



Illinois

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RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

May, 1973

National News Notes

Error of judgment?

■ How does the Nixon Administration really feel about rural America?

While terminating or curtailing numerous rural programs ostensibly to keep within the Federal budget ceiling, Administration officials frequently have uttered words of praise for the "self-reliance" of rural citizens.

But occasionally another attitude seems to surface. Here's a recent example, reported by the **Wall Street Journal**:

At a news briefing on the President's veto of the rural water and sewer bill, Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said that alternative financing under other Federal programs should enable most rural communities "ultimately" to carry out their projects.

Then, acknowledging that a few communities might be too small to qualify for 100 percent financing, he declared "it isn't the role of the Federal government to overcome everybody's error of judgment as to where he lives."

\$1 billion more urged for energy R&D

■ A House of Representatives task force has called for an extra \$1-billion per year to develop new energy sources, declaring the earth cannot cope with the increasing pollution of present sources.

Meanwhile, according to the task force, it may be necessary to tolerate more air pollution and higher fuel cost to deal with the energy crisis.

The House called on the Administration to develop a national energy research and development policy and to form a new agency to bring together all government-supported programs of research and development of new energy sources.

The report said the government now spends about \$900-million a year and private companies \$600-million a year on research and development of new energy sources. Most of the suggested \$1-billion annually should come from the Federal government, the task force recommended.

Order limits USDA look at tax files

■ Authority for the Department of Agriculture to look at farmers' tax returns has been limited and clarified in a new order from the White House.

The original order brought numerous protests from lawmakers on Capitol Hill. Rep. Jerry Litton of Mo. charged at a House Agriculture Committee hearing that it was "a carte blanche invitation" to snoop in farmers' tax returns.

The Agriculture Department explained earlier that it would not inspect individual returns and is not interested in specific data on farmers' deductions. USDA is only interested in "statistical information."

Under the new order, the Internal Revenue Service will issue to the Agriculture Department only the names, addresses, type of farm activity and gross income or gross sales of farmers.

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COVER—Kaskaskia Island, Illinois was just one place of many where people joined forces to combat the threat of flood waters.

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MAY, 1973

A Crucial Vote

The U.S. House of Representatives recently passed by an overwhelming vote of 317 to 92 H.R. 5683 restoring the rural electrification and telephone loan program under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

The Nixon Administration on Dec. 29 had terminated the historic program of low-interest direct REA loans, shifting to an insured and guaranteed loan program at higher interest rates under the Rural Development Act of 1972.

H.R. 5683 would amend the RE Act to provide a revolving fund under it (rather than the RD Act) and outside the Federal budget.

Following passage, the House sent the measure to conference committee for ironing out differences with S. 394 which passed the Senate by 69-20 on Feb. 21.

By the time you read this, the President will probably have the compromise bill on his desk. Many rural leaders fear that he will veto the measure. We hope that he won't.

President Nixon continues to defend his cuts in rural programs by saying that he is concerned about balancing the budget. Well so are we. But this bill is not a question of balanced or unbalanced budgets. It removes the electric cooperative and telephone loan program from the federal budget by using the assets of REA as a revolving fund for insured and guaranteed loans.

Whatever President Nixon's rationale for vetoing the measure now would be hard for us to understand.

We would like to express our appreciation for the following Congressmen who voted in favor of H.R. 5683. They are: Frank Annunzio of Chicago; Kenneth Gray of West Frankfort; John C. Kluczynski of Chicago; Paul Findley of Pittsfield; Edward R. Madigan of Lincoln; Ralph H. Metcalfe of Chicago; Morgan F. Murphy of Chicago; George M. O'Brien of Joliet; Melvin Price of East St. Louis; Daniel D. Rostenkowski of Chicago; George Shipley of Olney and Sidney R. Yates of Chicago.

We believe that these men—including Senators Percy and Stevenson who voted in favor of S. 394—have the best interest of rural people at heart. We can't thank them enough for their support.

We have gone more than 125 days since the old program was terminated and the new loan program was initiated by the President. Not one dime has been advanced to the electric cooperative under the Administration's program. We know now that restrictions of the Rural Development Act are such that a viable and meaningful rural electric program could never be developed under that Act.

If the President vetoes the bill he has before him now, we encourage all our friends in Congress to override that action.

If the veto is sustained, the electric cooperative movement as we know it today could be in very serious trouble.



Digestive sewage sludge is pumped from one of the huge man-made lakes out to abandoned strip mine land. The sludge will hopefully revitalize the soil.

Reclaiming the Land for Fulton County Folks

by Ron Jenkins

What would you say if the Metropolitan Sanitation District of Greater Chicago (MSD) wanted to dump one-third of its sewage in your county?

No doubt the issue would be controversial.

But what if it would help revitalize some deeply scarred abandoned strip mines into productive and useful land?

That's probably why officials in Fulton County agreed to go along with the project.

The project is the largest land reclamation endeavor of its type in the world. MSD has bought 11,500 acres west of Canton for the project. They plan to buy more.

Officials say the whole state, and for that matter the whole world, is keenly interested in the results of the project. If it works, man may have found a possible solution to two environmental problems—what to do with raw sewage and how to reclaim devastated strip mine areas.

MSD converts raw sewage into a by-product called digestive sewage sludge which is used for fertilizer. After MSD has leveled off the land, the sludge will be spread over the area to replenish the soil.

Experts say digestive sewage sludge is perfect for strip mine soil. The sludge is basic and the strip mine soil is acidic, therefore it neutralizes the soil.

True, it probably would be cheaper to level off the land and use commercial fertilizer, but MSD needed a way to get rid of its sewage. Why not make some use of it?

“You can see that some of this land is too rough

to level out," Richard Ryan, associate engineer with the project said. "We're converting these areas into wildlife refuges and recreational areas."

Ryan explained that the project begins in a sewage processing plant outside of Chicago. There, sewage is filtered to get the grit out, heated to digest some of the bacteria and then piped onto barges on the Illinois River.

The barges deliver their cargo to a pumping station at Liverpool. From there it is pumped into three large holding basins at the project site. The basins hold about 1.6 billion gallons. The sludge will sit here for six months.

"We are extremely cautious in being sure to eliminate all infectious bacteria," Ryan said. "We are constantly being monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency and the state. Our consultants say we are too careful. I personally don't see how we could be."

In the basins—which are actually man-made ponds lined with clay—the sludge looks like dark crude oil and has a similar odor. Although the odor is minimal, the project is located well away from any densely populated areas. MSD is working hard on eliminating the odor completely.

From the holding tanks, the sludge is dredged out of the lake and pumped out to the fields through 10 inch pipes. Power for two of the pumping stations will come from Spoon River Electric Co-operative, Inc., of Canton. Three-phase lines will be needed to get the job done.

"We try to pump the sludge at six percent solid," Ryan said. "This allows us to fertilize and irrigate at the same time."

