

ILLINOIS *REA* NEWS

The Voice of 60,000 Members

VOL. 3. NO. 11.

MARCH—1946

TWELVE PAGES

REA Co-op Leaders Pledge Renewed Efforts At Nation-Wide Convention

Farmers Mutual Lineman Killed at Work on Pole

Walter E. Neulib, 33, of Geneseo, for the past three years a lineman for Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative, died of electric shock at daybreak March 7 as a result of an accident while he was preparing to replace a transformer fuse at the farmstead of Earl Stahl, several miles from Geneseo.

Stahl was standing a short distance from the pole on which Neulib was working when he saw what he described as "a ball of fire", and the lineman slumped over, falling away from the pole but held securely by his safety belt and imbedded spurs. Racing to a telephone, Stahl called Walter Parson, manager of the co-op, who sped to the scene and removed Neulib from the pole and immediately started performing artificial respiration in an effort to revive him.

Exactly 18 minutes elapsed from the time Parson received the summons from Stahl until he commenced his efforts to resuscitate the accident victim but his attempts to save the lineman proved futile despite constant application of artificial respiration for over 50 minutes, during which time a physician had arrived and pronounced Neulib dead.

Cause Investigated

Reporting to the state-wide safety (Turn to Page Two)

News Planning Change In Publication Dates

During the months since V-J Day, the tempo of REA cooperative activities has increased steadily throughout the state with new and difficult problems continuously arising to confront the several co-ops and the board of directors of the state-wide association.

On those months when the state board met, the Illinois REA News delayed going to press in order to bring an up-to-date account of the board's activities to its readers. With the state board now planning to meet more frequently and the volume of news increasing steadily, it has been deemed advisable to alter the regular press date to more effectively serve the needs of the cooperatives and the state association.

In order to affect this change in dates without serious interruption, the News will advance its date of publication over a period of the next several issues until ultimately it will be released to its subscribers during the early part rather than toward the end of each month. In tailoring copy to comply with available space, several feature stories and some co-op columns will appear in this issue, the balance of them in the next one. If your co-op's column isn't included this time, look for it in the April edition. A number of co-op annual meeting stories also have been held over until the next issue.

SOUNDS GAVEL



Wisconsin's E. J. Stoneman retired from the presidency of NRECA after presiding at the principal sessions of the fourth annual convention in Buffalo. Stoneman has been untiring in his work for the National Association; he has attended regional meetings all over the country and aggressively participated in all administrative activities which fostered the growth of rural electrification through the REA program. Since March, 1944, when he took office as president of NRECA at the Chicago convention, Stoneman has spent much time at the Washington office, appeared before Congressional committees and conferred with Departmental and Agency officials and, in addition, has found time to answer a voluminous correspondence.

POAGE BILL KILLED; NEW BILL OFFERED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

The Poage Bill, introduced nine months ago by Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas, is dead—at least in name. H. R. 5555 was introduced in lieu of H. R. 1742.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce introduced a clean bill, left in the heart of the Poage Bill, and shackled it with no-generation and transmission clauses. Chairman Oren Harris introduced it and it was referred back to the full committee. Mr. Harris predicted it would be voted out to the House floor shortly.

It would authorize loans through REA from RFC of \$150,000,000 for each of the fiscal years of 1947, '48 and '49, and appropriations for engineering-planning in such sums as Congress might determine from year to year.

President Truman requested \$250,000,000 for 1947 and the Appropriations Committee hearings are completed on it.

Krug, Co-op's Friend, Named Interior Sec'y

J. A. (Cap) Krug, known to REA co-ops throughout the country for his services as War Production Board chairman, has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Interior.

In prewar days the new Interior secretary was power manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He is recognized as an all-out advocate of public power and a friend of rural electrification.

President Truman Urges NRECA 'Work at Task' Until Job Done

NEW PRESIDENT



J. C. (Kid) Nichols is the new president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, elected at the Buffalo convention to succeed E. J. Stoneman of Wisconsin. He is a native of Iowa but has lived near Cody, Wyoming, since 1903, where he operates a 25,000 acre ranch which borders the Yellowstone for a distance of 30 miles. He is one of the incorporators of the National association and has served on the board since its organization.

In his travels over the country he learned about REA and he determined to bring its benefits into the Cody area. He went out and personally signed up every neighboring rancher, and from then on he has been solidly behind the program.

ANDERSON, WICKARD, LA FOLLETTE & POAGE HIGHLIGHT PROGRAMS

Fully cognizant of the battles which lie ahead if the REA program is to attain its avowed goal of bringing the benefits of electricity to every rural dweller, nearly 2000 delegates representing REA cooperatives throughout America met to deliberate the problems of rural electrification and to hear the inspired messages of top government officials and cooperative leaders at the fourth annual convention of the National Rural

Electric Cooperative Association at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., March 4, 5, and 6.

Sixteen Illinois cooperatives were represented at the convention with a total delegation of 46, 14 of whom were accompanied by their wives, Robert Schweickhardt, president, and A. E. Becker, coordinator, were official representatives of the Illinois state-wide association.

Nation-Wide Representation
The three-day convention convened on Monday, March 4, with representatives attending from nearly 500 REA cooperatives of 43 states. Executive committeemen and official delegates were present from the ten regions. Registration opened on Sunday prior to the official opening of the convention. The morning session of Monday was devoted to registration, regional meetings for the election of two members from each to the Resolutions Committee, the organization of the committee under the direction of NRECA's General Counsel Thomas B. Fitzhugh, and a meeting of the By-Laws Committee. Harold C. Whitman of Illinois and Edgar Beach of Iowa represented Region Five of the Resolutions Committee with Mr. Beach elected chairman of the group. G. Wayne Welsh of Illinois is chairman of the By-Laws Committee.

Outstanding Speakers
The first general session of the convention opened on Monday afternoon with President E. J. Stoneman presiding. Committed to radio time the program was revised to bring Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, before the convention and radio audience immediately following the official call to order. Secretary Anderson left a busy desk in Washington to fly to the meeting and he returned by plane a few minutes after concluding his address. Departing from his convention text the Secretary spoke first on the critical need for continued food production to feed the war-torn countries of the world, as well as the people at home. Secretary Anderson was presented to the convention and radio audience by Clyde T. Ellis, Executive Manager of NRECA.

The official convention program (Turn to Page Four)

RUBBING SOME REA AND NRECA ELBOWS!



Illinois did not take a back seat at the NRECA convention in Buffalo as this picture taken on the platform during Senator LaFollette's address plainly indicates. Nearest the camera is Robert Schweickhardt, president of the Illinois state-wide board, and sitting next to him is Administrator Wickard and Deputy Administrator Neal of REA. At the right is J. C. Nichols of Cody Wyoming (leaning on back of chair) newly elected president of the national association, and in background, next to floor lamp, is L. Wayne Welsh of Macomb, president of McDonough Power cooperative and a member of the Board of directors of the national association. The man next to Mr. Welsh is unidentified.

Editorial Page

Illinois REA News

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TYPICAL FRIENDS AND FOES OF REA PROGRAM

Within a span of five days the two United States Senators from Wisconsin addressed gatherings in Buffalo, New York. Senator Alexander Wiley spoke at a Forum on Free Enterprise sponsored by the Investors League, Inc., on Thursday noon, February 28th. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., appeared before 2,500 friends of REA at the evening convention session of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, on March 5th.

Senator Wiley arrived in Buffalo on the morning of February 28th in company with Rep. Lyle H. Boren of Oklahoma, whose record of opposition to cooperative rural electrification has been the most prolonged and the most bitter in Washington.

Senator LaFollette arrived in Buffalo on an early morning train on March 5th, and spent the entire day visiting with friends of his home state, and friends of REA from across the nation — discussing with them, and learning from them their problems.

Senator Wiley, one of the principal "free enterprise" speakers before the Investors League Forum in Buffalo, rose to his feet on the Senate floor in Washington the following day and asked to be excused from registering his vote on a roll call amendment which had been designed by the opposition to cripple the REA program. His reason—that he had invested some of his money in private utility stock.

To the Investors League, Senator Wiley stated: "We must get rid of those in government who are activated by a master complex, those who do not recognize their function as public servants and who do not believe in the system of private property and private enterprise." He further asked that government be ousted from spheres "rightfully belonging to free enterprise" and the creation of a "just and equitable" tax system.

Congressman Boren was his usual self—depicting a gloomy picture for American agriculture, industry and small business. He centered his attack upon "collectivism" and charged that "it is endowed in some instances with government

subsidy and is favored by tax exemption and other privileges. The theme of the Forum was further carried out by other speakers who attacked the St. Lawrence development—"Once the government gets its hands on the power distribution facilities, socialization of industry is right around the corner."—"The use of federal power projects as a 'yardstick' with which to regulate private utilities should more accurately be called a bludgeon to stifle and kill private enterprise."

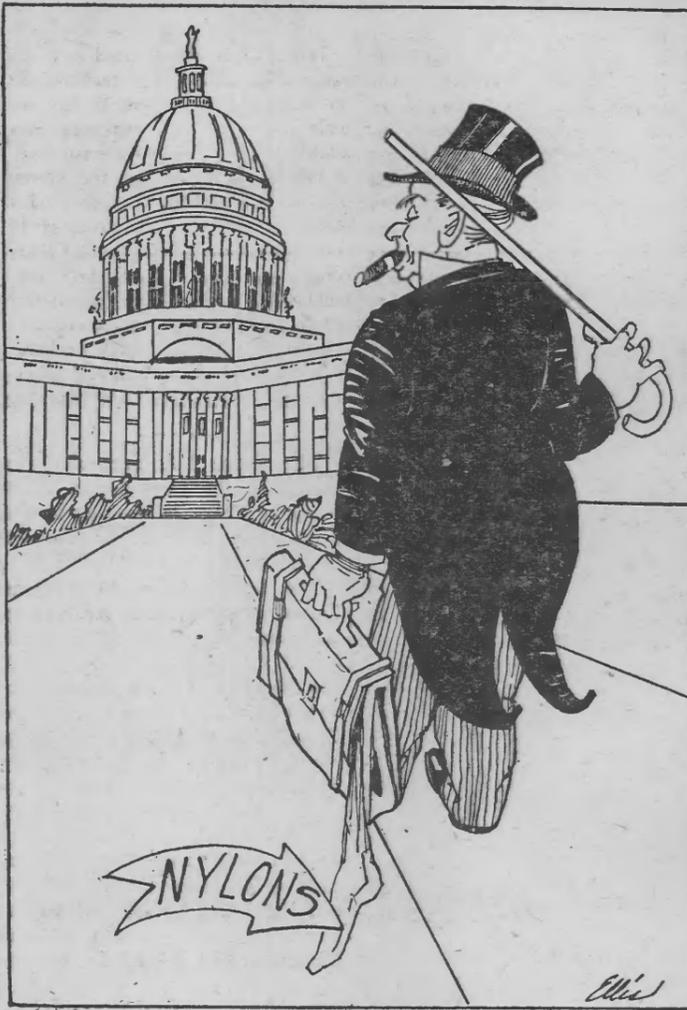
On the day prior to Senator Wiley's appearance in Buffalo he had wired his stock phrase to his Wisconsin constituency, with regard to the utility-inspired amendment to the REA deficiency appropriation bill—"I will give it my honest consideration." Senator LaFollette's reply was: "I will fight it from hell to breakfast"—and he did!

This utility-inspired amendment to which we refer was introduced by Senator Gurney of South Dakota at the close of the hearings on the agricultural deficiency appropriation measure. There was no advance notice of its intended introduction—no opportunity for debate, until it reached the floor of the Senate on the late afternoon of Friday, March 1. It had been scheduled for the Senate calendar on Wednesday, February 27, but NRECA and friends of REA in Washington succeeded in having it postponed until Friday. The Gurney amendment to the REA deficiency appropriation clause would have restricted use of the \$100,000,000 in loan funds for the balance of the fiscal year to distribution only. In text the amendment provided: "That no part of this fund shall be available to the Rural Electrification Administration for the making of any loan for the construction of a generating plant unless the Federal Power Commission shall first certify that there is not sufficient electric current available in the area concerned at reasonable rates." The amendment would further restrict use of these loan funds for transmission and the rehabilitation of distribution lines.

Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin was joined by other friends of REA in the Senate that day to defeat the Gurney amendment by a 52 to 21 vote, with 23 senators not voting. In his debate against the amendment Senator LaFollette claimed that the provision would "cut off the right arm of REA cooperatives" as it would deprive them of their bargaining power in seeking equitable wholesale rates. He debated against the provision of the amendment which require certification of the Federal Power Commission as a delaying process to the job of supplying REA service to farms of America, and as a costly process for the REA cooperatives.

Before the NRECA convention audience in Buffalo (aside from his prepared script appearing elsewhere in this issue) Senator LaFollette warned against over-confidence because of the one-sided vote. The full strength of the vote against the amendment, he declared, is not a representative vote of REA

Another March on Washington



(See "Ellis-Nylon Campaign" page 9.)

friends in the Senate. The vote, he continued, was partly against the method employed by the committee in submitting it for adoption—in trying to jam it through with the hope that the friends of REA would be off-guard—and the roll call shows that many senators, who have previously opposed REA, voted against the tactics of the committee rather than against the crippling effect of the amendment.

This same battle will appear again and again in Congress—with each fiscal year appropriation. Editorially and in our visits at annual meetings around the state we have warned against the pending fight that would be waged by utilities against cooperative generation and transmission. That battle is now with us—the utility's fear of cooperative bargaining power is aimed at this yardstick—and it can be won only by the friends of REA in Washington.

