



### Illinois Rural Electric News

#### Nation's investment in rural America

A recent headline in a state newspaper posed the question: "Power bailout or blackout?" then declared "Plea to drop REA debt blows Congress' fuses."

It was over a story out of Washington, D.C., about legislation in Congress to bolster the Rural Electrification Administration loan fund from which rural electric systems borrow.

Sometimes — more often than not lately — these things can really get out of hand.

In this headline, the suggestion is that rural electric cooperatives' debt would be wiped away by the legislation and that Congress is upset. It's a long way from the truth. No debt would be eliminated. All borrowers would be expected to repay all debts, with interest. There would be no forgiveness of any debts.

Then there is the part about Congress blowing fuses. That's misleading, when you consider the 283 members of the House of Representatives who voted for the House bill and the 46 Senators who by May were co-sponsors of the Senate version. That's at least 329 Congressional supporters, more than 60 percent of both houses.

In the article the author talks of REA's establishment in the 1930s to "bring cut-rate electricity to impoverished, rural parts of the country which were ignored by privately owned electric utilities." While it is true that utility companies were ignoring rural America, rural electric cooperatives were hardly organized to bring "cut-rate" electric power to rural areas. The consumer-owned systems brought

to the countryside reliable electric service at a reasonable cost consistent with sound business practice. Rural America proved it could do for itself — with a helping hand from its government— what private utilities would not or could not do, even with government help. (Loan funds originally were made available for commercial companies to extend electric service into rural areas; few private utilities were interested.)

Rural electric people have come to accept, though not necessarily understand, the opposition of some in the Reagan Administration to the rural electric program. And it is especially perplexing that some Administration people use sometimes unsuspecting media to attack the program and project a terribly distorted view of the cooperative-backed legislation.

Guy C. Lewis, Jr., a cooperative member from Virginia who is president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, suggests that the Administration opposition "probably stems from a wholesale antigovernment bias which makes no distinction between capital programs that add to the wealth of the nation and those that appear useless and wasteful.

"I concede that it would be difficult to reach agreement on what programs are useless, but there is wide bi-partisan agreement that the nation's investment in rural electrification has been basic to its wealth. And the job couldn't be done without government making available low-cost capital. It is wishful thinking to believe otherwise."

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Cover: Summer is a time of varied recreational opportunities for Illinoisans, including sailing.

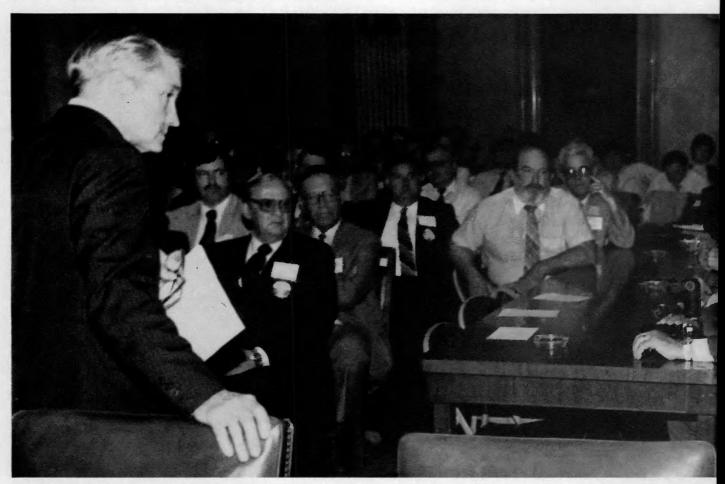
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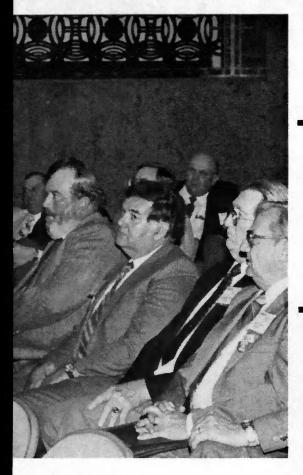
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Sen. Alan Dixon talks to the Illinois delegation in Washington.



Sen. Charles Percy listens as Thomas H. Moore, AIEC general manager, makes a point.





# Fund legislation faces time squeeze in U.S. Senate

Time has become a major factor in electric cooperatives' efforts to strengthen the Rural Electrification Administration's Revolving Fund.

Following approval in the U.S. House of Representatives on March 1, the cooperative-supported legislation in the Senate has encountered delays that threaten to prevent the bill from reaching the full Senate for a vote. The House vote was 283-111, after some 218 Representatives signed on as co-sponsors of the House bill, H.R. 3050. As of mid-May, 46 Senators were co-sponsors of S. 1300, similar to the approved House legislation. Supporters of the bill are confident of passage by the full Senate.

Bob Bergland, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), told rural electric leaders from across the nation in early May during NRECA's Legislative Conference that, "We're up against a deadline that could be devastating. There are only 22 legislative days left this year, so it is important that the bill be taken up in the Senate in June. Opponents can beat us by stalling."

It was this time squeeze, along with the continuing opposition from the Reagan Administration, that was the main interest of Illinois rural electric leaders participating in the Conference

Illinoisans visited with almost all of the state's Congressional delegation or with members of their staffs. Among the most important meetings were those that took place with Senators Alan Dixon and Charles Percy.

