

# Castro Accuses U.S. Of Permitting Bombings

HAVANA (AP)—Prime Minister Fidel Castro, in his angriest speech against the United States, last night charged U.S. officials are impotently permitting planes to bomb Cuba from American soil.

He dramatically charged an unidentified light plane yesterday afternoon dropped an incendiary bomb on a sugar mill in western Cuba and burned a house down.

## Ferman Says Negro Workers Denied Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the President's Committee on Government Contracts said yesterday that qualified Negro workmen were denied jobs on three major federal projects in Washington.

Irving Ferman, the committee's executive vice president, said the discrimination involves construction of the new east front of the Capitol, the new House office building, and a third government structure.

Ferman said the contractor involved on all three projects is Matthew McCloskey of Philadelphia, and that the discrimination grows out of McCloskey's agreement with Local Rodmen's Union 201, AFL-CIO, to supply rodmen for the project. Rodmen put steel reinforcing rods in cement.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told an audience in Alton, Ill., last night that he had complained of the job discrimination to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the presidential committee set up to prevent discrimination on government contracts.

Ferman said he conferred with Calvin L. Walker, business agent for the union, after McCloskey reported his hands were tied by his agreement with the local.

Ferman did not disclose what his next step will be other than to say:

"We fully intend to bring this to Mr. McCloskey's attention as we have in the past with the hope that there might be fuller compliance on Mr. McCloskey's part in hiring qualified Negro workmen."

## Formosan Flood Relief

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP)—The government announced Friday it is issuing saving bonds to the equivalent of 7½ million U.S. dollars for flood relief in central and south Formosa, ravage by the great deluge in August.

Castro previously had shown extreme irritation with anti-Castro leaflet raids carried out from Florida since last mid-week and attributed to a former Cuban air force chief. This time he specifically charged a fire-bombing occurred.

The bearded revolutionary chief addressed a giant rally of Cubans gathered outside the presidential palace.

Castro dramatically arrived by helicopter with a Belgian automatic rifle in hand, stood by for three hours of warmup speeches by others and then received an 8-minute ovation as he rose to speak.

Eyes and anti-aircraft guns were cocked skyward for signs of new leaflet raids but none had developed by nightfall.

Castro stopped in midspeech to read a report from Miami saying the U.S. chief of customs there had announced seven or eight planes were known to have left Florida for flights to Cuba.

Angrily the bearded Prime Minister announced that he had just been informed an unidentified light plane had dropped an incendiary bomb on a sugar mill at Pinar del Rion in western Cuba, burning one house to the ground.

Replying to a thunderous roar from the crowd of several hundred thousand, Castro shouted: "This is to say that the proper authorities in Miami knew these planes left for Cuba. Now we can tell them—the Miami officials—the first results and ask them to please let us have the first war communique of this attack against the Cuban people."

Emotional and bitter, Castro then asked: "How is it possible that a powerful nation with limitless technical resources to intercept even guided missiles admits they are incapable of stopping planes coming to bomb defenseless Cuba?"

Another roar went up from the giant crowd, its anger echoing that of Castro's.

The Prime Minister's charge against the United States followed a pattern of anti-American speeches by those who preceded him, including his younger brother Raul and Maj. Ernesto Guevara. The crowd cheered repeated anti-American references.

## Appalachin Delegates Go on Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty-two, Apalachin underworld convention delegates went on trial in Federal Court yesterday, accused of a conspiracy to conceal the purpose of the conclave.

Selection of a jury was delayed for several hours and the list of defendants shortened because a heart attack felled Joseph Bonanno in Brooklyn Sunday night. He also was to have gone on trial.

Judge Irving Kaufman Jr. separated Bonanno from the list of defendants on trial and put off indefinitely a hearing on his case. The government made no objections after a court-appointed doctor confirmed Bonanno's illness.

The tedious process of picking a jury from among some 800 prospects finally did get underway, but no progress was made.

"It is terribly important that we select a jury which has not formed an opinion," Kaufman told the prospects.

The trial is expected to take weeks, or even months.

The 22 were among some 60 hoodlums and friends who gathered at the upstate New York home of the late Joseph Barbara Sr. on Nov. 14, 1957. State Police broke up the conclave.

There was official speculation that the underworld gathering was for the purpose of carving up narcotics, gambling and labor racketeer territories, as well as to adjudicate gangland problems.

However, local, state and federal investigators hit a stone wall when they tried to extricate information from the delegates. All had the same explanation, if they talked at all—that they individually happened into Apalachin that day to pay respects to the ailing Barbara, who died last June.

Last May, the federal government indicted 27 delegates and named 36 others as co-conspirators. Four of the defendants never have been located.

The 27 were charged with conspiring to give federal investigators false information about the Apalachin gathering, as a means of hiding its true purpose.

## Adlai Stevenson Seen As 3rd-Time Candidate

NEW YORK (AP)—Eleanor Roosevelt said yesterday that Adlai Stevenson probably would become the Democratic presidential nominee for the third time if a deadlock occurs at the party's convention next year.

# Lunik Photos Reveal Moon's Hidden Side

MOSCOW (AP)—The hidden side of the moon is largely drab plains with far fewer landmarks than we see on its face, Soviet scientists said last night.

They presented this analysis of photographs ascribed to picture-taking apparatus aboard Lunik III—used Oct. 7 as the Soviet rocket station passed beyond the moon.

Russian names are being given to eight landmarks.

As presented last night on Moscow TV the pictures meant little to ordinary observers. A helpful announcer pointed to certain areas and said, "That is a sea. This is a crater."

But Prof. Alexander Mikhailov in a broadcast reported these findings: "The unseen part of the moon is considerably more monotonous than the side turned to the earth. It contains fewer seas and fewer contrasts."

He said the general monotony of the landscape is "beyond doubt associated with the question of the origin of the configuration of the moon."

"The dark patches of the so-called seas are clearly visible," Mikhailov said. "Some of them extend to the other side of the moon."

The Russians say the pictures were transmitted to earth over distances up to 290,000 miles—just when was not announced.

Among the eight features named is "the Sea of Moscow."

## New Penicillin In Production

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—A new streamlined penicillin is in production—the vanguard of many coming synthetic penicillin weapons in the battle against disease.

The new drug promises to be safer and more potent than natural penicillin, Dr. Amel R. Menotti, vice president of Bristol Laboratories, said yesterday.

Called syncillin, it seems to successfully attack resistant germs that have escaped natural penicillin—and it causes none of the unfavorable side effects produced by penicillin shots, Dr. Menotti added.

It is given by mouth but still has such powerful effects that it may make penicillin shots obsolete, he said.

Future synthetic penicillins may be tailor-made to do certain jobs—and the range of targets may be widened to include still other germs.

# U.S., Czechoslovakia Share Nobel Prizes

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)—Communist Czechoslovakia yesterday got its first Nobel Prize. The United States, which has won or shared in more than 50 prizes, got another.

The 1959 chemistry prize worth \$42,606, was awarded a Prague professor who gave the world's industries a lift by inventing a new method of analyzing complicated substances.

He is Prof. Jaroslav Heyrovsky, 68. The Swedish Academy of Sciences honored him for developing since the 1920's the polarographic method of analysis, which has proved particularly valuable in metallurgical fields. A big virtue is that the method is fast.

The professor, who lectured in polarography at a number of American universities in 1933, said he regarded the award as "further evidence that new roads

for still closer and more fruitful cooperation between scientists of both world systems are now opening up."

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