

with our national motto, In God We Trust. That motto, Mr. Speaker, we will find about 5 feet etched on the wall from the position where we stand. It is also etched in stone across the Chamber in the Senate, across the Capitol over where the Senate of the United States meets.

It was during the Civil War, in response to a public desire for recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins, President Abraham Lincoln signed a law on April 22, 1864, introducing the motto "In God We Trust" to our coinage. On July 30, 1956, President Eisenhower signed a law stating that the national motto of the United States is hereby declared to be "In God We Trust."

□ 1815

The Federal courts have repeatedly upheld the Constitutionality of the national motto and its uses, and "It is in the public interest to uphold, affirm and celebrate the national heritage and the traditions and values which have been the foundation and sustenance of our Nation, as well as elements vital to its future preservation."

The portion which I just read was adopted just a few days ago in the State of Colorado by the Colorado State Board of Education. The purpose of that resolution was to encourage the public display of the national motto "In God We Trust," and was introduced by the chairman of the State Board of Education, also the representative to the State Board from my congressional district, the Fourth District of Colorado.

It is on the basis of Colorado's action, which passed, by the way, nearly unanimously, on a 6 to 1 vote, that I come before the Chamber today and draw attention to the resolution that I have introduced.

The resolution I have introduced here in the United States Congress is one that further amplifies on the words of the State of Colorado and on Colorado's official position that the words "In God We Trust" are encouraged to be displayed in schools and other public buildings as the national motto.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the national motto is one that is fit, fitting and appropriate to be displayed in public buildings across our great land. It is a reference to the Nation's highest religious heritage.

The national motto recognizes the religious beliefs and practices of the American people as an aspect of our national heritage and our history and culture. Nearly every criminal law on the books can be traced to some religious principle or inspiration.

The motto "In God We Trust" is deeply interwoven into the fabric of our civil polity. The motto recognizes the historical fact that our Nation was believed to have been founded "under God."

The content of the motto is said to be as old as the Republic itself, and has always been as integral a part of the First Amendment as the very words of that charter of religious liberty.

The display and teaching of the motto to public school children has a valid secular purpose, such secular purpose being to foster patriotism. That was reaffirmed, I might add, Mr. Speaker, by *Gaylor v. United States* in the Tenth Circuit Court back in 1996. It symbolizes the historical role of religion in our society, expresses confidence in the future, and also signifies hope and the instruction of humility.

There is a long tradition of government acknowledgment of religion in mottos, oaths, and anthems. The national motto serves the secular purpose of expressing confidence in the future, and encouraging the recognition of what is worthy of appreciation in society. The motto reflects the national sentiment that we are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a supreme being.

"All of the dispositions and habits which lead to the political prosperity, religion, and morality are indispensable supports." That was the statement of our first President, George Washington, during his farewell address.

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of the refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." That again was a statement that is a quote from President Washington's farewell address.

John Adams said, "It is religion and morality alone which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand." President Washington, again in his farewell address, said, "With caution we must indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

"The role of religion in public life is an important one which deserves the public's attention."

The signers of the Declaration of Independence appealed to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of their intentions, and avowed a firm reliance of the protection of divine Providence. That we will find in the Declaration of Independence.

The first Congress urged the President to declare a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many single favors of Almighty God.

The first Congress reenacted the Northwest Ordinance, which states that "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

And the Declaration of Independence demonstrates this Nation was founded

on a transcendent value which flows from the belief in a supreme being.

The Founding Fathers believed devotedly that there was a God, and that the unalienable rights of man were rooted in him, as was clearly evident in their writings from the Mayflower Compact to the Constitution itself.

Religion has been closely identified with the history and the government of the United States. Our national life reflects a religious people who earnestly pray that the supreme lawgiver guide them in every measure which may be worthy of his blessings.

That we will find, Mr. Speaker, in quoting James Madison's Memorial and Remonstrance Against Religious Assessments.

Whereas these words "In God We Trust" are over the entrance of the Senate Chamber, and our national motto, as I mentioned before, is prominently engraved on the wall just here above us in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and is reproduced on every coin minted by the United States, the Congress should encourage the display of the national motto in public buildings and throughout the Nation.

That is the basis of the resolution that has been introduced today. I urge Members to consider it favorably and to cosponsor the resolution, and to help defend it as it is considered by the House of Representatives.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks to pay tribute to our friend Ron Lasch, who surprised a good number of us with his retirement earlier this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO RON LASCH ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to rise tonight to pay tribute to a very good friend, Ron Lasch. I came as a staff Member to this body more years than I would like to think ago, and Ron was always a friend, whether I was a staffer, whether I was a Member of Congress, whether I worked at the White House or here on the Hill.

For many years and many decades, in fact, Ron Lasch watched virtually every debate, every vote on this floor more than probably any other American, in fact. His retirement, his surprise retirement this week did catch a

lot of us surprised because Ron Lasch was a good friend. He was a confidante, a member of the staff that would sit in the back that really did know everything. Yet, he did not tell everything unless he was asked.

We would ask him about amendments. Today, as an example, I chaired a hearing on our nuclear labs and the security that has been lapsing at them out West, a hearing that literally took 8 or 9 hours today. Lo and behold, as we had a number of votes on the floor, a number of us came to find out what the order of the amendments were, what precisely they did.