The Senators, both co-sponsors of the Revolving Fund legislation, expressed their continuing strong support for the bill, along with their long-standing backing of the rural electrification program.

The vital legislation, the Rural Electric and Telephone Revolving Fund Self-Sufficiency Act of 1983, was developed after a lengthy study by rural electric leaders across the country. Introduced in May 1983, the legislation drew immediate, widespread, bi-partisan co-sponsorship. Last fall it began moving through a series of House committee hearings and achieved passage by a ratio of more than two-and-one-half to one.

The Self-Sufficiency Act supported by the rural electric

Clockwise from near right: Rep. Lane Evans (17th District) greets Dean Starr of Nauvoo white Virgil Rosendale of Augusta looks on. Bob Vander Pluym of Breese presents the electric cooperatives' Public Service Award to Rep. Melvin Price (21st District). Rep. Bob Michel (18th District) talks with Illinoisans, including Spoon River Electric Co-operative delegates on front row. Rep. Paul Simon (22nd District) visits with rural electric leaders from the southern part of the state. William Carlberg, left, of Canton talks with Rep. Dick Durbin (20th District). Rep. William Lipinski (5th District) and Wilbert Rueter of Carlyle.









systems would allow interest rates on loans from the Fund to rise moderately to ensure the Fund's solvency. (The Fund is the primary source of construction capital for the nation's 925 rural electric distribution systems — including 27 in Illinois.)

The legislation would also postpone indefinitely the repayment of notes due the Treasury from the REA Fund between 1993 and 2017 to ensure a continuing source of loan funds for rural electric systems.

High interest rates over the past several years threaten the future of the Fund because of the disparity between the rates paid to the Treasury by REA for borrowings to meet loan requirements and the interest rate at which loans are made to rural electric systems. Under the present plan, interest expense is expected over the next several years to exceed interest repayment into the Fund, leading to eventual depletion of the Fund. While the legislation has drawn the support of a majority of Congress, the Reagan Administration has continued to work against rural electric leaders' efforts to achieve a legislative solution that will not add further financial hardship on rural America.

The Administration has long sought to reduce the government's role in rural electrification, despite studies that show investor-owned and municipal utilities receive through various favorable tax treatment subsidies much greater per consumer than rural electric systems. Rural electric leaders have had no quarrel with those government benefits for IOU's and municipals. They don't, however, believe that rural electric systems should be singled out for increased hardship.

The Administration's proposed legislation contains many of the recommendations for the REA that were made in President Reagan's January budget message for next year.







The plan would raise interest rates on Revolving Fund loans from the current 5 percent level to the cost of U.S. Treasury borrowing, which is currently about 13 percent. That rate would be further raised by fees for administering the REA, which is an agency of the Agriculture Department, and for "probable losses."

The proposal would also cut the amount of Revolving Fund loans almost in half by limiting them to \$500 million a year. Congress currently requires that REA approve at least \$850 million a year in Revolving Fund loans, but no more than \$1.1 billion. The congressional level is based on an annual survey of loan funds that co-ops will need.

The Administration wants the Fund's \$7.9 billion in the Treasury's general fund where it can be spent for purposes other than rural electrification. Currently the assets are earmarked for rural electric loans, and the Fund perpetuates itself through repayments of those loans.





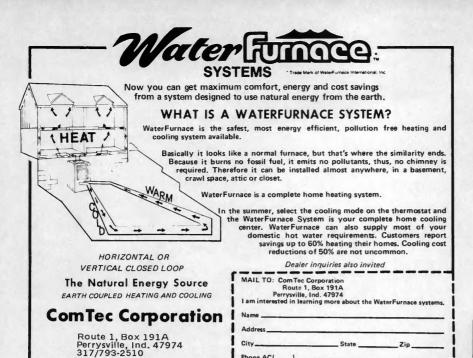
Top of page: Earl Struck of the AIEC staff talks with Rep. Dan Crane (19th District). Just above: Rep. Lynn Martin (16th District) poses with Leonard Ricke (left) of East Dubuque and Robert Bush of Mt. Prospect.







Rep. Madigan



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#### Summer cooling

### Whole-house

It is that time of year again: when those who own air conditioners are trying to figure out how to cut the cost of using them, and people who do not have them are wishing they did.

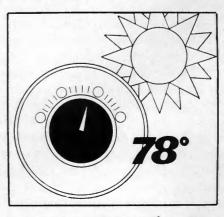
No matter which group you are a



member of, there is a low-cost alternative to the air conditioner that can help you keep cool, both now and when your energy bill arrives. That alternative is the whole-house fan.

Fans create air movement that evaporates perspiration and makes people feel cooler than they really are. Dry air that is circulating at 85 degrees F. often feels like still air at 75-78 degrees, so an attic fan can sometimes be used instead of an air conditioner on days when the temperature is 85 degrees or less, depending to some extent on your tolerance for high humidity.

The whole-house fan can save you money, because it costs less to run



Thermostat setting of 78° or higher recommended on hot afternoons.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

## attic fan may be good idea many days

than an air conditioner, and will do a fairly good job under the right conditions.

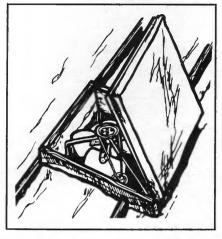
If nights are cool but dry, it may make good sense to run your attic fan. But if the fan is run during humid nights, this may cause the air conditioner to run more the next day to pull moisture out of woodwork and drywall. Use your judgment — can you keep your thermostat at 78 degrees or do you have to keep turning it down to be comfortable? And think, too, as you turn down the thermostat: Each degree you dial down dials up your air conditioning bill by about three percent.

