Mr. Clapper. What ideas do you have for ending this impasse in Berlin, any new ideas?

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, Pete, I have advanced ideas from time to time. For example, I suggested that all Berlin—not West Berlin but all Berlin—be declared a free city. What people don't seem to realize is that East Berlin is a part of East Germany, that in East Berlin is Pankow, the capital of East Germany and East Berlin was in one way of transforming the wall back to Krushchev and Ulbricht but now you have a wall in between. There were some talks about this in the same framework. There is talk about the recognition of the Oder-Neisse line which today separates present-day Poland from East Germany. There is talk of recognition of—de facto at least of East Germany of that being talked about contacts between East and West German Governments. All these things have been talked about. Whether they are being considered I don't know.

Then, later in the program, Mr. Clapper asked this question:

Mr. Clapper. Senator MANSFIELD, getting back to the Berlin question, do you think that recognition of East Germany is inevitable?

Senator MANSFIELD. I wouldn't say it is inevitable, but I would say it might well be inevitable if the situation of the Berliners, if I read—not from what I hear—that that is being considered at the present time.

It happened that on Saturday night, the conclusion of the session, the distinguished minority leader and I went to the studios of ABC and participated in a program known as "Issues and Answers." The panelists were the President of ABC Washington, commentator, and Peter Clapper, ABC Capitol Hill correspondent. The inquisitor was Peggy Whedon.

I should like to present the parts of the program to which I made reference in these remarks.

Mr. Clapper. Senator DINKSEN, there are reports in the last day or two, a report of the United States taking a more elastic position toward Berlin again. How elastic can we get without appeasement?

Senator DINKSEN replied. I will skip his reply which he made, and come to the answer:

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Senator DINKSEN replied. I will skip his reply which he made, and come to the answer:

May I say a good many people are pretty nearby and easy with the use of the word appeasement, and it is nice to note that what is being done is to come to the best of our ability to assuage the fears of the West Germans that have been assuaged by the Russian opposition in Berlin. I don't know if you will—what is being done is to come to the best of our ability to assuage the fears of the West Germans that have been assuaged by the Russian opposition in Berlin. I don't know if you will—what is being done is to come to the best of our ability to assuage the fears of the West Germans that have been assuaged by the Russian opposition in Berlin. I don't know if you will—what is being done is to come to the best of our ability to assuage the fears of the West Germans that have been assuaged by the Russian opposition in Berlin. I don't know if you will—what is being done is to come to the best of our ability to assuage the fears of the West Germans that have been assuaged by the Russian opposition in Berlin. I don't know if you will—what is being done is to come to the best of our ability to assuage the fears of the West Germans that have been assuaged by the Russian opposition in Berlin.
our hope that on this basis that with the new aid program to the extent there will be less waste and inequity, less duplication, less overlapping, and more in the way of results. And I am convinced that this is what the American people want to see in our foreign policy and defense posture.

Senator Mansfield. No, I would have no suggestion to make because I think on the whole he has been very successful in his relations with the Congress. After all, he has served 14 years in the House and Senate combined. He is on a first-name basis with most of the Members of both Houses and especially so in the Senate where he served last 6 years. I think that he has done his best through the TV, the radio, and also the letter for the American people. I would suggest that he ought to be given a little more time and that the President himself, the Chief Executive, and at most of their business abroad, DId not feel that that was a warranted intrusion on the President.

Mr. CLAPPERS. How about the President's letters to the steel companies?

Senator Dirksen. Well, let me say it, of course, we have had a lot of mail from the American people wanting to come and see the President, to talk to the President, to take a good look, and take a good long look.

Mr. CLAPPERS. Senator Dirksen, it seems to me that the President was perfectly within his rights in coming an to a first year in office and making an appeal to the American people. I would suggest that we have always been very successful in the Department of Justice to try to get all aspects of our foreign policy—security and free-enterprise and the like—and most helpful in trying to get all aspects of our foreign policy and defense posture strung together and put through.

Senator Mansfield. And may I say there that the minority leader has been most conciliatory and helpful in every way and most helpful in trying to get all aspects of our foreign policy and defense posture strung together and put through.

