

## TVA Foreign Purchases Less Than 5% Cent

Equipment and supplies bought from foreign firms again accounted for less than one percent of TVA purchases in the fiscal year just ended, as they had the previous year, Purchasing Director Paul Fahy said.

Over the years foreign purchases have made up about one percent of total TVA procurement, with a high of 14 percent in 1959.

The drop in foreign purchases since that time has resulted from successful price competition by American manufacturers for TVA purchase contracts, Fahy said. As an example he compared the latest bids received for large power transformers with bids four years ago.

In April 1959, bids from five American firms on supplying transformers for a TVA substation ranged from \$255,600 to \$233,441 per transformer. But three foreign companies offered prices of \$167,600 to \$141,000, and an English firm was the successful bidder, Fahy said.

In contrast, TVA has just awarded its latest transformer contracts to identical equipment to Westinghouse Electric Company at a price of \$75,000 each. Bids from five American firms for this contract were one-third to one-half of the prices they offered four years ago, and all but one were below the successful foreign bid on the comparable 1959 contract. No foreign companies entered the bid.

Power transformers were the first type of equipment on which TVA invited foreign bids. That was in 1955, when the agency decided U. S. transformer prices were rising much faster than labor and materials costs justified, Fahy said.

For about three years foreign makers were successful bidders on all TVA transformer purchases except in the smaller sizes. In 1958 American firms began making some successful bids, and since 1961 they have won nearly all of TVA's transformer contracts, he said.

In seeking TVA contracts, U.S. companies are given a head start against foreign competition. Differential penalties provided by Federal regulations, plus a charge for additional in-spection costs at foreign plants, are added to foreign prices before they are compared with bids from American suppliers.

The foreign bidder penalty is 6 or 12 percent, depending on whether or not the low U. S. bidder is in a labor surplus area.

Generally these handicaps, plus shipping costs and import duties, are more than enough to offset any advantage to foreign bidders from having labor costs below U.S. levels, Fahy said.

The 1959 bids in Fahy's comparison were opened only a week before TVA began publicizing questionable bidding practices by electrical equipment suppliers. Power transformers figured in the subsequent 1961 electric equipment price-fixing convictions and in lawsuits by TVA and other equipment buyers.

Fahy pointed out that TVA's costs for this one type of equipment alone are \$3 billion to \$7 billion a year.

"Whatever factors have caused the decrease in transformer price levels—more efficient production methods, foreign competition, anti-trust enforcement by the Justice Department, or simply the free market at work—it means large savings to TVA and the electric utility industry as a whole," he said.

## New Program Ready For Officer Candidate

Millington, Tenn.—It is now easier to become a Naval Aviation Officer than ever before.

That was the word from officials at the Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Memphis.

Under the provisions of a new Officer Candidate Program (OCCAN) recently announced by the Navy, College men between the ages of 18 and 25 with only 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours are eligible.

After attending a basic school at Pensacola, Florida, the Naval Aviation Observer attends a technical school within his particular specialty.

For complete details on this and other aviation programs, college men should contact the Naval Aviation Information Office, Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee.

## Questions and Answers About Your Social Security

Q. I was 68 in March of this year. I was told at 65 that I needed two more quarters of work under social security to get benefits. A friend told me there was a change in the social security law reducing the amount of work required to get benefits. Does the change apply to me even though I have not worked for several years?

A. Yes. Under the law as amended in 1961 you need just 9 quarters of coverage to qualify for benefits. It does not matter when you earned the 9 quarters as long as you have the required number. Under the law as it stood when you reached age 65 three years ago, you would have needed 13 quarters of coverage. So it appears that you are now eligible. The people in your social security office will be glad to help you apply for benefits.

Q. I am 71 years of age and have never worked under social security. My husband died in 1957. I applied but was denied social security benefits because he had only two years of work under social security and need of credit for at least 3 years in order for me to get payments. Does the recent change in the law apply to my case?

A. Yes, it does. Workers who reached retirement age or died in 1957 or earlier now need credit for only a year and a half of work. Since you may now be eligible for widow's benefits. Therefore, you can now get in touch with your social security office about applying for benefits.

Q. When I reached age 65 in 1956, I was turned down for social security benefits because I had credit for only one year's work under social security. I have not worked since then but want to know if I now can qualify under the new law.

A. No. The minimum amount of social security credit on which benefits can be based is still 67. The new law did not change that provision. However, you may qualify if you earn credit for another six months of work under social security.

