

DR. ARTHUR S. LINK Wilson Biographer Will Lecture Monday

Dr. Arthur S. Link noted authority on Woodrow Wilson and Professor of History at Princeton University, will address the student body Monday on "The

Former Professor Dies in Charlotte

The Rev. Charles Malone Richards, long time Davidson professor, died Christmas in a Charlotte hospital.

Dr. Richards was born in Liberty Hill, E. C., in 1871, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Richards.

Dr. Richards was graduated from Davidson in 1895 and from Columbia Theological Seminary in 1898. The next year he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister, and he served as an active pastor until 1905. His ministerial service included a country church in South Carolina and the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville.

He became a part time professor at Davidson in 1917, while serving as pastor of the Davidson College Presbyterian Church. In 1920 he became full time professor of Bible. After his retirement in 1946, he served for 15 years as a supply preacher to many churches without minister.

Dr. Richards was awarded a Doctorate of Divinity by Davidson College and a Doctor of Laws degree by Hampden-Sydney College. He was a member of Kappa Alpha Order, ODK, and Phi Beta Kappa, and was inducted in Who's Who in America.

Funeral services were conducted on Monday, Dec. 30 at 11 a.m. in the Davidson College Presbyterian Church. Burial followed in Summit, E.C.

Historical Implications of the Election of 1861.

As part of the YMCA's Great Issues Program, Link will examine the election in light of problems such as the growth of liberalism since P. D. Roosevelt and the future of the Republican Party.

After graduating from the University of North Carolina in 1941 and obtaining his PhD there in 1943, he taught at North Carolina State College for a year and at Northwestern University for 11 years. In 1950-51 he was Harwood Professor at Oxford University, and has been at Princeton since then.

Link is Director of Princeton's renowned Woodrow Wilson Papers. In addition, he is the author of several books that have been published, including two which were awarded the Bancroft Prize for the best history of the year: Wilson, 1856-1888 in 1956, and Wilson: The Struggle for Neutrality, 1914-1915 in 1958. Other include Wilson: The Road to the White House, Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era, and Wilson, the Diplomatist. He is currently working on the fourth volume to his Wilson biography: Wilson: The Road to War, 1915-1917.

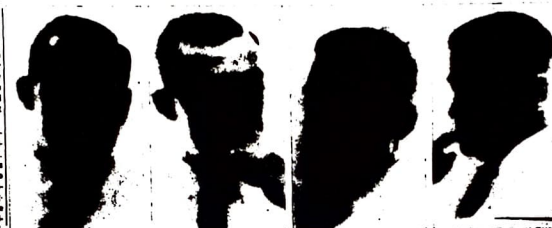
Link has also written several other books on American history. Including Problems in American History, Our Republic's History, and American Speech: A History of the United States Since the 1890's, which is used as the text for History 72.

In addition to speaking at Assembly Monday, Link will hold an informal discussion at a coffee hour immediately following his assembly talk. He will also lecture to the History 72 class at 8:30 Monday morning.

Link's son Stan is a member of the Freshman Class at Davidson.

Students Overwhelmingly Adopt New Trunk Proposal

MEET HOMER SMITH



"Winning is our objective . . . But we'll have to see step-by-step."

(Staff Photo by Tom)

See Story on Page 4

Council Members Vow Stricter Enforcement

By FRANK FLEMING
Davidson Staff Writer

Davidson students in Thursday's referendum adopted the newly-proposed drinking rule change by a vote of 360 to 15. The referendum provides for the adoption of the following amendment to be added to the end of Article VIII, Section 2 of the Student Body Constitution:

"For the purpose of enforcing the regulation with specific regard to the possession of alcoholic liquors, the trunks of automobiles shall not be covered by the term 'campus.'"

The amendment, having been proposed by the Student Council on Dec. 15 and read aloud to the student body on Dec. 17, will go into effect on Friday, Jan. 8.

CLARIFICATION
As a result of the adoption of the new rule, Dick Bates, Honor Court chairman, clarified the meaning of the amendment by explaining that the phrase "trunks of automobiles" will include "only the trunks of standard passenger cars. Therefore, for the purpose of enforcement of this regulation the Honor Court does not consider such automobiles as station wagons to have legitimate trunks."

