

Dale King: 4-H'er with a heart

(continued from page 6)

"We run preventative maintenance on the equipment based on a planning schedule we keep. We perform safety tests to ensure patients' safety. Most of the tests are performed on a monthly basis," he said.

King's schedule is a 40-hour week, Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. That's the basic week. The nature of the work and King's sense of responsibility make it a 24-hour job. "I'm on call 24 hours," he said. "Some days I am here much later than 3:30.

"I have one class during the daytime and the hospital lets me take off an hour for it. Then I make up the time by working extra," he said.

He carries a class load of seven hours at John Woods and does the CREI studying in what other time he has available.

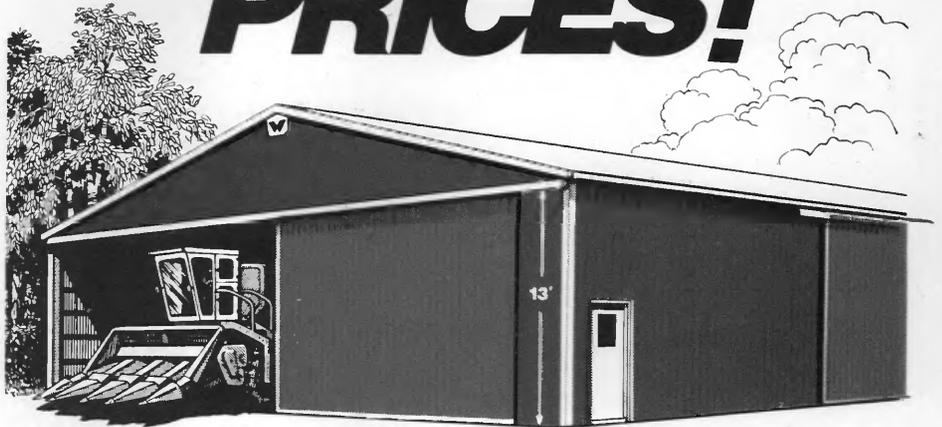
How did King land his job?

During King's senior year in high school, Mike Sullivan, then the biomedical engineer at Blessing, spoke to seniors at Quincy High. "I was trying to determine which area of electricity and electronics I wanted to enter. Mike told the seniors he was looking for an assistant. I applied and went to work in March of 1975. In June, Mike left the hospital for another job. That's when I became head of the department," King explained.

Before going to work for Blessing, King worked for Richards Electric Motor Co. in Quincy, repairing and rewinding motors and generators.

The study at John Woods and CREI will lead to a bachelor's degree, King said. He then plans to gain certification as a biomedical engineer.

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42' x 60' (13'3" Clearance)

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30' x 40' (9'3" Clearance)

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IR 156



Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

'Youth to Washington'

Clinton County Electric Cooperative will sponsor two area sophomores or juniors on an all-expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., on June 11-18.

Who May Enter

Any high school sophomore or junior attending one of the many high schools in the cooperatives service area may enter. It is not necessary that the contestant's home receive electric service from the cooperative. Previous winners, immediate members of the families of our board of directors and employees of Clinton County Electric Cooperative are not eligible.

Basis Of Selecting Winners

Contestants will submit an essay with the title to be chosen by the cooperative. Essays will be typed on 8½ by 11 inch paper, double spaced, one side only. Essays must be postmarked or delivered to the cooperative office not later than March 30, 1977. Essays will be judged on originality, content, accuracy of facts and composition.

Dates Of The Trip

The local winners will join some 50 other Illinois students, winners of similar contests by other Illinois electric cooperatives, at Springfield on June 11. They will travel on air-conditioned buses, returning on June 18. They will visit such attractions as the White House, Capitol Building, Smithsonian Institute, Arlington National Cemetery, Lincoln Monument, Mt. Vernon, Gettysburg and many other national monuments and places of interest.

Youth To Springfield

A panel of three judges will choose six finalists. These six will participate along with more than 150 students from other Illinois electric cooperatives in Illinois Rural Electric

Youth Day in Springfield on April 27, 1977.

The day's activities will include touring the state capitol complex, visiting with legislators, and a luncheon in the students' honor. The two Washington tour winners will be picked from these same finalists.

For more information and complete details, contact the cooperative office in Breese.



Clinton County Electric Cooperative sponsored two students on the 1976 "Youth to Washington" Bicentennial Tour. Pictured from left with Tour Director Bob Patton is Stan Brandmeyer of RFD 1, Albers, and Mary Jo Richter of RFD 1, Trenton.

Entry Blank

Please send me information on "Youth to Washington" tour.

Name

Age Phone

Parent's Name

Address

School

Teacher

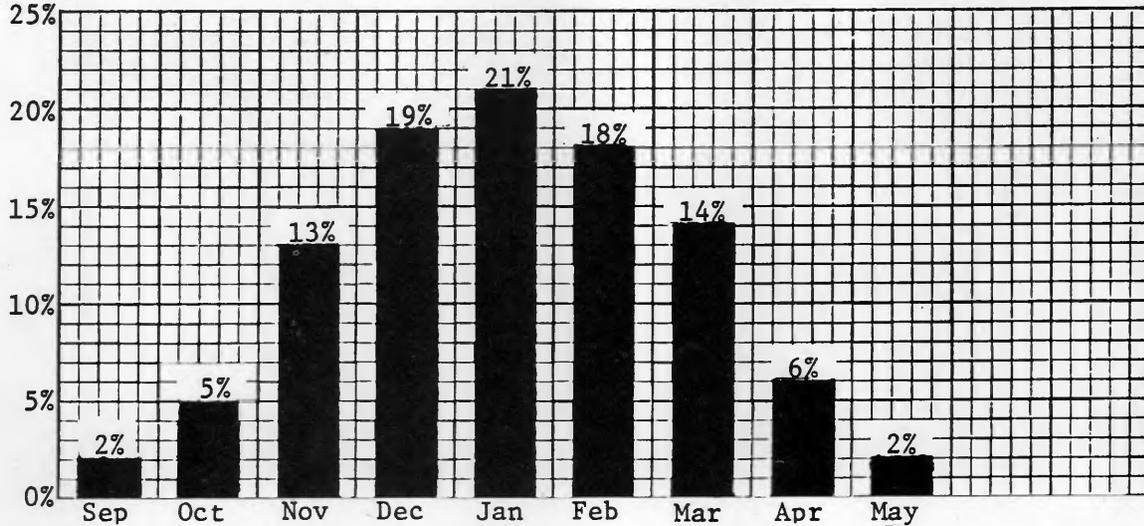
Class Year (check one)