The slush fund of utility lobbyists knows no end in seeking support. This issue became the theme of convention speakers at the Buffalo meeting. Illinois REA News has dedicated the most of this issue to a full coverage of the NRECA convention. We commend our coverage of the National convention to your attention—your interest—your concern.

★ ★ ★

LINEMAN KILLED—

(From Page One)

committee, D. B. Bidle, state job training and safety instructor, who investigated the accident in an effort to determine the reason for it, said he believed Neulib's life would have been spared had he worn his rubber gloves in handling the refusing job because burn marks on his hands and arm indicated that one of his hands came in contact with an

energized lightning arrester lead which was tapped directly to the live line.

An extremely alert workman and always careful to take all precautions against the possibility of an accident, Neulib was sufficiently experienced to be constantly aware of the danger of high voltage, Bidle reported, which made it difficult to account for the fact that his rubber safety gloves were found lying on the lid of his tool box in the truck when he should have been wearing them.

When he reached the top of the pole, Neulib de-energized the transformer by using his grip-all stick ("hot" stick) in conformity with accepted safety procedure, Bidle determined from his investigation, but in working in close quarters with the energized lightning arrester lead wire without the protection of his rubber gloves, he made an error which proved to be fatal.

"It is always difficult to determine the exact cause for any accident and knowing Neulib to be such a careful workman, I had to search further than just the scene of the accident in my effort to learn its real cause," Bidle told the safety committee. "I am of the opinion that Neulib was not thinking at the moment as he should have been and I attribute this lapse into carelessness to what might have been a troubled mind. His wife has been ill and was just recently returned from the hospital with a new baby. It is altogether possible that Neulib was in a worried frame of mind and had lost sleep and that more than the physical aspects of the accident, the mental ones served to cause his fatal accident."

Neulib leaves, in addition to his wife, a boy aged 3 and his infant daughter, aged two weeks. Funeral services were held at Geneseo Sunday, March 10.

Late blight of Irish potatoes has been reported as far south as Sangamon county this year. Growers should use protective sprays or dusts.

Practice farm and home safety during 52 weeks each year.

NEWS FROM Farmers Mutual Geneseo, Ill. WALTER PARSON, Mgr.

It is with deep regret and grave concern that we report the fatal accident to our friend and fellow employee Walter Neuleib, March 7, 1946. I do not subscribe to the theory that what ever has happened, however tragic, was intended to be, I think there are many things we can do intentionally or unintentionally which will jeopardize our future welfare and shorten our longevity upon this earth, I do however, take recognition in that old adage, one persons misfortune is another's good fortune, since we lack the authority to correct or remove this sad tragedy, I would like to suggest that the publishers of this paper use my name discriminately or indiscriminately and the Cooperative indiscriminately, in the publishing of our unfortunate experience, if in their opinion, it will have a tendency to prevent undue complacency and carelessness on the part of other person or persons whose job it is to work on high voltage wires.

Mr. Neuleib has been employed by the Cooperative for 17 months, his experience in this work prior to his employment by the Cooperative was very limited, the first 8 months he was with the Cooperative he was not permitted to do work necessitating the handling of high voltage wires, after the 8 months period he was not permitted to do such routine work as refusing transformers, etc., at night or during the day if weather conditions were bad unless I or some other employee of the Cooperative was present, in the day time and weather conditions favorable he was accustomed to replacing burned out transformer fuses, changing transformers, building lines under force account and the various other activities applicable to the operation and maintenance of an REA Cooperative. Mr. Neuleib was doing a bang up job, he appeared to be well adapted to the work, he participated in the Safety Program regularly, on at least two occasions Mr. D. B. Bidle, Safety and Job Training instructor for the REA program accompanied Mr. Neuleib and the other workmen out on the job. Mr. Bidle subsequently advised me that he considered Mr. Neuleib a competent and safety minded workman. In my 29 years experience in this work, 26 of which I have had men working under my supervision, I do not recall a time when such an extensive Safety Program was made available to and participated in by employees as has been carried on by our Cooperative in recent years, the Cooperative makes it a practice to provide its workmen with adequate safety and modern working equipment, Mr. Neuleib had access to and was familiar with safety precautions. I have made it a routine practice to set up three very distinct safety rules which are as follows:

1. Arriving at the location necessitating the handling of high voltage wires, look the situation over making certain any hazardous condition that may exist is not over looked.
2. Make certain to use rubber gloves, Hot line stick and what ever other measures necessary to guard against the possibility of electric shock.
3. In climbing pole, when reaching proper location (ever mindful not to climb up into the hot wires) fasten safety belt, make a preliminary observation of work to be done, and proceed accordingly.

Our deceased friend was familiar with these safety precautions, he had consistently handled the work of refusing transformers and had on two previous occasions changed fuses on

(Turn to Page Eight)

**NEWS FROM
Southwestern
Electric Co-op**

Greenville, Ill.
V. C. KALLAL, Manager

Telephone Numbers

Bond County—Office 366 Greenville. Before or after office hours or on Sunday or Holidays call Paul G. Morgan—796. Roy L. Walker — 613W. V. C. Kallal,—379.

Fayette County — 982 Vandalia. This telephone is still at Mr. Cole's home but will be moved to Maurice Ketten's soon.

Madison County—Ed Barnes, 1087 Edwardsville.

Operating Statistics

	Feb. 1946
Miles Energized	1,023.43
Revenue per Mile	\$18.26
Total Connections	3,102
Density per Mile	3.03
Average Bill	\$6.13
Average KWH Used	146.61
% Minimum Bills	20
KWH Sold	445,267
	Feb. 1945
Miles Energized	980.70
Revenue per Mile	\$15.23
Total Connections	2,804
Density per Mile	2.86
Average Bill	\$5.48
Average KWH Used	116.23
% Minimum Bills	27
KWH Sold	315,448

Line Revision

Your engineer is still working on a revision of the lines. A careful study is being made so that the best possible system from an economic and service standpoint will be had. Some of the new equipment and material for the revision has already been ordered. Other material, especially, conductor, will be ordered as soon as the engineer completes the necessary calculations. It is planned to make substantial progress in the revision of the system yet this year. However, all of the members are acquainted with the delays in industry as a whole. Therefore, it is hard to make a definite estimate as to when the job can be completed. Be that as it may, your Board of Trustees and Manager are aware of the bad voltage regulation on part of the system and every effort is being made to correct the same as quickly as possible even at the expense of slowing up construction to the many hundreds who have applied for service.

"C" Section

To date no progress has been made toward securing a contractor for the construction of approximately 150 miles to serve some 400 who applied for service in 1940. Material for the construction of the same has started to come in and it is possible that your cooperative may be successful in securing a so-called "labor-only" bid. There are many reasons why contractors are not interested in REA construction, but perhaps the most important is that there is so much other more profitable work for them at this time. It is discouraging that the work of bringing electricity to every farm in this area has not already gotten under way. It is a big job and even under favorable conditions it would require some years to complete. Each month experts predicts improved conditions in the near future and each month they renew their prediction. As a result your cooperative is at a loss to estimate when REA construction will be resumed at the pre-war rate. And for the same reason, no one can guess when appliances, farm equipment and many other articles will again be on the market in quantities commensurate with the demand. To make the picture even more obscure this condition is here at a time

when farm people are asked to continue high production to alleviate in a small way the great current demand for food production throughout the world.

Tree Cutting

On March 9th a large number of members in the southwest part of Fayette county were out of service when a tree was allowed to fall into the line. We have asked the membership many times to ask for help when cutting trees that are dangerously close to the line. In some cases it will be necessary for your linemen to de-energize the line and temporarily remove it from the poles. At other times the tree can be safely felled if the winch line is tied to it. Therefore, we would like to repeat: Do not cut trees that are dangerously close to the line without contacting your cooperative office. There is the possibility of electrocution of those cutting the trees in addition to the unnecessary interruption in service to you and your neighbors. Some of the members have been very cooperative in this respect and are to be commended. For your own safety do not try to cut trees that might contact the line in falling.

New Office Site

Your Board of Trustees recently purchased an office site in Greenville. Lots suitable for an office, truck storage and warehouse are getting harder

and harder to find in the city of Greenville. It is for this reason that the Board deemed it good business to buy a site now even though it may be two or three years before material is available for construction of such a building. Very few of the Illinois REA Cooperatives have been fortunate enough to buy suitable headquarters. The majority are doing as your co-op—that is, buying a suitable site and planning to build at a later date.

There is a definite need now for better office and storage facilities. As the Cooperative increases in size and more personnel and equipment are added the need will be even greater. If efficient operation of the system is to be accomplished a modern office building designed for the needs of the cooperative is most important. Some cooperatives have built their own buildings and REA has a division whose job it is to assist the cooperatives in planning a suitable building. It is the intent of your Board to use any help REA can give in planning the building and to check the plans used by other cooperatives in order that the same mistakes are not made in your office.

If new tests in using penicillin with tetanus antitoxin work out successfully, lockjaw may claim the lives of fewer farm animals.

**INTERESTING TRIP WAS
MADE TO CANADA**

A trip of unusual interest through the area served by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Canada was enjoyed by Robert Schweickhardt, President of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, A. E. Becker, State Coordinator, and Fred E. Darr while attending the N.R.E. C.A. Convention at Buffalo, New York, March 4, 5 and 6th.

As guests of R. E. Jones, Assistant Engineer of Hydro, Norman E. Macpherson and Victor A. Beacock of Hydro's operating staff the group were taken on an auto trip which included visiting Niagara Falls and several large generating plants which supply power to a number of cities in the U. S. and Canada. The group also visited several Hydro offices and were much impressed by the manner in which records, operating data and material were kept.

A visit was made on the tour to the Welland Canal which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. More freight passes through this canal during the year than at Panama.

There was much evidence of building and numerous new homes were being erected in the area through which they passed. It is needless to

state the trip was thoroughly informative and the three men from Illinois were appreciative of the courtesies extended by their friends from across the border.

More Hybrid Corn

In the United States during 1945 more than 60 million acres were planted with hybrid seed corn, whereas a dozen years ago almost no corn acreage was planted with hybrid seed. The 1945 record was an increase of three million acres over the previous record in 1944. It is estimated that 64 per cent of the nation's corn was planted with hybrid seed. In Wisconsin at least 89 per cent of the corn acreage was planted with hybrid seed. Its use is most concentrated in the southwestern and southern counties.

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A.C.S.R. has high electrical conductivity; it can deliver the electricity you want. Its ability to resist weathering and to stand up during storms means that you'll have power when you want it. It requires very

little attention to keep it on the job, so upkeep costs are low.

Lines built of Alcoa A.C.S.R. have been riding through storms for more than a quarter of a century. It's the best conductor you can buy!

So . . . before you sign on the dotted line, if there is anything else you wish to know about Alcoa A.C.S.R., our engineers will gladly supply the needed information. Write ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1876 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.



A.C.S.R. MEANS . . . Aluminum Cable Steel Reinforced. Aluminum for high electrical conductivity and steel for high strength.

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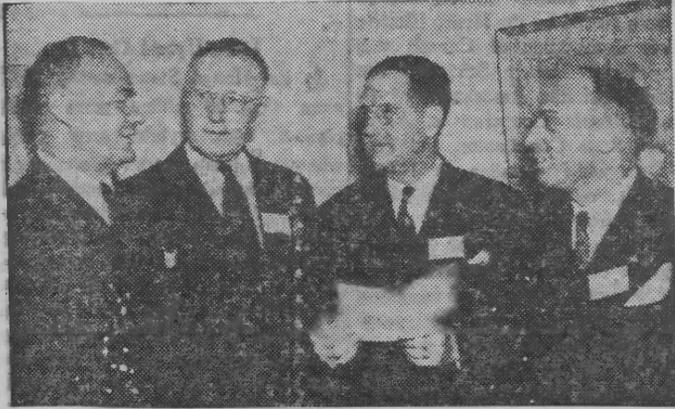
- Low first cost with allowance for load building.
- High strength and lowest upkeep cost.

ALCOA A-C-S-R
ALUMINUM CABLE STEEL REINFORCED

BUILD YOUR OWN! FAST FREEZER PLANS \$1.00

It's easy to build this household appliance and profitable to use. Save up to 75%. Operates on 110 or 220 volts. Plans are easy to follow. ENJOY MAKING ONE of these freezers from new or used parts. No expert knowledge needed. Mail \$1 bill for complete plans and catalog. LE JAY MFG., 439 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

Buffalo Convention



REGULAR FELLOWS constituted the official representation of the organization and government at NRECA's Buffalo convention. Included within this classification, pictured above, are Administrator Claude Wickard, President E. J. Stoneman, Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, and Executive Manager Clyde T. Ellis.

(From Page One)

was resumed following the opening address by Secretary Anderson. First among the announcements by President Stoneman was the receipt of a letter from President Harry S. Truman, which he read to the convention assembly. The complete text of the letter, directed to Mr. Stoneman as president of the organization, follows:

"Please convey my greetings to the national association of rural electric cooperatives at your fourth annual meeting.

"The part which cooperatives and power districts have played in the progress of rural electrification in America during the past decade warrants a feeling of real pride. Your record of accomplishment has confounded your critics and exceeded the most optimistic predictions made in your behalf in the early days before you had proved yourselves.

"Millions of rural families, in this big, resourceful country, still do not have electricity. Until they get it, you will not have discharged your full responsibility. So long as you keep working on the task at which you are now engaged, you will have the full and active support of this nation. The Administration will provide every possible aid."

Very sincerely yours,
Harry S. Truman.

The White House

Official routine, incident to further organization of the convention then followed. Members of the Radio, Insurance and Telephone committees were named, and the program continued with the report by President E. J. Stoneman.

