

Election Issue



Illinois
REN.
RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS
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National News Notes

'Co-ops are examples of free enterprise'

■ City residents occasionally become a little vague as to what an electric cooperative really is. REA Administrator Norman M. Clapp recently shed some light on the subject in a letter to the Washington Post. He said:

"The rural electric cooperatives which represent the overwhelming majority of REA's borrowers are not a form of 'government ownership' but are local, free, independent enterprise.

"They are owned by specific groups of rural people, not the public or the government. REA, the federal agency from which the cooperatives have borrowed money, owns not a single pole, transformer or mile of line.

"In a sense, REA is the banker for the rural electric systems and the cooperatives are paying back the money they have borrowed from REA, on time, ahead of time, and with interest. In fact, principle repayments amount to more than a billion dollars, and interest payments more than a half billion dollars."

Mr. Clapp's letter was in reply to a Washington Post article in which Edwin Vennard, vice president of Edison Electric Institute, accused REA of "promoting government ownership of the electric power business."

Such charges are "malicious and unfounded," Mr. Clapp asserted. He declared:

"The cooperatives may not use REA loan funds to serve any customer who already is receiving central station electric service from another supplier. The consumers now being connected by the cooperatives are new consumers in the areas they pioneered and developed

"Mr. Vennard also questions the right of REA borrowers to serve 'large industries' which build in their service areas. There is nothing in the Rural Electrification Act or in the legislative history of that act to prohibit such service"

Atomic energy steam to produce power

■ Steam produced by the plutonium reactor at Hanford, Wash., will be used to generate 800,000 kilowatts of electric power for the Pacific Northwest.

President Kennedy, signing the authorization bill, said the project will give this country a clear margin of superiority in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

"To have permitted this resource to be wasted," he said, "would have been in conflict with all principles of resource conservation and utilization to which we are committed."

Signing of the measure climaxed a two-year battle by rural electricians and other consumer groups to prevent waste of the Hanford steam. Power companies and coal interests lobbied hard against it.

Rural areas must help themselves, Freeman says

■ Agriculture Secretary Freeman speaking in St. Louis recently at the first of a series of Land and People conferences urged intensification of efforts to end poverty and unemployment in rural areas.

"Local people—those who live on the land and use it—must make rural development and conservation their own business and carry out their own programs," he said.

"The government has programs and resources that will help them," he continued, "but any community, any area that waits for government to pull it out of the problems caused by change and shifting economic and social patterns will be submerged."

The secretary lauded rural groups that have already taken action in the Rural Areas Development field and specifically mentioned electric cooperatives.

Freeman was sharply critical of recent proposals by the Committee for Economic Development which called for idling of rural lands and moving of rural citizens to urban areas.

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Let's Look at the Record

Illinois electric cooperative member-owners will want to take a close look at the voting record of their legislators as published in this issue of REN.

It doesn't matter whether one is a Republican or a Democrat. Increasingly members have been asking themselves: Are legislators serving my district really representing my best interests when they vote on matters affecting rural electrification?

There are other issues that help determine desirability of legislators, of course. But this is of deep concern to each of the more than 140,000 cooperative members of Illinois.

THIS IS NOT a selfish interest. It is to the best interest of every Illinois resident that electric cooperatives remain strong, that they continue to bring reliable service to all their member-owners wherever these may live.

No legislative candidate, of course, will tell you he consistently voted against the interest of your own electric business. But a good many did.

One interesting thing is that city legislators, as a group frequently have better support records than do some legislators from non-metropolitan areas.

This need not and should not be true.

WE SHOULD be able to elect rural area legislators who know our problems so well they will do everything in their power to help solve them—including voting for legislation that will serve the cooperatives as well as non-cooperative members.

For in this complex age the interests of both groups frequently overlap. Metropolitan area residents are not apt to enjoy maximum prosperity long when non-city residents are hurt. And vice versa.

The voting records published in this issue speak for themselves. Congressional votes were compiled from official records by legislative experts of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

THEIR PURPOSE is to help you decide which legislators have best supported your electric cooperatives in the past and which are most likely to do so in the future.

National leaders of the cooperative electric field and our own state and local leaders have increasingly expressed concern over problems facing cooperatives today.

For a fair solution to many of these problems we need friends in Washington and in Springfield. We need friends who not only will say they support us. We need friends who will support us by their votes.

OUR COVER—Certificates of completion of the series of NRECA management institutes were awarded at the recent Region V meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa to Illinois directors from left: Ernest R. Hild, Illiopolis, Menard Electric; J. W. Loddick, Tamalco, Southwestern Electric vice president; Robert R. Wagner, Burnside, Western Illinois Electrical and AIEC president; Loren A. Rhea, Waverly, Rural Electric Convenience; Willard Bannon, Grayville, Wayne-White Counties Electric secretary, and Carl Barnick, Mason, Clay Electric vice president. Photo by Walter Seaborg Jr., associate editor, Wisconsin REA News.

FFA Leaders Making New Friends

Perhaps you've been reading some unpleasant things about the "younger generation" and you're a mite discouraged? Well, now, settle back for three minutes and we'll fix you right up.

Sure, we've been reading about race riots in which youngsters and their dates scream oaths at U.S. marshals. And we've read of young hoodlums who surround their St. Louis victim and leave him battered and bleeding in the dirt.

But we've also talked with a couple of officers of the Illinois chapter, Future Farmers of America, and it was like a breath of spring air.

GARY LUDWIG, 18, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Holly Ludwig of Danville r.r. 1, is president of the state organization. He lives on a 412-acre farm with his parents, three brothers and a sister.

He visited the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperative office recently with Charles W. Rayburn, also 18, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois chapter, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace Rayburn of Bondville, near Champaign.

These young men had planned to enter college this fall but they'll delay that experience for one year. They'll be busy this winter visiting FFA chapters all over Illinois and participating in a variety of FFA activities.

"**WE'RE SORRY** to miss school," Gary said seriously, but with a hint of a twinkle in his eyes. "Still, we really believe the experiences we'll have with FFA work during the coming months will be valuable and will actually help us make better use of our college years."

During these months the young men will become well acquainted with some of the outstanding business leaders of Illinois.

"We'll be talking frequently with business and other leaders who sponsor our organization," Chuck said. "We hadn't realized how deeply interested such people are in young people and how much they want to help. It's a refreshing experience."

BOTH young men, lively and vivacious, are leaders in their church programs, just as they were leaders in their high schools.

And both long have been vitally interested in cooperatives.

"I'm certain," Gary said, "that the competition of cooperatives with other businesses is good for both. It's



Charles W. Rayburn, left, and Gary Ludwig tell of their experiences as Future Farmers of America state officers.

really almost necessary for the maximum good of all concerned.

"I believe that if cooperatives were suddenly eliminated it would be a disaster not only for farmers and other rural residents but for city people as well. Each needs the other, and each needs to be prosperous. Cooperatives help."

Chuck pointed out that electric cooperatives are among FFA's most effective and enthusiastic boosters.

Now . . . don't you feel better?

Looking for Good Buy in Blankets?

Several Illinois electric cooperatives are joining in offering special buys in high quality electric blankets. The advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Helping Our Neighbors

Dusk was approaching. Max L. Weinberg, Quincy attorney, and his family were flying their private plane from Florida to Santo Domingo on an Alliance for Progress mission for the U.S. state department.

"We had gotten a late start and knew we couldn't make our destination that night," Mr. Weinberg said in an Illinois REN interview.

"We knew also that the Dominican Republic was extremely jittery over prospects of communist infiltrations from Cuba. But we had to land.

"We flew over Monte Cristi on the northwestern coast, then to the little airstrip about four miles from town.

"As we set the plane down three jeeploads of soldiers with fixed bayonets rushed at us.

"I showed my official government passport but the men couldn't read English. It was a delicate situation. Then I pointed to the word 'Washington' on the passport.

"The soldiers changed at once. They knew we weren't invading communists. Four soldiers guarded our plane. We went into the city for the night with four soldiers behind and four ahead of us. They stayed close until we continued our journey the next day."

MR. WEINBERG, his wife and children, Don and Virginia Ann,

spent five weeks recently in the Republic. An authority on cooperatives, he had been asked by the U.S. state department to work with leaders there in the formation of cooperatives.

"It was a thrilling experience," the attorney said. "You can expect great things from this nation. Its people are highly intelligent and able. They're ambitious and eager to develop the rich resources of their land.

"They recognize that all their people should have a part in this development. They're aware that cooperatives, some of them modeled after our own electric cooperatives in Illinois, can play key roles in the program."

Mr. Weinberg, who helped organize the Adams Electrical Cooperative at Camp Point, worked with some of the top leaders of the Republic during his visit.

Many of these are graduates of top universities of the United States. One, Sr. Ramon Delgado, engineer with the Dominican Electric Corporation of Santo Domingo, will be Mr. Weinberg's guest next January.

WHILE HERE he will inspect several electric cooperatives including that at Camp Point. He'll visit offices of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives in Springfield, the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative at Marion, and will attend the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Las Vegas.

Although Santo Domingo, a beautiful city of one-third million, is the seat of a university established in 1538 by the Dominican fathers, general education in the country has been neglected during recent years under the rule of a now disposed dictator.

"The country's leaders today

recognize the great need for widespread educational opportunities," Mr. Weinberg said, "and these will be provided. The people will put them to good use."

Already the Quincy attorney has provided Republic leaders with considerable data concerning formation of various types of cooperatives including electric, dairy and credit union. He found Republic attorneys eager for such data.

During his visit he helped formulate plans for an electricity distribution cooperative near Santiago, the nation's second largest city with a population of around 75,000. The cooperative will serve the surrounding area, much as Illinois electric cooperatives function.

HE VISITED the Sosua Colony on the northern coast where milk and meat cooperatives formed some 20 years ago by Jewish refugees from Europe are extremely successful. They're being run almost entirely now by Dominicans.

"Some people have said the 'little people' of this land aren't smart enough to achieve and maintain substantial prosperity," Mr. Weinberg told a REN reporter.

"Don't you believe it. They have tremendous promise.

"It's true that there is great danger of communist domination. Cuba is only 120 to 150 miles away and you can make the trip frequently in a 16-foot boat. There's been unrest, hardships and poverty.

"But now the people are looking to a bright future of their own making and they have the best wishes of all of us in the United States. We, private citizens and government representatives alike, are anxious to help.

"Expect great things from this great land and you won't be disappointed."



Three key men interested in establishment of an REA-type electric cooperative in the Dominican Republic are, from left, Alejandro Guerron, Tomas Pastoriza and Luis Crouch.



Max L. Weinberg, left, confers with Ramon Delgado, center, and Douglas Blackwood about how cooperatives can help raise economic standards in Dominican Republic.

View of Illinois House Voting Record

Legislation of vital importance to electric cooperatives may be considered at the next session of the Illinois General Assembly.

With this fact in mind, numerous Illinois cooperative leaders have suggested that their members consider as carefully as possible the voting records of the men—Democrats and Republicans alike—who will serve them during the next legislative session.

In contrast with the situation in Congress, there has been only one measure in the Illinois legislature recently that has had a direct and vital effect on the welfare of electric cooperatives.

This was House Bill 362, introduced by James Holloway of Sparta. It would have specifically exempted electric cooperatives from jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The bill thus would have had the effect of writing into law what has been actual practice for 25 years.

But it failed by one vote.

THUS THERE is a record of three votes in the House, all on this one measure. Since it never reached the Senate, there is no such record for the upper chamber.

So cooperative members, interested in preserving their rights to operate their own cooperative businesses, have but a limited yardstick for judging the friendliness of Illinois House legislators—and none for judging members of the state Senate.

That, cooperative leaders point out, does not mean cooperative members are helpless. They can readily ask their individual candidates how they feel concerning electric cooperatives and the right of these free enterprise organizations to function without unfair restraints.

Following is the vote tabulation on Illinois House Bill 362. Three votes were recorded in June, 1961. Vote (1) is on a motion to discharge the committee. Vote (2) is on passage of the bill. Vote (3) is on postponed consideration of the measure.

Key . . . Y—favorable
N—unfavorable
O—not voting

| House member, party & dist. | Votes | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Alsup, D, 47 | Y | Y | Y |
| Armstrong, D, 22 | Y | Y | Y |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|
| Bairstow, D, 31 | Y | Y | Y | Landholt, R, 47 | O | Y | O |
| Baker, D, 57 | Y | Y | Y | Laufer, R, 35 | O | Y | Y |
| Baltz, R, 37 | N | O | O | Lee, D, 57 | Y | Y | Y |
| Barry, D, 40 | Y | Y | Y | Lee, R, 23 | O | O | O |
| Benefiel, D, 56 | Y | Y | Y | Lelivelt, D, 5 | Y | O | O |
| Branson, R, 55 | Y | Y | Y | Lenard, D, 24 | Y | O | O |
| Brouillet, R, 30 | N | N | N | Leon, D, 15 | Y | Y | Y |
| Brydia, R, 34 | N | Y | Y | Loughran, D, 37 | Y | Y | Y |
| Burgoon, R, 56 | N | Y | O | Loukas, D, 13 | Y | Y | O |
| Burhans, R, 43 | N | N | N | Lucas, D, 48 | Y | Y | Y |
| Burks, R, 7 | N | N | N | Lyman, D, 10 | Y | Y | Y |
| Butler, R, 59 | Y | N | N | Manning, R, 32 | O | N | N |
| Callan, D, 16 | Y | O | O | Marek, R, 3 | N | O | O |
| Capuzi, R, 18 | N | N | N | Marks, D, 7 | Y | Y | Y |
| Carrigan, D, 43 | Y | Y | O | McAvoy, R, 27 | N | N | N |
| Carrroll, R, 6 | N | N | N | McConnell, R, 32 | O | O | O |
| Carter, D, 20 | Y | Y | Y | McCormick, R, 59 | Y | Y | O |
| Caruso, D, 18 | O | Y | Y | McCully, R, 42 | N | N | O |
| Casey, R, 35 | O | Y | Y | McDermott, D, 27 | O | N | O |
| Ceaser, D, 3 | O | O | O | McDevitt, R, 16 | Y | Y | O |
| Choate, D, 58 | Y | Y | Y | McGowan, R, 1 | O | N | N |
| Clabaugh, R, 44 | O | Y | Y | McLoskey, R, 50 | N | N | N |
| Clarke, R, 2 | O | N | N | McPartlin, D, 16 | Y | O | O |
| *Conner, D, 22 | Y | O | O | Mikva, D, 23 | O | Y | Y |
| Conti, R, 5 | N | O | O | Miller, R, 12 | O | N | N |
| Coulson, R, 31 | O | N | N | Miller, R, 54 | Y | O | Y |
| Course, D, 12 | Y | Y | Y | Miller, R, 15 | O | O | O |
| Coutrakon, R, 48 | O | O | O | Mills, D, 55 | Y | Y | Y |
| Craig, D, 45 | N | N | N | Moberley, R, 9 | N | Y | Y |
| Curran, R, 29 | N | N | N | Morris, D, 34 | Y | Y | Y |
| Dale, R, 44 | O | O | O | Murphey, R, 31 | Y | O | O |
| Daley, D, 26 | Y | O | O | Napolitano, D, 19 | Y | O | O |
| Dammerman, D, 47 | Y | Y | Y | Parkhurst, R, 43 | N | N | N |
| *Daniels, R, 36 | O | O | O | Partee, D, 21 | Y | Y | Y |
| Davidson, R, 40 | O | O | O | Peskin, D, 6 | Y | Y | Y |
| Davis, D, 20 | Y | Y | Y | Pfeffer, D, 44 | Y | O | O |
| Dawson, R, 7 | N | N | N | Pierce, D, 32 | Y | Y | Y |
| De La Cour, D, 11 | Y | O | O | Pierce, D, 33 | Y | Y | Y |
| DeMichaels, D, 12 | O | Y | Y | Piotrowski, D, 30 | Y | Y | Y |
| Dixon, D, 54 | Y | Y | Y | Pollack, R, 9 | N | N | N |
| Dolezal, R, 3 | N | Y | O | Powell, D, 59 | Y | Y | Y |
| Donnewald, D, 55 | Y | Y | Y | Randolph, R, 11 | N | O | O |
| Downes, D, 26 | O | O | O | Ratcliffe, D, 46 | Y | Y | Y |
| Downey, D, 2 | Y | Y | O | Redmond, D, 36 | Y | Y | Y |
| Dunne, D, 11 | Y | Y | O | Reum, R, 4 | N | N | N |
| Elward, D, 8 | Y | Y | Y | Rhodes, R, 42 | O | O | O |
| Erlenborn, R, 36 | Y | Y | Y | Rink, D, 39 | Y | O | O |
| Euzzino, D, 17 | O | O | O | Robbins, R, 50 | Y | Y | Y |
| Falter, R, 41 | Y | Y | Y | Robinson, R, 20 | Y | N | N |
| Fanta, D, 9 | O | O | O | Romano, D, 17 | O | O | O |
| Fary, D, 28 | Y | Y | Y | Ropa, D, 29 | O | O | O |
| Fingeld, R, 51 | Y | Y | O | Rosander, R, 33 | N | N | N |
| Fitzgerrell, R, 57 | Y | Y | Y | Ross, D, 39 | Y | Y | Y |
| Gardner, R, 21 | O | N | N | Rowe, R, 49 | Y | Y | Y |
| *Glenn, D, 51 | O | O | O | Ruddy, R, 28 | O | O | O |
| Graham, R, 22 | N | O | O | Ruf, R, 24 | N | N | N |
| Granata, R, 17 | N | O | O | Russell, D, 41 | Y | Y | Y |
| Green, R, 33 | N | N | N | Ryan, D, 25 | N | N | N |
| Hachmeister, R, 10 | N | N | N | Sandquist, R, 13 | N | O | O |
| Hall, R, 45 | O | N | N | Saperstein, D, 8 | Y | Y | Y |
| Hannigan, D, 27 | N | N | N | Scariano, D, 1 | Y | Y | Y |
| Hansen, R, 14 | Y | N | N | Schaefer, D, 52 | Y | Y | Y |
| Harbeck, R, 38 | Y | Y | Y | Schneider, R, 25 | N | N | N |
| Harris, D, 53 | O | N | N | Scott, D, 42 | Y | Y | Y |
| Heiple, R, 46 | Y | N | N | Semrow, D, 14 | Y | Y | O |
| *Hill, D, 35 | Y | Y | O | Shaw, D, 19 | Y | O | O |
| Hill, R, 46 | Y | Y | Y | Simmons, R, 6 | N | N | N |
| Hittmeier, R, 52 | O | O | O | Simon, D, 53 | Y | Y | Y |
| Hoffelder, R, 14 | O | O | O | Smith, D, 28 | N | N | N |
| Holloway, D, 58 | Y | Y | Y | Smith, R, 53 | O | O | O |
| Holten, D, 54 | N | N | Y | Soderstrom, R, 38 | O | Y | Y |
| Horsley, R, 48 | O | Y | Y | Stanfield, R, 51 | Y | Y | Y |
| Hunsicker, R, 41 | Y | Y | Y | Stastny, R, 26 | N | N | N |
| Ihnen, R, 49 | Y | Y | Y | Stephenson, R, 39 | Y | N | N |
| Janczak, R, 19 | O | O | O | Stremlau, D, 38 | Y | Y | Y |
| Kaplan, D, 13 | O | Y | Y | | | | |
| Kinnally, D, 23 | Y | Y | Y | | | | |

