

Deadly Polaris Subs Await Enemy Action At Quiet Harbor In Scotland's Holy Loch

HOLY LOCH, Scotland (UPI) — Somewhere beyond the Atlantic misty Russian trawlers packed with electronic gear were fishing for herring — or information.

Inside Holy Loch one of the two black shapes lying low in the water alongside the submarine depot ship, Hunley, began to move slowly toward the Firth of Clyde and the open sea.

The Polaris submarine John Marshall was leaving for several days of maneuvers before submerging for its routine 60 days of undersea patrol.

This quiet loch, fringing the picturesque summer resort town of Dunoon, harbors the most powerful mobile military force known to man.

It's name is "Subron 14" (Submarine Squadron 14) and it is as unobtrusive as it is deadly. A floating drydock, some small craft, the Hunley itself and never more than two or three Polaris submarines hugging its side — this is all anyone can see, and from the distant shore it isn't much.

Quiet Sentinels

It all looks as though it could be whisked away in a matter of hours and leave the loch to its seagulls and its legends. And this is exactly the case. During the Cuban crisis, with British battle-bombers crying out that Holy Loch was a front line target, the submarines swiftly disappeared to action stations presumably off the coasts of Russia.

The depot ship Proteus — relieved by the Hunley a few weeks ago — also sped out to a secret rendezvous point at sea. Before the showdown came there was nothing left in the loch to draw an enemy's fire — nor will there ever be in any future crisis.

But the calm of the loch is deceptive. The Hunley, the first ship built from the keel up to handle Polaris craft, is the mother ship of nine missile-armed submarines on active duty, with a tenth enroute. Six or seven submarines are always away on silent 60-day patrols, never communicating by radio so as not to give away their positions, each with 16 missiles ready to fire in a matter of minutes.

Targets All Set

Each submarine's missile load is equal in power to all the bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Written into its electronic entrails is the obituary notice of half a dozen Russian targets — a threat of instant and terrible revenge which Polaris submariners firmly believe figures painfully in the strategy of the Kremlin.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev is said to be deeply impressed by Polaris. On this point I see eye to eye with the Russian dictator. I have just spent many hours examining the Robert E. Lee from the inside out, and been aboard the John Marshall. The Navy also gave me every facility to observe the deterrent operation of "Subron 14" under the command of Captain David E. Bell of New London, Conn.

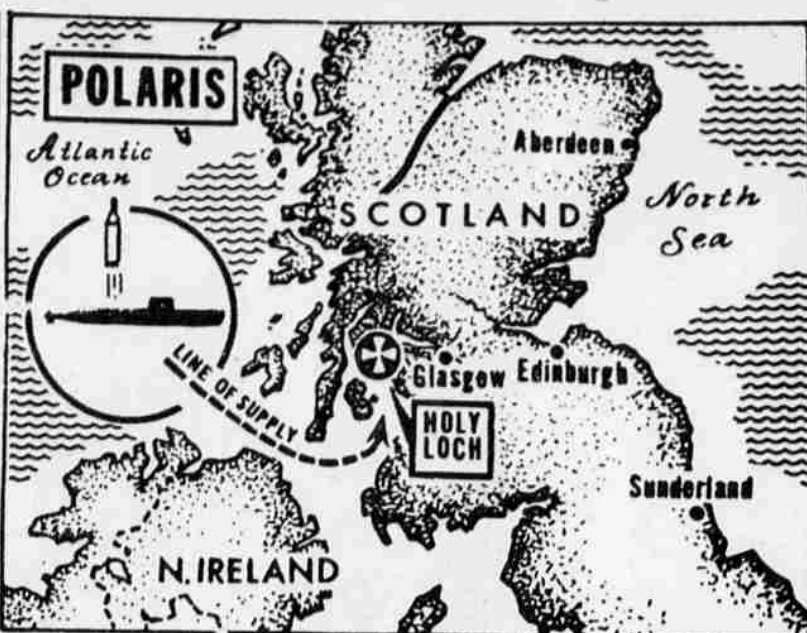
Security aboard these engineering marvels is so strict that I was checked in and out of vital areas of the Robert E. Lee even though I was personally escorted by Commander Charles (Chuck) Griffiths of Kansas City who heads the "gold" crew.