Summarizes Accomplishments

The accomplishments of NRECA during the preceding year were summarized by President Stoneman, in point of national legislation, membership, office personnel, and cooperative service. Membership in NRECA had reached an all-time high when the convention opened, with several new memberships added during the course of the meeting. Mr. Stoneman paid high tribute to the work and the loyalty of the Washington office personnel, and he spoke of the availability of the national office to member and non-member cooperatives alike. In concluding his report President Stoneman declared:

"No more potent symbol of free enterprise exists today than the cooperative movement. Fervently embodied within that movement, fighting for your right to the American way of life, is your National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

"We have weathered the brutal attacks of certain vested interests. We have won battles—but the war against us will continue with an increased fury. Your National association at the outset was charged with a gigantic responsibility. The thinking of our own cooperative members had not been unified—and we all made mistakes. But out of those mistakes emerged a common ground upon which

we are building a more united and a more secure line of defense. Through the democratic and cooperative counsel of farm leaders across the nation we gradually find ourselves in focus upon the major issues which threaten to destroy not only the accomplishments of REA, but its future; and the uniting strength of our honest convictions. We must dig deep into the grass roots, retaining or seeking through the ballot only those who stand ready to honestly and fairly represent the American farmer in state and national government.

"Your National Association dare not side-step the responsibility of fighting the battles which loom ahead—battles in which we shall need not only unity, but the effect of unity—a voice manifested in singleness of purpose and action.

"As your retiring president I wish to recognize with a sense of deep appreciation the hospitality and kindness extended on my visits into your regions. It has been that spirit of cooperation from the executive committeemen, the directors, and my fellow cooperators which has made my terms in office most enjoyable and pleasant. In conclusion I leave with you the admonition that your hope of victory and success will be measured in direct ratio in which you actively support through united voice and effort your National Association."

Report of Secretary Moore

The annual report of NRECA was next presented by Secretary-Treasurer Avery C. Moore. Copies of the report, distributed to convention delegates, showed the association in a strong financial condition. Receipts from memberships showed a heartening increase over last year. Mr. Moore, in reporting this item, emphasized the importance of the united strength of REA cooperatives throughout the country.

Ellis Sparks Convention

The harmonious atmosphere of the convention flared into definite evidence throughout the report of Executive Manager Clyde T. Ellis. If there were any hazy reservations within the minds of convention delegates at the sound of the opening gavel, they soon vanished as Manager Ellis plowed into his masterful address.

Poage Strikes Hard

Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas, a triple repeater on NRECA convention programs, concluded the opening session with a hard-hitting attack against the tactics of opposition to the REA program. Congressman Poage, author of the committee-ravished post-war legislation for REA cooperatives, spoke extemporaneously. He called upon the REA cooperatives of the nation, time and again, to present a united front against the utility inspired legislation which continues to threaten the program. He called upon this united cooperative front to aid the friends of rural electrification in Washington to meet the fight head-on. The Texas congressman, outstanding among these friends in

Washington, wound up an afternoon session that had been sparked by three inspiring talks and he sent the mammoth delegation out of the convention room with a clear-cut understanding that they were definitely a part of a big job done—but a bigger job yet to do.

Warning is Clear-Cut

"Don't ever let the power of competition get out of your hand," warned the Texas Congressman. "I have said to you gentlemen many times—many of you have heard me say this before—that I have more confidence in competition than I have in all the regulatory bodies in the world."

"Without the cooperation of the National association I don't think it would have been possible to take that amendment on HR5555 (Curney Amendment to REA Deficiency Bill) out of the Senate, and I don't think it would have been possible to pass the \$100,000,000 in the first place if we didn't have the cooperation of a strong organization such as yours. Certainly you have done a fine job and I think this organization and the REA has done more to make farming worthwhile in America than any other organization that I know of."

Committees Begin Work

The committees on resolutions, communications, insurance, telephone and poles, went to work on Tuesday morning and their reports appear elsewhere in this issue. The open forum for co-op directors and managers, during the Tuesday morning assembly, brought out live discussion on the cooperative merchandising appliances by REA co-ops. Although debate favored the policy of "hands off" appliance merchandising by co-ops, no action was taken by the convention.

The first-general session of the resolutions committee convened during this morning session with Edgar D. Beach of Anamosa, Iowa, as chairman; and W. R. Hasler of Wilkinson, Indiana, Secretary. Members of the committee were:

Region 1—Ed MacClary, H. W. Atkinson.

Region 2—Walter Harrison, Henry Farris.

Region 3—G. L. Bridwell, H. L. Pickering.

Region 4—C. A. Helsler, W. R. Hasler.

Region 5—Edgar D. Beach, H. C. Whitman.

Region 6—O. N. Gravgaard, Ralph Diehl.

Region 7—James I. Clark, A. B. Davis.

Region 8—Wallace M. Milton, Gerald Goodwin.

Region 9—Leo Thams, Kenneth Lemley.

Region 10—G. A. Tunnell, Carroll Land.

NRECA's General Counsel, Thomas B. Fitzhugh, worked with the committee throughout its deliberations. Resolutions adopted by the committee mid-afternoon on Tuesday were read to the convention at the close of the afternoon convention by Chairman Beach and were adopted as read by the official delegates at the Wednesday morning session. Principal resolutions are printed elsewhere in this issue.

Wickard Declares Policy

Claude R. Wickard, REA Administrator, gave the principal address on the Tuesday afternoon program. He emphasized that the policy of the agency would be an all-out effort for area coverage, and the expansion of cooperative generation and transmission when rates and service were essential to the ultimate in farm electrification. Excerpts from Mr. Wickard's address appear in this issue.

Also appearing on the Tuesday afternoon program were George A. Rietz, Manager of General Electric's farm industry division, who gave an interesting discussion on the future of



NEWLY ELECTED President J. C. Nichols of Cody, Wyoming, receives a genuine greeting from retiring President E. J. Stoneman following announcement of his election to head NRECA for the ensuing year. Past President Tate of Georgia (left) witnesses the ceremony.

farm electrification. Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas concluded the afternoon session with a review of congressional action in behalf of REA during the past ten years. With regard to the future of the program he stated: "Rural electrification has now reached a stage where two principles, which have been widely discussed, are more important than ever. One is the matter of area coverage which has long been the policy of the Rural Electrification Administration, and the other is the planning policy set out in the Poage bill. The two go together. There is no way by which substantially all of rural America can be electrified except by adopting the principles of area coverage and from now on, at least, if we are to have effective area coverage, it must be made as the result of studies, surveys, and planning. In the present stage of rural electrification development there will be few opportunities to secure full area coverage except through REA cooperatives. I want to see every possible agency used to expedite the program. I want private companies to participate in it if they can, but in most cases private corporations are not going to be in a position to carry out area coverage. They are operating for profit. They have stockholders to consider . . . In other words they do not have the incentive to work out the plans and programs which are necessary if an entire area is to be covered."

The balance of the afternoon program was given to convention discussion.

New Board Organizes

At a dinner meeting Tuesday evening the newly elected board of directors met in their first session to elect J. C. Nichols of Cody, Wyoming, president to succeed E. J. Stoneman of Wisconsin. E. D. H. Farrow of Texas, vice president of the association, was not a candidate for reelection to the board from Region Ten at the November meeting and this vacancy was filled by the election of Louie C. Spencer, Jr., of Mississippi. Avery C. Moore was reelected secretary-treasurer. New members on the national board are Harry D. Bowman, Vermont; Ray A. Todd, New York; R. E. Hayworth, North Carolina; Dr. C. G. Jensen, Michigan; N. C. Wagers, Colorado; Clark T. McWhorter, Oklahoma; U. E. Moore, Arkansas; Carl C. Moore, Washington; F. Anderson, Montana; George W. Hendrix, Oregon; and T. E. Craddock, Texas. Newly-elected executive committeemen are Clyde H. Seybold, Indiana, for Region 4; Clark T. McWhorter, Oklahoma, for Region 8; and T. E. Craddock, Texas, for Region 10.

LaFollette Headlines Conclave

Mingled with the thunderous ovation were the strains of "On Wisconsin" as Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., appeared before the Tuesday evening assembly to headline the list of convention speakers. E. J. Stoneman introduced the Wisconsin Senator.

"The name LaFollette has been a synonym for progress and advanced thinking in Wisconsin for over fifty years," spoke Mr. Stoneman. "Our speaker this evening has always raised his voice in behalf of legislation designed to benefit the masses. He

has been an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the REA program. Only last Friday on the floor of Congress he championed our cause in debating against a crippling amendment to the \$100,000,000 deficiency measure for REA. He did a splendid job there. He has always done a splendid job, not only for his native state, but for the American people."

The complete text of Senator LaFollette's address appears in this issue. He captured the convention, departing at times from his prepared script to inject a word of caution to the leaders of cooperative rural electrification. He called for an all-out effort on the part of official delegates and leaders in the promotion of membership education. Senator LaFollette arrived in Buffalo early Tuesday morning and mingled among his Wisconsin friends, attended the afternoon session, joined with both the Wisconsin and official delegations for luncheon and dinner, and allowed himself but a scant few minutes in which to catch his train for the return trip to Washington late that evening.

Sanderson Reads FU Letter

William Sanderson, one of the outstanding cooperative leaders of the country, came from Washington to attend the Monday and Tuesday sessions of the convention. With President W. E. Owen of WEC he shared the spotlight of the speakers' platform and was asked to read a message from James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union. To the Buffalo conclave Mr. Patton wired from the NFU convention headquarters in Topeka:

"Cordial greetings from the National Farmers Union convention to your sessions in Buffalo were unanimously voted here today. Our people are determined to continue and enlarge REA and are determined that the greedy fingers of the private utilities shall not throttle REA the outstanding cooperative development of the century."

New REA Film Shown

Concluding the Tuesday evening session was the first general showing of REA's new motion picture—"Bob Marshall Comes Home." Allyn A. Walters, REA's Chief of Information, was in charge of the preview, which came as a fitting climax to the day's eventful program.

Neal Speech Highly Lauded

In one of the greatest talks of his REA career, William J. Neal, Deputy Administrator, earned the generous applause and acceptance that was given by the Wednesday morning convention. Mr. Neal outlined the present loan status of REA, construction problems, the critical pole shortage, and surplus material. Important as the various topics were, a significant part of his address was devoted to management and operation. Warned Mr. Neal:

"It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to see to it that there is a good management job being done on that cooperative. I have always said that it took more able people and it took a great amount of their time to serve as a member of the board of directors of an REA co-op than it does to serve as a member of the board of directors of op-

(Turn to Page Five)

National Delegates Adopt Resolutions Calling For Complete Area Coverage

Communication was one of the principle matters for consideration by the Resolutions Committee of NRECA, and a wide field was covered in the several resolutions adopted. Authority was voted to the National association to make further studies of various methods for extending rural telephone service, to appear before congressional committees, and to confer with federal agencies and the telephone industry. Short wave communication between REA offices and maintenance trucks was favored, and authority was given for investigations to the end of securing approval of Federal Communications Commission, to modify and relax regulations covering radio communications, and to recommend to REA the organization of an Electronics unit within the Technical Standards Division.

Other resolutions follow, printed in the form in which they were adopted by the convention.

RESOLUTION

1. The rural electric cooperatives throughout the United States are keenly interested in providing employment and job training for returning veterans.

2. We recommend the establishment of a program with the approval of the Veterans Administration that will assist the veterans in securing employment and the cooperatives in securing competent personnel.

3. We authorize the Executive Committee to confer with the Veterans Administration with the hope of establishing uniform procedure that may be followed by the various cooperatives for on-the-job training for the returning veterans while employed by rural electric cooperatives.

RESOLUTION

1. Non-profit rural electric cooperatives are now engaged in a program to bring electric service to unserved farm homes within the shortest period of time. The program of building new lines to provide new service will be greatly accelerated when additional construction equipment is available.

2. We urge that non-profit rural electric cooperatives enjoy equal priority with state, county and municipal government in the purchase of surplus war material and equipment.

RESOLUTION

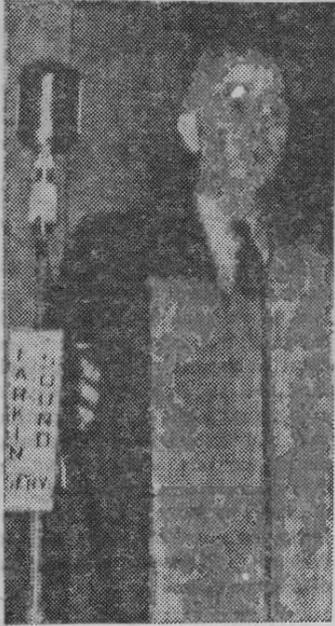
1. We endorse the Public Power Program now under consideration in Congress for the development and expansion of federal electric projects. We further endorse the policy of Congress in making power produced at these plants available to rural electric cooperatives at rates that will encourage the expansion and use of electric power on the farm.

2. We hereby authorize the Executive Committee and the Executive Manager of this Association to appear before congressional committees, federal agencies and others in support of individual projects that will be beneficial to the development and conservation of resources of this nation and to the further expansion of rural electric service throughout the United States.

RESOLUTION

1. We recommend to the Executive Committee the appointment of standing committees from the membership of their Association to assist the rural electric cooperatives in securing information that will be helpful in rendering better service to their members and will assist in formulating a uniform policy for the extension and betterment of rural electric service. It is recommended that these committees be composed of one representative from each of the

HEADS COMMITTEE



Edgar D. Beach of Anamosa, Iowa, was elected chairman of the important NRECA resolutions committee, comprising two members from each of the ten regions. The harmonious debate of the committee was among the heartening accomplishments of the convention.

ten regions, the representative to be selected by each region.