Q. I will be 65 on July 27, 1963. How much work under social security must I have to qualify for benefits? A. You will need credit for at least 3 years' work under social security to get social security retirement benefits. Any social security credit you have earned since social security started in 1937 can be counted.

## Gary Reid Would Be City Father Again

Experience and a desire to cooperate with all citizens for the progressive growth of the city are offered the voters of this city in a statement by Gary Reid this week as he announced that he would be a candidate for the City Commission in the municipal election, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1963.

Mr. Reid said he felt that the experience he had gained during his former tenure as a member of the city governing body, and experience he had gained as head of the police department during his previous term would be invaluable in carrying out his duties as a member of the Commission.

"Tuscumbia is a growing city, and with proper cooperation and leadership great progress can be made here during the next three years. It is my earnest desire to cooperate with the other members of the City Commission in bringing about progressive growth for our city in the future," Mr. Reid stated.

Mr. Reid has been in the grocery business for the past 25 years, and is a member of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Church.

In his statement he said he feels that his business experience would be helpful in meeting the financial and business problems of the city. He stated he would bring to the city and state more strictly enforced laws without favor to any group or person.

Mr. Reid said that if the financial needs of the city must be increased, he favors measures which will hurt the people the least. He emphatically stated that he was opposed to any increase in the present property taxes being born by the people of Tuscumbia.

## EDITORIAL GRIST

**BILLY GRAHAM CANDIDATE?**  
The Texas millionaire who has backed evangelist Billy Graham, with considerable success in the past has now hinted he would like to see Graham nominated as a presidential candidate.

This is the latest twist to the political pot which has been boiling hotly of late, what with Senator Barry Goldwater picking up support as a possible G.O.P. nominee and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller slipping as a result of his latest marriage.

Graham, as an evangelist, would be on the opposite of the political pole from Roman Catholic John F. Kennedy. Graham is a member of a Dallas Baptist Church. There are about twenty million Baptists and about forty million Catholics in this country, the Baptist being the most numerous Protestant denomination.

And since the Baptist are considered to be the fustest away from the Catholics on many spiritual positions—such as alcohol and gambling, etc.—a Graham-Kennedy race would provide almost as much contrast as a Kennedy-Goldwater race would provide in the political field.

In spite of the suggestion, Graham has his chance to be the nominee of either major party and millions like H. L. Hunt, of Dallas, knows as much. He is said to have thought of Graham as a possible third party candidate who might carry the South.

But here we are considering a strange proposition. Protestants in general believe in the separation of church and state and it would ill behoove the cause of Protestantism to exploit the following of a churchman as a vehicle for a third party effort.

## ISOLATION TEST

Not long ago Whilden P. Breen Jr., 35, agreed to undergo an isolation test devised by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The idea was that he would be confined in a twelve by twelve foot area and not allowed to see or talk to anyone and not allowed to get the papers, or even to know what time it was.

The test was conducted out by researchers at the University of Maryland. It began in November of 1962 and Breen just recently emerged from some five or six months of complete isolation.

Those keeping records and watching his reaction to complete isolation found that, near the end of the period, he was getting visibly irritated and cross. In the long hours of idle time Breen learned to dance as hard as he could to amuse himself, to sing and do exercises.

He said he had been elated that he had been selected to undergo the test, at first, and that in his first weeks in confinement was quite happy. But as the weeks wore on, he became more and more depressed.

There was also another interesting reason for his restlessness. Whilden had married a cute, 23-year-old brunette less than a year before he went into the isolation chamber. And when he emerged, he admitted to newsmen.

"I missed my wife pretty much," When he said that, his young wife looked at him and smiled. Dr. Jack D. Finley, who was in charge of the project at the University of Maryland, was then asked if perhaps it would not have been better to place a single man in isolation.

Finley said he could not see why a difference that would make, which was an interesting attitude to take. "Nevertheless, we suspect things would be simplified if single men, or even those who had been married at least a few years were given the isolation test.

There are some things Finley might not be taking into consideration.

## HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

Ever since the "Black Monday" desegregation ruling by the United States Supreme Court, we have maintained that if the South violence, the problem eventually would shift to the North, when its people learned more about our problems.

Now that time seems to be approaching, when Negroes demonstrated at a white dinner in New York's Bronx, singing their desegregation anthem "We Will Overcome," white patrons replied by singing "Dixie."