Sophomore Junior

40% of Heat Required in December and January

MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS FOR AVERAGE HEATING SEASON

The chart below illustrates how home heating requirements vary from month to month in an average winter



HEATING HINTS

CHECK YOUR THERMOSTAT SETTING . . . regardless of the type of fuel you use to heat your home, be it gas or electricity, your thermostat can be the key to more economical operation. The lowest comfortable settings naturally mean the greatest in economy.

TEMPERATURE-COST RELATIONSHIP

Room Temperature

68 Degrees
69 "
70 "
71 "
72 "
73 "
74 "
75 "
76 "
77 "
78 "
79 "
80 "



Based on 70 Degrees

Costs 6.2% less
" 3.1% "
0
" 3.1% more
" 6.2% "
" 9.4% "
" 12.5% "
" 15.6% "
" 18.7% "
" 21.9% "
" 25.0% "
" 28.0% "
" 31.0% "

HIGH SETTINGS WASTE ENERGY!

.....'Recreate

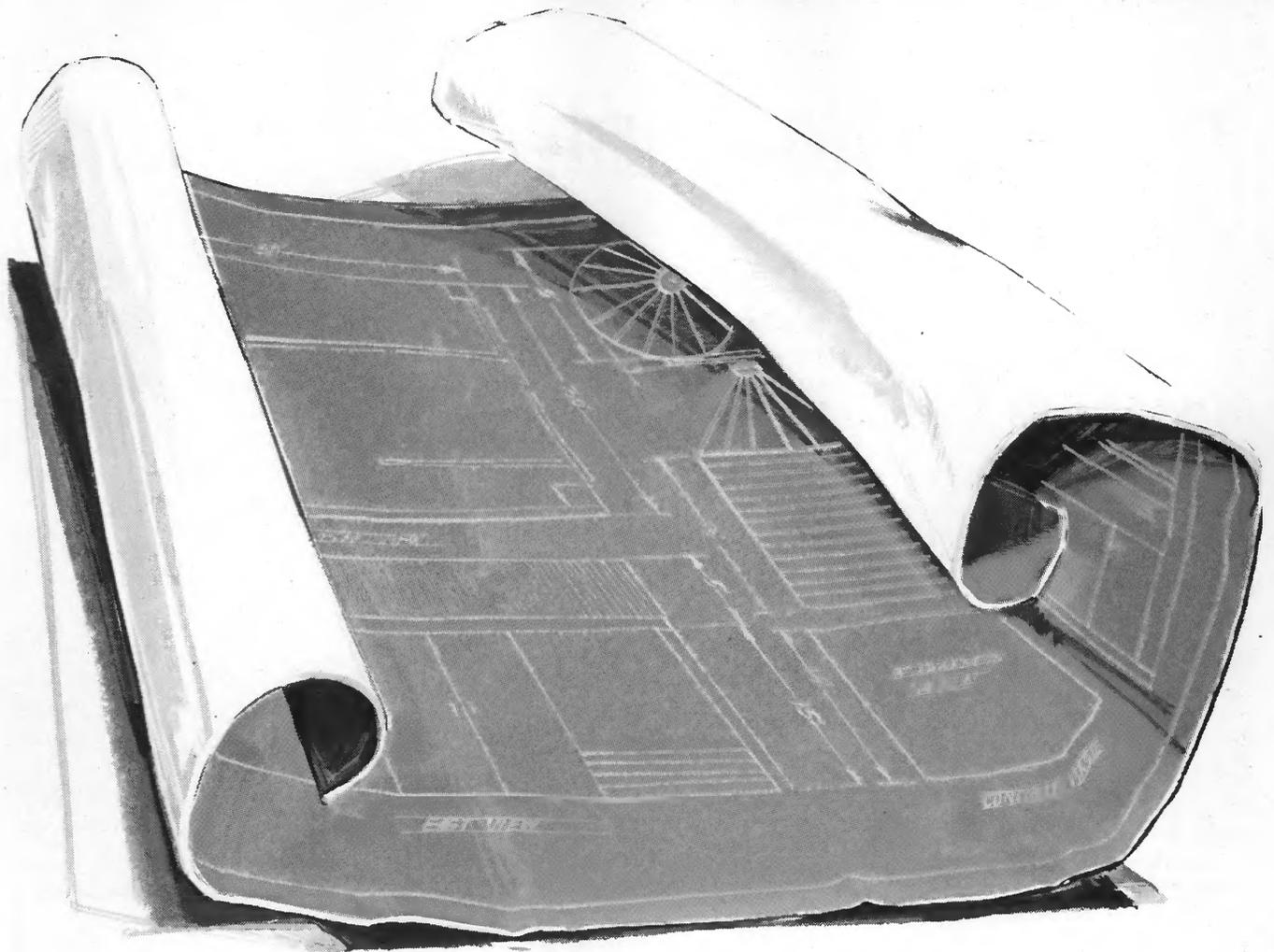


If jeans become too short, but the fabric is good, create a fashionable jeans skirt. Open inner leg seams, lay front and back flat, measure length of wearer, cut off bottom of pant legs and use to fill in the triangles created when you lay the garment flat. With some topstitching, the skirt is ready for wearing.



Except for the bad hole in the sleeve, this sweater is in good condition. Cut the worn sleeves off leaving about 1½ inches of sleeve. Finish the cut edge by adding a zigzag hem. Turn the 1½-inch portion inside and tack loosely into place, making it a sweater vest.