2. The following committees are suggested.

1. Rural telephone service
2. System Intracommunication Service
3. Insurance
4. Legislative
5. Education and publication
6. Power generation and transmission
7. Lead building
8. By-Laws

3. We recommend that the Executive Committee appoint such committees to serve until the regions have selected representatives who will take office at the next annual meeting.

RESOLUTION

1. We realize the success of a program to electrify rural America depends upon complete area coverage. We pledge that we shall continue to do everything within our power to electrify every rural area in America now without electric service.

2. We further pledge that we will resist all attempts to prevent complete area coverage by limited service to more densely populated areas and failure to provide service to the more remote areas.

RESOLUTION

1. The greatest service that we can render the cause of rural electrification, will be to enlist the active and aggressive support of the boys and girls who live, and have lived, on the farms of this nation. During the past five momentous years these young people have convincingly demonstrated their ability to face and overcome the biggest problem that ever confronted the world. Let us bend our energies to directing their attention to the need for full and complete expansion of our program in all of rural America. The boys and girls on the farms of this country will successfully meet the challenge of any opposition to their welfare. Let us place the responsibility for the ultimate success of our cause in the hands of youth, where leadership and self reliance develop in direct proportion to any challenge that may be flung at them.

2. We commend the 4-H clubs, the Future Farmers of America and other youth organization for the

splendid contribution they have made to the welfare of this country.

RESOLUTION

1. After full and careful consideration of H.R. 5555, we are of the opinion that this proposed legislation will be severely detrimental to the expansion of rural electric service throughout the United States. We fully appreciate the interest and support of Congress of measures that are needed to bring electric service to the unserved farm areas in this country. We believe Congress would not intentionally pass legislation that will seriously impede the bringing of electric service to the hundreds of thousands of unserved farm homes.

We believe that it is our responsibility to assist Congress in the formulation of sound policies for the health, growth and expansion of existing rural electric cooperatives and the formation of new rural electric cooperatives. We feel that H.R.5555 is basically contrary to the underlying objective of rural electric cooperatives in providing the best service to the greatest number at the lowest rates.

We believe that this proposed legislation would place restrictions on non-profit, self-regulating cooperatives who are providing a needed public service.

2. Restrictions are placed on self-service cooperatives under this bill that are many times more severe than the restrictions on private utilities operating for profit. Specifically we object to the requirement of seeking approval of the Federal Power Commission before a loan may be authorized for the acquisition, construction, operation, enlargement or extension of any generating plant or transmission line. Rural Electric Cooperative borrowers from REA are solely and exclusively interested in providing rural electric service to the greatest number at the lowest rates. There is no occasion for regulation by the Federal Power Commission. REA has competent personnel to pass on all generating plant and transmission line problems. It has been our experience since the adoption of the REA Act in 1936, that the very existence of the authority of cooperatives to generate and transmit their own power has placed the cooperatives in a better bargaining position with the private utilities and has enabled the cooperatives to secure much lower rates from the private utilities than would have been possible without the threat of installing and operating our own generating and transmission facilities.

3. H.R.5555 provides that the Federal Power Commission shall not give consent for generation and transmission operations unless lower costs of electricity to the projects may be obtained. There are certain areas where no service of any type is now available from private utilities or other sources and if the area is to have rural electric service the cooperative must build and operate its own generating plant and transmission lines. The cost of wholesale power is only one of the important factors that the cooperatives must consider. Private companies have uniformly placed restrictive clauses in their wholesale power contracts that are detrimental to the serving of rural industrial loads for the processing of farm products. The private companies also uniformly place restrictive clauses in their contracts that are detrimental to complete area coverage.

4. The provision of H.R.5555 requiring a vote of consumers in cities or villages of 1500 population or less before the electric facilities of such city or village may be acquired by a cooperative may appear on the surface to be a democratic plan of self

government. The actual effect of such restriction, however, could be detrimental to extending electric service to unserved areas near such a city or village. It is the universal practice of rural electric cooperatives to provide area coverage, which means serving thinly settled areas as well as more densely populated ones. If service in the cities and villages is limited then there are many areas near these communities that have no prospect of electric service.

5. There are many other provisions and sections of H.R. 5555 that are restrictive and detrimental to the expansion of rural electric service. This resolution is intended to show our universal disapproval of this bill and to illustrate the disapproval by selecting certain topics that lend themselves to resolution procedure.

6. We hereby authorize the Executive Committee and the Executive Manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association to make known to Congress our disapproval of this proposed legislation.

7. The Secretary of this Association is hereby directed to supply copies of this resolution to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Buffalo

(From Page Four)

erating utilities in this country. There is greater responsibility to see that the job is well handled, to say nothing of the problems that fall upon their shoulders.

"We have got to have good management, good managers, good staffs of employees who know their job and who can handle it. The REA co-ops of this country have got to have better managers than the operating utilities of this country. You have got to do a better job of keeping your heads when the going is rough.

"There has been some criticism of raising of eyebrows about salaries that some REA managers are getting. It is our opinion that a good manager is worth a good salary—a poor one isn't worth a cent . . . We know that the history of the cooperatives of this country up until recent years is scarred with the evidences of failure in management. That is not evident in this program at the present time—God forbid that it may ever appear. The cooperative movement will not succeed simply because it gives cheaper service only. It will succeed in the long run because it gives better service at a fairer price.

"This has been a great convention—the best one I have ever attended of this organization—one of the best of any organization, anywhere, anytime. You have heard some great speeches, both because you had able men making those speeches and because they were talking about the best program for the advancement of agriculture in which this government or any organization has ever participated. They discussed with you the crucial fights which we have had in the Congress of the United States in recent months, weeks and days.

"Senator LaFollette made it clear that it was a never ending fight and anyone who is mindful of the history of cooperatives, who knows the history of public power, and who knows the unbroken record of municipalities knows that it is an unending fight and I say to you—the directors, the managers and the employees of these cooperatives that in addition to all these things, there is one other job which you can fill and that is the job of keeping your members in-

formed so that they know what is going on, so they will have confidence in your management, so that they never get the impression that their service came to them as a matter of right without working, so that they never get the impression that they are getting service from just another utility, but rather that they have a responsibility for the success of the organization to which they belong—so that they have confidence in the man who they elect, confidence in the employees of the cooperative, and that they will remain steadfast in support of this program which is capable of taking electric service to every farm home in America at the price the American farmer can pay without costing the American taxpayer one cent."

Telephone Experiments

Dr. Harold S. Osborne, chief engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was also a speaker on the Wednesday morning program. "The A T & T wants to continue joint use of poles with the REA cooperatives," he said. "Our company is now experimenting on a large scale with radio as an aid to rural telephonic communication."

Concluding Action

Concluding items of business incident to the convention was the delegate adoption of the resolutions approved and submitted the afternoon previous by Chairman Beach of the Resolutions committee. All resolutions passed without debate. G. Wayne Welsh, chairman of the by-laws committee, read the report of that group which offered no immediate change in the organizational structure of the National. Adjournment was voted to the most successful and harmonious convention in the brief but eventful history of NRECA.

Exhibits Share Interest

Convention interest in the official program was shared by the extensive exhibit of electrical appliances and equipment, line material and cooperative services. The exhibit room, located within the convention hotel, attracted interested throngs throughout the three-day meeting. The closing afternoon was devoted to a tour of hydro-electric properties in Canada, and a sight-seeing stop at Niagara Falls. The board of directors met in a post-convention session Wednesday evening for lengthy discussion on required activities for the coming year. Region Nine will try to outdo Buffalo for the 1947 convention. If they do, it will be a hum-dinger!

Food Relief Co-op Formed

A gigantic cooperative organization has been formed by 22 American relief agencies in the field of foreign service for the purpose of rushing foodstuffs from individuals and organizations in America to war-torn Europe on a non-profit basis.

The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE) is incorporated under the D. C. Cooperative Law and is headed by Donald M. Nelson, president of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers and formerly head of the War Production Board. It will be handled entirely by voluntary agencies but will have the active support of the United States State Department, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the President's War Relief Control Board.

Large scale purchasing and non-profit operation will make it possible to get the maximum possible food to Europe in the shortest possible time. All savings made on the operations will be used for direct relief.

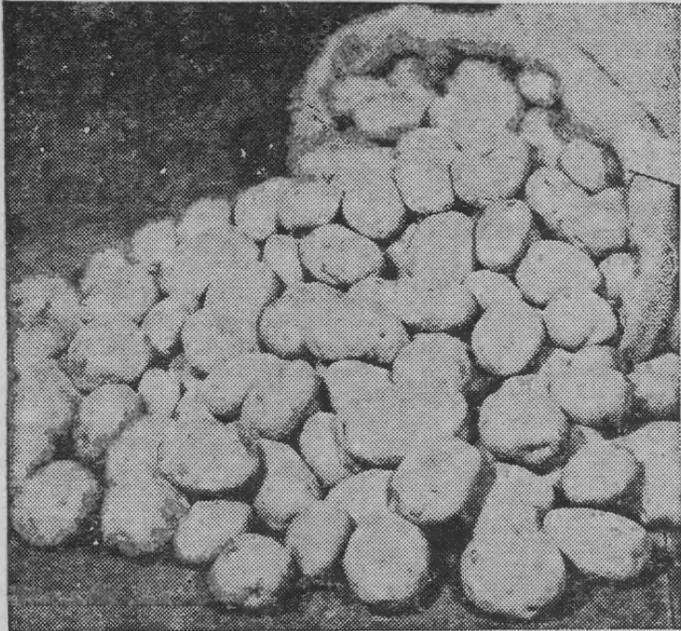


REA Women and The Home

Edited by Joan Cameron

Lowly Potato

Ranks High For Good Eating;
Dress Him Up For Tasty Treats



Photo—courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It's not a meal without potatoes!

Nobody knows that better than you. "What, no potatoes?" is the comment you invariably hear whenever you serve a meal without them.

Potatoes are a cheap energy food. You get one-fourth of your daily vitamin C quota, besides some of the B vitamins, iron and other important minerals and starch. And the idea that potatoes are fattening is all wrong. One medium-sized potato has about 100 calories—no more than an apple or banana, and only half the calories of a medium-sized piece of pie or a hamburger and roll. If you're watching weight, be careful of what you put on the potatoes—it's the butter, gravy, or other fat that "piles up" the calories.

Get the Most from Potatoes

American farmers dug the second largest potato crop in history in 1945. To get the most food value from potatoes, cook them in their jackets—and remember, boiling conserves more vitamins than baking.

So—start with potatoes "boiled in

their jackets" whether you're serving them parsleyed, mashed, creamed, hash-browned, or in salad. If you must peel them, keep the peelings thin, and peel them just before cooking. If you peel them ahead of time, put them in salted water.

Fun To Cook

Potatoes are a delight to a clever cook. If your family is tired of having potatoes fixed "the same old way" try some of these recipes for variety.

Creamed—Plain With Garnish

Peel and slice 6 medium-sized cooked potatoes. Make a white sauce by blending 3 tablespoons melted fat with 3 tablespoons flour; add 2 cups milk and 1½ teaspoons salt. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add potatoes and heat.

For a "different" taste or added food value—grate a little onion or cheese into the sauce, or stir in cooked peas and carrots or chopped parsley just before serving.

For a baked dish—Pour the creamed potatoes into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle the top with bread

crumbs mixed with melted fat. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) 15 to 20 minutes or until crumbs are brown.

The Perfect Baked Potato

Wash and dry potatoes of uniform size. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) 40 to 60 minutes or until tender. If you want the skin to be soft, rub a little fat on the potato before baking.

Cut crisscross gashes in the skin of the baked potato on one side. Then pinch the potato so that some of the soft inside pops up through the opening. Drop in meat drippings, bits of crisp-cooked salt pork, or table fat.

Stuffed—For an extra special, cut large baked potatoes in half lengthwise. Scoop out the inside. Mash; add fat and seasonings. Stir in hot milk and beat until fluffy and smooth. Stuff back into potato shells, brush top with melted fat and brown in a hot oven.

For a main dish, add chopped left-over cooked meat or grated cheese.

Potato Soup With Oatmeal

4 cups meat stock, or use bouillon cubes
2 cups diced potatoes
½ cup sliced onions
1 cup sliced carrots
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup rolled oats
½ to 1 cup cooked tomatoes
Salt and pepper.

To meat stock add potatoes, onions, carrots, and celery. Bring to boiling point. Gradually stir in the rolled oats. Simmer 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Add the tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper and heat.

Potato Hot Pot

3 cups sliced or diced potatoes
1 medium-sized onion, sliced
2 tablespoons fat
3½ cups tomatoes
1½ teaspoons salt
Pepper.

Cook the potatoes and onion in the fat 10 minutes. Add the tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cover and simmer 25 to 30 minutes, or until potatoes are tender.

For variety, add a cup of cooked green beans during the last 10 minutes of cooking, or add a dash of chili powder or a few sprigs of thyme, or sprinkle with a little grated cheese, just before serving.

Potato Salad

Hot—Cook ¾ cup diced salt pork until crisp. Add ¼ cup vinegar, ¼ cup water, 1 medium-sized chopped onion, and 1 quart subed potatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Heat well.

Cold—Slice or dice cold cooked potatoes. Season with salt, chopped onion, and salad dressing. If desired, add hard-cooked eggs.

Potato Crust

Here's a novel way of using left-overs. Line a baking dish with mashed potatoes. Fill center with vegetable stew and left-over bits of meat or fish. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until heated through and brown on top. If you have just a little potato, make only the upper crust.

Potato Puff

To 3 cups mashed potatoes, add 1 egg yolk, hot milk to moisten, 2 tablespoons melted fat, salt, and any other seasoning you like. Beat well. Then fold in 1 stiffly beaten egg white. Pile lightly into a greased baking dish. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) 30 minutes or until brown.

