



illinois
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rural electric news
December, 1975

Santa Claus is a Cooperative Member

Santa Claus will be getting a new modern telephone system, thanks to a \$1-million Rural Telephone Bank loan. The money will be used to finance a single party telephone service to the town Santa Claus and Christmas Lake Village in rural southern Indiana. Santa Claus Land, which is located there is a fairyland dedicated to children and has beckoned hundreds of thousands of visitors over the past quarter century. The area is served by the Perry-Spencer Telephone Cooperative of Tell City.

World Bank Studies Rural Electrification

The World Bank recently completed a three-year study on the subject of rural electrification in developing countries. It was designed to answer the questions such as whether rural electrification projects can be justified on financial and economic grounds, whether benefits can be estimated, how good projects can be identified and to what extent the bank should become involved in financing.

Results the World Bank declared were. . . Rural electrification is not only here to stay but will inevitably grow in the decades to come. . .

Higher Coal Taxes Equal Higher Electric Costs

Several coal producing states, envisioning greater use of the product, recently raised taxes on coal. West Virginia raised its severance tax from 3.5 percent to 3.8 percent of the gross selling price. Kentucky is also reviewing its property tax as the movement spreads westward.

Montana expects to gain four times more revenue from a new 30 percent tax on sales prices at the mine than from a previous tonnage tax. North Dakota has adopted a tax of 50 cents a ton, with automatic increase tied to the wholesale price index. Montana and North Dakota plan to use the tax monies to fund roads, schools and environmental work made necessary by the development of coal resources.

Coal companies will in turn pass the higher taxes along to coal purchasers and ultimately it will reach the electric consumer.

Rural Development Chief Named

President Ford announced November 11 that he will nominate William Walker III of Brownsville, Tennessee, as an assistant secretary of agriculture for rural development.

Walker, deputy administrator of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service since June, will succeed William Erwin, who resigned June 22. A farmer since 1961, Walker previously served as the deputy commissioner of the Tennessee Agriculture Department from 1971 until last June.

Administrator Hamil Comments on REA

"I think the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) movement has been successful because it came along 40 years ago to serve a vital need in this country. Americans have long been a self-sufficient lot and this program offered them help but it was still a kind of 'do-it-yourself' situation.

The REA made resources and advice available, but the locals in the areas to be served by cooperatives were called upon to supply the thrust from the beginning and they have provided the physical energy with which their own systems were able to expand. . . There was a time in the not-too-distant past when cooperatives thought the investor-owned utilities were bad people and vice versa.

I think the time for that sort of thing is past and anyone harboring those ideas should purge them. . . Today, there are many projects underway where the new generation facilities are being paid for by both investor-owned companies and by cooperatives. . ."

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In this issue. . .

ARTICLES

One of a Kind	4 & 5
Waltonville's World Wanderer	6 & 7
A Fishy Solution	8, 9 & 10
Ate Crow Once	14 & 15

FEATURES

Christmas Goodies	18 & 19
Christmas Lighting	20 & 21
Trading Post	22
Patterns	23

COVER: The light from behind a stained glass window created by IREN graphic artist Lynn Williams Baumgartner illuminates our Christmas message.

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Illinois rural electric news

The Cooperative Promise

With the advent of Christmas 1975 the season of peace and promise is upon us once more and one of the most difficult years ever in the rural electrification program is drawing to a close. There is some promise that the year ahead will see a slight improvement.

Rising fuel costs, the need for costly equipment to meet strict environmental regulations and continued inflation in a depressed economy "ganged up" to force electric cooperatives in Illinois to increase electric assessments to members to levels undreamed of a few short years ago. Cooperatives' boards of directors have been forced to turn away from the goal of "one cent electricity for all" and concentrate instead on increasing assessments to keep up with rising wholesale power costs.

While most member-owners of electric cooperatives have accepted rising electric rates as necessary in an energy-short, inflation-plagued economy, others have questioned the magnitude of the rate increases and the role of the cooperative in the electric utility industry. Across the nation and here in Illinois we have seen small groups of consumers react to rising rates by challenging their cooperative's management and board policies. Upon closer examination such reactions have been seen as born of frustration and a lack of understanding of the cooperative way of meeting consumer needs.

In our neighboring state of Indiana, some 20 consumer, environmental and citizen action groups have formed the Citizens Energy Coalition. Fritz Wiecking, the new group's executive director, recently noted that cooperatives are not immune to consumer discontent and went on to state he views the electric cooperatives as perhaps the ideal way to structure a utility. Wiecking, sometimes called "the Ralph Nader of Indiana," listed the features of a cooperative that assure each interested member-owner a voice and influence in the affairs of the cooperative. These include:

"Consumer ownership—A cooperative is owned by its consumers, giving them final control of the cooperative's operations;

"Service orientation—A cooperative, as a not-for-profit organization, is not motivated by profits; its primary function and purpose is to provide its consumer-owners the best possible service at the lowest practical rate;

"Local—The consumer-owners, directors and management of a cooperative are neighbors, sharing a common interest in their community; they are accessible to one another;

"Democratic—The directors of a cooperative are fellow member-consumers and are elected by the cooperative's members at their annual meeting; each member has one vote and an equal voice in the affairs of the cooperative."

Wiecking said the rights of a cooperative member-owner are significantly greater than the rights of the customer of an investor-owned utility (IOU). "A cooperative member," he said, "can have greater impact, faster, upon the affairs of his utility than can the customer of an IOU. We believe all utility consumers should enjoy these kind of benefits."

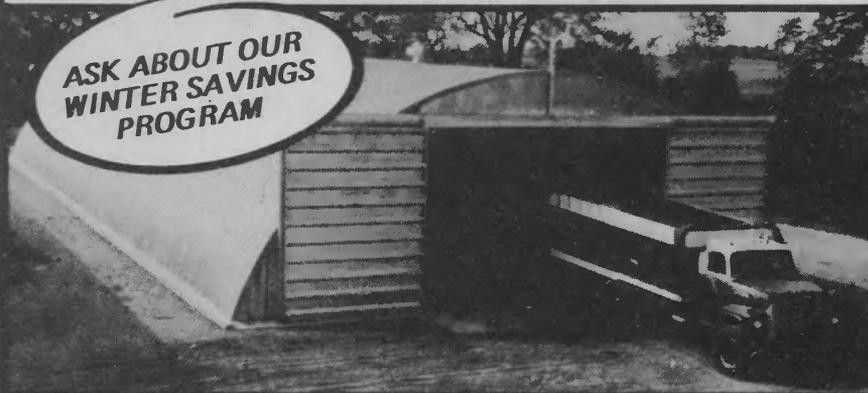
And as the spirit of Christmas spreads over the Illinois countryside, and as we look forward to the promises of the new year, we should all review the cooperative features outlined by Wiecking and resolve to become better informed and more active members of our cooperatives. The energy problem will be solved and electric cooperatives will play a role in that solution. What direction that role takes is up to the membership.

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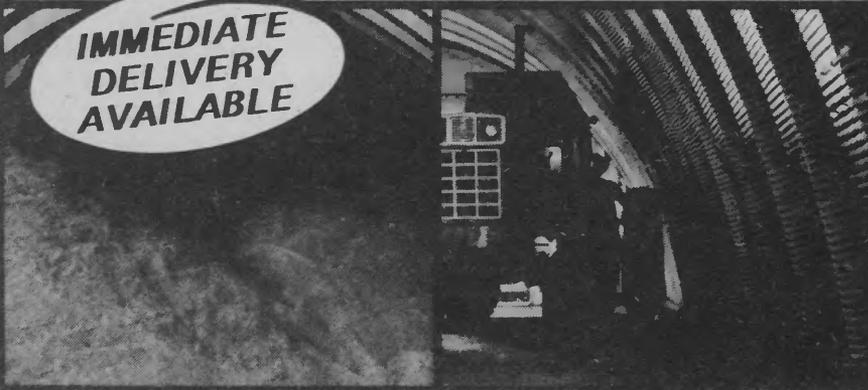
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Mrs. Blanche Noper, who recently retired after serving 37 years as an incorporator and director of McDonough Power Cooperative remembers what a preelectric Christmas was like in rural Illinois.

One would think the most poignant memory would have been the lack of colorful lighting and the help of electricity with Christmas dinner, but that is not so.

She remembers how nice it was to have colorful candles around the rooms, a tree decorated with garlands and tinsel and since their Good Hope farmstead didn't have a Delco system, how the rooms were lighted with the soft glow of Coleman gasoline lamps.

Electricity would have been a help, she would readily admit that, but in her memories of those Christmas' the one that sticks in her mind was the terrible condition of the roads at that time.

"It seemed as though I'd get busy before Christmas and never get my shopping done until the muddy country roads would freeze over. I sure do remember the last minute shopping trips to town over those bumpy roads," Mrs. Noper said.

It's quite normal for people to get busy just before Christmas, but Mrs. Noper has been and is one of the busiest people around. That has to be said in both the past and present tense. To most, retirement means slowing down, but not to her for she thrives on keeping busy. "I've been like that all my life," she says, "there's no reason to stop now."

What this charming lady has accomplished over the years has been much more than helping McDonough Power Cooperative get off of the drawing boards and working to serve rural members. However, over her 37 years of service rural electrification has been a top priority on her list of endeavors.