(Continued on Page 12)

How Congressional Candidates Voted

Today, as never before, Illinois electric cooperative members are turning thoughtful attention to selection of legislators who will assure them of Fair Play in legislative matters.

In this respect they are completely non-partisan. They are looking at records—not at parties. They are looking at actual votes on measures affecting their own interests—not at words.

These more than 140,000 cooperative member-owners represent both major political parties. They have no intention of being told how to vote.

BUT THEY will inform themselves as to how present legislators have voted in the past. They will use that information as one yardstick in selecting candidates for whom **THEY** wish to vote Nov. 6.

The congressional voting record published on Pages 8 and 9 was prepared by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. It deals with votes on rural electrification and related federal wholesale power and rural telephone issues from 1943 through May 15, 1962.

The report covers 58 issues. Some are more important than others. Those of special importance are printed in color.

The total voting record gives an interesting picture of how individual legislators have voted through the years in the field of electric cooperatives and closely related subjects.

ONE interesting point is that almost without exception a congressman shows through his record that he has either been definitely friendly—or unfriendly—to legislation cooperative leaders regard as important to the best interests of cooperative organizations.

Rep. Robert H. Michel of Peoria, for instance, who has been one of the cooperatives' most outspoken critics in Congress, has voted against the interests of cooperative members 25 times and for them only once, according to the record compiled by the national association.

Some legislators, having served longer in Congress, have developed more comprehensive records than others.

Rep. Paul Findley of Pittsfield, for instance, has cast one favorable and seven unfavorable votes, according to the NRECA report.

His opponent, Rep. Peter F. Mack of Carlinville, on the other hand, with longer years of service, has cast 45 favorable and one unfavorable vote.

In some instances, the voting records of two candidates are almost exactly opposite.

In the Senate race, for example, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen voted 42 times against and once for issues favored by NRECA.

His opponent, Rep. Sidney R. Yates, voted twice against and 44 times for such legislation.

NOT EVERY candidate for Congress has a voting record. Some have not served previously.

In the case of Edward H. Jenison, however, seeking to unseat Rep. George E. Shipley in the 23rd district, a previous record was available. Mr. Jenison had served three terms some years ago.

His views may have changed somewhat since then. But his record as published by Illinois REN in Oc-

Rural Electrification And Related Issues VOTING SUMMARY

U.S. Senate

| | Favorable Votes | Unfavorable Votes | Not Voting |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| *Douglas, Dem. | 42 | 5 | 3 |
| †Dirksen, Rep. | 1 | 42 | 2 |

*Senator Douglas is not a candidate for re-election at this time. Mr. Douglas' term does not expire until 1966.

†Senator Dirksen is a candidate and is opposed by Sidney Yates, U.S. Representative, 9th District.

House of Representatives

DEMOCRATS

| | Favorable Votes | Unfavorable Votes | Not Voting |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Dawson | 45 | 2 | 11 |
| Finnegan | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Gray | 22 | 8 | 1 |
| Kluczynski | 43 | 2 | 0 |
| Libonati | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| Mack | 45 | 1 | 0 |
| Murphy | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien | 51 | 6 | 1 |
| O'Hara | 37 | 2 | 0 |
| Price | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Pucinski | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Rostenkowski | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Shipley | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| *Yates | 44 | 2 | 0 |

*U.S. Senator candidate.

REPUBLICANS

| | Favorable Votes | Unfavorable Votes | Not Voting |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Anderson | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Arends | 5 | 53 | 0 |
| Collier | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Derwinski | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Findley | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Hoffman | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Michel | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Springer | 8 | 37 | 0 |

See pages 8 and 9 for individual voting records of Douglas, Dirksen, Yates, and House candidates.

tober, 1950, showed 18 unfavorable and no favorable votes.

Rep. Shipley's vote, according to NRECA, is 100 per cent favorable—17 for and none against.

The current NRECA report also bears out a recent statement in Springfield by Norman M. Clapp, REA administrator. He said many metropolitan area legislators have splendid records of REA support—even better records than many rural area legislators. The figures for Illinois support this contention.

House Votes on Legislation

| HOUSE | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---|---|
| Name | Party | District | REA Loan Funds, 1944 | Bonneville Power Adm. | Bonneville Power Adm. | REA Loan Funds, 1948 | REA Loan Funds, 1948 | Bonneville Power Adm. | Bureau of Reclamation | REA Loan Funds, 1948 | REA Loan Funds, 1948 | Tennessee Valley Authority | REA Adm. Funds, 1948 | Tennessee Valley Authority | | So' east. Power Adm. | So' west. Power Adm. | So' west. Power Adm. | Bonneville Power Adm. | Bureau of Reclamation | Bureau of Reclamation | Cheatham Dam | So' west-Bonneville Pwr. Adm. | Niagara | Niagara | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Fryingpan-Arkansas Project | Public Works Funds | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | SPA Rate Increases | SPA Rate Increases | House Res. 85 | Niagara | | |
| Anderson | (R) | (16) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arends | (R) | (17) | N | N | X | N | N | Y | P | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | X | N | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | | |
| Collier | (R) | (10) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N |
| Dawson | (D) | (1) | N | Y | P | Y | Y | O | O | O | O | O | Y | O | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | O | O | O | Y | N | O | Y | N | O | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | |
| Derwinski | (R) | (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Findley | (R) | (20) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finnegan | (D) | (9) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gray | (D) | (21) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | O | |
| Hoffman | (R) | (14) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kluczynski | (D) | (5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| Libonati | (D) | (7) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mack | (D) | (20) | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| Michel | (R) | (18) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N |
| Murphy | (D) | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Brien | (D) | (6) | N | O | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| O'Hara | (D) | (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | |
| Price | (D) | (24) | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| Pucinski | (D) | (11) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rostenkowski | (D) | (8) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shipley | (D) | (23) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Springer | (R) | (22) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | | |
| Yates | (D) | (9) | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | |

(Voting Record from 1946-1952—Old 23rd District)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Jenison | (R) | (23) | | | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Senate Votes on Legislation

| SENATE | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Tennessee Valley Authority | Flood Control Act of 1944 | G&T Restrictions | So' west. Power Adm. | St. Lawrence Seaway | Tennessee Valley Authority | Tennessee Valley Authority | Grand Coulee Dam | Tennessee Valley Authority | Tennessee Valley Authority | So' west. Power Adm. | Bonneville Power Adm. | So' east. Power Adm. | So' west-So' east Power Adm. | So' west-So' east Power Adm. | Bureau of Reclamation | Tennessee Valley Authority | Tennessee Valley Authority | St. Lawrence Seaway | Niagara | Tennessee Valley Authority | REA Loan Funds | REA Loan Funds | REA Loan Funds | Preference—Priest Rapids Dam | TVA—Atomic Energy | TVA—Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy |
| Dirksen (R) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | O | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | O | Y | Y | N |
| Douglas (D) | | | | | | | | | | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | O | Y | N | Y | Y | O | N | N | Y | Y | Y |

KEY

Y—YEA N—NAY
 P—Paired For X—Paired Against
 O—Not Voting

(Favorable Votes, according to NRECA policy, in **Dark Face Type**)

Affecting Rural Electrification

| HOUSE | | | TVA Funds | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Yellowtail | Glen Canyon-Trinity Funds | Public Works Authorization | Public Works Authorization | Humphrey-Price | Humphrey-Price Veto | TVA—Financing | TVA—Financing | TVA—Financing | Public Works Authorization | Public Works Authorization | Public Works Authorization | Public Works Authorization | Area Redevelopment | Area Redevelopment | Area Redevelopment | Hanford Reactor | Hanford Reactor | Colorado River Storage Project | Colorado River Storage Project | Hanford Reactor | Total | Favorable Votes | Unfavorable Votes | Not Voting |
|----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| Name | Party | District | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | | | | |
| Anderson (R) (16) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Arends (R) (17) | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | 58 | 5 | 53 | 0 |
| Collier (R) (10) | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 26 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Dawson (D) (1) | | | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | P | 58 | 45 | 2 | 11 |
| Derwinski (R) (4) | | | | | | | | | | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | X | O | X | O | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 17 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Findley (R) (20) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Finnegan (D) (9) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Gray (D) (21) | | | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | 31 | 22 | 8 | 1 |
| Hoffman (R) (14) | | | | | | | | | | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Kluczynski (D) (5) | | | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | P | Y | N | Y | Y | 45 | 43 | 2 | 0 | |
| Libonati (D) (7) | | | | | | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | 21 | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| Mack (D) (20) | | | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 46 | 45 | 1 | 0 |
| Michel (R) (18) | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | X | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | 26 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Murphy (D) (3) | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien (D) (6) | | | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 58 | 51 | 6 | 1 |
| O'Hara (D) (2) | | | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 39 | 37 | 2 | 0 |
| Price (D) (24) | | | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Pucinski (D) (11) | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Rostenkowski (D) (8) | | | | | | | | | | O | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | P | X | N | Y | Y | 17 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Shipley (D) (23) | | | | | | | | | | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Springer (R) (22) | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | 45 | 8 | 37 | 0 |
| Yates (D) (9) | | | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 46 | 44 | 2 | 0 |
| Jenison (R) (23) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 |

Affecting Rural Electrification

| SENATE | | | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Colorado River Storage Project | Colorado River Storage Project | Niagara | Niagara | Atomic Energy | Hells Canyon | Hells Canyon | TVA Financing | Niagara | Kuykendall | Atomic Energy | Atomic Energy | Humphrey-Price | Humphrey-Price Veto | TVA—Financing | Public Works Authorization | Public Works Authorization | Public Works Authorization | Area Redevelopment | Hanford Reactor | Total | Favorable Votes | Unfavorable Votes | Not Voting |
|-------------|--|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | | | | |
| Dirksen (R) | | | N | Y | Y | Y | P | X | Y | N | N | N | N | | N | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | P | 45 | 1 | 42 | 2 |
| Douglas (D) | | | Y | N | N | X | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | O | Y | Y | N | 50 | 42 | 5 | 3 |

House candidates from the 12th, 13th, 15th, and 19th districts have no voting records on these matters. This listing contains only names of candidates who have established such voting records during some period of service in Congress.

Information on the voting was furnished by the

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association for the period 1943 to May, 1962, of the 87th Congress, 2nd session. All issues recorded are considered pertinent to the electric program except one which concerns the telephone program. Only votes of record are listed.

Description of House Record Votes

The vote that is listed in capital letters following each item below is the favorable vote on the particular issue according to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. This material was compiled by NRECA from the Congressional Record.

1. Vote on motion that the House reverse its action and concur in Senate amendment to H.R. 2481 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1944) adding \$10,000,000 to REA funds by raising appropriation from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. June 23, 1943. YEA.

2. Vote on motion to reverse prior House action and concur in Senate amendment to H.R. 2719 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1944) providing Bonneville Power Administration with additional \$87,000 for regional offices. July 1, 1943. YEA.

3. Vote on motion to send H.R. 3123 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to restore substantial portion of budget request for Bonneville, Central Valley, Colorado-Big Thompson, Columbia Basin, and Missouri Valley projects. April 25, 1947. YEA.

4. Vote on motion to send H.R. 3601 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to restore committee cut of \$25,000,000 for REA loan funds (budget had requested \$250,000,000), and to restore two other items. May 28, 1947. YEA.

5. Vote on clear-cut motion to send Conference Report on H.R. 3601 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to agree to Senate amendment "to increase the appropriation for loans for rural electrification of \$225,000,000 to \$250,000,000." July 18, 1947. YEA.

6. Vote on motion to agree to Senate amendment to H.R. 4269 (First Supplemental Appropriations, 1948) adding \$1,184,700 to Bonneville Power Administration funds, plus \$790,600 contract authorization for construction of transmission facilities in Oregon. July 26, 1947. YEA.

7. Vote on clear-cut amendment to H.R. 2873, to reduce 78-year period for paying off investment in power facilities to 50 years, thus causing higher electric rates from most Bureau of Reclamation dams. January 22, 1948. NAY.

8. Vote on amendment to H.R. 5525 (Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, 1948) to increase REA loan funds by \$300,000,000. February 24, 1948. YEA.

9. Vote on motion to send H.R. 6055 (First Deficiency Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to add \$100,000,000 for REA loan funds. April 1, 1948. YEA.

10. Vote on motion to send H.R. 6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) back to Committee with instructions to restore \$4,000,000 for initiating construction of TVA's proposed New Johnsonville steam plant. May 11, 1948. YEA.

11. Vote on motion to send H.R. 6935 (Second Deficiency Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to add \$450,000 administrative funds for REA fiscal 1949. June 16, 1948. YEA.

12. Vote on motion to reverse prior House action and concur with Senate amendment to H.R. 6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) to include \$4,000,000 for TVA's proposed New Johnsonville steam plant. June 19, 1948. YEA.

13. Vote on passage of H.R. 2960, to amend the Rural Electrification Act to provide for rural telephones. July 13, 1949. YEA.

14. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to eliminate all funds (\$3,400,000) for construction by the Southeastern Power Administration to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.

15. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to reduce by \$550,000 funds for construction by the Southwestern Power Administration to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.

16. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to eliminate SPA's Western Missouri Project to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.

17. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to reduce by \$5,500,000 funds for Bonneville Power Administration to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.

18. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to reduce by \$10,190,000 funds for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation to serve rural electric systems and others (amendment did not deal with power facilities alone). May 2, 1951. NAY.

19. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) providing that no Bureau of Reclamation construction funds "shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers." May 2, 1951. NAY.

20. Vote on passage of S.97, to authorize power generation facilities at Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. June 9, 1952. YEA.