While a whole-house fan may save you money in the summer, it can cost you in the winter, if you are not careful, even though it is not being used. The heat loss that occurs through the closed metal louvers of an attic fan is at least twice that of an uninsulated wall. There are two reasons for such a tremendous heat loss. First, the metal in the louvers conducts heat out of the house. Secondly, air spaces between louvers — which resemble a venetian blind — let heat escape and cold air infiltrate.

A surprisingly large amount of air can get out of a set of louvers that looks fully closed. If there is a 1/16 inch space between each louver in a 48-inch attic fan, the open space is equivalent to an eight-inch-square hole. Since the whole-house fan is intended as an energy saving device, it needs to be sealed in the winter to prevent air leakage and it should be insulated, preferably to a value of R-30.

Incidentally, installing a wholehouse ventilator is usually not a do-ityourself project, so seek out some professional advice before you break out the hammers and saws.

While whole-house fans are often a



Attic fan with insulated cover.

good investment, installing one this late in the season may not be all that feasible, and a couple of window fans may be all you need to keep the air conditioning bill within reason.

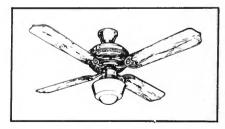
While window fans are a cinch to install, they can cover only a limited area, so you will most likely need more than one. If you install one in a hallway window, though, it may be enough to serve two or three rooms. Window fans are usually noisier than an attic fan, and that can cause problems for light sleepers. Be sure to check this when making a purchase, because many are annoyingly loud on the "high" setting.

The old "Casablanca" fan, so nick-

named because they were fairly prominent in the Humphrey Bogart movie of the same title, have come back into vogue and do a good job, too. Their primary disadvantage is that they protrude downward from the ceiling at least a foot, so you need a fair amount of overhead clearance for them.

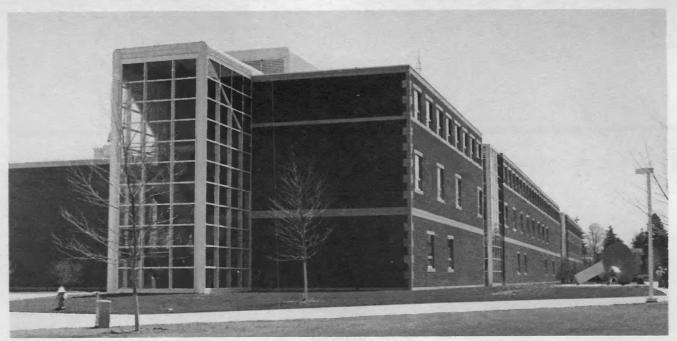
Recent research has brought an interesting kitchen-cooling fact to light: a single range-top burner produces more heat than a home air conditioner can deal with, so the best bet for energy conservation is to seal the kitchen off from the rest of the house and remove heat from it separately with a good-sized fan. And use your microwave a lot, if you are fortunate enough to own one.

Whichever alternatives to the air conditioner you decide to use, they should save you money, while keeping you reasonably comfortable. And, they will prolong the life of your air conditioner, too.



'Casablanca' fan.

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The new agricultural Engineering Sciences building is an impressive one, stretching some 600 feet long and 97 feet wide. Large expanses of glass and modernistic sculptures give a modern look in keeping with the structure's function of bridging the present and future.

## New U of I building to serve as bridge to 'high technology' agriculture

The open house held May 2 to commemorate the completion of the new Agricultural Engineering Sciences Building at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign was an auspicious one. The uncharacteristically harsh and frequent spring storms that have marched through the Midwest this year paused long enough to afford a warm, cloudless, slightly breezy day for the outdoor ceremony.

After a surprisingly brief introduction for a \$12 million structure a third of a decade abuilding, Governor James R. Thompson and Stanley O. Ikenberry, president of the university, snipped the symbolic ribbon across the main entrance and those who wanted to could take half-hour tours of the new home of the Agricultural Engineering, Food Sciences and Forestry Departments.

The building, primarily of brick and glass, is the length of two football fields, 97 feet wide and 39 feet tall. It encloses nearly 100,000 square feet of space.

While such a large expanse of brick and glass is impressive enough in its own right, the building is, in part, a symbol of the commitment to keep Illinois preeminent in agriculture into the next century — the visible "tip" of the iceberg that the "Food for Century III" project presents.

"Our ranking as one of the top farm producers in the world places a responsibility before us that cannot be ignored," Gov. Thompson said, "and this building, with its state-of-the-art facilities, answers the call to do more in the agriculture sciences."

The governor noted that the 97,000 square foot structure is but a part of the State's efforts making up the Food for Century III program announced seven years ago and only now getting into full stride.

"While the building we dedicate today is a big step in that project, more can and will be done," he said. "With that in mind, I have approved three capital projects worth more than \$2.25 million. These projects are three steps in an endeavor that is charting a course that will help feed generations to come."

The three projects include \$404,500 for the Agriculture Engineering Laboratory, \$650,000 for the University's proposed Plant Sciences Green House-Head House complex and \$1.2 million for animal holding facilities for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

John R. Campbell, dean of the College of Agriculture, noted that a commitment to agriculture is, in reality, a commitment to the rest of the state, too.