Mrs. Noper became interested in rural electrification simply because as she says, "I wanted to get electricity."

Retired director Blanche Noper i

And to get it she and others in the area had to get out and work.

"Oh, I remember the day we had electricity in our home for the first time," she said, "my two daughters, Nancy and Jane, went from room to room until they had turned on all the lights in the house."

Her first electrical appliance was an iron. "Oh, how I hated those heavy flat irons," she said, "and then I bought a washing machine."

"Thinking about that iron, reminds me of a pet phrase the late Senator Paul Douglas used to have, it was, 'Rural electrification brought roses back into the cheeks of farm ladies.'"

Her late husband, Ross served two terms on the state legislature and he to was one of the biggest supporters of rural electrification around.

Mrs. Noper was one of three women incorporators to serve on that first board of directors. The board first met in a room over A. T. Stewart's General Store, moved to the basement of the Masonic Temple and finally to the cooperative office. All this time the ladies gave the meetings that "woman's touch," for along with business, they would bake cakes for director's birthdays and help with the potluck dinner meetings.

Back when they were having these potluck dinner meetings, Mrs. Noper's calendar of various meetings was also quite full and one time she was very busy, lost track of the days and showed up at the office with a crock of potato salad for the meeting, which wasn't until the next day.

Busy is the way it has been for 37 years and even now she catches herself coming and going. Today, she is a 50-year member of the Eastern Star, treasurer of the area Tuberculosis Association, active in the Heart Association and serves on the local Hospital Auxiliary, where she is currently Calendar Chairwoman. She said that position means, "I have to go when I'm supposed to be there, along

with filling in for those who can't make it at other times."

She is involved in many church activities and used to play the piano in church every Sunday. "I must have worn out two cars going to church," she said.

Her keyboard abilities still remain one of her favorite pastimes and rightly so because she is a graduate of the Minneapolis Conservatory of Music and prior to her marriage taught music at Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

She presently lives on her 320-acre cattle and grain farm, which is operated by her son-in-law Kenneth Moore, who is currently serving as a director

of McDonough Electric Cooperative.

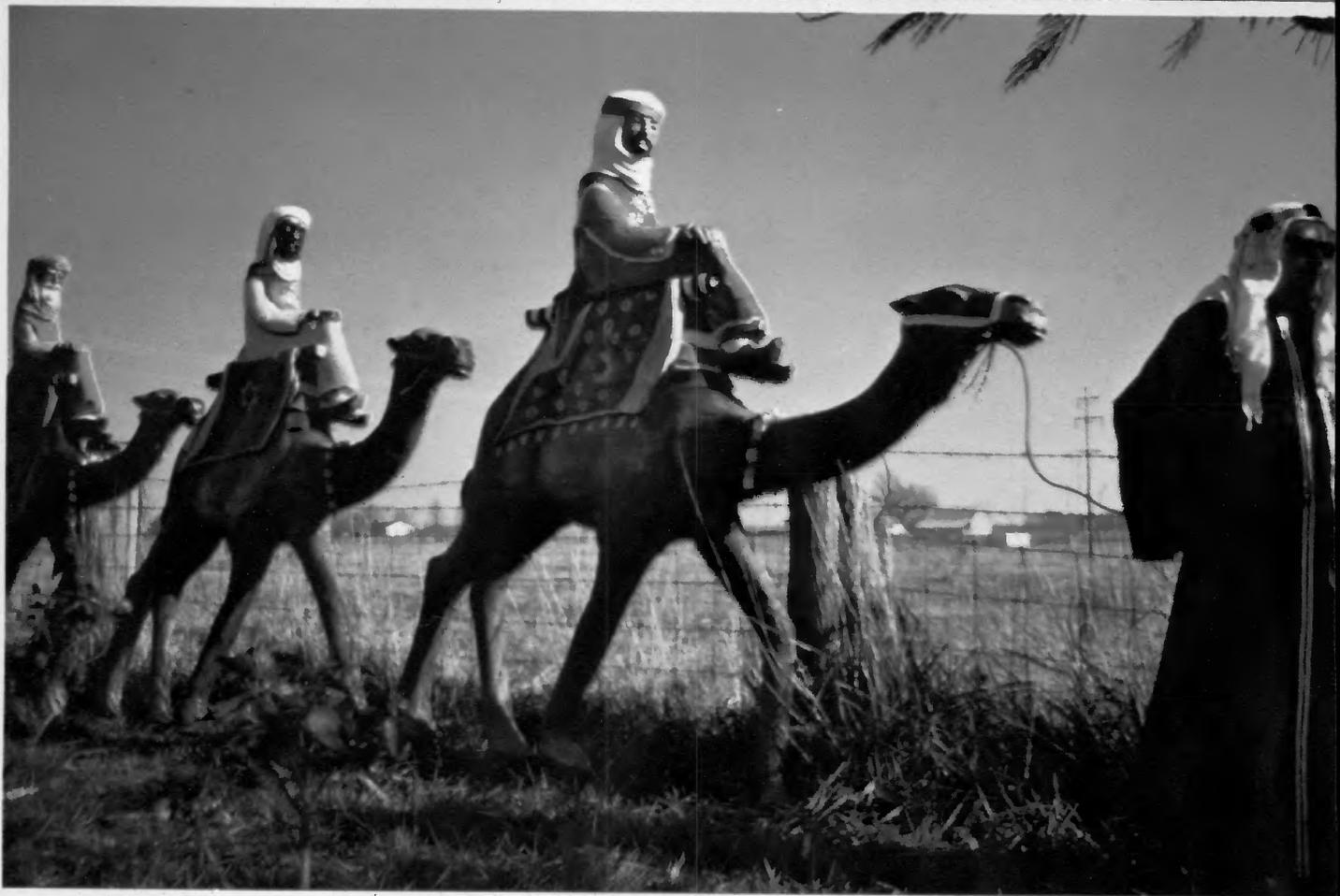
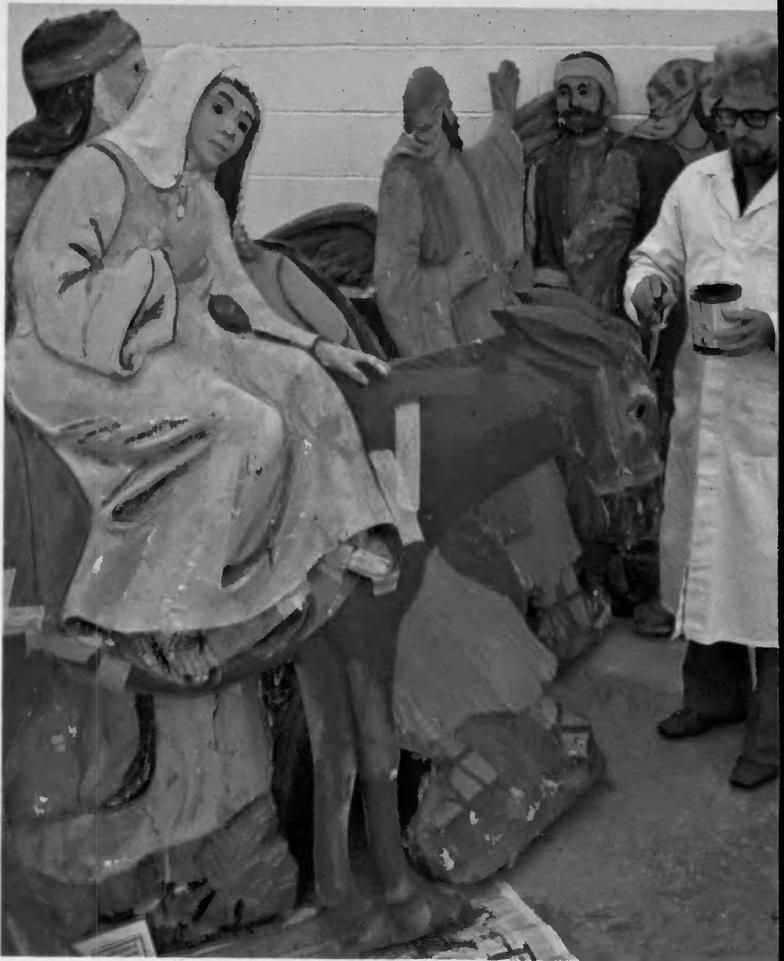
As far as the near future, she can't hardly wait for the basketball season to begin. For several years she has been one of the biggest fans of Northwestern High School and loves to watch her grandsons play basketball. She has six grandchildren, who all play an important part in her active life.

More recently she has started collecting bells of all kinds. And prior to rushing off for a ladies church committee meeting she pointed out her first work with needlepoint. It fittingly describes Mrs. Blanche Noper for it in large block letters is the word "Hi" with a red heart dotting the "i."



One of a kind

RIGHT: Eugene Wells, touches up the life-size nativity figures before the Christmas season. BELOW AND BOTTOM: Wells, after changing into his robes, clowns around with the eight-foot high camels, which are part of his display.



People who don't know him sometimes wonder about the antics of Eugene Wells, rural Waltonville, Illinois' world wanderer and he loves every minute of it.

Only typical is a story that occurred several years ago at Christmas time. He has a life-size papier-mache nativity display, which he sets up around a portion of the small lake near his home.

It usually draws quite a crowd and one year the mischievous Wells on several occasions dressed in an Arab robe and headpiece and joined the papier-mache display. He would stand stone-still among the figures until a few cars stopped, then he would come alive and wave to his audience.

