Cuban Refugee Doctors Here

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

Some 30 UM faculty members, along with five refugee Havana University professors, will train the physicians, a 12-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 regular physicians in U.S. hospitals. In some instances, their work permits may also be extended to take examinations to get regular doctors' licenses.

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

Ralph McGill, Pulitzer Prize-winning publisher of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, agreed with Ralph Jones, head of the UM Medical School, that any Cuban doctor who comes to Cuba when communism is allowed to return will be forced to acknowledge that his country's educational doors were open to most of you in mind.

A. I think what's been done there is good and educationally for the people is tremendous. The people there have a bad, low-cost good housing, public schools. Everything everywhere, the Cubans pointed to their eyes and told me "Look!" and I believe it. I do think it's just fantastic. The government is trying to do the best for the people of Cuba in the fastest way possible.

B. It is the best way possible, though.

A. I don't think so. Besides, what would it prove if elected by a landslide.

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

A. Maybe with President Kennedy, but they're not too hopeful that their neighbors were expecting our diplomatic break.

Q. What would 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 25,000 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?

A. You, 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 programs in all public places. The Cubans really want to be educated.

Q. Why did you go over with the Fakel Flag for Cuba Committee?

A. I don't think it's fair to regard Cuba as a political issue. It's a social and economic issue, and they're not too hopeful about our diplomatic break.

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

A. It was reading the American newspaper reports of the happenings in Cuba. I knew there had to be some right there also.

Debaters Argue Here

Federal government health officials said the insurance will be debated here by 10 leading doctors who are attending the 18th annual UM Intercollegiate Debate Tournament Jan. 26-28, at the better informed as to the general consensus here on cancer, for possible future action.

Wesley Hits Racial Bars

Earlier this semester, the following statement was released by the UM Club for Wesley:

Our church has taught, and we believe that in Jesus Christ all men are brothers. The Church, in 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 1962 and in 1963, and has reaffirmed:

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

Judging by the betterment relations," said Wesley, "a concern of Methodist in the field of health care, for we feel that the place to begin is here we are presently involved in..."