21. Vote on motion to send H.R. 4828 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1954) back to Committee with instructions to increase by \$3,586,000 authority of SPA to use continuing fund to cover all costs in connection with purchase of electric power and energy, and Bonneville Power Administration construction funds by \$4,428,000. April 28, 1953. YEA.

22. Vote on motion to send back to Committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing, H.R. 4351, to turn over the undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls to five New York power companies. July 9, 1953. YEA.

23. Vote on passage of H.R. 4351, to turn over the undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls to five New York power companies. July 9, 1953. NAY.

24. Vote on Cole amendment to H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to permit owners of patents to deny their use to others, paving the way for atomic power monopoly. July 23, 1954. NAY.

25. Vote to send back to Committee H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to be improved or shelved. The bill did not contain adequate protection of the public interest or the right of the rural electric to participate in the atomic energy program. July 26, 1954. YEA.

26. Vote on passage of H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). The bill did not contain adequate protection of the public interest or the right of the rural electric to participate in the atomic energy program. This vote was taken before Senate amendments protecting the public interest and the rural electric were considered in conference between the House and Senate. (Second vote on final passage was voice vote—no record.) July 26, 1954. NAY.

27. Vote on motion providing for two hours of general debate on H.R. 296, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project, Colorado, including power. July 28, 1954. YEA.

28. Vote on motion to accept Conference Report on H.R. 6766 (Public Works Appropriations, 1956) making appropriations for the AEC, TVA, Interior Department power agencies, and Corps of Engineers. The bill contained funds for new starts on transmission lines in the Northwest and the Missouri Basin; also provisions to reactivate the 1950 contracts between SPA and the G-T cooperatives. Acceptance of this report was vital to the rural electrification program in many areas. July 13, 1955. YEA.

29. Vote on a motion to strike the enacting clause, thereby killing, H.R. 12061, authorizing \$400-million and directing the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the atomic energy program by constructing full-scale, as well as smaller, reactors in the U.S., and by promoting development by friendly foreign nations. July 24, 1956. NAY.

30. Vote on motion to send back to Committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing, H.R. 12061, authorizing \$400-million and directing the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the atomic energy program by constructing full-scale, as well as smaller, reactors in the U.S., and by promoting development by friendly foreign nations. July 24, 1956. NAY.

31. Vote on resolution adopting the rule to permit consideration of S.3338 to block any power rate increases by SPA before July 1957. July 27, 1956. YEA.

32. Vote on passage of S.3338, to block any power rate increases by SPA before July, 1957. July 27, 1956. YEA.

33. Vote on passage of H.Res. 85, to authorize and direct the Banking and Currency Committee of the House to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the national monetary and credit policies and the financial structure of the United States. March 27, 1957. YEA.

34. Vote on passage of H.R. 8643, to authorize the issuance of a license to the New York Power Authority for development of the power at Niagara. August 1, 1957. YEA.

35. H.R. 9131. Vote on motion to send back to Committee for purpose of reducing funds for TVA from \$13,317,000 to \$3,533,000 thereby eliminating all funds for power facilities. August 7, 1957. NAY.

36. Vote on amendment to H.R. 8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which struck from the bill authorization for construction of Federal atomic power reactors of 40,000 kw. and 15,000 kw. August 9, 1957. NAY.

37. Vote on amendment to H.R. 8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which provided for terms for cooperative and public atomic power projects considered less favorable than those provided in the bill as reported out of the Committee. August 9, 1957. NAY.

38. Vote on H.J.Res. 2, which authorizes payment to the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana for right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir Project. Thompson (R. Wyo.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected 152-197. (D. 0-181) (R. 152-16) February 19, 1958. NAY.

39. Vote on an amendment to the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, to appropriate \$10-million for each of the following projects: Glen Canyon Dam, Upper Colorado River project, and the Trinity River Dam, Central Valley. February 26, 1958. YEA.

40. Vote on motion to send S.497 as amended back to Committee for the purpose of striking out projects not approved by Corps of Engineers and substituting H.R. 11121. March 11, 1958. NAY.

41. Vote on the Bill S.497, authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers, and harbors for navigation, flood control and other purposes pursuant to House Resolution 490. March 11, 1958. YEA.

42. Vote on H.R. 1321 to restore REA Administrator's loan-making authority; and retain REA in USDA. April 15, 1959. YEA.

43. Vote to override President's veto of Humphrey-Price Bill (H.R. 1321). April 30, 1959. YEA.

44. Motion to recommit the TVA Self-financing Bill (H.R. 3460), bill to committee with instructions to include six amendments. May 7, 1959. NAY.

45. Vote to permit TVA to sell bonds for financing its power program (TVA Self-financing Bill, H.R. 3460). May 7, 1959. YEA.

46. Vote on motion to end debate and come to a vote on H.Res. 326, accepting Senate amendments to TVA Self-financing Bill (H.R. 3460). July 23, 1959. YEA.

47. Vote to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of Interior (H.R. 7509). June 9, 1959. YEA.

48. Vote to override President's veto of Public Works Bill (H.R. 7509). Sept. 2, 1959. YEA.

49. Vote to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of Interior (H.R. 9105). Sept. 8, 1959. YEA.

50. Vote to override President's veto of Public Works Bill (H.R. 9105). Sept. 10, 1959. YEA.

(Continued on Page 12)

Description of Senate Record Votes

The vote that is listed in capital letters following each item below is the favorable vote on the particular issue according to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. This material was compiled by NRECA from the Congressional Record.

1. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 4070 (Independent Offices Appropriations, 1945) compelling TVA to make a permanent transfer of all receipts to the U.S. Treasury, thereby reducing the efficiency and flexibility of TVA's financial operation. March 24, 1944. NAY.
2. Vote on amendment to Flood Control Act of 1944, which, in effect, would have required virtually all power developed at Army Engineer-built flood-control-hydro-electric dams to be dumped to the power companies at the dams. November 24, 1944. NAY.
3. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 5458 (Deficiency Appropriations, 1946) to restrict and virtually preclude construction of generating facilities by rural electric cooperatives. March 1, 1946. NAY.
4. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 6335 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1947) to eliminate all construction funds for the Southwestern Power Administration. June 20, 1946. NAY.
5. Vote on motion to send back to committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing S.J.Res. 111 (St. Lawrence Seaway Bill), including power, which action would pigeon-hole the bill for the duration of the 80th Congress. February 27, 1948. NAY.
6. Vote on committee amendments to H.R. 6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) to authorize \$4,000,000 funds for construction of proposed TVA New Johnsonville steam plant. June 15, 1948. YEA.
7. Vote on motion to reverse prior Senate action approving amendments to H.R. 6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) to authorize funds for TVA New Johnsonville steam plant. June 19, 1948. NAY.
8. Vote on amendment to H.J.Res. 445 (Omnibus Appropriations, 1949) to increase by \$1,473,000 Columbia Basin funds as requested by the President to hasten the installation of generators at Grand Coulee Dam August 7, 1948. YEA.
9. Vote on amendment to H.R. 2632 (First Deficiency Appropriations, 1949) which, in effect, would strike from the bill the funds recommended to be appropriated for initial construction of the TVA New Johnsonville steam plant. April 13, 1949. NAY.
10. Vote on motion to suspend the rules to allow for consideration of amendment to H.R. 2632 (First Deficiency Appropriations, 1949) which would provide for taxpayers' suits against TVA to test constitutionality of steam plant. April 13, 1949. NAY.
11. Vote on four committee amendments to H.R. 3838 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1950) which would reduce funds for Southwestern Power Administration. August 23, 1949. NAY.
12. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3838 (Department of the Interior Appropriation, 1950) to include funds for construction of the Kerr-Anaconda transmission facilities (Bonneville Power Administration). August 24, 1949. YEA.
13. Vote on amendment to H.R. 9920 (Supplemental Appropriations, 1951) to provide \$1,850,000 to Southeastern Power Administration for construction of a transmission line from Buggs Island Dam (John H. Kerr Dam) to Langley Field to serve National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics laboratory and rural electric systems. January 2, 1951. YEA.
14. Vote on germaneness of committee amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) restricting use of SPA and SEPA continuing funds to serve rural electric cooperatives. July 10, 1951. NAY.
15. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) restricting use of SPA and SEPA continuing fund to serve rural electric cooperatives. July 10, 1951. NAY.
16. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to authorize the use of Bureau of Reclamation construction funds to "include and provide for the construction of transmission lines in the Bureau of Reclamation's Regions 6 and 7 including Western Minnesota," to serve rural electric cooperatives in Minnesota and Iowa. July 12, 1951. YEA.
17. Vote on amendment to H.R. 7072 (Executive and Independent Offices Appropriations, 1953) to reduce Senate Committee recommendation for steam units for TVA by \$45,757,000 (cutting out a total of six steam units). June 3, 1952. NAY.
18. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 7072 (Executive and Independent Offices Appropriations, 1953) increasing funds for steam units for TVA from \$171,270,000 to \$186,027,000. June 3, 1952. YEA.
19. Vote on motion to send back to committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing, S.J.Res. 27 (St. Lawrence Seaway Bill) for Federal development of navigation and water power. June 18, 1952. NAY.
20. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 7268 (Army Civil Functions Appropriations, 1953) authorizing \$900,000 for engineering and economic surveys for development and utilization of waters of the Niagara River. June 19, 1952. YEA.
21. Vote on Cooper amendment to H.R. 8583 (Independent Offices Appropriations, 1955) to restore \$12,218,000 in TVA transmission funds. Amendment was an attempt to prevent Congress from forcing depletion of essential operating funds. May 19, 1954. YEA.
22. Vote on Douglas amendment to H.R. 8779 (Agriculture Appropriations, 1955) to add \$35-million to REA electric loan funds. June 2, 1954. YEA.
23. Vote to prevent reconsideration of above Douglas Amendment to H.R. 8779 (Agriculture Appropriations, 1955). June 2, 1954. YEA.
24. Vote on Morse amendment to H.R. 8779 (Agriculture Appropriations, 1955) to add \$35-million to REA contingency electric loan funds, in addition to Douglas amendment above. June 2, 1954. YEA.
25. Vote on Magnuson amendment to H.R. 8664 (to authorize construction of Priest Rapids Dam by state or local public agencies) to require preference to public bodies and cooperatives in the sale of power not required by the licensee. July 12, 1954. YEA.
26. Vote on Anderson amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to prevent the Atomic Energy Commission from signing the Dixon-Yates and similar contracts which would permit private power companies to invade TVA and force TVA to take power at a higher cost than that for which it could be generated by TVA, thus partially destroying the TVA yardstick. July 21, 1954. YEA.
27. Vote to prevent reconsideration of Ferguson amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) designed to legalize the Dixon-Yates and similar deals permitting the invasion of TVA by the private power companies. (There was no record vote on the amendment itself). July 21, 1954. NAY.
28. Vote on Johnson (Colo.) amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to add a new section 45 to permit the AEC to "produce or provide for the production of electric power and other useful forms of energy derived from nuclear fission in its own facilities or in facilities of other Federal agencies, with preference to public bodies and cooperatives in the marketing thereof." July 22, 1954. YEA.
29. Vote to prevent reconsideration of above Johnson (Colo.) amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). July 22, 1954. YEA.
30. Vote to table, and thus kill, Humphrey amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) which would establish a division of Civilian Power Application in the Atomic Energy Commission and give increased emphasis to the development of civilian atomic nuclear power. (A second similar Humphrey amendment passed Senate without record vote). July 22, 1954. NAY.
31. Vote to table, and thus kill, Kerr amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) which would enable any licensee of the Atomic Energy Commission to automatically obtain the use of any patent declared by AEC to be "affected with the public interest." July 23, 1954. NAY.
32. Vote to table, and thus kill, Sparkman amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to permit AEC to require any patent owner to permit its use by others up to 15 years. July 24, 1954. NAY.
33. Vote on cloture motion to limit and cut off debate on S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). In order to be adopted, this motion would have had to receive the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the Senate. July 26, 1954. NAY.
34. Vote on Murray amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to create an Electric Power Liaison Committee (including representatives of REA and the Federal power agencies) to advise and consult on the application of civilian atomic power. July 26, 1954. YEA.
35. Vote on Humphrey amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) subjecting licenses for production of commercial power to regulation under the Federal Power Act. July 26, 1954. YEA.
36. Vote on passage of H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) as amended by Senate. July 27, 1954. NAY.
37. Vote on motion to agree to Conference Committee Report on H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). This Conference Report had deleted virtually all of the good amendments fought for by the rural electric and adopted by the Senate. The conferees, among other things, had added language, insofar as practicable, to the preference clause, making it unenforceable in the courts. August 13, 1954. NAY.
38. Vote on final passage of H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). August 16, 1954. NAY.
39. Vote on amendment to delete the 200,000 kilowatt Echo Park Dam from S.500 (authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects. April 20, 1955. NAY.
40. Vote on final passage of S.500, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects. April 20, 1955. NAY.
41. Motion to send back to committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing S.1823, to authorize the development of 1.2-million kilowatts of low-cost power from the Niagara River by the New York State Power Authority with preference to cooperative and other non-profit electric systems in New York and nearby states. May 16, 1956. NAY.
42. Vote on final passage of S.1823, to authorize the development of 1.2-million kilowatts of low-cost power from the Niagara River by the New York State Power Authority with preference to cooperative and other non-profit electric systems in New York and nearby states. May 16, 1956. YEA.
43. Vote on passage of S.4146, authorizing \$400-million and directing the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the atomic energy program by constructing full-scale, as well as smaller, reactors in the U.S., and by promoting development by friendly foreign nations. July 12, 1956. YEA.
44. Vote on passage of S.1333, providing for a Federal Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River. July 19, 1956. YEA.
45. Vote on passage of S.555, to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes. June 21, 1957. YEA.
46. Vote on final passage of S.1869 to permit TVA to sell bonds and thus become self-financing. August 9, 1957. YEA.
47. Vote on amendment to H.R. 8643 (Niagara) providing that the word "reasonable" should be struck out where it appeared in the phrase "reasonable economic transmission distance." August 12, 1957. YEA.
48. Vote to confirm Jerome K. Kuykendall to a second term as a member of the Federal Power Commission. August 15, 1957. NAY.
49. Vote on amendment to H.R. 8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which would have stricken

(Continued on Page 12)

Hard Is Named Co-op Manager



LeRoy V. Hard

Illinois' newest electric cooperative manager is LeRoy V. Hard of Princeton who has resigned his position as power use adviser of the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc., effective Oct. 31.

He has been employed as manager of Farmers Mutual Electric Company at Geneseo, succeeding veteran manager Walter O. Parson who several months ago announced plans to retire.

Mr. Hard will take over his new duties Nov. 1. He began his service with Illinois Valley 15½ years ago. In announcing his resignation he expressed sorrow at leaving the organization with which he had been associated so long.

But he will continue his activities in connections with electric cooperatives, however, at Farmers Mutual and expressed pleasure at this prospect.

Mr. Hard was born at Yorktown in Bureau County. He is married to the former Jo Anne E. Wangelin of Walnut. They are the parents of three sons, Daniel, Douglas and Jeffrey.

Mr. Hard saw overseas duty in both World War II and the Korean conflict and received numerous decorations.

He is a trustee of the First Lutheran Church of Princeton, a director of the Princeton branch, American Red Cross, a member of Lions International, is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, a past patron of the Order of Eastern Star, a member of the Royal Arch Masons of Illinois and other civic and patriotic organizations.

Voting Record

HOUSE VOTES

(Continued from Page 10)
51. Vote to recommit Area Redevelopment Bill (S.1) and substitute H.R. 5943 which would omit rural areas. March 29, 1961. NAY.

52. Vote on Area Redevelopment Bill (S.1). March 29, 1961. YEA.

53. Vote on the Conference Report on the Area Redevelopment Bill (S.1). April 26, 1961. YEA.

54. Vote on a motion to table (to kill) a motion instructing the managers on the part of the House at the conference on H.R. 7576 (AEC Authorization Bill) not to agree to electric generating facilities for the Hanford reactor. August 8, 1961. YEA.

55. Vote on the motion to instruct the House conferees to not accept the Senate amendment to H.R. 7576 authorizing appropriations for generating facilities for the Hanford reactor. August 8, 1961. NAY.

56. Vote on motion to recommit H.R. 9076 (Public Works Approp. Bill) with instructions to strike out funds for Upper Colorado Storage Project transmission lines. September 13, 1961. NAY.

57. Vote on passage of Public Works Approp. Bill, H.R. 9076 including funds for Upper Colorado Storage project transmission lines. September 13, 1961. YEA.