Bates commented, "Anyone with some questions about this regulation and its application to him or her should check with the Honor Court or Council."

President Will Jackson explained that the rule legislators only the possession of alcohol in trunks. However, "actual drinking in a trunk would still be illegal."

SENATORIAL PROPOSAL
The entire question involving the drinking rule goes back to October when several concerned students recognized the problem of increased drinking on campus. An earlier proposal to correct this was rejected as a Dec. 17 referendum because of its ambiguity, abrupt loop-holes and interpretative weaknesses.

However, further cooperation between the faculty and the student body was sought which legitimized the trunk as a place where alcoholic beverages, though not for consumption, could be stored. A rule which discouraged the possession of alcohol in the trunks of automobiles was adopted. As a result, it should curtail actual drinking on campus.

POLICY STATEMENT
Accompanying the amendment is a new declaration of policy in which the Council and the Honor Court are pledged to "support and enforce" the new regulations, even to the extent of "searching dormitory rooms or fraternity houses."

The Council asks the cooperation of the student body in complying with the rule. "Since an alternate storage place for liquors has been provided, there should be no excuse for keeping alcohol anywhere else." Thus, the Council and the Honor Court hope to maintain any future violations.

NOTICE!

Facing examinations the staff of THE DAVIDSONIAN announces that this is the last issue scheduled for this semester.

Assumption of regular publication will occur immediately after the beginning of next semester with the next issue scheduled for Friday, February 1.

Will Terry Outlines His View Of 'Modern Christian College'

By LINDSAY DAVIS
Davidson Feature Writer

College Chaplain Will Terry forsook his familiar quips Wednesday night as he talked seriously with students and faculty about the definition and purpose of the modern Christian college. He spoke in the Union's Open End, first outlining the expert's opinions of a Christian college, then giving a profile on the American student.

A Christian college, he said, is an institution "grounded in the realization of the personal, creating, loving God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob," and "terminating in Jesus."

It is a place of "freedom, responsibility, and love."

The college incorporates truth, the mutual ideal of both the Christian and the Christian traditions, into its purpose. It does not, added Terry, give "mere information" nor a "goal of intellect," but gives the student "confidence in his destiny."

To attempt to define the Christian college specifically, Terry first said what it is not, and then what it is. A college is not a Christian merely because of its publicity, because it has required chapel, because it is connected with a Christian field, has a Christian commitment, and a feeling of responsibility for its students. Locating Terry said he would encourage attendance at chapel and vespers for the faculty as well as the students, an act of communion.

Regarding required attendance by students at chapel and vespers, Terry recognized points for and against, but ended by saying that the services central to worship, establish rapport between students and faculty, and what is more, are a part of the total curriculum of the college.

Moving into his outline of the American student, Terry brought up the role of fraternities in the Christian campus. He remarked that if the ideals of brotherhood and fellowship were upheld, the fraternities would be an integral part of the Christian college.

If the fraternity aims to "uplift rather than tear down," its role on campus would be to help the student body and the college; but if it is founded on prejudice, racial or other, it cannot be a part of a Christian college.

Using the research of University of Pennsylvania professor Philip Jacoby, Terry profiled the American student. He stated that the modern student comes

from a generally common mold, and college does little to change this mold.

He is characterized by "self-consciousness, a disinterest in social problems, and a need to believe in something." However, this need to believe is too often satisfied by deism, and not by a definite faith, which the Christian college tries to teach.

Few students today, said Terry, "are able to integrate religion and life." Their early religious training is a remote memory, probably sweet but not of any great consequence in their lives.

The student's moral code is usually guided by convention, or what his actions will do to his image. His basic patterns have already been established, and college usually does not alter them.

In a brief question period, when asked whether the Christian college could compete with the non-Christian Terry replied: "In the South, Davidson is a new competing very well, although in the future, it is evident that the state universities will make the largest numbers. The same is true in the North where, such schools as Harvard and Swarthmore are leaders academically among schools of their size."

