

What about in India? Why did India have to explode its nuclear weapon? Why did Pakistan move forward? Yes, they have their own problems. But at the same time, India is watching China. India is watching China. They might be able to handle a threat from Pakistan, but China? Maybe the democratic countries of the world, even in Thailand.

But let us take this out. What about those people who are struggling to build democracy? What about the former Soviet Union? In Russia, these people are struggling. Any factor can turn Russia this way or that way.

The United States is not seen as a powerful strong force for freedom; and, instead, we are letting the Chinese dominate this huge part of the planet. Russia borders on China.

What about the bad guys in Russia? What about the evil forces in Russia? They will cut their deals with Beijing and undermine peace and prosperity and the development of freedom in Russia.

There are major consequences to these insane policies that we have had with China. We have seen it now with India, as I say, India and Pakistan. It makes it more likely to have a war there. Japan is drifting into an anti-American orbit.

In other words, these are significant issues. These are historic issues that we must deal with. The threats to America's national security and our future prosperity, well-being of our people did not end with the end of the Cold War. We have got to pick up the torch. We have got to be diligent. We have got to be strong, just as our Founding Fathers were, just as every generation has had to be strong in order to maintain this American dream.

There are many scandals that we are going to hear about in the next 30 days. This titillation is swirling through the capital. All this attention is focused on the so-called scandals. Let the American people not lose sight of what we are, what I am talking about today.

Let them not lose sight of what I call Missilegate, if nothing else, the fact that our own weapons, our own technology are being turned against us, and that our policies are skewed toward helping a dictatorship and impoverishing the American people to build up the billions of people in the mainland of China which, in the end, is stolen from them by an oppressive dictatorship.

I will continue to investigate this, and I hope the American people will continue through this other scandal to focus on this important issue. We will move forward on it, as I say, and I will give certain updates, especially when I come back after the August break.

But in the end, our vigilance as Americans, as the world's last hope, last best hope of all of mankind, it is our vigilance that will save us and save all humankind. We are the keepers of the flame. Let us not share the power of that flame with tyrants and the enemies of freedom.

KEN STARR'S LEAKS MAY VIOLATE ETHICAL GUIDELINES AS WELL AS FEDERAL LAW

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to put in the RECORD additional information about the serious problems that may have been created by Mr. Starr's recent revelations about the extent of his off-the-record contacts with the media and his justification for those contacts.

□ 1230

The press coverage of this controversy seemed to have missed the forest for the trees by concentrating almost exclusively on whether Mr. Brill, in his interview with Mr. Starr, had produced conclusive evidence that Mr. Starr had violated the Federal law which prohibits the disclosure of materials related to a grand jury investigation. There is evidence that suggests that he may have done just that, and I am hopeful that the Attorney General of the United States, Janet Reno, and Judge Johnson, will take appropriate steps to credibly resolve these issues.

More importantly, however, many of the leaks attributed to Mr. Starr's office raise two additional questions. Namely, whether they violate Department of Justice policy and whether they violate the Rules of Professional Ethics.

What is the Department of Justice's policy? Well, it forbids government prosecutors from making any statement that will have a substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing a proceeding. Moreover, the guidelines specifically direct prosecutors to not discuss certain categories of information which are presumed to have the effect of prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding if released. These include whether or not the accused has offered to make a statement; it includes the results of any investigative tests; it includes any opinion as to the guilt of a witness or any opinion as to the possibility of a plea agreement.

So the Rules of Professional Ethics for the District of Columbia prohibit almost exactly the same disclosures as the Department of Justice guidelines. Notwithstanding these guidelines, which are fairly clear, we have seen numerous press reports that contain exactly this type of information.

It has been reported that Mr. Starr has won his legal fight to prevent President Clinton's lawyers from questioning him directly about numerous leaks that are alleged to have come from his office. It is not clear, it is unknown whether Mr. Starr claims some sort of privilege to prevent his direct interrogation, but his resistance is at odds with his public statements about the importance of truth.

As the question of Office of the Special Counsel disclosures continues to be reviewed, we should all keep in mind

that Mr. Starr's obligations go far beyond the legal requirements that he not disclose grand jury information. Any departure from those guidelines threatens to rob his investigation of credibility and also invites speculation about partisan motives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS DELEGATE ACT

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to talk about a piece of legislation that I dropped yesterday, that I introduced yesterday, and this is the Northern Marianas Delegate Act to provide for a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives to represent the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands. The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands is the newest commonwealth and the only American territory acquired by the United States in this century.

Many people are familiar with the fact that the CNMI was the site of the famous battle of Saipan during World War II, but are less familiar with the history of that group of islands. Guam, the island that I represent, is part of the Marianas, but had a slightly different history since Guam was taken by the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War 100 years ago.

The CNMI, as I mentioned, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the newest commonwealth and the newest territory of the United States, came into the United States in 1976, after it made a free choice to have a close political union with the United States, they being formerly part of an organization, an entity known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

When the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands came into the United States in 1976, it was decided at that time, and the people of the CNMI were discouraged from having a delegate in this body. Then subsequently in the 1980s, a Commission of Federal Laws appointed by President Reagan in 1985 then recommended that the CNMI should have a delegate in the House of Representatives. The reasons outlined were fairness, democratic principles, and practical utility.

Today, the CNMI is represented, very ably I might add, by a gentleman by the name of Juan Babauta who is in an elected position called the Resident Representative of the Northern Mariana Islands. But he is not accredited to this House.

Frequently, we like to state in this body that this is the People's House, and that all Americans are represented in the People's House. Yet there remains one group of Americans who cannot participate in the debate over policy which directs their lives. There is one group of Americans who cannot