There is a futuristic irony in the fact it takes two crews — a gold and a blue — to get the maximum use from a Polaris. It is the human machine rather than the nuclear one which needs the most maintenance so each crew takes over the submarine for three months which includes refitting, sea trials and a 60-day submerged patrol.

Then the crew is flown home to the U.S. for leave and a refresher course at the base at New London, while its replacement flies in to nearby Prestwick Airport.

Order From President

Griffiths said with quiet humor that he realized there were fringe groups that feared a Polaris cap-



QUIET HARBOR — This quiet Scottish harbor at Holy Loch harbors the most powerful mobile military force known to man: Polaris missile-carrying Submarine Squadron 14. The force could be whisked away from the Loch in a matter of hours to strategic positions in case of sudden crisis or attack.

tain might go "berserk" and fire nuclear missiles all over the place. The exact procedure leading up to an actual firing is naturally secret but the orders would have to come from President Kennedy.

The Robert E. Lee is 389 feet long, 33 feet in the beam and displaces about 5,900 tons. It's speed and the depths at which it can operate are secret but it can probably move faster and travel deeper than any other submarine before it. The John Marshall is bigger — 410 feet long and 6,900 tons. And the Lafayette class Polaris submarines are bigger still.

Griffiths has been on four 60-day submerged patrols—one of them during the Cuban crisis when all of "Subron 14's" mis-

siles were ready to strike at "multiple targets" if so ordered. He said the worst thing about these long submerged journeys is that the men cannot contact their families although they can receive messages from them.

There is no pretense that Polaris submarines are the most comfortable places for 130 crewmen and officers to spend two months. Some bunks are slung among the torpedoes and among the missiles and every square inch of space is either for sleeping or working. But there is a tiny mess hall where is served the best food in the Navy and a new film is shown nearly every night.

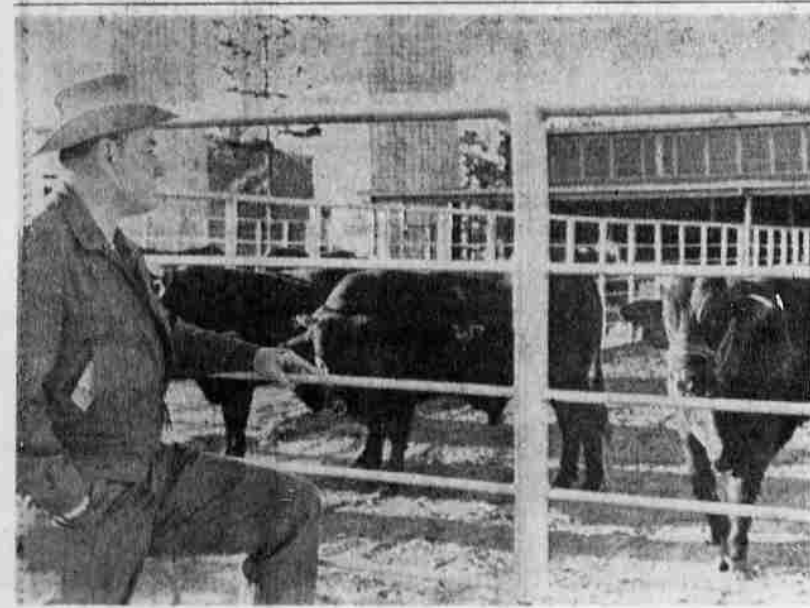
When a man completes his eight hours of duty he usually heads for his bunk and if he

wants any privacy he draws a curtain.

