

LETTER FROM GERMANY BY FRED MORR

Muenster, Westfalen
Turmatrasse 2
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Dear Friends:

The German television system is not as highly developed as the American television network. There are only seven stations in the Federal Republic of Germany and they televise for only three or four hours a day.

These seven stations are state owned and they are controlled by special committees set up by the state and consisting of delegates of our main political parties, the labor unions, the churches and other civic organizations.

The people who own a television set have to pay a little more than one dollar a month for watching the programs. This system gives us a big advantage over the American television programs (at least I think so!), i. e. there is no advertisement in our programs except for half an hour in the early evening.

You might be afraid of a state-owned television network. But let me tell you that it can work quite well, if you don't let the government control the program but have a special committee for supervision, on which delegates of almost all groups serve.

And there is one more thing you should know before I am going to tell you what happened lately: Television is not organized on a national basis but each state or two or three states together run a station. The national government itself is barred from running a TV station because neither article 73 nor article 74 of our federal constitution (called "Basic Law") mention the power of the federal government to regulate things connected with the cultural life. And since our national government is one of enumerated powers this power to regulate the cultural affairs is delegated to the states.

But on the other hand the states depend on the national government, because the technical equipment for broadcasting is handled by the national government. That means that the states need a license of the federal postmaster general to set up a radio station. But once a station has been set up, the national government is not allowed to interfere with what is broadcast or televised.

And here is what happened lately: Dr. Adenauer declared that one single program was not enough. And he started negotiating with the several states trying to persuade them to allow him to set up a national television network. But the states refused to do so.

But suddenly Dr. Adenauer came out with something that was really shocking to most people in this country, even the state governors of his own party: He founded a national private corporation that is supposed to handle a national television network. But it was no real private corporation, because the stocks had been paid for by the people close to Dr. Adenauer from a secret governmental fund.

After having found out these facts the opposition charged Dr. Adenauer with having broken the provisions of the constitution. The governors of three states took the question to our supreme court seeking an injunction against the plans of Dr. Adenauer. The decision of the courts will be handed down within the next month.

But why such a bitter argument? Because next year is election year. And it seemed to many people, not only the members of the opposition party, that Dr. Adenauer is trying to get a TV network only for his own election campaign.

I do not think that Dr. Adenauer acted as he should have done as one of the leading German Democrats. But the final decision will be made by the court.

For today I am yours, very cordially,

Fred

Cuban Co-ed Transfers To Mercer For Spanish

One Mercer co-ed arrived somewhat late because of the extreme restrictions placed on students who are leaving Cuba to attend school in other lands.

Silvia Cabrera of Cuba who transferred to Mercer this quarter had difficulties leaving her home country. Students must have a visa and a government permit before they can leave, she explained.

Both of these are very hard to obtain. They also have to buy their transportation tickets with American money which at present is very difficult to find.

Why and how did Miss Cabrera ever decide to come to Mercer? She explains it as more or less a matter of fate. For the last several years she has been attending Tennessee Tech, but there she could not obtain the courses she needed for her Spanish major.

When she returned to Cuba last July, she began to seek a college where she could complete her major. At first she considered either the University of Mexico or the University of Havana, but for various reasons she rejected both of them.

Also helping her in her search for a new college were some American friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong. The Armstrongs had a friend, Dr. Mendigutia, who happened to know President Rufus C. Harris. Dr. Mandigutia passed on the information concerning Mercer and its language department. Through these American friends Silvia became interested in Mercer and applied for admission.

Silvia is from the city of Sagua La Grande where her father is employed as a Certified Public Accountant. In this city, as throughout Cuba, Fidel Castro is in power and his anti-American propaganda is at work. However, Miss Cabrera says that the Cuban people do not feel nearly as hostile toward the American people as Castro would have them to believe. She also explained that there is only a small percentage of the Cuban people who are communists.

When Silvia was asked what the people of Cuba thought of Castro, she said that some of the people hate him, others love him, and some even think he looks like Jesus Christ!

Foreign Schools Announce Their Summer Plans

Four British and two Austrian summer schools are offering special six-week courses to American undergraduate and graduate students in July and August, the Institute of International Education announced recently.

Under the British university summer schools program students can apply for study at one of five schools, each concentrating on a particular subject and period. Stratford-upon-Avon the subject will be Elizabethan drama; at the University of London the course will be the study of English literature, art and music of the 17th and 18th centuries, at Oxford the subject will be English history, literature and the arts from 1870 to present. The theme of the Edinburgh School will be the political and economic history, philosophy and literature of Britain from 1700 to 1789. Although the courses are designed for graduate students, undergraduates in their last two years at a university will be considered.

The inclusive charge for board, residence and tuition for six-week courses at each of the four British summer schools is \$190 (approximately \$254). A limited number of one-half and full scholarships are available to undergraduates and graduates in this program.

Both Austrian summer schools include in their programs the opportunity to attend performances at Salzburg's famed music festival. The Salzburg Summer School stresses the German language and requires that all students enroll in a language course. Other courses are foreign policy, Austrian literature, European music and history, Austrian art - will be taught in English. The fee for the entire six-week program, which includes registration fee, room, board, tuition, examination fees, several conducted tours and three Salzburg Festival tickets, is \$225. A full scholarship program is offered for a fee of \$135. Applicants for Salzburg Summer School may be 18-40 years of age and must have completed at least one year of college by June, 1961.

