

immigrants lost their eligibility. In addition, 600,000 citizen children with legal immigrant parents have seen their family's food stamps reduced. Denying access to nutrition will indeed affect children. It might be in terms of reducing children's food or it might be in terms of family dynamics, job performance or children's accomplishments. The reality is food is a basic need that if lost or reduced has rippling effects on a family.

The legislation that has been stopped would, if passed, begin to return food stamps to the neediest of those immigrants who lost eligibility under welfare reform: children, elderly and disabled. In addition it extends eligibility of asylees and refugees from 5 to 7 years to allow them the time required to apply for citizenship. The remaining \$1.1 billion would ensure the much needed funding for crop insurance and increase the much needed funds for agriculture research. Agriculture research funds are critical to improving food safety and providing a better quality food supply for all consumers. I encourage the President to allow the Senate to vote on this legislation so that we may improve food stamp eligibility to legal immigrants and ensure crop insurance to our farmers.●

CONGRATULATING TUBBY SMITH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a native son of Southern Maryland, Tubby Smith, who, as a first year head coach, led the Kentucky Wildcats to victory in this year's NCAA Basketball Tournament. This event is a historic one as Tubby Smith becomes only the third African-American to coach an NCAA men's championship basketball team at an institution that, at one time, did not allow African-Americans students to participate in basketball. It is for these reasons that I am particularly proud to congratulate Tubby Smith, a fellow small-town Marylander, on behalf of athletes and citizens nationwide who appreciate the value of opportunity and victory. Mr. President, I ask that an article on Tubby Smith, his family and life in Scotland, St. Mary's County, Maryland from the April 1, 1998 edition of the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 1, 1998]

IN ST. MARY'S, A CHAMPION'S FAMILY CELEBRATES

(By Jessie Mangaliman)

In the modest one-story cinder-block home in Scotland near St. Mary's County's southernmost point, Tubby Smith's large family—he has 16 brothers and sisters, 10 of whom still live in Southern Maryland, and 38 nieces, nephews, grandnieces and grandnephews—gathered yesterday at the family home to celebrate a victory by one of their own.

It was family-style: in the kitchen over a cup of coffee or in the den in front of a television tuned to a sports channel.

But in some ways, this victory encompasses a larger family. That's because Tubby

Smith, the winning coach of the NCAA champion University of Kentucky Wildcats, was the first African-American coach of a school that once barred blacks from playing on its basketball team. On Monday, he brought honor to that school and the country when his team, which included his son, Saul, won the national basketball title, defeating Utah 78-69.

"I think he's proved them all wrong," said his jubilant sister Ramona Smith, who lives in Scotland, the tiny farming community of several hundred people six miles from the Chesapeake Bay. "He's made a believer out of everybody. His coaching record speaks for itself; he just happens to be black."

"Yes, my God, we are proud of Tubby Smith," declared Frank Dove, manager of the Mixx Lounge and Grill in Dameron, a nearby community, where more than 100 of Smith's friends gathered Monday night to watch the game and toast him in his victory. A sign outside the lounge on Route 235 proclaimed: "Congratulations, Tubby Smith."

"You can't help but smile to think that Tubby, who is liked by everyone here, came from being a farm boy to what he is now. We are proud," said Dove, who opened the lounge, usually closed on Mondays, to Smith's friends and family.

"You want to talk about the coach of the year? He's my coach of the year . . . for life," said William Smith, one of Tubby Smith's younger brothers who joined the crowd at the Mixx.

"He's the greatest!" said Guffrie Smith Sr., Smith's father, who worked three jobs while helping to raise his family: He drove a school bus, fired boilers at Patuxent River Naval Air Station and barbered.

Guffrie, 79, and Parthenia, 72, still live in the five-bedroom home where Tubby grew up. Guffrie, with the help of his uncle, a share-cropper, built that house in 1963 so that the family could move out of a farmhouse that lacked indoor plumbing.

The Kentucky coach might be known as Tubby—the young boy who liked sitting in his grandmother's wash bin so much that he didn't want to leave—but his given name is Orlando.

"He was an obedient child," Parthenia Smith said. "Weekdays he went to school, and on Sundays he went to church. He was not allowed to play ball on Sundays."

But he was also a hard-working child, said Dove, who has known Tubby since he was an infant. Even at a young age, he helped his father plant fruits and vegetables on the family's five acres of land.

"The whole family is like that—a church-going, hard-working good family. That's the bottom line," Dove said. Yesterday afternoon at the Smith home, there was only one subject of conversation: Tubby.