This story is only one of the many that could be told about Wells, who enjoys life to its fullest and loves to travel. He has been to 96 countries, with his most recent excursion taking him to India.

Other travels have taken him to all the countries in Central America and to many in South America. He has been to Ecuador many times and owns 33 hectares (about 90 acres) near Guayaquil (way-a-quill) the country's largest city and main seaport.

Wells also owns a small piece of acreage in Mexico, a country he has been to 17 different times. On the last trip there he drove over 9500 miles.

In 1966, he visited the Soviet Union, flying from Finland to Leningrad and then to Moscow. The group he was touring with was mainly interested in visiting churches and cathedrals, he wasn't and asked the guide if he would be allowed to visit any Russian agricultural operations.

His request was approved and during the stay he toured several state collective farms. "I was surprised to see how out-of-date they were," Wells

exclaimed, "they reminded me of the time when I was a young boy."

His wife, Betty, who teaches at Summerville also likes to travel and she plans on visiting the Soviet Union this coming summer. "She travels in the summer and I travel in the winter," Wells said as he further explained a need to, at times, travel to a warmer climate because of his health.

Each time he travels, he brings a bit of the foreign countries he visits back to Southern Illinois. For example, after a trip to Israel, he named his holdings in Southern Illinois, Tel Aviv Farms, which means "Hill of Spring." The farms includes over 1500 acres of land, a large Charolais cattle operation and a large hog operation he plans on starting again if and when it becomes feasible. He is a member of Tri-County Electric Cooperative of Mt. Vernon.

He also has a hobby of collecting clothing from each country. This is how he acquired the robes used in the nativity antic. The trip to India produced a turbin, he has been seen wearing while shopping in Mt. Vernon. And it was shortly after returning from Scotland, that he dropped by Woods Grocery, a small country store just up the road from his home, wearing a complete Scottish kilt outfit.

The store is a place where many area farmers spend part of their time during the winter months, swapping tall tales and talking politics. The kilted Wells got quite a reception and took a lot of ribbing, although they never got the best of him.

Getting the best of him would take a lot because he has quite a sharp wit and has "been around." Wells' educational background includes nine and a half years of college. He has attended the University of the South, Southern Illinois University, University of

Illinois and the Lincoln College of Law.

Along with being a successful farmer, he is also a success in the business world, with interests in several Memorial Garden Cemeterys. He sold cemetery plots for eight years and at one time was the top salesman in the country. He also served on the board of directors of the Interment Association of America from 1955-67.

His sales ability prompted a national speaking tour that took him all over the U.S. Being well-known as a speaker, he was once asked to fill in for a friend that was supposed to speak at a Mt. Vernon church, on the topic "the role of a cemetery in a community."

There was a slight mix-up in communication and Wells thought he was supposed to be discussing the cemetery as a final resting place. "I told the congregation how death was like dropping a pebble in the water and that memories are like the waves that are formed. Strong at first, then dwindling into oblivion," he said.

"I told them how a cemetery preserves that memory and by the time I was finished there wasn't a dry eye in the place. Then afterwards several people came up to me and asked where I preached. I answered with a smile, Hall's Corner Interdenominational Church," he said explaining that Hall's Corner was another little country store in the area.

He is also a prophet of sorts, with his views on life and the ways to live it. These views are what made Wells what he is today. "I feel everyone should be whatever they want to be and do whatever they want in their lifetime as long as they do it the best they can," he explained.

He knows that with some of the
(Continued on page 17)

Life Is Never Dull for

waltonville's world wanderer

Protein Production Problem May Have

a fishy

The production of large quantities of useful protein has been of great concern all over the world and Dr. David Homer Buck, an aquatic biologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey is working on an American solution, which is relatively economical and environmentally enhancing.

The American solution is basically the science of aquaculture, which was first developed many centuries ago by the Chinese.

"What is aquaculture? Well, it is the best and most inexpensive way to produce protein in the form of fish flesh that has ever been conceived," Buck said as he explained that this is done by using livestock and human wastes to grow food stuffs for a fish cultural system.

The fish are a specific variety which feed at the lower levels of the food chain, thereby not needing expensive foods like those used to promote rapid growth of catfish in the already feasible fish farms in America.

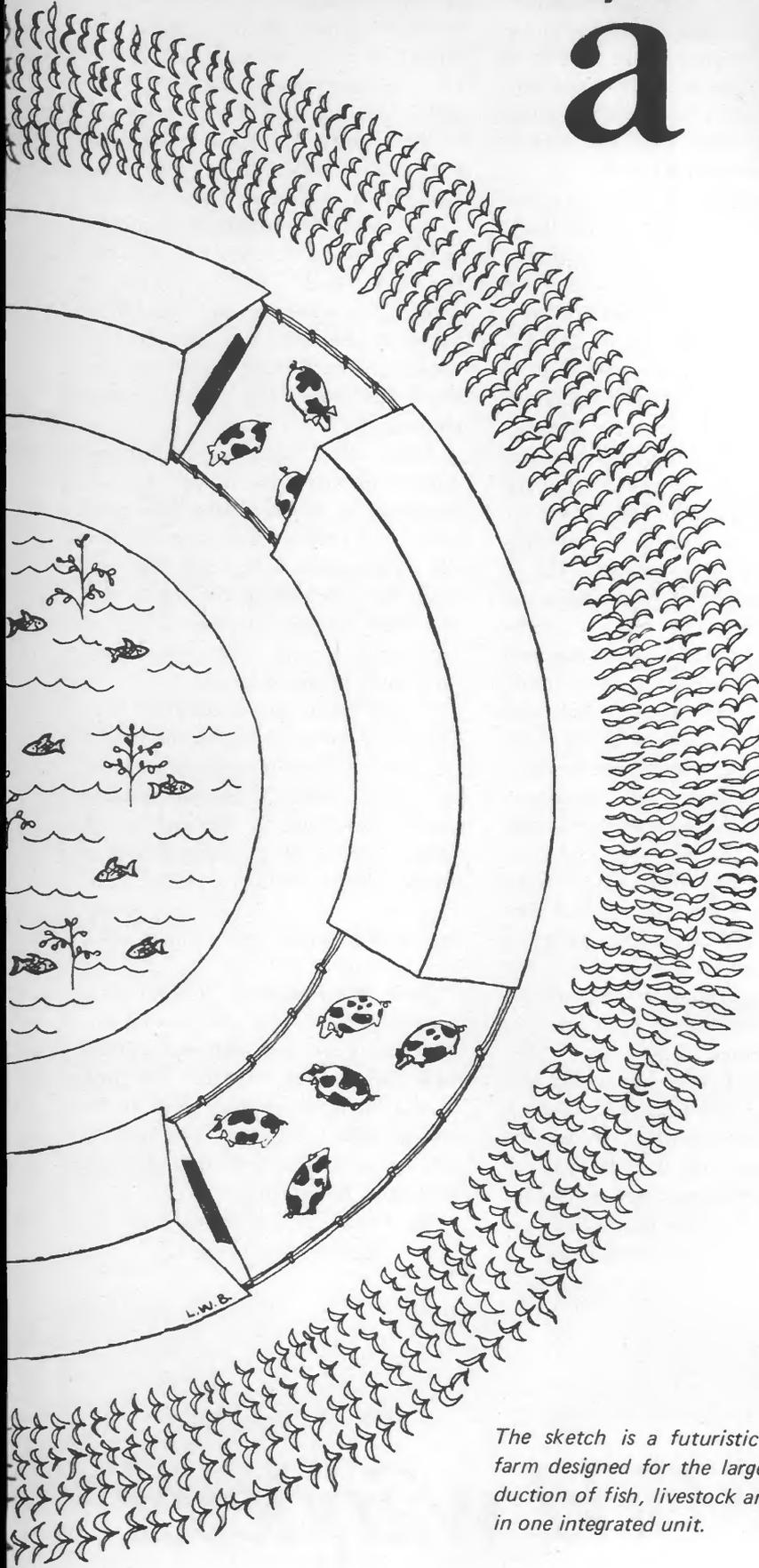
Feeding at the lower level of the food chain means that they grow by eating phytoplankton, or single cell plants more commonly called algae. The phytoplankton can be produced very economically by using wastes from cattle and swine. Basically these livestock wastes are dumped into the water or introduced by feedlot runoff.

"One of my colleagues once said that we are reincarnating the 5000-year-old Chinese fishpond, which is just about the truth," Buck said.

The Chinese system was developed with the small landholder building his bathhouse and latrine over the family fishpond, placing his pigsty on the pond bank and using all other types of organic wastes (horse and cow manure, compost, etc.) to enrich the pond for the production of food fish.

These systems have been employed

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS



The sketch is a futuristic look at a farm designed for the large scale production of fish, livestock and grain, all in one integrated unit.

solution

by the Chinese for centuries and use a fish called the Chinese Carp. It really is a family of fish that are completely compatible because of their different ecological requirements and to understand the system one must understand what it consists of.

Carp in the family include the Silver Carp, which primarily feeds on the phytoplankton; the Grass Carp feeds efficiently on coarse vegetable matter; the Bighead Carp utilizes zooplankton; the Black Carp feeds on snails; and the Common Carp utilizes bottom organisms including the waste products of all these other fish.

