

# Bache Chapel

66He who leaves the world better by his having lived, has not lived in vain."

This was a favorite phrase of Joseph Lloyd Bache (Bay-che), a schoolmaster who compiled a modest fortune through shrewd investments and conservative living.

Bache, a Chicago resident, died October 1, 1965. Having no children, he left two-thirds of his \$1.7 million estate to the trustees of Garrett Township (Cartwright) Cemetery of Tuscola. It was here he grew up and it was here his will directed a fitting memorial be built.

Planning for the memorial began in 1970, keeping in mind the building was to be used for weddings, community activities, funerals and interdenominational worship.

He wanted the memorial to be constructed of lasting material, designed to provide modern comfort and to have a restful and attractive atmosphere for any gatherings.

The memorial was fashioned in the tradition of English country churches, "bearing in mind modern design."

To accomplish this, Joseph E. Coble, an architect from nearby Urbana, spent a week in England studying architectural designs of churches.

As a result of the study, a unique structure, which would later bear the name Bache Memorial Chapel, began to rise from the flat Illinois plains.

The memorial was literally poured out of 12 million pounds of concrete, enough to pave a two-lane highway a mile and a quarter long. Its 18-inch thick walls were left bare to resemble stone.

The sheer, rising walls of the building are severed by a steep roof and a 100-foot high clock tower. The tower has an observation platform accessible by 92 steps, from which visitors can view the surrounding countryside. Its roof is formed out of stainless steel terne and the doors are handmade from heavy oak timber.

(continued on page 21)

# Shelby Artist Paints Headquarters



Miss Susie Reynolds, a secretary at Shelby Electric, Shelbyville, was recently awarded first place honors at the Shelbyville Town and Country Art Show. This award inspired Shelby Manager William E. LeCrone to mention to Miss Reynolds that he would like an oil painting of Shelby's headquarters building for his office wall.

Miss Reynolds recently completed the oil painting of the office building and it is now hanging in the manager's office.

Miss Reynolds, who has been painting since 1965, lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Reynolds, Sr., in Shelbyville. She has received numerous honors and awards in the various art shows and exhibits in and around the Shelbyville area.



# **Shelby Electric News**

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Crest Container Corporation

# Cups of Success

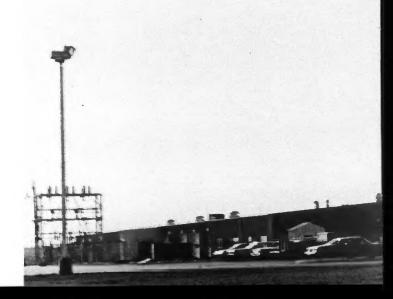
Crest Container Corporation started with 36,000 square feet of floor space, added 228,000 square feet and is already wishing it had more—even though it hasn't yet reached full-scale production.

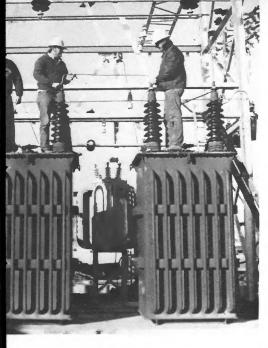
Crest, whose home office is in Fort Worth, Texas, is a subsidiary of Continental Can Corporation.

The plant, located on the outskirts of Shelbyville on a 19.8 acre industrial site, opened in March, 1973. It is the m i d western distribution center for its products, as well a manufacturing facility. Electric power is provided bу Shelby Electric Cooperative.

According to L. B. Bracken, plant manager, the plant is the second in a series of five plants planned so the company can economically serve its nationwide sales.

The first plant was in Fort Worth, the second in Shelbyville, a third will be built in New Jersey, the fourth in the western states and a fifth in the southeast.







What product could be in such demand?

Well, the last time you drank from a foam or paper cup or ate a take-home dinner at one of the nation's many chain restaurants, chances are the food containers were made in Shelbyville or at the plant in Fort Worth.

Sales of the products are to commercial outlets such as chain restaurants, soda pop companies, vending companies, beer distributors and through institutional sales to schools, hospitals, etc.

The plant now produces a variety of foam cups and food containers from four to 20 ounces.

Expanded polystyrene is used in making the foam cups and has excellent insulating properties. Bracken said it used to be restaurants had to buy cold cups and hot cups. Now they can use the same cup for both purposes.

These foam products carry the brandname China-Therm and are quite different from most foam cups. The difference is a special process which leaves the outside of the cup smooth with almost a glassy appearance. This special process also makes the cups stronger, thinner and easier to store. The glassy outer surface is especially nice for displaying company and chain logos.

The foam products are printed by the dry offset process, using ultraviolet inks. These inks dry quickly by the use of ultraviolet lights and are nonpolluting because there are no paint particle emissions.

Now at 10-15 percent full production, the plant employs about 100 people. At full production the plant is expected to have 450 hourly and 50 salaried employees.

Main production of the plant, when it is reached, will be split between paper and foam products, both of which come under the Bondward Division of Continental Can Corporation.

In the very near future, they expect to start up the paper conversion process, in which they will produce cups, buckets, plates and serving trays.

These paper products will be printed by a flexigraphic process, similar to the old letterpress method. The large volume of printing will be taken care of by a 4-color flexigraphic press, a smaller flexigraphic press and by two small roto-gravure presses.

Extruded plastic lids will also be made when the plant is in full production.

Although full production is nearly a year and a half away, the industry has already been a big boom for the Shelbyville area with a brighter future yet to come.

TOP: Shelby line crewmen, from left, Bill Shoaff, Hugh Walden, Jr. and Darrell Roley are shown working on the substation constructed to meet Crest's power needs. CENTER: Three of the foam cups produced at the Shelbyville plant. BELOW: Crest Container Corporation's 264,000 square-feet Shelbyville plant.





We were looking for a story at Edgar Electric Co-operative Association in Paris. As I stood out in a farmer's field on a cold, windy and dark November night, I kept thinking, "surely there must have been some OTHER story!"

When I got the invitation to go on a raccoon hunt with Ed Adams, a lineman with the cooperative and raccoon hunting aficionado, my first reaction was "you can't fool this kid." Having been a veteran of several snipe hunts when I was younger, I thought I was in for something similar.

Little did I realize I could have offended thousands of hunters who actually do go after the furry little bandit-faced fellows. Any day I expect a seething editorial from one of the many (I found out there were such things) coon hunting magazines. I guess I could always plead ignorance—it has gotten me through before.

Two days before I ventured to Paris, it was probably one of the most pleasant days of the year. And, as luck would not have it, the night I did go was the night after the first snow storm of the year. It was cold.

It was cold enough for John Robinson, member public relations director for Edgar Electric, to first wonder if I was coming, then shake his head. It was also cold enough for three other Edgar members who were going out to remember previous engagements. Probably the only person it wasn't too cold for was Ed—he seems to thrive on it.

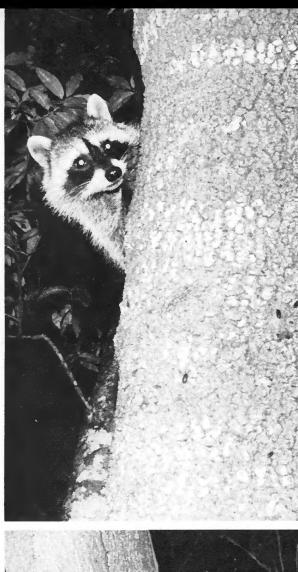
We packed up two coon hounds in Ed's combination pickup and mobile kennel and drove off into the night.

"It all depends on whether the coons are going to go out to feed early or late," Ed said. "You have to be right when you pick for the best hunting."

I was by now feeling a slight chill; I was hoping the coons wouldn't come out, see their shadow and go back up a tree. Or is that groundhogs?

"I have been doing this since I was in my teens," Ed said. "A lot









BOTTOM: Six of the Hammann's 11 deer graze on the lakeshore. LEFT: Tinsel, the family favorite, takes a cracker from the youngest Hammann, Chris. BELOW: Leonard and Roberta pose by the fireplace at Deer Run Inn.





# 25 Years of Dreaming

### Annual Members' Meeting Planned April 15th

The 37th annual meeting of Shelby Electric Cooperative will be held Tuesday, April 15, starting at 7:30 p.m. at the Moulton School, Shelbyville.

