

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit herewith a report of the activities of the United States Government in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 1997. The report is required by the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 79-264; 22 U.S.C. 287b).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 14, 1998.*

REPORT ON NATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN AERONAUTICS AND SPACE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1997—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during fiscal year (FY) 1997, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Aeronautics and space activities involved 13 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation in many ways.

A wide variety of aeronautics and space developments took place during FY 1997. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) successfully completed eight Space Shuttle flights. There were 23 successful U.S. Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) launches in FY 1997. Of those, 4 were NASA-managed missions, 2 were NASA-funded/Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-licensed missions, 5 were Department of Defense-managed missions, and 12 were FAA-licensed commercial launches. The Mars Pathfinder spacecraft and Sojourner rover captured the public's attention with a very successful mission. Scientists also made some dramatic new discoveries in various space-related fields such as space science, Earth science and remote sensing, and life and microgravity science. In aeronautics, activi-

ties included work on high-speed research, advanced subsonic technology, and technologies designed to improve the safety and efficiency of our commercial airlines and air traffic control system.

Close international cooperation with Russia occurred on the Shuttle-Mir docking missions and on the International Space Station program. The United States also entered into new forms of cooperation with its partners in Europe, South America, and Asia.

Thus, FY 1997 was a very successful one for U.S. aeronautics and space programs. Efforts in these areas have contributed significantly to the Nation's scientific and technical knowledge, international cooperation, a healthier environment, and a more competitive economy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 14, 1998.*

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

GREAT LAKES NOT FOR SALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last spring, the Canadian Province of Ontario approved a permit that would have allowed the Nova Group, an Ontario-based company, to divert 3 billion liters of water from Lake Superior over the next 5 years and sell that water to unspecified Asian countries.

In April, several of my colleagues, led by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), and I introduced House Resolution 418 urging the President and the Senate to take the necessary action to prohibit the sale or diversion of Great Lakes water to foreign countries, businesses, corporations or individuals. Two weeks later, the Ministry of Environment of Canada announced the permit issued to the Nova Group would be canceled, but the door remained open to companies who wanted to buy and sell water out of the Great Lakes. We need to slam that door shut.

Last week, on September 2, the Nova Group asked the Ontario Environmental Appeals Board to overturn the decision, withdrawing the permit, and allow that company to proceed with its bid to export billions of liters of fresh water to several Asian countries.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) and I and others have asked Speaker GINGRICH and Minority Leader GEPHARDT to have the House consider House Resolution 418 under suspension in the next couple of weeks.

This proposed sale is particularly troubling, due to the existence of several treaties and agreements between

the United States and Canada, which would restrict or prohibit this kind of water diversion. The Water Resources Development Act prohibits the diversion of water from the Great Lakes to other parts of the United States without the consent of each of the Governors of the Great Lakes States. I believe these States should continue to have authority regarding any plans to divert or sell this water internationally.

This proposal would set a dangerous precedent that could lead to more extensive exports of Great Lakes water around the globe. The diversion of Great Lakes water could have a serious impact on the region's trade, the environment, the ecology, international treaties, drinking water, recreation, commercial activities, and shipping.

The Great Lakes are clearly one of this Nation's most valuable resources, and should not be used as a tool for profit by foreign or American companies. Northeast Ohio depends on Lake Erie for sustaining numerous parts of our economy, including transportation, agriculture, fisheries, energy and trade, not to mention drinking water. All of the Great Lakes States, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, all of us depend on the five Great Lakes for much of our commerce, for much of our economic development, for drinking water, for recreation, for fishing, for all kinds of activities.

I urge the Governments of Canada and the United States to develop a new policy bilaterally that prohibits any sale or diversion of water from the Great Lakes and that we make this prohibition for generations to come. We cannot afford, Mr. Speaker, to put the Great Lakes up for sale.

PRESIDENT SHOULD RESIGN FROM OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before my colleagues again to reaffirm my position made a couple of weeks ago that the President of the United States should resign from office.

Now, I know that a lot of my colleagues are engaged in a very active debate which will continue for some period of time about whether or not the President in fact should continue in office, or whether or not the President is guilty of certain allegations that have been brought forth. But I want to put this on a practical point of view.

I think the best comparison that we can make is to compare it to the quarterback of a football team. Our President is the quarterback of this team. He is the most important and most responsible, is supposed to have the most responsibility of any individual citizen in this country. Frankly, we now have a quarterback with a broken arm.