

unanimous vote from the Democrats with a minority of votes from the Republicans. We could get things done if we would allow votes to be taken up on this floor, a simple up or down vote, but get it done and grow jobs.

This week, we solemnly observe the 50th anniversary of the death of one of the greatest leaders our Nation has known, President John F. Kennedy, a man who once said:

Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment, to end thirst and hunger, to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human misery. We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world—or to make it the last.

To act is both in our power and our duty. We must tackle these problems. I implore this House to take up a jobs agenda. Let's put America to work.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND RONDE TRIBE'S RESTORATION AS A FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OLSON). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a significant milestone for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. This Friday, November 22, 2013, marks the 30th anniversary of the Grand Ronde Tribe's restoration as a federally recognized tribe.

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde consist of nearly 30 different historic Indian tribes who lived in western Oregon, southern Washington, and northern California. This confederation of tribes was created almost 160 years ago when the Federal Government forced these tribes onto the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in order to make room for the expanding settler population. Before the settlers arrived on the west coast, there were more than 60 tribes living within the Oregon stretch of the Pacific Ocean. These tribes resided in their homelands for over thousands of years.

As more and more settlers flowed into Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys, they began to overwhelm the land that had once belonged to the tribes. Conflict ensued. By the 1850s the United States Government, in an effort to end conflict and open up land for settlers, initiated treaty-making with the antecedent tribes and bands of Grand Ronde.

The United States and the Kalapuya and Molala Tribes, among others, entered into the Willamette Valley Treaty. With this treaty, the United States seized much of the Willamette Valley while promising money, supplies, education, health care, and protection to the Indians.

□ 1045

As a result of the Willamette Valley treaty and six other treaties ceding

about 14 million acres, over 2,000 tribal people were removed from their native homelands and forced to resettle on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in the Yamhill Valley. At that time, the reservation consisted of more than 60,000 acres of land.

Before the arrival of the settlers, there were 20,000 native people living in the Willamette Valley. When the tribes were forced onto the reservation, there were 2,000. At the dawn of the 20th century, there were only 302 people listed on the Grand Ronde Reservation census. Many people had died as a consequence of the administrative neglect or had moved away from the reservation to find better opportunities for work in the cities.

By 1944, the United States Government found itself between a depression and a war. Seeking to cut government spending, they began to terminate their treaty responsibilities to Indian tribes and began the process of ending the United States' relationship with the tribe.

In 1954, Congress passed the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act, which terminated treaties the government had entered into in the 1850s. As a result of that act, the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation was closed. By this time, the tribe had been calling the reservation home for over 100 years. Along with losing their homes, people lost their access to health care, education, and other services the Federal Government promised to provide them in the treaties with the tribes. The Federal Government reneged on its promise to the tribes of a "permanent reservation forever."

Although the Grand Ronde people were once again driven from their land, they refused to surrender their cultural identity and traditions. In the 1970s, members of the Grand Ronde reservation community united to form the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Indians to fight for their right to be recognized by the United States Federal Government.

After years of dedication and persistent efforts by tribal members, the United States Congress finally restored its relationship with the tribe on November 22, 1983, passing the Grand Ronde Restoration Act signed by President Ronald Reagan. This act, following nearly 30 years of termination, allowed the tribe to be eligible again for Federal housing, health, and education services. It also initiated a process that would lead to the Grand Ronde Reservation Act and the tribe's recovery of almost 10,000 acres of its original reservation.

Since restoration, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde has thrived, becoming one of the most successful and vibrant tribes in the Pacific Northwest. With their own money, they have reacquired parts of their original reservation. The population of the tribe has grown from roughly 1,500 members a year after restoration to almost 5,000 members.

Grand Ronde boasts a stable economy that is rooted in timber and tribal gaming. The Spirit Mountain Casino on the Grand Ronde reservation has been responsible for a significant part of the tribe's income since the mid-1990s. Spirit Mountain is the most successful casino in Oregon and also the largest employer in Polk County, employing more than 1,200 people. Grand Ronde dedicates 6 percent of casino profits to its Spirit Mountain Community Fund. The fund, which supports a diverse array of charitable organizations in Oregon, has given more than \$60 million to local communities, nonprofit organizations, and Oregon's Indian tribes since 1977.

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde emerged from over a century of hardship to become a thriving community. There can be no doubt that the people of Grand Ronde will continue to prosper, as they have done on this land for a thousand years.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

JOHN ARIALE, THANK YOU FOR A JOB WELL DONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to honor the congressional career of my chief of staff, John Ariale. I first met John Ariale 13 years ago, right after I was first elected to Congress; and after that first meeting when I saw his keen intellect, I saw his wry sense of humor, his love of Excel spreadsheets, his laser-like focus on policy, and his zany Italian zeal, I knew that was a combination that I needed to lead my legislative office.

They say that the decision to have someone be your chief of staff is one of the most important decisions you will ever make as a Member of Congress because the chief of staff not only represents your political views, but also represents your personal values. If there is one decision that I have made that I think would be unanimously agreed upon by my constituents as well as my colleagues, it would be the choice to have John be my chief of staff.