"The Silver Carp has a unique adaptation of its gill rakers which form a very efficient filter. It is called a filter feeder and swims through the water simply screening out the particles of phytoplankton," Buck said, "they screen it out in enormous quantities and grow very rapidly."

The Bighead Carp is also a filter feeder, but its filter is just a little coarser and it takes care of the larger particles.

The Grass Carp is the highly controversial member of the family. It is outlawed in Illinois and most other states, with a few exceptions like Arkansas and Iowa, which both use the fish in its public waters. The species has been referred to both as a "Miracle Fish" and ridiculed as a pending disaster to America's aquatic environment.

It was called the "Miracle Fish" in an article in the National Observer. The article explained how the fish was able to consume enormous quantities of aquatic weeds that are considered nuisances.

Its potential in cleaning up lakes and ponds that are filled to a point of strangulation with aquatic growth, if these fish are properly controlled, can be very useful. They would also

eliminate the use of chemicals, which not only can have harmful side effects, but are very expensive.

The hazards connected with the Grass Carp come with its potential danger if introduced into a body of water such as the Mississippi River. If the fish, which feeds on aquatic plants, would get into the backwater of the river, it might consume the aquatic vegetable matter which is important to our native waterfowl that feed in the Mississippi Flyway.

"Some people consider the Grass Carp a threat because of what happened when the Common Carp was brought into the country from Germany," he said.

The Common Carp is different than any of the other carp in the family because it is the only one that can reproduce in ponds and lakes. This rapid reproduction, its competition with other game fish and the fact that it muddys the water by stirring up the bottom when it feeds are why it is considered a nuisance.

Elements of the original Chinese system are widespread and has been adapted to meet such diverse areas as India, Israel and Eastern Europe.

"No one has learned to appreciate it in this country," Buck said, "where as all over Europe it is a favorite food fish. They have it for Thanksgiving and Christmas and as a matter of fact we are in a minority, with the majority of people in the world considering our old Common Carp a delicacy."

Producing these food fish by using only animal wastes is the project Buck is currently involved in. The research is being conducted at Forbes Lake State Park near Salem, Illinois. Lake waters are being used to fill the ponds at the experimental fishery research station which is located below its dam. The station is provided electric power by Tri-County Electric Cooperative of Mt.

Vernon and Dr. Buck owns a farm near Salem and is a member.

Experiments in 1975 included work with hog confinement pens placed over two one-third acre ponds. One system had eight hogs and the other five.

"We think we hit it about right, as to the number of hogs that could be used for that size of pond," Buck said, "And we'll try to increase that number next year."

The 1975 tests were nearly accurate, mainly because of preliminary studies carried out in 1974 with 31 wading pools, which contained a variety of fish and were subjected to both raw and oxidized livestock wastes.

Buck feels the oxidized waste aspect of the experiment is very important. Oxidized wastes are basically manure that has been dropped into oxidation ditches below the confinement pens.

The wastes are then oxidized by being circulated in the ditches, and in the process mixed with oxygen. This oxygen breaks down the manure bacterially and causes the production of an amino acid, which in itself is a very useful form of single cell protein.

Experiments are currently being carried on by the University of Illinois and other institutions, in which this brown liquid is being fed directly to hogs. They don't give them any water and results are proving that they actually benefit from the protein rich feeding.

The reason these oxidized wastes are so important is that unless used, as far as preliminary findings, the hog production might be controlled by the size of the reservoir available.

With their use, however, raw wastes can be used in the ponds during the winter and then during the summer the excessive wastes can be used in the

(Continued on page 10)

fishy solution

(Continued from page 9)

ponds, fed to the livestock or used to irrigate and fertilize fields. Dr. Buck sees potential for an integrated farming system for the large scale production of fish, livestock and grain.

In this system, a central reservoir would be used to take care of any livestock wastes. A central perimeter around the reservoir would house the livestock confinement systems.

The outer perimeter would be the field of grain that supplies the food for the animals, which in turn could be irrigated by the water from the reservoir and fertilized from the oxidized wastes of the animals.

"A well-balanced system of this type could be both profitable and environmentally self-purifying, in that it could produce large quantities of protein in the form of fish flesh, while cleaning organic material from the water," Buck said.

All this current research, however needs further study to substantiate any preliminary conclusions, however, that research may be a few years away at the least.

Further funding needed is \$155,000 over a three-year period including an initial cost of \$60,000 for ten one-tenth acre ponds and a swine confinement house with oxidation ditches.

"Whether or not this funding is available is the big question," Buck said, "I am spending a lot of my time trying to get funding from the National Science Foundation, people in Washington, and from many other sources."

"I've got a letter from Senator Stevenson and our Congressman Paul Simon, both are trying to find sources of money for us in Washington," Buck said.

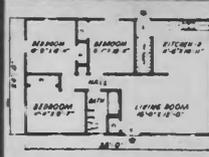
The project has been endorsed by the Environmental Pollution Agency, the Institute of Environmental Quality, the University of Illinois and Iowa State University and the sad ending to the whole story is as Dr. Buck says, "With all the interest and excitement everyone has in the project it's sometimes frustrating because nobody has any money to give us."

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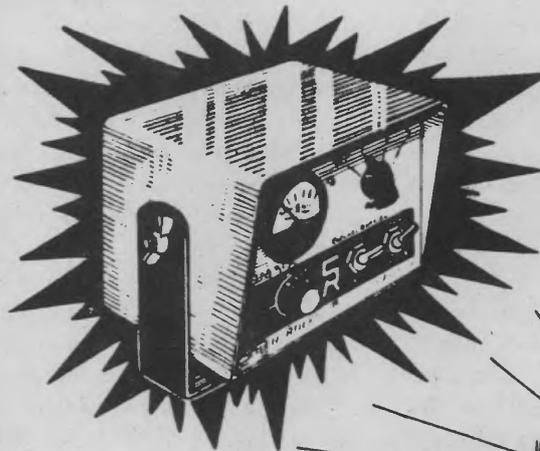
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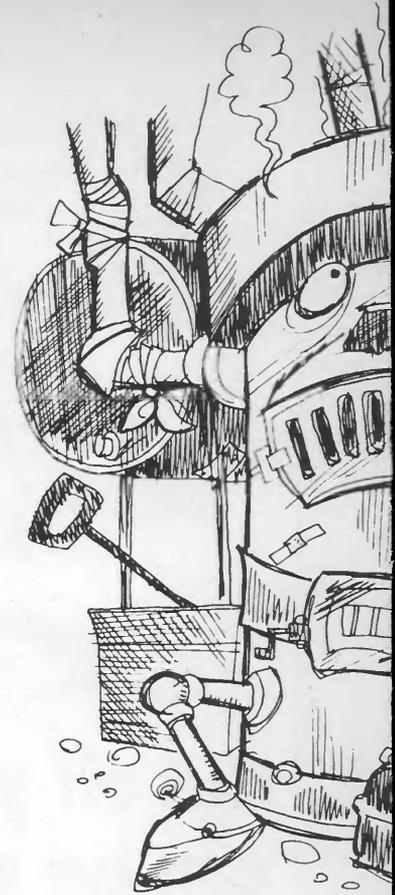
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In these days when the cost of energy is going up like everything else, many people are finding ways to trim away the excess fat of their energy bills so they can enjoy the lean comfort and usefulness at a reasonable cost.

Slightly more than one quarter of the total consumption of our gross energy supply is accounted for in residential and commercial use.

We use 12.6 percent of that in our homes and the same amount in the commercial sector, which includes primarily stores, office buildings and hotels.

As can be expected both the residential and commercial usage continues to steadily increase as a percentage of our total national energy picture. Along with the rise in population, standard of living, and overall economic growth, there has also been an increased growth in the construction of homes and service industries.

At the same time there has been an increase in the number of energy consuming devices—such as air conditioning and electrical appliances—and there is little doubt that the trend will not continue.

Consumers like their convenient, easy-to-use electrical hardware and more and more people are buying the growing variety all the time. Many things that were once called “luxuries” are now considered “necessities.”

Consider these facts, ten years ago only 19 percent of our nation’s residential consumers had air conditioning, compared to more than 47 percent today. Almost half of the

nation’s families have electric can openers compared to the only 11 percent which had the “luxury” a decade ago. One of the larger jumps is indicated by the fact that the number of color television sets rose from five percent to over 61 percent in the same period of time.

However, it should be pointed out, an effective effort towards energy conservation cannot rest heavily on a huge cutback in the use of items such as these. Although their overuse is a symbol of our wasteful society, most studies show that a reduction in the use of these small appliances would have a small effect.

By and large every consumer must concentrate their conservation efforts on the large energy drainers in our homes and offices, such as space heating, water heating, refrigeration and cooking.

Because the consumption is bound to keep rising, the conservation issue becomes one of containment or one of how to realistically check the anticipated growth.

More than half of the cost of an average family’s energy budget is spent on home uses. The family’s automobile is the largest expense in this budget, but home heating comes second, accounting for one quarter of energy consumed.

It is obvious that home heating systems are necessary to protect people’s health and provide comfort, but many practices associated with space heating are wasteful and can be adjusted without much difficulty.

Most people are not aware of just how much energy is actually wasted in

the process of heating a home. The waste of energy in turn becomes a waste of money and the consumer ends up paying for fuel that is not necessary and wondering why his bill is so high.