The Polaris submarines obviously cruise within 1,200 or 1,500 miles of their Russian targets, depending on the type of submarine and the range of its missiles. Eventually it is hoped to extend the range of the missiles so that dependence on foreign bases will diminish or cease and the submarines will be able to operate from the United States.

APOLOGY IN ORDER

CHESTERFIELD, England (UPI) — Telephone officials have apologized to Ernest Driver, the new head postmaster here, because his name appears in the new telephone directory as "Drivel."



ROCKEFELLER CATTLE — Winthrop Rockefeller brother of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, inspects a few of his purebred Santa Gertrudis cattle on his ranch near Morrilton, Ark., recently.

Republican Winthrop Rockefeller Raises Cattle In Arkansas Valley

MORRILTON, Ark. (UPI) — Winthrop Rockefeller's home rambles around the brow of a bluff nearly 900 feet above the Arkansas River Valley, its picture windows sweeping a new battleground of Arkansas party politics.

Here the "Squire of Petit Jean Mountain" presides over a vast and widely-varied set of interests. They range from raising purebred Santa Gertrudis cattle to promoting industrial development and, to the chagrin of the Democrats in his back yard, making a two-party state of Arkansas.

Rockefeller came here from New York nearly 10 years ago during divorce proceedings from his first wife, "Bobo," the daughter of a Lithuanian coal miner. He never made any secret of his politics. He is just as Republican as his brother, Nelson, the governor of New York and a leading candidate for the next GOP presidential nomination.

Ignored At First

But Winthrop Rockefeller's political persuasion was largely ignored as long as he confined it to the lofty reaches of Petit Jean and his office in Little Rock's Tower Building.

It was when he went down into the communities last year to organize local Republican units that the fur started to fly. It flew furiously during the recent legislative session, when a move was mounted by the Democrats to oust him as chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission (AIDC).

Members of the legislature who had Republican opposition for the first time last fall because of

Typical Airline Hostess Likes High-Flying Job

By ROBERT J. SERLING
UPI Aviation Editor

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Beverly Boyer is one of the 10,000 stewardesses working for the U.S. scheduled airlines.

In a sense, she is typical. A striking brunette, poised and mature far beyond her 25 years, in love with her job and its opportunities but honest and open enough to discuss some of its drawbacks.

In an equal sense, she is not exactly an average stewardess. Beverly has been flying for American Airlines since 1959. Her own airline, like all the others, considers itself lucky to keep a good stewardess longer than two years. She lives with her family in Washington, D. C.; the overwhelming majority of stewardesses (some carriers call them hostesses) share apartments and a few prefer living alone. And unlike most of the newer girls, she would rather work trips on the sedate and veteran Convair 440, a twin-engine piston airliner, than the glamorous jets.

She averages 15 days off a month and clears about \$400 monthly in addition to extra pay for such special assignments as talking to prospective stewardesses in high schools, chores for public relations etc.

The relatively high pay comes with her seniority; the starting salary for the average stewardess can be as low as \$250 monthly

but some senior cabin attendants flying international routes make as high as \$500-\$600.

Like most of her colleagues who have gone through the transition from pistons to jets, Beverly has found disadvantages to the jet age. She agrees with most stewardesses who have been flying for at least five years that their jobs are more routine and less fun than they used to be — mainly because it is difficult to give personalized service on a 120-passenger jet.

Contrary to the popular conception, most stewardesses do not marry pilots. If they fly for less than two years, they usually marry "the boy back home."

After two years, they are more likely to marry men they meet on flights or socially.

It is an axiom in the airline business that if a girl flies for as long as five years, she finds it extremely hard to make the matrimonial break. She has her job, the airline profession and the esprit de corps that exists among flight crews so deeply ingrained that she probably will keep her wings almost indefinitely.

"I'm the exception to that axiom," insists Beverly. "I think it's almost time for me to quit. I've reached the point where things like a husband, children and a home seem important. I'd regret leaving this life, but I wouldn't regret it enough to choose it over marriage."

War to date.