Potato Griddle Scones

2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons fat
1 cup cold mashed potatoes
1 egg, beaten
1/8 cup milk (about)

Sift together flour, salt, and baking powder. Cut in fat with 2 knives or a pastry blender. Blend in the po-

tatoes. Mix egg and milk; add to first mixture. Mix slightly. Roll ¼ inch thick and cut into squares. Bake slowly on a hot greased griddle or frying pan. Turn several times to cook through. Makes 10 to 12.

For a main dish, pour creamed left-over meat or fish or vegetables over the scones.

It's Good To See



The report by the Institute of Life Insurance shows that despite war burdens and doctor shortages, the health of the nation's children continues to improve. Last year, deaths from the major children's diseases dropped materially from the previous year, and were about one-third below the pre-war rate. This, with millions of mothers absent in factories, and thousands of doctors off in the armed forces, suggests that everyone has done an excellent job of taking care of the youngsters.

SUGARLESS LAYER CAKE

For that party you've been worrying about, here's a candy-good layer cake that's a sugarless surprise—chopped peanut goodies, any kind you like, help corn syrup do the sweetening.

3½ cups sifted cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup shortening
1½ cups corn syrup
3 eggs, unbeaten
¾ cup milk
2 teaspoons vanilla extract
1 cup chopped peanut confections

Sift together dry ingredients. Cream shortening, then add syrup gradually, beating. Add ¼ of the flour and beat until blended. Beat in eggs one at a time, then add remaining flour mixture alternately with milk. Add vanilla and peanut confections. Turn into a greased oblong cake pan. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 40 minutes or until done. Frost with sugarless frosting if desired.

GIVE HOUSE PLANTS GOOD START IN LIFE

House plants are a big factor in making a house a home. Here's a recipe for giving them the right start in life.

1 part sand, 1 part rotted manure, 1 part leafmold, and 1 part good soil from your own backyard. To each peck of this mixture add about 4 tablespoons of a good prepared plant food which you can buy from any greenhouse.

Make sure the plant is clean and free from pests before planting. A few drops of nicotine sulfate and a small handful of soap flakes in a dishpanful of water make a good bath. Soak the entire top of the plant in the solution for a few minutes and rinse it carefully with luke-warm water. Then deposit it gently in the soil mixture in a porous pot with a drainage hole.

Add a decorative touch by clever use of electric wall lights, especially with ivy or other greens.

Baked Beets

A different way of serving beets is to bake them. Prepare as you would for boiling taking care not to peel or break off the skin, rub surfaces with oil and bake until tender.

If, when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, a speck of the yolk falls into the white, touch the speck of yolk with the end of a clean cloth; the yolk will stick to the cloth.

Soften brown sugar that has become hard and lumpy by putting it in the refrigerator or ice box for a few minutes.

APPLIANCE FORECAST

You are probably quite impatient by now waiting for those electrical appliances you've been planning to buy to appear on the market. We wish we could help you out, or at least give you some definite information on when to expect them. But all we can say is, don't expect them until you see them.

However, you may be interested in some brand new appliances that will sooner or later be at your disposal. If you are a young mother, you will be interested in the new bottle sterilizer to take care of Baby's bottles in 1-2-3 order. This device sterilizes six or seven baby bottles and nipples in live steam. You simply pour four ounces of water into the base, then



plug the sterilizer into the circuit. It shuts off automatically at the end of the sterilizing period.

For Feminine Hands

If you have trouble or don't have the time to keep your nails and hands looking as nice as you'd like, you will be interested in an electrical manicurist. This device is small and compact, finished in ivory plastic. It has five attachments—a fine emery disc file; a cuticle wand; a whisking attachment to remove dead skin; and two buffers, one for an oil massage which can be used on the hands as well as the nails, and a dry buffer to condition nails and leave them glassy smooth for polish.

An electric hedge trimmer with double-action blades will make that triesome job much easier for you in the near future. Blades move in opposite direction to each other, the forward stroke of one blade being balanced by the return stroke of the other. The trimmer weighs about five pounds and will cut any size stalk.

Electronic Rat Trap

Automatic traps, employing electricity for catching and killing rats, are being manufactured for rent but not for sale. The trap has no floor, but is open at each end like a tunnel. When the rat starts through the tunnel, he breaks an electric-eye beam, which drops the doors at both ends of the tunnel. As they drop, a small door at the side of the trap opens. The rat seeking escape rushes through this door into a small compartment with a covered ramp leading upward to the "electrocution chamber." The rat, urged on by a slight electric shock at his feet, runs up this ramp, until he enters the electrocution chamber, where he is gripped firmly by electrodes which pass electric current through his body. The floor of the death chamber than drops, depositing the dead rat in a basket outside the trap. The trap automatically resets itself. The entire procedure averages about three minutes.

WE THANK YOU

Although many of you readers have shown your cooperative spirit by sending in the questionnaire which appeared in last month's issue, we still need many more replies.

So dig out the February issue, fill out the questionnaire, and send it in to us. Enclose a pattern request if you wish. If you have misplaced your copy, you can obtain a questionnaire from your local electric cooperative office. Please do so.

Thank you for your splendid cooperation.



To make a special baked potato treat, cut crisscross gashes in the skin of the baked potato, pinch the potato so that some of the soft inside pops up, and drop in meat drippings.

Photo—courtesy U.S.D.A. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Wickard States Policy on Generation

I am most happy to attend this—the first peacetime convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. It affords an opportunity to demonstrate that united action for service to the nation is possible in peace as in war.

I want to congratulate you on the high purposes which are being served by the fine program you have arranged for this convention. Each of us will draw inspiration and encouragement from our association here. I am confident that we will return to our daily tasks strengthened in our determination that no obstacles shall be allowed to stand between us and the major objectives of the rural electrification program, and of insuring that the program shall make its maximum contribution to the national welfare. It would be splendid if it were possible for all of us in the Washington office of REA to become personally acquainted with you people who have the responsibility of carrying on the work of the REA cooperatives. I know we would have a much better understanding of your problems.

I have no fear for the future of our program so long as we keep before us and before the nation this picture of rural America being lifted to new heights of happiness and security by rural electrification. It is important that we measure our accomplishments in terms of miles of lines built, number of consumers connected, number of kilowatt hours consumed and number of dollars paid in indebtedness. I do not for a minute want to minimize such measures of accomplishments. But they are important only because they denote progress toward making rural life happier and more prosperous and our nation stronger and more secure.

This brings me to some of the things which I believe must now receive our undivided attention if we are to attain our major objectives. We are coming into a period when all members of the REA family will need to draw upon one another for inspiration, courage and vitality. The demands of a new day are upon us. Six million rural families are still awaiting the benefits of our program. Since most of them live in the less densely settled section of the country, the hardest part of the rural electrification job lies ahead of us.

We are facing a bolder and perhaps a more desperate opposition from private utilities at this time than REA has ever before experienced. This opposition extends from cream-skimming spite lines activities in areas laid out for development by cooperatives to the maintaining of a strong lobby in Washington. A nationwide advertising campaign in the weekly and daily press, in nationally circulated magazines and on the radio networks is being carried out. State legislatures and regulator bodies, as well as the National Congress, are being flooded with utility proposals for various restrictive measures to be applied to the REA program.

We in the REA have only one recourse in combating the destructive efforts of the utilities. We cannot use their unfair tactics. We must rely on our true friends in Congress and in farm organization. But we can only be assured of this support if we first assure ourselves of the overwhelming support of rural people. We have got to get down to grass-roots planning and organizing if our program is to go forward.

The first necessary step is to plan for complete area coverage. We cannot afford to lull ourselves into complacent disregard of the needs and rights of the people who want REA service. The cooperative that cannot offer specific proposals for extending service into thinner territories will be at a distinct disadvantage in marshaling public opinion in support of its program, as opposed to power company cream-skimming. Prospective consumers who have not been signed



CLAUDE R. WICKARD

up by a cooperative, and given every assurance that it will build lines to reach them as quickly as possible, may be persuaded to take service from a power company spite line which would wreck the cooperative's program. In some section of the country, have already been won over by power companies because of the failure of the cooperatives to give them this assurance. Rural people who are tempted to yield to any kind of power company offer which would disrupt a cooperative's plans for area coverage service should be kept constantly aware of the fact that by so doing they may be responsible for making it impossible for many of the neighbors to get electricity.

I must tell you that some REA supporters in Congress are becoming critical of some REA cooperative officials who are unwilling to help extend to others the benefits of the REA program which they themselves enjoy. Some cooperative officials may think that area coverage and sound financial policy are incompatible. I do not think this is true if full advantage is taken of the more favorable loan terms, the lower power costs and the increased KWH consumption per user. I am afraid our cooperatives would have to look pretty hard for an excuse that would justify them, in the eyes of some of our supporters in Congress, in sentencing people entitled to REA service to remain in darkness. It is unthinkable that areas which can be served should become dark spots in our rural economy, both literally and figuratively.

More of the cooperatives may expect power company offers to purchase their properties if spite-line activities are not successful in wrecking them. This kind of activity will be especially pronounced wherever there are prospects of low cost public power for distribution, unless the power companies can get control of the power at its source through control of transmission facilities.

The power company seeking to buy out a cooperative, or to stage a spite-line raid on its unserved membership, usually has a lot of deceptive arguments and tricks. Sometimes they hold out the bait of cheaper rates or lower minimums. Sometimes they frighten people about their going into debt. They erect a few lines in strategic places by the way of proving they can serve people immediately. But they neglect to say they are in business for just one purpose and that is to obtain profits from consumers' power bills.

Above all, we have to show rural people that the REA cooperative is not just another public utility, but that it is a non-profit organization created for the purpose of providing the best possible service at the lowest cost. The right to obtain service from an organization of that kind should be valued highly by any informed and reasonable person. Cooperative members should be persuaded to weigh its value against any temporary benefits which might be offered them by a power company that allows its customers no voice whatever in the fixing of rates and other matters.

We are faced with the absolute

necessity of carrying the REA message to rural people, to businessmen and to public-spirited groups everywhere. Every cooperative should make a special effort to get its own story across in its own territory—the story of its successes, its services to the community, its problems. This in turn would help us to repel the attacks on our program along the national front.

For example, I believe fewer people would be misled by power company agitation for a prohibition against REA generating and transmission loans if the needs and the meaning of our program were more widely understood.

There are two prime requirements for a rural electrification program which will be of most benefit to rural people—which will make the maximum contribution to the entire nation. First, lines must be built to reach every potential consumer. Second, our distribution cooperatives must be able to supply power in sufficient quantities and at low enough rates to encourage maximum consumption. Just turning on the lights is not rural electrification. The farm family must be encouraged to use every piece of electrical equipment that can possibly add to efficiency of production and greater farm profits. This can be done only if the cooperative can offer rates its consumers can afford to pay for such services.

REA is not interested in making generating and transmission loans merely for the sake of adding to our investment. We are interested only in helping the cooperatives gain access to all the power they need at reasonable rates. We can prove by the record that the saving to rural people on power costs as a direct result of such loans will ultimately exceed many times over the amounts loaned by REA for generating and transmission facilities. They have proved a very sound type of investment in the returns already yielded. I firmly believe that rural people should have the right to use any fair and honest means of getting the power they need at reasonable rates. Excessive power costs in any locality seriously retard the beneficial effects of rural electrification.

May I repeat to you the last two sentences of a talk I made at Grand Forks, North Dakota, last November 7: "There is one thing of which I am positive—one thing which I hope is realized by every REA consumer, every prospective REA consumer and, in addition, every rural consumer of private utility power—and that is that we, in REA, must never be deprived of the authority to finance cooperative generating and transmission facilities for the benefit of rural people. If rural people lose this opportunity they will lose their most potent defense weapon against those who in the past have always charged for electricity all that the traffic will bear."

The fight that we are in now, the battles that are ahead, the problems that must be solved, the great objectives yet to be reached, call for more courage, more determination, more hard work and more unselfish cooperation on the part of every one of us.

The REA program offers a new and unique approach to the objective of making the government of maximum aid to its citizens with a minimum of direct supervision. As I see it, through the REA the government is lending money for an enterprise which is of the greatest importance to the welfare of its people. In order to see that the loan is repaid and that the people get the maximum benefit from the program the government, through the REA, extends certain technical assistance. But the business management and the policies of the operating organization are governed by the users of its service. To my way of thinking this is democracy at its best.

You and I want it to be more and more successful and more and more satisfying. It is our ambition to be of the greatest aid to you in your heavy responsibilities with the least participation in the management of your affairs. We pledge to you our efforts to cooperate in any way necessary to insure that the REA program will make its maximum contribution to the national welfare.

NEWS FROM Southeastern

Harrisburg, Ill.
A. F. LENTZ, Supt.

In traveling over the Cooperative territory the past several weeks, we note quite an activity among our farmers getting their corn ground plowed and particularly the past few days we have counted as high as 4 tractors in one field, and believe me that is farming in the modern manner. We also note that most of these same farmers either have electric service to their premises—or they are either coming in, or sending their wives, to see how soon we will get the line "up to their house" and that is a sure sign of spring, for if our farmers can have a week of pretty weather, they forget the trials and tribulations of the previous year, the crop failures, too dry; or too much rain, and hitch their belt up another notch and are in the fields by day-break making every effort to do their part to continue to help feed the world.

New Applications

Yes, we are receiving new applications, and the outlook for passage of measures in Congress which will allow further expansion of the REA program thru additional funds, look favorable, and we are planning on another section this spring of at least 150 miles beside the "C" & "D" sections which are up for consideration now. Funds have already been allotted for the "C" section consisting of 140 miles, and we have the bulk of the hardware, and transformers in our warehouse now and are expecting delivery of poles to start on this section by May 1, and the construction contract will be awarded upon a labor basis only as we will have all materials needed by May.