Waste in heating a home can be attributed to one or more of the following factors: personal habits, lack of proper insulation and the need for better maintenance.

If a person stops and thinks about it, many of our personal habits cause us to spend money unnecessarily. Small changes in our daily life can mean that our winter heating bills can be reduced quite easily.

Look how easy it is to lower the thermostat a few degrees and changing our habits by wearing a little heavier clothing around the house.

Those few degrees will save a significant amount of fuel because the heating load in a home is directly related to the difference between the outdoor and indoor temperature. The



conservation

smaller that difference the greater the savings.

For winter in a moderate climate such as Illinois, the most effective cutting back of a thermostat is from 75 to 67 degrees Fahrenheit at night and from 75 to 70 degrees during the day.

It is not very difficult to figure out that lowering the thermostat (not going below 67) while away on weekends or a vacation will also save energy and money.

Another no-cost item the consumer can do to trim the fat off those energy dollars is by closing draperies at night. Conversely, keeping the draperies open during the day will let in the sun (solar heat).

In unoccupied rooms it is best however to keep the draperies and shades pulled. If this is a room that no one uses, close it off and shut off the heat to the room.

Another little personal habit that can easily be overcome is carelessness

with open doors and windows. How many times have most of us idled at the front door talking to a neighbor or friends, when they leave after a visit. If a person sleeps with the bedroom window cracked and the bedroom door open, the whole house is being heated.

Air leakage, commonly known as drafts, is caused by warm air leaking from a building or home and being replaced by cold air, which in turn must be heated. It has been estimated that 35 percent of the heating energy is used to heat these drafts.

It doesn't take long for a consumer to make an inspection of the house, checking around windows and doors, attic stairways, vents and pipes. It is particularly important, since heat rises, to pay close attention to interior attic openings. A mere quarter-inch crack which is three feet long under an attic stairway door can cost as much as \$5.00 or more a winter. The crack can easily be blocked by putting a scrap piece of carpet over it.

Caulking and weather stripping around doors, windows and electric switch and receptacle boxes is equally important if the war against drafts is to be won. This type of unchecked leakage adds 15 to 30 percent on a family's energy bill. Storm windows or insulated glass cut half the heat loss through windows.

After all the cracks and crevices are filled, the next important item is insulation. There is a great deal of energy lost across the U. S. because most homes are not properly insulated.

Adding to a home's thermal ef-

iciency with insulation is an important step a homeowner can do to save money in the long run. Those "first costs" must be tossed out for the long run benefits.

Minimum suggested standards for homes are at least six inches of insulation in the ceiling and three and one half inches in the walls. New types of blown and foam insulation are also adding to the arsenal of weapons against the energy enemy of heat loss.

The third factor which plays an important role in the wasting of energy is the lack of proper maintenance and improper equipment.

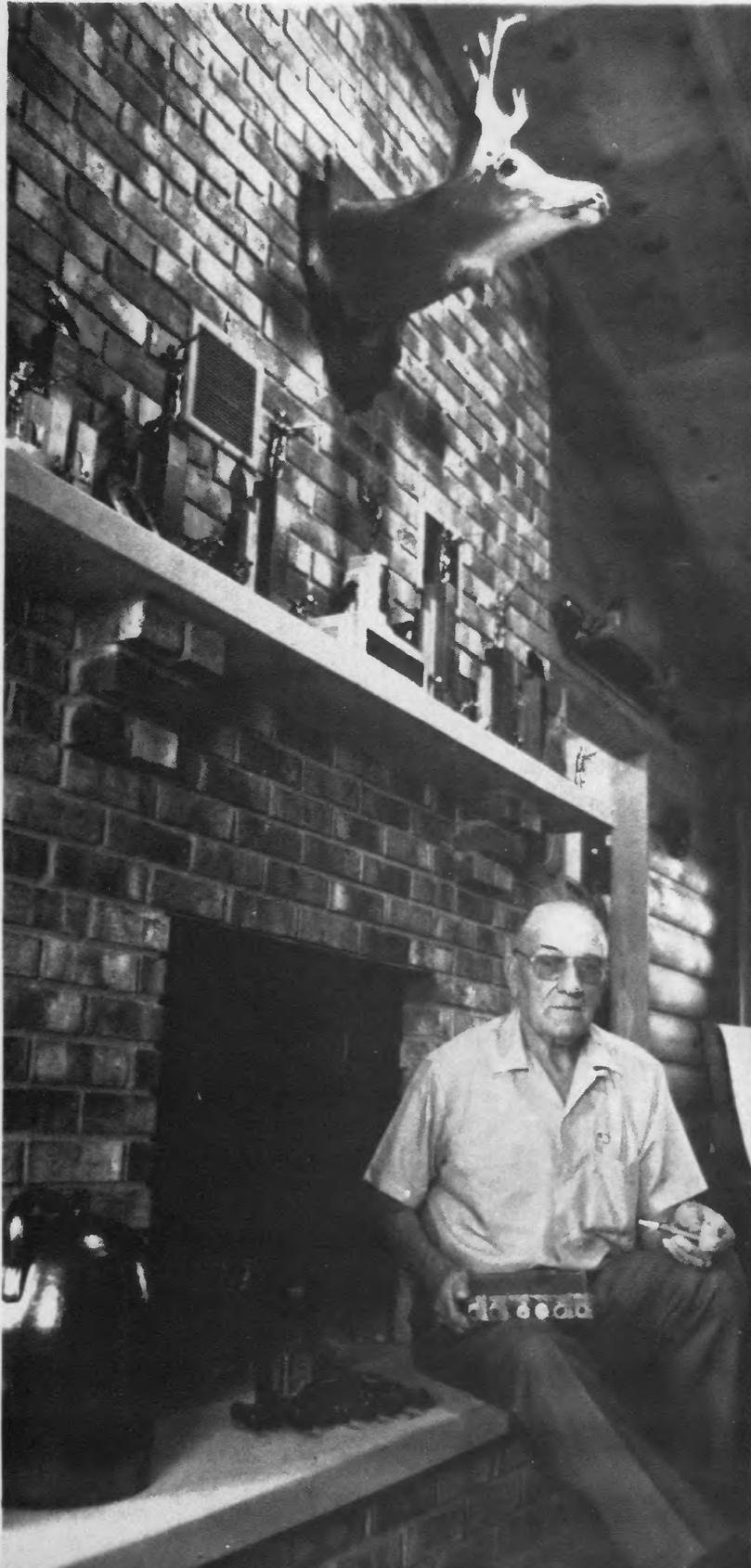
If heating or cooling equipment is properly maintained there is a potential savings of 10 percent or more. Heating system filters need to be periodically cleaned of dust or lint and regularly replaced.

If the heating system is outdated and requires frequent maintenance, then new technological advancements toward energy efficiency may be the way to go to save money. It all comes down to the "first costs" of an efficient system compared with the energy costs of an inefficient one.

Topping the list of energy efficient heating units is the heat pump, which delivers two units of heat for every one unit of electrical energy it consumes. On top of this it serves a two-fold purpose, because the same unit also air-conditions.

By taking all these suggestions and adding a little determination, most consumers can easily cut their energy bill during the winter heating season with little or no effect to their personal living comfort.

former
national
crow
calling
champion



The life a national crow calling champion leads while he is still in competition isn't all glory, Herb Dieckmann of Vandalia can attest to that.

"Mess up once and come back with only one lousy crow and you'll never hear the end of it," Dieckmann said, telling how that happened to him during the 25th annual crow shoot which was held in Southern Illinois. And how as the old saying goes, he had to "eat crow" because of it.

What was even worse, a photographer was present, the crow was placed on a meat platter, Dieckmann was given a bib and carving utensils and the whole humiliating scene was captured on film and reproduced in a number of newspapers.

Dieckmann still chuckles when he tells the story and swears it was an "isolated incident" and has over 30 trophies won in crow calling and shooting competition to prove it.

He won his first championship in 1954 and topped the field once again in 1964, placing well up in the running all the years between, with the exception of that one year.

A crow shooting and calling championship is held over a specified area of several counties. Hunters draw by lot, an area in which they are to hunt and are given an hour to get there, three hours to "call in" and shoot the crows and an hour to return to the tourney headquarters.

To win the 1954 championship, Dieckmann killed 27 crows in his

ONLY ATE CROW ONCE



FAR LEFT: Herb Dieckmann, former national crow calling and shooting champion. BOTTOM LEFT: Dieckmann sets in front of the fireplace at his cabin in the Kaskaskia bottoms. LEFT: A few of the crow calls that Dieckmann has designed over the years.

allotted three hours. The tournaments are held by the American Crow Hunters Association and the national event was held in Vandalia for several years with contestants from over 25 states participating. However, as the crow population in the area dwindled, the tournament was moved elsewhere.

The sport grew out of a need to thin the rampant flocks of the shiny-feathered black birds, which have very few natural enemies. Before, farmers would have shot crows to save their melons, corn and tomatoes, which the birds notoriously damaged. The black marauder is also known to feast on a delicacy of young bird and duck eggs.

To Herb Dieckmann crow calling and shooting began as a hobby, then turned into a sport and finally became a business venture.

He retired in 1958, but remained active in the crow hunting. It was this interest that precipitated Dieckmann inventing a crow call two years later.