"Every time Tubby came on, somebody hollered, 'Tubby's on!'" said Ramona Smith, a guidance counselor at Great Mills High School. "We're still flying high, and we haven't quite calmed down yet."

Neither Guffrie nor Parthenia finished high school, but from the beginning, education was one of the family's most important values, the parents said. It paid off, Guffrie Smith Sr. said yesterday, for most of his 17 children have college degrees, including Tubby.

"He called last night after the game, and he said, 'Hey, Mama, did you see me on TV? I told him, yeah and I thanked the Lord [for the win] because I was so nervous,'" said Parthenia Smith, who conceded that she could not stop smiling in disbelief.

At Great Mills High, Tubby Smith scored 1,000 points in three seasons before graduating, helping unite a racially divided school in 1967 with his athleticism, according to his brother Odell, who was in Texas to watch the game Monday night.

Tubby Smith played for four years at High Point University in North Carolina. Then he coached in high schools, including at Great Mills. One of his college coaches, J.D. Barnett, later hired him as an assistant at Virginia Commonwealth University. Barnett went on to the University of Tulsa, where he was fired as head coach and replaced by Smith in 1991.

Under Smith's coaching, Tulsa went to the middle rounds of the NCAA tournament. He went to the University of Georgia in 1995, leading his teams to two NCAA tournaments.

Last year when Smith became the first African-American coach of the men's team at the University of Kentucky, a paper there published an open letter from a black staff member warning him that the school was not ready for a black coach. "I fear for your safety," she wrote.

"There are good and bad people everywhere you go," Parthenia Smith said. "I told him that I didn't like what she said. But that made me nervous more than anything else."

"He's a good man," Smith's father said.

"The boys believe in him."

Guffrie Smith, who has had multiple bypass surgery, said he had no doubt his son would come through a champion, but the thrill of Monday night's game was too much for his heart.

At halftime, when the Wildcats were behind 10 points, Guffrie Smith stood up, paced around the living room and the shut himself in the bedroom. He came out only after the Wildcats had won.

After the game Monday night, Tubby Smith said: "It's obviously something that is special. It's probably the most noteworthy thing that has happened in our family as far as family achievements."

Smith said he plans to visit his family in St. Mary's County in the next several days. On national television, he thanked his relatives in St. Mary's because he knew they were watching. The family gathered at the Mixx lounge hooted and hollered, toasting with champagne.●

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN WOLVERINES

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the University of Michigan Wolverines on the completion of a perfect 1997 football season. In September, the Wolverines began one of the toughest schedules in the Big Ten. The team was prepared to play some of the strongest teams in NCAA football. From their first victory against Colorado (27-3) to their last game of the season against Ohio State (20-14), Michigan dominated the field, surrendering few touchdowns with their top-rated defense. By November, the Wolverines had finished their regular season undefeated, with a Big Ten Championship, a Rose Bowl berth and their first chance at a National Championship in fifty years.

In January, the Michigan Wolverines faced the Washington State Cougars in the 1998 Rose Bowl. Although the University of Michigan has more Rose Bowl appearances than any other Big Ten school, the Wolverines were appearing in Pasadena for the first time in five years. Senior quarterback Brien Griese led the team with 18 for 30 passing for 251 yards and three touchdowns. The Wolverines celebrated a 21-16 victory over Washington State, giving

them their ninth straight win against opponents ranked in the Associated Press Top 10 and finishing with a perfect 12-0 season.

The Rose Bowl victory clinched the Wolverines the Associated Press National Championship trophy and secured the co-national championship. The season became even sweeter for the Wolverines when University of Michigan junior Charles Woodson won the 1997 Heisman Trophy, football's most prestigious individual honor, and head coach Lloyd Carr was recognized as Coach of the Year. 1997 was undoubtedly an outstanding year for Michigan football, and possibly the best in school history. On April 9, President Bill Clinton will honor the University of Michigan Wolverines at the White House for their extraordinary athletic accomplishments and remarkable teamwork. I extend my heartiest congratulations to the University of Michigan football team on a perfect 1997 season—Let's Go Blue!

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DAY IN SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I would like to call the Senate's attention to a recent initiative that addresses a very important international issue: the use of torture. At its last session, the United Nations General Assembly decided to proclaim June 26th as "United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture." The General Assembly proclaimed the day "with a view to the total eradication of torture and the effective functioning of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which entered into force on 26 June 1987." Governments and non-governmental organizations are developing plans on how to observe this day in a manner that will recognize the needs of torture victims and the necessity of preventing torture.

