

Coed Sees A 'Fantastic' Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)
 wanted to talk to the people. But an interesting thing happened at the parade. Watching the parade from the top of the prison were quite a number of "counter-revolutionary" prisoners. When I asked why these persons were allowed to watch the parade, I was told, "Why shouldn't they watch—they're Cubans, too!"

Q. How freely were you allowed to ask questions and inspect things?

A. I had complete freedom; I could ask anyone anything and go anywhere I wanted. I visited four provinces while I was there, talking to people.

Q. What is the state of civil liberties in Cuba?

A. A Cuban can say whatever he wants for or against the Castro government. I watched a soldier and another man argue violently about the revolution; when they finished, they shook hands and parted friends. However, when they do something against the revolution, that's when action is taken.

Q. What do you mean, when they "do something"?

A. If they bomb somebody, or something like that. If they don't kill anyone, they can be jailed; but if they kill someone, they are killed. It is this senseless bombing by the counter-revolutionists—killing innocent people—that gets the Cubans angry. During the pa-

rade, counter-revolutionary leaflets came floating down from a high building. The Cubans just laughed at the slogans and let them fall.

Q. Why is the Catholic Church in Cuba anti-Castro?

A. Well, for one thing, the Church had owned a lot of land which the government took away from them to give to the people. Secondly, the government is building many schools which the Church feels are in competition with their own. And, another reason, the Church weddings are no longer recognized by the government as the legal wedding; a judge or notary must perform the legal ceremony. So, they attack Castro as a threat to their system, and naturally, he fights back.

Q. What would you call the economic and governmental system by which Castro operates?
 A. Well, judging by the large-scale nationalization in their economic structure, I'd say it was socialist—more so than European socialism.

Q. Is there a conscious attempt by the Castro government to "level" the class structure?

A. There is still a very definite class structure in Cuba. However, I believe that in the future, Castro will attempt to make Cuba less class-based.

Q. What was your general impression of Cuba from your trip; what sticks out

most in your mind?
 A. I think what's been done there economically and educationally for the people is tremendous. The people have land, low-rent good housing jobs, education. Everywhere I went, the Cubans pointed to their eyes and told me "Look!" I looked, and what I saw is just fantastic. The government is trying to do the best for the people of Cuba in the fastest way possible.

Q. Is this the best way possible, though?

A. I'm not sure. I want to go back in a year or two, to see what's happened. I'm not sure that the idea of all that power concentrated in one man is such a good idea.

Q. Is there a chance that Castro will hold elections soon?

A. I don't think so. Besides, what would it prove—he'd be elected by a landslide.

Q. Do the Cubans think United States-Cuban relations get better?

A. Maybe with President Kennedy, but they're not too hopeful. I believe most of them were expecting our diplomatic break.

Q. What should we look for in Cuba during the next year?

A. The first year of the revolution was their "Year of Freedom." The second was their "Year of Agriculture"; this year is devoted to education. They hope to have every-

one able to read and write by the end of 1961; they are using 365,000 high school students and graduates to teach those still illiterate.

Q. Isn't that a bit dangerous for a dictator to do—giving the people the opportunity to read and write? Couldn't this work against Castro?

A. Yes, it surely could. That's why I think he's sincere in this aspect of the revolution. A soldier I was talking to was thrilled that he was going to night school to learn to read. And all over the country are hung alphabets in all public places. The Cubans really want to be educated.

Q. Why did you go over with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee? Aren't there Communists in the group?

A. It was the cheapest way over there. I only went and came back with them, but while in Cuba, I was on my own; I didn't stick with them. I think there's something fishy with that organization.

Q. What motivated you to go over there in the first place?

A. After reading the American newspaper reports of all the wrong that was happening in Cuba, I knew there had to be some right there also.

Student Vote Proposed On UM 'Race Policy'

(Continued from Page 1)
 University," he said. "Therefore, we should have some say in this matter."

ASSUMING THAT the Board will issue a formal statement, it would seem likely, said several of the council members, that a referendum would be held sometime at the beginning of next semester.

The results of the proposed student-faculty balloting would be forwarded to the Board for its consideration.

The Council emphasized that it is in no way taking a stand for or against the University's admissions policies, at this time.

The referendum motion asked that "Undergraduate Student Government hold a campus-wide referendum, giving both faculty members and students the opportunity to voice their opinions concerning racial admission restrictions at the University of Miami, in order that the Administration and Board of Trustees

be better informed as to the general consensus here on campus, for possible future action."

Wesley Hits Racial Bars

Earlier this semester, the following statement was released to the Hurricane by UM's Wesley Foundation:

"Our church has taught, and we believe, that in Jesus Christ all men are brothers. The Church, as the body of Christ, knows no racial, economic, or social distinctions, for all are one in him. We support fully the statement by the Methodist Council of Bishops which declared in 1952 and in 1956, and now has reaffirmed:

"To discriminate against a person solely on the basis of his race is both unfair and unchristian . . ."

"In seeking the betterment of race relations," said Wesley Foundation President William Forsyth, "a concern of Methodist students for many years, we feel that the place to begin is where we are presently involved . . ."

Debaters Argue Here

Federal compulsory health insurance will be debated here by 14 leading college teams in the 14th annual UM Intercollegiate Debate Tournament, Jan. 26-28.

Cuban Refugee Doctors Here

More than 275 Cuban physicians who fled Fidel Castro began a special post-graduate refresher course this week at the UM Medical School.

Some 50 UM faculty members, along with five refugee Havana University professors, will teach the three-month course, designed to provide them with up-to-date information in basic science and clinical practices.