The "D" section, consisting of 244 miles of distribution lines scattered over the entire eight county area, together with 45 miles of 33,000 Volt transmission line, is up for allotment and will be allotted soon provided the new appropriation, which has been up in Congress for several weeks passes, and we have every assurance that it will pass. The hitch in the construction of this section will be the inability to get materials soon enough to start any construction this year, as poles are the No. 1 bottleneck in REA's construction program for 1946. There is a demand in REA for four million poles and we are told that there are only 1½ million poles available for 1946, so it is very apparent that not nearly all planned construction for this year will have any chance to be built, due to this lack of material. Transformers are another item that is short, and your cooperative placed orders for transformers last fall for 1947 delivery and should have an ample supply coming in all thru 1946.

Tree Trimming

Our tree trimming crew has covered considerable mileage of our system and are getting to this maintenance problem just as rapidly as possible.

Oil Circuit Breakers

We have purchased 46 additional automatic oil circuit breakers and have quite a number of them installed on the lines at this time and

expect to install the balance of them as rapidly as weather conditions will permit, and they should help greatly to reduce the outages on our system due to lightening or any temporary faults, and will save the linemen many trips in the dead of night to restore service.

New Office and Warehouse

Carpenters have started to remodel the building which is to be the new Cooperative headquarters as soon as it can be made ready and vacated by its present tenants, Harrisburg Wholesale Co., who are building across the street and they are being held up on completion by lack of doors, et. They hope to vacate by April 1. We know that you will approve our new location when you visit the Cooperative headquarters in the future as there will be ample space both inside and ample parking space outside, and folks coming to Harrisburg can either come by our office on the way into town or on their way home and they are always assured of a place to park to transact whatever business they may have at our office.

New Construction

Our line crews are building new extensions just as rapidly as weather and time will permit and while we are turning out a great number each month, yet our pile of applications gets higher and higher each week. We do not have the completed figures at this writing to give you an operating report but will include it in next month's news item.

NEWS FROM Southern Illinois

Dongola, Ill.
GEORGE ENDICOTT,
Mgr.

In keeping with the policy of informing our members on current events, we take this opportunity to give you the latest developments of your cooperative group. It has been suggested that a Soil Conservation District consisting of all of Alexander and Pulaski counties, be formed. This is being sponsored by the county Farm Bureau with complete support of other cooperative farm organizations.

Group meetings are being arranged for each precinct in the two counties and a tentative schedule follows:

- April 3, Olive Branch High School
- April 9, McClure High School
- April 10, Miller City School
- April 15, Ground Chain High School
- April 16, Olmsted White School
- April 17, America White School
- April 23, Villa Ridge White School
- April 24, Pecks White School
- April 25, Ullin High School
- April 29, Farm Bureau Hall, Mounds.

(All meetings at 7:30 P. M.)

This is an opportunity to improve your farming conditions with assistance in technical matters, from technicians assigned to such new district. Petitions will be circulated at these group meetings for the formation of such a district. It is necessary that 55 per cent of land owners sign this petition before such a district can be formed.

There is no cost or obligation except for work you want to carry out on your own place. There will be no cost for technical assistance which is made available through such a district and the Soil Conservation Service.

Formal notices of the meetings will be mailed to confirm the dates and time of meeting. Load your car with your neighbor landowners, large or small, and attend one of these meetings and help make this community wide improvement possible.

LaFollette Scores Utility Tactics

I am glad to have the opportunity to participate in your annual meeting. An occasion like this does much to arouse enthusiasm to carry forward the fight to extend rural electrification. To give the farmers of America the miracles of an electrical age is a noble humanitarian and economic objective. I am proud to have been associated with this movement from its inception.

There were good economic reasons why the government 11 years ago undertook the responsibility of promoting rural electrification through cooperatives. First and foremost, private utilities had not done the job. It was not because the utilities disliked the farmer, but merely because they did not choose to dilute their urban profits with less-profitable rural operations. The incentive for rapid expansion was lacking.

It was clearly apparent then, as now, that an expansion policy for rural electrification based solely on anticipated profits would be very slow in reaching the farmer. Furthermore, it might actually doom many to indefinite darkness because a "profits" policy will inevitably skim off the best business and forget about the "thin" areas. The only way an integrated coverage could be obtained was to establish the REA and make it possible for the farmers to help themselves. That is where the government came in; that is where the cooperatives came in.

Electricity has become such an important item in a decent standard of living that the government cannot condone a situation where a large segment of our population must live without it, or pay prohibitive costs for it. It is a tribute to the ideals and efficiency of the rural electric cooperatives that they have been able to overcome the basic economic handicap of serving those whom the utilities would not serve, and yet give comparable service for all. Your rural cooperatives have supplied power to areas and farmers who would not have electricity for many years. Your cooperatives have substantially reduced the costs of rural service, so that more people can enjoy the benefits of electricity.

Electricity is bring a new era into American agriculture. I venture the assertion that electricity will ultimately revolutionize agriculture more than all the farm inventions of the last century combined. Fortunately, most of the changes will be on the credit side of the national ledger. It is my opinion that the availability of cheap electricity on the farm is the best possible insurance that the farmer of tomorrow will have the social and economic status to which he is entitled as a major producer in our economy.

The family-owned and operated farm is one of the cornerstones upon which our political democracy rests. An adequate supply of electricity at reasonable rates will be an important factor in its preservation, as against corporate agriculture.

Once the farmer gets the power, he quickly learns how to make good use of it. Statistics of power consumption for newly electrified farms show a rapid rise in the rate of consumption over a period of the first few years, especially. Experts in the Department of Agriculture say that electricity has more than 50 different uses in the home, and more than 300 uses on a farm.

For example, a dairy farmer can make use of milking machines, milk refrigeration equipment, bottlewashers, equipment for sterilizing utensils and pasteurizing milk, barn ventilation fans, devices for heating the drinking water of cows, animal groomers, electrocution screens for flies and insects, and ensilage cutters. A poultryman can effectively use lighting to improve egg production, heat to control incubation, and ultraviolet light to improve the hardihood

HIGHLIGHTS PROGRAM



—I call on the friends of this great program to stand shoulder to shoulder in meeting the onslaughts of the utility interests.

of young chicks. In general farming, electricity can be used effectively for corn shelling, husking, and shredding; hay hoisting and baling; feed grinding; wood sawing; threshing; concrete mixing; and power for general machinery.

This is in addition to the usual applications of home, barn, and yard lighting; and the usual home appliances—radio, refrigerators, washing machines, irons, toasters, vacuum cleaners, and so forth.

It should be noted that each extension of rural electrification opens a vast new market for electric appliances. It is estimated, for example, that normal REA expansion in the next three years will create a market for more than 1 million radios, 1 million electric irons, 700,000 washing machines, 500,000 refrigerators, 400,000 toasters, 250,000 vacuum cleaners, 200,000 hot-plates, and 100,000 coffee-makers.

There may also be a new additional service made possible through rural electrification. Telephone service may become integrated with it. It has been proved feasible to use rural power lines for carrier-currents for telephone service. Only last week it was announced that royalty-free patents were given to equipment manufacturers, and that it is expected that telephone service will be extended to an additional million farm families within the next few years. The REA, the Federal Communications Commission, and private telephone laboratories are all promoting this development which may mean a "two for one" bargain in rural electrification.

All of these facts add up to this: Electricity on the farm makes farming more profitable, reduces the drudgery of farm labor and, most important of all, makes the farm a more comfortable place for the farmer and his family to live.

From these self-evident truths and the great success of the REA program to date, it might be assumed that the REA would encounter no further opposition. But such is not the case. The private utilities are seizing every opportunity in their persistent efforts to cripple their great program. I know, because I have been in the thick of the fight on several fronts within the past few months; yes, even a few days ago in the Senate.

There are so many legislative issues that need careful attention that I was uncertain almost to the last day as to whether or not I could accept the invitation to be here. But I am glad I could come. And I intend to continue the fight on these issues in the Senate as long as I am privileged to have a seat in that great deliberative body!

For many years I sat side by side in that body with the man who led the fight to establish the REA on a permanent basis. Senator Norris never faltered when the going became

tough. Now, when the private utilities are marshalling their forces to cripple and hamstring the program, it is up to us not to falter. We must organize and meet their challenge head on. Every friend of the REA, in and out of Congress, must give his best in the battle now being waged.

The opponents of cooperatives and rural electrification are not making a frontal attack. They know that public opinion could not be mustered on their side if a clear-cut issue of for-or-against is presented to the people. Therefore, they are making oblique, slashing attacks by which they hope to accomplish their ends.

You know the tactics: "The rural electrification cooperatives are all right, BUT—" "We have no quarrel with the cooperative movement, BUT we think it should be required to—"

Or, they contend that everything that needs to be done has been done by the government; that the problem, great as it was, has now been solved. They then add that additional rural electrification can be accomplished without further governmental aid. That argument was used 11 years ago when almost 90 percent of the farms of this country were without electric light and power.

Still another more subtle approach is that which tries to "improve the efficiency of rural electrification"—and I put that in quotation marks—by restricting the operations of cooperatives in the construction of competing generating plants and transmission lines.

As late as Friday in the Senate we had under consideration a deficiency bill which carried, among other things, an authorization of \$100,000,000 for REA loans. This item was added to the bill on the House side to meet the situation with which you are familiar, namely, that almost all of the present funds are allocated and that no continuing authorization such as the Poage bill, has yet been approved by Congress.

After the hearings had been closed, the Senate Appropriations Committee in executive session adopted an amendment which provided that no part of the money should be available for the construction of generating plants, unless it was certified by the Federal Power Commission that current was not available in the area at reasonable rates.

Those of us who realized the implications of this amendment—how it would in effect repeal parts of the REA Act—exposed it on the Senate floor, and stopped it cold, by a vote of 52 to 21.

What would this amendment have done? It would have deprived cooperatives of the bargaining power whereby they may secure reasonable rates from public utility companies. They cannot ignore reasonable rates that would be set by actual or threatened competitive service. Everyone who is familiar with the history of the activities of the power corporations known that even with this bargaining power cooperatives in some instances have been refused power at reasonable bulk prices.

It is highly significant that when cooperatives were forced under these circumstances to build competing plants, they were able thereby to secure lower rates. I am familiar with the Dairyland Power Cooperative and other cooperatives in my state. I know that unless that cooperative had had the ability to construct its own plants it would have had to take power from the power companies at 1.8 cents per kilowatt-hour. Instead, it was able to obtain its own power at 1.28 cents per kilowatt-hour. It thereby obtained a savings to the Dairyland cooperative alone of \$330,000 a year.

We had a similar Congressional fight last December when utility in-

GOOD MANAGEMENT



Emphasizing the importance of management and operation William J. Neal, Deputy Administrator, declared to the convention audience: "... a good manager is worth a good salary—a poor one isn't worth a cent."

terests tried to block various power projects and transmission lines that will mean lower rates to REA cooperatives. This issue is essentially the same on all multi-purpose dams: The power companies want to obtain control of any power that is generated. A favorite method of trying to do that is to write legislative provisions into the law which will prohibit the government from constructing transmission lines to the dam. The object is to place the private utilities in a position where they are the only customer for the power and thus to enable them to buy it at dump prices. We fought out that issue in the Senate last June when an effort was made to deprive the Department of the Interior of necessary funds to construct connecting transmission lines to Shasta and Keswick dams. I discussed the issue at length and pointed out to the Senate at that time that "the question before the Senate is—Shall these great power projects be operated for the public good, or turned over, lock, stock, and barrel to a private corporation for gain?"

We won that fight, and also the previous one in November, 1944, when we defeated the so-called Bailey amendment to a flood-control and power project bill. The Bailey amendment also would have precluded the government from building transmission lines when private interests wanted to buy the power at the dam.

I cite all these instances to emphasize the fact that we have strong opposition. And you know as well as I that it does not lack financial backing for propaganda purposes. From the steady stream of literature that comes across my desk—it is beautiful art work and well-written copy—I believe that it must serve at least one useful purpose; it must give employment to a great many people!

In all seriousness, we cannot afford to underestimate the drive that will soon be made in full force against all cooperatives on tax issues. We cannot afford to underestimate the further efforts that will be made to hamper REA expansion on this same issue of generating plants, or the more preposterous claims that the job of rural electrification is done, and that private utilities can handle the rest of the farmers. If I am any judge of the situation, these issues will be before the Congress soon again. Even the Harris bill in the House of Representatives, which has been reported from the subcommittee to the full committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, contains provisions which would restrict and hamper expansion. To obtain the kind of program we want, we need the help not only of you who are directly concerned, but every farmer who has a stake in

rural electrification and every co-op member who believes in the cooperative movement. I call on all the friends of this great program to stand shoulder to shoulder in meeting the onslaughts of the utility interests.

FARMERS MUTUAL—

(From Page Two)

transformer where the fatal accident occurred. I am informed by his fellow workmen that he always wore rubber gloves and he always complied with the safety regulations in my presence. I had from time to time warned him against becoming lax in the observance of safety rules and he had assured me that I need have no worry. Thursday morning, March 7th, 6:30 a. m. at the time of the fatal accident Mr. Neuleib was in the process of changing transformer fuse, the weather was clear and light. I arrived at the scene 18 minutes after the accident occurred, the first thing I observed was that my good friend had failed to wear his rubber gloves or observe the existing conditions, had he worn rubber gloves or observed the existing conditions the accident would not have occurred, why he failed is beyond my comprehension.

