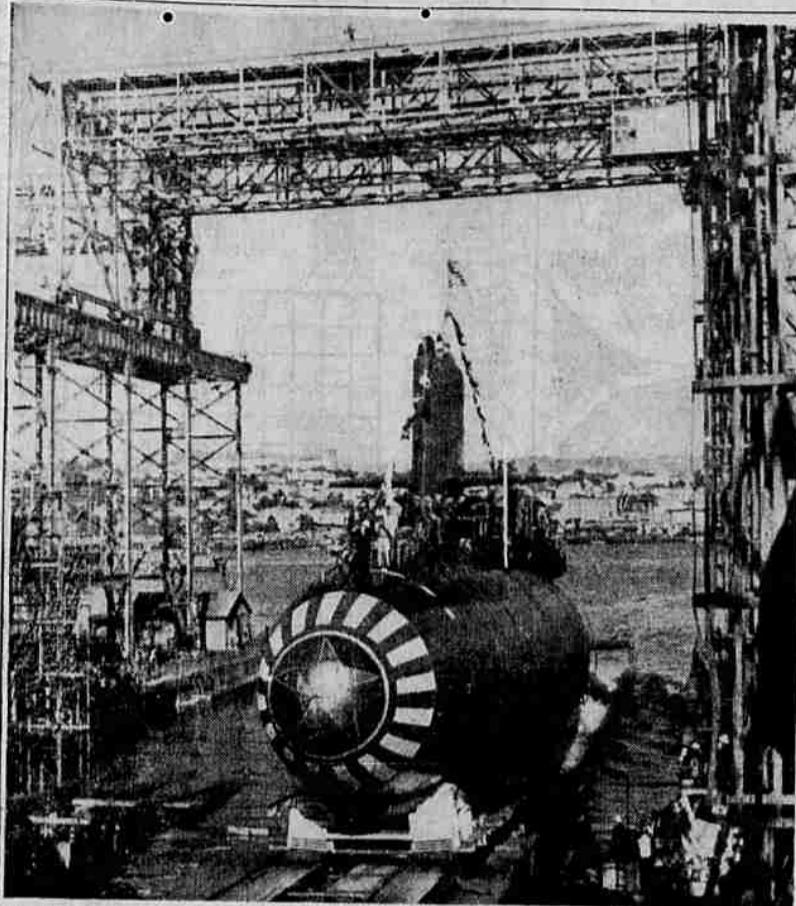


# Pennsylvania's 32 Electoral Votes Attracting All-Out Campaigning



**SUBMARINE LAUNCHED** — The nuclear submarine USS Scamp slides down the ways at Mare Island Naval Shipyard at Mare Island, Calif. The Scamp becomes the Navy's 21st nuclear-powered submarine. (UPI Telephoto)

## Nixon, Kennedy Plan Additional Tours of State

By LLOYD ROCHELLE

Harrisburg — (UPI) — Both major parties are throwing all their resources into the fight to win Pennsylvania's 32 electoral votes.

The outlook is doubtful at this stage. Vice President Richard Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy have scheduled additional swings into the state in stepped up campaigns.

Both sides are confident, with the Republicans pointing to the fact that Democrats have been unable to put their presidential nominee over in the state since 1944 when Franklin D. Roosevelt won his fourth term. They also point to their basic strength outside the large metropolitan areas.

### Picture Said Changed

But Democrats say the picture has changed, and that this is a Democratic year. The traditional Republican registration lead in the Keystone State has dwindled from its strong margin of almost one million back in 1954 to 23,000 in the primary last April 26.

The Democrats upset the 16 year hold of the GOP on the governorship six years ago, and have steadily increased their power on the grass roots level with courthouse and municipal victories since that time.

The key to victory for either side may hinge on the showing in the state's two largest cities — Philadelphia and Pittsburgh — which are Democratic strongholds and have been holding the balance of power for the Democrats in statewide contests in recent years.

### GOP Woos Minors

The Republicans will have to hold down the expected Democratic majorities in those two heavily industrialized areas, with large Roman Catholic populations in order to push the national ticket across with the help of much of the rural and outlying counties across the state.