Invented in Dieckmann's basement workshop, the call which has both American and Canadian patents is different than any made prior, because it is adjustable and can produce variations in pitch.

The variable pitch comes from a tuned reed, which was developed by Dieckmann. Further developments led to Dieckmann inventing a duck call.

After patenting his invention, Dieckmann took a giant step. "My wife and I hocked the house, the car and anything else we could, to raise \$10,000," Dieckmann said.

He had molds made, the parts were then fabricated and returned to Dieckmann. Each call he has made was personally assembled and tuned by him, further customizing each.

After Dieckmann hand-produced dozens and dozens of the calls, he and his wife would distribute them to sporting goods stores and other outlets throughout the country.

From his enterprise, he made the initial investments back, but the traveling got to him and an opportunity to go to work for the State Conservation Department came around.

He worked in game management for a time and then was appointed as a fire warden with the Division of Forestry. His territory was the Carlyle Lake area, a section of the Kaskaskia River bottoms he knows well.

His life in the out-of-doors began in his younger years. He and a friend lived in a tent in the Kaskaskia bottoms for four months during one winter.

While living in the bottoms they caught fish to sell, trapped and basically lived off the land. They hunted at night and ran the traps during the day and were getting \$5 for a coon skin, \$9 or \$10 for a mink pelt and \$1.50 for a muskrat. "In 1901, that was pretty good money," Dieckmann said, speaking as though those were some of the fonder days of his now 74 years.

"I've done just about everything I wanted to do all my life," Dieckmann

said, "at one time I could even look those crows straight in the eye."

He was talking about the years he spent flying after graduating from Parks Air College in 1928.

Although he had been taught the basics at an airport near St. Elmo, he attended the air college to learn advanced flying techniques. While there he supported himself by working at the college. His studies earned him a 50-hour limited commercial license, and he learned to fly everything up to a Ford Tri-motor.

His aerial experience caused him to cross flight paths with several now famous people. George Lambert, was his instructor at the college and Dieckmann met Charles Lindberg while he was there. Later, after graduating, he was visiting a friend at an airport near St. James, Missouri. He had driven and was the only one at the field with a car, when Amelia Earhart Putnam landed for fuel and ask for a ride into town where she could call her husband.

Dieckmann has led a full life and even today continues to do the same. He has almost completed a cabin, located in the Kaskaskia bottoms, a place where he can be found a large percentage of the time. Electricity for it is supplied by Southwestern Illinois Electric Cooperative at Greenville.

Dieckmann loves the out-of-doors, he loves to keep busy and as he finished the interview he was talking about maybe marketing a set of five calls he has been working on.

Stauffer named new Public Affairs Representative

Russell Stauffer, a native of Durand, Illinois is a new staff member of the Legal and Public Affairs Department of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives (AIEC).

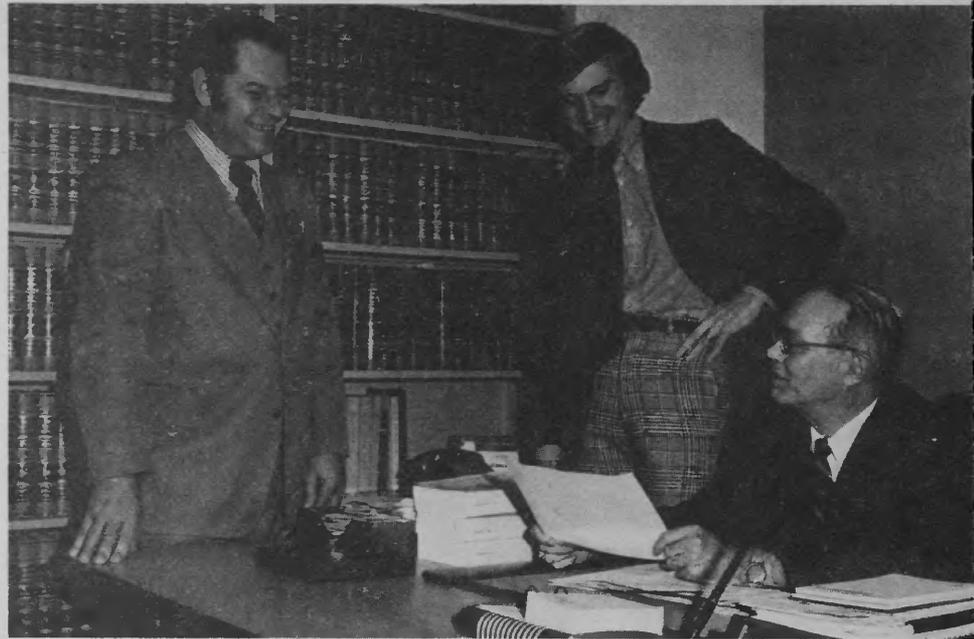
As the statewide service organization's Public Affairs Representative, he will serve as a legislative representative and coordinate legislative activities with the organization, the 30-member cooperatives in the state and all administrative agencies.

A former dairy farmer, Stauffer will continue his past rural involvement by continuing to serve as Master of the Illinois State Grange, the oldest active farm organization in the nation. He was first elected as head of the Grange in 1965.

Prior to joining the AIEC staff, he served as Assistant Executive Vice President of the Township Officials of Illinois and has served on a number of governmental committees and groups. These committees include the Governor's Board of Agricultural Advisors, the Agricultural Export Advisory Committee and the Illinois Farmers Home Administration State Advisory Committee.

He is currently serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Highway Users Conference.

The Legal and Public Affairs Department staff now includes Loren M.



Bobbitt its director and James H. Eddleman who serves as assistant director and Stauffer.

Bobbitt, who directs the legal and public affairs activities for the AIEC, joined the organization in October of 1974. He previously served as executive secretary of the Legislative Reference Bureau. He was with the Reference Bureau for 28 years and served as its secretary during the last 12.

Assistant Director Eddleman came to the AIEC from a position as at-

The AIEC Legal and Public Affairs Department from left, Russell Stauffer, new public affairs representative; James H. Eddleman, assistant director and Loren M. Bobbitt, director.

torney and legal editor in the Federal Income, Estate and Gift Taxation Department of the Commerce Clearing House, Inc. of Chicago.

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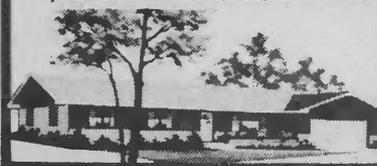
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Waltonville's World Wanderer

(Continued from page 7)

antics he has pulled, he has aggravated a few people, but doesn't mind what they say. He believes life should be fun

and has learned to laugh at himself as well as others. "I don't plan on changing," he said, as he went into a

contingency plan he has when his "pebble is dropped into the water."

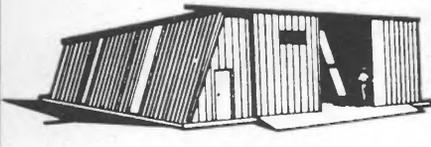
The idea came on one trip to Mexico, when he saw a horsedrawn hearse on its way to the cemetery. This past August, Wells purchased a 200-year-old horse drawn hearse.

"My plans are to be taken to the cemetery on a motorized hearse and then transferred to the horse drawn one," Wells said, "Then I'm going out in style as the hearse leads a procession, which will include two Dixieland Jazz Bands around the cemetery three times."

However, before this last ride comes, Wells wants to try to make it to every country in the world and just keep on being the same wandering Eugene Wells.

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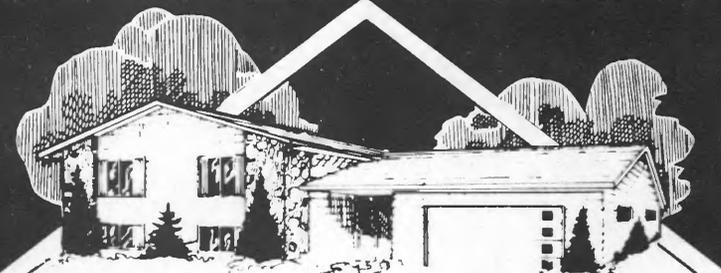
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FESTIVE FOODS



CROQUEMBOUCHE WREATH

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 1/4 cups water | 2 tablespoons sugar |
| 1/2 cup margarine | 1 tablespoon vanilla |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 1 1/4 cups corn syrup |
| 1 1/4 cups unsifted flour | 1 cup sugar |
| 6 eggs | Angelica (for garnish) |
| 1 pint heavy cream | Fluffy Sabayon Sauce (below) |

Bring water, margarine and salt to full boil in medium saucepan. Add flour all at once and beat rapidly over low heat until mixture leaves sides of pan and forms a smooth compact ball. Remove from heat. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Drop by rounded teaspoonfuls about 1 1/2 inches apart onto ungreased cookie sheets. Bake in 400 degree oven 25 minutes or until puffed, golden and light. Cool completely on wire racks. Puffs may be made ahead and stored in airtight containers. A few hours before serving, whip heavy cream with 2 tablespoons sugar and vanilla until stiff peaks form. Make a crosswise slit at bottom of puffs. Fill puffs with whipped cream, using decorating bag with plain tip. Bring corn syrup and 1 cup sugar to boil, stirring occasionally until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking without stirring until temperatures reach 240 degrees on a candy thermometer or until a small amount dropped into very cold water forms a soft ball which flattens on removal from water. Keep over low heat while assembling wreath. On large flat round platter, arrange a circle of cream filled puffs. Brush puffs with syrup mixture. Place second row of puffs next to first, forming inner circle. Brush puffs with syrup. Place remaining puffs on top of two circles and brush with syrup. Rebrush entire wreath until all syrup is used. Garnish wreath with angelica cut into holly-shaped leaves. Chill wreath in refrigerator until serving time. Serve with Fluffy Sabayon Sauce. Makes 8 to 12 servings.