That means the message is getting home to white people of the North, who are facing loss of jobs and invasion of private rights through favoritism to Negroes by the Kennedy Katzenbach Kids administration.

When Yankees sing "Dixie," that means they are becoming persuaded that our cause is just and deserves support by all Anglo-Saxons.

The Kennedys should note this development and discern the handwriting on the wall.

Winning support from Negro minorities cannot offset the political loss entailed by desertion of white majorities. That is a simple political fact of life and the Kennedys are politicians calculating enough to recognize it.

## WITH A CHARY HAND

The late Samuel Gompers is generally referred to as the father of the organized labor movement in this country, and he fought to the last ditch for what he thought the unions had coming. He didn't use that comparatively new phrase. In his view, "Doing for people what they can and ought to do for for those who is a dangerous experiment. In the last analysis, the welfare of the workers depends upon their own initiative. Whatever is done the guise of philanthropy or social morality which in any way lessens (is) the greatest crime that can be committed against the toilers. Let social bodies and professional 'public morals experts' in their fads reflect upon the perils they rashly invite under this pretense of social welfare."

The complexities inevitably accompanying scientific, social and economic changes necessarily altered the attitudes that government and labor bring to bear on controversial problems. These problems are tough economically, politically, involving wages, working conditions, protections against adversity, the shifting employment situation, tax policy, and the like. But this is no excuse for the "let the government fix it" attitude that has soley infected so many of us.

We must give power to government with a chary and reluctant hand, and only when the need is inscapable. Otherwise we'll create a Welfare State whose proper synonym is "dictatorship."

## J. T. Pounders Passes Away

James T. Pounders, 88, of Barton, died last week at Colbert County Hospital after a 10-day illness.

Funeral services were held Sunday at 2 p.m. at Barton Church of Christ with Alfred Behl officiating.

Burial in Barton Cemetery with Brown-Service Funeral Home directing.

## John D. Streit Dies At Hospital

John D. Streit, 73, of Rt. 1, Sheffield, died last week at Colbert County Hospital.

Mr. Streit was an elder at Old Brick Presbyterian Church, a member of Leighton Masonic Lodge, American Legion, World War I Veterans. He resided in Colbert County for 65 years.

## Alabama Enjoying High Employment

MONTGOMERY — Alabama is currently experiencing record high levels of employment, involving the largest and most stable work force ever in the state, Governor George C. Wallace was told today by State Industrial Relations Department Director Jack Giles.

In May alone, almost 804,000 Alabamians were engaged in nonagricultural activities. This represents an all-time high in wage and salary employment for the state.

The addition of 46 workers per thousand to the labor force is also a substantial increase over the 1962 rate. And, at the same time, turnover rates reflected a long-term downward movement.

"Actually such work conditions tend to prove that Alabama's economy is becoming much more stable, and is growing healthier each month," Giles said.

Giles was quick to note that more people working, demanding more goods and services, puts more money into Alabama's pockets.

In April the state's breadwinners collected \$477.6 million, an increase of 5.1 percent over the same month a year ago. The percent of increase in Alabama is two points higher than the average for the nation during the same period.

"While the work force continued to grow, so did the demand for these workers to put in more hours on the job," Giles stated. "The average worker in May was 41 hours, some 6 hours over that of the previous month."

Average weekly earnings were \$86.10, more than one dollar per week higher than the previous month, and some \$2.26 over earnings recorded in May, 1963.

## Colbert BPW's Appoint Chairman For 1963-64 Year

The Colbert Business and Professional Women's Club called a special business meeting recently for the club officers, committee chairmen, co-chairmen and past presidents of the club, in the home of Mrs. Ray R. Hester in Tuscumbia, with Mrs. Sam Hudson presiding.

Mrs. Ray Hester, first vice president and program coordinator, submitted information from the state association to each committee chairman about her schedule and duties for the 1963-64 year. Plans were also made for the entire club for the new year.

The committee chairmen and co-chairmen appointed for the new year are: Personal Development, Miss Martha McCafferty, chairman, Mrs. Louis Wright, co-chairman, World Affairs, Mrs. Jack Craig, chairman, Mrs. Aaron Davis, co-chairman; Membership, Mrs. Rufus Painter, chairman, Mrs. John A. Crumrine, co-chairman; Small Business, Mrs. Arthur R. Ried, chairman, Mrs. O. H. Whittion, co-chairman; Civic Participation, Mrs. Berry Lynchmore Cantrell, chairman, Mrs. Ralph A. Tesner, co-chairman; Finance, Mrs. Edgar E. Willingham, chairman, Mrs. Edgar Goins, co-chairman; Legislation, Miss Margaret Armistead, chairman, Miss Lucille McBride, co-chairman; Public Relations, Mrs. R. Paul Hargett, chairman, Mrs. Nell Spain, co-chairman.

