

Mr. President, collegiate athletics have been an important part of the educational experience for generations. As an adjunct to academics, collegiate sports at their best teach the values of teamwork, the virtues of good sportsmanship, the lessons of disappointment, and the joys of personal as well as collective achievement.

Collegiate sports also bring communities and, often, entire states together. In Maine, there are few places charged with the level of excitement and comradeship you'll find in Orono's Alford Arena, where the action is close, the play intense, and the pride palpable.

But you don't need to be at the Alford to feel the excitement. All Over Maine, families gather to watch their team and cheer "Go Blue"—from Fort Kent to Calais to Cumberland to Kittery.

And this year especially, the Black Bears gave us a lot to cheer about. With a 31, 6 and 4 record, the 1998-1999 Maine Black Bears hockey team clearly played to win—and achieved that goal with remarkable regularity. And with only one loss coming at home, the Black Bears at Alford were almost as sure a thing as snow in January.

In the playoffs—which included three New England Teams—the Black Bears continued to thrill all of Maine, rewarding audiences with college hockey as it was meant to be played.

Maine's players never gave in and they never gave up. Unyielding in their play, believing in themselves to the very end, Maine clinched the championship in a hard-fought, well-played overtime game against a superb University of New Hampshire team. And at that moment, Mainers near and far—even those who didn't attend my alma mater—were reunited with each other in the spirit of fellowship and victory.

So it is an honor for me to commend each and every member of the Black Bear team—not only for their tremendous commitment to personal excellence, but also to the success of the entire team.

In particular, seniors Steve Kariya, Marcus Gustafsson, Jason Vitorino, Bobby Stewart, and David Cullen thrilled us with their outstanding play and their remarkable leadership. And Maine's goalie, junior Afle Michaud, deserves special mention for stopping an astounding 46 shots—a feat that rightfully brought him the honor of being named the tournament's most valuable player.

Finally, I applaud the Black Bear coaching staff for a job well done. You can't win without the fundamentals, and Maine's coaches certainly had this team prepared to take the ice—just ask their opponents. But perhaps most importantly, they took young men who were talented in their own right and made them into something even far more formidable—a singular, unstoppable force that would not be denied in its quest to become the very best.

Mr. President, there is something about excellence, especially at the

highest levels of competition, that elevates all those who come in contact with it. And the magic of a sport like hockey is that, even if you have never strapped on a skate, never taken a slapshot, never iced a puck, never scored a hat trick, you're amazed by the passion of those who do. You're inspired by the athleticism and artistry. And you come to believe that perhaps we all have the potential for greatness, if only we are willing to work hard enough and care deeply enough to pursue our dreams.

The 1999 Maine Black Bears hockey team had the kind of year that dreams are made of. Today, by virtue of posting a win in the last game of the last NCAA Hockey tournament of the century, Maine is truly the final word in college hockey.

On behalf of the people of Maine, I commend the players, staff, and administration at the University of Maine hockey program for a season to remember. All of Maine is very proud, and we look forward to many more seasons of excitement in the new millennium.●

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to join Senator SNOWE in offering a resolution congratulating the University of Maine Men's Ice Hockey team, who, as many of my colleagues know, won the 1999 NCAA Division I Hockey Championship earlier this year.

Like all who watched the thrilling championship game on April 3, I was on the edge of my seat when Marcus Gustafsson scored the game-winning goal to give the Black Bears a heart-stopping 3-2 overtime victory over the University of New Hampshire Wildcats. This incredible victory gave the Black Bears their second national championship in seven years—and nearly gave me a heart attack. I must say, had the game not been as close as it was, I would have been able to relax a bit more that night. But as any sports fan knows, a close game—particularly a game that is won in overtime—is all the more rewarding, and much more befitting as the crowning achievement of a national champion.

In Maine, where we take our sports seriously despite not having any major league sports teams, the Black Bears are a tremendous source of pride. As anyone traveling on the Maine Turnpike can tell you, signs that once welcomed you to "Vacationland" now welcome you to the home of the NCAA Hockey Champions. This year the Black Bears once again earned our admiration with an impressive record of 31 wins, 6 losses, and 4 ties. Also, they repeatedly wowed the faithful Maine fans by winning all but one game on their home ice—the beloved Alford Arena.