In behalf of Mrs. Neuleib, the Board of Directors of this Cooperative and I, we wish to extend to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington 9, D.C., The Occidental Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, California, for the prompt and courteous consideration shown in the settlement of claim, Mrs. Neuleib on Friday, March 15, 1946, received a check in the amount of \$1,500.00.

We also wish to thank the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin, Wausau, Wisconsin, for the prompt and courteous consideration shown in the matter. Mrs. Neuleib is to receive \$6,760.00 payable on the basis of \$19.20 per week having received the first payment March 18, 1946, in the amount of \$115.20 covering the first payment for a period of six weeks. In addition to the total benefit of \$8,260.00 as set forth herein, I am advised that the Employers Mutual will pay \$150.00 toward the funeral expenses.

HERTZ WINNER



W. E. Adams of Macon, Missouri, is the winner of the 1945 Stanton W. Hertz Award of \$1,000, which is presented each year by the Copperweld Steel Company, through NRECA, to "the cooperative employee who has made the greatest contribution to rural electric cooperatives, through increasing operating efficiency, design or... new... construction... ideas." Mr. Adams, pictured above as he was presented to the convention, won the award for developing a telephone communication system between repairmen. Honorable mention went to Maurice C. Salman of Warsaw, Indiana.

Anderson REA and Farm Problems

By Secretary of Agriculture
Clinton P. Anderson

This convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is one of the major agricultural events of the year. It has brought together representatives of REA-financed cooperatives now providing electric service to more than a million farms and other rural establishments in 46 states. As Secretary of Agriculture I have been greatly impressed by the importance of electric power in the improvement of the condition of our farm population and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you personally how much I appreciate the work your cooperatives are doing.

I shall not presume to offer solutions for the problems with which you may be faced in your efforts to complete the job of electrifying rural America. Instead, I wish to discuss today the relationship between the REA program and some of the other programs of the Department of Agriculture. When the decision was reached last summer that the Rural Electrification Administration should return to Washington from its wartime headquarters in St. Louis, I expressed the hope that closer coordination between REA and other agencies of the Department would be possible under one roof.

Under the direction of Administrator Wickard, REA now enjoys complete freedom of action in all the powers and responsibilities delegated to the agency by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. The Administrator was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a ten-year term. His duties are clearly defined by law. Although for administrative purposes REA has been grouped with other lending and action agencies inside the Department, I have no desire as Secretary to impose the authority of my office upon any legally constituted phase of the agency's operations. I feel the way especially about any change in policy which might disturb the presently satisfactory relationships between REA and its borrowers.

I think we should all recognize, however, that getting electricity to the nation's farms is but the means to an end. I regard the REA program not merely as a power program, but as a potentially far-reaching agrarian program. As such, it should have the close attention and the cooperation of every agency working for the advancement of agriculture and the rural community.

I wish to commend the farm uses of electricity to all who are striving for the betterment of farming conditions. All agencies of the Department need to learn about farm uses of electricity from REA's specialists and the managers, officers and members of REA cooperatives who have been the pioneers in these great developments. Coordinated effort in this field will not only benefit agriculture directly, but the increased farm consumption of electric energy will strengthen the cooperatives financially for the more difficult part of the farm electrification job yet to be done.

In addition to the part electric power is playing on individual farms, the broader community services of the REA cooperatives are contributing to the building of a sound rural economy. I am glad to know that more active participation by members in the affairs of their cooperatives is being encouraged as an essential part of the REA program. Rural people need to know that they have the right and the ability to supply themselves efficiently and economically with the essential services which too often in the past have been available to them only on terms too difficult for them to meet. The nation and the world today need the example of free men working together, in cooperation with a government of their own choice, in undertakings too big for them as individuals.

I regard the farmer-owned, locally

ANDERSON SPEAKS



—This convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is one of the major agricultural events of the year.

controlled cooperative as the most effective agency in equipping the family type farm to hold its own in our economy of "bigness."

I have said before and I wish to repeat that I have nothing against big business organizations just because they are big. It takes great size to produce the remarkable output at low cost achieved by the assembly line system in our great manufacturing enterprises. Production efficiency has given us in this country a standard of living unequalled in the world, and one that could never have been attained in a handicraft economy. We must find a way to introduce similar efficiencies in agriculture and small business, both to perpetuate our system of individual enterprise and to give the individual enterprisers a fair share of the national income.

It is my hope that through cooperative action, agriculture may achieve parity with other industries in this country without sacrifice of the values which have been invested in individual ownership of family type farms. By their very nature, farm people are good cooperators. Since pioneer days, they have worked together to overcome hazards with which as individuals they would have been powerless to cope. They have always been able to do this without sacrifice of the individual freedom and enterprise so highly prized in rural sections of the country.

The success of the cooperatives through which farmers are now massing their strength to serve their common needs is attributable to the fact that rural people are inherently good neighbors. It is important to remember that scientific and business-like management of farmer-owned cooperatives cannot hold them together unless their members are able to feel at all times that the cooperative is simply an organized expression of the spirit of good neighborliness. It is wholly in the tradition of the common practices among farm people in pioneer days, in joining with their neighbors in such things as "swapping work," husking bees and work on the school, church or public road. The nation cannot afford to lose this spirit, and it will not be lost as long as the rural people who possess it in abundance are able to find constructive outlets for it.

I think we all agree that REA cooperatives have served their members well, and at the same time have lived up to their responsibilities to the nation. I hope the members will not forget their obligations to their neighbors who do not yet enjoy the benefits made possible by the REA program.

As a member of Congress I was greatly impressed by the wide sup-

port given the REA program not only by Congressmen from the farm states, but by representatives of the industrial states who were informed of the contributions made to improvement of general business conditions by the REA program, especially in increased sales of electrical equipment for the farms.

In recent months I have seen evidence that your program continues to command the same kind of respect. It is based not only on the success of REA cooperatives in spearheading the tremendous advance of the last decade in farm electrification and in paying off their government loans, but in their apparent willingness to help others get electric service through REA assistance.

You may recall that just a year ago, a bill was introduced in Congress which would have authorized REA loans of five hundred and eighty-five million dollars over a three-year period. The proposal was based on what

the cooperatives have since learned were ultra-conservative estimates. The Congress has had to raise its sights several times before the bill could be brought to a vote.

First, Congress authorized two hundred million dollars for REA loans during the present fiscal year. At the end of six months, REA had committed more than eighty per cent of the year's total, and had still on hand or in process of preparation applications for additional loans of more than two hundred and twenty million dollars. The great volume of individual applications registered with the cooperatives by rural people made itself felt in Washington. The President recommended an additional authorization of one hundred million dollars for the fiscal year ending next July 1, and a total of two hundred and fifty million dollars for fiscal 1947. The amounts already authorized and proposed authorizations taken up by Congress upon the President's recom-

mendation total five hundred and fifty million dollars for two years—or just thirty-five millions short of the original request for three years.

This is evidence that the needs and wants of the rural people in regard to further extension of REA service in unelectrified areas have been very effectively presented in Congressional circles. Those needs are considered by Congressional committees that understand the programs and objectives of the Department of Agriculture. I believe you will find that the REA cause has not suffered in this respect, either because the agency is a part of the Department or because its officers are now located in Washington in easy reach of members of Congress who may desire additional information about the program in their states.

I wish to assure you that the service of the Secretary's office will at all times be available to REA when our support is needed.

Ellis Nylon Campaign

Two weeks ago I prepared my speech for this occasion entitled "America the Beautiful." However, in the light of late developments—some of them within the last few hours—I conceive it my duty to change the subject. Honesty and frankness compel me to talk with you about "Nylons."

It made me sick at heart that our friend of the years—one who has carried the ball for us many times—that great American from Oklahoma, Congressman Jed Johnson, was forced at the last hour to remain in Washington. Jed, almost in tears, made the decision at the last minute. The reason: "the nylon campaign."

It all started last October. On the day I arrived in Washington to resume my duties as your Executive Manager—October 20th, it was—the power companies completed their bitter castigation of the rural electrification program in the Poage Bill hearings, (and I pause to repeat that we want no fight with the power companies; we want not a single customer of theirs). No more funds are needed, they told the Committee, the job is nearly finished. Enough money has already been made available, they urged,—together with what we the power companies will do. And they asked the committee to deny you the right to generate or transmit any more of your own power. They asked that your program be subjected to the jurisdiction of the States and the Federal Power Commission; that you stay out of even the smallest rural villages except on certain conditions. This becomes a sad story when we realize that much of what they asked for, they got—as the bill stands.

We saw it next when the House Appropriations Committee in December deleted from the deficiency bill 16 power projects and transmission lines in 13 states—after the same power companies and others had testified against them. The House put them back in only to see the Senate Appropriations Committee knock some of them out again—after the same power companies, reinforced by Ed Falck of the newly organized National Association of electric companies, testified against them.

This is all leading up to the "Nylons."

A week ago last Friday the Power subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee acted on—"operated on" would be a better term—the Poage Bill.

Now here is all they did to you in that operation: They limited you to \$150 million a year for three years;

authorized funds for planning in a limited sort of way; provided that in those states that have assumed jurisdiction over you, you shall not use any of the funds for generation or transmission, even in the slightest, except upon "consent" of the states; provided that in those states that have not assumed jurisdiction over you, you shall first obtain the consent of the Federal Power Commission; provided that you shall not spend your own money to generate or transmit power where you have no better excuse than to make power available where you exist; they provided that you shall not spend your money to acquire generating or transmission facilities serving a village of over 1500; and provided that you shall not acquire such facilities in a village of any size except upon a majority vote of the consumers therein. That's all.

After the operation, the Committee gave Mr. Poage the privilege of adopting and re-introducing the invalid-in-nylons. Bob told them he wasn't that kind of a papa and declined.

The Subcommittee Chairman introduced it (HR5555) and it was referred to the full committee for action. And there it is today—but it may come out this week or next—unless you act.

Last week, after the House had passed the 100 million deficiency to carry us until June 30, the Senate Appropriations Committee rang the bell by tying on an amendment—without hearing and with warning—to provide that none of the funds could be used for generation until after the Federal Power Commission should find that an adequate source of power is not available in the area at reasonable rates.

As if that were not enough, the House Appropriations Committee last Wednesday reported out the Agriculture Appropriations bill with a rider on it. I do want to congratulate the committee for not cutting the budget request. It gave us the full \$250 million, although your Association requested it to raise the amount to \$350 million—for if in this short year, with the war on one end and 21 states out of funds during January and February, required \$300 million, surely 250 will not be sufficient next year. The rider is the request of the National Association of Electrical Contractors—that Congress prohibit REA from refusing to approve the bid of a contractor who at the same time is building for a private power company in the area. This in spite

of the fact that the project contractors a few days ago formed their own association and indorsed REA's contract policy. Whether our friends can get the rider removed on the House floor when the bill comes up in a few days remains to be seen.

Now for the nylon story. It's almost unbelievable what the power companies will stoop to to kill us off. The "Nylons" typify their whole campaign. If I did not have ample proof of this story I would not dare use it. It happened last week in Washington. The president of one of the big power companies fighting us—lobbying against our program in Washington,—and he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the National Association of electric companies—this president last week was going around in Washington, with his little black brief case, handing out nylon hose to the wives of members of Congress. Nylon hose to the wives of Congressmen by a power company president in the middle of a power company-inspired fight against us. That, ladies and gentlemen, is but one example of what we are facing in ever increasing tempo in the Nation's Capitol.

This would be disastrous if you were not doing, and cannot do, something about it. When the debates on the \$100,000,000 deficiency item got underway in the House, and interesting thing happened. Congressman Cannon of Missouri said—and I quote from the record: "We are receiving letters in every mail urging that this service be extended to areas which have not heretofore been served." Letters.

Congressman Rankin said, "Today, every member of Congress who represents a rural district has letters piling up on his desk from farmers pleading for this service." Letters.

Congressman Lemke said, "I have hundreds of letters in favor of the Poage Bill and I am sure this is a drop in the right bucket." Letters.

Several others referred to letters from you.

Do you see what you did: not high pressure, just letting your Congressmen know what you need and want. There was opposition but the bill went through the House without serious threat.

In the Senate, as you know, one of the most hotly contested fights in power legislation history followed. That was last Friday.

Senator Gurney of South Dakota, who had got the amendment adopted in the Senate Appropriations Com-

(Turn to Page Eleven)

NEWS FROM Jo-Carroll

Elizabeth, Ill.

FLOYD RUBLE, Mgr.

Board of Directors

President, Everett R. Read, Elizabeth, Illinois; Vice President, E. L. Dauphin, Savanna, Illinois; Treasurer, Morris W. Birkbeck, Galena, Illinois; Secretary, Berniece Moore, Hanover, Illinois; Roy Schlichting, Apple River, Illinois; Boyd Handel, Chadwick, Illinois; Henry G. Dittmar, Elizabeth, Illinois; Harry J. Stanger, Hanover, Illinois; Carl Marling, Chadwick, Illinois.

Manager

F. I. Ruble, Mgr., Elizabeth, Illinois.

Operating Statistics

Table with 2 columns: Metric and Value. Rows include KWH Purchased (118,200), KWH Sold (92,734), Connected Consumers (819), Miles Energized (393), Density per mile (2.08), Months of Operation (68), Total number billed (808), Average Bill (\$5.75 Farm).