**If you have
a good reason to build
...you have a good reason
to visit your local Land Bank.**

If you have plans for building or improving, chances are the Land Bank can help with a long-term loan at reasonable cost. Maybe it's a new farrowing house, a carousel milking parlor or new grain drying and storage facilities. Maybe you're planning to build a new home...or remodel the old one. Whatever your plans, stop in and discuss them with your local Land Bank Association.





Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

by Robert Vander Pluym

The cooperative had a couple of informational meetings in the area we serve during the past few months, hoping that the information presented



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

at these meetings would better inform the membership of just what is happening at your electric cooperative. One of these meetings was held in the Boulder-Patoka area, and another in the Ferrin-Hoffman area. More are planned for the immediate future, and all these, of course, will be in different areas of the cooperative service area. We hope this will give all the members a chance to attend at least one. These meetings are very informal, are hosted by the trustee or trustees that represent the area in which the meeting is being held, and also by members of the young married couples organization we hope to reorganize and make a very active organization.

At these meetings we try to explain some of the many changes that took place at the cooperative during the past few years. We'll present information on fuel costs, the planned increase in rates, capital credits, policies on deposits, cost of building new lines and substations, and, of course, the increased cost of insurance and of all the other materials and equipment we need to operate an electric cooperative.

You as a member will also have the opportunity to ask questions about some things you need more information about. We hope all of you will

make an effort to attend your area meeting. You will receive a notice by mail when the meeting is planned for your area, but if it should be impossible for you to attend this particular meeting, call the office for other dates.

The new 3,750-KVA substation planned for the Bartelso area should be completed sometime during 1977. Preliminary work on the acquisition of rights-of-way, the purchase of land, EPA clearance and purchase of materials are already taking place. The cooperative will have to build about three miles of 69,000-volt transmission line to energize this station.

This line is staked and all necessary rights-of-way are needed before any construction can start. Without this new substation we would be in serious trouble in that particular area by the end of 1977. More new substations are also being planned for the area north of Carlyle, north of Trenton, in the Frogtown area and also in or near the New Baden area. The increased use of electricity demands more capacity if we want to maintain adequate service and voltage for all our members. Continuity of electric service is our primary goal.

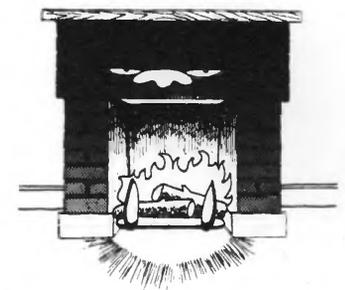
For the past year, we have mentioned the fact that an increase in electric rates would be necessary by June, 1977. We had hoped that almost all of the members would have read something about this planned increase, but it seems many have not and are still surprised when told of the increase. The cost of electricity is no different than any other service. It's going to cost more than it did in the good old days.

Electric utilities have to pay higher prices for all fuels, such as coal, oil, gas and uranium, they use to generate electricity. Just when these high prices will begin to level off is something we don't know. Farm produce is about

the only product that doesn't increase at a steady pace. These prices have a way of going up for a short time and then falling down to rock bottom. Again, I too would like to see the one-cent electricity that we talked about years ago, but we know now that this will never happen, but that three-cent to five-cent electricity is a reality.

Remember to attend the area meeting when you get your notice. We believe you'll find these meetings interesting and that you will be happy that you did attend. The cooperative belongs to you, the member, and I believe all of you should get to know as much about the organization as you can.

Savings Suggestions



Beauty and the Beast: fireplaces are a thing of beauty, but they can cost you much more than they need to. Make sure you have a tight-fitting damper and keep it closed when the fireplace is not in use. Be sure your thermostat is located away from such heat sources.

This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue

\$25,000,000
National Rural
Utilities
Cooperative
Finance
Corporation

Collateral Trust Bonds, Series E,
 Maturing Serially From 1978
 to 1982, Interest Rates Varying
 with Maturity

Maturity	Interest Rate
2 years	7 1/8%
3 years	7 1/4%
4 years	8 %
5 years	8 1/8%



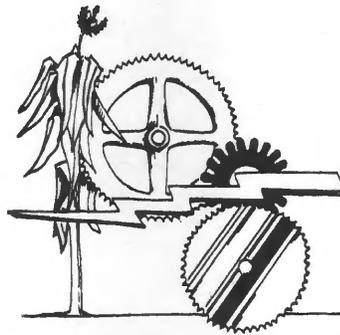
Price 100%

The Bonds will be issuable initially on October 1, 1976, and semi-monthly thereafter on the 16th day and the 1st day of each month. Each Bond will bear interest from the date of its issuance, payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 and on its maturity date. The Bonds are offered by CFC in fully registered form in denominations of \$1,000 each and multiples thereof only to CFC's Utility Members and Service Members, their present and former employees and directors, present customers or members of Utility Members, and present and former employees of CFC. No one purchaser in this offering may purchase more than \$50,000 principal amount of the Bonds.

This offering is made by CFC in The State of Illinois. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from CFC at:

Clinton County
 Electric Cooperative

August 27, 1976



16th Annual Farm Materials Handling Show

Washington County
 Fairgrounds
 Nashville, Illinois
 MARCH 1, 2, and 3, 1977

The 16th annual Farm Materials Handling Show at the Washington County Fairgrounds in Nashville, Ill., has been scheduled for March 1-3, 1977.

The show will feature appliance demonstrations and exhibits of farm and farmstead mechanization and automated equipment designed to save time, labor and money.

Show planning coordinator J. J. Paterson, a farm mechanization specialist at Southern Illinois University—Carbondale, said nearly half of the spaces have already been contracted by dealers and manufacturers. Exhibitors include dealers of feed mixing, grinding, handling and storing equipment; machinery and set-ups for feeding, watering and handling livestock; electrical equipment and controls for the farm and home; and home heating, cooling, lighting and appliances.