"John Deere, a blacksmith who came to Illinois from Vermont, invented the steel plow that broke the prairie sod. And when he began making 10,000 copies a year," Campbell said, "there was not enough steel to go around, and the incentive was there for the steel industry to take root and grow. And so it has been down through the years — when agriculture prospers, other industries do, too."

Other technological advances also boosted the Prairie State toward agricultural leadership and general prosperity, Campbell noted.

"It was right here in Illinois – in 1831 – that Cyrus McCormick invented and built the first mechanical reaper, the machine that played such a prominent role in the development of American agriculture. And here, too, people of great vision imagined how life could be made better through agricultural research, education and public service.

"In 1850," Campbell reminded his audience, "another farsighted pioneer, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, told an audience, 'Before you send your scholars soaring off to Athens and Rome, be sure they first know how to plant beans and harness horses.' Mr. Turner's counsel was to put priorities in proper perspective: to feed the people first."

Turner, who had lobbied for years for a land-grant college in Illinois, finally struck a responsive chord in another forward-looking Illinois man, Abraham Lincoln, who signed such legislation in 1862.

Campbell noted that George Morrow, the first dean of the college, had established 10 small plots of land for agricultural experimentation. These plots, set out in 1876, were the first such test plots in the United States. They enabled early day students to study the effects of soil fertilization and crop rotation, and experiments in plant breeding could be watched carefully.

"Nearly 65 years ago," Campbell noted, Professor E. W. Lehmann began his pioneering efforts here to bring electricity to rural America.

"Today," Campbell said, "we have come together to dedicate an Agricultural Engineering Sciences Building constructed on some of the original Morrow test plots. It is most right that our newest facility for agricultural research and education has its foundations in our oldest beginning."

Campbell suggested that the new structure is as much a bridge as a building — a bridge to twenty-first century agriculture, spanning the gap between present day farming and high-technology agriculture.

"Now we stand at another frontier," he said, "and our aim remains the same as it has been — an abundant, safe, economical food supply. But now we use research techniques such as lasers and microprocessor controls, computer modeling, and genetic engineering. And because we have become more aware lately of the delicate balances that exist in Nature, and of the limits of our resources, we are developing programs to reclaim waste products and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels."

A first class building, the dean added, does more than just house laboratories and span eras, as important as those functions are. "Just as surely as bees are attracted to succulent flowers, scholarly students and faculty are attracted to well-equipped laboratories and classrooms. The Agri-

cultural Engineering Sciences Building will enhance our efforts to attract and retain talented, future-oriented, topof-the-line human resources," he said.

The dollar per citizen investment Illinoisans have put into the structure will be repaid handsomely, if history is any indication, Campbell said.

"Post-harvest technology holds great promise for Illinois agriculture and the state's economy in general—in the form of value-added products," he explained, adding, "the countries of the European Common Market are wiser than us in this respect. While we export raw agricultural products, they process, then export them, keeping jobs at home. We need to be doing more of that here.

"While the economic benefits of exporting raw agricultural commodities have been enormous, a still greater potential exists for the export of processed products. A recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that \$1 million worth of corn generates \$44 million in total sales if the product is exported as dressed poultry. The conversion of that corn to poultry was also estimated to generate more than 1,150 jobs and provide \$9.3 million in additional income. Clearly, the development of export markets for valueproducts has substantial economic significance for Illinois."





Left: Many alumni and well-wishers attended the dedication and open house. Here, Wm. David Champion, manager of Illini Electric Cooperative, left, and Roger R. Yoerger, center, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, visit with an unidentified participant in the ceremony. Right: Several dignitaries were on hand to cut the ribbon at the new building's entryway. From left are: Stanley O. Ikenberry, U of I president; Governor James R. Thompson; John E. Cribbet, chancellor, U of I at Urbana-Champaign; John R. Campbell, dean, U of I College of Agriculture; Larry Werries, Illinois Director of Agriculture, and Orville Bentley, assistant secretary for science and education, USDA. William S. Forsyth, Jr., president of the U of I board of trustees, is directly behind Ikenberry.

## Electricity: your invisible friend

When's the last time you called the area bottling company to complain about the cost of soft drinks or grumbled to the hardware store manager that the price of a shovel was out of sight?

Chances are an electric bill is more apt to provoke comment. Funny, isn't it? This is probably the only time electricity comes to mind.

Because electricity is an invisible commodity, forgetting the work it does for us is easy.

Like nearly all other purchases, electricity costs continue to climb. But a closer look at what is provided for the price shows electricity remains a startlingly good bargain.

In the United States your way of life and very existence depend on electric power. In a typical day you might use electricity in dozens of ways.

Many of these eliminate drudgery; for example, that electric trimmer lets you spruce up the yard without stooping for hours in the sun.

Electricity provides entertainment by powering televisions, radios and stereos. It's a grooming tool (razors, hairdryers, curling irons). It controls temperature (fans, air conditioners, heaters), keeps us healthy (X-rays, vaporizers, kidney machines) and stores and prepares food (ranges, refrigerators, blenders). In the evening it sheds light on the day's news.

Sometimes electricity helps us save money. Perhaps you're operating a freezer, so you can stock up bargains at the meat market or preserve produce from a garden.