John has assembled an outstanding team of individuals. He has led that team of individuals through thick and thin. We have fought and won some very important legislative battles, one of which is a proposal of landmark legislation to forever change for the good the way our Nation deals with individuals with disabilities. It is called the ABLE Act. We haven't crossed the finish line yet, but I am sure we will; and when we do, it will be in large part because of the moral clarity and hard work and dedication of John Ariale.

Winston Churchill once said:

We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.

Mr. Speaker, John Ariale has given me, he has given this institution, he has given all of the individuals who have had a chance to work with him his heart and his soul. He has given his expertise, his wisdom, and his patience. There is little we can do to repay him for all that other than express to him our extreme gratitude and to wish him well on his next opportunities, his next challenge.

And so I would say to John Ariale, as he leaves as chief of my staff, thank you for a job well done.

God bless and Godspeed.

BUDGET COMMITTEE NEEDS TO GET THEIR JOB DONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, now that the Republican shutdown is over, Congress should be addressing the most pressing issues facing our Nation—faster economic growth, putting our people back to work at living-wage jobs, balancing the budget, and investing in our future. But so far, there is no Republican budget deal completed to set the frame for all of this, to give confidence to businesses that they can invest, and to assure the American people that there is some certainty that Congress has done its job.

The first step is completion of a responsible budget resolution for 2014 which starts in just a few weeks; and, in fact, the Federal fiscal year started October 1. From that resolution would follow, if we had regular order in this House, 12 appropriation bills constrained within the limits of that important budget. But rather than completing the budget bill, I observed the chairman of the House Budget Committee making political speeches out in Iowa rather than getting the job done here. My message today is get the job done of the Budget Committee.

We know that the economy will grow when more people are working; and when that happens, the Federal debt will go down.

The first chart I have here actually shows that during the Clinton years when employment went up, we were able to balance the budget. It was followed during the Bush year with the terrible recession where unemployment went up and, guess what, the budget deficit increased and our accumulated debt grew at extraordinary proportions.

Now, think about what happens to the U.S. debt when unemployment goes up; and during the Bush years, we had over 8.8 million jobs that were eliminated because of the Great Recession. When people don't have a job, they aren't paying taxes. They aren't buying a new car or spending money at department stores or other consumer spending that drives employment

growth and job creation. Increased wages drive investment. Moreover, people who don't have a job are likely relying on government for help—unemployment benefits that are extended, or other parts of the Federal safety net, the social safety net such as health insurance, and health care. That causes a drawdown in Federal spending.

So the message to my Republican colleagues is get the job done. That's the only way you are going to be able to reduce the debt. We cannot balance our budget with unemployment hovering at over 7 percent nationally.

Although the Obama administration has successfully led 42 months of consecutive job creation compared to the Bush years when we went so much into the hole, we still have not dug ourselves out and replaced those 8.8 million jobs that were eliminated. That is a lot of jobs. Over 2 million manufacturing jobs alone were eliminated. If we think about that, we have done a good job month by month, in crawling out of the recession. But the pace of this is not what I would call robust, but it definitely has been steady.

Piled on top of this gigantic effort to try to create jobs is a nagging trade deficit. In my part of America, people know well what job outsourcing has occurred to foreign countries. We have had continuing hemorrhaging of U.S. jobs because of trade agreements like NAFTA, China PNTR, Korea, all in the negative, all in the red, not in the black. We have not had a positive trade balance in this country since 1975, and the numbers show it. The deficits just keep getting worse.

Can you find anything made in America any more? There is \$9 trillion in accumulated trade deficit since 1975. That actually equals half of our long-term debt because our monthly trade deficit now hovers around \$39 billion more imported goods coming in there than we are able to export. This means more foreign goods, fewer U.S. jobs. Over time, these foreign subsidized products from closed markets replace American products and the jobs that go with them. The word "outsourcing" has become all too familiar.

Mr. Speaker, if my Republican colleagues want to tackle the Federal debt, then they need to bring a completed budget deal to the floor. It is months, almost a year, too late. We need to tackle the Federal debt by growing jobs. Bring economic growth and jobs bills to the floor. We need to no longer bring trade deals to this floor that result, through fast track, in the kind of job killing that we have had over the last quarter century. Shouldn't we focus on what the American people have been saying to us year after year after year: it is the economy; it is job creation. This institution ought to be focused laser beam on what the American people are telling us. Why is that so hard to do?

I urge my colleagues on the Budget Committee, get back to work. Stop the politicking around the country; get

those committees reaching compromises between the House and the Senate. Let's get the big frame; and then let's, through regular order, bring up the 12 appropriation bills within those budget restraints so we can eliminate the debt by making this economy grow fully again.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRENSHAW). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. John Adams, First Baptist Church, Mantachie, Mississippi, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we bow before Your majestic throne today. We acknowledge that You are in Heaven and we are on Your good Earth.

Our prayers are given for each one in this Chamber, that Your love and wisdom be in each life. Today, we pray for our Speaker and each legislator, that Your hands will guide their hands.

Father, I know today that the best thing that I can do for these men and women is to pray for them. Give them courage to make the right decisions. Let the laws coming forth from these hallowed Halls be pleasing to You and be a benefit to our fellow man.

Allow these leaders to have a breath of fresh air today and to have the Spirit of God's Son in helping others. We ask Your blessings on our United States of America.

In the name of God's Son, we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.