Most activities and exhibits will be held in heated Washington County fair buildings off Illinois Route 127 at the south edge of Nashville. Show features

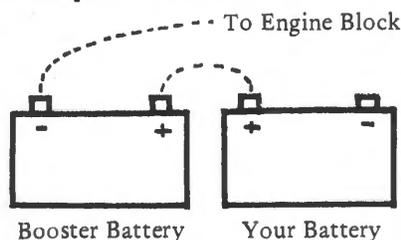
planned include daily prize drawings, a home show and a special entertainment evening March 2.

The show will be open without charge from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. March 1 and 2 and from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. March 3. High School Future Farmer of America chapters and home economics groups as well as 4-H Club members from the area are expected to attend. The 1976 show set a record for the number of exhibitors present.

The original objective of the show remains the same, Paterson said. "It is a means of bringing together three groups of people—those who furnish electrical power, those who distribute farm equipment and appliances to use it and those who buy both."

The event is sponsored by power suppliers in southern Illinois, the Illinois Farm Electrification Council, the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Southern Illinois University—Carbondale School of Agriculture.

How to Use Jumper Cables:



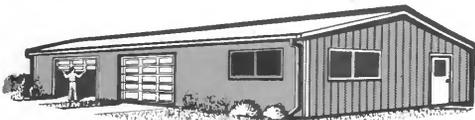
1. Your battery and booster battery must be same voltage—6- or 12-volt.
2. Remove vent caps of both batteries.
3. Attach one cable to positive terminal of each battery; the other to negative of booster battery and to engine block of your car. Run helper car for 10 minutes.
4. Turn it off. Start your car. Remove negative cables, then positive ones immediately after car starts.

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We'll Build the Place.

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Does anyone ever have enough space to store all the things that make life more enjoyable? Like boats, camper trailers, motor homes, snow-mobiles? Not to mention the everyday problem of finding room for a second or third car, lawn and garden equipment, the outdoor furniture, or dozens of other things that require weather protection.



A low-cost Wickes utility building can solve the problem for you—right now, and for years to come. These handsome, maintenance-free

structures are available in the size, model or plan you need for a spacious garage, storage place or workshop, or all three in one if you want. In beautiful color steel or aluminum—your choice.

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 Call collect or mail coupon

Solar Grain Drying Conference

(continued from page 5)

collectors are in use each year, it also has the advantage of being relatively inexpensive—once the collection system is built—and readily available.

Solar's potential was summed up by Sims, who said, "I think this thing is really going to catch on, and there are a lot of farmers out there ready to start using it. There is plenty of energy out there."

Several Illinois electric cooperatives sent representatives to the conference. Attending were: Roger Mohrman, Adams Electrical Co-Operative; John Kober, Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association; Vince Ijams and Charles Kyle, Corn Belt Electric Cooperative; Randall Beasley, Holly Shriver, Rick Phelps and Frank Gibbons, Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative; Victor Ketten and David Barbey, Southwestern Electric Cooperative; Ray Weiss, Howard Schweighart and Leo Klingelhoffer, Illini Electric Cooperative; Lowell R. Riffey, M.J.M. Electric Cooperative; and Bob Lands, Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative.

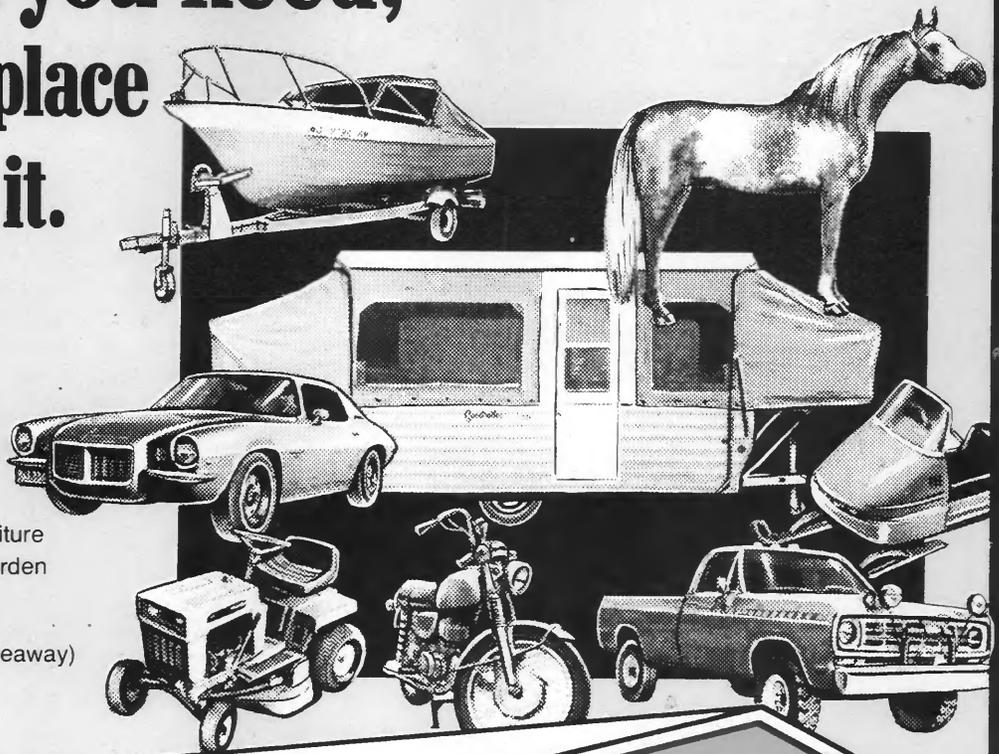
Below, John Kober, member services director for Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, and Terry Heffernan, assistant director of member services for AIEC, compare grains dried with and without heat. The display was set up at the Solar Grain Drying Conference in Champaign.



ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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IR 384



Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

The cold winter months are behind us now, and I feel very certain that this was the coldest winter most of us have ever experienced.