"We're only in our first phase," he went on to say. "We still have a lot of land to level off. At the present, only 800 acres of distribution lines are in and it may take about 20 years to complete the whole project."

"This is really nature's way of reclaiming the land—we're just speeding up the process a bit with our modern methods."

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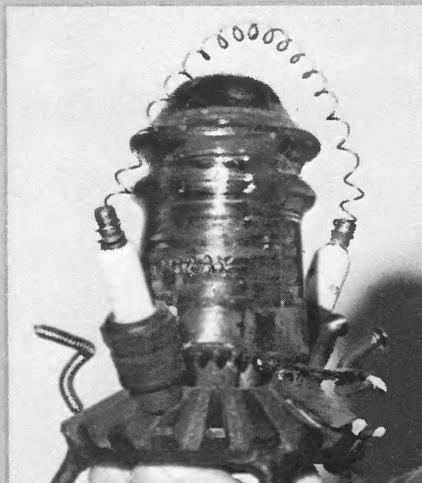
When he first started, little did he realize that his piddling with junk metal around the farm workshop would turn into pieces of art. But now "Bud" Reschke of Geneseo has blue ribbons from art shows to prove it so. And although his modern sculpture is recognized as creative art, he can hardly believe it.

"My first objects were odds and ends of scrap metal welded together as 'gag gifts' for friends," Reschke explained. "Then in jest someone mentioned that I could probably enter the stuff in an art show. I had some more 'serious' items so I entered them and won a blue ribbon the first time with the same results in following shows. So now I guess I'm an artist."

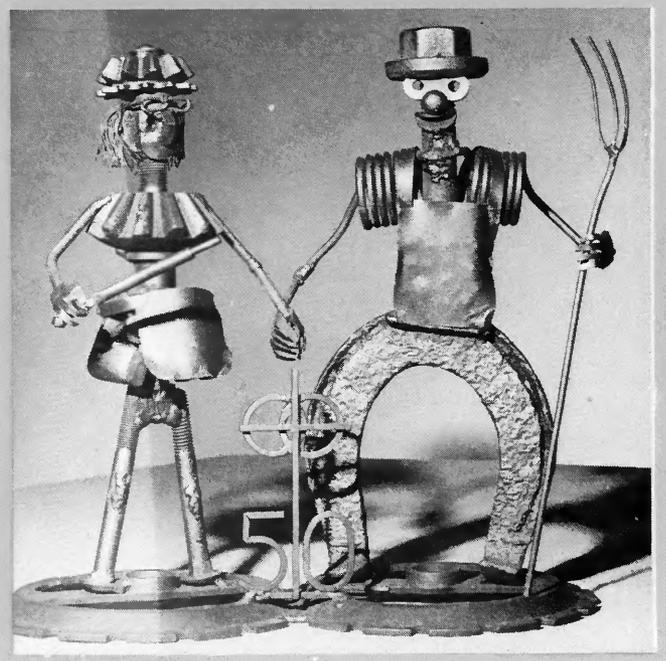
Although Reschke considers his "leisure-time" activity as a means of escape to get his mind away from farming, his sculpture does show painstaking skill. And though he considers his art non-serious, his sculpture displays exceptional originality as Reschke attempts to preserve the metal pieces without alterations.

"My first art work in which I really thought about the theme was 'The Cat and the Fiddle' piece," Reschke said. "It came to mind when I saw a geared-part that was crescent shaped. It took quite a bit of thinking and a lot of looking to create it without changing the natural forms of the parts I used."

Reschke, a member of Geneseo-based Farmers Mutual Electric Company, farms with his brother, Jim. They rent 470 acres and market nearly 1,000 hogs and 800 cattle annually. And when the farming season is busy, Reschke's mind is thinking about his next piece of sculpture while he anxiously awaits the leisure time provided for sculpturing.



Bud Reschke of Geneseo, farmer-sculptor, displays several pieces of his craftsmanship.



A Spicy Speciality

by Dick Haney

Though few people ever think about it—or even know it—the horseradish capital of the world is located in southwestern Illinois. Nearly 65 percent of the world's supply is harvested in St. Clair, Monroe and Madison Counties.

And one man who has devoted his life to the speciality is Fred Strackeljahn of Collinsville, a member of Greenville-based Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Inc. Strackeljahn manages the horseradish complex owned by George W. Radic, a Chicago processor.

"Our crop requires six months to harvest and is 100 percent hand labor except for the digger," Strackeljahn explained. "We produce about four and a half tons per acre and employ about 20 people for the harvesting, trimming and bagging. The planting is also done by hand."

Horseradish, a root crop, is planted in April. Harvesting starts in September. During the crop's growth, the excess heads or tops, which are similar to potato tops, are chopped off by hoes leaving only one head on the front of the main plant.

"The crop requires plenty of water so we've installed an irrigation system," the manager commented. "Feeder roots will extend about 18 to 20 inches in the ground. Our digger requires better than a 100-horsepower tractor. The horseradish goes from the digger into a shaker which leaves the crop on top of the ground to be picked up by hand."

Horseradish, Strackeljahn pointed out, is a sensitive crop. If harvested when the ground is frozen it'll spoil. Yet the natural freezing and thawing of the ground won't damage it. After it's harvested, trimmed and bagged it must be stored at 28-30 degrees where it'll keep for 10 months.

The commercially refrigerated cold storage shed on the McDonough Lake road measures 120x50x18 feet. It contains five air conditioning units. It also serves as the brokerage house which handles 40,000 pounds of horseradish each week the year around.

Strackeljahn and his wife, Barbara, are also firm believers in fresh fruits and vegetables and home-canning. Their kitchen pantry in their all-electric home is well-stocked with peaches, grapes, applesauce, carrots, tomatoes, asparagus, squash and other commodities.

So the next time you're driving between metropolitan cities of the fast-growing region of southwestern Illinois, remember that beneath the ground can be found a different type of gold—horseradish.

ABOVE RIGHT: Mrs. Strackeljahn believes in home canning. BELOW: Strackeljahn, left, and Eldon Turley, assistant to the manager, Southwestern Electric Cooperative, examine a piece of horseradish.



So you're finally getting around to fixing that old gutter your wife has been complaining about.

You place the old ladder up against the house. Huh, it feels a little shaky. Reaching for the gutter the ladder topples over. You hit the ground hard with your leg twisted underneath. A sharp pain shoots up your back. You scream for help.

The nearest ambulance service is 50 miles away. It takes nearly three hours to reach a hospital. The pain during those three hours is almost unbearable.

Lack of adequate ambulance service is a widespread problem throughout rural Illinois. But many communities are doing something about it. One in particular is Scott County. Citizens there have formed the Scott County Volunteer Ambulance Service.