The annual meeting notice will soon be mailed to all members. You are asked to mark the meeting date on your calendar and try to attend the important business meeting.

Annual reports will be presented by President Eugene Boldt, Secretary Neil Pistorius, Treasurer Kenneth Kensil and Manager William E. LeCrone.

The members will elect two directors. Board members

with expiring terms are Boldt of Stewardson and Kensil of Tower Hill. Holdover board members are Victor Jostes of Nokomis, Pistorius of Blue Mound, LeRue Tice of Shelbyville, Gerald White of Macon and George Lumpp of Shelbyville.

Cooperative officers said the annual meeting program is geared to last no longer than one-and one-half hours. They urge all members to attend, reminding them they have a voice in their own organization and they should take this opportunity to voice their opinions.



Juniors attending high schools in Shelby Electric Cooperative's service area are participating in our essay contest again this year. They are writing essays of between approximately 500 and 1000 words entitled "What the Shelby Electric Cooperative Means to My Community." Interested students should contact the cooperative's office in Shelbyville, if they have not received contest rules at their high school.

Two winners from our area will join about 50 other winners in Springfield on June 7, and board an air-conditioned bus for Washington, D. C., returning June 14.

This is a splendid chance for two young people from our area to win an all expense-paid trip which is sure to be one of the highlights of their lives. While in Washington, they will get to see all the historic landmarks and buildings.

A well planned, chaperoned tour will enable these trip winners to see the nation's capital far better than the average tourist. They will also get a chance to talk with Illinois Congressmenon their visit.

# Two Will Win Washington Trip



Timothy Pugh of Stonington, Shellee Allsop of Stewardson and William Simmering of Shelbyville represented Shelby Electric Cooperative last year on the annual "Youth to Washington" tour sponsored by the Illinois electric cooperatives. From left are Bob Patton, AIEC tour director, Timothy, Shellee and William.

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Lynn Feltner Sigel, Illinois Electric Baseboard



Dan Brewer Findlay, Illinois Electric Furnace

# Flints, Frizzens

(continued from page 13)

"Usually, in foreign-made flintlocks, the grooves in the rifle aren't cut well . . . the rifling isn't always properly done. They just aren't as good," Lilly explained.

Lilly is as knowledgeable about the history of the muzzleloaders as he is about the ones he makes. Each one of the rifles he has made has at

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least one story he can tell about the original weapon.

"This is a .38-calibre slug rifle," Lilly said as he held up a 40-pound monstrosity outfitted with a telescopic lens. "It was used first during the Civil War and today is used as a match rifle.

"A group of Union Army sharpshooters called Burden's Riflemen used a similar gun during the Civil War to pick off Confederate officers from about a half-mile away.

"As the story goes, one of the sharpshooters was trying to hit a Confederate general who was sitting at a desk. Another officer came out of a tent. The Union rifleman fired. By the time the slug got to the Con-

(continued on page 22)



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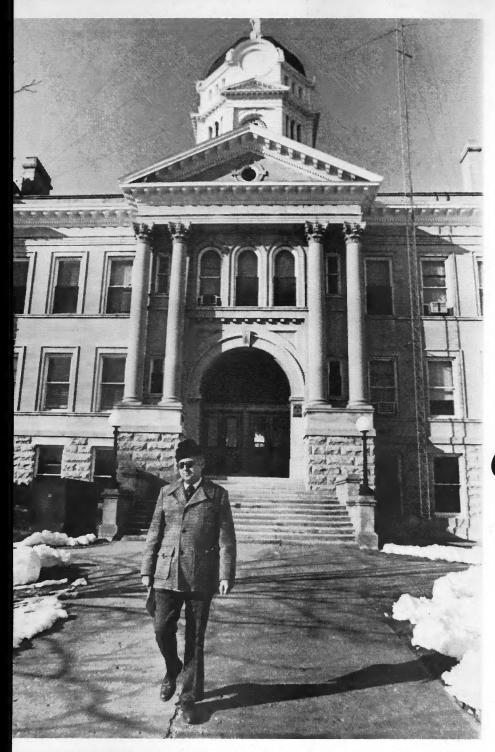
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city. "Another of the election promises was, that should we feel anything was going to be controversial, there would be a hearing on it," Aeilts said. "By the attendance at the hearing on the airport, we were glad we had one. Besides giving the people a voice in their government, it also gave the council an indication of the feelings of the community. A majority felt we should look into the possibilities and come up with a proposal."

The mayor believes that although

# Mayor

there are few major problems that the city faces, there are many immediate needs the council and mayor must try to meet.

"It seems like there is an almost constant need for improvements in streets and roads, as well as surface water drainage," Aeilts said. "These are the kinds of problems we are working to solve and hopefully anticipate in the future."

What he feels would be the major accomplishment of his administration and of immense benefit to Carthage is the placement of new money in the city by new industry.

"Carthage's economy is presently centered almost entirely around agriculture and agricultural products," Aeilts said. "In the past, either a low crop yield or a low crop price would adversely affect the city's

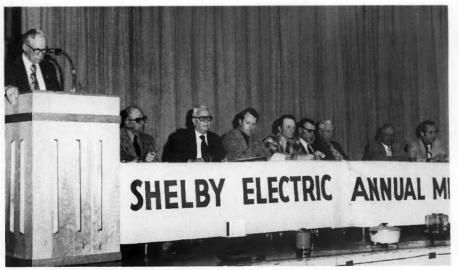
sales and growth.

"By bringing in an industry-not just any industry, but one we feel will not pollute our air, water or soil-we will be able to stabilize the

(continued on page 21)







TOP RIGHT: Over 150 people were registered in attendance at the meeting. TOP LEFT: President L. Eugene Boldt explained to members how the cooperative has changed over the years. LEFT: The board of directors remained the same with L. Eugene Boldt of Stewardson and Kenneth Kensil of Tower Hill being reelected. BELOW: Members attentively listened to the reports from the board of directors and Manager William E. LeCrone.





# Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

# Rate Increase Explained At 37th Annual Meeting

Manager William E. LeCrone brought out four basic conclusions about the rising cost of coal and what effect it has had on the electric bills during Shelby Electric Cooperative's Annual Meeting held recently at Moulton School in Shelbyville.

By the use of a slide presentation, LeCrone pointed out coal is one of our most valuable and abundant resources. . .that for years to come it will continue to provide us with the most dependable source of usable energy. . .that coal is no longer a cheap energy source. . and that its rise in cost may effect energy bills even more in the future.

Member-owners of the Shelbyville-based cooperative were urged to let their government leaders know of their concern over rising rates and monopoly conditions in the coal industry. "Demand that they take steps to lower the cost of fuel and to assure that your children and your grandchildren will be able to have the full benefits of electricity at a reasonable cost," LeCrone said.

"Despite the disastrous effect of rising fuel costs on operating expenses last year, our cooperative remains in sound financial condition," Manager William E. LeCrone added.

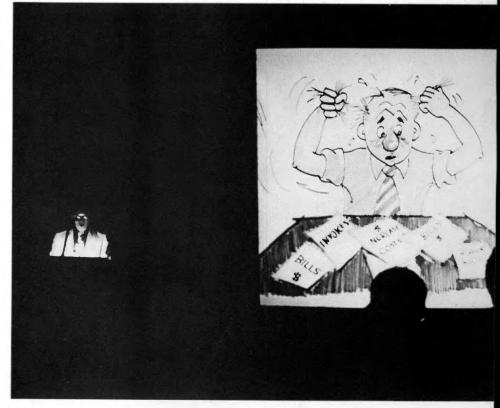
"These rising costs forced the 33-percent increase in assessments to our members," President L. Eugene Boldt of Stewardson said, "we realize what this will cost and hope it will be the last for some time."

During the meeting member-owners of the cooperative reelected Boldt of Stewardson and Kenneth Kensil of Tower Hill to serve three-year terms on the board of directors.

Other members of the board are Gerald White of Macon, Neil E. Pistorius of Blue Mound, Victor Jostes of Nokomis, George Lumpp of Findlay and LeRue Tice of Shelbyville.