58. Vote on Conference Report on H.R. 7576, AEC Appropriation Bill, providing for one generating unit in Hanford reactor facility. September 13, 1961. YEA.

SENATE VOTES

(Continued from Page 11)
from the bill authorization for construction of Federal atomic power reactors of 15,000 kw. and 40,000 kw. August 16, 1957. NAY.

50. Vote on amendment to H.R. 8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which would have provided for terms for cooperative and public atomic power projects considered less favorable than those provided in the bill as reported out of the Committee. August 16, 1957. NAY.

51. Vote on passage of S.144 to restore REA Administrator's loan-making authority; and to keep REA in USDA. April 8, 1959. YEA.

52. Vote to override President's veto of Humphrey-Price Bill (S.144) to restore REA Administrator's loan-making authority; and to keep REA in USDA. April 28, 1959. YEA.

53. Vote on S.931 to recommit, and thus kill, the TVA Self-financing Bill by returning to committee. July 9, 1959. NAY.

54. Vote on Public Works Bill (H.R. 7509) to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of the Interior. July 9, 1959. YEA.

55. Vote on Public Works Bill (H.R. 9105) to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of the Interior. September 8, 1959. YEA.

56. Vote to override President's veto of Public Works Bill (H.R. 9105). September 10, 1959. YEA.

57. Vote on passage of Area Redevelopment Bill (S.1). March 15, 1961. YEA.

58. Vote on amendment to H.R. 7576 which would have stricken from the AEC appropriation, authorization for the Hanford Reactor steam turbines. July 18, 1961. NAY.

ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES

(Continued from page 6)

| House member, | Votes | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|
| party & dist. | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Svalina, D, 24 | Y | Y | Y |
| Teefey, D, 50 | Y | Y | Y |
| Touhy, D, 18 | Y | N | N |
| Traynor, D, 52 | Y | Y | Y |
| Vitek, D, 29 | Y | Y | Y |
| Walker, R, 4 | O | N | N |
| Walker, R, 1 | N | N | N |
| Walsh, R, 5 | N | N | N |
| Welsh, D, 4 | Y | Y | O |
| Wendt, D, 10 | Y | Y | O |
| Weyand, R, 45 | Y | Y | O |

New Position For Compton



Jack A. Compton

Jack A. Compton, former acting manager of Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville, has been named manager, succeeding Clarence W. Smith who resigned effective last Aug. 1 to return to Kansas.

Mr. Compton had been serving as acting manager since that time.

He came to Greenville in September, 1939, as a representative of Rural Line Engineers, consulting engineers for the cooperative. In January, 1953, he was named by the cooperative as superintendent of construction. He was made engineer and operations manager in August, 1960, and continued in that capacity until Mr. Smith's resignation.

Mr. Compton is widely known among personnel of the 27 electric cooperatives of Illinois and has served as chairman of the Illinois Job Training and Safety Committee.

The cooperative he heads now has more than 7,700 members and 37 employes working in nine counties.

The new Southwestern manager and his wife, Aileen, are the parents of two sons, Kent, 20, a Junior at Greenville College, and Steve, 15, a Sophomore at Greenville High School. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Greenville and a Mason.

| | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| Whalen, D, 25 | Y | N | N |
| Widmer, R, 34 | Y | Y | O |
| Wiktorski, D, 15 | Y | Y | Y |
| Willett, R, 40 | N | O | O |
| Williams, R, 58 | Y | Y | Y |
| Wilson, D, 21 | Y | Y | Y |
| Wittmond, D, 49 | Y | Y | Y |
| Wolf, D, 30 | O | O | O |
| Wood, R, 37 | N | O | O |
| Zlatnik, R, 8 | N | N | N |

*Absent due to illness and shown as not voting on certain days.

Amazing new PHILCO®

"UNDERTOW AGITATOR"

Gives up to TEN TIMES MORE ACTIVE AGITATION!

WASHES A FULL 12-LB. FAMILY LOAD REALLY CLEAN!

MODEL
W-231



**2-YEAR
GUARANTEE***

2-YEAR GUARANTEE

Philco warrants to each original United States purchaser for 24 months from date of purchase free replacement or repair (at Philco's option), but not including service or labor costs, of any part with a defect in workmanship or materials which is returned to Philco through its dealer-distributor organization. Philco does not warrant interior or exterior finishes or light bulbs. The warranty becomes effective upon receipt of a completed registration card from the purchaser.

"Undertow Agitator" action pulls wash in and down, up and over, round and round until 12-lb. load is really clean. No other washer cleans like this! Even washes seven sheets at once! Exclusive "Undertow Agitator" pulls clothes down, up and over, round and round. Gives up to ten times more active agitation than other washers! (Washes away the dirt, not the clothes.) It's the most effective washing action ever put in a home washer.

Dirt doesn't stand a chance. New Philco

3-way rinse spins floating dirt off top, forces suspended dirt out sides, ejects heavy sand out bottom. And it's so economical—you use less detergent, less water. See the New Philco-Bendix "Undertow Agitator" action in action at dealers listed below.

ONLY

Own a PHILCO-BENDIX®
12-lb. automatic with
"Undertow Agitator"

\$199.95
with trade

MODEL W-231

ARENZVILLE, ILLINOIS
Wessler Electric
ASSUMPTION, ILLINOIS
Domas Appliance
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Brown Auto Supply
BLUE MOUND, ILLINOIS
A. W. Hartwig
CAMBRIDGE, ILLINOIS
Brod's TV and Appliance
CANTON, ILLINOIS
Turl Furniture
DAWSON, ILLINOIS
Crane and Lercher
DECATUR, ILLINOIS
Clark's Appliance
Linn and Scruggs Dept. Store
DUBUQUE, IOWA
J. M. Stampfer Company
FARMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Auto Electric

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS
Lameyer Vacuum and Appliance
HEYWORTH, ILLINOIS
Wiseman Appliance and Hardware
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS
Vince's TV and Appliance
LASALLE, ILLINOIS
Wernsman Appliance Company
MARSEILLES, ILLINOIS
Fenoglio Appliance
MENDOTA, ILLINOIS
Prescott Bros.
MURRAYVILLE, ILLINOIS
Blakeman TV Clinic
NORMAL, ILLINOIS
Stanley and Paul Furniture and Appliance
OHIO, ILLINOIS
Jack Falley Appliance
OTTAWA, ILLINOIS
Ray McCormick

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS
Duff's Appliance
STOCKTON, ILLINOIS
R. L. Hanson
STREATOR, ILLINOIS
Dell's Appliance and TV
TALLULA, ILLINOIS
Shafer Hardware
TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS
Tindles Appliance
VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS
Consumer Service
WAVERLY, ILLINOIS
John Romang Electric
WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS
Patterson Bros. Oil and Gas
WINCHESTER, ILLINOIS
Taylor Motor and Implement Co.
WYANET, ILLINOIS
Wyant Hardware

Youths Brush Up On Spiritual Mileage At Religious Camp

Devotions, study and play
make a happy combination

"Interstate '62", a journey along life's highway, was the theme of the Assemblies of God Illinois camping program this year. And the more than 1,155 campers were urged to "make the best possible mileage out of each moment, as we have many spiritual miles to cover."

One of the church camps is Lake Williamson Bible Camp on Illinois route 4, two miles south of Carlinville, in an area served by M. J. M. Electric Cooperative.

The Rev. J. H. Crouch, Illinois district director of youth and education, said, "As to the youth of today, I feel as did the late Rev. Dr. Walter Meyer of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, when he said, 'We neglect our children and then try heroically to win them back as adults.'

"If we give our youth the attention and security they need, they will not become delinquents," Mr. Crouch said. Mrs. Margaret Crouch served as her husband's assistant in the camp office. The Crouchs are parents of Vincent, 14; Timothy, 12, and Gaye, 10.

THE PROGRAM offers a ten day plan for family groups and a weekly period for age groups nine to 12, 13 to 15, and 16 to 25, at a set tuition. Members of the Assemblies of God churches throughout Illinois and their friends are invited.

Camp rules prevail in a sensible, easy to understand manner. Teachers and counsellors grade the campers on all phases of camp activity, including attitude, class participation, appearance, conduct, devotions, room neatness, worship participation, quiz study, choir or instrument, sport participation, crafts, and letter writing. Several of the top students in the 15 to 26 age bracket are chosen as counsellors for later classes.

Mr. Crouch stated, "Someone once said that if you wish to stay young, work with the youth, but if you wish to grow old, try to keep up with them." He referred not only to the ever-present youthful exuberance at whatever youngsters do, but also to their endless energies in athletic activities. Included on this schedule are softball, badminton, volleyball, golf, horse-back riding, swimming, hiking and archery.

THE REV. F. H. TOLIVER, district secretary-treasurer pointed out, "People are awakening to the need for investing more in our young people, morally and spiritually. At camp the youths learn how to get along with others in preparation for school and for



Discussing camp building program are from left: Rev. F. H. Toliver, district secretary-treasurer; Rev. Tom Bozarth, summer camp director, and Rev. J. H. Crouch, district director of youth and education.

life." They learn the idea of contributing to the life of their community and country.

Described as "the hardest working person at the camp", Mr. Toliver operates a bulldozer or road grader, drives a truck, hauls material and equipment, and does numerous chores which don't exactly fit his job title.

Another hard worker is the Rev. Charles White, who served as inspector and contractor of the water and sewage system. A master plumber, Mr. White supervised the construction of 11,000 feet of six-inch water-main from the Carlinville water plant to the camp site, erection of a 50,000 gallon water tower, and construction of the sewage system including a pump-lift station and an evaporation pond.

DEVELOPMENT of the 176 acre site was started in May, 1961. An existing building has served as kitchen and dining room. A beautiful new Tabernacle-auditorium, 100 by 149 feet, seats 2,000 persons. It houses offices and storage. The electrically heated youth motel is another new and strikingly modern building with 24 rooms each accommodating ten campers. An old dairy barn, fondly called "The Moo-tel" has been remodeled into living spaces featuring electric baseboard heat.

"We estimate the present electric demand of the camp at 400 kilowatts," M. J. M. Electric Co-op Manager Ora M. Snider said. This is one of our largest loads.

"There are 100,000 watts of electric heating cable in the ceiling of the youth motel," explained Morris Deul, co-op power-use adviser. There are three 400 ampere services in the camp at present.

A subdivision of 252 lots has been laid out. Sites are for ministers or lay persons who wish to build homes. Homes have been erected on 12 of the 90 lots sold this far. Several of these have electric heat.

"The ministers personally have contributed almost half the \$86,000 needed to build the youth motel," Rev. Toliver said. And individuals and business persons have furnished rooms he added. "We are committed to an expenditure of more than a half-million dollars for this camp," Mr. Toliver concluded.

Most Illinois rural area residents say it's obvious populations in their immediate territories are declining but even they may not realize how drastic the reduction has been.

One recent study shows that in 1960 only 5.6 per cent of the state's total population of 10,081,653 lived on farms.

Go back 60 years and Illinois for the first time had a greater percentage of its population living in cities than in rural areas, say C. L. Folse and L. A. Duerwer, professor and assistant, respectively of rural sociology, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

THE 1900 census reported that 54 per cent of the Illinois population was urban—and this change to a predominant urban state took place 20 years before it occurred in the nation as a whole.

So, say the university professors, in 1900, 45 per cent of the Illinois population was living in rural areas.

"About 25 per cent was on farms and 20 per cent was in small towns and villages or in rural-nonfarm residents," their report says.

"At this time the farm population was a majority of all rural residents.

"But by 1960 the farm population had declined to about 562,000.

"While the farm population is now a relatively small proportion of the total, even more significant is the fact that rural people residing in small towns and villages and in the open-country areas near the great metropolitan centers number more than 1.3 million, almost two and a half times greater than the farm population.

"In the past 60 years, dramatic changes in agriculture have been largely responsible for decreasing the farm population to a small minority of the total as well as a minority of all rural residents."

ELECTRIC cooperative members know that the decreasing number of farm families in many counties throughout the state poses many problems.

One of the most important is that of providing adequate public and private services to meet the needs of fewer people.

The Illinois professors in their report point out:

"While it is possible to provide at least minimum services, this can be done only by increasing the per

Shifts in Population Watched by Co-ops

capita costs through added taxes. Since farm property bears a heavy proportion of local taxes, this adds substantially to the fixed costs of production."

In Illinois and elsewhere, electric cooperative leaders and members alike have been acutely aware loss of greater numbers of their member-owners could place an unbearable burden on those that remain.

That is why they have been increasingly concerned over efforts of some groups to whittle away at the most desirable territory of the cooperatives, leaving the rest to shift for itself.

WHILE THERE is a relative small proportion of the state's population living on farms today, there are wide differences in the percentages of farm population among the counties.

The largest percentage of farm population is in Jasper County and the smallest, predictably, is in Cook County.

In none of the 102 counties of the state does the farm population constitute a majority of the residents.

These figures show the percentage of farm population among the top nine counties of the state in this respect:

| Rank | County | Per cent |
|------|------------------|----------|
| 1 | Jasper | 47.5 |
| 2 | Calhoun | 46.1 |
| 3 | Schuyler | 44.8 |
| 4 | Brown | 43.4 |
| 5 | Cumberland | 42.2 |
| 6 | Henderson | 41.9 |
| 7 | Hamilton | 40.6 |
| 8 | Stark | 39.7 |
| 9 | Washington | 39.2 |

In all of Illinois there are only six counties in which more than half of all rural residents live on farms. These, in order, are Schuyler, Jasper, Hamilton, Richland, Ford and Wayne.

A MAJOR force in redistribution of rural population within the state is migration. Between 1940 and 1960 there was a net movement from the rural areas in 78 counties. Only 24 showed movement of people into their rural areas.

The largest group in the movement from rural areas comes, of course, from farms.

Those moving into rural areas are largely city workers who live in small towns, villages, and often country areas, and commute from their homes to places of work.

"This movement into rural areas is expected to continue at a rather rapid rate as cities continue to grow," the University of Illinois professors say.

"On the other hand, it is expected that movement from farms will continue as technology and efficiencies in production result in greater adjustments by increasing the size of farms and decreasing their number."

INDUSTRY for some years has been showing increasing interest in moving from the cities to rural areas and a recent Wall Street Journal article says this trend may well be intensified until most new factories choose country rather than city sites.

The article points to reduced labor costs, reduced taxes, reduced land prices and availability of reliable utilities as factors contributing to this trend.

But the movement of people from the state's farms may well be intensified also.

The Committee for Economic Development, a business group that has studied the "farm problem," recommends movement of some two million workers out of agriculture and to city jobs.

If the plan is pushed, and it has strong backing as well as opposition, it certainly would speed growth to bigger farming units—to corporate and factory farms.

A relatively few groups would control the nation's food supply.

Some authorities say the plan would work—if the national economy booms so that there's a heavy demand for labor in the cities.

It would, these authorities say, fail if the labor demand is slack and there is no demand for two million extra workers, even if thousands were retained for other jobs.

Right now, the "experts" say, the labor demand is slack.

Convenience

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Cold winter months are rapidly approaching. Many homes have a heating plant that does not satisfactorily heat the home. If this is your problem, if you have rooms that are hard to heat or have no heat, check the advantages of using electric heat.

ELECTRIC HEAT CAN'T BE BEAT

For the cold room, for building, remodelling, or a broken down heating system, truly, electric heat can't be beat. Electric heat is easiest to install, causes less fuss and mess when installing and is the most efficient type of heat available. Why not let your cooperative check your needs and make recommendations on how you can have a really comfortable home. Whether it's for one room or the entire home, electric heating is the answer. In older homes or in new homes, in existing rooms or new rooms added on, you will benefit from the many advantages of electric heating.



Ralph White
Manager

WHY CO-OPS?

Your electric cooperative is owned by the members. The members are all of the people who have electric power from the cooperative. You are probably hearing all sorts of insinuations about government ownership or government control of your electric system. These accusations simply are not true. In the true sense of the word, your electric business is owned and controlled by those it serves. It is true that REA is a part of the Department of Agriculture and acts as the banker. That is to say, that the funds that built your electric system were borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration.

These funds are repaid with interest and as you, the owner-users, pay your electric bill, you are not only paying for the electric energy used, but are gaining an actual equity in an electric system. The more electric power that is used, the sooner these loan funds are repaid with interest to the REA, the sooner the system will be debt free. This is one reason your board of directors, (elected by the members) promote the use of electric power through special appliance, lighting and heating promotion.