"In the past, ambulance service for Winchester and the surrounding areas was handled by the two local undertakers," Basil L. Taylor, chairman of the group, said. "However, new state regulations have made it economically impossible to continue the service. We understand that a number of other small communities in the state are also faced with this problem."

Last fall, Mrs. Pam Dixon, who is with the local federal housing project, suggested to the community that they start their own emergency service. Taylor and several other concerned citizens rolled up their sleeves and went to work.

Carl Woodcock, one of the local undertakers, donated an ambulance. The Cunningham Funeral Home

offered their ambulance as a stand-by unit. The volunteers drew up a schedule and set-up a round-the-clock service.

"The response from the community was wonderful," Taylor said. "We have bankers, businessmen, farmers, policemen—you name it, they're volunteers. Recently, the various civic clubs helped us raise enough money to buy a fully-equipped ambulance van."

The van will cost around \$14,000. Part of the money will come from the government. It will be stocked with the very latest equipment and will be able to handle more than one patient.

On each run, there is at least one person who is qualified to administer first aid. The rest of the volunteers are undergoing Red Cross training in Jacksonville at night.

Taylor, who is superintendent of transmission and distribution for Illinois Rural Electric Co., Winchester, became aware of the critical shortage of ambulance service in his area last year when Wayne King, a lineman with Illinois Rural, was injured on the job near Campsville.

"The nearest hospital was in Jacksonville which was 50 miles away. It took nearly two hours for an ambulance to get Wayne to the hospital."

Three of Taylor's fellow employees are also volunteers. They include: Robert E. Gant, assistant manager; Donald A. McLaughlin, engineering coordinator, and Lucien Nash, bookkeeper.

"The reason why the project has been so successful is because area residents realize how important ambulance service is to them," Taylor declared. "It makes me feel better to know that someone is close at hand in case I have an accident."

What if you
were hurt and

No one was around to help?



Lucien Nash, left, Robert E. Gant, and Donald A. McLaughlin, all of Illinois Rural Electric, practice loading a victim.

Tomorrow's Progress Takes Preparation Today



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Caning Antiques Passes the Time

“WANTED—Antique chairs to cane. Howard Eade, Addieville.”

With those words and \$1 for five weeks' advertising in a local newspaper, a member of Mt. Vernon-based Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc. launched his pastime activity into one that has kept him busy caning chairs for two years.

“After retiring from farming and driving a school bus,” Eade said, “I was wondering what to do to pass the time. So I decided to cane two antique chairs that had been in the family.

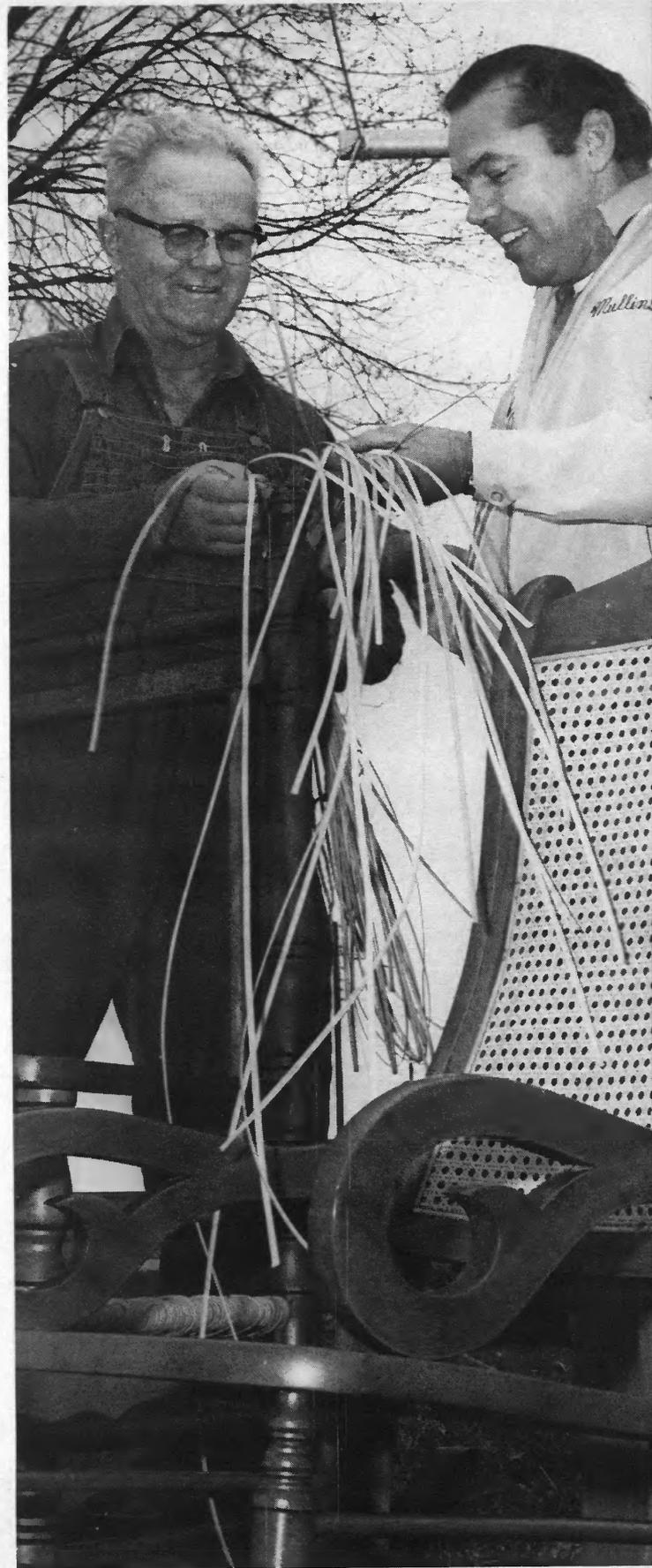
“I read a leaflet on caning chairs and ordered supplies. I still consider my pastime a hobby as I don't do enough chairs to be considered a full-time business. In fact, I turn a lot of work away. I don't know where it all comes from. I've never done any advertising other than that first ad. People have asked me to weave baskets, but I don't want any part of that.”

Eade, who works on about two chairs a week, explained that cane can be purchased in strips for interlacing or in sheets already woven. If a chair is to be refinished, the finishing must be done before the caning or the whole job will look blotched.

Rates for caning are based on the number of holes around the perimeter of the caned portion at the rate of 14¢ per hole. “This is sometimes confusing to people when you say so much a hole,” Eade chuckled, “because they think you mean all the holes.”

For people wanting to start a hobby of caning, Eade recommends the simple square hole design which is a front to back, side to side, front to back pattern. Once that technique is perfected, one can then advance to the more complicated designs.

Eade, who has had customers from St. Louis and Belleville, finds that area people provide him with enough work to keep him busy. The same could happen to you!