In a reorganization meeting members of the board reelected Boldt as president, Jostes as vice president, Pistorius as secretary and Kensil as treasurer.

BELOW: Using a slide presentation, Manager LeCrone showed members what forced electric bills to increase.



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# Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

# Manager's Report

by William E. LeCrone

The following are excerpts from Manager William LeCrone's remarks at the annual meeting recently.

Inflation! It's still with us! Take a trip through the supermarket and look at the price of sugar. Or, look at your fertilizer bills.

Drive up to your favorite service station and watch the little wheels spin

as your tank fills.



William E. LeCrone Manager

Take a closer look at our power bill. It's been climbing too—up 74 percent in the past 24 months and it will probably be going up even more in the months ahead.

These prices are not alone as they spiral upward. The price of everything we purchase has been zooming out of sight—processed food, clothing, cars, housing. . .

All kinds of services. In fact, everything seems to be going up except prices to the farmer—and the end is not in sight.

These kinds of cost increases are frustrating because of our inability to do anything about them. They seem un-American because they appear to be out of tune with what we call the "American Way of Life." We cannot shop around for a better price. Competition is an obsolete word where today's pricing is concerned.

A few years ago a new phrase came into use in the electric utility industry. . . the fuel clause or the fuel cost adjustment. . . It didn't mean much when it started out but it's our

biggest bugaboo today.

Not all our expenses have been climbing faster than our revenue. Over the past five years the expenses we can control have remained pretty constant...administration and general expense, depreciation, interest. And until last year even our cost of power varied only one or two percentage points up or down. Then came the crunch...a shortage of fossil fuels ganged up with inflation to push our power cost up as well as our operating costs. This added expense came out of our margins.

Shelby, along with nine other Illinois electric cooperatives, entered into a new wholesale power contract with Central Illinois Public Service Company January 1—a new contract that calls for an average increase of 35 percent in the cost of our bulk power. In fact, if it were not for our non operating margins—margins your cooperative earns on investment on emergency reserves—our average rate increase would have to be in the neighborhood of 50 percent rather than 33 percent.

If it's any consolation—Shelby Electric's energy rates will still be a bargain compared with residents of most urban areas. And we compare favorably with our neighboring cooperatives, and most of our rural neighbors are slightly above us. This comparison is based on usage of 1,000 kwh per month which would make

this comparison more favorable.

A little history might help put our 1975 rate schedule in perspective—if we were to price our average member's usage at our 1939 rates, the monthly bill would have been \$28.17. The 1975 cost will be \$43.00—a 53 percent increase in 36 years. A Shelby member's minimum energy bill has gone from \$3.35 in 1939 to \$4.50 this year, including tax, a 34 percent increase in 36 years.

Because we purchase our wholesale power from an investor-owned utility there is a temptation to make the commercial company out to be the fall guy in this time of escalating energy rates. It's true the commercial companies and cooperatives have taken their share of potshots at one another over the years but now we're all in the same boat—IOU's, cooperatives and municipal systems.

The commercial companies are going through the same cycle and there's nothing they can do about it either. The percentage increase in kilowatt cost and fuel adjustment charge is almost identical for cooperatives and for commercial companies. What all these figures mean is that we in this country can no longer take electricity-much less low-cost electricity-for granted. Managers of utilities will be struggling just to keep their systems operating through continued full use of technological advances as well as every available economy.

Coal and the cost of coal is the key to the escalating cost of electricity. An omen of things to come is the fact that the spot market today ranges to over \$40 a ton. And spot market prices are usually the basis for new long-term coal contracts. But this hasn't just happened to our wholesale power supplier and the other cooperatives who receive their wholesale power from the same source. All

cooperatives...and their consumer-owners...are the victims of unreasonable coal costs. And so is every consumer of electricity. This is the sad story of what's been happening to your electric bill.

Several factors are causing the price of coal to increase beyond all reason. These include increased demands from the Federal government to conserve petroleum by converting industries and utilities to coal; coal availability limited by environmental and safety restraints; inordinate production cost increases experienced by the coal mining industry; increased activity by foreign buyers who are willing to pay what it takes to get the coal; and numerous other supply and demand factors—many of which are purely market in nature.

The fact of the matter is that measured by any standard, the cost of mining and supplying coal has not increased to an extent to justify the prices now being charged by the suppliers...Greed has replaced reason and today there is no relationship between the cost of production and the price charged for a ton of coal.

When you realize that most of the electricity distributed by cooperatives in Illinois is generated by coal-burning plants, you realize that skyrocketing coal prices are reaching into your pocket and taking money out of your budget.

Another factor in rising coal costs is the clamor for coal by foreign buyers. Demand will always drive up the price of any product. Japan, in particular, will buy American low-sulfur coal at almost any price. And coal goes to the highest bidder.

The price of basic fuels to generate electricity-coal, oil and gas is going up. It will continue to go up. Your power bill will continue to rise as we have seen. The dream of "one cent electricity for all" is gone. The former reality of low cost power is dead. Only the surety of rising cost remains.

Four conclusions stand out in a discussion like this:

- Coal is one of the most valuable and abundant energy producing resources.
- 2. For years to come, coal will continue to provide America with

- the most dependable source of usable energy—electricity.
- 3. Coal is no longer a cheap source of energy. It is now expensive. If some positive action is not taken, it will continue to cost consumers of electricity even more.
- 4. Coal's rise in cost may affect your

monthly power bill even more in the future.

Appalling as the climbing cost of electricity is...there is another aspect which is absolutely frightening! Some experts predict that within the foreseeable future electricity may not be available at any price.



Melissa Cook, Shelbyville; Helen Sarsany, Witt; and Ellen Etheridge of Taylorville were among 53 outstanding students from Illinois touring Washington, D. C. as part of the annual "Youth to Washington" tour sponsored by the Illinois electric cooperatives. The three represented Shelby Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville. From left are: Ellen; Bob Patton, AIEC tour director; Melissa; and Helen.

# Len Douthit Retires after 29 Years. . .

W. Len Douthit began his employment with the Shelby Electric Cooperative on January 23, 1946. On May 30, 1975, he retired ending an almost 29-year career of dedicated service.

As a lineman, one of his major duties was replacement of poles—either involved in new construction, or the replacement of broken and old-age poles.

Upon retirement, Douthit said he wanted to catch up on the many projects that have piled up; but has no intentions of "wasting a lot of time indoors."



### learning about electric cooperatives

# Foreign Trainees Visit Monroe County

Rural electrification has been, and still is, one of the greatest single factors for the raising of living standards in rural areas. It is for this reason other countries, still in the infancy of rural electrification compared to the U.S., send personnel here for a two-month study tour and seminar on the development of distribution systems.

This international training program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agency for International Development, NRECA, universities, colleges and other organizations.

Monroe County Electric Co-operative, Waterloo, recently hosted four foreign visitors as they examined the workings of a typical rural electric cooperative in the midwest.

Manager LeRoy Hard gave them free run of the cooperative, and, as he put it, "threw open the doors" allowing his guests to ask any and all questions while observing the dayto-day operations of the cooperative.

The visitors were Mejardo Pulanco Arcelo, chief of the training division of the National Electrification Administration (NEA) in the Philippines; Antonieto Figueras Tacazon, head of the management audit section of NEA in the Philippines; Karjundi Wirapradja, chief of the Technical Department at the State Enterprise for Electricity in Bandung, Indonesia; and Abdul Wahid, executive construction engineer for the State Electrification Administration in Karachi, Pakistan.

The guests began their three-day

visit with a briefing. Manager Hard outlined the services offered, discussed the office procedures and in general gave a quick verbal picture of the cooperative.

The visitors separated into groups with Arcelo and Tacazon spending the rest of their first day in the office examining bookkeeping and billing procedures and talking with personnel in the engineering department and the warehouse.

Meanwhile, Wirapradja and Wahid journeyed southwest of Waterloo where they observed line construction. A cooperative crew was hanging transformers to provide power for construction of a pumping station on the levee near the Mississippi River.

The following day, the two groups traded places, thus giving each a long look at the total operation of the cooperative. For a bit of relaxation, Manager Hard and Monroe President Robert Ripplemeyer gave the visitors a taste of American hospitality and took them to St. Louis for dinner and a baseball game.

