

## GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to share what I believe is a lack of cooperation in Washington, D.C.

I come from Indiana as a farmer who served in the Indiana Legislature at times where we had divided government. My belief is that the only way you're going to solve a problem when you have issues is to talk. When you have one party who's at the table and is willing to discuss the problems that we face and you have another party who refuses to come to the table, we're not going to get anything done.

The gentleman from New York asked a little bit ago: Who is in charge in the Republican conference, is the Speaker of the House or the Tea Party faction? I'll tell you who I believe is in charge, and that is our Speaker with the authority from the American people who elected each of us to come to Washington to represent them and to fight for them and to fight against an over-aggressive Federal Government, \$17 trillion of debt, and to fight a health care law that only intrudes more and more on American lives.

As I think about history, we have been in a government shutdown before. Under those circumstances, we had President Ronald Reagan, who was a Republican, and we had Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill. Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill shut down government seven different times during President Reagan's time in office, but President Reagan didn't just sit at the White House and refuse to talk. He didn't go out traveling around the country pointing the finger back at Congress. He invited Tip O'Neill down to the White House and sat down over a cup of coffee and talked the problems out. That's what leadership does. Leadership brings people to the table and finds a way to get the problems resolved.

□ 1145

Here in the Western Hemisphere, we work—whether it's in business, whether it's in our family budgets, whether it's in our family problems, we try to find a way for both sides to win because that's how we're going to walk away from the table feeling like we were successful and that we didn't break the principles that we believe in, that we're going to find a way to work together and it's going to be a win-win for both parties.

But right now, we're seeing that it's going to be a win-lose situation, where President Obama and Senator HARRY REID are going to say: We're going to win and Republicans are going to lose. Because we have sent over four different compromises, four different proposals to the Senate, and what does the Senate do with them? They table them. They put them on the table and say: We're not going to even negotiate. We're not even going to talk.

Now, is that what Tip O'Neill did? Is that what President Ronald Reagan did? Even after seven times, the government was shut down because what were they fighting over? Speaker Tip O'Neill was actually fighting for the Fairness Doctrine. It wasn't over bigger government spending or more government spending or \$17 trillion of debt or a massive, much larger health care program. It was over an ideology. So if we can't even come to the table to talk about the problems that we face today, Washington is going to continue to be broken for a long time.

I hear the frustration from my colleagues about the furloughs, and I sympathize with that because I have constituents in the Third District of Indiana who are furloughed. But at the same time, there have been many Americans who have been furloughed without pay, who don't have work because of the uncertainty that ObamaCare has placed on this economy. And I believe that it's time that we stand up for the American people rather than for the American Federal Government and start looking out for the people in this country and say: We're with you.

## CIVILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO) for 3½ minutes.

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I am certainly not going to be 3½ minutes at this point. I had some notes. But that's what I usually do when I get up with notes, go away and I try to speak from the heart.

I have been watching this, and it's very frustrating. And first let me say, there's no one who should go without health insurance. I have a daughter who has a disease for which there's no cure, none whatsoever. She will be lucky to live to her late twenties. So it's critically important that there be a method by which we can get some help to pay for treatment, not only for her, but for every child out there and every human being.

But aside from that, I go to the gym every morning at about 6:00, and I work out with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and on my side of the aisle. The camaraderie is extraordinary. We joke with each other. We help each other in the weight room. We spot each other. We talk about our families. We even talk about politics. But it's civil. And I would really like to have the whole floor, as well as the American people, see how we communicate with one another in that gym in the morning.

But I am asking that every person be civil. The Republicans have been called Nazis, terrorists, people that don't want to take care of children and seniors—and that's wrong. We can have ideals, we can have a belief, but we need to be civil about it. And we need to give an example and show an exam-

ple to the American people that we're adults and that we can have different views. And that's what a democracy is about. We don't have to make it personal. We don't have to aggrandize it to get attention, to call names.

So I'm saying to my colleagues, I'm reaching across. I have not been uncivil. I will not do it. I will criticize my colleagues if they do it. But let's use this moment to show the American people that we can have a dialogue, we can have arguments, but to keep it civil; because when the dust is settled, America is going to be better for it, and the Congress is going to be much better for it.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 49 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

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Almighty God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

You have promised, O God, that You are with us wherever we are and whatever we are doing, to heal and to help, to give strength and make us whole.

We pray that we all, and the Members of this assembly especially, will be receptive to Your promises and receive them with confidence and conviction that, armed by Your Spirit, they will be able to forge good solutions to the current impasse which promote justice, equity and truth.

Pardon us as we have missed the mark to this point, and yet, we pray that we will be faithful messengers of Your word and steadfast stewards of all Your gifts.

May all that is done today be for Your greater honor and glory.

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.

Mr. CICILLINE. 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.