ABOVE: Eade, left, explains cane sizing to Denver Mullins, member services representative of Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Mt. Vernon. LEFT: Eade displays two kinds of interlacing.

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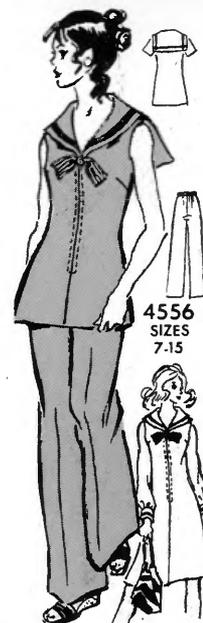
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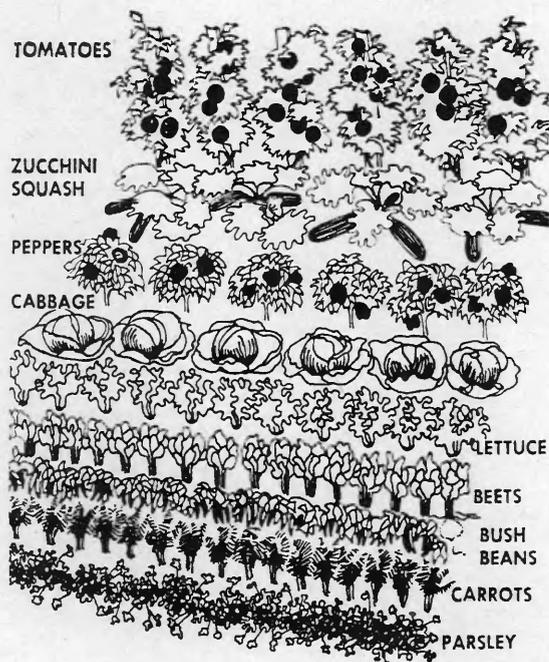
Cooperative

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Home vegetable garden is a profitable venture



■ People who have never gardened in their lives before are suddenly digging up weed patches to plant productive vegetable gardens. The big incentive for doing this is economy, since a family of four can save up to \$100 on grocery bills by letting their garden produce essential fresh vegetables such as tomatoes, lettuce, beets, zucchini, squash, bush beans and peppers.

Even a small area just 10 feet wide by 15 feet deep can provide bountiful harvests of tasty vitamin-rich vegetables for spring until fall, with time spent on weeding and fertilizing written off as healthy exercise.

The garden design shown above fits into the average backyard with ease, will provide a family of four with fresh vegetables from just \$3.10 seed cost, and requires no backbreaking work to take care of. It's a versatile garden, and the rank beginner can cut it down to even smaller size if wanted. Also, other vegetable preferences can be substituted for those shown in the diagram.

Radishes, for example, can be added without much extra space; eggplant could be substituted for peppers; cauliflower instead of cabbage; sweet corn in place of zucchini squash—and so on.

As few as six hybrid tomato plants will produce bushels of fruit. Beets can be planted and harvested within 50 days, then started again. Zucchini squash grows fast and forms a dense bush, producing the fruits over a long period if picked regularly. Carrots are best picked when young and tender, and parsley is the most useful herb to have in the garden, providing extra flavor to so many dishes.

Bush beans are extra productive, and many varieties will mature within 50 days. If the garden produces more beans than the family can eat, they are easy to freeze.

■ House plants that live indoors with people can be very much like the people with whom they live: They don't get as much sunlight as they could use to good advantage in winter months. But when people move outdoors in the summer months, the plants remain indoors.

Horticulturists with the U.S. Department of Agriculture suggest that the plants, like people, would benefit if they were moved outdoors for a summer vacation.

They should be placed in a lightly shaded spot in the yard or garden, or on a porch. Direct sunlight should be avoided because it could burn their leaves, since they are not hardened to full sunlight and don't require it. If they did require full sunlight, they couldn't be expected to survive indoors the whole year around.

To make house plants seem like they lived outdoors all the time, the

Give your house plants a vacation

pots should be sunk in the ground almost to their tops, leaving only enough of the pot above the ground to provide a handhold, so that they may be twisted periodically. The USDA horticulturists point out that the roots will grow out through the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot, and unless they are broken off from time to time — like every 2 weeks — by the twisting motion, the plant would suffer shock when moved in the fall, causing rather dramatic

wilt from which it could take quite a while to recover. The periodic breaking of the root growth will diminish root injury and shock.

Plants usually grow faster when they are put outdoors, where conditions are closer to the ideal, so be prepared to move back into the house a larger plant than was taken out.

Since the movement to outdoors will break the watering pattern, care should be taken that they are not forgotten, and that they get the amount needed in the changed environment.

They can use more fertilizer, and the USDA horticulturists suggest monthly applications of a soluble fertilizer to increase plant vigor.

One of the most important things to remember, if house plants are to be sent outdoors on vacation, is to bring them back indoors at the first threat of frost.



■ Graying and yellowing of fabrics could well be the most common laundering problems and the ones about which people have more misconceptions. Overall grayness is caused when an insufficient amount of washing product is used over a period of several washings and soil

settles back on clothes. Yellowing is most often a build-up of body oils. There are many factors that could cause graying and yellowing; and there are several ways to prevent the problem and cure it, if it has occurred.

Proper sorting is essential; whites should only be washed with whites. Mix both large and small items. Do not overload, since articles should move freely through the washer. Follow the washer's use and care booklet for guidelines as to the size of a load.

Water temperature is critical for good results—authorities recommend that water heaters be set at 160 degrees which will allow hot water to vary between 140 and 160 degrees by the time it reaches the washer. This temperature is generally best for white and colorfast cottons and linens. Be certain the water heater has a large enough capacity to provide enough hot water. Be aware of the heater's capacity and do not wash more loads in succession than the heater can handle.

Use enough soap or detergent for the amount of soil on clothes and hardness of the water. Follow package directions carefully. Graying and yellowing are most often caused by soil and oils embedded in the fibers through underuse of the washing product. Enough must be used not only to remove soil and oils but also to hold them in the wash water through the wash cycle.

Too short a wash time may also be a cause of discoloration. Select the correct time as recommended by the washer manufacturer.

In extremely hard water areas, add a water conditioner to the wash and rinse waters.

Use a chlorine bleach when color and fabric type permit.

Excessively dirty or grimy clothes should be pre-soaked or pre-washed using soap, detergent or presoaking product. It is important to add a laundry product to help remove soils and prevent them from redepositing on the fabrics. Thoroughly dissolve the product before

adding clothes to the soak water.

When laundry has already become yellow or gray, the cure recommended by one appliance manufacturer is an overnight or 12 hour soak, preferably in the washer. Fill the washer half full of hot water (but do not add clothes yet). Add 3 to 4 cups soap or detergent, water conditioner and 1 cup oxygen bleach. Agitate until dissolved, then load clothes into the washer. As the water cools overnight, the solution will form almost a gel. The next day, drain and spin out the soak solution. Wash the load on full cycle with hot water, adding more water conditioner and chlorine bleach, but no detergent this time.