On their last day the trainees toured the cooperative area with members of the Monroe staff. They visited farms, a quarry and several businesses, to give them a closer look at how electric power is utilized in the rural area.

Leaving late in the afternoon, the four boarded a plane for Little Rock, Arkansas, the next stop on the two-month training tour.

Prior to coming to Monroe, they had gone through several training seminars, lecturers and presentations





TOP: The trainees gave a cooperative line crew a hand with a sticky conduit coupling. ABOVE: Manager LeRoy Hard discusses the day with visitors, prior to an outing in St. Louis. RIGHT: The group watches a line crew finish wiring the transformer installation.

by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. They also had toured cooperatives in North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

In Little Rock, the trainees will examine the operations of a state-wide association and the services it provides to member cooperatives. They will then spend several days at



much as he can about artifacts and archaeology in general, has made him both an avid reader and a person many professional archaeologists have come to respect almost as an equal.

"When I became interested in artifacts, I started reading everything I could get my hands on," Downs said. "I guess I have read more than 800 books and I don't know how many periodicals.

"If you want to get into this you need to read everything from the Sears catalog to the Bible," Downs added. "It takes a lot of time and you have to grab every spare moment to read."

Downs has even read books on archaeology written in Russian, although he admits "I had to look at the pictures to try to match them with the words.

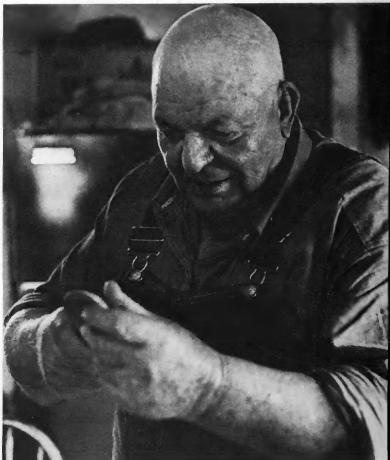
"People all over the world are ahead of the Americans in studying their pasts," Downs said. "We are only beginning to learn how to look and study."

Downs has become knowledgeable about the different cultures in Illinois and can identify most of the periods of Indian history through artifacts. At least 25 and perhaps as many as 50 separate cultures inhabited Illinois. The oldest culture started anywhere from 20,000 to 60,000 years before the white man first landed on American shores.

"There may have been hundreds of cultures, too,

(Continued on page 16)

LEFT: A major part of looking for Indian artifacts is walking the fields. Downs puts more mileage on his boots in front of his farm. BELOW: Downs examines a promising artifact for his collection.





# Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

### Rate Increase

Central Illinois Public Service Company has given notice to all cooperatives it serves that the company wished to negotiate an increase in the wholesale rates.

Here is the copy of the letter we received:

Shelby Electric Cooperative P. O. Box 368 Shelbyville, Illinois 62565

Attention: L. Eugene Boldt President

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the Agreement for Purchase of Power by Shelby Electric Cooperative, from Central Illinois Public Service Company dated November 26, 1974, Central Illinois Public Service Company hereby gives notice (more than six months prior to January 1, 1976) that Central Illinois Public Service Company proposes to exercise its right to make application or petition to the Federal Power Commission for a change in Rate Schedule W-1 to become effective January 1, 1976.

We feel that it would be desirable to meet with you or your representative to discuss a proposed increase in the charges of Rate Schedule W-1.

Yours very truly,

C. F. Wall Vice President

We have no idea how much the increase will be and will keep you informed as to the progress that is being made.

### **Electric Heat Homes**



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones Edinburg, III. Ceiling Cable



Mr. and Mrs. Jefferey Foor Shelbyville, III. Electric Furnace



Mr. and Mrs. Howard Griffin Pana, III. Baseboard Heat



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shuff Shelbyville, III. Electric Furnace



Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Turner Moweaqua, III. Electric Furnace



Mr. and Mrs. Teddy J. Forcum Mode, III. Baseboard Heat

# If you make a mistake...

If you make a mistake in figuring your electric bill which results in a balance on your account, you will receive a card just about the time your next bill is due.

Although it looks like a bill its purpose, for now, is to advise you of the amount of the balance so you can take it into consideration when you fill out your regular cashiers stub. See the illustration below.

To find out if we owe you, or you owe us, look at the right of "Net Bill." If there is "C" under CR it means we owe you and you should deduct the amount. If there is no "C" under CR then you owe us and you should add the amount.

The above is true if you're looking at the "Keep For Your Records" part of the bill.

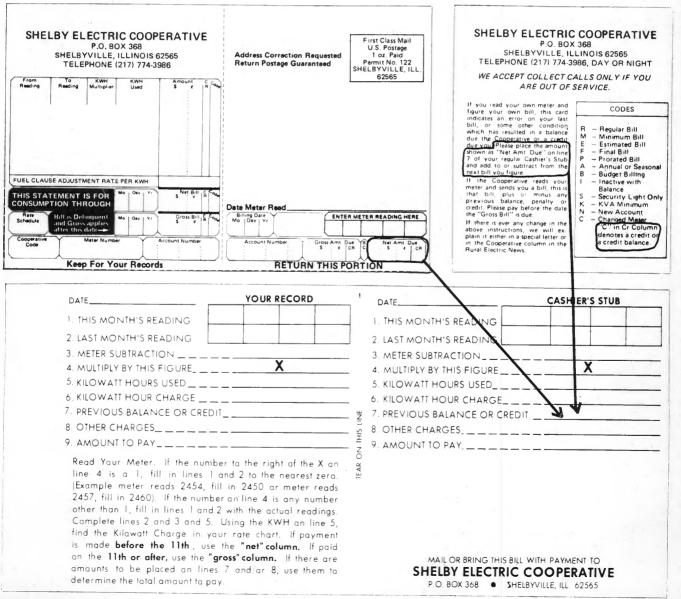
When you look at the "Return This Portion" part of

your oard, under "Net Amount Due," the only difference is that if it is a credit balance "CR" is printed by the computer under the letters CR on the bill. Of course, if no "CR" is printed by the computer then it means you owe the cooperative.

Most people's mistakes are either in picking up the wrong "Last Month's Reading," or in subtracting meter readings wrong. Sometimes, they just pick up the wrong amount from the Rate Chart.

When you get a card like the above, check these things on your last months bill and in most cases you can find the reason for the balance. If you can't and want an explanation give us a call, or write us.

If we read your meter each month and send you a bill, the above does not apply to you.



# energy realities

(Continued from page 9)

plant on the ground and provide data needed to determine the level of pollution. If a high level of sulfur dioxide is present, the plant could be shut down, slowed down or use more expensive low-sulfur coal until an acceptable level is achieved.

"And if the plant is not polluting, then there is no reason to impose a regulation," Clevenger said. "As it stands, the EPA regulation assumes there is a problem. Provisions of this bill, intermittent controls, would determine if that problem actually exists."

The only alternative offered to power producers by the EPA is the implementation of scrubbers to remove the sulfur dioxide. "The EPA calls scrubbers an answer, but they don't say that the scrubbers now being made are both of unproven reliability and questionable impact,"

Clevenger said. "They are also so costly that they often will total about 25 percent of a power plant's total investment. By necessity, this additional cost will be passed on to the consumers in the form of higher rates."

Impact statements prepared by the Pollution Control Board (PCB) to determine environmental effects should include the cost-benefit ratio of an EPA impact study. At present, there is no effective mechanism—staff, governing body or financing—to provide these vital additions to the studies. Thus, a PCB regulation does not presently consider financial costs against the specific benefit to the environment.

Senate Bill 805 would amend the Illinois "Environmental Protection Act" to require the Institute for Environmental Quality to prepare and

publish economic impact statements for rules of the Illinois Pollution Control Board as selected by the Economic Technical Advisory Committee, also created by S.B. 805. The bill also requires an economic impact hearing by the Illinois Pollution Control Board before adoption of an amendment to its regulations.