Cuban doctors who pass an examination in April can work as resident physicians in U.S. hospitals. In some states, not including Florida, they also can take state examinations to get regular doctors' licenses.

Dr. Ralph Jones, head of the Medical School here, drew a parallel with the mobilization

of resources when thousands of Hungarian refugees were retrained and relocated.

With some financial help from foundations and educational organizations, he said, most of the "destitute" Cuban refugees can meet the acute emergency.

"The relocation of foreign physicians is an especially difficult problem," Dr. Jones remarked. "We plan to help the Cuban physician to better utilize his knowledge of medicine for the care of patients in this and other countries."

Lectures in English are being given three evenings a week at Jackson Memorial Hospital, the Medical School's teaching clinic. If a refugee can't understand the speech, he can use a pair of earphones at his desk to hear the same lecture, translated by physicians into Spanish.

The program is financed from University sources, private foundations and the Educational Council for Foreign Graduates. There is no charge to the refugees.

Ralph McGill, Pulitzer Prize-winning publisher of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, praised Dr. Ralph Jones, head of the UM Department of Medicine, Tuesday, in his daily syndicated column, carried locally.

"The idea which filled Dr. Jones' mind, as he watched a famous (refugee) surgeon patiently scrubbing his hands, was one which would enable education to become an effective instrument against the spread of communism," McGill wrote.

"If they return to Cuba when communism is driven out they will remember that this country's educational doors were open to them."

Lynn said . . . the boys will be "riding-the-waves" when they see us in these

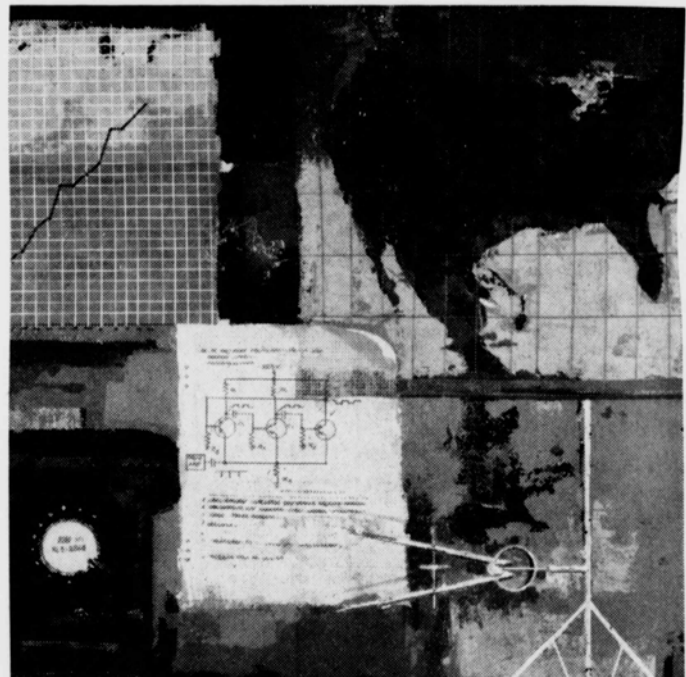
Nautical Corduroy Separates
 -smallwale, lightweight, wash.

Blouson Jacket 8.98
 loose cowl collar, pockets

Capri Pants 7.98
 double breasted pearl buttons

Jamaica Shorts 5.98
 pink, yellow, blue, 5-15

this is Lynn Vinocur
 a leading Campus figure
 and Pygmalion



8,000 Management Opportunities!

That's right. There will be 8,000 supervisory jobs filled from within the Western Electric Company by college graduates in just the next ten years! How come? Because there's the kind of upward movement at Western Electric that spells executive opportunity. Young men in engineering and other professional work can choose between two paths of advancement—one within their own technical field and one within over-all management.

Your progress up-the-ladder to executive positions will be aided by a number of special programs. The annual company-wide personnel survey helps select management prospects. This ties in with planned rotational development, including transfers between Bell Companies and experience in a wide variety of fields. Western Electric maintains its own full-time graduate engineering training program, seven formal management courses, and a tuition refund plan for college study.

After joining Western Electric, you'll be planning production of a steady stream of

communications products—electronic switching, carrier, microwave and missile guidance systems and components such as transistors, diodes, ferrites, etc. Every day, engineers at our manufacturing plants are working to bring new developments of our associates at Bell Telephone Laboratories into practical reality. In short, "the sky's your limit" at Western Electric.

Opportunities exist for electrical, mechanical, industrial, civil and chemical engineers, as well as physical science, liberal arts, and business majors. For more information, get your copy of Consider a Career at Western Electric from your Placement Officer. Or write College Relations, Room 6106, Western Electric Company, 195 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. Be sure to arrange for a Western Electric interview when the Bell System team visits your campus.



Principal manufacturing locations at Chicago, Ill.; Kearny, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Allentown and Laureldale, Pa.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Buffalo, N. Y.; North Andover, Mass.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Engineering Research Center, Princeton, N. J.; Teletype Corporation, Skokie, Ill.; and Little Rock, Ark. Also Western Electric distribution centers in 32 cities and installation headquarters in 16 cities. General headquarters: 195 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

SEE YOU SPRING SEMESTER

Miller's Restaurant

FINE FOODS

1514 SOUTH DIXIE HIGHWAY
 (Across from U. of M. Baseball Field)

20% BUTTERFAT ICE CREAM SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY MILLERS

PLUS
 PASTRIES BAKED ON PREMISES