PAYS TAXES

Your cooperative also pays taxes. Probably you have heard or read that your cooperative does not pay taxes. Your cooperative pays the same taxes as any other similar business. All of the taxes that are paid are too numerous to mention. The one tax that does not apply is the Federal Income Tax. The reason is that your cooperative is a non-profit organization, owned by the members, and therefore, there is no income on which to pay this tax.

Current Lines From You

All monies received in excess of actual expenses are credited to the members as a capital credit and this money will be returned to the members as the loans are retired as prescribed in your cooperative's by-laws.

M. J. M.

CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of your cooperative will be held on Saturday, November 10, 1962. This year the meeting will be held at the Lake Williamson Bible Camp Auditorium located on State Route 4, about three miles south of Carlinville. The meeting will again include a free lunch, reports by co-op officers and the manager, as well as entertainment for all.



Ora Snider
Manager

However, two new features will be added to the meeting this year. The Beauty Contest you read about in the last Newsletter will be a first at M.J.M. Annual Meetings. We again wish to ask anyone eligible to enter the contest, or if you know of anyone who can enter, let us know so we may contact them.

Another first for the meeting will be the "Buddy Prizes." About a week before the meeting you will receive a post card addressed to you with the name of another member on the back of the card. This person will be your "buddy". If you and your "buddy" will get together and present your cards at the "Buddy Prize" desk the day of the annual meeting, each of you will receive a valuable prize.

When you receive your card in the mail, contact your "buddy" and make sure he comes to the meeting, because you will not be able to get a prize without your "buddy". There will also be an "Early Bird" award and other attendance prizes.

The annual meeting is important to each and every co-op member, and the strength of your cooperative depends on the membership interest. Without a keen membership interest, your co-op is doomed to failure. It is necessary that you attend your Annual Meeting and take an active part in co-op activities.

This is more important than ever before, since a great deal of pressure is being brought against the co-ops by the private power companies, who ignored the rural areas many years ago. Now that they see you folks have turned out to be good users of electricity, they would like to serve you.

Corn Belt

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

The following little poem is given to you with the compliments of the Egyptian Electric Cooperative, which used it some time ago and we think it is good enough that you will enjoy reading it. It also has a moral and informational value because what it says about the meter running faster in the wintertime is true and you can all be expecting it.

YOUR METER

Little Meter on the pole
Ain't you got no heart or soul?
Through the months out there you squat
Recording every kilowatt
And now that wintertime is coming
Even faster you'll be running.
Sometimes without regard to season
Your speed seems to be out of reason.

But statistics from the past
Show that you are rarely fast.
So even if you are not living,
Accurate answers you keep giving.
And what is shown upon our bill
Is what we ought to pay—and will!

WATER HEATERS

Water heaters should be grounded so that if anything goes wrong with the wiring the fuse will be blown instead of the water pipes becoming energized.

One of our good members recently had a terrifying experience when she took hold of the shower faucet and could not let go. Our report indicates that she was able to knock her hand loose by a quick blow with the other hand. When our wiring inspector investigated for the member he found that lightning had short circuited the wires in the water heater in such a way that the piping was all carrying electric current and since the water heater was not properly grounded the fuses did not blow.

Any time you get a shock from your water faucets or any appliance it means something is wrong and should be corrected.

GOLD MEDALLION

You noticed in the last months *News* a nice article and picture about one of our good members, who is building Gold Medallion homes. Bob Melton of Covell is doing a wonderful job and making a fine contribution to the community with his Gold Medallion homes.

To qualify for a Gold Medallion, a home must be properly wired and use electricity for all home uses including house heating. The Gold Medallion on the front of the house

ur Co-op Managers!

is attractive and indicates extra value in the home.

The four basic requests for the Gold Medallion home are:

1. Wiring must meet the minimum "Certified Adequate Wiring" standards.
2. The lighting must meet the minimum "Light for Living" standards.
3. It must use electric heating, either resistance or heat pump, properly sized and installed with adequate insulation.
4. It must have electrical cooking and three other electric appliances selected from the following list: refrigerator-freezer (two-door), freezer, clothes washer (automatic), clothes dryer, washer-dryer (counts as two appliances), dishwasher, water heater, waste disposer, air conditioner (room or central).

If you think your home would qualify for a Gold Medallion, just drop a card to the co-op with your name, location number, and say "Gold Medallion." Mr. Crosno will come out and check it for you and, if qualified, the co-op will furnish you a Gold Medallion.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

To The Homemakers—Now that we will soon have the cold winter days to contend with, are you ready? Have you brought in the flowers for winter storage? Have you set out the tulip bulbs? Have you dug the numerous other types of bulbs which must not freeze?



W. L. Walker
Manager

Then there is the winter laundry. Have you got the electric clothes dryer ready and properly vented to out doors? When did you last clean the lint screen? If you do not have an electric clothes dryer, then mention this to the family. Of course, you could hang your clothes in the new grain bin and let the fan and heat dry the laundry. Even this method would be better than having to hang laundry out on a line in the cold and wind.

Have you a room in the home which is hard to heat from your flame and blower type of home heating system? Remember, for those hard-to-heat rooms, you might want to add some automatic electric heat, others do.

Around The Farm—The electrically heated stock water tanks will assure your livestock of an adequate supply

of water in all kinds of weather. No more of this ice chopping as in the past. Just a word of warning, be sure that the electric tank heater is properly grounded.

This coming winter may be the time that you will want to have a security light installed on your meter pole. Light up the entire area for those evenings when you are out after dark. It has been proven that cattle and hogs will feed at all hours of the night, if you will give them some light.

Wayne White

FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

This is the last issue of the Rural Electric News that we will have in which to appeal to our members to vote in the November election for candidates who are in agreement with the rural electric co-op program.



Owen J. Chaney
Manager

As you no doubt know by reading in this magazine, by listening to the radio, by watching television, by reading the daily newspapers and various other periodicals that some legislators and legislative candidates are opposed to the rural electric co-op program or to the continuation of the program.

The formation of rural electric co-operatives was necessary to get the farm people out of the dark. This program is necessary if the majority of the farm people are going to have this commodity, electricity, in the future. It is an important part of our rural economy and it is definitely a part of the American free enterprise system.

Various segments of business are opposed to expansion of the program and some are even opposed to existence. Problems on a state and national level have developed that require the support of all our members.

In this state, we are faced with a territory problem of "who is going to serve where and what." Territory legislation seems to be the answer to this question. The right to generate and transmit our own power is also being bitterly attacked from various angles. To combat these attacks, we will need national and state legislators who will support our ideas and ideals.

Many of you know what your rural electric co-op means. What it has done for you and others living in this area. It has brought about a new way of

life, and should be cherished and preserved.

It behooves all members of this cooperative to determine the position our legislative candidates take on the rural electric program and vote for those who feel that people in rural America have the right to operate their own business for the good of the community, for the good of the state, and good for all America.

Norris

NEWTON, ILLINOIS

Office hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Closed on Saturday. Telephone 404—Newton.

To report an outage after Office Hours call Mrs. Wilma Bever, Newton; Joe Ware, John Tabb, or Gene French, at Newton; Francis Smith at Claremont, or Cloyce Johnson at Lawrenceville.

Few people in either city or country really have adequate lighting everywhere they need it. The old-fashioned superstition still exists that good lighting costs so much more



Damon Williams
Manager

than mediocre lighting that it is hardly worth the effort. Whether you are getting electricity for the first time or adding to your present lighting facilities in your home or farm, it is well to remember the following points:

Decide what uses are going to be made of lighting in each building or room. List the jobs which need more light to be provided by lamps or large windows. The main elements of good lighting are to put the light where it is needed, and to put enough of it there.

Most lighting engineers figure we receive about 87 per cent of our impressions through our eyes so, naturally, it is important that we have the right kind of light for our seeing tasks. Eye strain can be caused by inadequate lighting. Yet, it is easily controlled.

BUY LARGER BULBS

One of the easiest ways to get more light is to purchase larger bulbs. Remember that it takes six, 25-watt bulbs to equal the light of one, 100-watt bulb. You can also make better light by increasing the amount of light reflected from your walls and ceilings. Remember that dark walls or paper absorb light and light walls reflect it. Many homemakers have discovered that they can brighten up their rooms by resurfacing or repainting them in lighter colors.

A general rule to follow in ceiling fixtures is to make the diameter correspond in inches to the width of the room in feet. In a small room a single 100-watt, inside frosted bulb in an enclosed reflector or globe, or two, 20-watt fluorescent tubes placed over the sink, will provide this illumination.



Large crowd at height of beauty contest at Southwestern Electric Cooperative annual meeting. Miss Karen May Ahler of Greenville, r.r. 5 was chosen queen.

Electric Co-ops Do Job and Survive Criticism

Illinois' 27 electric cooperatives today serve more than 140,000 member-owners despite sometimes bitter criticism from commercial utilities."

This was the recent view of T. E. Albrecht, Alhambra, r.r.2, president of Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville. He spoke to more than 1,000 persons at the organization's 24th annual members' meeting at Vandalia.

Mr. Albrecht pointed out that the utilities could have borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration under the same terms as cooperatives, but they didn't. "They were convinced there was no chance for real profits in bringing electricity to us, the forgotten people," he asserted.

During the business session, the members re-elected Fred C. Engelke, Worden; Hollis McCasland, Greenville; and N. E. Wells, Vandalia, as members of the board of directors for three-year terms.

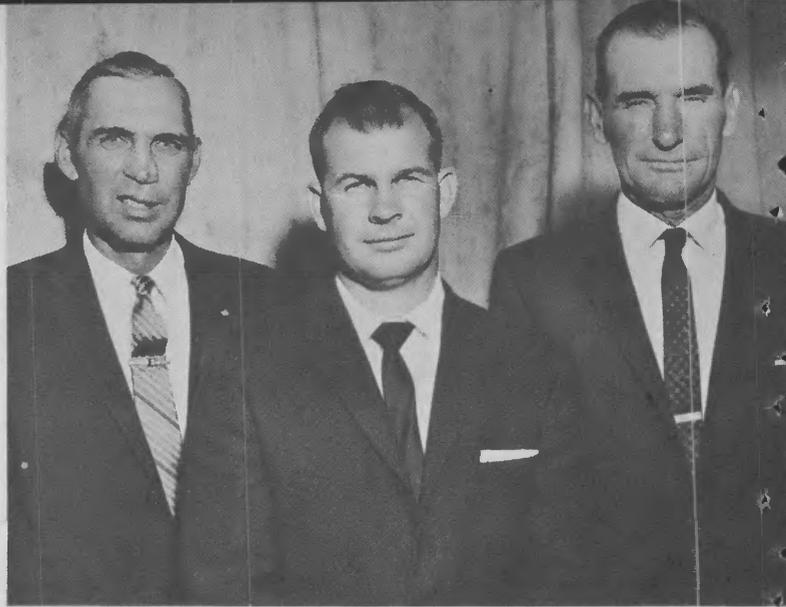
Members voted to amend their by-laws to provide that directors may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms.

"Your cooperative is a very good one," said Jack Compton, acting manager. "It has a wise and dedicated board of trustees. The employees are able, experienced and dedicated to our aim of serving you, and the membership is progressive and cooperative." The combination of these elements forms a successful service organization, Mr. Compton pointed out.

Miss Karon May Ahler, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ahler of Greenville, r.r.5, was crowned queen in the beauty contest.

Second place went to Miss Patty Laux, 19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Urban L. Laux of Greenville, r.r.5, while third place winner was Miss Anita Klenke, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Klenke of New Douglas.

The Olivette 4-H Rodeo, made up of Livingston public school students, won first place in the talent contest. Second went to David Blankenship of Mulberry Grove with a piano solo while Miss Deanna Dugan and Charles Goodman of Smithboro won third.



Newly elected directors at Spoon River Electric Cooperative are from left: Forrest Baird, Ipava; Leo Arnett of Lewistown, r.r. 4; and Edwin Barrett of Lewistown, r.r. 1. These directors will be seated at the board meeting in January.

Reasonable Power Is Necessary, Say Leaders

There is room and plenty of business in our country for the investor-owned public utilities and the member-owned electric cooperatives.

L. C. Groat, co-op manager, expressed this view recently to the more than 2,000 persons attending the 25th annual meeting of Spoon River Electric Cooperative at Canton.

"The supply of electric energy is the life's blood of our distribution system," Mr. Groat said. "Irrespective of everything else, this supply must be assured at a price which the cooperative can afford to pay and without restrictions on the use of the service."

Ralph E. Erb, Ipava, co-op president, said "Rural electric cooperatives nationally have been subjected to very bitter attacks during the past year." These attacks, he added, now are being answered.

Leo Arnett, Lewistown, r.r. 4; Edwin Barrett, Lewistown, r.r. 1, and Forrest Baird, Ipava, were elected directors for three-year terms beginning Jan. 1, 1963. They will fill expiring terms of President Erb; Treasurer Clarence L. Stevenson, Cuba, r.r. 2, and Assistant Treasurer Clayton Vaughn of Canton, r.r. 1.

Mr. Stevenson reported that interest of \$46,192 and taxes of \$30,163 were paid by the co-op for 1961.

A 180-page recipe book was distributed to members attending the meeting. It was published by the cooperative and contained more than 750 recipes sent in by members.

Mr. Groat said that a contract has been let to build a new section of 69,000-volt transmission line which will extend from near Ellisville to near De-Long in Knox county.

"We now have about 115 complete electric heat home installations in the co-op," Mr. Groat reported.

Entertainment was provided by the Astoria High School Band, and 4-H clubs from Avon, Table Grove and Smithfield.



Co-op directors at McDonough Power were honored at the co-op's recent annual meeting. Present, from left, were Raymond Irish, Clair Butcher, Harlan Monroe, Harvey Doll, H. C. Whitman, G. Wayne Welsh, and Mrs. Blanche Noper. Manager Peyton is at the podium.

McDonough Co-op Pays Patronage Refund

Authorization of patronage refund distributions totaling \$47,048 to 3,382 member-owners highlighted the 24th annual McDonough Power Cooperative members meeting at Macomb recently.

Arthur H. Peyton, manager of the cooperative, told members this is the first such distribution of patronage refunds by any electric cooperative in Illinois and perhaps in the entire mid-west.

Checks were handed members present at the meeting and were mailed the next day to other members.

Amounts ranged from a few cents to more than \$200 with \$15 as the average.

This is the first of five annual patronage refunds to be paid based on the net margins of the cooperative during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961. Another refund, based on 1962 is to be made after January 1, 1963.

"The patronage refunds were made possible by the cooperation of the members and the careful operation of their business by their representatives, the board of directors and the management staff," Mr. Peyton said.

Harvey Doll, cooperative president from Bushnell, pointed out that patronage refunds could only be made as the cooperative continued in a sound economic condition, maintaining conservative reserves against future needs and emergencies.

In other business, Clair Butcher, Macomb, r.r.3, Raymond Irish of Colchester, and Harlan Monroe of Roseville, were re-elected to three-year terms as directors.

Congressman Sidney Yates, candidate for U. S. Senator addressed the group as did Congressman Peter F. Mack and Congressman Paul Findley, candidates for the House of Representatives from the new 20th district.

David DeDoneker, candidate for Congress from the 19th district and Clarence E. Neff and Raymond E. Anderson, candidates for the Illinois legislature from the 50th representative district also spoke to the gathering.



Mrs. Edith Kays, secretary, gives her report to the members at Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative members' meeting at the Bureau County Farm Bureau building, Princeton.

Community Benefited By Co-op Operation

Duane Armstrong, secretary of the Princeton Chamber of Commerce, stressed contributions which Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative have made to the economy of the area and particularly to Princeton, in addressing the 23rd annual members' meeting recently in Princeton.

Mr. Armstrong said he is certain the organization will play a leading part in the continued expanding prosperity of the area.

Officers re-elected at the organization meeting of the board are Upton Craig, Victoria, president; Ray Jackson, Toulon, r.r.2, vice president; Mrs. Edith Kays, Ottawa, r.r.4, secretary, and Mrs. Eileen Slingsby, Utica, r.r.1, treasurer.

At the annual meeting Mr. Craig and Mrs. Kays were re-elected directors for three-year terms as was Roy E. Horton of Princeton. Mr. Horton represents the cooperative on the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives' board of directors.

Mr. Craig, who is with a "people-to-people" group visiting Russia, sent a telegram to the cooperative members, saying his thoughts were with them as he toured Russian farms.

Mrs. Slingsby in her report said that the cooperative in its 23-years of service has paid \$139,174 in taxes to the eight counties it serves: Knox, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Stark, LaSalle, Marshall, and Kendall.