His big (689 pages) opus examines the limited, bloody conflict on the level of the frontline soldier and from the perspective of military and political grand strategy.

The book, "This Kind of War" (Macmillan) is aptly subtitled "A Study in Unpreparedness."

War Still Mystery

"People today still do not understand the war," Fehrenbach said in an interview. Americans, he said, sprung from generations conditioned to avoid political war. But they responded with unlimited fury, stopping not short of total victory, when pushed to the limit of tolerability by a Kaiser or a Hitler. These were wars of morality, crusades against evil . . . the wars of 1917 and 1941.

Korea was a war different from any other in our history, except possibly the Indian campaigns of the old West, he said. It was a war of containment in which the United States, under the United Nations banner, acted to turn back the aggression without trying to stamp out its source. To have used all its power, the U. S. felt,

WORLD HORIZONS

PAGE 6 HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore. Sunday, April 14, 1963

Survivor Relates Nazi Liquidation Of Jewish Ghetto

(Editor's Note: Twenty years ago, on April 19, 1943, the Nazis began their "final liquidation" of the Warsaw ghetto. Three months earlier they had set about wiping it out but had been delayed by the first organized resistance of the part of the desperately oppressed Jews. Few Jews who fought that last despairing battle lived to tell of it. This is the story of one who did.)

By BERGMAN BORG
As told to
United Press International

WARSAW (UPI) — At first there were about 500,000 of us packed inside those ghetto walls. None could leave without the risk of being shot. At the end there were perhaps 60,000 — and with few exceptions they died, too, in gas chambers.

Twenty years later it is not in me to bring it all back. But I will tell you the facts.

In the beginning, the Nazis divided the area into two sections, the ghetto proper and an industrial section. German firms ran the work programs. I worked as a tailor making uniforms for the German army. The work was compulsory and brought no privileges. It was work, when ordered, or be shot.

As time went on people died by the hundreds of hunger and disease.

One day a public notice appeared saying we would all be leaving the ghetto. The notice promised us we would be moved to some better place.

Entire Families Slain

About 10,000 persons were forced each day from their families — husbands from their wives and mothers from their children.

A few weeks after the first truck left, we learned where they went—to the gas chambers of the extermination camp in the forest of Treblinka.

I have reason to remember where they went. My wife, my son and my father died there. On Aug. 20, 1942, I came home from my work and they were not there. They had gone on the trucks. I never saw them again.

Such was the situation when a Jew named Joseph Lewartowski appeared in the ghetto. He brought word that the Polish Workers Party (Communist) had been founded and that he was its central committee's emissary. We organized political instruction and military training. Lewartowski's role came to an end when one day he was pushed onto one of the Treblinka-bound trucks, but there were others to take his place.

Other Secret Groups

The Communists were not the only secret resistance group in the ghetto. There were many others. We set up the "Jewish Fighting Organization" under the command of Mordechai Anielewicz.

We began storing arms and ammunition. We bought some from Poles outside the ghetto, including Polish policemen. And some from German soldiers. We

also got arms from the Polish Workers Party.

On Jan. 18, 1943, a large group of SS men entered the ghetto to finish the job of liquidation. For the first time they faced organized resistance and for three days fighting went on. The Germans finally retreated because of heavy losses. But many of us had been killed or wounded, too.

We knew they would come back — and better prepared next time. We organized into larger units stationed in vacant ghetto houses. We increased patrols. We watched and waited.

On the night of April 19 they came back.

Our general staff under Mordechai Anielewicz's command operated from a bunker in Mila street. My group worked from a house at 74 Leszno street.

We attacked first. We opened heavy fire on SS troops marching toward the center of the ghetto.

We inflicted big losses but finally had to retreat back to the house in Leszno street.

Use Flamethrowers

The SS troops began burning the ghetto houses one by one, using flamethrowers. We fought on, but we could not stop the flames.