Ron Lasch was always one that could tell us. He had sat here during the debate. He knew what was going on. His word was his bond. You could rely on Ron Lasch to get the right information. It was a little trouble today sitting in the back trying to figure out which amendments were coming up and precisely what they did. It took a little extra time.

We miss Ron. We miss him already, not 24 hours after he announced his retirement.

As we would sit with him in the back, he had great patience. We would sit with him sometimes for 20, 30 minutes talking about things going on on this House floor, and continually Members would be coming asking him, what is going on, what time are we going to get out, what amendments are coming up? And always he had the same patience with virtually every one of us.

As we tried to work our will on this House floor, on parliamentary procedures, how to instruct conferees, how to have a re-vote, he had invaluable advice, as he knew all the rules. He made sure that he could train us, as well.

He had a wealth of information. At the end of every session he and I always had a little special thing. He had a little crystal ball, and I hope that he leaves that in the cloakroom, as he would make his prediction as to when we would get out of session, maybe what time, what day. Usually we were all wrong and he was always right.

As I look at the folks that have gone before him, the great folks here, the Billy Pitts, former Speakers, J.J. Cullen, he ranks with all of them. He knew what was going on. We are going to miss him.

When Jim Ford left this place, I think it was Roll Call or the Hill asked him about his thoughts. They said, You know, Jim, for all the years that you have been here, you could write a book, and based on the book sales you could probably go to the Bahamas. And Jim Ford's response was, no, I could buy the Bahamas if I wrote that book.

Well, Ron Lasch could probably do more than that. He loved this place. He had great respect for the institution. We will miss him, and I know the staff, Peggy and Jim and Tim and Jay, Joelle, Martha, all of us here will miss

his wisdom, his insight, his hard work, his loyalty, and just him.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I can only echo what the gentleman has said about Ron. Ron Lasch was my friend. As the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) has said, when I first arrived here 28 years ago, he was one of the first people who greeted me.

I learned to enjoy, and not only enjoy but respect, his wisdom when it came to votes. He was one who could always say, this is the right thing for you, if you would like to see your way to vote that way. More than that, when I went through some trials and tribulations physically, he was one that watched out, with Joelle and Peggy, watched out for me and my health when I would get a little bit excited, and that happened quite often. He always was a great adviser and a good friend, and told me when I should in fact back down and go away for a while and come back when I had cooled off, and do what is correct.

He is not really gone, he is just retired. He will still be around, I am confident, and give us a little bit of advice whenever we will ask for it. He will always be part of my career in this great House of ours, this House of the people.

It is rare when we have an individual who is hired to work for a large body such as ourselves that stays stable and maintains the decorum and maintains the wisdom that is necessary to go forth with the job and to advise those that are elected.

We hired him, as we hire the Chaplain and other Members of this House who have served for us, but he became more than just a hired person, he became part of us. As the gentleman from Michigan has said, he is a person we will miss. I am sure there will be some who will replace him some day, but not too soon.

Ron, again, may I say, has been a great asset to this House. More than that, he has been to me an asset for my career.

Ron, congratulations on your career. We will miss you, as the gentleman from Michigan has said, but in our hearts you will always be with us.

Mr. UPTON. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I just want to note that there are a number of Members tonight that would have liked to have paid tribute. Because of the particular hour that it is, I just want to recognize them and recognize that their statements will appear. The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) all from the bottom of their hearts have nothing but good things to say about our friend, Ron Lasch.

We hope we see him, and we hope that he has some type of privilege so

we see him in the weeks ahead, so we can pay our firmest respects for all of his hard work and great service to this country.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF RON LASCH

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have served now in the House for 6 years, and this is the first time I think I have appeared on the floor to give a special order. There are some Members who have a lot on their minds and give special orders all the time. About some, like myself, some people back in my district say I do not have much on my mind at all.

But I will tell the Members, tonight I do feel compelled to come to the floor and spend at least part of that 5 minutes talking about the same subject that was talked about by my colleagues, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and that is the retirement of Ron Lasch.

I came back stunned from our Fourth of July recess today to find out that Ron had gone into retirement. The House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker, is a little less rich today than it was before we went on recess.

□ 1830

When we first come here, it does not take us long to figure out who knows what is going on and who does not know what is going on. There are a lot of people they will tell us what is going on, but we find out rather quickly they do not. Ron Lasch was somebody we could always count on, someone who had not only our interests, but the body's interest at heart when he gave us advice.

The C-SPAN cameras in this Chamber focus on the Members. And I think a lot of people that watch these proceedings know that we have as the oldest serving Members of the House, the dean of the House, the great gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), but I found out something today about my friend Ron Lasch he had been here for 44 years if you totaled up his service back to the time of a page, and I think that that rivals the time of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) in the House.

Mr. Speaker, just a quick anecdote, if I could. A couple of week ago, I had the honor of chairing the proceedings on the Interior Appropriations bill. It was raucous. It was partisan; it was a bitter debate as the parties waged war over funding for the arts and funding for Indian education and all of the things that go into the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

And I got myself into a little bit of trouble, Mr. Speaker, during the course