The cold weather did cause us some problems and it also cost us a lot of money. Our line crew was almost immobilized for a few weeks, unable to get anywhere because of the snow. We did manage to repair any damage we experienced on our distribution lines, but each time we did, this cost us money for repairs on equipment.

It was impossible to get anywhere without chains and a couple of trucks. We wore out many sets of chains and had quite a few repair bills on the line trucks. We did emergency work only during the extreme cold weather, and I know not many of you would have traded jobs with the linemen during that time. They were working many nights and days in temperatures that were below zero. A lineman's job can get very rough at times and, believe me, I know from experience it's not a job everyone would like. Working in all kinds of weather to keep the lines energized demands a lot from any individual.

The longest outage we experienced during those cold days was not our fault. It happened on Sunday, January 16, at 6:30 p.m., almost the coldest night of the year. The outage was caused by a fault in one of the Illinois Power Co. substations, just south of

Ferrin. A capacitor bank in their station blew up, and when it did, this entire area blacked out for a short time. After the automatic switches opened and isolated the fault, the entire Illinois Power Co. 69,000-volt transmission line, from Beckemeyer to Sandoval was out, including the towns in that area.

We have three substations on this line where we tap into the Illinois Power Co. line and transmit it to the rural areas. All three of these subs were out because of this fault and, after two long hours, the Illinois Power Co. did manage to get the line re-energized from Sandoval to IP's Ferrin sub, where all the trouble began. When they did get the power back to this point, our Ferrin and Shattuc subs were back in service. This still left our Beckemeyer substation off until they had their trouble repaired. After three hours they did manage to get the fault corrected, and the line serving our Beckemeyer sub was finally re-energized.

This was a very long outage and did cause many of our members a lot of trouble. Water pipes froze, some members weren't finished milking, others had cold homes, and, because of children or someone being ill, some had to move in with their friends or parents who had power.

We hope all of you understand that when the Illinois Power Co. 69,000-volt transmission line is out, we're in trouble. We can't do anything until they get the power back, and this normally takes them two to three hours for almost every outage.

The line I'm speaking of is the line that runs east and west, just two miles south of Route 50, from Lebanon to Sandoval. All of you I'm sure have seen this line, and know of its location. This line serves six of our seven substations. It can be fed from

the east or west, depending on the trouble spots, but sometimes this switching takes much more time than it should.

We had a few of our lines break in the cold weather too, but we didn't need three hours to repair them.

We know all of your electric bills were above average for the months of December, January and February, but this could be expected because of the severe weather. All of us should learn from this past winter and do all we possibly can to prepare for another cold winter in 1977-78. Conserve energy, don't waste it. Insulate your home, put storm windows and doors on it, caulk the windows, and bury those water lines deeper. There is no shortage of electricity yet, but that doesn't mean we shouldn't use it wisely. Remember, there's going to be a rate increase in June of this year. Our new contract with the Illinois Power Co. calls for about a 30 percent increase. New rates are now being studied and designed by our engineer and consultants, and will be reviewed by the cooperative before they are put into effect. We don't like the increase, but we can't afford to pay our supplier 30 percent more without passing the increase on to the users. When prices will ever begin to hold the line, I'll never know.

Most line outages caused this past winter on our lines were caused by broken wires. No doubt most of these wires and insulators that had been hit by shotgun pellets or rifle shots during the hunting season, and snapped when it got below zero, because of contraction from the cold. Others had weak spots caused by normal deterioration. Please report any trouble spots you might see while driving through the rural area. It might help prevent an outage.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS


 CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC
 COOPERATIVE, INC.

DEMAND CHARGES

MAXIMUM DEMAND	19723.8 KVA @ \$1.40	27,613.32
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ENERGY CHARGES

	9085200 KWH @ .57CENTS	51,785.64
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TOTAL DEMAND AND ENERGY CHARGES		79,398.96
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FUEL PRICE ADJUSTMENT—CURRENT AVERAGE COST PER MILLION BTU 93.0 CENTS	9085200 KWH @ .759 CENTS	68,956.67
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	NET AMOUNT PAYABLE	\$148,355.63
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Fuel Costs Nearly Equal to Demand and Energy Charges

Above is a copy of the bill we received from our electric supplier, the Illinois Power Co., for electric service from December 22 through January 21. This is the amount of electricity you paid for on the power bill you received in February. Remember we buy all the power we sell to you, the member, from the Illinois Power Co. We do not generate any of our own power.

Our normal power bill, until the last few years, would have been \$79,398.96, which appears as total Demand and Energy Charges. But then the price of oil, coal and gas (the fuels used to generate electricity) jumped sky high, so consequently the cost of generating electricity went up too. Thus, a fuel charge of \$68,956.67 was added to the above figure for a total bill of \$148,355.63.

You can see from this bill that the fuel charge is getting to the point where it is almost equal to our regular power bill.

