

York [CHARLIE RANGEL] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [JOE MOAKLEY] to his fellow marines, the gentleman from New York [AMO HOUGHTON] and [JERRY SOLOMON]. Our thoughts and prayers are with DAVID and his family during this most difficult time.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to this fine citizen whose contributions, through public service, will be remembered by those whose lives he touched.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD newspaper articles concerning Mr. Dreier's passing.

The material referred to follows:

AREA REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER DIES

(By Mark Davis)

H. Edward Dreier Jr. of Kansas City, an area builder and property manager, died Monday. He was 69.

Dreier founded his real estate development, construction and property management company 45 years ago in Kansas City. Dreier Management Co. built and continues to manage several area apartment buildings.

Dreier also was active in Kansas City's civic community, though he hadn't received much public notice for this work.

"He'll be badly missed by the Midtown community," said the Rev. Roger Coleman, executive director of the Westport Allen Center.

Coleman said Dreier was an original member of the center's board of trustees, formed in 1983. He also had supported its earlier efforts to buy and renovate an abandoned school.

The former school at 706 W. 42nd St. now provides an activity center and offices for many nonprofit groups, including the State Ballet of Missouri and Narcotics Anonymous.

"He loved the tenants here like he loved the tenants in his apartments down the street," Coleman said. "It sounds selfish, but we had such plans for him."

Coleman said Dreier stood out even among the other board members. Dreier not only raised money but also participated in the center's activities and made himself available when Coleman called for help.

Dreier also was president of the board of directors of the Lyric Opera of Kansas City in its 1981-82 season and served on the board since 1976.

Last month, Dreier received the Crystal Merit Award from the Apartment Association of Kansas City. The award honored Dreier as the area's best property supervisor for 1996.

Dreier's health kept him from the Feb. 21 award ceremony and his son, U.S. Rep. David Dreier of California, accepted the award. David Dreier said he plans to become more involved in the company and believed his mother also would take a greater role.

"Public service was always a priority for him," said David Dreier, noting that his father had served on Kansas City's first commission on human relations in the 1950s.

Survivors include his wife, Joyce Yeomans Dreier, of the home; his son, David Dreier, San Dimas, Calif.; daughters, Denise Dreier Despars, Hermosa Beach, Calif., and Dana Dreier Lamont, Aurora, Ill.; a sister, Carolee Atha, Mission Hills; and two grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday at Stine & McClure Funeral Home at 3235 Gillham Plaza. No burial services are planned.

H. EDWARD DREIER, JR.

H. Edward Dreier, Jr., Kansas City, MO, passed away Monday, March 3, 1997. Memo-

rial services will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday, March 6, at D.W. Newcomer's Sons Stine & McClure Chapel, 3235 Gillham Plaza, Kansas City, MO. In lieu of flowers, the family requests memorial contributions be made to a charity of the donor's choice.

Mr. Dreier attended Pembroke Hill School, Kemper Military Academy, and graduated from Southwest High School in 1946. He was a drill instructor with the U.S. Marine Corps, and graduated in 1952 from Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, CA. He was President of H.E. Dreier, Jr., Inc., a real estate development and property management firm. In 1953, he was appointed by H. Roe Bartle to the Commission on Human Relations. He served as President of the Great Oaks Nursing Home. He also served on the Planning Commission of Fairway, KS, and the Executive Committee of the Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist. He was an officer of the Homebuilders of Greater Kansas City, and was a 45-year member of the Real Estate Board; President of the Lyric Opera Board; Honorary Coach for the NAIA Tennis Tournament; and a member of the Society of Fellows of the Nelson Atkins Museum. Mr. Dreier was a Director of United Missouri Bank, North Region; President of the Dreier Family Foundation; and served on the Executive Committee of the Westport Allen Center. He was a Paul Harris Fellow and Secretary/Treasurer of Rotary Club 13, and a member of the Vanguard Club and Carriage Club. On February 21, 1997, he received the Crystal Merit Award, honoring excellence in the apartment industry for the midwest. In Rancho Mirage, CA, he was a member of the Thunderbird Country Club. The Club at Morningside, and a Patrol of the Friends of the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the Desert Museum. He is survived by his wife, Joyce Yeomans Dreier; a son, Congressman David Dreier, Los Angeles; two daughters, Denise Dreier Despars, Hermosa Beach, CA, and Dana Dreier Lamont, Aurora, IL; and two granddaughters, Leslie LaRue Lamont and Lisa Lee Lamont. (Arrangements: D.W. Newcomer's Sons Stine & McClure Chapel)

□ 1400

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

MISES REDISCOVERED IN UNLIKELY SETTING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PAUL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly announce the recovery of a momentous treasure formerly believed to be lost to humankind in the noble cause of individual liberty. When German tanks rolled through Vienna in 1938, Hitler's national police force made a stop at the apartment of one of history's greatest intellectual defenders of liberty, an intellectual hero who had recently vacated his apartment to escape the fascist tirade of the corporate statist. Upon ransacking the vacant apartment, the national police removed 38 boxes of intellectual manu-

scripts containing a detailed analysis of why fascism, democratic-socialism, communism, and various other forms of collectivism necessarily contains the seeds of its own respective destruction.