FLUFFY SABAYON SAUCE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons sugar | 1/2 cup milk |
| 1 tablespoon corn starch | 1/2 cup light cream |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons Sherry wine or brandy |
| 1 egg yolk, slightly beaten | 1 egg white, stiffly beaten |

Mix sugar, corn starch and salt in top of double boiler. Add egg yolk and mix well. Gradually add milk and cream. Place over boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens, about 5 minutes. Remove from heat. Cool. Stir in wine or brandy. Fold in beaten egg white. Chill. Makes 1 1/2 cups sauce.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 10 medium oranges with thick skin | 2 cups sugar |
| Water | 1 cup water |
| 1/2 cup light corn syrup | Sugar |

Wash oranges. Cut just through peel into quarters and pull peel off oranges; place in large saucepan. (Reserve orange pulp for eating or for use in salads and fruit cups.) Cover orange peel with water. Bring to boil; boil 10 minutes. Drain. Boil and drain 2 times more. Gently scrape off any moist white membrane with bowl of spoon. (Peel should then be about 1/4-inch thick.) Cut peel into 1/4-inch wide strips. There should be about 10 cups orange peel. In 3 quart saucepan, stir together corn syrup, 2 cups sugar and 1 cup water. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until sugar is dissolved. Add orange peel. Bring to boil, then reduce heat and boil gently 45 minutes. Drain in coarse strainer or colander, placed over a bowl. Roll peel in sugar, a few pieces at a time. Arrange in single layer on trays. Let dry, lightly covered, in warm place 10 to 12 hours. Store in tightly covered containers. Makes about 10 cups.

PFEFFERNUESSE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 1/4 cups unsifted flour | 1/4 teaspoon freshly ground pepper |
| 3/4 cup sugar | 2 eggs, slightly beaten |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder | 1/4 cup dark corn syrup |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon | 2 tablespoons corn oil |
| 1/4 teaspoon ground ginger | 1/3 cup finely chopped citron |
| 1/4 teaspoon ground cardamon | 1 tablespoon flour |
| 1/4 teaspoon ground clove | Confectioners sugar |

In mixing bowl, thoroughly stir together 2 1/4 cups flour, sugar, baking powder, cinnamon, ginger, cardamon, clove and pepper. Make well in center, and add beaten eggs, corn syrup and corn oil. Stir with spoon, beginning at center and working to edge; blend with hands to completely mix in flour. Coat citron with 1 tablespoon flour; mix into dough. Shape into 1 inch balls. Place on greased cookie sheet about 1 1/2 inches apart. Bake in 350 degree oven 20 minutes. Roll in confectioners sugar while still warm. Cool completely. Store in tightly covered container. Makes about 3 dozen.

GUMDROP BREAD

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup shortening | 1 cup chopped pecans |
| 2 beaten eggs | 2 cups sugar |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 4 cups sifted flour |
| 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg | 1/2 teaspoon cloves |
| 1 teaspoon soda | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1 1/2 cups sweetened applesauce | 1 tablespoon hot water |
| 3/4 cup chopped raisins | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1 lb. small gumdrops, or licorice | 3/4 cup chopped dates |

Combine all ingredients in order given; pour into 4 well greased loaf pans. Bake at 300° for 1 1/2 hrs. Serve warm or cold with a lemon sauce or whipped cream or plain. This bread is nice to serve in the holiday season.

HOLIDAY SALAD

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 egg yolks | 2 tablespoons pineapple syrup |
| Dash salt | from drained pineapple |
| 2 tablespoons sugar | 1 tablespoon butter |
| 2 tablespoons lemon juice | |

Beat egg yolks, salt and sugar to mix well. Stir in lemon juice, pineapple juice and butter. Cook, stirring with wooden spoon, over low heat until mixture thickens. Pour into large bowl and allow to cool to lukewarm. Have ready:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 cup whipping cream | 1 cup chopped nuts |
| 2 cups fruit cocktail (drained) | 2 cups miniature marshmallows |
| 2 cups chunk pineapple (drained) | 2 cups mandarin orange sections (drained) |

Drain fruits well. Whip cream till light and fluffy; blend in the lukewarm custard. Fold in fruits, marshmallows, nuts; use light and over motion—avoid stirring. Put into bowl with tight-fitting lid and chill overnight before serving.

CHERRY BOURBON CAKE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 jar red maraschino cherries | 8 eggs, separated (room temperature) |
| 1 lb. butter | 3 cups sifted flour |
| 2 1/2 cups sugar | 1/2 cup chopped walnuts |
| 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg | 1/3 cup bourbon |

Drain and chop cherries. In large bowl, cream butter with 2 cups of sugar and nutmeg. Beat until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, one at a time, beating after each addition. Then add cherries. Combine flour with nuts. Add to butter mixture alternately with bourbon. Beat egg whites until soft peaks form. Add remaining sugar and beat until stiff but not dry. Fold into batter. Pour into a greased and floured 10-inch tube pan. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour and 25 minutes or until cake tests done. Cool 1 hour in pan, then remove.

POTATO CANDY

Boil 1 potato (size of egg), mash and cool. Add 1 box powdered sugar. Knead, spread out. Spread peanut butter over sugar dough, roll up. Refrigerate 5 minutes, cut.

STRAWBERRY DIVINITY

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 cups sugar | 1 (3-oz.) pkg. strawberry gelatin |
| 3/4 cup light corn syrup | 1/2 cup flaked coconut |
| 3/4 cup water | 1 cup chopped nuts |
| 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten | |

Combine sugar, corn syrup and water. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Reduce heat, cook to hard ball stage (252 degrees) stirring constantly. Combine egg whites and gelatin, beat until mixture forms peaks. Pour hot syrup in thin stream into egg whites, beating until candy loses gloss and holds shape. Fold in coconut and nuts. Pour into greased 9" square pan. Top with rows of chopped pecans and coconut. Makes 5 dozen.

COCOONS

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 sticks margarine (melted) | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 5 tablespoons powdered sugar | 1 cup chopped nuts |
| 2 cups flour | |

Mix well and roll into cocoon shapes about 2 inches long. Bake at 375 degrees for 20 minutes. Roll in powdered sugar while still warm.

OLD FASHIONED FRUITCAKE

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 1/4 cups unsifted flour | 2 1/2 cup finely chopped pitted dates |
| 1/2 teaspoon baking powder | 1 cup nuts |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 1/3 cup margarine |
| 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon | 1/4 cup firmly packed brown sugar |
| 1/8 teaspoon allspice | 1/2 cup light or dark corn syrup |
| 1/8 teaspoon clove | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| 1/8 teaspoon nutmeg | 2 tablespoons orange juice or spirits |
| 6 ounces candied pineapple | Corn-Syrup Glaze (below) |
| 6 ounces candied cherries | Candied fruits (for garnish) |
| 3/4 cup raisins | |

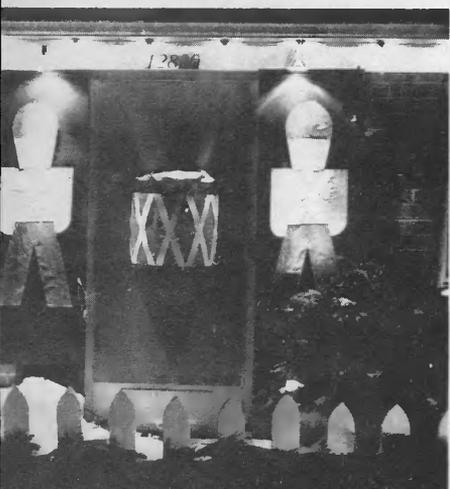
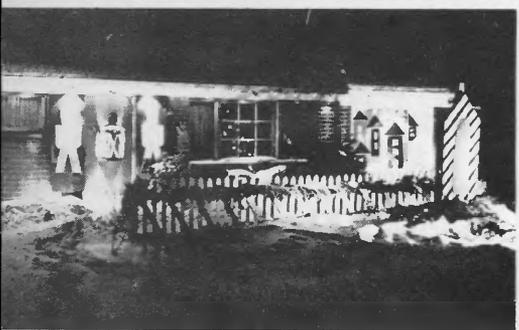
Grease 1 (8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4 inch) loaf pan; line with waxed paper. Stir together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon, allspice, clove and nutmeg. Stir together in bowl, candied fruits, nuts, raisins and dates. Add 1/2 cup of the flour mixture and toss to coat fruits with flour. Stir together margarine and sugar. Beat in corn syrup. Add 1/2 cup of the dry ingredients; beat until smooth. Add eggs and orange juice; beat until well blended. Add fruit. Fold in remaining dry ingredients. Turn into prepared baking pan. Place cake on middle rack in 250 degree oven; place shallow pan of water on bottom rack. Bake cake 3 hours. Remove pan of water and continue baking 1/2 hour or until cake tester inserted in center comes out clean. Completely cool cake in pan on wire rack. Remove from pan; pull away waxed paper. Wrap cake in plastic wrap then wrap in foil or place in airtight container. Store in refrigerator or in cool place. Shortly before serving, brush with Corn-Syrup Glaze; decorate with candied fruits and brush fruits with glaze. Note: Almost all fruit cakes improve with storage. Plan to make them at least two to three weeks before use. **Corn-Syrup Glaze:** In a small saucepan heat 1/4 cup light corn syrup until hot.