Throughout the season, the players and coaching staff all showed tremendous dedication and heart, and their ability to work together as a team was second to none. They advanced boldly through the NCAA tournament, beating Boston College in overtime at the

"Frozen Four," and ultimately earned the right to play in the championship game against the University of New Hampshire Wildcats—a team that had beaten the Black Bears twice earlier in the season. Not to be denied, the Black Bears persevered and beat the Wildcats when it mattered the most.

True to form for any national championship team, the Black Bears have a tremendous amount of talent. Four Maine men were selected in this year's National Hockey League draft, and I suspect that several more of their teammates will eventually join them in playing professional hockey. What made this team great, however, was its strong determination, its ability to work together, and its perseverance. It is these qualities that produce championships, and they are qualities that will continue to serve these fine young men very well—both on and off the ice.

Since winning the championship, the Black Bears have enjoyed a substantial amount of much-deserved recognition. I was proud to be among those fans who were on hand to welcome the victorious team home, and I was also pleased to speak at an awards dinner in the team's honor. Soon, Maine's players and coaches will be honored by the President at the White House. Therefore, I believe it is altogether fitting and proper that the Senate add its voice, and recognize the Black Bears' accomplishments, by adopting the resolution that I so proudly offer with Senator SNOWE. While the Senate chamber may not be Alford Arena, it is most appropriate that I close my remarks with the chant, "M-A-I-N-E Gooooooooo Blue!"

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 165—A RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF SENIOR JUDGE FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 165

Whereas Frank M. Johnson, Jr. was appointed a United States District Judge in Alabama by President Eisenhower in 1955;

Whereas Judge Johnson was elevated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit by President Carter in 1979;

Whereas in a time when men of lesser fortitude would have avoided direct confrontation of the highly unpopular issues of school desegregation and voting rights for African-Americans, Judge Johnson stood firm in upholding the Constitution and the law;

Whereas Judge Johnson struck down the Montgomery, Alabama law that had mandated that Rosa Parks sit in the back of a

city bus, because he believed that "separate, but equal" was inherently unequal;

Whereas Johnson upheld the constitutionality of federal laws granting African-Americans the right to vote in Alabama elections, because he believed in the concept of "one man, one vote";

Whereas despite tremendous pressure from Governor George Wallace, Judge Johnson allowed the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery to proceed, thus stirring the national conscience to enact the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas today, around a courthouse that bears Frank Johnson's name in Montgomery, Alabama there are integrated schools, buses and lunch counters, and representative democracy flourishes in Alabama with African-American state, county, and municipal officials who won their offices in fair elections with the votes of African-American and white citizens;

Whereas in part because of Judge Johnson's upholding of the law, attitudes that were once intolerant and extreme have dissipated;

Whereas the members of the Senate extend our deepest sympathies to Judge Johnson's family and the host of friends that he had across the country;

Whereas Judge Johnson passed away at his home in Montgomery, Alabama on July 23, 1999;

Whereas the American people will always remember Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. for exemplifying unwavering moral courage in the advancement of the wholly American ideal that "all men are created equal" and deserve "equal protection of the laws" and for upholding the law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That—

(1) The Senate hereby honors the memory of Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. for his exemplary service to his country and for his outstanding example of moral courage; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns on this date it shall do so out of respect to the memory of Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr.

SENATE RESOLUTION 166—RELATING TO THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 166

Whereas the Republic of Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, has the world's largest Muslim population, and is the second largest country in East Asia;

Whereas Indonesia has played an increasingly important leadership role in maintaining the security and stability of Southeast Asia, especially through its participation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);

Whereas in response to the wishes of the people of Indonesia, President Suharto resigned on May 21, 1998, in accordance with Indonesia's constitutional processes;

Whereas the government of his successor, President Bacharuddin J. Habibie, has pursued a transition to genuine democracy, establishing a new governmental structure, and developing a new political order;

Whereas President Habibie signed several bills governing elections, political parties, and the structure of legislative bodies into law on February 1, 1999, and scheduled the first truly democratic national election since 1955;

Whereas on June 7, 1999, elections were held for the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) which, despite some irregularities,

were deemed to be free, fair, and transparent according to international and domestic observers;

Whereas over 100 million people, more than ninety percent of Indonesia's registered voters, participated in the election, demonstrating the Indonesian people's dedication to democracy;