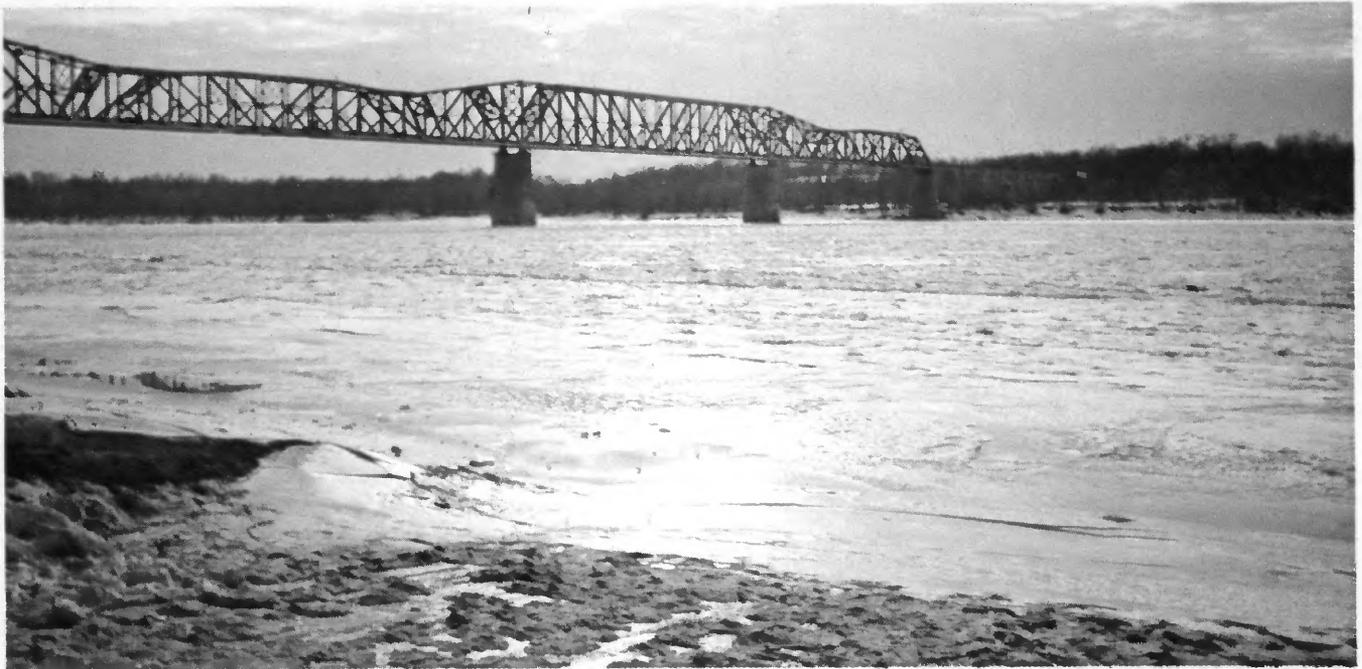
The WPCA factor on your power bill is for the \$68,956.67 fuel charge that is added to our bill. This figure is what causes the most complaints.

As you can see on the bill above that the cost per million BTU this particular month was 93 cents. Our agreement for purchased power provides for an agreement of .011 cents per kwh for each increase or decrease of one cent in the average cost above or below a base of 24 cents per million BTU. It figures 93 cents minus the base of 24 cents equals 69 cents. The 69 cents is then multiplied by .011 for a figure of .759 fuel cost adjustment on your monthly bill. As we stated before you can readily see the total fuel cost adjustment of \$68,956.67 is almost equal to our normal bill. We have no control over this figure; it all depends on the cost of coal, oil and gas that is used for generation of electricity. Complaining to us will not eliminate or lower this cost. All our complaints about this fuel charge should be made to our congressmen and senators. The oil companies control this figure and our government is going to have to do something about these giant companies before they control everything.

Notice

WARNING

Tampering with, breaking the seal, or removing the meter at the place of service is forbidden. Where and when this is found, service will be disconnected, the bill will be estimated and a severe penalty will be imposed before service is restored. Some members have been notifying us of such incidents where they knew the consumer was tampering with the meter. We appreciate these calls and will keep your name confidential should you know of any such person.



Winter bitterly cold temperatures froze the Mississippi along Illinois' western border, halting barge traffic and delaying shipments of vital supplies north. In addition, Ohio River barge traffic was halted because of ice, leaving hundreds of barges and towboats virtually stranded.

Degree-day records illustrate winter's severity

(continued from page 14)

no matter what kind of energy provided the heat.

To make matters worse, the degree-day figures do not take into account the wind-chill factor. As far as the degree-day is concerned, the wind makes no difference at all. And, when it comes to heating your home it may not—provided your home is well-sealed against the wind with caulking, weather stripping and storm windows.

Even as cold and expensive as the weather has been here, we have been fortunate. To the east of us, the weather was much worse. Schools closed and factories reduced hours or went completely out of production. Millions of workers were idled; many are still not back at work.

All in all, it has been the kind of winter our grandparents talked about, but this one was worse, according to the records. Throughout Illinois, it has been a winter to remember, even though most of us would rather forget it.