Welcome New Members

Paul E. Gaar, tenant on John Legel farm, Chadwick, Illinois; John Legel, Chadwick, Illinois; Earl Scribner, Chadwick, Illinois; George Williams, Mt. Carroll, Illinois; LaVerne Schoenhard tenant on John Schoenhard farm, Scales Mound, Illinois; Harold Haring, Savanna, Illinois; James Keefer, Mt. Carroll, Illinois; Glen Aubrey, Mt. Carroll, Illinois; Willard Martin, tenant on Orion Myers farm, Mt. Carroll, Illinois; Orion Myers, Mt. Carroll, Illinois; Henry Haas, Massbach, Illinois; Domer Endress, Massbach, Illinois; Howard Palmer, tenant on G. E. Mershon farm, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

New Appliances

C. L. Rhines, radio; L. W. Groezinger, Air Compressor with 1/2 H.P. Motor; Albert Bauer, 18 cu. ft. Home

Food Freezer; Neal Dauphin, Bottle Warmer; Catherine Timmerman, Hot Plate; John C. Jones, Vacuum Cleaner; Charles Foht, soldering iron, Meyers water pump, food mixer, toaster, electric motor on emery; Mary A. Schonhoff, milking machine; Rudolph Albrecht, washing machine, Steam-o-matic iron, radio, heater, table lamps; Francis Speaker, refrigerator; James McCall, 1 unit Hinman milker, iron; John Reusch, radio, washing machine motor, iron; Max Rodenburg, refrigerator; Charles Rall, floor lamp; Wm. Rayhorn, vacuum cleaner; Vincent Girot, refrigerator; Richard Houzenga, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner; George Adolph, Jr., tank heater; Robert Mader, washing machine, toaster, pump jack, vacuum cleaner, iron, radio, 1/3 H.P. motor, power grinder.

One of our consumers has added a Harkerfreez Farm & Home Locker to his equipment but the information came in unsigned.

Honor Roll for February

The first 25 Meter Cards to be returned this month were from: C. R. Colehour, Mt. Carroll; F. E. Yates, Savanna; Vern R. Carson, Mt. Carroll; Henry Brunner, Savanna; Bethel School, Elizabeth; Ben H. Eden, Stockton; Sam Wurster, Stockton; Harold VandeDrink, Elizabeth; John Cook, Elizabeth; George Bertsch, Hanover; Arthur Busch, Elizabeth; Clarence Bohnhoff, Elizabeth; Herman Ege, Elizabeth; Orville Boldt, Elizabeth; Joseph Haas, Elizabeth; Clarence Eadie, Elizabeth; Orville R. Virtue, Elizabeth; Glenn R. Virtue, Elizabeth; James and Bert Morrison, Elizabeth; Wm. Krug, Elizabeth; Herman Krug, Elizabeth; Erwin Spoerl, Elizabeth; John A. Reusch; Bernard Berlage, Elizabeth; Gotthilf Haas, Elizabeth.

The first 25 members to pay their February 1st bills were: Ben H. Eden, Stockton; Sam F. Wurster, Stockton; John Cook, Elizabeth; Bernard Berlage, Elizabeth; Gotthilf Haas, Elizabeth; Ralph Groezinger, Elizabeth; Elmer Plosch, Elizabeth; Clem Schreck, Elizabeth; Wallace Moore, Hanover; Albert Fehrl, Stockton; Gus Berlage, Elizabeth; Wm. Teichler, Massbach; Jacob Morhardt, Scales Mound; John Groezinger, Elizabeth; Martin Schutt, Scales Mound; Elmer Haas, Massbach; Curtis Lord, Elizabeth; George Heer, Hanover; Russell C. Wills, Scales Mound; Ivan McGinnis, Elizabeth; Carl Messmer, Savanna; Howard Emery, Mt. Carroll; J. H. Airhart, Savanna; Joseph Wienen, Galena; Anton Kehl, Massbach.

High KWH Users

Our heaviest farm users for the month were: LaVerle Groezinger, Elizabeth, 731; Arthur M. Read, Elizabeth, 707; Raymond Bleakley, Elizabeth, 680; Kenneth Schneider, Mt. Carroll, 655; Ralph Hesselbacher, Elizabeth, 618; George Adolph, Jr., Chadwick, 617; Sherman Daggert, Mt. Carroll, 612; Ben H. Eden, Stockton, 590; Walter Schlichting, Apple River, 583; Donald MacKay, Mt. Carroll, 557; C. W. Paschal, Lanark, 552; Harold W. Reusch, Elizabeth, 542; Lester Rummel, Scales Mound, 532; L. C. Hesselbacher, Scales Mound, 493; Ben Rosenbery, Chadwick, 492; Chester Carlson, Chadwick, 496; Lawrence Meyer, Elizabeth, 491; John Rogers, Hanover, 488; Elmer C. Fink, Chadwick, 466; Wayne Merboth, Lanark, 447; Art and Roy Schlichting, Apple River, 439; Wm. Scheele, Scales Mount, 435; Zella Corbett, Mr. Carroll, 433; Emmett Pettigout, East Dubuque, 427; Joseph Haas, Elizabeth, 405; Donald Adolph, Chadwick, 391; Louis Haug, Elizabeth, 389; Sophie Eden, Stockton, 385; Neal V. Dauphin, Savanna, 382; Glengary Farm Stables, Mt. Carroll, 380; James Morgan, Mt. Carroll, 379; Birkbeck Bros., Galena, 364; A. L. Bourquin, Apple River, 361; Willis A. Hammer, Scales Mound, 360; Henry Miller, Apple River, 357.

Outage Report

During the month of February there were three outages as compared with seven during January. One was

caused when a neutral wire was caught in a tree during a severe wind and snow storm and for the cause of which the maintenance linemen had to patrol over 10 miles on foot. The other two outages were quickly remedied when the cutout at the John Jones farm and the voltage regulator near Fairhaven was refused.

ON THE MOVE!

Earl K. Burmeister has moved to the farm near Lanark recently vacated by the C. W. Paschal family which has moved to Savanna. Richard Adolph of Chadwick has taken over the farm formerly operated by Albert Adolph. Albert Adolph has moved to the Henry Adolph farm. Vern Carpenter has moved to the Richard Bonjour farm near Apple River. Virgil Bonjour who has been living on the Richard Bonjour farm has moved to the Harvey Siegel place near Apple River. Harvey Siegel has moved to Grays Lake. Paul Daehler has moved from the Browning farm near Lanark to the Seyforth farm near Mt. Carroll. Lloyd Kloeping has moved to the Browning place and Lee Hanson who was tenant on the Seyforth farm has moved to Albany, Ill. Ben Glasker has moved to Galena from a farm near Council Hill and Tony King will be the new tenant. Forest Heidenreich has left the Louis C. Boldt farm and moved to Stockton. Ted Hoppe is the new tenant. Joe Hulscher has sold his farm east of Galena to Leonard Buck. The Hulschers will live in Galena. Elmer Biggs will be tenant on one of the two places operated by Wm. Janssen of Chadwick. Fred Katzenberger has left his farm and Elwood Broshous is the new tenant. Floyd Kearney of Hanover has moved to Apple River and Wallace Martin is the new tenant on the Walter Reifsteck farm. Am-

brose Stienstra is the new tenant on the farm vacated by Lawrence G. Kieler of Scales Mound. Arnold Kriebs moved to the Conrad Winter farm near Elizabeth from the Garfield Bonjour farm near Apple River and Louis Upmann is the new tenant, on the Bonjour farm. Ralph Koehn is the new tenant on the Gertrude B. Wand farm near Elizabeth which was recently vacated by Curtis Lord. Fred Miller of Mt. Carroll has moved from the Blanche Moore farm to Thomson, Ill. and Harold Holm is the new tenant. Gilbert Robertson of Mt. Carroll has moved from the Anna Greison farm and Marion Gothard is the new tenant. Melvin Spensley has moved from the farm near Scales Mound and Eldon Copeland is the new tenant. Wm. Teichler of Massbach has sold his farm to Richard Carroll. Donald Toepfer of Mt. Carroll has moved and Chas. VanDelinder is the new tenant. Edward Schroeder has moved from the Heinze farm and Frank Milligen is the new tenant.

PLEASE!!!

Please be sure there is sufficient postage on cash remittances. We would like to discourage you from mailing cash because if it should not be received in this office you would have no way of proving that the remittance was mailed; whereby, if you sent check, money order or postal note you have a stub as your receipt. During the past month there have been several remittances sent through the mail in cash. In several instances there was postage due on account of the number of coins enclosed. We wish this to serve as a notice that we will refuse in the future to pay postage due if the lack of postage is caused by the enclosure of coins. This is for your protection as much as ours. Some of the cash remittances

carry no return address and if we would have refused to pay the postage due the letters would have found their way to the dead letter office. May we ask your cooperation in this matter.

Have you filled out the questionnaire which appeared in the February issue of the Illinois REA News? If you do care to give us this information, when the questionnaire is completed, mail it to this office.

The employees and the directors of your Cooperative wish you a most joyous Easter.

Minnesota Has Co-op Statewide

A new state-wide organization of cooperatives, the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, has just been organized to provide research, public relations and educational services for all cooperative association in the state. Harry J. Peterson, former member of the staff of Midland Cooperative Wholesale, will serve as executive secretary.

Don't harvest oats until they are fully mature.

Advertisement for Eye-Glasses. Includes image of glasses and text: 'EYE-GLASSES', 'SEND NO MONEY!', '6 MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE', 'FREE CATALOG and SCIENTIFIC Test Chart. Write UNITED STATES EYE-GLASSES COMPANY 1557 Milw. Av., Dept. 3-1R, Chicago, Ill.'

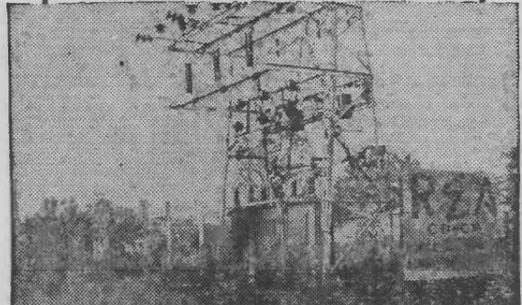
Wagner Surge-Protected Transformers

Wagner HEBF transformers are available with a "bird-proof" double gap on the high-voltage bushing and a protective fuse in the high-voltage circuit. When these protective devices are combined in a Wagner type HEBF, no other surge protection or transformer fuses are required.

The HEBF thus equipped is but one of several types of protected Wagner transformers. For the complete Wagner REA transformer story, ask for BULLETIN TU-1C, and address your request to Wagner Electric Corporation, 6462 Plymouth Avenue, St. Louis 14, Mo.

Large technical diagram of a Wagner transformer with callouts: 'DOUBLE GAP is birdproof. It is located on the high-voltage bushing, and is set with gap spacing equivalent to a 2 1/2" rod-gap which limits the flash-over to a suitable value for 7200- and 7620-volt rural-line service.', 'PROTECTIVE FUSE is located in the high-voltage bushing, thus placing it between the line and the primary coil. The time characteristics closely approximate the time-current characteristics of standard fuses, making it possible to coordinate the protective fuse with sectionalizing fuse links. It is timed to fuse within two seconds when a fault is sufficient to allow two times the normal short-circuit current to flow within the primary winding.', 'HANDHOLE of generous dimensions is provided to allow easy access to tapchanger. Cover is easily removed and replaced.', 'COVER is secured by four clamps which can be quickly loosened and rotated to release the cover for access to bushings, terminal leads, etc. Design of clamps is such that there's no danger of bolts or nuts dropping into the tank, as they are loosened rather than removed.', 'GAP is provided on low-voltage bushings to prevent surges on low-voltage side from reaching the secondary winding.', 'GROUNDING STRAP of flexible braided copper grounds secondary winding externally to the tank wall via low-voltage neutral bushing. Another grounding strap inside tank grounds primary winding to a grounding lug welded to inside tank wall.', 'CONNECTION DIAGRAMS are clearly shown on nameplate. Low-voltage bushing terminals can be connected for series, multiple, or 3-wire service.', 'GROUND LUG (two provided) for grounding transformer is of solderless connector type and fits into a threaded pad welded to the tank.'

Wagner Substation Transformers



Wagner manufactures a complete line of transformers, and can take care of all your transformer needs. Above are three Wagner type HEBF substation transformers serving the Wood County Electric Coop at Quilman, Texas. They are rated 250-kva 33,000- to 7200/12470Y-volt, single-phase, 60-cycle — and recently replaced the 100-kva Wagner transformers in the background because of increased load.

Wagner

Sole and Service Branches: ATLANTA 3 - BALTIMORE 12 - BOSTON 15 - BUFFALO 6 - CHICAGO 16 - CINCINNATI 6 - CLEVELAND 13 - DALLAS 1 - DENVER 2 - DETROIT 2 - HOUSTON 2 - INDIANAPOLIS 4 - KANSAS-CITY 6 - LOS ANGELES 12 - MEMPHIS 3 - MILWAUKEE 2 - MINNEAPOLIS 4 - NEW YORK 7 - PHILADELPHIA 3 - PITTSBURGH 13 - PORTLAND 9 - ST. LOUIS 3 - SALT LAKE CITY 1 - OMAHA 2 - PHOENIX 7 - ST. PAUL 4 - ST. LOUIS 3 - TAMPA 3 - WASHINGTON 5

Advertisement for TOMAH Hatchery. Features a rooster illustration and text: 'YOU'LL BE PROUD OF THE RECORD TOMAH CHICKS WILL SET FOR YOU... You can have a flock of chickens on your farm that will equal the record of our breeding flocks. Remember you can build a laying and paying flock only with chicks bred to produce. STOP IN SOON AT OUR HATCHERY-OR SEND POSTCARD FOR PRICES AND DETAILS. POULTRY EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES at ECONOMY PRICES. Leghorn Cockerels, \$2.50 per 100. TOMAH HATCHERY BOX 89 TOMAH, WISCONSIN'