M. M. Jontz, cooperative manager, presented President Craig's annual report. In it the president stressed the increased use of electricity by cooperative member-owners for home heating and for labor saving tools and machinery.

Thomas H. Moore, of Springfield, general manager of the AIEC, pointed out that electric cooperatives are prime examples of free enterprise. They are owned, he said, by the members they serve. They are as much their own property as are their farms and businesses.

Region V Co-op



Electric cooperatives have repaid the government more than one billion dollars in principal and more than a half billion in interest since start of the Rural Electrification Administration program.

This was the report recently of Norman M. Clapp, REA administrator, at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Region V meeting in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

More than 700 persons from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin attended the work-packed two-day affair.

"PAYMENT of the one billionth dollar," Mr. Clapp said, "served as a valuable reminder to all Americans that your cooperatives are private enterprise in the best sense of the word and the finest American tradition."

The administrator continued:

"These REA funds you are repaying are not grants; they are not handouts. They are loans that will be repaid, that are being repaid.

"These systems you have built do not belong to the government. They belong to you. They have been built by you. They are managed by you.

"Your money is repaying the REA loans and adding to a growing investment of your own in the physical facilities of your electric systems.

"And you are private citizens, individuals who have joined together in your own private cooperative or-



Illinois people were prominent at the recent NRECA Region V meeting at Cedar Rapids. Among speakers (from lower left) were REA Administrator Norman M. Clapp, Ray Holt of Steepleville, Dean Searls of Camp Point and NRECA General Manager Clyde Ellis. In thoughtful discussion at right are William S. Roberts, editor of Rural Electrification magazine; Harold Huey, Region V Illinois director, and John Sargent, veteran co-op leader.



Leaders Study Serious Problems

ganizations to serve yourselves when others were unwilling to serve you."

MR. CLAPP declared quietly that "this is not socialism by any stretch of the imagination."

Instead, he said, "It is individual initiative to which are added the qualities of good neighborliness and basic Christianity wrapped up in good practical operating American democracy."

The job of rural electrification is not finished the day the wires are brought to the farm, Mr. Clapp continued.

"It has just been well begun," he said. "It is not the wires, but the energy coming over those wires that constitutes the real measure of rural electrification. . . ."

"And we must concern ourselves with the problems of power supply. Power is the life blood of your systems. We must have power for people and power for progress in rural America."

NRECA General Manager Clyde T. Ellis warned delegates that electric cooperatives must strengthen their programs if they are to withstand "sharply increased lobbying and propaganda attacks" by the nation's commercial power companies.

Mr. Ellis described the rural electrification program as being in an extremely critical period. He predicted the next few years will be decisive in determining its future.

"What we want to emphasize at this meeting," he said, "is that the entire structure of the rural electrification program must be strengthened—not just our physical plant, but our internal organizations, our state, regional and national associations and our relations with our allies, public officials and the general public."

ILLINOIS cooperative leaders were active on the program. Thomas H. Moore, general manager of the state association, delivered the keynote address at the opening session.

Stanley R. Faris, manager, Illinois Rural Electric Company, Winchester, participated in the same program. His talk dealt with legislative programs.

Ray S. Holt, manager, Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steeleville, spoke on "Territorial Production—A Must."

Dean Searls, manager, Adams Electrical Co-operative, Camp Point, spoke on "Getting the Job Done."

Mrs. Edith Kays, director and secretary, Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Princeton, presented a talk on "The Board Member's Viewpoint."

HAROLD S. HUEY, Plymouth, presided at a general session devoted to "Developing Our Rural Areas." John F. Temple, editor of Illinois REN, presented a report on Illinois RAD activities.

Mr. Huey, completing his fifth year as Region V Illinois director, was re-elected at the closing session. He also was elected executive committeeman for Region V.

Among Illinois cooperative leaders named to Region V committees were:

John L. Knuppel, Petersburg, AIEC attorney, to the lawyers committee.

John Sargent, Rushville, president, Adams Electrical Co-operative, to the legislative committee.

Joseph H. Heimann, Albers, manager, Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc., to the research committee.

W. L. Walker, Shelbyville, manager, Shelby Electric Cooperative, to the systems communications committee.





When this dryer buzzes . . .
You save ironing 4 ways!

This new Kelvinator dryer buzzes to let you know when drying is done. You can remove your clothes right away and avoid re-wrinkling.

(Kelvinator engineers felt the buzzer was needed because the dryer operates so quietly. You can adjust the sound level of the buzzer, or shut it off entirely.)

Here's another way Kelvinator helps save you ironing:

Wrinkles never bake in. Automatically, Kelvinator senses the moisture in the clothes and shuts itself off when they are dried just right—never overdries, never underdries.

Third, Kelvinator smooths and fluffs away wrinkles with a 10-minute cool tumble at the end of each cycle.

Fourth, a special cycle removes wear wrinkles from wash-wear, but keeps in the pre-set creases.

Because of these Kelvinator features, many things come out needing only "touch up" ironing or even none at all!

And Kelvinator also gives you the regular timed cycles for damp drying and gentle, no-heat fluffing.

For a dryer with all the "latest wrinkles" to prevent wrinkles, see your Kelvinator dealer now.



Get extra-special dryer values in October!

SEE YOUR *Kelvinator* DEALER NOW!

Division of American Motors Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

See your Kelvinator Dealer

BEARDSTOWN, ILLINOIS
Glenn's Service

BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
Roy L. Eidman Appliance

CAMP POINT, ILLINOIS
Adams Electrical Co-op

CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Robeson's Dept. Store

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS
Meis Bros. Dept. Store
South Danville TV Sales

DECATUR, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Rusk Appliance Co.

EASTON, ILLINOIS
Fager Hardware

ELDORADO, ILLINOIS
Southeastern Ill. Elec. Co-op

ELLIOTT, ILLINOIS
W. D. "Bud" Kreitzer

HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
Farmers Supply Co.

HIGHLAND, ILLINOIS
Roland Harris Furnishings

HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS
Sheridan's Fixture Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.

JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS
Sponsler's North End Appliance

LEWISTOWN, ILLINOIS
Lewistown Locker and Appliance

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS
Clapper's Lincoln Tire & Appliance

LOVINGTON, ILLINOIS
Glancy Brothers

MINIER, ILLINOIS
Kirchner Appliance

MINONK, ILLINOIS
Ford's Electric Shop

MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS
Aabells Sales and Service

MOUNT STERLING, ILLINOIS
Adams Electrical Co-op

NORMAL, ILLINOIS
Armstrong Electric Co.

OLNEY, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.

PEKIN, ILLINOIS
Pekin Furniture Mart

PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Del's Appliance, Inc.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Lowenstein's

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS
Jim Campagna

QUINCY, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Stroot Hardware

RANTOUL, ILLINOIS
Econ-O-Mart

SIDNEY, ILLINOIS
Floyd F. Erb

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
A. Dirksen and Sons
B. F. Goodrich Co.

TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS
Lambert's

URBANA, ILLINOIS
Twin City Refrigeration

VANDALIA, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.

VIRDEN, ILLINOIS
Hendrick's Home Furnishings

What's New?



● Mirro Popper

This modern corn popper would have pleased corn poppin' Colonial housewives. Those ladies suffered with weary arms caused by shaking heavy, long-handled poppers over the fireplace. This 2½-quart aluminum popper is lightweight, durable and rustproof. Excellent for heating soups, stews or vegetables. Retail \$5.95. Hardware & Dept. stores.

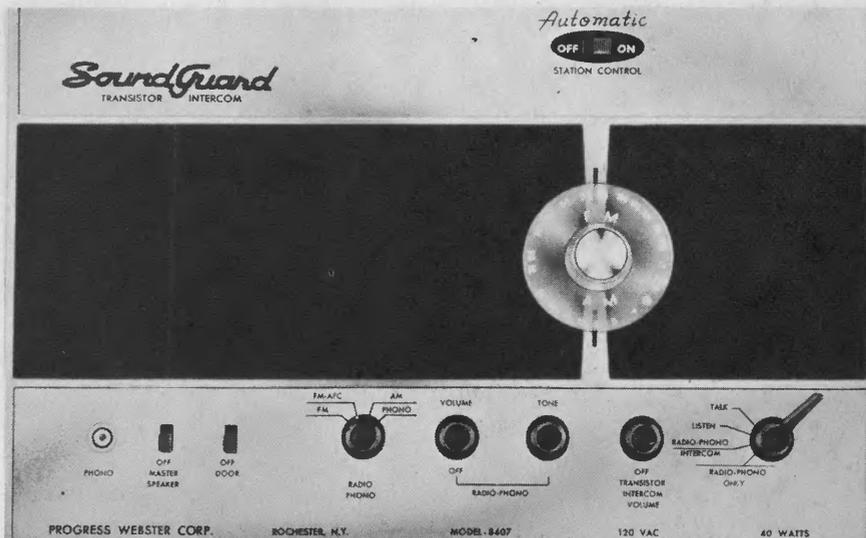
● Berns Air King Electric Heater

The portable "Time-Master" electric heater with built-in electric clock and automatic timer. Set to heat a bathroom, bedroom or kitchen for early morning hours. Two heat ranges, automatic thermostat, tip-over safety switch. U.L. - approved. Retail \$39.95. Hardware and Dept. stores.

Air King



● Sound-Guard Transistor Intercom



A completely transistorized intercommunications system combined with AM-FM radio. Operates 24 hours a day on same wattage as electric clock. Ten-station capacity master station. Immediate operation without warmup. Transistors prevent heat build-up. Two-

way communication which includes answering the door. Three indoor, one outdoor remote stations. Phone output on front panel. Blends with interiors. Progress Webster Corporation, Rochester 21, New York.

Smile
Awhile

BIG DISAPPOINTMENT

George Gobel walked into a Chicago drugstore. He waited his turn as the customer in front of him ordered some toothpaste, shaving cream and razor blades. When the sales girl finished packing these, she said to the customer, "Would you prefer Blue Chip stamps or a kiss?"

"If it's all the same to you," answered the delighted customer, "I'll take the kiss." Whereupon the sales girl leaned across the counter and tenderly kissed the gentleman.

When it came Gobel's turn he ordered some drugs—more than he needed — in happy anticipation, especially since the salesgirl was most attractive. After ringing up the sale, however, the girl simply handed Gobel the correct amount of Blue Chip stamps. Mildly disturbed, the little comedian said, "Don't I get a choice?"

The clerk furrowed her brow quizzically.

"Well," said Geo., "the fellow in front of me—you gave him a choice of Blue Chip stamps or a kiss.

The salesgirl smiled. "Don't be silly. He's my husband."



REAL POPULAR

Grandfather was having a chat with Junior. "Tell me, Junior," he said, "who is the most popular boy in your school?"

Junior thought for a moment. "I guess it's Bill Jones. Last term he gave us all the measles."

A NECESSITY

The traffic court magistrate addressed the woman driver charged with illegal parking.

"Madam," he said, "why did you park your car by a fire hydrant? You must know it's against the law."

"I had to, your honor," the woman blurted out. "You see, I had my dog in the car!"

MISPLACED HEART

Little Billy was saluting the American flag but his teacher noticed him putting his hand on the seat of his pants.

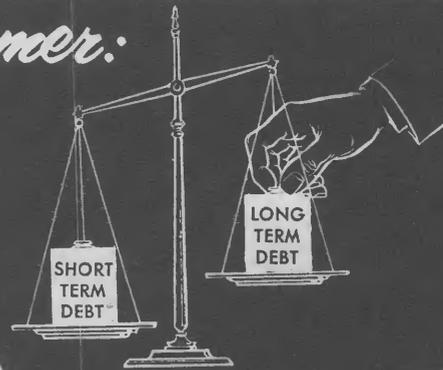
"Billy," she asked, "don't you know where your heart is?"

"I thought I did," answered Billy, "whenever Grandma comes over she pats me and says, 'God bless your little heart!'"



Mr. Farmer:

ARE
YOUR
DEBTS IN
BALANCE ?



Many farmers have their short-term debts completely *out-of-balance* with their long-term obligations. Good farm management requires that operating or short-term credit be kept in *balance* with capital or long-term credit. *Proper balance* enables orderly retirement of all obligations without repayment being a burden.

Thousands of farmers have found that a LAND BANK LOAN provides the key to a *balanced* debt load. It could well be the answer to your credit problem.

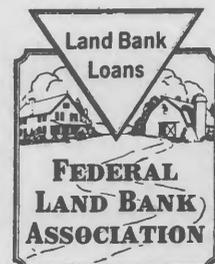
SEE OR WRITE YOUR NEAREST
FEDERAL LAND BANK ASSOCIATION

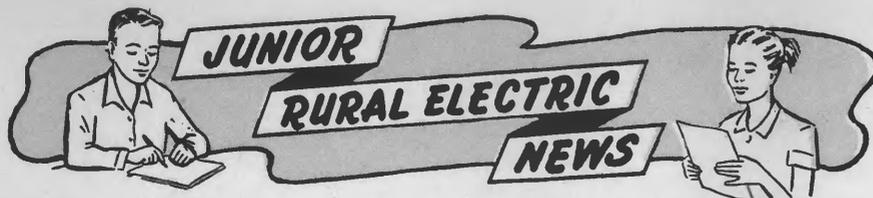
AMBOY
BELLEVILLE
BLOOMINGTON
CARLINVILLE
CARROLTON
CHAMPAIGN
CHARLESTON
DANVILLE

DECATUR
DEKALB
EFFINGHAM
EUREKA
FREEPORT
GALESBURG
HARRISBURG
HILLSBORO

JOLIET
KEWANEE
LINCOLN
MACOMB
MONMOUTH
MORRISON
MT. VERNON
OREGON

OTTAWA
PITTSFIELD
PRINCETON
QUINCY
SPRINGFIELD
WATSEKA
WOODSTOCK





PEN PALS

Hi Pen Pals,

Due to the fact that we are a little crowded for space in this issue and also have a deluge of letters, let's just get right into them. Send any letters for publication to: Judy Parker, Jr. Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

LIKES TO DRIVE TRACTORS

I am 10 years old. My birthday is October 21. I have black hair and blue eyes. I have three brothers, I like to drive tractors. I am in 4-H. I would like to hear from boys and girls from nine to 13 years of age. Pour in the mail!—Randy Potter, r.r. 2, Potomac, Ill.

WANTS "OVER SEAS" PEN PALS

My birthday is September 30. I am 15 years old. I have blonde hair, five feet, five and 3/4 inches tall. I weigh around 140 pounds. I would like to have Pen Pals somewhere "over-seas." Please let me hear from one and all.—Linda J. Turner, Rockport, Ill.

BAKES COOKIES

I am four feet, six inches tall and weigh 63 pounds. I am 11 years old. I am in the sixth grade and I go to school at Vernon, Ill. I live at Boulder on a farm. I like to bake cookies and watch TV. I would like to hear from boys and girls my age. I will answer all letters.—Wanda Lou Huffman, r.r. 2, Shattuc, Ill.

COIN COLLECTOR

I would like to have some Pen Pals. I am ten years old and my birthday is September 16. I have three sisters — Shirley, 11; Barbara, 12; and Jeanne, 14. My hobbies are collecting stamps and old coins. My favorite sports are swimming, baseball, and softball. Every summer I have about 40 turtles. I only have three now. Two of them are land turtles and one is a water turtle. If you write me, try to send a picture.—Jerry Garrett, 305 West Harrison Avenue, Casey, Ill.



RIDES HORSES

I am 12 years old and my birthday is July 10. I have brown hair and eyes. I am five feet, three inches tall. My hobbies are swimming, reading, cooking, and horseback riding. I will answer all letters.—Patty Ellis, r.r. 2, Sheffield, Ill.

LIKES TO WRITE LETTERS

I am 12 years old and I weigh 101 pounds. I am in the seventh grade at Chandlerville. I have dark blonde hair and blue eyes. I am five foot, two and one-half inches tall. I live six miles out of town. I have four dogs and two cats. I like to cook and to write letters. My favorite singers are Fabian, Cathy Young and Bob Crewe. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 12 and 16.—Sylvan Smith, r.r. 1, Chandlerville, Ill.

ENJOYS DANCING

I am 11 years old. I have blonde hair and gray eyes. I go to Dahlgren School. My hobbies are dancing, writing letters and visiting. I have a birthday on May 22. I would like to hear from girls and boys between the ages of 11 and 14. I will try to answer all letters.—Beverly Klinker, r.r. 2, Belle Rive, Ill.