## Church Group Expresses Confidence In Wallace

MONTGOMERY — An expression of confidence in the leadership of Governor George C. Wallace is the theme of a resolution adopted recently by the Brotherhood Class of the Capitol Heights Methodist Church in Montgomery.

The resolution mentioned specifically the Governor's stand at the University of Alabama as a protest to the central government's intrusion into the affairs of the State.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Federal Land Bank of Florence and served on the Democratic Executive Committee.

Funeral services were held Sunday at Old Brick Presbyterian Church with Rev. Charles F. White officiating.

Burial was in the church cemetery with Brown-Service Funeral Home directing.

Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Sue Whitlock Streit; three sisters, Mrs. Ralph Buell, Mrs. David Norton, Mrs. John Weaver; a brother, Willie Streit.

## Tax Settlement Keeps Old Age Pensions At High Level

MONTGOMERY — "The unexpected State receipt of franchise taxes last March was a major factor in preventing cuts in old age pensions, and in other assistance payments, and in overall services of the Department of Pensions and Security, Governor George C. Wallace was told in a report from Ruben K. King, Commissioner.

King explained it this way. The original State general fund appropriation order was reduced from 10 to 9 percent—meaning the Department's general fund appropriation of \$8,587,000 will be reduced by \$257,611,000 of \$858,700. In addition, the Department received about \$500,000 in franchise taxes, earmarked for old age pensions, over and above receipts expected and included in the budget.

At the same time receipts so far this year have fallen below amounts budgeted in revenues from certain whiskey and cigarette taxes earmarked for old age pensions.

"The net result is that the half-million dollars of franchise taxes is making it possible for the budget to absorb losses from State general fund appropriation and from failure of revenues of whiskey and cigarette taxes to reach estimates," King declared. "This franchise tax money is also enabling the agency to serve steadily rising case loads (which are now higher than budget estimates) without reducing the per cent of need met or the standards for determination of need," he continued. "Either or both of the latter actions would cut individual payments."

All Federal funds incorporated in the budget are conditioned on State revenues, King noted, so that any loss in the State means a loss of up to four times that amount in Federal funds. Thus, the retention of the overall State fund totals in the budget also prevented a reduction in Federal funds for the Alabama programs.

King's report said it is always difficult to predict human need because it is interwoven with so many factors in the over-all economy—employment conditions crop successes or failures, natural disasters, adequacy of other programs and services, etc. "With all our assistance granted only to those in actual need, it is highly important that funds be sufficient to provide decently for all who are eligible."

"100 YEARS AGO" ALABAMA TROOPS IN PICKETT'S

One hundred years ago this week, at his headquarters at Bunker Hill, Va., Brig. General C. M. Wilcox, commanding the Alabama brigade consisting of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th Alabama Regiments, wrote his report of the brigade's actions during Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg.

The charge, a climactic attack against the center of the fortified Union line, had occurred on the third day of battle, July 3. Wilcox entered the attack that day with about 1,200 men who "had nothing to eat since the morning of the 2nd, and had confronted and endured the dangers and fatigues of that day."

Since they had taken part in the heavy fighting the day before, Wilcox men were placed in the second or supporting line of the charge. Alabama troops in the center of the first line were commanded by Colonel Birkett Davenport Fry. Shortly after the advance of the front line, Wilcox was given orders to advance to support Pickett's division.

In his report, Wilcox writes, "As they (his men) came in view on the turnpike all of the enemy's terrible artillery that could bear on them was concentrated upon them from both flanks and directly in front... more than on the evening previous."

After he was unsuccessful in a search for artillery to support his brigade, he reported that "seeing none of the troops that I was ordered to support, and knowing that my small force could do nothing save to make a useless sacrifice of themselves, I ordered them killed."

He lost 204 men killed, wounded or missing in the day's battle.

Even as Wilcox's Alabama brigade and the Alabama troops under Colonel Birkett D. Fry, along with others, were being cut to pieces in Pickett's Charge, "the high tide of the Confederacy had been reached and then began to recede."