Torture is a most effective weapon against democracy. Torture victims are often in the forefront of the struggle for human rights and democracy in their own country. The advocates for these ideals are tortured in order to disable them and instill fear in anyone who might aspire for human rights and democracy. As a refuge for the persecuted, the United States may have as many as 400,000 victims of torture. They come from all regions of the world. Many come from Iraq, Iran, China, Ethiopia, Liberia, El Salvador, Guatemala and many other countries too numerous to mention. Because of their experience with torture, they often have special difficulties applying for asylum and adjusting to a new country. They must overcome the physical and mental effects of torture—the latter often requiring months or years of therapy. Nightmares, flashbacks, anxiety attacks, and depression are just some of the mental con-

sequences of torture. In some cases it may be years before the victim recognizes that treatment is necessary to overcome these psychological roadblocks.

Plans are being made around the world to recognize the contribution of torture victims. In Denmark, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims and the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims are planning a series of event and activities. In Greece, where torture was prevalent not so many years ago, the Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims (MRCT) will hold an event at what was, during the dictatorship, the Special Interrogating Unit of the Military Police (a notorious torture and detention center). The building is now used for historical memorial purposes, and symbolically the area has been renamed Park of Freedom. A variety of activities are planned, including speeches by torture victims and refugees.

I am very proud that the first and most comprehensive treatment center for victims of torture in the United States, the Center for Victims of Torture, is located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. It now treats an average of 150 clients a year who come from all regions of the world and are now settled in Minnesota. Many of the Center's clients and former clients are now making significant contributions to our communities and we are grateful to have them. The Center is planning a special event for June 26th.

Mr. President, on February 4th I introduced the Torture Victims Relief Act (S.1606). My bill is co-sponsored by Senators TOM HARKIN, EDWARD KENNEDY, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, BARBARA BOXER, BYRON DORGAN, and RICHARD DURBIN. The legislation provides a focus and a framework of the debate about where torture survivors, and our response to the practice of torture by other countries, fit within our foreign policy priorities. Providing treatment for torture survivors is one of the best ways we can show our commitment to fighting human rights abuses around the world.

Mr. President, I strongly urge this administration and this Congress to undertake activities on June 26th to recognize the important contributions torture victims have made on behalf of human rights and democracy and the contributions they have made to our country as well. I suggest that President Clinton invite some torture victims to attend a ceremony at the White House where they would be recognized for their contributions. The invitees should be from countries representing a wide geographic and political distribution.

On that occasion the President could announce some initiatives the administration is taking to support torture victims and prevent torture. I would suggest that the President consider taking the following initiatives: (1) Increase the U.S. contribution to the

United Nations Voluntary Fund from \$1.5 million to \$3.0 million, as recommended in the conference report of the State Department authorization bill; (2) Direct the Agency for International Development to set aside \$5 million in fiscal year 1998 funds to assist treatment centers for torture victims abroad; (3) Direct the Department of Health and Human Services to set aside \$5 million in fiscal year 1998 funds to assist treatment centers for victims of torture in the United States; and (4) Announce administration support for the Torture Victims Relief Act (S. 1606).

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to mention the valuable contribution being made by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. It provides financial assistance to treatment centers for victims of torture throughout the world. These centers are providing both an essential humanitarian assistance program as well as an important strategic instrument for advancing human rights and democracy around the world. In 1997 the Fund assisted 104 projects in about 70 countries on a budget of little more than \$3 million dollars. An article that appeared in Human Rights, a publication initiated by the new U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, tells why we need to increase our contribution to the Fund. I ask that the text of the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

U.N. SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF TORTURE

(By Daniel Prémont)

Torture continues to occur on a worldwide basis, despite enhanced efforts by Governments and organizations in keeping with provisions contained in domestic law and international human rights conventions whose objective is its total eradication.

The practice of torture was first prohibited in 1948 by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the concept was reaffirmed in 1966 by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and more recently, in 1984, by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

WHAT IS THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE?

The effects of torture should not be underestimated. Physical and mental consequences of torture can endure for several years and may be irreversible, often affecting not only thousands of victims themselves, but also their relatives. One of the means of mitigating the subsequent effects of torture on victims and their families is to provide them with medical, psychological, social, legal and economic aid. With this in mind, the General Assembly created the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture in 1982. The purpose of the Fund is to receive voluntary contributions and distribute them to non-governmental organizations and treatment centres for assisting victims of torture and their relatives whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of torture, as well as for the funding of projects for training healthcare professionals specialized in the treatment of victims of torture.

The Fund is administered by the United Nations Secretary-General with a Board of