It is a pinnacle of irony that for nearly 60 years these treasures, believed to have been confiscated and destroyed by a system totally devoid of individual liberty and due process, were located in the Soviet Union. The genuine irony is that these manuscripts were rediscovered only as a consequence of the Soviet experiment's ultimate failure, a failure deduced within those same manuscripts as the logically necessary outcome of collectivism.

The great hero of liberty and author of these manuscripts is the Austrian economist Ludwig Von Mises. I proudly and respectfully request entry in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this compelling story as told by Llewellyn Rockwell, President of the institute that currently bears Dr. Mises' name.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 2, 1997]

MISES REDISCOVERED IN UNLIKELY SETTING

(By Llewellyn H. Rockwell, Jr.)

The American conservative tradition was once rooted in serious thought and great scholarship—as hard as that may be to believe today. In constitutional law, it stood for strict construction; in philosophy, it stood with the scholastics; and in economics, it stood with the Austrian School and Ludwig von Mises.

Now comes remarkable news. A massive collection of Mises's personal papers have been recovered in an archive in, of all places, Moscow, where they rested for the duration of the Cold War. They were discovered by two Austrian scholars—a Soveitologist from the University of Graz and a historian from the University of Vienna—and what they've found may change the way we look at modern times.

Mises came to New York in 1940, one of a generation of Austrian intellectuals forced to flee the Nazi onslaught. He had not come here to retire. This man of 60 would work for more than three decades to revivify the passion for liberty in this country, through passionate teaching and writing for scholarly and popular audiences.

His central message was contrary to all the fashions of the day. Mises taught that the free market is the key to civilization, and that socialism of all sorts, including the democratic and Keynesian varieties, must be fiercely resisted.

In those days, immigrants saw acculturation as their first responsibility, so it didn't take long for Americans to think of Mises as their own. In 1949, his great work, *Human Action*, appeared—a thousand-page treatise that surpasses any previous work in free-market theory. Though German was his first language, Mises wrote his book, still in print, in beautiful English.

It's easy to forget Mises' extraordinary life before he emigrated here. In 1912, he wrote a book on money and banking that set the European academic world on fire. At the dawn of the central banking age, he claimed money management actually destabilizes the economy by fueling inflation and business cycles.

In 1919, he forecast a European political explosion. He said it would stem from two sources: the failure of Versailles to settle the nationalities issue, and the rise of statism all over the Continent. In 1923, he tore the

hide off socialist doctrine with a treatise—still unsurpassed—exposing the social, political and economic consequences of collectivism.

He followed up in 1927 with a full-blown defense of the classical liberal society, in which the economy is free of government involvement, private property is sacrosanct, the only role of the military is defending the country's borders, and citizens enjoy full freedom of speech and association.

All the while, he led a famous seminar attended by the best minds in Europe. He taught at the University of Vienna. He was chief economist for the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, where he defended capitalism against socialists national and international. He founded and administered a think tank devoted to solving the supposed mystery of the business cycle.

Yet a few years later, the entire Continent would be darkened by the specter of totalitarianism. Even in America, the 19th-century ideal of free trade and decentralized government was widely seen as outmoded and unworkable. Mises began to see himself as the last of classical liberals.

More devastating for him was the loss of all his files in Vienna, both personal and academic. He had been keeping them from his early schooling until just before he left to teach in Geneva, a safe harbor for dissident and Jewish intellectuals of the day.

When German tanks rolled into Vienna in 1938, the police made a stop of Mises' apartment, and looted 38 boxes filled with his precious papers, notes and manuscripts, and carted them away. Until recently, everyone assumed they were destroyed, and with them a good part of Austrian intellectual history.

Fast forward 53 years, as the Soviet Union unraveled and the veil of secrecy began to rise. Moscow's massive archival holdings were opened for the first time, partly because of a desperate search for something to sell in exchange for hard currency.