AGRICULTURE

48 X 72 X 14



26 X 13 DOUBLE SLIDE DOOR

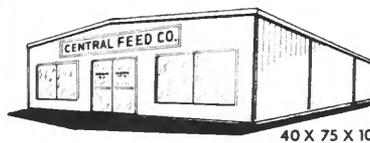
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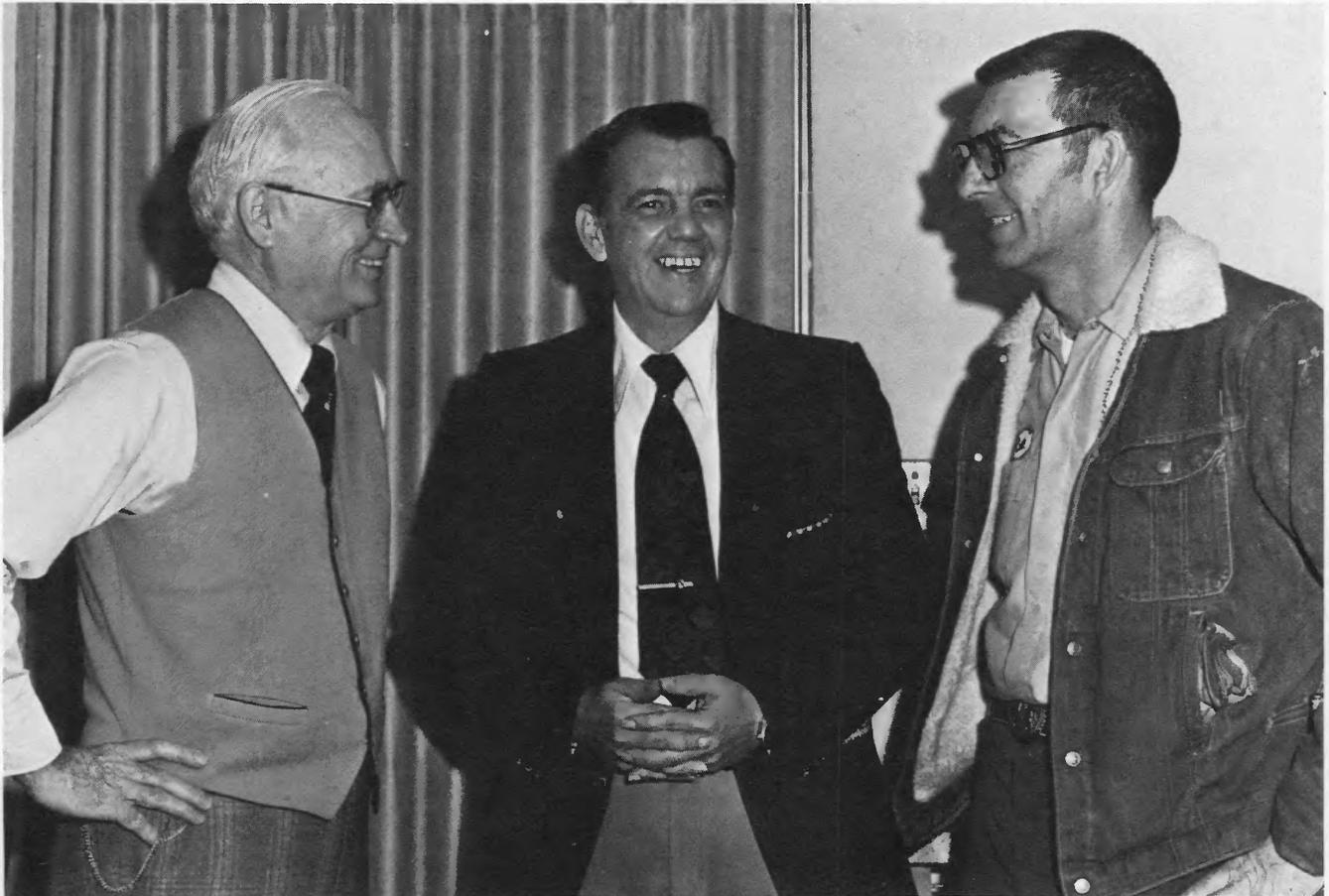
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

SIZE NEEDED: _____ X _____ X _____

DATE TO BUILD: _____

helps Weather Service



Tornadoes were the topic of discussion at Spoon River Electric Co-operative recently when the cooperative hosted a tornado spotters meeting. Manager Bill McCamey, left, talked weather with Roger Geer, center, official-in-charge of National Weather Service office in Peoria, and Gene Burchett, coordinator of the Fulton County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (formerly Civil Defense). Geer praised the area tornado-spotting organization, calling it "one of the best in the nation."

"and we always ask spotters to look for rotation. In fact, we have a slogan that goes like this: 'If it doesn't spin, don't call it in.'"

"On the average," Geer told his audience, "about 700 tornadoes strike each year in the United States, and no state is really safe from them. We hope that by having spotters we can keep loss of life to a minimum. We can't save property, but we can save lives, and that's the most important thing."

A good estimate of wind speed is helpful in keeping track of storm systems, Geer said, and it is possible to estimate wind speeds fairly closely.

"If large branches are moving and

you can hear whistling in overhead wires, the wind velocity is about 25 to 31 miles an hour, and if whole trees are moving and it's inconvenient to walk against the wind, that indicates speeds to 32 to 38 miles an hour.

"If small branches or twigs break, and the wind impedes walking, the wind is blowing 39 to 46 miles an hour, while speeds of 47 to 54 miles an hour will cause slight structural damage and break larger branches and weak limbs," Geer said.

"Winds of 55 to 63 miles an hour will cause moderate structural and tree damage," he continued, "and winds of 64 miles an hour and above cause

heavy-to-severe structural and tree damage."

Information on hailstorm activity is appreciated by the weather service, too, Geer said, and the data is more useful if the size of hailstones is reported. "It's helpful if you relate the size of the hailstones to the sizes of such common objects as peas, marbles, golf balls, and so on," he told the utility men, "or if you tell us its approximate diameter in inches."

Geer also outlined what should be done in the event a tornado watch is broadcast. "A tornado watch is issued

(continued on page 22)



Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

Our new wholesale power contract with our power supplier, the Illinois Power Company, goes into effect June 1, 1977. The cooperative's new rate will most likely become effective May 15, 1977, with your first bill under the new rates due on July 15. This will be for power used from May 15, to June 15, 1977.



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

We have no other alternative but to pass on the increase in the new contract to you, the member-user. No one wants to increase rates, but the increased cost of electric power is no different than the increased cost of today's price of gas, oil, machinery, taxes, food, clothing, automobiles, homes and almost anything else we need in our everyday life. The cost of building a generating plant today is three to five times more than it cost to build the same kind of plant just a few years back. We have no control over these prices, but we're forced to pay the increased cost if we want the luxuries of today's world.

Your board and staff have given much thought and spent a lot of time on the new proposed rate schedule. We believe it will provide us just enough margins to operate as a financially sound business organization and will provide the kind of margins needed to give you, the member-user, the kind of electric service you can depend on, at the lowest rate possible.

The new rates will incorporate quite a large amount of the fuel adjustment

charge that is added to our wholesale bill each month. We're anticipating that the price of fuel will remain close to the figure, 84 cents per million BTU, but should it go over that, this fuel adjustment charge will appear again on your monthly bill. Our contract with the power company calls for 73 cents per million BTU, but that figure is already outdated, even though we just signed the new contract a few months ago. That's one reason we're anticipating 84 cents per million BTU in our new rate schedule and hope this will remain stable at least for a while.

Copies of your new rate schedules will be mailed to all of you after they are formally accepted by the board, approved by REA, and enough copies printed to be mailed to each of you.

We know many people are complaining about the cost of electric power, but really, it's still your best buy. If you don't believe this, try to do without it for a week or so, and use other methods or fuels for cooking, cooling, heating, lighting, milking, pumping water, the TV, radio, food mixer, toasting, unloading silage, automatic feeders and of course hundreds of other uses.