### **ROACHES?**

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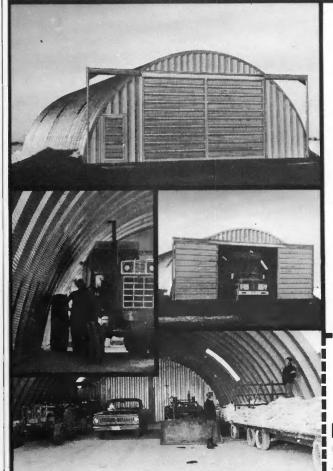
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| SIZE OF BUILDING- | WIDTH | X LENGTH |   |

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FROM LEFT: Handcrafted jewelry by Helen Schumm of Secor gains the attention of ladies at the Goodfield Saturday Market. Lapidarist Lawrence Nichols of Congerville shows customers the different stones in his collection of handcrafted items. Fine handmade quilts are the family pride of Ora Koehne, daughter Ruth Sayer and granddaughter Melanie. Marie Bour and daughter of Eureka turn ordinary satin Christmas tree bulbs into highly decorative ornaments.



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# Market

year got us off to a good start," said Guild President Mrs. R. L. Holder, "but this year more people know we are here and the crowds have been excellent."

Featured at the market are drawings and paintings, macrame', leathercraft, ceramic and eggshell jewelry, lapidary work, Christmas ornaments and needlework.

Also at the market, visitors may purchase vegetables from the gardens of members of a newly formed produce cooperative.

Home baked goods are available and for those who wish to do their own, one exhibitor sells freshly ground wheat flour, corn meal and cracked wheat, along with appropriate recipes.

One of the best items at the market, however, is not for sale. It is the friendly atmosphere, which is free to all and maybe is one reason why people keep coming back to the Goodfield Saturday Market.

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# Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

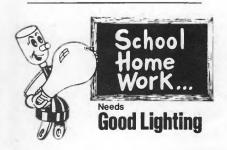
# Save Energy at Home

Before you buy a new electric appliance, think the situation over carefully to determine if the purchase will really fit your need. Appliances which are loaded with automatic gadgets are likely to use more energy, cost more to operate and cause more service problems. For the average person, the middle-of-the-line model is usually the best buy in a major appliance.

If you prepare food for a small family you might consider an electric frypan or portable oven. Ovens are available in many brands and sizes. Some models will bake, broil or toast. They will prepare food quickly, easily and economically. Microwave ovens are very practical and economical to operate.

It's a good idea to use your appliances during "off-peak" periods, when plenty of power is available but is not in full use. Although "peak load" periods differ slightly from one location to another, and from one season to another, "off-peak" times more often occur during evening hours, usually after 6 p. m. These are good hours to run the dishwasher, clothes washer and dryer.

One final tip: Power tools should be used mainly on weekends when there are fewer energy demands.



### Electricity? It's Still a Bargain!

When Shelby Electric Cooperative began operating in 1939, a housewife could buy a gallon of milk, two pounds of bacon, and a pound of coffee for a dollar and three cents. A dollar would also buy five gallons of gasoline. And the prime interest rate on conventional home loan was five percent.

Twelve years later, a dollar would still buy nearly four gallons of gasoline. Bacon is still only 69 cents a pound. And the interest rate on an FHA home loan was just 4½ percent.

By 1956, when electricity had been extended to more than 95 percent of rural America, prices of many foods had fallen as years of plentiful harvests erased wartime commodity shortages. Bacon was down to 39 cents a pound; ground beef, 33 cents; sirloin steak, 75 cents. A five-pound sack of sugar went for 45 cents.

During the next decade, prices of some foods rose slightly but the cost of many basic items dropped. Milk, 82

cents a gallon in 1956, was only 69 cents in 1961. Coffee was 59 cents a pound and eggs, 43 cents a dozen. The suggested retail price of regular gasoline, including state and federal taxes was about 30 cents for the nation.

The cost of a kilowatt-hour is still mere pennies. And with just one kilowatt-hour you can:

Light a 100-watt lamp for 10 hours; Pump 500 gallons of water;

See your favorite TV program six times in color, 11 times in black and white;

Milk a cow twice a day for 15 days; Keep warm almost all night long with an electric blanket;

If you're interested in the electrical use of an appliance, check the nameplate on the back or bottom of the appliance to determine the wattage. Divide the wattage by 1,000 to determine the number of kilowatts the appliance will use if operated continuously for one hour.

### **Poor Wiring Wastes Energy**

You probably should rewire if any of the following conditions exist:

- \* If any makeshift wiring has been added, or the building was never properly wired.
- \* If wires are exposed to weather or livestock.
- \* If adequate grounding is not provided.
- \* If switches, circuit breakers, etc., are worn out.
- \* If wiring is bare or insulation is badly cracked.
- \* If electric motors larger than the wiring is meant for have been installed.
- \* If lights dim badly when an electric motor starts.
- \* If there are too few lights and too few outlets.
- \* If switches are not conveniently located.
- \* If too many items are on one circuit.

# reasons why your electric bills are

POWER DISTRIBUTION COST ARE HIGHER. The transformers, poles, crossarms, power lines, insulators and all the other hardware needed to build new sections. . . or to replace worn and outmoded ones. . . have increased in price.

POWER PRODUCTION COSTS ARE HIGHER. The power generating facilities needed to produce the electricity you use once cost millions of dollars. They now cost hundreds of millions of dollars. The price of fuels. . .coal and oil. . .needed to generate electricity have doubled and tripled in price in recent months. Interest costs are higher. The interest on money borrowed to build new distribution and production is at increased rates.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT COSTS ARE HIGHER. The price of service vehicles has gone up greatly. Bucket trucks, special hot line trucks and even the small pickup trucks used by our servicemen are much more expensive now. Then, there's a matter of higher prices for gasoline and oil needed to keep those vehicles in operation.

FUEL ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE. This new charge is the real culprit in your changing electric bill. Because of the tremendous increases in the costs of fuels that are used to produce electricity, these increases in cost are passed on to the consumer as the price of the fuels increase. Every time fuel costs go up, your electric bill goes up too. Your cooperative does not generate electricity and has no control over the Fuel Adjustment Clause.

OTHER EXPENSES ARE HIGHER. The miscellaneous things necessary for the day-to-day operations inside the offices—paper clips, typewriter ribbons, postage—are up in price, too. So are wages...insurance...and interest rates on borrowed money. It simply costs more money—a great deal more money—to operate an electric system now than it did in past years. These are some of the big reasons why your electric bills are up now...and why they are likely to remain up. No one can sell electricity for less than it cost to make it available...not even a consumer-owned electric cooperative.

### Farm Productivity-A Success Story

The chronicles of agricultural productivity—fewer and fewer farmers producing greater amounts of food for more and more people—is a success story unparalleled in U.S. history.

From 100 percent of the original settlers working the land for their own survival to the present total of less than five percent of the U.S. population engaged in farming to feed the remainder of the country and a sizable part of the world, it's a story of amazing agricultural statistics.

At the time of the Revolution, more than 90 percent of the population of the new nation was still engaged in farming.

By 1820, the percentage of farmers had dropped to some 83 percent and about 60 man-hours of labor were needed to produce an acre of wheat.

Gradually, the number of Americans in agriculture continued to slip until by 1870 farmers were no longer in a majority in the U.S. By then, only 47 percent of the country's population could be classified in agriculture.

The number of farmers dwindled further and by 1910 only a third of the growing population was in agriculture.

With only 21 percent of the population in farming in 1930, total man-hours required to produce an acre of wheat fell to just three.

In the 1950's, the farming population dipped to less than 15 percent and continuing declines reduced that percentage to less than five presently. But agricultural production maintained its upward climb and output per man-hour jumped some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in the past two decades.

Never have so few given so much to so many. And never will the challenges be so great as in the future.





| I enclose 25¢ for my colorful Jack-O-Lantern a from Midwest at absolutely No Obligation. | 3 Washington | Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 6 | 63101 |
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| Address  |              |                        |       |
| City   | State        | Zip                    |       |
| Also send Fund Raising Plan for Organizations  |              |                        |       |
| Name of Organization   |              |                        |       |

### CLASS BACK IN THE CLASSICS

(Continued from page 13)

and spend all his time writing and doing illustrations.

His artistic talent and knack with mechanical things may have been inherited from his grandfather Guy P. Smith. Although his grandfather didn't know much about vintage cars, he was a part-time inventor who came very close to fame and fortune.

