

sent the classified portions of the report and the comments to Congress. The subjects' rebuttals to the allegations in Mr. Walsh's report were, in fact, twice as long as the report itself.

Second, when the Speaker was charged with filing inaccurate and misleading information that resulted in his paying a fine of \$300,000, he received an advance copy of the statement of allegations. In addition, the Speaker was quoted as saying that Investigator Cole's report should be made public only after the Speaker had time to review it.

Also, in 1985, during the Judiciary Committee's investigation into the Justice Department's withholding of EPA agency documents from Congress, the Committee permitted the persons whose conduct was being investigated to review the draft and submit rebuttal information.

Even in Watergate the Judiciary Committee received grand jury evidence in closed-door hearings for seven weeks with the President's lawyer in the same room. The materials received by the Committee were not released to the public until the conclusion of this evidentiary presentation, well after the White House had full knowledge of the material being considered by the Committee.

Three of the examples above concerned matters of a magnitude far less than an impeachment inquiry. Even in those instances, the subjects were given the opportunity to include their comments in the report before the report went to Congress. I find it highly objectionable that the President would not be given rights that were given to other targets in less historic investigations. I urge my colleagues to be fundamentally fair to all of the parties involved in this matter, including the target.

#### REMARKS ON THE NOISE PROBLEM AT DIA

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 15, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a persistent problem that has plagued many of my constituents, namely, the 24-hour a day noise from Denver International Airport (DIA). Since the airport opened in 1995, the hard-working people of Colorado's Eastern Plains have been subjected to daily intrusions by the noise of arriving and departing aircraft. Compounding this problem is the fact that Denver city officials, and bureaucrats at Federal Aviation Administration, have failed to adequately address the noise problem. My constituents have been caught in a bureaucratic catch-22. The city of Denver claims only the FAA has the power to adjust take-off and landing patterns, while the FAA maintains any changes must be done at the behest of the city and airport officials. Sadly, my constituents are the ones caught in the middle.

Beginning in 1996, Congress placed a prohibition on federal funds for the construction of a sixth runway at DIA. This prohibition was the direct result of the city of Denver's and the FAA's unwillingness to address the noise issue. The hope was withholding funds would compel serious solutions for those affected by airport operations. It is unfortunate this step

was necessary, and I would have preferred an amiable discussion, but after trying to work with the FAA and Denver officials, it became clear a confrontational approach was the only way to secure results.

Last spring, a study was released on the noise from aircraft operations at DIA, Buckley Air National Guard Base, and Centennial Airport. This study was commissioned by several front range counties, and relied on computer modeling to predict the possible impact of various air routes, and the possible addition of a sixth runway. While some have argued this justifies the lifting of the funding ban on the sixth runway, the report itself makes it clear further work is needed. Quoting from the report, "This study should be viewed as but a first step in analysis of possible aircraft-route modifications in the Denver area."

Lifting the ban on funding the sixth runway took off of the table the one tool that has proven effective in forcing the city of Denver to straightforwardly face the noise issue. This problem has lingered for too long, and the only positive strides that have been made are the direct result of the funding prohibition on the sixth runway. Mr. Speaker, I encourage the Congress, the FAA and the city of Denver to vigorously pursue solutions to DIA noise suitable to the residents of Colorado's Eastern Plains.

#### HONORING THE MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS' COMMIT- MENT TO TRIBAL SELF-GOVERN- ANCE AND PROSPEROUS TRIBAL ECONOMIES

### HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 15, 1998*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the extraordinary leadership of Chief Philip Martin and commending the successes of the Choctaw Tribe.

As a member of both the Congressional Native American Caucus and the Resources Committee, I have dedicated many hours to the promotion of tribal sovereignty and have met with numerous tribal leaders across the country to determine ways to jump start tribal economies. The Choctaw achievements and record in these two areas is truly exceptional.

Chief Martin's commitment to tribal self-determination, tribal sovereignty and the development of tribal economies has brought about enormous positive change to the Choctaw Reservation and the surrounding communities in Southeastern Mississippi.

By rebuilding the tribal government, educating its tribal members and constructing the basic infrastructure to maintain a very modest manufacture-based economy, the Choctaws were able to carve out a place for the tribe in the mainstream economy in the late 1970's. Over the last twenty years, Chief Martin has been able to expand the economy and create manufacturing jobs for members and the surrounding communities. This progress has allowed the tribe to improve the reservation infrastructure, construct single family homes for tribal members, and strengthen education and training among Choctaw citizens.

This diversified economy has also enabled the tribe to become entirely self-governing.

Revenues from the Choctaw enterprises are used to operate their own courts, fire departments, police force, reservation school system, housing authority, utility commission and health care system.

The resurrection of the Choctaw Tribe is a remarkable story. It is a model from which our Nation's Indian tribes can learn from and try to replicate. It is also a story lawmakers should look toward when considering legislation that affects native Americans. The Choctaws are indeed a tribe worth emulating, and their experiences exemplify what strong tribal governments can achieve.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE 75TH ANNIVER- SARY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 15, 1998*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, from universities to elementary schools, I am proud of the educational excellence that is represented in my home state of Michigan. The citizens of Michigan have a long history of defending quality schools and programs. On September 19, 1998, the residents of St. Clair County will celebrate the founding of St. Clair County Community College.

In the early 1920's, Michigan state law stated that only cities with a population of at least 30,000 people were permitted to have Junior Colleges. According to the 1920 census, the City of Port Huron only had 25,000 people. But thanks to the commitment of local officials, the Port Huron Parent-Teacher Association, Superintendent H.A. Davis and State Senator John Smith, the law was changed and in 1923 Port Huron Junior College became a reality.

Since 1923, Port Huron Junior College has grown from thirty-four students into St. Clair County Community College serving 9,200 students annually. For seventy-five years, the College has been a place where students have had the opportunity to pursue a career and extracurricular activities. Drama, music, art and sports are just a few of the areas where students have enhanced their educational experience.

Throughout the past seven and a half decades, St. Clair Community College has been a stepping stone for students throughout St. Clair County. It has been a place where students have the opportunity to enrich and improve their lives through education. I applaud the staff and faculty of St. Clair County Community College for their seventy-five years of dedicated service to the education of their students.

#### TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROBERT L. "LARRY" DAVIS

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 15, 1998*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Colonel Robert L. "Larry" Davis who is leaving the Los Angeles District of the Army Corps of Engineers, and will be taking