It became difficult to escape from the burning houses. The pavement got so hot it burned the feet and set our clothes afire. Countless people jumped to death from upper floors of their buildings, choosing such a death in preference to being burned alive.

In his reports, Nazi brigadier Stroop reported on the jumpers. "With their bones broken, they still tried to crawl across the street into buildings which had not yet been set on fire. . . . The Jews and bandits often preferred to return into the flames than risk being caught by us. . . ."

On May 8 Anielewicz and his command post in Mila street was wiped out. We knew that meant the end.

Those of us in Leszno street waited some time and then took an underground passage under the wall. But as soon as we emerged, waiting Germans seized us. We were taken back to the ghetto and then sent on trucks to Treblinka.

(Final resistance ended about a week later. Stroop titled his final report "The Warsaw Ghetto is no more." He was hanged after the war on the site of the ghetto, now 56, ended the war at the extermination camp, from which he was liberated.)

Instead of being gassed, I was picked among a very few from the ghetto for a work gang. I was still strong enough to work, and that is why I am alive.



BIBLE READING CHALLENGED — Two families, who challenged state requirements on Bible-verse reading in Maryland and Pennsylvania schools, appear on steps of U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington. In the top photo, Mrs. Madelyn E. Murray of Baltimore is shown with her sons, William and Garth. In the bottom photo, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schenck of Pennsylvania are shown with members of their family. — UPI Telephoto

Public School Prayers Spark National Furor

WASHINGTON (UPI) — "When you prayest, enter into thy closet and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. . . ."

Jesus spoke these words in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 6:6).

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black referred to them recently during arguments on whether Bible reading and the Lord's Prayer are permissible under the Constitution as opening exercises in public schools.

Black wrote the opinion which last term struck down New York's state-composed school prayer. Judging by the outburst that greeted this decision, almost everybody has an opinion on the subject and wants to express it.

Takes Unusual Step

The criticism reached such a pitch that one member of the court, Justice Tom C. Clark, took the unusual step of attempting in a public speech to quiet things down. He explained that the decision was a narrow one applying only to a "state-written prayer circulated by a school district to state-employed teachers with instructions to have their pupils recite it in unison at the beginning of each school day in state-owned buildings."

The First Amendment says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The states for many years have, through the 14th Amendment, been subject to the same prohibition.

A decision in the Bible reading and Lord's Prayer cases is expected some time before the end of the term in June.

They mentioned chaplains in both houses of Congress, the armed forces, service academies and federal hospitals and prisons; exemptions of religious organizations from the federal income tax; deductibility of gifts to religious institutions, and the like.

The plaintiffs in the Baltimore case — Mrs. Madelyn E. Murray and her 16-year-old son William, both atheists — challenged a rule requiring reading the Bible and recitation of the Lord's Prayer without comment every morning.

This rule was set up in 1905 by the board of school commissioners.

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In retrospect, Fehrenbach believes the biggest shortcoming of the national administration was its failure to explain to the public the nature of the war in Korea and why we had chosen to fight it as we did. This failure, he concluded, resulted in a confused, angry nation which at times questioned the wisdom, even the patriotism and integrity, of its leaders.

And no one told the troops why they were summoned to fight and die as the truce talks dragged on for months.

Fehrenbach said the war proved the need for a highly trained professional army ready to fight in limited wars without asking "why." But he concludes:

"The man who will go where his colors go, without asking, who will fight a phantom foe in jungle and mountain range, without counting, and who will suffer and die in the midst of incredible hardship, without complaint, is still what he has always been, from imperial Rome to accepted Britain to Democratic America."

"He is the stuff of which legions are made."

POLICE ACTION — In 1950 America became involved in the Korean "police action." These exclusive UPI photos taken at that time show, left, exhausted Marines snatching a moment's rest behind a wall in streets of Seoul, and right, Army Chaplain A. M. Knier of Wisconsin reads final prayers over bodies of some 36 American soldiers whose hands were tied behind their backs and then shot to death.

— UPI Telephoto

