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Edgecliff Student Newspaper

Edgecliff College - Cincinnati

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Guesting

China Situation Demands U.S. Stand

Following in this issue's Guesting column is an article in dialogue form of the various questions posed to Dr. Charles Malik as an informal discussion session at Xavier University on Saturday, May 8. Dr. Malik, who is presently a professor of philosophy at the American University of Beirut, where he received his Ph.D. from Harvard. He was a former ambassador from Lebanon to the United Nations where he served as president of the Security Council and also of the General Assembly. While at the UN, Dr. Malik was instrumental in the formulation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Dr. Malik is passionately interested in three things: the international situation, philosophy, and religion. Dr. Malik went on to explain, "I tend to view the international situation philosophically and to interpret things in terms of First Principles." Closely related to this worldwide view is his religious convictions: "I am a modern religious man and I believe in God. I am the religious situation the most important one in the world today." With these introductory remarks, he invited questions from the audience.

Vietnam

Should we be in Vietnam today? Should we withdraw? Whether or not you should have been there in the first place is such a complex problem that I, for one, don't want to even try to say. You should stay now that you are there. Vietnam is not a fantastic affair if the United States withdraws. It is rather how we can further our commitment in Southeast Asia, truly "humanlor" solution must be sought for the developing nations while we mean a solution which, fifty or a hundred years in the future, will not be held in disrepute. Slowly a confrontation is developing between the Communist China and the rest of the world. Vietnam is not the real problem. The real question is whether the U.S. will take a firm stand in reference to China. An example of what a firm stand can mean is the situation of the future of Southeast Asia is the favorable results recently in Indonesia.

You say that the real issue in Vietnam is the lack of an exchange between the U.S. and China. Where would you put the illusion?

I am afraid Russia is praying that you will fight this war for them.

China vs. U.S.

Can we look into this confrontation between China and the U.S. for possible real solutions to the problems that urgently need to be solved? The most important one for China is the development of the human existential thought is a major consideration. China is the only country among which you can really say "China, and the rest of the world." China is a world apart. There have only been a few major developments which have been seen what will come out of the Marxist penetration. The problem we face is how to live peacefully with people who believe they live in a world apart, how to live together until interpenetration takes place.

Need for New Ideas

In the realm of ideas, what are some of the ideas which our world needs today? We need some kind of substitution for unattainable ideas. The people of the world, as far as we are aware, are striving to create and maintain the good will necessary for such an exchange. If we can develop nations in their living tradition that they can attain a certain place under the sun; in many cases this is all an illusion. We must provide for the people in the developing nations a substitute. At present this is a very serious matter. The Communists have been very successful; historically and sociologically speaking, this is why religion has been successful. (However, because I do not mean some form of "opiate").

If our graduates have developed their own approach to communism, it is because each cell is in touch with a world movement and a world reality, and such a person is a world citizen. It is because each cell is in touch with a world movement and a world reality, and such a person is a world citizen.

The point we are trying to make is that the community we hope for on campus is not one of conformity or one of subservience to some leader. We have been working on this for years.

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The point we are trying to make is that the community we hope for on campus is not one of conformity or one of subservience to some leader. We have been working on this for years.
The situation in Southeast Asia is complex and controversial. The United States, through its policy known as "containment," has sought to prevent the spread of Communism, particularly in Vietnam. This policy has been the subject of much debate and criticism.

The debate over U.S. involvement in Vietnam has been intense. Opponents argue that the U.S. is committing a mistake that could lead to a major war. Proponents believe that the U.S. must continue to support South Vietnam to prevent the spread of Communism.

There are several key points to consider in this debate. First, the U.S. is seeking to protect its own interests in Southeast Asia. Second, the U.S. is committed to supporting its allies, particularly South Vietnam. Third, the U.S. is concerned about the spread of Communism in the region.

The debate is not just about military strategy. It is also about moral and ethical considerations. Some argue that the U.S. is justified in its actions, while others believe that it is not.

In conclusion, the debate over U.S. involvement in Vietnam is complex and multifaceted. It involves issues of war, peace, and the role of the U.S. in the world. The decision to engage in military action is a serious one that should not be taken lightly.