The member of such a community is, in a sense, an evangelist, continued Terry. It is the school's duty to educate, in order that it might produce not only ministers, but also churchmen, who will actually "challenge the church from the pew," to invigorate the faith.

Terry then described the relationship between students and faculty on the Christian campus by what he called "coredustry." He said that the two should work together in the Christian spirit, sharing "as colleagues, not as antagonists."

"The faculty," he said, "are the key to the Christian college; they held the moral influence over the students. They must be 'audacious' in their field, have a Christian commitment, and a feeling of responsibility for its students. Locating Terry said he would encourage attendance at chapel and vespers for the faculty as well as the students, an act of communion."

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DRAWNS COLD RESPONSE Gasper Analyzes Latins

By TED GLUSMAN
Davidson Feature Writer

Dr. Edmund Gasper swept through the Davidson campus last Tuesday in something less than a blaze of glory. His reception was somewhat reminiscent, in fact, of that given to poet Allen Tate last month, who commented, "This is the best I've ever had."

Gasper spent a day at Davidson, speaking in chapel talking with faculty, and participating in a forum-style discussion with the faculty of the Project for the Americas (PRA). Fred Ehlers, a look at Gasper's record immediately establishes his position of authority on Latin American topics.

He lived and traveled in Latin America from 1940 to 1944, after being named from his post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his native Hungary. The holds a doctorate degree in law earned in Budapest, and at present serves as Deputy Secretary General for the Assembly of Captive European Nations. He is the Assembly's expert on Latin American affairs.

Unfortunately for the Davidson student body, Gasper holds no degrees in public speaking. Handicapped initially by a heavy accent, Gasper accumulated a second strike against himself when he spoke in a dull monotone, which made it impossible for even an interested listener to concentrate. By speaking only in terms of over-ordained, official positions and ideas, Gasper managed to strike out completely. The already surprising

rank of chapel sleepers increased threefold.

Gasper's reception Tuesday evening was if possible, even more unenthusiastic. Fred Ehlers commented, however, that the two-way discussion was "very interesting." He admitted that Gasper was no speaker, but stated, "In my opinion, he is a tremendous expert. He said things the students have to realize." Ehlers also felt that the student body hadn't given Gasper a fair chance before giving up on him.

According to Ehlers the evening discussion was much more informative than the chapel talk Gasper suggested to him that the US needs less material interest in Latin America and a greater cultural exchange. "A kind of cultural Peace Corps" was the way he expressed it.

Gaspar also felt that the US should have real experts in Latin America, not men who have lived there for five or six months and then consider themselves informed. These experts, he implied, should demonstrate that American money is indeed needed for the proper things, especially social reforms.

Ehlers and Gasper agreed that if the free world doesn't offer such reforms, Latin American intellectuals will turn to the communists. "Already," said Ehlers, "they're looking for the social reform government."

The problem is a valid one, Ehlers felt that Gasper was not unimpressive in his own words. It is unfortunate that it was made to be made for better than it was. It should be a more to point, but if the problem is such a search is to search for solutions.

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GRADE POINT AVERAGES MID-SEMESTER, FALL 1964

FRATERNITY	OVERALL	NO. PLEDGES	NO. 1963-64 Avg.
(1) Sigma Chi	1.70	66	1.65 (3)
(2) Sigma Nu	1.63	50	1.63 (1)
(3) Sigma Phi Epsilon	1.58	73	1.50 (4)
(4) Kappa Sigma	1.58	65	1.22 (6)
(5) Pi Kappa Phi	1.573	70	1.55 (5)
(6) Kappa Alpha	1.57	49	1.72 (1)
(7) Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1.55	37	1.37 (7)
(8) Pi Kappa Alpha	1.53	60	1.18 (11)
(9) Beta Theta Pi	1.52	57	1.00 (4)
(10) Phi Gamma Delta	1.48	68	1.32 (8)
(11) Alpha Tau Omega	1.46	64	1.19 (10)
(12) Phi Delta Theta	1.39	58	1.61 (2)
Lambda Sigma	1.35		
Independent*	1.28		

*Lambda Sigma members included in Independent average
Numbers in parentheses by pledge averages and 1963-64 average indicate rank within these groups.