There are three other particular reasons for yellowing involving certain fabric finishes, certain fibers and several water conditions.

Some resin-treated cottons will turn yellow when a chlorine bleach is used. To remove yellowing, soak garments as long as necessary in a solution of 2 tablespoons sodium sulfite or hyposulfite, available in pharmacies and photographic supply stores, plus 1/2 cup white vinegar per gallon of water. Then only use an oxygen bleach.

Certain fibers such as polyester have a tendency to yellow. Polyester itself has a natural affinity for oils which cause yellowing. To restore whiteness, try a packaged home dye color remover. In the future, wash polyesters frequently. Pretreat stains and soil lines on collars and cuffs by dampening the area and rubbing in a liquid detergent or paste of detergent and water. Yellowing of spandex, an inherent quality, can not be reversed, but home dyeing to cover it up may be a pleasant solution.

Brown or yellow discolorations may be caused by iron or manganese in the water supply. To remove such stains, carefully use a commercial rust remover intended for use on fabrics, followed by a thorough laundering. For subsequent launderings, use a non-precipitating water conditioner to hold the iron in suspension, especially when using a chlorine bleach. The iron may come from the water pipes. If so, run water to clear the lines. As a last measure when all else fails, or for a severe problem, install an iron filter.

With today's modern equipment and products, a clean wash is possible. But when good laundering practices go away, find the cause, cure it and prevent future occurrences.

Causes & cures of graying & yellowing in laundry



STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM CAKE

2 pints strawberry ice cream, softened

CAKE:

6 tablespoons (¾ stick) butter
¾ cup sugar
1 egg
½ teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups sifted cake flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk

GLAZE:

1 cup fresh strawberries
¾ cup sugar
¼ cup water
1½ tablespoons cornstarch
Dash of salt
1 teaspoon butter
Red food color
Sliced strawberries
Sweetened whipped cream

Line bottom and sides of one 9" cake pan with aluminum foil; pack ice cream evenly in pan; freeze. To prepare Cake: Butter and flour second pan; set aside. In mixing bowl cream butter; gradually add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Beat in egg and vanilla. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; add to creamed mixture alternately with milk, beginning and ending with dry ingredients. Turn into prepared pan. Bake 35-40 minutes at 350 degrees. Cool on wire rack for 5 minutes. Turn out onto rack to cool completely. To prepare Glaze: Crush 1 cup strawberries. In a small saucepan combine crushed strawberries, sugar, water, cornstarch and salt. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until thickened. Cook 2 additional minutes. Stir in butter and food color to tint desired shade. Put through strainer; cool and chill glaze. Split cake layer horizontally. Wrap bottom slice to keep fresh. Place top slice on cookie sheet or flat surface from which it will be easy to slide off. Arrange sliced strawberries on top of cake; spoon glaze over berries. This will hold several hours at room temperature until ready to assemble. To assemble cake: place bottom slice on serving plate. Turn ice cream on top of cake; remove foil. With two large spatulas lift the glazed cake slice on top of ice cream. Garnish with whipped cream and whole strawberries, if desired.

TWO-CRUST SLICE O'LEMON PIE

Pastry for 2-crust pie

1¼ cups sugar
2 tsps. flour
⅛ tsp. salt

¼ cup soft butter or margarine

3 eggs
1 lemon, medium
½ cup water

Roll out half of pastry, fit into 8-inch pie pan. Combine sugar, flour and salt. Blend in butter. Add well-beaten eggs, reserving 1 teaspoon egg white for crust. Blend until smooth. Grate 1 teaspoon rind from lemon. Cut peeled lemon into paper-thin slices (about ⅓ cup). Add water, lemon rind and slices to sugar mixture. Blend well. Pour into pie shell. Roll out remaining pastry, cut slits, and place over filling. Crimp edges together. Brush top with egg white. Sprinkle with sugar to which a little cinnamon has been added, if desired. Bake at 400 degrees for 30-35 minutes.

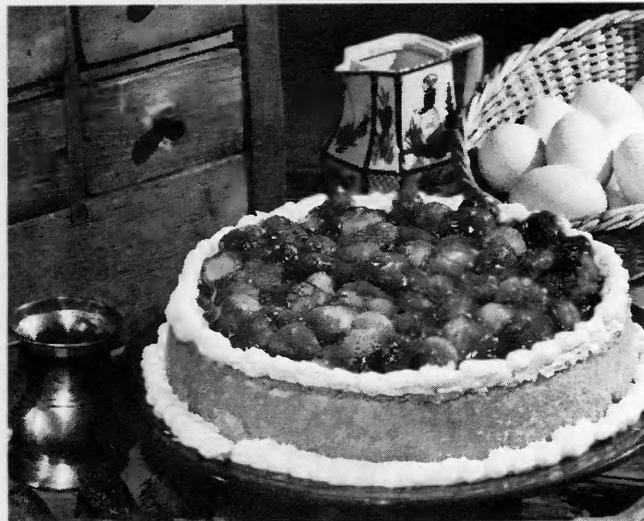
SEVEN-UP STRAWBERRY PIE

3 tablespoons strawberry jello
1 rounded cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
2 teaspoons red food coloring

1 king-size Seven-Up (10 oz.)
1½ pints fresh strawberries,
washed and drained

Cook first 5 ingredients until thick and clear. Let cool. Put strawberries in cooled 9-inch crust. Pour gelatin mixture over. TOPPING: Cream together an 8 oz. plus 3 oz. pkg. cream cheese, 1 cup powdered sugar and 2 tablespoons milk. Prepare 1 pkg. Dream Whip according to directions. Add to cream cheese mixture. Place on pie. Store in refrigerator.

FRENCH STRAWBERRY TORTE



JELLY ROLL

1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
3 eggs
1 cup sugar
5 tablespoons water
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
½ teaspoon lemon extract
1 cup jelly or jam
Powdered sugar

Sift flour twice with baking powder and salt. Place eggs in large mixer bowl. Using high speed, beat until thick and lemon-colored, about three minutes. Gradually add sugar, continuing to beat at high speed until thoroughly combined, about two minutes. Combine water, vanilla extract, lemon extract, and add all at once to egg mixture, beating at medium speed until blended, about 30 seconds. Add sifted dry ingredients while beating at low speed until smooth. Pour into greased 15½x10½ jelly roll pan, which has been lined with wax paper. (If you have no jelly roll pan, use aluminum foil, turned up on edges and placed on a cookie sheet.) Bake in oven at 375 degrees for 12-15 minutes. Do not overbake. Loosen cake with spatula and invert onto a towel sprinkled with powdered sugar. Use kitchen shears to cut off crisp edges of cake, and quickly peel off wax paper. Spread with softened jelly or jam to within ½ inch of edges. Starting at the narrow side of the cake, roll it up, finishing with open edge on under side. Wrap in towel and cool on rack. Makes one 10-inch jelly roll.