BOWLS AND DANCES

I am five feet, seven and one-half inches tall and my hair is reddish-brown. My eyes are hazel. My hobbies are dancing, playing basketball, bowling and tinkering with cars. I live on a farm with my parents, two sisters, and one brother. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages and would like to have pictures, if possible. I will try to answer all letters.—Paul Staley, r.r. 2, Potomac, Ill.

HAS SEVEN PETS

I am 11 years old. My birthday is October 11. I have brown hair and eyes. I am five feet tall and weigh 78 pounds. I have five cats and two dogs. My dogs are Bobbi and Big Ears. My favorite cats are Snoby and Ginger. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 11 and 14. Please send pictures. — Hazel Donoho, r.r. 3, Xenia, Ill.

PLAYS PIANO

I am 11 years old. My birthday is June 15. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I am in the sixth grade at Rushville Junior High School. My hobbies are reading and piano playing. I would like to hear from girls between the ages of 10 and 12.—Lorena Lee, r.r. 1, Ray, Ill.

PLAYS PIANO AND ORGAN

I am nine years old. My birthday is April 7. I am four foot, three inches tall. I play the piano and sometimes the organ. I take ballet and do a little regular dancing. I am in the fourth grade in St. Luke School. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I will answer all letters I receive.—Sandy Mathewson, 134 Park Avenue, River Forest, Ill.

LIKES BASKETBALL

I am 12 years old and my birthday is March 2. I am in the seventh grade. I am a cheerleader for our school basketball team. I love to watch basketball and like to play it for fun. My hobbies are writing letters, and collecting pictures. I would like to hear from boys and girls from the ages of 12 to 16. I go to Iuka Grade School.—Karen Osborn, r.r. 1, Iuka, Ill.

PLAYS ACCORDION

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have dark brown hair and greenish-blue eyes. My birthday is January 19. I live on a farm. I play the accordion and trumpet. I have a twin brother. My hobbies are reading movie magazines, listening to Rock 'N' Roll and writing to Pen Pals. I promise to answer all letters.—Donna Brown, r.r. 2, Prairie-du-Rocher, Ill.

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By Judy Parker

TURKEY'S A



Turkey is a bargain. Check the prices at your market and see. Figure your costs per serving for this is the professional technique used to keep food costs within the budget. The larger the bird the greater the yield of meat in proportion to bone, and the big birds are generally cheaper per pound. So you save in two ways.

It's expected that we'll eat nearly eight pounds of turkey per person in 1962—above five times the average yearly consumption of the 1920's. Modern turkey meat is much more flavorful, juicy and tender than turkey used to be; there's a higher percentage of meat to bone on the modern bird; and homemakers are using turkey in a greater variety of ways than ever before—and not just for holiday fare.

If you really want to have your turkey strut from barnyard to platter, try a rich colored bird cooked on your own outdoor grill. Whole turkeys roast juicy and tender on a turning spit, but it's possible to get just as good results on an ordinary outdoor grill if the turkey isn't too large. Half the ready-to-cook weight of a 10 to 14 pound turkey reaches your table as cooked boneless meat, so you can plan on 20 to 25 four-ounce servings from a 12 pound turkey.

Here are step by step instructions for roasting half of a 10 to 12 pound turkey: Ask your butcher to saw turkey into halves when you buy it. Store one half in the freezer and thaw the other half in the refrigerator. Half an hour before cooking time, remove thawed half from refrigerator to warm up while you prepare the fire. Light only about half a dozen charcoal briquets and let them burn 15 to 20 minutes—until they're grey all over. Spread hot briquets 3 inches apart in all directions and set grill 3 inches above source of heat. Place a piece of heavy duty foil a little larger than turkey-half over grill and puncture foil in several places to allow juices to drain. Rinse and dry half-turkey. Sprinkle thoroughly with salt and coat with melted butter or margarine. Place, skin side down, on punctured foil over coals. Coat with barbecue sauce. Roast on grill with cover closed for about two hours, brushing alternately with barbecue sauce and fat as needed. (If your grill has no cover, make a tent over turkey with double layer of foil, but do not seal turkey in foil.) Replenish fire with more burning briquets after about an hour's cooking.



And if you really want to dress up the traditional bird for a party dinner, take all the bones out, put the turkey back together again with stuffing—and slice it just like a rolled roast. De-boning a turkey requires care, a sharp knife and a steady hand—but the results would do credit to an Italian chef. You can prepare the

bird and stuff it with our wild rice and chestnut stuffing a day ahead and keep it in the refrigerator. The turkey cooks to a golden brown on a rotisserie over a charcoal fire. There's no harm if dinner is a little late because the turkey continues to cook over low coals until the last minute. It is then arranged on a tray, garnished with parsley and brought to the table aflame with Cointreau. With practice anyone can learn to prepare a turkey for this type of cooking. Here are specific directions.

DEBONING A TURKEY

1. Cut with a sharp knife down the backbone. Use scissors if necessary. Pull out neck, cut off and reserve to make soup stock (with the bones and carcass from the fowl).
2. Working with fingers and a small sharp knife, cut and scrape meat off backbone working toward thigh and leg.
3. Separate joint at thigh. Scrape and cut meat off thigh bone. Take bone out.
4. Start on leg bone, separating meat with knife and fingers. As meat is cut away from bone the leg will gradually turn inside out. Replace flesh and shape leg right side out. Repeat on opposite leg.
5. Now start on shoulder bone, scraping meat off bones going toward the wings. Be sure to remove tendons, but do not debone the wing tip. Leave this part of wing bone in for shape.
6. When both wings have been deboned, start on breast, working carefully with fingers so that white meat remains intact. You can remove back and breastbone all in one piece. With a large turkey, however, it is easier to remove the backbone, than the breastbone.
7. The turkey now looks like a deflated balloon. Sew up neck cavity and lower cavity of fowl, leaving only the large back incision for stuffing the bird to roundness. Use stuffing to fill and shape all parts (legs, thighs, wings) while fowl is lying on its breast. Stuff the bird so that it resumes its original shape. Sew up back.

If roasted or baked in oven, place breast side up in pan and cook by usual method. To cook on outdoor charcoal rotisserie, tie securely with twine and place in special basket attachment with rotating rotisserie. The turkey cannot be cooked on a spit because it will not hold together.

WILD RICE AND CHESTNUT DRESSING (for large turkey)

- 8 slices bacon
- 1 large onion, chopped (or 2 bunches fresh onions)
- 3 stalks celery
- 1 green pepper
- 1 cup wild rice (cooked)
- 1 cup natural brown rice (cooked)
- 1/2 cup chopped pecans
- 1 or 2 eggs, raw
- Salt and pepper
- 12 to 18 Italian chestnuts

Brown bacon until crisp. Set aside on

paper towel. Saute in bacon drippings the onion, celery and pepper until light brown, but do not overcook. In large mixing bowl add vegetables to the cooked rice. Then add pecans and one or two raw eggs depending on moisture needed, and mix all together. Season with salt and pepper. Add crumbled bacon and toss lightly. Now begin stuffing cavities of turkey, shaping legs, thighs and wings first, leaving large cavity until last. Place chestnuts in breast and large cavity with fingers, distributing them among stuffing. Handle chestnuts carefully to keep them from breaking. Chestnuts may be purchased in the can or you can prepare your own as follows:

Score 12 to 18 fresh Italian chestnuts with a sharp knife on the flat side to make a cross. Place in shallow pan or cookie sheet in 425 degree oven and roast until skins split (about 15 to 20 minutes). Remove from heat. When cool separate hulls from chestnuts, keeping whole. To 1 cup water, add 3 tablespoons honey and 1 teaspoon vanilla and pour over chestnuts in a jar. Let stand in refrigerator until needed. They will keep indefinitely and this keeps them from getting hard.

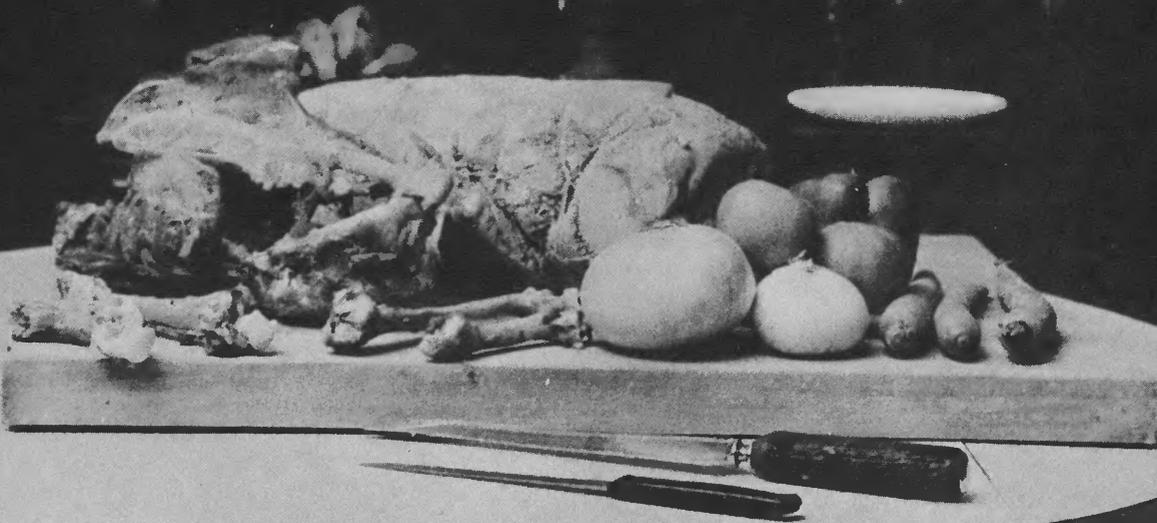
A brand new convenience product is frozen, boneless, rolled turkey roast with 70 per cent white meat and 30 per cent dark meat. It's wrapped in turkey skin which retains its natural fat to keep meat moist and flavorful while cooking. The average weight of these handy roasts is four to six pounds. It may be oven roasted or cooked on the rotisserie. The roasts require nearly three hours cooking time when pre-thawed. A four-pound roast can be cut into 14 one-half inch slices.



When you roast or bake a large turkey, which is always good, plan ahead from the day the bird goes into the oven on how you will serve the left-overs. But don't neglect the many equally tasty uses for sliced, diced or ground turkey. Strip the meat from the bones and quick-freeze it in recipe-size packages. Serve the extra dressing in Hot Turkey Sandwiches.

HOT TURKEY SANDWICHES: Remove dressing from pan, cut into slices. Place one slice per serving in the bottom of a greased baking pan. Add sliced, cooked turkey meat. Close the sandwich with another slice of dressing. Place foil over the pan. Bake 45 minutes at 350 degrees. Meanwhile, heat canned cream of mushroom soup diluted with 1/2 can of milk. Or, if you have giblet gravy left over, bring to serving temperature. Then serve the turkey sandwiches with a hot gravy or mushroom sauce topping.

BARGAIN



HERE'S OUR DE-BONED TURKEY, PARTY STYLE, READY FOR THE OVEN OR GRILL . . . STUFFING TAKES PLACE OF THE BONES

TURKEY LOAF

- 3 eggs, beaten
- 1 cup milk
- ½ cup chicken broth, heated
- 1½ tablespoons grated onion
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- 2 cups diced cooked turkey
- ¾ cup bread crumbs

Combine and mix ingredients well. Pour mixture into greased loaf pan. Set in pan of hot water. Bake at 350 degrees 45-50 minutes or until done. Invert on to hot platter. Serve with Almond Mushroom Sauce. To make: Melt 4 tablespoons butter, add 1 tablespoon chopped onion and 1 cup chopped fresh mushrooms. Saute, then add 4 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and 2 cups turkey stock. Cook until smooth and thick. Add 2 teaspoons lemon juice and ½ cup toasted almonds. Serves 6 to 8.

JELLIED TURKEY MOUSSE

- 1 tablespoon gelatine
- ¼ cup cold water
- 1½ cups boiling turkey stock
- 2 cups ground or chopped turkey
- ¼ cup chopped celery
- 1 tablespoon grated onion
- ½ cup mayonnaise
- ¼ cup chopped pickles

Soak gelatine in water. Dissolve in stock. Chill jelly. When nearly set combine with rest of ingredients. You may season with Worcestershire if desired. Moisten a mold with cold water. If desired decorate bottom with stuffed olives and sliced hard-cooked eggs. Add mixture. Chill until firm. 10 servings.

TURKEY CHOWDER

- 2 slices bacon, chopped
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- 1 cup diced celery
- 2 cups cubed potatoes
- 1 cup diced cooked turkey
- 2 cups turkey broth
- 1 cup whole kernel corn
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup milk

Place bacon in fry pan over low heat. Add onion when part of fat has cooked out, continue cooking till soft and bacon brown. Meanwhile, cook celery, potatoes and turkey in broth until tender. Add corn, cooked bacon, onion and parsley. Blend flour with milk, stir in cooking mixture. Cook 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Season with salt and pepper. 6 servings.

TURKEY, ASPARAGUS AU GRATIN

- 4 cups soft bread crumbs
- 1 cup grated cheddar cheese
- ½ cup melted butter or margarine
- 2 cups cooked asparagus
- ½ cup flour
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 3 cups milk
- 2 cups cooked turkey, diced

Mix crumbs with cheese and ¼ cup of the butter. Line glass baking dish with half of crumbs. Arrange asparagus on crumbs. Blend remaining butter with flour, salt, pepper, add milk, stirring until mixed. Cook until thick. Add chicken to sauce and pour over asparagus. Sprinkle top with remaining crumb mixture. Bake at 350 degrees about 30 minutes. Serves 8.

TURKEY TETRAZZINI

- 1 cup cooked spaghetti
- ¾ cup diced celery
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1 can mushroom soup
- ½ cup turkey stock
- 1½ cups diced turkey

Saute celery and onion in butter until brown. Add turkey stock and soup. Let come to boil. Add turkey and spaghetti. Season to taste. Sprinkle lightly with bread crumbs and grated cheese. Put under boiler until brown and bubbling. Serves 6.

TURKEY CROQUETTES

- 2 cups finely chopped turkey
- ½ cup chopped canned mushrooms
- ½ teaspoon grated onion
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup hot thick white sauce
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 2 tablespoons water
- 1 cup fine bread crumbs

Combine chicken, mushrooms, add onion, seasonings and white sauce. Mix well, chill. Mold into croquettes 4 inches long, 1 inch thick. Add water to egg. Roll croquettes in crumbs, then egg mixture, drain, roll again in crumbs. Fry in hot fat (375 degrees) 5-6 minutes or until brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve Veloute Sauce. To make: Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour, blend, add 1 cup turkey stock, season. Cook until thick. Add 5 mushroom caps sliced and cooked.

autumn colors

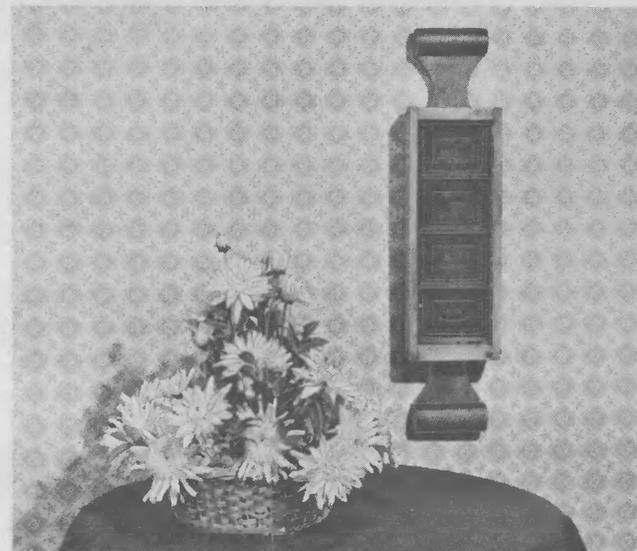
WITH A HANDFUL of blossoms and an armful of leaves you can dress your home in magnificent color. Or use grasses, cones, and seed pods; fruits, nuts, or vegetables for gay arrangements that have interesting lines, textures. The beauties of Autumn will be prettier and last longer if you cut them just as they reach their greatest brilliance. An informal basket arrangement of colorful Autumn foliage and sunny chrysanthemums will bring beauty and cheer to any room in the home. Cut maple leaves at the peak of their brilliance, brush thoroughly at once with a clear shellac; then, when dry, arrange in water. With this treatment, they'll remain lovely for two months. The more unusual the container or arrangement, the more it will be noticed by friends and guests. Whether you're planning your Thanksgiving table centerpiece or highlighting your den or living room with a Fall theme, you'll find our arrangement ideas easy to follow.