Grandfather Smith, a photoengraver with a St. Louis newspaper lived in Richmond Heights, Missouri. It was there, in 1912, he built the world's first 35mm camera-years before a similar version was introduced by foreign camera manufacturers.

At the time of his invention, the only film available was movie film. It was extremely grainy and any enlargements from it were extremely poor. Because of the problems with the film, Smith didn't patent the invention and put it on the shelf.

Grandfather Smith's invention was written up in the December, 1938 issue of Popular Science. The article posed the editorial question, "Who Invented the Miniature Camera?" and explained about Smith's invention.

Although Grandfather Smith never achieved any great acclaim, he did live a very interesting life. In his early years, he lived for a period of time on the Sioux Rosebud Indian Reservation. His father was a doctor there and he was the only white child on the reservation.

Growing older, Guy Smith took up oil painting and began his inventing. Most of his inventions took their shapes in wood, a material he was very skilled with.

Picture frames, mandolins that were inlaid with mother-of-pearl, were later followed by the first 35 mm camera, which itself had a wooden body.

While the elder Smith was intrigued with inventing new things, his grandson at the present time seems content with restoring autos of the past. But the same restlessness the elder Smith had is apparent in the ever-searching work of his grandson.

And maybe someday, someone will be restoring one of his classics.

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- Other





# Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

### Across the Manager's Desk

by William E. LeCrone, Manager

At a recent negotiation meeting of the Power Supply Committee of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives and representatives of Central Illinois Public Service Co. (CIPS) the new contract proposal was presented to all the cooperatives purchasing power from CIPS.

The new proposal, which is shown in chart A will mean a 12.6 percent

increase in the cost of purchased power to Shelby Electric Cooperative. However, the cost of electricity will increase even more next year, because the 12.6 percent does not take into consideration the increase in the cost of fuels.

Fuel cost adjustments are expected to increase from a base of 56 cents a million BTU in 1975 to an estimated base of 87 cents a million BTU in 1976.

To show you what effect the increase in purchased power rates and fuel costs will have on the cost of electricity in 1976, I have taken figures for eight months of 1975 and applied the proposed rates and ex-

pected fuel costs.

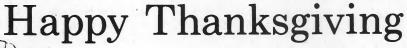
In chart B notice that the actual increase would vary from a low of 11 percent to a high of 29 percent. This means total energy costs will increase about 20 percent overall, instead of just the 12.6 percent on the new purchase power contract.

The average cost of a kwh to the cooperative in light load months was 1.83 cents; with the new rate the cost would increase to 2.2 cents per kwh. Shelby's present rate for every kwh over 400 is now 2.1 cents per kwh, which includes the electric energy tax.

We are continuing our negotiations with CIPS and will keep you informed of any further developments.

|                         | ACCUMU-                  |                                     |  |  | AVERAGE   |  |  | RATE IN  | CREASE  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| DELIV-<br>ERY<br>POINTS | BILLING<br>DEMANDS<br>KW | кwн                                 | ADJUSTED<br>BILLING (1)(2)                       | ADJUSTED<br>AV. COST<br>PER KWH  | MONTHLY<br>LOAD<br>FACTOR                       | PROPOSED<br>BILLING (2)                        | AVERAGE<br>COST PER<br>KWH                                       | AMOUNT   | PERCENT   |
| 12                      | 261,443                  | 111,345,583                         | 2,137,893  | 1.920  | 58.3  | 2,407,119                                      | 2.162  | 269,226  | 12.6  |
| 107                     | 2,625,307                | 1,202,377,633                       | \$22,462,646                                     | 1.868¢   | 62.7%   | \$25,150,088                                   | 2.092¢   | \$2,687,442  | 12.0%   |
|                         | ERY<br>POINTS            | DELIV-<br>ERY POINTS KW  12 261,443 | DELIV- ERY POINTS KW KWH  12 261,443 111,345,583 | DELIV- BILLING ERY POINTS KW KWH BILLING (1) (2)  12 261,443 111,345,583 2,137,893 | LATED   BILLING   ADJUSTED   AV. COST   PER KWH | LATED   BILLING   ADJUSTED   AVERAGE   MONTHLY | LATED   BILLING   ADJUSTED   AVERAGE   MONTHLY   LOAD   PROPOSED | LATED   BILLING   ADJUSTED   AVERAGE   MONTHLY   LOAD   PROPOSED   COST PER   KWH   E12   261,443   111,345,583   2,137,893   1.920   58.3   2,407,119   2.162 | DELIV-   ERY   DEMANDS   KWH   BILLING (1)(2)   ADJUSTED   AVERAGE   MONTHLY   LOAD   PROPOSED   AVERAGE   MONTHLY   LOAD   FACTOR   BILLING (2)   EVEN   EVEN |

| Chart B   |                  |         | -                       | ANALYSIS OF BASE       |            | PERATION  | 1.4                         |                   |         |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| MONTH     | KWH<br>PURCHASED | DEMAND  | PRESENT                 | KWH x 7.65             | KWH EXCESS | x .0122   | TOTAL PROP.<br>BILL         | DIFFFRENCE        | PERCENT |
| FEBRUARY  | 10,534,524       | 23,096  | \$170,647               | \$176,684              | 3,605,604  | \$43,988  | \$220,672                   | \$50,025          | 29%     |
| MARCH     | 8,924,268        | 20,662  | \$164,716               | \$158,064              | 2,762,136  | \$33,698  | \$191,762                   | \$27,046          | 16%     |
| APRIL     | 8,479,157        | 19,233  | \$162,836               | \$147,132              | 2,786,675  | \$33,997  | \$181,129                   | \$18,293          | 11%     |
| MAY .     | 7,852,210        | 20,008  | \$148,424               | \$153,061              | 1,868,614  | \$22,797  | \$175,858                   | \$27,434          | 18%     |
| JUNE      | 8,235,784        | 23,081  | \$152,504               | \$176,569              | 1,411,918  | \$17,225  | \$193,794                   | \$41,290          | 27%     |
| JULY      | 9,674,127        | 24,161  | \$168,057               | \$184,832              | 2,425,887  | \$29,596  | \$214,428                   | \$46,371          | 28%     |
| AUGUST    | 10,461,692       | 24,271  | 3190,821                | \$185,673              | 3,180,452  | \$38,802  | \$224,475                   | \$33,654          | 18%     |
| SEPTEMBER | 8,828,633        | 23,635  | \$174,306               | \$180,808              | 1,738,073  | \$21,204  | \$202,012                   | \$27,706          | 16%     |
| TOTAL     | 72,990,395       | 178,147 | \$1,332,311<br>COST/KWH | \$1,362,823<br>= 1.83¢ | 19,779,359 | \$241,307 | \$1,604,130<br>COST/KWH = 2 | \$271,819<br>.20¢ | 20%     |



from the Board, Manager and Employees at Shelby Electric Cooperative

### Higher Electric Rates Are Part of National Energy Problem

### Cost per KWH as reported in Time Magazine

|                     |              |     |                       | 1            |
|---------------------|--------------|-----|-----------------------|--------------|
| New York, N.Y.      | 9.1¢ per KWH |     | Roanoke, Va.          | 3.8¢ per KWH |
| Boston, Mass.       | 6.2¢ per KWH |     | Ashland, Wis.         | 3.8¢ per KWH |
| Pasadena, Calif     | 5.5¢ per KWH |     | Miami, Fla.           | 3.7¢ per KWH |
| Newark, N.J.        | 5.4¢ per KWH |     | Buffalo, N.Y.         | 3.7¢ per KWH |
| Philadelphia, Pa.   | 5.3¢ per KWH |     | San Diego, Calif.     | 3.6¢ per KWH |
| Hartford, Conn.     | 5.3¢ per KWH |     | St. Louis, Mo.        | 3.5¢ per KWH |
| Lebanon, Pa.        | 5.1¢ per KWH |     | Little Rock, Ark.     | 3.5¢ per KWH |
| New Haven, Conn.    | 5.0¢ per KWH |     | Birmingham, Ala.      | 3.4¢ per KWH |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.     | 4.7¢ per KWH |     | Lynchburg, Va.        | 3.4¢ per KWH |
| Norfolk, Va.        | 4.6¢ per KWH |     | Wilkesbarre, Pa.      | 3.4¢ per KWH |
| Erie, Pa.           | 4.5¢ per KWH |     | San Francisco, Calif. | 3.3¢ per KWH |
| Chicago, III.       | 4.4¢ per KWH | · . | Dallas, Texas         | 3.2¢ per KWH |
| Cleveland, Ohio     | 4.4¢ per KWH |     | Bişmark, N.D.         | 3.1¢ per KWH |
| Tampa, Fla.         | 4.3¢ per KWH |     | Sheridan, Wyo.        | 2.9¢ per KWH |
| Detroit, Mich.      | 4.2¢ per KWH |     | Oklahoma City, Okla.  | 2.8¢ per KWH |
| Jacksonville, Fla.  | 4.1¢ per KWH |     | Houston, Texas        | 2.6¢ per KWH |
| New Orleans, La.    | 4.0¢ per KWH |     | Billings, Mont.       | 2.5¢ per KWH |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 3.8¢ per KWH |     | Knoxville, Tenn.      | 2.3¢ per KWH |
|                     |              |     |                       |              |