Whether in the residential or business world, electricity plays a major role in improving efficiency and quality of life. The list goes on and on.

Compared to other fuels, electricity is significantly cheaper. In the 1970s, the cost of electricity increased about 166 percent. Not too bad when you consider that a barrel of oil increased 1,317 percent; \$32.60/barrel in 1980 in contrast to \$2.30 in 1970. Over the same period, fuel oil costs rose 517 percent, gasoline 497 percent and natural gas 306 percent.

If electric rates had remained exactly the same between 1970 and 1980, bills would have increased 33 percent for the typical consumer — simply because an average consumer uses 33 percent more electricity today than was used 10 years ago.

When you compare electricity to purchases other than fuel, those utility bills might take on an even rosier color:

- Spending \$6 for a record album might not hurt a bit. Note, however, the same \$6 buys enough electricity to play a stereo two hours a day for almost a year.
- The \$5.49 spent for a broom will run a vacuum cleaner 10 minutes a day for close to two years.
- For the cost of a pack of cigarettes you can watch color television for about 60 hours.
- What's invested in one pair of medium-priced men's shoes could run an air conditioner for most of the summer.

Besides the work electricity does, there are other benefits people receive that are less obvious:

- To obtain most products you must either order them or go out and buy them yourself. Electricity is instantly available right in the home or workplace. A press of a button or a flick of a switch delivers power with the speed of light.
- Some products are available only during a business's regular working hours. Electricity is a service you can depend on 24 hours a day.
- Electricity is one product used before it is paid for.
- When rural electric consumers pay their electric bills, they are also buying peace of mind. Part of their power bill is paying for reclamation of mined lands, meeting air and water quality standards and alleviating social and economic impacts.
- Consumers can count on skilled personnel to make sure electric power is being provided as reliably and efficiently as possible.

As costs for producing electricity rise, so does the variety of uses for electricity. In the next 25 years, electric consumption is expected to triple.

Rural electric systems face great challenges in providing the needed service at the lowest possible cost in spite of higher operating costs.

Today, rural electrics have an enviable record for reliable service and a reputation as pioneers and innovators in energy conservation and research.

Your rural electric systems are continually striving to improve service and efficiency. The goal of your elected directors is to give the best service possible at the lowest possible cost.

Now. Think of all you get when you pay for electricity. Wouldn't you say it's quite a friend?



## When the 'good old days' got better

To the women who wrestled with it, the "sad iron"

was appropriately named. It was a seven-pound wedge of iron that was heated on a wood-burning stove and used to press clothes. Ironing with it sometimes meant painful burns, soot-blackened clothes that had to be washed again, and a hot, stifling kitchen on a summer day.

Small wonder that many rural women had their eyes on electric irons as well as light bulbs when electric cooperatives began stringing lines in their direction during the late 1930s. At that time, most rural women were tied to the wood range and washboard and to a number of other

chores that were done by hand as they had been done since colonial times. Without electricity, they didn't have the benefit of lights or a wide range of electric appliances . . . sewing and washing

machines, ranges, toasters, refrigerators, and fans . . . that their city cousins had been using for 10, 20, 30 or even 40 years and more.

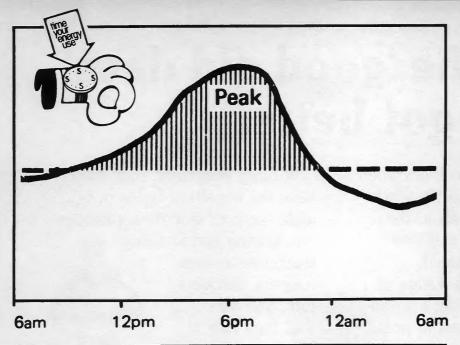
Electricity brought more than efficiency, comfort and convenience to rural homes once beset by the endless drudgery of household chores. It helped move a darkened countryside into the light of the 20th century . . . improving signif-

icantly the lives of rural women and their families. That's why the electric cooperatives were organized. That's the reason they continue to serve their memberowners today.

Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Good for ALL Illinois





## It's 'peak alert' time

Most consumers are familiar with the term "peak demand" and have some general idea that it affects the cost of electric service. But just what is peak demand and how does it work to drive up the cost of providing electric service today?

Peak demand is, very simply, the greatest use of electricity in any given period. Every day has a peak demand, every month, every year. In some cases, the peak demand doesn't get very high at all; demand for electric power stays fairly constant.

But sometimes, especially during hot summer afternoons and evenings, peak demand skyrockets. That's when it becomes a concern.

The concern isn't in whether the demand can be supplied; usually a utility has enough generating capacity to meet the demands of its consumers. The real concern is in the cost of supplying peak demands. Because different kinds of generating plants, using different kinds of fuel, are used for different needs.

For instance, there are some large generating plants which produce great quantities of electricity almost all the time. These are termed "base-load" plants. They are capable of operating on a 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-perweek basis, and can satisfy the typical

demands for electricity. Because of the size of these plants, they are more expensive to construct. But they also use the lowest-cost fuels, such as coal and nuclear fuel, and thus are less expensive to operate on a day-to-day basis. These plants are also the most reliable, efficient generating stations on a system.

During times when base-load generation isn't quite enough to satisfy electric demand, "intermediate" plants are put into service. These are often older generating plants which once served as base-load capacity, but through age and technological advancements are now less efficient than newer generating facilities. These intermediate plants often use fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. They are often run at half capacity, rather than at full production capability, just to make up the difference between demand and base-load production.