The University of Vienna, offering summer courses at its Wolfgang Campus near Salzburg, combines study with outdoor recreation at a mountain lake. Its aim is to enable English-speaking students to become acquainted with Austrian educational and social values. Courses being offered include German language, liberal arts, law, political science and physical education. General eligibility for either a three or six-week program determined by at least two years of college study, but applicants for certain courses must meet other specific prerequisites.

The fee for the full six-week program, including tuition, maintenance, tours and excursions, is \$250, with an optional four-week trip to Vienna costing \$30. A limited number of partial and full scholarships covering partial or full fees are available.

Applications for both the British and Austrian programs may be obtained from the Institute of International Education, 1 E. 67th St., New York 21, New York or from one of the Institute's regional offices. British summer school scholarship applications must be received before March 1, 1961, and admission applications before March 31. Scholarship applications for Austrian schools must be returned by March 1, and admission applications by May 1.

BSUer's Throw Unlucky Party Tonight, Fri. 13

Afraid to walk under a ladder? Look in a cracked mirror? This is the fate that will befall BSUers tonight at the Baptist Student Union's "Friday the Thirteenth Frolic."

Festivities will begin at 7:00 in the recreation room of MEP. Everything on the program will be built around the "Friday the Thirteenth" theme, including the entertainment and the refreshments.

Songstress Lynelle Moulton will appear on the program, along with a men's quartet and other vocal entertainment. Highlighting the evening will be a mock wedding.

In addition to this, BSU Social Chairman Beth Powell is planning various entertainment. She is being assisted by the president of the BSU Freshman Council, Mike Waller, and Karen Kennedy is in charge of the decorations.

APO Shows Film 'Nice Little Bank'

APO will present "A Nice Little Bank That Should Be Robbed" starring Mickey Rooney, Dina Merrill and Tom Ewell.

This movie concerns a plot to rob a bank. The would-be bank robbers do everything wrong but it comes out right.

Show times will be 7 p.m. and 8:45 p.m. Friday and Saturday nights. Admission will be 35c or a season pass.

War Flag Flies For Celebration

The Confederate flag is being flown through Saturday of this week on the flag pole in front of Roberts Hall in commemoration of the centennial celebration of the War Between the States.

The pledge class of 'KA' in cooperation with the APO pledge class sponsors the flying of the Confederate banner.

It is not being flown, emphasized one KA pledge, because of the recent judicial decisions regarding the University of Georgia.

The flag will also be flown on January 19, Robert E. Lee's 154 birthday anniversary.

Floyd Attends Alumni Editor's Meet

Frances Floyd attended a meeting of the college alumni magazine editors in Roanoke, Virginia this week. She left Tuesday morning and was to have returned yesterday.

Among those in the program then were Linda Lovett, Joe Lowe, Carolyn Averett, Margaret Chambliss, Jean Warner Wright, Velma Gene Young and Rosanne Oxford Brannon.

Otto Discusses Life After Death In Theology Series

Mercer's Ministerial Association will hold the second in its series of theological discussions on January 30, when Dr. Robert Otto will discuss "Life After Death."

The series is aimed towards enlightening the Mercer student body on various matters pertinent to contemporary Christian faith and is open to the public.

The meetings consist of a lecture followed by a question and answer period. Last quarter Dr. Kenneth Cauthen discussed the doctrine of perseverance of the saints (once saved, always saved) at a similar meeting, which was "highly successful" according to Ken Walker, president of the Ministerial Association.

Dr. Otto received the A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota and took his B.D., Th. M., and Th. D. degrees from Southern Seminary.

Students Practice Teaching In Five Georgia Towns

Approximately 46 Mercer students are practice teaching in five different Georgia cities this quarter.

Students have been placed in Griffin, Warner Robins, Albany, Newnan and Macon for the quarter in order that they might work in the various schools there under the direction of a supervising teacher.

Those in Griffin are Eleanor Hames, Joyce Rowe, Rhoda Smith, Faye Stith, Glenda Tanner, Dot Thompson, Rosalyn Tuggle, Dottie Ezell, Caroline Knight and Diane Shropshire.

Three students have been placed in the Warner Robins schools. They are Amy Jeanine Hurt, Billy Lee and Malcolm Miller.

Jane Henderson, Sally Manning, Eugenia Marshall, Montene Bland, Gladys Dean Crawford, Betty Faircloth, Charlotte Garbette, Julia Esther Johnson and Mrs. Jane Cox

Payne are practice teaching in schools in Albany.

At Newnan are Janet Hansen, Emily Marie Smith, Richard Smith, Sally Hale, Betty Mashburn, Willia Jean Seabolt, Judy Self and Frankie Yates.

The largest number of students are in the local schools in Macon. These include Buck Asbill, Carolyn Eugenia Dorminy, Mary Ruth Hicks, Mrs. Janice W. Marshall, Nancy Minter, Mary Alice Newberry, Mrs. Sally Ann Secombe, Glenda Sharpe, Esther Simmons, Elbia Coe, Shirley Jackson, Marsha Jones, Mrs. Burma Lockridge, Patay McRay, Beth Powell, Janet Stovall and Jeanette Williford.

There was also a student teaching program carried on during the

gort There is much to be learned, gentlemen, from the observation of nature!

Yes!... consider, for instance, these ants!

Mmmm... how thoroughly fascinating!

A quaint, curious, hellish, cruel, glorious game!

Let us emulate them... tho' first we must give a name to this activity!

Something onomatopoeic... How about "war", Gort?

Well, whatever its demerits, it should make rattling good history!