

March 20,

1962

Mende, leader of the Free Democratic Party of Germany, and a member of the German Federal Republic's Parliament, the Bundestag. He is visiting the United States at the invitation of Secretary of State Rusk.

Dr. Mende arrived here Saturday. He will be in this country altogether some 12 days to 2 weeks, and then will return to Germany.

In addition to being the leader of the Free Democratic Party, Dr. Mende and Chancellor Adenauer form the coalition government which now holds power in Germany.

Today several Members of the Senate had the pleasure of having lunch with Dr. Mende. We enjoyed very much his answers to our questions and the information he gave us.

It is a great honor to have Dr. Mende with us today; and at this time I am delighted to have the privilege and the pleasure of presenting him to the Senate. (Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a biography of Dr. Erich Mende.

There being no objection, the biography was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. ERICH MENDE

Dr. Erich Mende, leader of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and member of the Federal Republic's parliament, the Bundestag, is recognized as one of the most influential political personalities of the Federal Republic of Germany. Together with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), led by Chancellor Adenauer, his party formed the present coalition government of Germany.

The FDP controls 67 seats in the Bundestag against 251 held by the CDU/CSU. Thus the two parties control a majority of the total of 521 seats in the Bundestag, 22 of which are held by deputies representing Berlin, which do not vote in plenary sessions.

Dr. Mende has been a member of the FDP since it was founded and organized in 1945. Though his party has been a member of previous coalition governments of the Federal Republic of Germany since it was established in 1949, Dr. Mende has never held a Cabinet post in any of these. The FDP is regarded as the party which most strongly espouses the economic liberalism regarded as one of the important elements behind the Federal Republic's miraculous economic revival and growth.

Dr. Mende, a Catholic, lives near the Rhine at Bad Godesberg, a few miles upstream from Bonn. He is married and has two children.

The son of a schoolteacher, Dr. Mende was born in October 28, 1916, in Gross-Strehlitz, a town in Upper Silesia now under Polish administration.

He graduated as an honor student from the humanistic gymnasium in Gross-Strehlitz. Although he had intended to go on to the study of law, at the outbreak of the Second World War, Dr. Mende decided to make a career of military service. He was combat officer throughout the war and served on the Eastern front from 1941 to 1945. Twice he was wounded in action. He distinguished himself in battle and was repeatedly decorated. At the end of the war he held the rank of major.

In 1945 he took up the study of law and, for the first time, took an active interest in politics.

In 1948 he was awarded the doctor of jurisprudence degree and continued to study political science at Cologne until 1949.

Dr. Mende has held the following offices in the FDP: in 1947, member of the executive committee for the British Zone of Occupation; since 1949, member of the federal executive committee; in March 1953, deputy chairman for North Rhine-Westphalia; in April 1956, deputy chairman and since January 1960, chairman of the federal executive committee of the FDP.

Since the Bundestag was constituted in 1949, Dr. Mende has held these positions: from 1950 to 1953, FDP-whip and member of the executive committee of the FDP parliamentary group; in 1953, deputy chairman and since 1957, chairman of the executive committee.

He is a member of the executive committee of the German council and the parliamentary section of the European movement.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN CERTAIN CASES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 167) to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, line 6, after "following"; insert "and"; on page 2, strike out lines 7 through 14, inclusive; on page 2, line 15, strike out "(4)" and insert "(3)"; on page 2, line 17, strike out "or antitrust agency"; on page 2, strike out line 22 and all that follows over through and including line 1, on page 3; on page 3, line 2, strike out "(c)" and insert "(b)"; on page 3, line 2, strike out all after "means" down through and including "or" in line 3; on page 3, line 7, strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)"; on page 3, line 11, strike out "(e)" and insert "(d)"; on page 3, line 14, strike out "(f)" and insert "(e)"; on page 3, line 18, strike out "(g)" and insert "(f)"; on page 3, line 21, strike out "(h)" and insert "(g)"; on page 3, line 25, strike out "(i)" and insert "(h)"; on page 4, line 7, after "person" insert "under investigation"; on page 4, line 8, strike out "an" and insert "a civil"; on page 7, line 3, after "writing" insert "or as the court may direct, pursuant to section 5(d) of this Act"; on page 7, line 14, strike out all after "General" down through and including "examination" in line 15; on page 7, lines 19 and 20, strike out "or any antitrust agency"; on page 8, line 2, strike out all after "any" down through and including "agency" in line 3, and insert "court or grand jury"; on page 8, line 11, strike out all after "such" down through and including "agency" in line 12, and insert "court or grand jury"; on page 8, lines 19 and 20, strike out "or any antitrust agency"; on page 8, lines 21 and 22, strike out "court, grand jury, or antitrust agency" and insert "court or grand jury"; on page 9, line 9, strike out "or any antitrust agency", and on page 14, line 7, after "person" insert ", including a natural person".

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on September 21, 1961, S. 167, a bill to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the

enforcement of the antitrust laws, passed the Senate.

On March 13, 1962, the House of Representatives passed this bill, with amendments.

I move that the Senate disagree to the House amendments, request a conference, and that conferees be appointed on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. HRUSKA conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2165) for the relief of Jean L. Dunlop.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4130) to lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 10431) to revise, codify, and enact title 37 of the United States Code, entitled "Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1691. An act to provide that any juvenile who has been determined delinquent by a district court of the United States may be committed by the court to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study; and

S. 1756. An act for the relief of the city of Pasco, Wash.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 10431) to revise, codify, and enact title 37 of the United States Code, entitled "Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION DEALING WITH POLL TAXES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 29) providing for the establishing of the former dwellinghouse of Alexander Hamilton as a national monument.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, as I stated, we do not have jurisdiction over those States, but we have primary jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. The Constitution of the United States