ONE GALLON PUNCH

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 large can pineapple juice | 12 tablespoons lemon juice |
| 1 pkg. lime gelatin | 1 teaspoon almond extract |
| 2 cups sugar | |

Heat 2 cups water to dissolve gelatin. Add sugar, pineapple juice, lemon juice and almond extract. Finish out with water to make 1 gallon. Chill. Use different color gelatin to have different color and flavor punch. You may also add 1 quart sherbet at serving time.

Put Spirit Back into with Energy-wise



background. This effect works quite well with red played against blue. Avoid the red/green combination.

Higher wattage, warm colored lamps provide good accents against warm colored background lighting; cool colored accents tend to recede visually.

2. The general rules for determining the number of lamps to use on an evergreen are:

Maximum number of standard C7 or C9 lamps = 3 x Height x Width in feet.

Minimum number of standard C7 or C9 lamps = 1/2 Maximum.

Number of Merry Midget lamps = two x Maximum number of standard C7 or C9 lamps.

3. When floodlighting evergreens avoid: red, yellow, amber, and pink lamps. They tend to turn the color to muddy brown. Blue, green or blue-white incandescent lamps; clear and deluxe white mercury lamps; or clear and phosphor coated metal-halide lamps will enhance evergreen colors. Blue and green always intensifies evergreen colors.

To give evergreens more of a natural appearance, highlight and shadow them by placing a "flood" lamp on one side of each tree and a "spot" lamp on the opposite viewing side highlight the trees—use either colored or "white" light sources.

4. Additional sparkle to evergreens by mixing 15-to 20-percent of D-27, C9-TW or C7-TW clear twinkle lamps in with the basic tree color. This effectively gives an appearance

Reemphasizing the "Decorate tastefully, not wastefully" theme that has prevailed for the last few years, here are practical tips on effective and energy-wise outdoor holiday lighting for homeowners, businesses, municipalities, shopping centers and industrial plants.

For instance, six Merry Midget string sets consume about the same energy as a 100-watt household light bulb and a sparkling display of 250 midgets costs less than a penny a day to operate for five hours a day. Both cost estimates are based on an average energy rate of 3½ cents per kwh.

Here are holiday decorating tips:

1. Use light bulb colors in the same family; cool colors—blue and green—or warm colors—red, orange, yellow, white—alone or in combination. Traditional mixtures of cool and warm colors work well where a display is viewed from closeby, as with a lighted tree indoors; but, from greater viewing distances the combination of warm and cool lights usually tend to bleed together to form a warm "muddy" white appearance.

Another effect of mixing warm and cool color lamps is the dominance of the warm color when the display is viewed from afar and the gradual awareness of the cool as a background as the viewer approaches the display.

Remember that usually, cool colors recede and warm colors advance. That is, a warm color played against a cool color will appear closer to your eye and the cool color will recede into the

Christmas Outdoor Lighting

of wind blowing through the tree and added animation.

5. Lighted deciduous trees, large and small, can effectively add to the impact of a display. They may be lighted in several ways.

One approach is to simply floodlight the tree with a main or "key" light coming from a single direction to give the tree a definite highlight and shadow pattern. A lower wattage or different color floodlight can fill in the shadow area.

Another approach is to place shiny ornaments in the tree and floodlight them from below.

Locating a lamp close to the trunk creates an interesting pattern and helps "anchor" the tree visually to the ground.

Using string sets in much the same manner as on evergreens and locating them in the ends of branches can effectively define the tree's shape. An alternative is to lace or drape string sets through the branches to emphasize a characteristic shape or create an abstract pattern.

To create a lacy pattern the rule of thumb calls for a 20-foot string set for every five feet of tree height above the first 10 feet of tree height.

6. Shielding of floodlights is essential to an effective display because improperly shielded sources detract from the display. Choose outdoor "bullet" fixtures that are deep enough to at least conceal the rim of the PAR 38 flood lamps. Deeper housings and louvers are available for more critical brightness control.

Use reflector "R" flood lamps in enclosed fixtures only for outdoor displays.

One do-it-yourself shielding approach is to place a hard board or sheet metal baffle shield about 14 to 18 inches high between the light source and the viewer. Paint both sides of the shield flat black. Flattening a sheet metal shield into a "U" or "V" will help conceal the light source when viewed from a variety of angles. Evergreen cuttings placed in front of the baffle shields to form a hedge to compete the display and contribute greatly to the daytime appearance.

7. Consider using the tiny Merry Bright lamps and/or Cool Bright transparent standard lamps instead of translucent ceramic enamel lamp types. The transparent coatings allow viewers to see the filament through the lamp's color coating. The net effect is both color and sparkle or glitter.

Another reason for using transparent coated lamps is that they use less wattage and appear brighter than translucent coated lamps. They also appear less intense to viewers near the display. Finally it takes more translucent coated lamps to make a display as effective as with transparent lamps.

8. Variations of brightness throughout a display are necessary to make it interesting for a viewer; but, do not overdo the number of variations.

Choose one major theme whether it is religious, traditional, fantasy or contemporary. Pick a background which will compliment the theme and carry

this throughout the display.

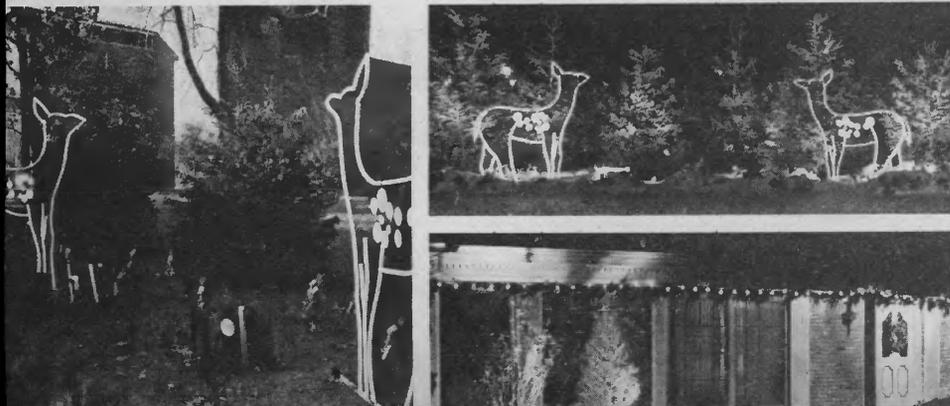
Let your eye be the best judge of what is right. This will require working at night to place fixtures and lights in final locations. Stand back to view the display as passerby will see it. If you are not satisfied, change it; the end result is worth the extra effort.

A simple sketch will do wonders for visualizing how the display will look when finished. One technique is to use black paper and faintly outline your building and any shrubs with white pencil. Then fill in where you want to place the light sources and their appropriate color with colored pencil or a casein liquid color (a dot for each light source). To gain a proportionate size reduction for the drawing, view it from a distance.

9. Lights outlining the shape of a building are a unifying element to a display. Spacing of individual lights should be done in proportion to the distance the display will be viewed. Another important factor to consider is the brightness of other light sources around the display—such as streetlights, floodlights, or other brightly lit displays.

Normal string set lamp sockets are spaced about 15 inches apart. This permits easy attachment of the sockets to tree branches. However, when strung out for outlining a building, this lamp spacing may be too far apart, particularly for the lower brightness colors such as green, blue and red. By experimentation you might wind up with a lamp spacing of 7½ inches or five inches on center (accomplished simply by overlapping string sets and taping them together to hold this spacing). Again, try a nominal length of light cord set at night to evaluate the effect.

These lighting tips are from John T. Suter, a GE lighting specialist who annually designs the holiday lighting for the National Christmas Tree and the Pageant of Peace near the White House in Washington, D. C.





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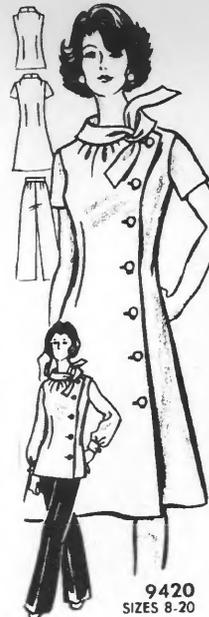
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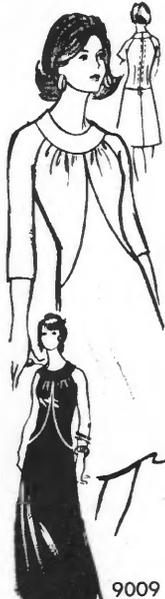
9420
SIZES 8-20



9374
SIZES 10½-18½



9247
SIZES 10½-18½



9009
10½-18½



9427
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9157
8-18



9189
34-48



9077
8-20



9434
SIZES 10½-20½

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- No. 9434 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½. Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 2 5/8 yards 60-inch.

*May the beauty
of the
Christmas Season
impart its wonder,
peace and hope
into your lives.*

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