TURKEY TALK: Here's a cute, eye-catching arrangement that really talks turkey during the Thanksgiving holidays or throughout the Autumn season. Begin by placing a needlepoint or saturated foam flower holder in a small container such as a tuna can or O'Bowl, the latter designed especially to hold foam. To form the body, build a simple, lopsided mound of yellow or white pompons. The stems can be inserted into the holder at any angle to achieve this effect. Make the turkey's head by placing three or four large pompons (with longer stems) into the holder, making certain the stems are close together. Tie these stems near the blossoms to "round" the head. The eyes are made with a colored pipe cleaner. The beak is a white or orange loop of ribbon fastened to a small wire. Fashion the tail with a fan of Rhododendron leaves, or other Fall leaves of similar shape. Now, invert a sauce dish in the center of a tray to use as a platform for the decoration. As a final touch, add gourds, Indian corn, leaves and other Fall materials. And—don't forget to water regularly to keep the arrangement fresh and crisp. Let this little turkey "talk" for you this Fall. He can be a flowering example of your ability as a creative and imaginative hostess.

COFFEE POT CONVERSATION PIECE: This old-fashioned copper coffee pot makes a colorful flower container for the Fall season. First, place a flower holder such as needlepoint, chicken wire or foam holder in a 7 oz. tuna fish can. Cut a pie-shaped wedge in the foam, if used, to make watering easier. Partially fill the pot with crumpled paper, excelsior or other material to make a platform for the arrangement. Now, set the tuna can on the platform, and begin arranging. This particular arrangement consists of cattails, artificial grapes, white pompons and dried Fall materials. However, Fall flowers or materials, such as wheat sheaths, wild rice, barley, oats, wild grasses, weeds, etc., may be substituted for those pictured. The grapes are "pinned" to the flower holder in the hanging position with flower stems or dowel sticks. Remember to water the flowers regularly to keep fresh and bright looking. The addition of a flower preserver to the water when making the arrangement and whenever fresh water is added will give them even longer life. The flowers can be replaced at intervals, thus giving you an attractive harvest decoration which will last throughout the season. This coffee pot arrangement is certain to be a conversation piece among family, friends and guests. Show it off during all Autumn entertaining.

THANKSGIVING BREAD BASKET BOUQUET: Grace your Thanksgiving table with a wonderfully appropriate floral centerpiece radiating from a bread basket. Use a bread basket of any shape. Line it with foil, place a newspaper pad of several thicknesses on the bottom and cover with a square of foil. On this foundation place a flower holder. (If you want to dispense with the foil and newspapers put the flower holder in an empty shallow tin can or plastic holder.) The arrangement can be shaped to fit any basket by varying the flower angles and stem lengths. Add foliage as a filler.

LIGHT UP A GRATER: Two graters form a hurricane light which casts interesting shadow patterns—a wonderful idea for your last backyard barbecue. Bend down the handles on a large flat grater to form a raised platform. Set a candle at one end and cover it with a four-sided grater. At the other end, place a flower holder in a shallow tin can and fasten it to the platform with clay. Arrange flowers and foliage in an "L".



You can't tell the players without a program, is the huckster's hawk at a ball game. And with synthetics that look like cotton, silk and wool taking on the same ease-of-care characteristics as synthetics, you can't tell the fabric of a garment without reading the label.

Just to be sure that every fabric is properly identified for the wary shopper, law requires all fibers used in clothing to be labeled according to predominance of weight, such as 75 per cent Dacron, 25 per cent cotton. While this law does not require laundering and cleaning instructions, some manufacturers include such recommendations on hang-tags to assure top performance by their products.

To learn how to launder those garments whose hang-tags do not carry washing instructions here is a guide developed from homemakers' questions and findings of laundry manufacturers. Study the answers with care. Your wash and wear garments can be the breeze that they were intended to be.

1. What does wash and wear really mean?

It means that these garments and home furnishings require little care. They stay neater in use, can be washed easily, dried quickly and need little or no ironing dependent on personal preference. There are two types: automatic wash and wear and drip-dry wash. Automatic wash and wear are so labeled as to be machine-washed and tumble-dried in an automatic clothes dryer and worn again with little or no ironing. Drip-dry garments are those that the manufacturer recommends to be hung on a hanger to drip dry and which normally require touch-up ironing. Tests have shown that most of these fabrics can be automatically dried, even looking smoother if hung up promptly when tumbling stops.

2. What controls degree of washability and wrinkling in wash and wear garments?

(a) Type and percentage of fiber, finish on the fabric and component parts of garment.

(b) Quality of construction used. In choosing wash-and-wear garments, those which have a minimum of top stitching are most satisfactory if one is interested in greater minimum care performance. It has been noted that many men's shirts have been stripped of top stitching. Flat-felled seams are gone and top-stitching on cuffs is on its way out.

3. Of what are wash and wear garments made?

(a) A synthetic fiber that resists wrinkling such as Orlon blouse, nylon uniform.

(b) A wrinkle-resistant synthetic fiber blended with other synthetics such as nylon-rayon dress, or blended with natural fibers as Dacon-cotton shirts.

(c) A natural fiber that has been treated with a special resin finish to make it wrinkle-resistant. For example, wash-wear cotton playclothes and wash-wear woolen skirts.

4. Do wash and wear clothes eliminate all ironing?

No, while wash and wear of all varieties require little or no ironing depending upon type of garment, most re-



How to launder Wash and Wear

quire some touch-up on lapels, collars, etc. Work clothes and children's clothes may do with a simple finger pressing when folding after drying. All ironing time is shortened. Use of an automatic dryer lessens ironing time even more.

5. Can all wash and wear be washed together?

In laundering you can sort by these two types: Synthetics and blends, which include men's shirts, cotton-Dacron shirts, nylon and Acrilan dresses, etc., and resin-finished cottons. You can wash synthetic wash-wear as recommended below and cotton wash-wear with regular cottons. However, all wash-wear can be washed together according to synthetic wash-wear directions. Of course, white garments

should not be washed with colored ones.

6. Which laundry supplies should be used for wash and wear?

Heavy-duty detergents are suggested for wash-wear fabrics particularly if warm or cold water is used for washing. Before washing heavily soiled areas should be pretreated with detergent solution and fat stains removed with dry cleaning fluid. When bleaching is necessary, either chlorine (liquid) or sodium perborate type (powdered, all-fabric) bleach can be used on synthetics and blends. Only perborate bleach should be used on resin-finished cottons when manufacturer's labels read "Do not bleach." (These garments have chlorine retentive finishes.) Both kinds of bleach are safe for cotton wash-wear when the resin finish is non-chlorine retentive. If using safe, all-fabric bleach, it should be used in every wash to maintain brightness. Softeners minimize wrinkling and increase softness of fabric. Such conditioners are applied to final rinse. Some washers have automatic dispensers for this purpose.

7. What is the recommended method for machine washing wash and wear?

Use regular cycle for cotton or special cycle, if provided, for synthetic wash-wear. Use warm or cold water for lightly soiled garments and cold water rinse if there's a choice. Use a slow speed spin if available. (You may wish to skip spins, if you have no dryer, and drip dry.) For washing time, see your washer instruction book. If a wringer washer is used, "break" the safety release so that wringer rollers are not in contact. Garment will then slide through wringer by rotation of bottom roller, without pressing in hard-to-remove wrinkles. If you're drying in a dryer, use wringer as usual, wrinkles will come out in drying. Among features on the newer washers for laundering wash and wear are slow speed wash for delicately-constructed clothes; slow speed spin which aids in less wrinkling; cold water wash and rinse which aids in wrinkle prevention; automatic dispensers for rinse agents and, of course, wash and wear cycles.

8. Have dryer manufacturers up-dated their equipment to take care of wash and wear?

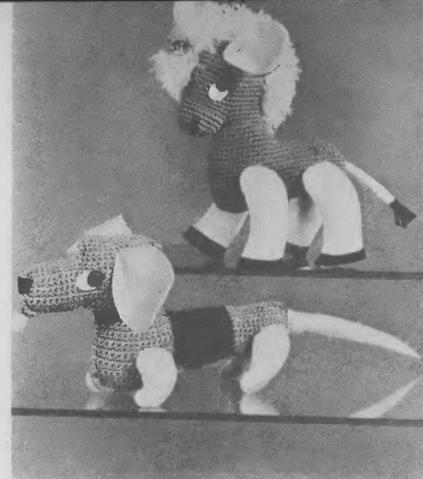
Most new dryers have a special setting for wash and wear. This setting includes a period of tumbling with no heat following ideal temperature drying. Other new dryers have these drying conditions without a special setting. Again follow directions in dryer instruction book. Do remove garment immediately at end of drying cycle for optimum wrinkle removal and place on non-rust hanger. If you have a dryer made before 1957, use low to medium temperature if a choice is given. If dryer is so old that it might be too hot for synthetic wash and wear, take garment out of dryer while still damp before end of cycle. Danger lies in leaving dry garments in the hot cylinder after tumbling stops. Place on hanger to cool at room temperature. If you have a washer-dryer combination, use low-sudsing heavy-duty detergent for best results in washing. With combination that is not vented, remove garments while slightly damp. With all combinations, remove garments immediately at end of drying cycle. Overdrying will "heat set" wrinkles.



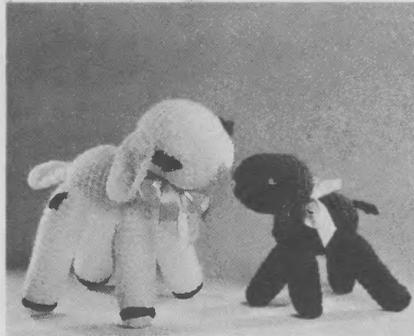
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7. Eskimo



8. Rooster Egg-Cozy

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Advertisers may deduct a discount of 10% on six month orders; 15% may be deducted on 12 month orders.

Mail ad and remittance to **RURAL EXCHANGE, Illinois Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois.**

● Farms, Real Estate

160A DAIRY, MODERN home, \$29,500. 160A grain-hog, well improved, \$33,800. 320A livestock, man's dream, \$38,000. 67A Hy. #1, new home, Est. garage business, \$30,000. Other farms and acreages of various sizes and prices. Elmer Realty, 604 South Cross, Robinson, Ill.

● Livestock

REGISTERED DUROC gilts and boars, any age. Earl Purdue, Kell, Illinois. 3½ miles east Intersections 161 and 37.

RETIRING, CLOSING Out. Certified, registered, milking Shorthorn cattle, best breeding. Laura Hughes, Silver Springs Farm, r. r. 2, Hillsboro, Illinois.

● Miscellaneous

POEMS WANTED immediately for new Songs and Records. Send your poems today for Free Examination and Appraisal. Songcrafters, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tennessee.

POEMS WANTED for musical setting and recording. Send poems. Free examination. Crown Music Company, 49-AB West 32 Street, New York 1, New York.

POEMS WANTED for musical setting and recording by America's largest song studio. Send poems. Free examination. Five Star Music Masters, 80 Beacon Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

● Of Interest to Women

SEW SIMPLE product at home for stores. No charge for materials. Write Adco, Bastrop 15, Louisiana.

PHOTO-FINISHING . . . Save . . . Save . . . Save on Introductory offer. Kodacolor rolls, 8 exposure \$1.75. 12 exposures \$2.00. Black & white rolls 35c. Enclose ad. Send for Mailers and price list. Big discounts. La Crosse Film Service, Dept. IE-10, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

FREE 1963-64 WALLPAPER Catalog, 98 patterns 15c to 52c single roll. Save ½ or more. Postage paid through 2nd zone. Send 10c mailing. Mutual Wallpaper Co., Dept. X, 228 W. Market, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

\$25.00 WEEKLY, MAKING Flowers, Jewelry, Artfoam. Discount catalog 10c. Flocraft, Farrell, Pennsylvania.

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BIG SAVINGS of 50% or more! Guaranteed Heavies \$4.00—100. Large White Rocks \$5.69. Others \$1.35 to \$5.75. Pullets \$10.95. Customers' choice of breeds shown in sensational free catalog. Shipment from hatchery your section. Atlas Chick Company, Home Office, St. Louis 3, Missouri.

GUARANTEED HEAVIES! Reds, Rocks, Rockcrosses \$5.90—100. "Jumbo" White Rocks \$6.90—100. COD. Heavy Breeds guaranteed straight hatch \$8.90; Pullets \$15.90. "DeLuxe" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, straight hatch \$10.90; Pullets \$17.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets \$20.90; Straight hatch \$11.90. "Famous" White Leghorn Pullets \$21.90; Straight hatch \$10.90. "Champion" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (extra large eggs) \$23.90; Straight hatch \$12.90. White Giants, Black Grants, Buff Rocks, Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas, Straight Hatch \$13.90; Pullets \$23.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—\$4.50. Bronze Broadbreasted, White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—\$11.50. Beltsville Turkeys 15—\$9.50. Live guarantee. FOB Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. Carolina Hatcheries, RUBY CHICKS, Dept. ILL 4, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

● Services

KODACOLOR 12 EXPOSURE Enlarged \$2.25, 8-\$1.75. Reprints 15c, b&w 12-60c. Fast Service. Indiana Photos, Box 707 RE, Muncie, Indiana.

● Display

WAR SURPLUS

BARGAINS

New government releases arrive constantly. Save up to 80 percent. Blankets, boots, cots, tents, wearing apparel, etc., for farm, home, outdoors.

Send for **FREE War Surplus Catalog.**
SIoux FALLS SURPLUS STORE
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Welding Supply Route Man

Major welding company invites you to have your own business calling on farmers and farm shops. \$800 to \$1,000 capital required and transportation. Only 20 contacts per day and you can earn in excess of \$8,000 per year. If interested write.

Regional Sales Office

Mr. Underwood
Box 31, Jefferson City, Mo.

Rates Below For Co-op Members Only

Tear Off and Mail Promptly
PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 5..... | 6..... | 7..... | 8..... |
| 9..... | 10..... | 11..... | 12..... |
| 13..... | 14..... | 15..... | 16..... |
| 17..... | 18..... | | |

Figure out the proposition you want to make, whether it is something you want to buy, sell or swap.

Write the words in the spaces above. If you fill all the spaces that will be 18 words. **Price for 18 words (or less) is \$4.50 for each time you want your ad run.**

If your message takes more than 18 words, add 25 cents for each additional word. Remember, each initial or group of figures count as one word. (Don't forget to count your name and address in the ad.)

Fill in your name and address below, attach correct amount for ad and mail to **RURAL EXCHANGE, Illinois Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.** Your ad will appear in the earliest issue possible.

YOUR NAME.....

YOUR ADDRESS.....

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

Outstanding Buy in ELECTRIC BLANKETS . . .

ALL BLANKETS 1963 MODELS

NUMBER ONE QUALITY



Northern Fully Automatic

Prewarms the bed and compensates for room temperature changes . . . all automatically. Convenient bedside control hangers.

COLORS

- . Pink
- . Blue
- . Beige
- . Light Green



Here's an Acrilan*-blended blanket at a popular price. Equivalent in materials, electrical equipment and features to many brands selling for considerably more.

- Fully automatic control adjusts blanket warmth to room temperature changes • 70% Rayon, 20% Cotton, 10% Acrilan* • Exclusive *sanifresh* 100% Nylon bindings repel germs, bacteria and odors
- Washable—resists fading, shrinking • Guaranteed non-allergenic • Lifetime mothproof guarantee
- Convertible Custom Fit—use blanket flat or “snap”—it snugly fits mattress corners wrinkle-free!

4 MODELS

- MODEL 290** Twin Bed-Single Control. Ample 60" x 84" size.
- MODEL 291** Double Bed-Single Control. Full 72" x 84" size.
- MODEL 292** Double Bed-Dual Controls. Permit each sleeper to select a different degree of warmth. Full 80" x 84" size.
- MODEL 293K** King Size-Dual Controls. Each side of blanket independently controlled. Deluxe 104" x 92" size.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICES

TO MEMBERS OF THE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES LISTED BELOW

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Camp Point, Illinois

CLINTON CO. ELECTRIC CO-OP
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COLES-MOULTRIE ELECTRIC CO-OP
Mattoon, Illinois

CORN BELT ELECTRIC CO-OP
Bloomington, Illinois

EASTERN ILLINOIS POWER CO-OP
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EDGAR ELECTRIC CO-OP
Paris, Illinois

EGYPTIAN ELECTRIC CO-OP
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ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP
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ILLINOIS VALLEY ELECTRIC CO-OP
Princeton, Illinois

MENARD ELECTRIC CO-OP
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RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE
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SHELBY ELECTRIC CO-OP
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