

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.