The state's hard-coal region, with its acute unemployment problems, is also being wooed furiously by the GOP in an effort to bring it back into the party fold. Some anthracite counties have strayed into the opposition camp or have been turning in sharply reduced margins for the party.

U.S. Rep. William J. Green, the efficient leader of the Philadelphia Democratic organization, predicts a majority of about 250,000 for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the Quaker City — and he has a record of delivering on his predictions. His streamlined organization, for example, delivered a 123,000-vote margin for Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956 while President Eisenhower was carrying the state by 603,000 votes.

Green is credited with playing the major role in Gov. David L. Lawrence's victory in the 1958 gubernatorial race, by delivering a 177,000 plurality in Philadelphia. Lawrence won the governorship by a margin of only 76,000 statewide.

Political analysts in Allegheny county, where Pittsburgh is located, figure Kennedy should defeat Nixon by 50,000 votes in that area. But they emphasize that is a guess.

### Religious Issue Uncertain

Unemployment, to a large extent, is a big issue. But one of the imponderables is the religious issue and the effect it will have on the predominantly Protestant electorate.

### State Race Overshadowed

Herbert Hoover won Pennsylvania's electoral votes in 1928 by a margin of 987,796 votes, compiling 2,055,382 against 1,067,586 for Al Smith.

The contests for statewide offices have been overshadowed by the presidential races. At stake are the posts of auditor general, state treasurer and a seat on the state Superior Court. On the district level, Lawrence is most anxious to snare control of both houses of the Legislature. He has been plagued by politically divided legislatures since his inauguration in 1959. The Republicans have been in control of the Senate for 22 years.

## Revival in Demand for Silver Concerns Government Circles

New York — (UPI) — There has been a revival in silver demand that is causing some concern in government circles.

With industrial demand for the white metal running three times ahead of domestic production and demand for silver coinage rising steadily, the U. S. treasury has seen its general fund silver fund drop sharply.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 this fund was cut by more than 65 million ounces to just above 137 million (M) ounces.

At present rates of disposal this general fund silver would last less than three years, according to Groszclose, Williams & Associates, Washington financial analysts.

### Question Brought Up

In a study of the silver situation the company brought up the question of how would the treasury meet its coinage needs when its general fund is exhausted.

The treasury's viewpoint is to draw upon its monetary reserve silver. This is the silver (1,677,000,000 ounces as of June 30) held to secure silver certificates outstanding.

Such certificates, at least those of \$5 denomination, would presumably be replaced by federal reserve notes, Groszclose, Williams said.

Substitution of federal reserve notes for \$1 silver certificates would require additional congressional authorization.

The company said there would be several objections to this policy. Under a monetary directive laid down by act of congress in 1934, public policy is to increase silver

stocks in the monetary system until they equal one quarter of the total.

### Directive Obsolete

The proponents of liquidation of the silver monetary reserve rejoin that this directive is obsolete, the study said, and there is little point in maintaining silver as a constituent reserve in a system founded on gold.

However, the company declared, the fact is that with diminishing gold reserves of the United States, any physical asset of high liquidity and universal marketability serves to bolster the monetary system.

Certainly, it added, to replace this silver with government bonds, which would be the case if federal reserve notes were substituted, would only be "another act of inflationary mayhem."

What also is overlooked by advocates of selling off treasury silver, the company said, is that silver still is highly regarded as money in the precise areas of the world where the United States today is spending billions of dollars through its foreign aid program.

And in view of the vast uncertainties of the interna-

tional political scene, the financial analysts said the present hardly seems the appropriate time to be liquidating a strategic asset like the treasury silver reserve.

The company noted that the consumption of silver in coinage is bigger than ever despite the vast substitution of paper money the past 50 years.

When the federal reserve system was set up in 1913 the annual requirement for silver coinage was less than 10 million ounces. In fiscal 1960 that figure reached 40 million ounces.

The increased usage is attributed to many factors, including the soaring population, prosperity of the times, the rise of the parking meter, and the increase in coin-vending machines.

About four million of these machines took in some \$2.2 billion in small change in 1959, immobilizing the coins for extended periods of time. This was twice the amount dropped into the machines in 1952 and nearly four times as much as in 1946.