SHELBY 3.25¢ per KWH

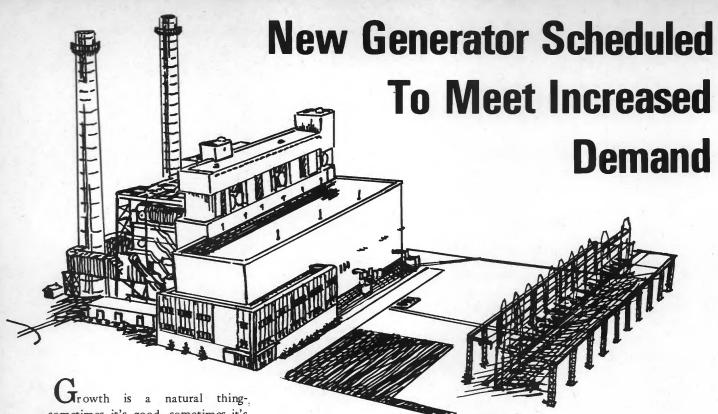
### Member's Still Benefit from the Co-op Way

IN 1974 THE AVERAGE usage per month for Shelby members was just over 1000 kilowatt-hours (KWH) per member. In 1938 this usage would have cost \$20.45. Under the 1974 rate schedule that same 1000 KWH would have cost \$24.41 and under our present rate schedule the cost is \$32.50. By way of comparison, Central Illinois Public Service Company was recently charging its customers \$37.15 for 1000 KWH under its rural residential rate.

# Electric Rates Are Higher But, So Is Everything Else

In the average household in 1974 only approximately one percent of total income was spent for electricity—roughly the same amount as for alcohol. In industry, less than one percent of the cost of producing a product is for electricity. These facts lead me to the rather inevitable conclusion that electricity is still the lowest prices product on the market today; its price is high by only one yardstick, the old cost. 99 —O. Franklin Rogers, Southern Engineering Company of Atlanta, writing in Rural Electrification Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1975



Growth is a natural thing--sometimes it's good-sometimes it's bad, but in the electric utility industry it is always necessary, necessary that is, if the supplier is to stay ahead of the consumer and his ever-increasing use of electricity.

Southern Illinois Power Cooperative (SIPC) located about eight miles south of Marion, presently supplies electric power generation for three electric distribution cooperatives in Southern Illinois. In taking steps to meet the projected growth in the service area of Eldorado-based Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Steeleville-based Egyptian Electric Cooperative and the Dongola-based Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, SIPC is in the process of more than doubling its capacity.

Although the increased capacity is extremely necessary, it is also expensive on the other hand. The original plant, which was dedicated in August in 1965 by Governor Otto Kerner, cost \$12.5 million. SIPC financed the plant, Lake of Egypt and 460 miles of transmission line with a \$25.8 million Rural Electrification Administration (REA) loan.

In today's inflated monetary terms it is going to cost \$83 million to double the plant's capacity. Breaking down the total costs, \$66 million will go for the generating capacity and approximately \$17 million will be used to purchase and install required

pollution control equipment.

Funds for the needed expansion have come to SIPC through a loan from the REA and is the first power supply loan of its type in Illinois. The money comes from the Federal Finance Bank, which was set up several years ago to handle all government loans. The loan is guaranteed by the government and is issued at the bank's going interest rate.

Presently the three generators in service provide net generation capacity of 35 megawatts (Mw) each. The new fourth unit alone will have 160 Mw of net generating capacity, some 55 Mw more than the present facility. Together they will produce enough power to meet short term needs.

According to SIPC officials, 80 percent of the material for the plant are on order and are being fabricated. However, no actual construction will begin until the first of January. Plans are for the unit to begin commercial operation in June of 1978, supplying a needed total (projected for 1979) of nearly 750 million kilowatt-hours (kwh) to consumers in the three cooperative area.

The projected figure for 1979 can be readily compared to the present three cooperative consumption of 482 million kwh's a year, and the projected total consumption of 1031 million kwh by the year 1985.

These figures are from studies made by each of the cooperatives during the past year. The projected figures are growth that can be expected today for the next 10 years. It may be that these projections will be low, but it is very unlikely that they will be high.

Growth in the Egyptian Electric Cooperative service area is expected to climb more than 131 percent in the next 10 years. Canalization of the Kaskaskia River played a big part in boosting the growth figures. Industrial growth, bringing with it residential growth in the Kaskaskia basin has played an important factor in the Steeleville-based cooperative's plans for the future.

Along with this potential, the proposed coal gasification plant south of New Athens, will itself bring in satellite residential growth of a proportion that must be considered in any future power requirement planning.

Along with these factors, Egyptian officials are expecting a tremendous growth in the Carbondale-Murphysboro area, where it already serves over 2200 members.

Southern Illinois Electric Coopera-

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# Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

# **New CIPS Rate Proposal Adopted**

In last month's issue of the IREN we compared the proposed CIPS rate to the cooperative's actual increase for eight months, February through September.

On November 12, the Negotiation Committee met with CIPS and agreed to a new rate which is a reduction of

some \$622,442 to the 16 cooperatives, of which \$40.161 is the amount of reduction to Shelby Electric Cooperative.

We have again applied the increase to the same eight months and it shows an average increase of 17 percent instead of 20.

### Below is the Original Proposed to CIPS.

| CHARTA          |                    | Accumulated              |               |                             |                                 | Average |                         |                            | Rate Increase |         |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Cooperative     | Delivery<br>Points | Billing<br>Demands<br>KW | кwн           | Adjusted<br>Billing (1) (2) | Adjusted<br>Av. Cost<br>Per KWH | Load    | Proposed<br>Billing (2) | Average<br>Cost Per<br>KWH | Amount        | Percent |
| Shelby          | 12                 | 261,443                  | 111,345,583   | 2,137,893                   | 1.920                           | 58.3    | 2,407,119               | 2.162                      | 269,226       | 12.6    |
| Statewide Total | 107                | 2,625,307                | 1,202,377,633 | \$22,462,646                | 1.868¢                          | 62.7%   | \$25,150,088            | 2.092¢                     | \$2,687,442   | 12.0    |