Senator Dirksen. I have an example of another issue that confronts not the Republican Party, not the Democratic Party, it could come from anywhere. Where we are divided ranks in our country when it comes to the question of how much or how little waste and inefficiency, less duplication, and more in the way of results. And I am convinced that this is what the American people want to see in our foreign policy and defense posture.

Mr. CLAPPERS. Senator Dirksen, moving on to the next part of Hill's question, Has the administration increased the Federal deficit?

Senator Dirksen. Well, I am not sure that I can give you a good answer to that question. But I can say that there is no question that there has been an enhancement of authority in the Attorney General with respect to antitrust prosecution. There has been an enhancement of authority with respect to antitrust investigation. We had to hedge it about with some restrictions. It might be argued, of course, that there is a disposition to move more deeply in that field because of the hand of your Resident.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

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Mr. CLAPP. Senator Mansfield, what will happen next year—what will happen next year about general

 omnibus education bills? It is my understanding that the Senate is be-

 ginning work on an omnibus education bill, and I was told that Senator

 Mansfield was in the field of Federal aid for education; I was told that

 if the Senate goes along with the conference, and with Senator Mansfie-

 ld, that we would have an education bill that is of the first magnitude

 that is in view of the fact that there have been two 3-year programs for

 improving education in the Nation. I am advised that this Act passed this

 year, that it may be

 clear to the Senate, and if the Senate desires to take

 a look at that, I think it is in the

 program, and in that way be in accord

 with the President's wishes.

 Mr. CLAPP. Senator Mansfield, you have a general

 education bill this year which is for

 school construction and teachers

 Bill that is still alive. It will be

 clear that the Senate is in the field of Federal aid for

 education. The Senate desires to take

 a look at that, I think it is in the

 program, and in that way be in accord

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 Mr. CLAPP. Senator Mansfield, if you have a gener

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 Bill, I think it is in the

 program, and in that way be in accord

 with the President's wishes.
We ought to come forward with the name of some outstanding world leader who could take over for Dag Hammarskjold and I would suggest that that man be Mr. Nehru of India. He would be the type for consideration, and I cannot see the Soviet Union in anything but a foolish way attacking him in a spirit of jealousy against a man of the stature of Nehru to gain an organization of that kind.

We (Sen. Dirksen). Well, let’s talk about this whole principle, and substitute solo for both. An envelope for three, and then we will have what we ought to have in the United Nations.

Sen. Mansfield. And that is what we believe in.

Mr. Clark. I am sorry I have to interrupt you, my time is up.

Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Dirksen. Thank you very much for being with us today on "Issues and Answers."

Sen. Dirksen. We thank you.

Sen. Mansfield. Mr. President, I thank the Senate for its courtesy in allowing me to make this statement.

Sen. Dirksen. Mr. President, the majority leader is always objective, always great, and always fair, and it is a delight to go before a nationwide audience and discuss with him the questions that are addressed to a panel consisting of the majority leader and myself. I thought it was a very fruitful discussion, and it was my delight to participate in it. I salute the majority leader in the same spirit in which he has saluted me. He knows of my affection for him and my recognition of his sense of objectivity and constancy in serving the cause of the Nation at a critical and perilous time.

A HALF CENTURY OF KANSAS JOURNALISM—FRED W. BRINKERHOFF

Mr. Carlsson. Mr. President, this week Kansas is honoring Mr. Fred W. Brinkerhoff, dean of Kansas newspapers, for his 50 years of continuous ownership and editorship of the Pittsburg, Kan., Headlight.

During this half century of Kansas journalism, Mr. Brinkerhoff has averaged writing 100 editorials a month on everything from local news to national and international affairs. These editorials have carried great weight and influence on the people, not only in his own community, but all over the State of Kansas.

He is recognized as an outstanding authority on Kansas history, and during this, our centennial year, he has devoted much of his time to lecturing and writing about our great State and its history.

He has received many journalistic awards, both national and State, including the William Allen White Award for Journalistic Merit in 1956.

The people of Kansas are paying this well-deserved tribute to the dean of Kansas journalism, not only because he is a great citizen whose written messages have affected the thinking of the people of our State for these many years, but also because of his unselfish devotion to Kansas and Kansas people.

Mr. Lawrence A. Barrett wrote an article entitled "A Half Century of Kansas Journalism," which appeared in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor in early Congresses and some that had passed both House only to collide with an Eisen-