When demand becomes very high, "peaking plants" are put into service. These units usually operate on expensive oil or diesel fuel. They rarely generate large quantities of power, but they have one great advantage over intermediate and base-load plants due to the fuels used, they can go "on line," or begin generating, almost at a moment's notice.

Getting the generating equipment operating and producing electricity quickly is a very important factor in meeting peak demand, because sometimes demand increases very rapidly, and failing to meet it could cause an entire system to go into blackout. But it can also be a very expensive element in the cost of producing electricity, especially operating oil or diesel units.

These peaking plants are used only during times of excessive demand, or when another major unit fails. But, much like an automobile that is only driven on Sundays, that unit still has to be paid for, in full. And those fuels — oil and diesel fuel — which allow quick start-up at critical times are also the most expensive fuels to use in generating electricity.

Peak demand also makes it necessary for transmission lines and substations to be able to deliver enormous amounts of electricity when necessary, although that ability isn't always needed. Allowing for that added capacity makes the planning, design and construction of these facilities more expensive.

It's all reflected in power costs. Until the past decade, the cost of meeting peak demand was not as high because the fuels used were much less expensive, and the demand itself was not as great.

But every year demand, and costs, increase. These costs will continue to grow as oil-based fuels become less available and more expensive. Fuel costs ordinarily make up as much as 50 percent of a utility's operating expense; when those fuels include natural gas and oil, that percentage can increase drastically.

You can help avoid contributing to peak demand and help your cooperative control costs by controlling electric use throughout the day. What happens between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. on hot days this summer could greatly affect your electric rates next year. Controlling your own use of electricity by using only one major appliance at a time during those hours is one contribution you can make.

A little effort now during warm weather can make a big difference in your future power costs.

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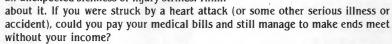
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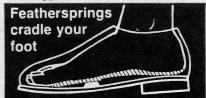
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#### CHEESY LASAGNA ROLL-UPS

12 lasagna noodles
2 tablespoons butter
3/4 cup chopped onion
11/4 cups coftage cheese
11/2 cups (6 oz.) shredded cheddar cheese
1 pkg. (10 oz.) frozen chopped
broccoli, cooked and well-drained

1/4 teaspoon seasoned salt
1/8 teaspoon garlic powder
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese
1 tablespoon flour
2 cans (8 oz. each) pizza sauce

Cook lasagna noodles according to package directions; cool in large bowl of cold water; set aside. Saute onion in butter until tender, about 3 minutes; set aside. Beat cottage cheese in small mixing bowl on high speed of mixer until almost smooth, about 5 minutes. Reserve 1/4 cup of cheddar cheese; beat remaining cheese into cottage cheese until almost smooth. Mix in broccoli, seasoning and onion. Combine Parmesan cheese and flour; set aside. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Remove lasagna noodles from water one at a time; pat dry with paper toweling. Spread with ¼ cup cheese filling. Sprinkle with Parmesan cheese mixture. Roll up jelly-roll fashion. Repeat with remaining noodles. Spread a small amount of pizza sauce in bottom of a 2-quart rectangular baking dish. Arrange roll-ups in dish. Cover with remaining sauce. Bake 30 minutes or until hot and bubbly. Remove from oven and sprinkle with reserved cheddar cheese. Return to oven and bake just until cheese is melted, about 3 minutes. Serves 6.

TANGY SALAD DRESSING

tablespoons chopped pimento tablespoon minced green onion teaspoon Dijon-style prepared mustard

1/2 teaspoon sait 1/4 teaspoon celery seed 1/8 teaspoon garlic powder 1 cup dairy sour cream

Combine pimento, green onion, mustard, sugar, salt, celery seed and garlic powder in a small mixing bowl. Gently fold in sour cream. Cover and chill 2 to 3 hours to allow flavors to blend. Top vegetable salad with dressing and toss.

CHOCOLATE-VANILLA-ORANGE PARFAITS

1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract PARFAIT:

SAUCE: (Yield 1 cup)
1 pkg. (6 oz.) semi-sweet
chocolate pieces
1/2 cup light cream OR half and half 3 pints vanilla ice cream 2 pints orange sherbet

For sauce, melt chocolate with cream in heavy saucepan over low heat, stirring until smooth. Remove from heat; stir in vanilla. Cool slightly. Meanwhile, alternate layers of vanilla ice cream and orange sherbet in parfait glasses. Return to freezer until 15 minutes before serving time. Spoon warm sauce over each serving.

#### CHEESE-STUFFED MANICOTTI

Cook eight manicotti shells in four quarts of boiling salted water for 8 to 10 minutes, occasionally stirring. Add a tablespoon of butter to prevent sticking. Drain and rinse in cold water.

1/4 teaspoon ground pepper 1 teaspoon basil, crumbled 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg 1/2 teaspoon salt

2 cups ricotta cheese or small-curd cottage cheese 1 egg, slightly beaten 2 tablespoons minced parsley 4 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese

Combine the ricotta or cottage cheese with remaining ingredients. Mix well and use to stuff the manicotti.

1/2 cup butter (1 stick)
7 tablespoons flour
3 cups chicken bouillon

1 cup heavy cream
2 cups chicken bouillon
2 cups chicken bouillon
3 cups chicken bouillon
4 teaspoon Tabasco
4 teaspoon Tabasco
5 the butter in a saucepan. String constantly, for 3 minutes. Slowly stir in the broth and cream and cook 3 minutes more, until sauce is smooth and thickened. Add the cheese, Tabasco, and salt; cook until the cheese melts.

To assemble the Manicotti: Coat the bottom of an 1134 x 71/2 x 134-inch baking pan with the sauce. Make a single layer of the stuffed manicotti. Cover with the remaining sauce and bake at 375 degrees for one hour. Garnish with parsley and slices of boiled egg dotted with pimento. Serves 8.

#### LEMON DESSERT

1st layer:
1 cup flour
1 stick melted oleo
1/2 cup chopped pecans

Mix well and press into bottom of pan (12 x 15). Bake 15 minutes at 350 degrees. Let cool. 2nd layer:

8 oz. cream cheese 1 cup powdered sugar 1 cup Cool Whip

Mix ingredients and add to first layer.

1 Ingredients and add to 1 d layer: 2 pkgs. lemon instant pudding (small size) 3 cups milk

Mix pudding with milk and add on top of 2nd layer.

4th layer: Add a layer of Cool Whip-the remainder left from large container and sprinkle with nuts. Refrigerate. Note: If you set the dish with the 3 layers in the refrigerator a few minutes, the Cool Whip will spread more evenly.

COCONUT SOUR CREAM CAKE

1 box white cake mix 1/2 cup oil 3 eggs I small carton sour cream I can cream of coconut

Mix all ingredients with an electric mixer as per other cake mix elaborations. Bake in greased 9x12 inch pan at 350 degrees for

thirty minutes. Cover with the following icing:
8 ounces cream cheese 1 teaspoon vanilla
1 box powdered sugar 1 can coconut
2 tablespoons milk

Blend powdered sugar into softened cream cheese; then work in the milk and vanilla. Sprinkle coconut over the iced cake.

CHOCOLATE PIE pinch of salt 6 egg yolks 1 teaspoon vanilla 3 cups milk 1 1/2 cups sugar 6 tablespoons flour 6 tablespoons cocoa

Bring the three cups of milk to a boil. Sift sugar, flour, cocoa and salt together. Add to the boiling milk. Mix well. Cook slowly until mixture begins to thicken. Add egg yolks and vanilla. Cook until mixture is thick. Pour into baked cooled pie shell. Let cool. Top with meringue and bake at 350 degrees until meringue is brown. Makes one 9-inch pie.

MERINGUE FOR CHOCOLATE PIE

egg whites teaspoon vanilla 1 teaspoon 1 1/2 cup sugar 1/4 teaspoon cream of tarter Beat egg whites and cream of tartar until stiff. Combine vanilla and sugar to this mixture. Beat until stiff.

CARAMEL PIE

2 cups milk 1 teaspoon vanilla 3 egg yolks l cup sugar 1/3 cup warm water 1/3 cup flour 1/8 teaspoon salt

6 eggs

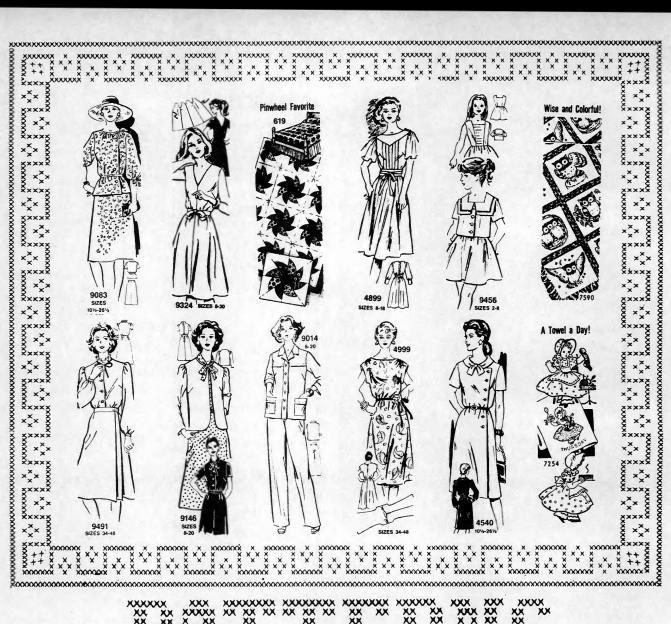
In saucepan, combine ¼ cup of the sugar, flour and salt. Mix well.

Then add milk, egg yolks and vanilla. Cook until smooth. In skillet brown remaining sugar; when melted add warm water, cook until smooth. Combine mixtures. Pour into one cooked 9 inch pie shell. Top with following meringue:

3 egg whites 1/4 teaspoon cream of tarter 1/4 cup sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla Beat egg whites and cream of tartar until stiff. Combine sugar and vanilla. Beat until stiff. Spread over pie. Bake at 275 degrees until lightly browned.

EGG CUSTARD PIE 1/3 stick of butter Salt and nutmen to taste

1 cup sugar 1 pint milk Cream sugar and melted butter. Beat eggs for 1 minute. Add milk last. Pour into an uncooked 9 inch pie shell. Cook in hot oven 350 degrees for 15 minutes. Then reduce heat until done.



## XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX

- No. 9083 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 2-3/8 yards 60-inch.
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- No. 9014 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 3-5/8 yards 45-inch fabric.
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Phyllis Cook of Sciota and Beverly Melvin of Blandinsville, both in McDonough County and both members of McDonough Power Cooperative, are active in working with dolls. Both, however, are in very different kinds of dollmaking.

Beverly heads up Leah Mae Creations — named after her grandmother — and she makes the soft, cuddly dolls that are so popular now. And she does more than just stitch cloth together to make small human-like forms. At her home, also known as the Melvin

certificates. She also plans to send "first birthday greetings" to all her "babies."

One thing that distinguishes Beverly's tots from others is the hand-made nature, and the fact that prospective parents who want to can specify certain genetic traits in their little ones

"I handle my business a lot like an adoption agency," Beverly says, "and each prospective parent is put on a waiting list. Hair and eye color are decided by the new parent, and I use 'born' at the hospital, alongside the usual tomboys, towheads and boys and girls. I even made one like my dad, Gilman Foster, who did a lot of tiling around the farm. My 'replica' wears the same kind of clothes, and has a coil of tile over his shoulder. Each doll is unique, and I keep a careful record of their features and clothes, in case parents want to buy a new set of clothes or something."

As so often happens, Beverly got into the doll making business largely by accident.

"I made two 'Adopt-a-Tots' for my step-grandchildren," says Beverly, who looks far to young to have step-grandchildren, "and I was going to a home party. I planned to visit my grandfather, Ward Comstock, afterward, so I took them along to show him. I left them in my car, and I was telling Carol Boone about them, because she had known I was working on them, since we had discussed fabrics. She was the hostess at the party.

"Anyway, the demonstrator overheard us and insisted that I bring them in. The girls loved them! Before I knew it, I had orders for five dolls."

After the party, Beverly went on to visit her grandfather. As luck would

# McDonough County women take different paths to doll business

Lakeside Hospital, she puts her delightful little creations up for adoption, complete with adoption

pictures a lot to get a family resemblance. Cheerleaders, confederate soldiers, gamblers and ball players are

Below, one of Mrs. Cook's antique dolls pushes a doll of her own in an antique carriage. At right, Mrs. Cook shows several of her dolls.





have it, the Meals on Wheels lady was there, and she filed for adoption right on the spot. "My business was off and running before I even knew I was in business," Beverly laughs.

That was last October. Naturally, many of the people who wanted new "babies" wanted them in time for Christmas, so things started off quickly. Beverly called in some outside help to keep things moving apace. Her mother, Luella Foster, cut yarn for hair, and Elma Hobby, a nearby neighbor, started making clothes. Dorothy Pinson, another friend, started stitching the eyes for the little cuddlebugs, and Leah Mae Creations was off and sewing.

Beverly makes dolls not only to order, but for sale at craft shows, too. She makes every effort to make the doll's "arrival" as realistic as possible, down to a hospital-like viewing window. "It's really great to watch people who come here to pick up their 'babies'," she says, "because they really get involved in it. They'll tiptoe over to the cradle — the men too — and talk to each other quietly, like they don't want to wake it up. It's really great."

While Beverly is into soft sculp-

tured dolls, Phyllis Cook is every bit as deeply into dollmaking, too, but in an entirely different way. She collects and restores old china dolls, and teaches the art to others. She got into the hobby "Kind of hit or miss," she says, by restoring an old doll she had around the house. She restored a couple more of her own dolls, then did an occasional job for friends.

"I enjoyed it a lot," she relates, "so I decided to get in a little more, and improve my skills. A friend told me about a lady in Galesburg who taught classes, so I went there."

Seeley's Ceramics, a New York firm, has a traveling seminar series, and she took advantage of those, too.

"You have to take three three-day seminars and make nine dolls to receive their 'Doll Artisan' certificate" Phyllis says, "and I did that. I've also completed an advanced French doll making seminar."

She opened her shop and started teaching three years ago. She operates out of a nicely converted outbuilding behind the 83-year-old house her husband, Dean, was raised in, and fires her works in an electric kiln they had installed there.

"Many of my students come to me

after developing a pretty good background in ceramics," Phyllis says, "and that's how most people seem to get into china doll restoration, but not me. I don't know anything about ceramics."

She also deals in antique dolls, and still has all the dolls she had as a child. "There weren't too many," she says ruefully, "because I grew up during the depression and spare money was hard to come by. I had a few, though, and a great aunt gave me a couple of china dolls."

Her showroom now boasts a Shirley Temple doll — complete with an autographed photo — and a 1935 Little Orphan Annie doll which, unlike the comic strip character, had eyes painted on.

Other dolls, dressed in fancy ruffles, stand as though pushing real antique doll buggies, which contain dolls dressed much the way babies would have been at the turn of the century or so.

While both women got into the doll business in different ways and are in completely different kinds of businesses, both have found a way to make their artistic talent and creative skills pay off.





At left, Beverly, left, and Elma Hobby, with some Adopt-a-Tots. Above, two "babies" await adoption.

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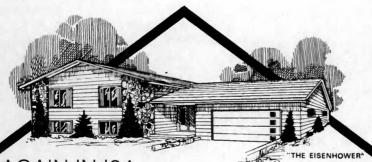
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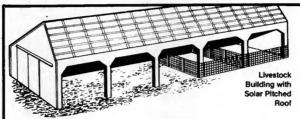
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