### This would have been the Actual Increase to Shelby with Fuel Adjustment for the Eight Months of 1975.

| CHART B   |                  |         |                 | ANALYSIS OF<br>BASED |            | PERATION<br>ST |                     |            |         |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|---------|
| MONTH     | KWH<br>PURCHASED | DEMAND  | PRESENT<br>BILL | KWII x 7.65          | KWN EXCESS | x .0122        | TOTAL PROP.<br>BILL | DIFFERENCE | PERCENT |
| FEBRUARY  | 10,534,524       | 23,096  | \$170,647       | \$176,684            | 3,605,604  | \$43,988       | \$220,672           | 350,025    | 29%     |
| MARCH     | 8,924,268        | 20,662  | \$164,716       | \$158,064            | 2,762,136  | \$33,698       | \$191,762           | \$27,046   | 16%     |
| APRIL     | 8,479,157        | 19,233  | \$162,836       | \$147,132            | 2,786,675  | \$33,997       | \$181,129           | \$18,293   | 11%     |
| MAY       | 7,852,210        | 20,008  | \$148,424       | \$153,061            | 1,868,614  | \$22,797       | \$175,858           | \$27,434   | 18%     |
| JUNE      | 8,235,784        | 23,081  | \$152,504       | £176,569             | 1,411,918  | \$17,225       | \$193,794           | \$41,290   | 27%     |
| JULY      | 9,674,127        | 24,161  | \$168,057       | \$184,832            | 2,425,887  | \$29,596       | \$214,428           | \$46,371   | 28;     |
| AUGUST    | 10,461,692       | 24,271  | \$190,821       | \$185,673            | 3,180,452  | \$38,802       | \$224,475           | \$33,654   | 18%     |
| SEPTEMBER | 8,828,633        | 23,635  | \$174,306       | \$180,808            | 1,738,073  | \$21,204       | \$202,012           | \$27,706   | 16%     |
| TOTAL     | 72,990,395       | 178,147 | \$1,332,311     | \$1,362,823          | 19,779,359 | \$241,307      | \$1,604,130         | \$271,819  | 20%     |
|           |                  |         | COST/KWH        | = 1.83¢              |            |                | COST/KWH = 3        | 2.20¢      |         |

### This is the Proposed Rate that was Adopted Nov. 12.

| CHART C                   |                    | Accumulated Billing  |                              | Average Adjusted Month      |                     |                |                           | Rate Increase   |                        |         |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------|
| Cooperative               | Delivery<br>Points | Demands<br>KW        | кwн                          | Adjusted<br>Billing (1) (2) | Av. Cost<br>Per KWH | Load<br>Factor | Proposed<br>Billing (2)   | Cost Per<br>KWH | Amount                 | Percent |
| Shelby<br>Statewide Total | 12<br>107          | 261,443<br>2,635,136 | 111,345,583<br>1,207,867,993 | 2,137,893<br>\$22,558,860   | 1.920<br>1.868¢     | 58.3<br>62.7%  | 2,344,373<br>\$24,623,860 |                 | 206,480<br>\$2,065,000 |         |

ANALYSIS OF EIGHT MONTHS' OPERATION BASED ON 87c FUEL COST

| MONTH      | KWH<br>PURCH. | DEMAND    | PRESENT<br>BILL                               | KW X<br>7.41 | KWII<br>EXCESS | X .0122                       | TOTAL PROP. | DIFF.     | <b>x</b> |
|------------|---------------|-----------|---|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| FEB., 1975 | 10,534,524    | 23,096    | \$ 170,647                                    | \$ 171,141   | 3,605,604      | \$ 43,988                     | \$ 215,129  | \$ 44,482 | 26%      |
| MAR., 1975 | 8,924,268     | 20,662    | \$ 164,716                                    | \$ 153,105   | 2,762,136      | \$ 33,698                     | \$ 186,803  | \$ 22,087 | 13%      |
| APR., 1975 | 8,479,157     | 19,233    | \$ 162,836                                    | \$ 142,517   | 2,786,675      | \$ 33,997                     | \$ 176,514  | \$ 13,678 | 8%       |
| MAY , 1975 | 7,852,210     | 20,008    | \$ 148,424                                    | \$ 148,259   | 1,868,614      | \$ 22,797                     | \$ 171,221  | \$ 22,797 | 15%      |
| JUNE, 1975 | 8,235,784     | 23,081    | \$ 152,504                                    | \$ 171,030   | 1,411,918      | \$ 17,225                     | \$ 188,255  | \$ 35,751 | 23%      |
| JULY, 1975 | 9,674,127     | 24,161    | \$ 168,057                                    | \$ 179,033   | 2,425,887      | \$ 29,596                     | \$ 208,629  | \$ 40,572 | 24%      |
| AUG., 1976 | 10,461,692    | 24,271    | \$ 190,821                                    | \$ 179,848   | 3,180,452      | \$ 38,802                     | \$ 218,650  | \$ 27,829 | 15%      |
| SEP., 1976 | 8,828,623     | 23,635    | \$ 174,306                                    | \$ 175,135   | 1,738,073      | \$ 21,204                     | \$ 196,339  | \$ 22,033 | 13%      |
| TOTAL      | 72,990,395    | 178,147   | \$1,332,311                                   | \$1,320,069  | 19,779,359     | \$ 241,307                    | \$1,561,376 | \$229,065 | 17%      |
|            |               | THIS IS B | COST/KWH = 1.8<br>ASED ON.87¢ FU<br>WAS .94¢. | •            |                | ST/KWH = 2.1¢<br>(NOVEMBER) O |             |           |          |

All the above charts are based on .87 cents a billion BTU for fuel, however if it is higher it will be passed onto the cooperatives.

We are now in the process of figuring a new rate based on Proposal C, which has been adopted by the Power Supply Committee of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, made up of all cooperatives receiving power from Central Illinois Public Service Company.

As soon as this new rate is adopted by the board, we will notify you as to the amount. We can assure you it will be the lowest rate possible, but high enough to assure the type of service you need and deserve.

# **Board Adopts Billing Amendment**

Members who have paid without penalty for six consecutive months get a break if they then pay late.

An amendment to the Cooperative's Operating Rules for members is quoted below. It became effective with the bills due October 26, 1975.

Article XIII, Subsections 1 and 2 are reproduced below.

The recent amendment is shown in italic.

### ARTICLE XIII BILLING

1. Regular Billing Procedure: The Cooperative will read the meter and prepare and mail a bill to all members whose type of service requires a demand meter.

All other members will read their own meter, figure their own bill and mail payment to the cooperative office, using Cashier's Stubs and Rate Charts supplied by the cooperative. Meters are to be read on the 26th of the month. The bill is due on the 26th, but may be paid at net rates until the 10th.

All bills paid on the 11th or after must be paid at gross rates, except when the 10th falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday the next business day is allowed for payment from the net column. If paid by mail, the postmark determines the date paid.

Gross rates are five percent higher than net rates.

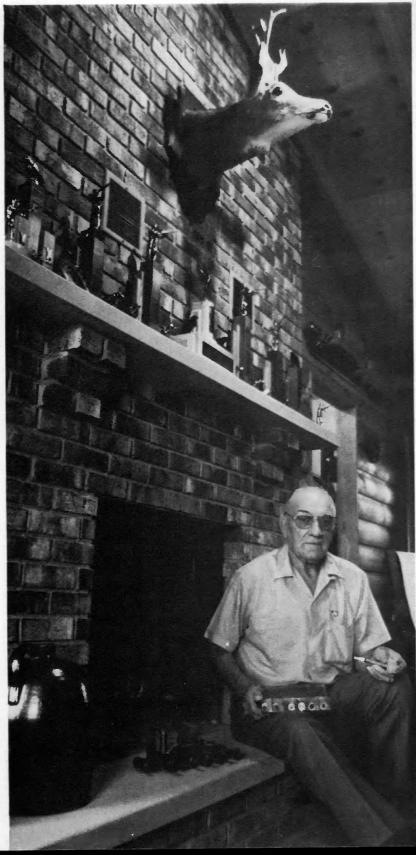
2. Failure to Pay: All electric bills not received at Shelby Electric Cooperative office on or before the 15th of the month, unless otherwise covered by written contract or agreement, will be disconnected without further notice. A \$7.50 charge will be made for each trip for the purpose of collecting or disconnecting electric service if it can be accomplished during regular hours. If the member has had his service disconnected at other than regular hours he must first assure the Cooperative that he has cash or certified payment of some sort to pay the past due bill plus \$47.50 to cover the original \$7.50 collection fee and a \$40.00 reconnect fee.

If a member who has paid his electric bill without penalty for at least six consecutive months, fails then to pay his bill, he will not be charged the \$7.50 trip charge for that month, if a trip is necessary. If a trip is necessary he will, however, be charged at gross rates. The following paragraph will not apply to him.

If a member who had paid his electric bill without penalty for at least six consecutive months, pays late, but before the trip is necessary, he will be charged the penalty. However, if he calls to the cooperative's attention in writing that he has paid without penalty for the previous six consecutive months he will then be given credit on his account for the amount of the penalty.

### 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

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS