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Military Ball To Be Held On April 2nd

The date of the Military Ball has been changed to April 2, 1950. As in the past, the Military Ball will be expected to be one of the high points of College importance. The entertainment will be provided by the Columbus Orchestra. The evening will consist of music and dancing. Tickets to the Military Ball will be sold by the Student Council, and will be available at the Student Union.

N O T I C E

Ohio Conference Swimming Meet to be held at Ohio Wesleyan University Friday and Saturday, March 4th and 5th.

A limited number of reserved seat tickets for this event are available in the Dean of Students' office.

"Kenyon Rescinds Chapel Requirements"

President F. E. Lund

Kenyon Professors Attend Conference

Dr. Harvey Harvey and Dr. Erik S. Graham Participate in Advanced Placement Conference

A group of Kenyon faculty, Dr. Edward Harvey and Dr. Eric S. Graham, will attend the annual convention of the Advanced Placement Conference of the College Entrance Examination Board in New York City. The conference is held to discuss the development of advanced placement courses in American colleges.

Kenyon Music teachers will be planning their programs for next year. The band and orchestra will meet on July 1st to plan their programs.

Dramatic Club Play Favorably Accepted

Last week the Drama Department of this college produced a play written by a student. The play was accepted for performance at the next Drama Festival. The play was written by a student and was accepted for performance by the Drama Festival Committee.

The Biblical Chaucer And Christian Morality

Mr. Hoyle was sent to the Kenyon Christian Fellowship, a lecture on Chaucer's "Miller's Tale" as a Christian morality. The familiarity that the Chaucerian idea of a middle-class life and the life of the Middle Ages engage a light reading very often, but Mr. Hoyle makes a point of the tradition of the medieval world in his understanding of the Christian concept of Biblical al-
Kenyon Collogey

— Since 1856 —

Kenyon College

Kenyon is dedicated to individual freedom. We are equally devoted to exacting and disciplined intellectual standards, for freedom becomes a mere shibboleth whenever it evokes the obligation to distinguish between the phony and the real, the merely plausible and the authentic, the vulgarly pretentious and the modestly genuine. In human speech, videlicet.

Freedom is disdained whenever any individual or group of individuals fail to recognize that freedom itself rests upon responsibility — meaning precisely the act of individual "response." For this is never so superficial an issue as choosing between conformity or nonconformity, or even conformity to nonconformity. Individual responsibility, in any ultimate sense, is an issue demanding both individual conforming and nonconformity to encourage, so much for the homogeny aspects of freedom. Let us consider briefly the recommendation of the Dean of Students, now intelligently endorsed by the Student Council. His report is that each separate Division accept a larger role in improving the order, decency, and grace of student life. Does this trespass upon individual liberty? Would this in any degree diminish the privileges accorded fraternity occupying college dormitories? I think not. Quite to the contrary, I consider this still a challenge; to these organizations to be in fact what traditionally each has always claimed to be — a fraternal group concerned with and serving through its own members as well as the college which gives it hospitality. We have an opportunity here to create a fraternity system that really works! (Only the language is pejorative; the challenge is to achieve something uniquely uncout unions vide.)

What response, and what courageous leadership, will stand forth at Kenyon, I would not at this time predict. But I should point out that the offer itself constitutes an act of faith in both the quality of Kenyon students and the leadership available in the divisions. The administration is united in this offer of the Dean of Students; and no one should even momentarily misconceive a delegation of responsibility and representing degeneration. The Dean of Students speaks for the Administration.

If his confidence should prove to be misplaced, if responsibility is evaded, or even commended, the offer will be withdrawn — and the "buck" will be "passed" back to the administration, or to the trustees. But as it stands, we extend a fair offer, and we look to the best collective student decisions because of what we know of the students as individuals. On this we base our hope for an improvement in the order of student life, in the civilities of decent living, and in the grace nurtured alike by a fair and accomplished tradition.

F. Edward Lund

February 15, 1960

The convention and elections of 1960 should present a somewhat different aspect of American politics. The atmosphere of the campaign was governed by the need for a smooth transition to the new administration. The importance of the issue for the nation, for the world, for the American people, and for the American political process, was not in doubt. The three major candidates, in their own manner, addressed the theme of "affirmative action" in the field of civil rights. The theme was not new; it was not an invention of the candidates; it was not a leading issue of the campaign; but it was the focal point of the campaign. The candidates were not therefore advocating a revolutionary program; they were not proposing a new direction for American politics; they were not challenging the dominant themes of the twentieth century. They were, however, appealing to the American people to take a new direction, to take a new approach, to meet the challenges of the future with a new spirit of cooperation and with a new sense of purpose.

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Four-page newsletter titled "CAGERS END GOOD SEASON IN TOURNEY SWIMMERS AIM HIGH FOR CONFERENCE CHANCE OF EXCEEDING LAST YEAR'S MARGIN".

The newsletter contains articles about the Kenyon College basketball and swimming teams, their performances, and upcoming events. It also includes a section for the Kenyon College Advertiser, featuring a profile of the football team and their upcoming schedule.

The text is written in a formal, journalistic style, with a focus on sports news and announcements. The newsletter is designed to inform readers about the latest news and updates from the college's athletic programs.
Political Forum
Russell Van Hooser

A liberal at the same time keeping the Southern Democratic party thinking that he is a Southerner and a conservative.

The generalizations about these two candidates must be made of the Democratic convention. This certainly is what the situation is examined, the more baldly the consequences of each candidate's beliefs are found to be. Therefore, it is erroneous to speak of a compromise candidate, because any candidate represents a compromise between the various local parties.

This brings us to the essence of the American political system—compromise. The president, as head of the executive, is responsible for the formulation and the carrying into effect of domestic and foreign policy. These policies must be approved by a Congress composed of diverse political elements. It is the job of the president to get these policies through Congress in substantial form. The presidential office is basically political, consequently, when we examine the presidential candidates, we must pay particular attention to their political ability.

The Republican candidate is-see. Richard Nixon, arouses mixed emotions in almost every audience. Regardless of what one thinks of his political beliefs or personal actions, one can but admire the political skill with which he has reached the top position in his party and has eliminated possible frivolities. Whether one views him as an opportunist or not, his political skills are real.

On the Democratic side there is an abundance of candidates. Stuart Symington is the oft-mentioned compromise candidate. His only possibility for nomination is a consensus decision of the other leading candidates. As a political leader, he has as yet failed to exhibit any outstanding characteristics. He has been a competent civil servant, haven-should he have come up with any constructive policy of his own and has not shown any particular ability in achieving positive legislative action on this or any other topic.

Hubert Humphrey, the liberal flame according to Time magazine, has a following partly drawn from the New Deal and labor union elements of the party. As a senator he has been more effective than Symington—or at least more vocal. His chief role has been that of the critic, and he has produced few constructive pieces of legislation.

The contest was in 1948, despite its (unfortunately temporary) "bip" (of the Republicans) they would win, BECAUSE OF that "bip". The Republican party has become a discord and a liability to the Democratic Party, as to the nation.

Its reappearance from "Democratic" ranks (of which name its presence makes a mockery) is at once foreseen, and it is destined to be a progressive element in the development of a truly liberal party, and a force of realignment on realistic bases.

Historically, brutal and community party policies will be successful, for democratic movements, and for DESTRUCTION. Only a militant struggle for those ideals upon which which the nation is founded, will allow the mobilization of the American people, not merely to resist, but to PURSUE, to PURSUE, those ideals.

John Kennedy is, of course, one of the candidates with a large number of delegates committed to him. Since the last Democratic convention, he has worked ceaselessly to create a following and build support for his candidacy. Consequently, one can say that in his field work is probably more successful than his legislative en-attacks. The one phase of leg-islative activity with which Ken- nedy is associated is labor-man agement relations. Kennedy did do a very admirable job in his direction of the labor-management bill through the Senate and later in his confirmation committee. He cer-tainly seems to have more potential than many of the candidates.

The person who has been in the position to most distinguish himself is Lyndon Johnson. The Senate majority leader has shown considerable skill in helping the Democratic party in the Senate together and in producing con-structive legislation from him. He has shown himself to be a master of the act of compromise, and while compromising in the right man-ner at the right time, he has been able to produce legislation on a number of vital national issues. Although Johnson's solutions might not have been all one might have hoped for, they were more than would probably have been achieved if he had not been present. Johnson seems, there-fore, to be the Democratic candi-date most possessed of the dynamic political ability necessary for the office of the presi-dency.

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