Stefan Karner and Gerhard Jagschitz found in them what they had long sought, and the irony is bracing. The voluminous papers of Mises, the century's leading opponent of statism, reappear only after the world sees that he had been absolutely right. In this man's life is the story of modern times; in his work are the keys to understanding its bloody errors. Now, his papers rediscovered, it's time to rediscover his wisdom.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SKAGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TEN COMMANDMENTS ARE THE BASIS OF OUR LAWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the House has just voted on a very interesting bill expressing the sense of Congress regarding the display of the Ten Commandments by Judge Roy S. Moore, who is a circuit court judge in the State of Alabama. The judge had posted the Ten Commandments on the wall of his courtroom as a remembrance and sign that all the laws in this Nation and, in fact all of the laws in the world as we know it, really come

from the Ten Commandments, the Decalogue, which is the laws that were given to Moses.

Another judge in the same circuit in Alabama, in response to a lawsuit that was brought against Judge Moore, ordered Judge Moore to remove a copy of the Ten Commandments that hangs on the wall in his courtroom. The Alabama Supreme Court has decided to review the matter and has issued a stay allowing the Ten Commandments to remain on the wall of the courtroom during the pendency of the appeal.

How interesting it is that the U.S. Congress, that the House of Representatives should have to take a vote on whether or not it is lawful that a copy of the Ten Commandments be posted in a public building.

James Madison, who was the author of our Constitution, said: "We have staked the entire future of the American civilization not upon the power of government, but upon the capacity of the individual to govern himself, control himself, and sustain himself according to the Ten Commandments of God."

As one looks at this great Chamber, the House of Representatives, the people's House, the Chamber where Members of Congress from every State in the Union and from the territories come in order to do the people's business, one only has to look at the sculpture directly in front of the Speaker's dais and the sculpture is of Moses.

The reason for the picture of Moses in the Chamber of the House of Representatives is to give credence to the people speaking here that all of the laws that we enact have as their moral basis the Ten Commandments. In the Supreme Court itself, there are two versions of the Ten Commandments up on the walls.

Here we are in America today at this point in history where we have to defend the posting of the Ten Commandments on the wall of the chambers of a judge who looks upon those Ten Commandments in the historical aspect that this is the basis of all of our laws. After all, the reason it is against the law to steal is that this was listed in the Ten Commandments, Thou shall not steal.

As a person goes over to the Jefferson Memorial and stands inside that beautiful building, if he stands right in front of Mr. Jefferson, turns his back and looks in the same direction as Mr. Jefferson, immediately to Jefferson's right, the first tablet says very simply: "Can the liberties of a Nation be thought secure if it has removed so firm a conviction that our liberties are the gift of God?"

As Jefferson and Madison and all of the authors of the Constitution, and Blackstone, and the people who gave rise to the great common and statutory law in this country have observed for years and years and years, it is based upon the law of Moses, it is based upon the Judeo-Christian doctrines that gave rise to our very freedom in this country.

So it is with sadness that we have to reach that point in America where one judge orders another judge to remove a copy of the Ten Commandments from the walls of that judge's chamber. But I am proud today that the people have spoken through the Members of the House of Representatives who have voted today in a majority to commend Judge Moore for having the courage and having the faith to show that he believes, as most Americans do, that the Ten Commandments are the basis of American law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Ms. MCCARTHY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

IN HONOR OF THREE TEXAS LEGENDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. GRANGER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and even greater pride that I rise today to honor three Texas legends who are well on their way to becoming American legends.

Last week millions of Americans turned out in Madison Square Garden to witness the 1997 Grammy Awards. Those awards are given annually to those in the music industry who set the pace. The artists who win these awards are the very best. So as a lifelong resident, a former mayor and now a Congresswoman from Fort Worth, I am enormously proud to honor 3 hometown heroes who stole the show last week in New York.

By now, most of America has fallen in love with 14-year-old singing sensation LeAnn Rimes. Born on August 28, 1982, LeAnn Rimes began singing before she was 2 years old. At age 5, she won her first singing competition. At age 6, her family moved to Texas, where country music is an obsession. Needless to say, LeAnn fit right in.

Before long, she was making herself very well-known in the country music capital of Texas, Fort Worth. By the time she was 8, she was a regular on Fort Worth's favorite show, "Johnnie High's Country Music Review." This is a wonderful country music extravaganza which my good friend Johnnie High has run for years. Suffice it to say, the folks over at Johnnie High's were very impressed with the young singer, so impressed that word spread throughout the Fort Worth community and beyond.

Pretty soon LeAnn was a regular at the Dallas Cowboy football games, where she sang the Star Spangled Banner in front of Troy, Emmitt and 60,000 fans. When LeAnn turned 11, she recorded her first album entitled "All