Whereas the ballot counting process has been completed and the unofficial results announced;

Whereas the official results will be announced in the near future, and it is expected by all parties that the official results will mirror the unofficial results; and

Whereas Indonesia's military has indicated that it will abide by the results of the election; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate:

(1) congratulates the people of Indonesia on carrying out the first free, fair, and transparent national elections in forty-four years;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Indonesian people in pursuing a transition to genuine democracy;

(3) calls upon all Indonesian leaders, political party members, military personnel, and the general public to respect the outcome of the elections, and to uphold that outcome pending the selection of the new President by the Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat (MPR) later this year;

(4) calls for the convening of the MPR and the selection of the next President as soon as practicable under Indonesian law in order to reduce the impact of continued uncertainty on the country's political stability and to enhance the prospects for the country's economic recovery;

(5) calls upon the present ruling Golkar party to work closely with any successor government in assuring a smooth transition to a new government; and

(6) urges the present government, and any new government, to continue to work to ensure a stable and secure environment in East Timor by:

(A) assisting in disarming and disbanding any militias on the island;

(B) granting full access to East Timor to groups such as the United Nations, international humanitarian organizations, human rights monitors, and similar nongovernmental organizations;

(C) upholding its commitment to cooperate fully with the United Nations Assistance Mission for East Timor (UNAMET).

SENATE RESOLUTION 167—COMMENDING THE GEORGES BANK REVIEW PANEL ON THE RECENT REPORT RECOMMENDING EXTENSION OF THE MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION ON GEORGES BANK, COMMENDING GOVERNMENT BANK, AND URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO ADOPT A LONGER-TERM MORATORIUM

Ms. COLLINS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 167

Whereas the unusual underwater topography and tidal activity of Georges Bank create an almost self-contained ecosystem, unique within the ocean that surrounds it;

Whereas Georges Bank is one of the most productive fisheries in the world;

Whereas people of both Canada and the United States harvest cod, haddock, yellowtail flounder, scallops, lobsters, swordfish, and herring from Georges Bank;

Whereas significant economic sacrifices have been made by fishermen from both Canada and the United States to work toward sustainable and healthy fish stocks;

Whereas hundreds of small communities in New England and the maritime provinces of Canada depend on fish from Georges Bank for economic support and their maritime-based way of life;

Whereas an oil spill on Georges Bank would have catastrophic effects on the Georges Bank ecosystem and the economies of the coastal communities of New England and the maritime provinces of Canada;

Whereas Georges Bank experiences some of the most severe weather in the world, and the frequent storms, strong currents, and high winds would cripple any post-spill cleanup effort;

Whereas many scientists, fishermen, and other persons concerned with and knowledgeable about the unique ecosystem of Georges Bank have urged the Government of Canada to extend the moratorium on oil and gas activity;

Whereas the Georges Bank Review Panel issued a report recommending an extension of the moratorium on oil and gas activity; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has established a moratorium on oil and gas activity in Georges Bank until the year 2012: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Georges Bank Review Panel on the recent report recommending extension of the moratorium on oil and gas exploration on Georges Bank;

(2) commends the Government of Canada for extending the moratorium on oil and gas activity on Georges Bank through 1999; and

(3) urges the Government of Canada to extend the moratorium until the year 2012.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution commending the Georges Bank review panel on the recent extension of the moratorium on oil and gas exploration on Georges Bank and urging our Canadian neighbors to adopt a longer-term moratorium that would match that adopted by the United States.

Georges Bank is a large shallow bank on the Outer Continental Shelf of the eastern North American continent. Georges Bank, which separates the Gulf of Maine from the open Atlantic Ocean, is traditionally known as one of the most productive fishing grounds in the world. Fishing vessels from New England and Canada catch cod, haddock, yellowtail flounder, scallops, lobsters, swordfish, herring, and bluefin tuna in its waters. Literally hundreds of communities depend upon fish from Georges Bank for their way of life and livelihood.

In 1984, the United States-Canadian boundary dispute involving ownership of Georges Bank was resolved by the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The Court declared the north-eastern portion of the bank as under Canadian jurisdiction and the south-western portion as under the jurisdiction of the United States. Since that decision, both the United States and Canada have maintained a moratorium on oil and gas exploration on Georges Bank.

In 1998, the United States extended its moratorium until the year 2012.