VANILLA CRUNCH ICEBOX PIE

CRUST:

2½ cups crushed graham cracker crumbs

¾ cup softened butter

Set butter out to soften 2 hours before making the crust. Preheat oven to 375 degrees. To crush crackers, place in plastic bag and crush with rolling pin—or—packaged crumbs may be used. Place crackers in large mixing bowl and add the butter. Mix thoroughly. Place graham cracker mixture in two 9-inch pie pans and shape around edges, (may be made smooth by pressing an 8-inch pie pan over the crust in the 9-inch pan). Bake at 375 degrees for 7 minutes. Take out of oven and allow to cool on rack. When cool refrigerate for 30 minutes, while preparing filling.

FILLING:

About 20 minutes before preparing filling set ice cream out of freezer to soften.

½ gal. Vanilla ice cream, softened
12 oz. size crunchy-style peanut butter (1½ cups)

½ pint whipping cream
Semi-sweet chocolate shavings

Whip cream, fold into the softened ice cream. Work the peanut butter into the whipped cream and ice cream mixture. Pour into chilled graham cracker crust; garnish with semi-sweet chocolate shavings. Freeze 2 or 3 hours or until firmly frozen.

SPONGECAKE

1 cup milk
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

6 eggs
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla extract

Heat milk until bubbles form around edge of pan. Remove from heat. Sift flour with baking powder and salt; set aside. In large bowl of electric mixer, at high speed, beat eggs until thick and lemon-colored. Gradually add the sugar, beating until the mixture is smooth and well blended. At low speed beat in flour mixture just until smooth. Add warm milk and vanilla, beating just until combined. Turn batter into three ungreased 9-inch round cake pans. Bake 25 to 30 minutes at 350 degrees. Invert pans by hanging between 2 other pans. Let cake layers cool completely before removing from pans.

FRENCH STRAWBERRY TORTE

1½ cups all purpose buttermilk
biscuit mix
½ cup granulated sugar
1 egg
½ cup water or milk
2 tablespoons shortening

1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chilled whipping cream
¼ cup confectioners' sugar
1½ cups halved strawberries
Strawberry Glace (below)

Heat oven to 350 degrees. Blend biscuit mix, granulated sugar, egg, water, shortening and vanilla in large mixer bowl on low speed ½ minute, scraping bowl frequently. Beat 4 minutes medium speed. Pour batter into greased and floured round layer pan, 9x1½ inches. Bake 30 to 35 minutes or until wooden pick inserted in center comes out clean. Cool 5 minutes. Remove from pan and cool thoroughly. In chilled bowl, beat cream and confectioners' sugar until stiff. With whipped cream in decorator's tube, form edge around top and base of cake. Arrange strawberries on top of cake; pour Strawberry Glace over strawberries. Refrigerate.

STRAWBERRY GLACE

½ cup strawberries
¼ cup water
¼ cup sugar

1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 tablespoon water
3 to 4 drops red food color

Combine strawberries and ¼ cup water in small saucepan; simmer about 3 minutes or until berries begin to break up. Blend sugar, cornstarch and 1 tablespoon water; stir into hot strawberry mixture. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and boils. Boil and stir 1 minute. Stir in food color. Cool.



Strawberry Ice Cream Cake could be an elegant ending for a VIP dinner or the heavenly high-point of an afternoon tea. It's a beauty of a dessert that's almost too gorgeous to eat (but you'll manage).

PARTY DESSERTS

Bank Fishing Makes A Fresh Comeback



Working together for "Operation Bank-Fish" in the Bloomington-Normal area, from left, are: Erps; Winter; Conservation Officer Hubert Taylor, of Danvers, also a cooperative member, and Bob Puckett, of Hudson, Boy Scouts' Camp Hefferman Ranger.

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"Operation Bank-Fish."

It's more than a "catchy" slogan; it's a sort of conservational, sportsmanlike, environmental movement all wrapped up in one. And it started on a nationwide scale from Bloomington, thanks to the efforts of a member of Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Bill Winter.

Winter, an avid fisherman, was concerned about today's fishing, as well as today's youth. With a decreasing interest in the sport of fishing, he wanted to find a way to create new awareness. And through the use of man-made structures for underwater placement near shorelines, he came up with the idea.

"There had to be a way to get the program underway," Winter explained, "so I thought of 'Operation Bank-Fish' as a program sponsored by American Legion Posts in cooperation with Boy Scout Troops working closely with Conservation personnel. And its acceptance has been fantastic."

William J. Harth, superintendent of Illinois' Division of Fisheries, said: "Congregators, as these fish breeding structures are called in the conservation program, aren't new. It's just that they've never been promoted. Congregators serve as protection for smaller fish which attract larger fish to the area. This will permit fishing from the bank. Not only will bank-fishing help in maintaining a well-balanced fish population, but it'll also attract more people to the out-of-doors."

And what does the Legion think about the program? Just listen to Ron Erps, commander of the Normal Legion Post: "We think the Boy Scouts of America and Legion Posts throughout the nation can launch this program to preserve conservational practices and provide outdoor fun. We're giving 'Operation Bank-Fish' our 100 percent support."

If you want more information, contact your local Boy Scout Troup, your American Legion Post, or write to: Division of Fisheries, Illinois Department of Conservation, 100 East Washington, Springfield, Illinois 62701.

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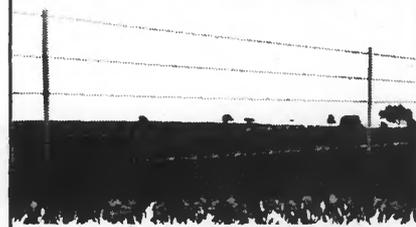
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Power Cooperatives Plan for the Future

The future, with its growing electrical power demands and resulting capital needs, continues to dominate attention at annual meetings of the two Illinois generation and transmission cooperatives.

For example, officers of Western Illinois Power Cooperative, Inc., (WIPCO) noted recently that a considerable amount of planning will be required by WIPCO personnel to assure an adequate and dependable future power supply for its member-systems.

Henry F. Egelhoff of Jerseyville, retiring president of WIPCO's board, said that the problems of pollution, financing, power supply and inflation are a matter of everyday concern to WIPCO.

"But these problems are not new to this or any other electric cooperative," he added. "Each new difficulty, no matter how pressing, will be met and solved."

The generation and transmission cooperative and its seven member systems serve approximately 35,000 members living in 19 west central Illinois counties. Those seven distribution cooperatives are Adams Electrical, Camp Point; Illinois Rural, Winchester; M. J. M., Carlinville; Menard, Petersburg; Rural Electric, Auburn; Spoon River, Canton, and Western Illinois, Carthage.