Silver is finding more and more demand from industry. Despite its higher cost relative to other non-ferrous

metals, silver offers unique advantages as a raw material, according to the report. It offers the brightest color, the highest electrical and thermal conductivity and the greatest degree of optical reflectivity. Only gold is more ductile and malleable, the report said.



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## Drive-Ins for Convenience of American Shoppers Increasing

By HENRY J. BECHTOLD

UPI Financial Editor

New York — (UPI) — The car is rapidly replacing the dog as man's best friend. This togetherness has been brought about by the post-war growth of drive-in theaters, restaurants, and motels, and now the ever-widening of drive-in installations.

The drive-in bank where the customer can make a deposit, withdrawal, loan payment or cash a check without leaving his car is the most common retail application of these installations today.

While the convenience factor is weighted for the customer, banks derive some comfort in that lobby traffic at peak periods is reduced and independent units are provided that may be opened before and remain open after regular banking hours.

Protective features of these banking windows are attracting wider applications in other retail establishments, according to Raymond Koonitz, president of Diebold, Inc., manufacturer of vaults, safes and other bank and office equipment.

Drug stores, dry cleaners and utilities, among other retail operations, use these windows to solve similar problems while providing protective features not generally available.

Retail clerks, like bank tellers, now are protected by a sheath of bullet-resistant glass and bullet-proof steel, as well as alarm systems, all of which serve to reduce hold-ups drastically.

Retailers, as well as bankers, find that these drive-in installations are used more efficiently, especially in the

downtown areas, according to the Canton, Ohio, executive.

A recent survey indicates some 900 new shopping centers will be opened this year, averaging one bank branch a center and at least one drive-in window a branch.

And during the next 15 years 8,000 new shopping centers are expected to be open-

ed, indicating the scope of the future market in banking.

It may not be too far off, according to Koonitz, "when a person can drive into town to pick up his license plates, pay his taxes and utility bills, return library books, pick up a prescription, take the family out to dinner, and see a movie, without leaving his car."

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## Austrian Railroad Punches Daily Hole In Iron Curtain

Vienna — (UPI) — There is a hole in the iron curtain, although only for the inhabitants of the western countries.

This hole is the stretch of railway tracks along which the Austrian railroad operates a daily train — Eisenstadtkreuz — in Austria's easternmost province of Burgenland.

The shortest distance between two given points is the proven straight line. This line between North and South Burgenland passes through a part of Western Hungary that juts into Austria like the thumb of a right mitten. It is called the "Oedenburg tongue" and became part of Hungary in the referendum of 1921. At this time the Austrian railroad received the right to maintain the "corridor train" across the roughly 11 miles of Hungarian territory.

Costs Less Than 20 Cents

A Western passenger can cross from Schattendorf to Deutschkreutz without a passport and without a visa. The half hour trip which twice crosses the iron curtain costs less than 20 cents.

The journey begins at the small Burgenland village of Schattendorf, and passes through Mattersburg. The conductor comes through the

cars, repeating this warning: "Close the windows, please. We shall be reaching Hungarian territory in a few seconds. Don't lean out and don't stand up—otherwise the border patrol will shoot. Does anybody have a camera? Photographing is strictly forbidden."

Suddenly the train passes through the barbed wire fence and into Hungary. Just beyond the wire is the inevitable watchtower with a border sharpshooter keeping his gun leveled at the Austrian train.

The train rolls on through corn and wheat fields and into the small station of Agfalva. Here Hungarian soldiers jump onto the platforms of the cars. They have orders to shoot if any Austrian should try to disembark or, as is more likely, if any Hungarian should try to jump onto the "freedom train." The last successful attempt was more than 18 months ago when two Hungarian youths crouched under the axles and rode to freedom in Austrian territory.

The train rolls on into Sopron for a few minutes' stop. Nobody gets off or on. Sometimes a crowd of people will be there to wave at the train and its passengers, although even that is forbidden.

Moving along farther, the train pulls into Magyarfalva, the last station before the Austrian border, and here the olive-green uniformed Hungarian soldiers leave the train.

The watchtowers appear once more. The train slips again through the hole in the iron curtain on its trip to freedom—for Western passengers only.

DUKE CHAIRMAN DIES

New York — (UPI) — George Garland Allen, 86, chairman of the Trustees of the Duke endowment since 1925, died Monday.

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