Mr. Sies Questions Vietnam Stand

Mr. Hueston Supports U.S. Involvement

Vietnam Proves Debate on US War Policy

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Fashions, Movies, Prayer—TV Star Answers Questions

"This is just gravy for me, girls. I just love it!" was Loretta Young's response to a question on the Edgcliff campus, April 27. Although Miss Young was scheduled to be on campus for only a half-hour, she remained for an hour and forty-five minutes, to informally answer questions from the audience gathered in the Alumni Lounge.

The noted television and movie actress answered questions ranging from the origins of her well-known twirling entrance on her TV show ("My design director wanted the audience to see the back of my dress")—to the reason for her constant graciousness ("Ronnie Coleman smiled at me when I was seven years old. Ever since then I wanted to grow up being just as nice to people as he was")—to her advice on prayer ("I used to pray for a new dress or a good date. Now I pray, 'Please, God, give me the strength to accept everything you send, whether good or bad.").

Miss Young, who said she began her daily TV program to offer a relief from the usual shows about brutality, commented on today's television fare, where, she said, "TV can but't be esteemed for entertainment anymore."

In the same vein, the actress discussed current art films: "We have many art films today. There are lots of people who want to make money. A lot of art films are just 'dirt movi e s.'" The ideal motion picture (e.g., The Sound of Music and A Man and A Woman) is a "simple story" that "ends happily," she feels.

In contrast, she cited Darling as "disgusting" and Georgy Girl as "a sad, sick, frightening experience."

Referring to "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf," Young said, "We want heroes, not anti-heroes. We already know how terrible we are."

Asked about the possibilities for living a Christian life in the "non-civic city," Miss Young replied, "Living in the secular city is a terrible hindrance to the Christian life." She explained, as she stood at Xavier University the evening before, how the tendency to "know thyself" has been the beginning of living her life in the secular world.

"An atmosphere of mutual trust" was both the key phrase and the ideal held out to the campus community by Mr. Dean Tollefson, associate director of the Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education, at the Student-Faculty Working Seminar on Academic Freedom. The 150 participants gathered for the seminar March 19 in Brennan Memorial Library.

Describing this atmosphere, which is the prerequisite for academic freedom, Mr. Tollefson pointed out that, "all three areas of a college—students, faculty and administration—should be primarily concerned with the building of a quality college. In the United States," he said, "the student colleges with the most respect for academic freedom are the top quality institutions.

"Academic freedom," Mr. Tol lefson continued, "advances the learning process by sustaining students' initiative through incentive, for the right of expression, and by enabling the students to test the society in which they find themselves, thereby contributing to the redefinition of that society. In the long run," he claimed, "the interests of both the individual and the whole college are furthered by this atmosphere which encourages the development of new ideas.

In the three panels on student activities, student government and student newspaper, representatives from each area described their situation in relation to academic freedom.

However, it was in the small discussion groups that the real work of the seminar was carried on. Students and faculty contributed concrete suggestions, which were later reported to the entire group. Among these were:

Student activities: abolition of the activity point system for participation in clubs; greater communication between individual clubs and the rest of the college by the students' use of mimeographed announcements; and a "floating membership"—i.e., student participation in various activities as a choice, rather than by administrative requirements. A discussion of problems of mutual concern and implications of the student-administration contact between individuals and class representatives, through the channel of the student council, is one that will be carried forward.

Student headphones: transfer of financial support of the paper from the administration to the Student Council or to private subscribers; a bi-weekly or weekly mimeographed newsletter, which would supplement the monthly Edgcliff and furnish more current news and opinion; selection of the editor by staff election, rather than by administrative appointment.

Follow-up committees, composed of students, faculty and administration, are presently studying the student newspaper, with concrete recommendations to be presented to the Student Council in May and during the next academic year. Student activities and student government are areas of concern to Mr. Tollefson. The student government chairman is Judy Hinkle, and of the student newspaper chairman is Bonnie Schwalb.

One junior, commenting on the seminar, said, "I was a little bit taken aback. I didn't have time to breathe, I was so impressed!" Another student said, "I felt there were some breathing spaces for fresh air. Now I understand the seminar doesn't close the windows again."