Donald B. Bringman, WIPCO's general manager, reported on various activities which he said are helping improve the efficiency and reliability of the vast electrical facilities needed to serve the members.

In early 1972, WIPCO received a loan of \$4,187,000 from the Rural Electrification Administration for the construction of generation and transmission facilities. Much of the construction, Bringman said, is presently in process, most notable of which is the gas turbine addition and the wet scrubber at Pearl Station for environmental control.

At their business session, all WIPCO directors were re-elected except for C. Kenneth Smith of Easton who was replaced by Ernst R. Hild of Illiopolis. Hild is



Officers of WIPCO for the coming year are, seated from left, Wendell DeMoss of Bowen, vice-president; Ralph E. Erb of Ipava, president, and Virgil T. Parks of Milton, secretary-treasurer. Standing are Donald B. Bringman, manager, and William H. McCamey of Canton, assistant secretary-treasurer.

secretary of Menard Electric Cooperative at Petersburg.

Directors at their reorganization meeting elected Ralph Erb of Ipava as president and Wendell DeMoss of Bowen as vice-president for the coming year. They also re-elected Parks as secretary-treasurer and W. H. McCamey of Canton as assistant secretary-treasurer.

At Marion, members of Southern Illinois Power Co-operative (SIPC) held their annual meeting and heard Board President R. S. Holt of Steeleville point out that energy demands from SIPC's members had exceeded all expectations.

SIPC's 99-megawatt plant generates electricity for Egyptian Electric Cooperative, Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative at Dongola and Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative at Eldorado. Combined, electricity is provided for more than 28,000 members in 19 Illinois counties.

Holt predicted energy requirements for the three distribution cooperatives served by the Marion power plant will require more than double the present capacity of the plant by 1981.

"Increased fuel costs and installation of pollution control equipment represents an important factor in generating costs," Manager L. Thomas Clevenger reported.

"Our greatest fossil reserves are in coal. Yet," Clevenger pointed out, "the restrictions placed on the use of coal by environmental agencies have made the direct conversion of coal to energy almost impossible."

During the business session, R. T. Reeves of Dongola, was elected to the 12-man board of directors. He succeeds Guy Casper, Jr. of Belknap who chose not to seek re-election. The other 11 directors were re-elected for one-year terms.

In a reorganizational meeting, Milo Thurston of Pulaski was elected president and Roger C. Lentz of Eldorado was elected vice president. Dale A. Smith of Cutler was elected secretary-treasurer.



Newly elected officers of SIPC are, from left, Dale A. Smith of Cutler, secretary-treasurer; Milo Thurston of Pulaski, president, and Roger C. Lentz of Eldorado, vice president.

Smile Awhile

Smart Guy

Father: "Get up, son, when Lincoln was your age, do you know what he was doing?"

Son: "No, Dad, I don't. But I do know what he was doing when he was your age."

Color Fast

Irate woman in store: "I want my money back! Look at this skirt I bought last week!"

Clerk: "What's wrong with it?"

Woman: "You told me the color was fast. Why, it came out in the very first washing!"

Clerk: "My, that certainly was fast, wasn't it?"

What's His Name

A neighbor's little boy came to my kitchen door and smelling a delectable aroma, asked what I was cooking. "Baking a lemon meringue pie," I answered. The little fellow disappeared, but presently returned and asked, "What did you say is the pie's middle name?"

Safe Passage

Visiting a hospital recently, I came across a small boy sitting on the steps of the emergency entrance. "Hello, young fellow," I said, "Are you waiting for someone?"

"Yeah," he replied, "My mother. She works here."

Just then the hospital ambulance arrived. The driver got out on his side, and a nurse leaped out on the passenger side.

"There's my mother now," the young boy yelled. "She rides shotgun for the driver."

Strong Arm

A logging foreman sold a man a power saw that he guaranteed would cut down fifteen trees a day. A week later, the very unhappy man came back to report that the power saw must be faulty—it averaged only three trees a day.

The foreman picked up the saw and pulled the starter cord to start the engine. The saw promptly revved up into its loud whine.

"Hey!" demanded the startled man. "What's that noise?"

Daddy's Baby

Jim Bishop describes the feeling a father had when his daughter became engaged: "This is the third of four daughters. Every time it happens, I'm obsessed with the feeling I'm giving a million dollar Stradivarius to a gorilla."

Spanish Lesson

A woman traveling by train was talking with the man in the adjoining seat. In describing her holiday, she said that she had visited San Jose.

"You pronounced that wrong," said the man. It is San Hosay." In California you should pronounce all the J's as H's. When were you there?"

The woman thought for a minute and then answered: "In Hune and Huly."

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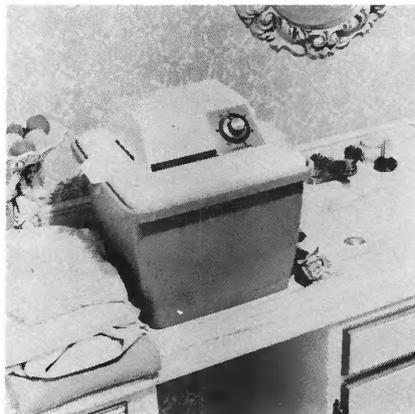
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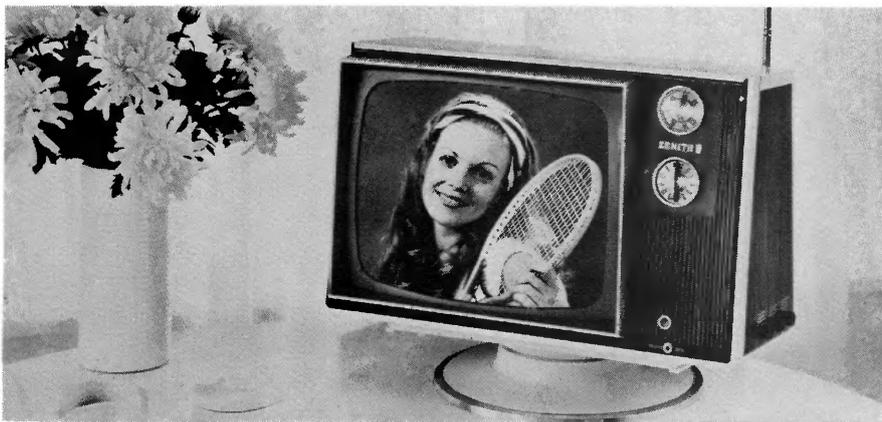
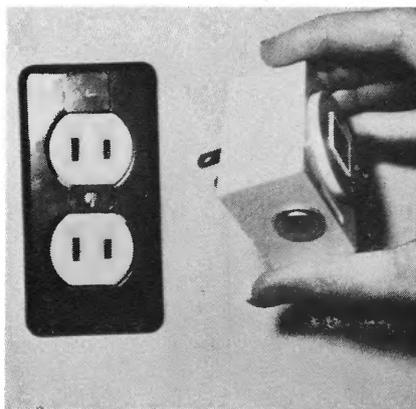
Mini-Washer

Rival's new portable "Wash-O-Matic" is just right for today's compact living. The mini-washer is 15 inches high and 14 inches square, yet, it's big enough to do a two-pound load. It features a 30-minute timer, lint trap, and shuts off automatically. The tub, cover and three-vane agitator is made of sturdy polypropylene. The suggested retail price is \$42.95.



Fire Alarm

The world's smallest fire alarm has been developed by the James W. King Company. The tiny alarm with a big voice sounds off when the temperature reaches 135 degrees. It can be moved from room to room and even packed for use in motel and hotel rooms. The alarm operates on 115 volt current and plugs directly into outlet. The suggested retail price is \$9.95.



Swivel TV

Zenith has introduced a new "Turn it, Tilt it" black-and-white TV set. The 12-inch diagonal set features solid state modules, instant picture and sound, plus a "private listening" earphone with 15-foot

cord. It also includes a 48-inch monopole antenna and convenient top carry handle. The Rosewood color cabinet is available in white or ebony color trim.

House Sustains Rural Water—Sewer Veto

The House of Representatives on April 10 sustained President Nixon's vote of a bill (H.R. 3298) to restore the rural water and sewer grant program which had been terminated by the Administration earlier as an economy move. This program has been an integral component of the Rural Development Act of 1972.

The vote to override the veto was 225 to 189—51 sort of the necessary two-thirds.

As an admitted move to influence Congress to sustain the veto, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz on April 9 announced a \$100-million rural sewer loan (not grant) program, also under the Rural Development Act, as a "substitute" for the terminated grant program. The loan program will provide loans at 5 percent interest to rural communities to install water and sewer lines.

When he terminated the congressionally authorized program, the President claimed there were other rural aid programs which could be used for the same purpose at less cost to the government. H.R. 3298 would have ordered the Administration to continue the terminated program.

According to testimony before the House Agriculture Committee in February, experience shows that in about 70 percent of sewer system applications and about 30 per cent of water applications, a grant is necessary to make the system economically feasible. Such rural communities would not be able to qualify for loans.

In a last-minute plea to House members to override the veto, Speaker Carl Albert of Okla. said, "We are dealing with the authority of the Congress of the United States to make the laws of the land. The merits of the programs are too great to be caught up in the destruction (caused by) a partisan power struggle."



ing the island.



A sandbagging brigade rushes against time and rising water.

clock.

Magie Burns, left, and Brenda Poston, Carbondale high school students, were just two of hundreds who volunteered to combat the crisis.





A flooded portion of St. Mary's, Mo., the access point to Illinois Kaskaskia Island.



Boats and barges were the only means of transport during the flood.

To Save An Island . . .

Cooperating for survival. That's a way one could sum up the activity recently at Kaskaskia Island, Illinois, when thousands of volunteers worked day and night for five weeks to save the island from flood waters which endangered nearly 300 residents and 9,800 acres.

Kaskaskia Island, unlike other millions of acres which were damaged, not to count the personal damage to homes and businesses, was saved. And it's a story to tell.

As floodwaters approached the levee's top, small groups of workers, which at one time numbered 300, bagged and stacked more than 200,000 30-lb. sandbags. Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steeleville, which supplies electric service to the island, installed security lights in the sandbagging areas so that darkness would not hinder the efforts.

Groups from several surrounding communities in Illinois and Missouri, high schools, civil defense units and students from universities worked relentlessly against time and the adverse elements. And sometimes it seemed as though their work would have been in vain as high winds created wave-washing which nearly destroyed parts of the levee.

With worsening conditions, the alarm was given. Facing imminent danger, residents and volunteers were evacuated. The water was within inches of the levee's top. But the next day, the winds had died down, the waters had started to recede, and Kaskaskia Island was again at peace. Thanks to the multitude of countless friends who worked unselfishly.

Sandbagging groups from various communities worked around the clock to build the levee.



Safety Training Means Increased Productivity

“Unsafe acts account for 88 percent of on-the-job accidents while only 10 percent results from unsafe conditions. And 90 percent of the conditions described as unsafe have never created an accident. When it comes to job accidents, we’re looking too much at the wrong reason. We must continue to emphasize that job accidents can be reduced through proper personnel safety training.”

So said Ernest Shearer, Job Training and Safety (JT&S) Instructor, Indiana Statewide Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Indianapolis. He directed his comments to nearly 150 key individuals of Illinois electric cooperatives represented at the 29th annual Illinois JT&S Conference in Springfield.

“To illustrate my point,” Shearer continued, “41 of 52 accidents in our statewide systems occurred in the nine systems which do not participate in our JT&S program. Our industry is fast becoming more and more technical and we can’t wait five years to train our people for something which they should know about today. Safety is the responsibility of management and work crews require specialized training.”

The Illinois JT&S Program—the first of its kind in the United States—was formed on May 20, 1941 when the JT&S Committee was created in cooperation with the Board of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation (BVER), State of Illinois.

Sherwood Dees, Director, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, State of Illinois, told the group: “Since 1941 we have had a most rewarding relationship with the JT&S Committee and the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. We have been most willing to financially support and assist in this favorable program. Some JT&S programs in other states are just starting to figure out how to do what you’ve doing for years . . . The need for retraining and upgrading of skills is

of the highest priority . . . Today there is a demand for vocational training and skilled workers. Use your influence as citizens and taxpayers to see that educational facilities are providing vocational and technical training to meet the increasing need.”

Other safety speakers included Ralph M. Coe, Director, Resources Division, Industrial Department, National Safety Council, George J. Keller, Director, Association Safety Services, Employers Insurance of Wausau, and Paul J. Campeggio, Supervisor, Construction Safety Inspector, Illinois Department of Labor.

“Although we have different living and working conditions,” Coe said, “we all live a reasonably safe life. Each of us, because of our concern for our fellowman, has a role to play in everybody’s safety.”

Campeggio talked about the Occupational Safety and Health Act and similar requirements by the State of Illinois: “We must be concerned about working conditions around energized lines and take the necessary precautions for employee protection. Although new types of equipment and machinery with new safety features are being used today, personnel must have the proper training in their use. The OSHA requirements and state requirements protect both the employer and employee. It’s a fair act. Most of you are following safety procedures which won’t call for enforcement. Inspections of working conditions will be conducted on what will be a ‘worst, first’ basis according to the most complaints received by our department.”

Keller said: “Protect yourself by keeping in top physical condition, by maintaining the proper mental condition and attitude, and by having knowledge of your job. Be interested in finding out about the work you’re doing and understand how it’s being done today.”

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