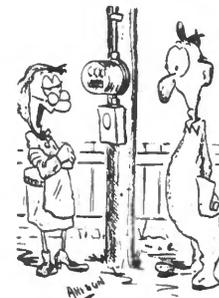
The trouble some of you experienced during the last week of February, when the power was going off and on was again Illinois Power Company trouble. This lasted almost 2½ hours and we received many calls because of it. The power company informed us that ice was forming on their transmission line and as it fell off the conductors, or wires, would gallop and consequently touch each other. Each time this happened the breakers would kick out and come back on almost immediately. Again, we can't take the blame for those kinds of situations. When the Illinois Power Company is having trouble on their transmission lines, (high voltage lines)

we also have trouble since we get all of our power from those lines.

We would like to offer a suggestion that should this ever happen again, or if and when your power is low or dim, or if and when your power goes off, please, for your sake and ours, turn everything you can off. This not only makes it easier for us to pick up the load after the trouble is located, but will also save you many dollars in repair bills. Give this some serious thought.

At our area meetings, we've been discussing many things pertaining to the cooperative, its policies, rates, fuel charges and other matters that concern the members and cooperative. We've held three of these meetings now, and a fourth is being planned. We hope when you get a notice of the meeting in your area, you will attend. It will be worth your time and effort according to those who have attended a previous meeting.

Remember, electricity still does more for you at a cheaper cost than any other fuel, and it's much more economical than hired help or additional manpower.



"Sometimes I think of it as a busy little watchman, merrily ticking off the silent servants that slip into my home bound on their myriad tasks. Other times I'd like to kick it in the belly."



Rules for Tornado Season

The tornado season is with us again. Knowing what to do when one occurs could save lives.

Tornado weather is usually unseasonably hot, humid, muggy and sultry. Heavy, shaggy clouds fill the sky and the air is often still and oppressive.

A tornado usually forms along a line of thunderstorms known as a "squall line." Most tornadoes move from a westerly direction. In the spring and fall the usual pattern is from southwest to northeast while in the summer the usual movement is from the west to northwest. But, they have been known to come from any direction and may change direction.

A tornado funnel cloud has a rapid, rotating motion and gives off a continuous roaring noise. People often compare the noise to the sound of hundreds of diesel locomotives.

The typical tornado travels cross-country at 25 to 40 miles per hour. But the winds within the funnel may reach more than 200 miles per hour.

When the Weather Bureau learns of tornado conditions, it issues a tornado watch. Should a tornado develop, it sends out a tornado warning.

Following are suggestions on what to do to protect yourself from a tornado.

1. Plan ahead of time where to take shelter.
2. Make a practice of listening to weather forecasts.
3. If a tornado watch is issued, listen to hourly weather broadcasts for further information or for actual tornado warnings.
4. If possible, postpone trips as well as work away from home.
5. If you must be in the field, stay within 10 minutes of your shelter.
6. Watch the sky for heavy lightning which is part of the thunderstorm and tornado.
7. When you learn that a tornado is headed your way, move to shelter. The safest place to be when a tornado strikes is in an underground shelter—a storm cellar, cave or underground excavation. Greatest safety in a house is generally offered near the center, away from outside walls. Heavy furniture may provide additional shelter.
8. Take a battery radio and a flashlight with you to the shelter. A map of the state may also be helpful.

A Bulb to Make Thomas Edison Glow

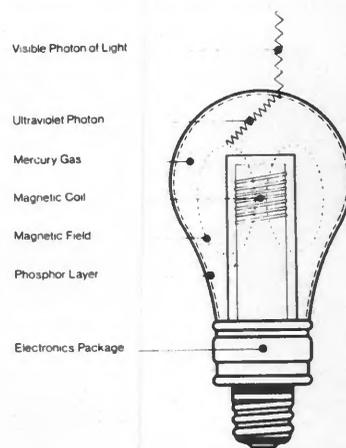
WASHINGTON—A new light bulb has been invented that could last up to 10 years and use 70 percent less energy than conventional incandescent bulbs.

The bulb's inventor is Donald Hollister of Lighting Technology Corp., Fullerton, California. The firm has been awarded a \$310,000 contract by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to refine, test and evaluate the bulb.

The fluorescent "Litek" bulb resembles a 100-watt incandescent bulb, fits standard sockets and gives off a warm white light similar to conventional bulbs.

According to ERDA's Austin Heller, Assistant Administrator for Conservation, "Preliminary studies show that full nationwide use of this new fluorescent lamp could save more than the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil per day."

Price of the bulb is initially expected to be in the \$10 range.



HOW LITEK WORKS: Unlike an incandescent bulb, the Litek has no hot filament. It has a cool magnetic coil that is energized by an electronics package in the lower part of the bulb. The coil produces a magnetic field that excites the mercury gas, resulting in an emission of ultraviolet light. The ultraviolet light causes the phosphor layer to fluoresce and emit visible light.

From—Electric Light and Power

Agriculture leaders

hear Governor for Century



Governor James Thompson talks with Senator John L. Knuppel, Virginia, left, and Senator Thomas C. Hynes, Chicago. Knuppel is chairman of the Senate Agriculture, Conservation and Energy Committee and Hynes is President of the Senate and Majority Leader. At the far right is Sid Hutchcraft, executive vice president of the Illinois Pork Producers Association, who served as master of ceremonies.

Robert W. Vander Pluym, left, manager of Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Breese, and Representative Dwight Friedrich, Centralia, discuss matters of interest to lawmakers and agriculture leaders.



Characterizing the program as one which could “potentially revolutionize food production as we know it,” Governor James Thompson told over 330 persons attending the Illinois Agriculture Legislative Breakfast in March that he had recommended fiscal year 1978 commitment of \$3.7-million to a program which will cost about \$36-million during the next two years.

The Governor said the “Food for Century III” project “is to build the facilities that are necessary for expanded research efforts in the field of agriculture—research efforts directed toward increasing the overall productivity of agriculture.”

The annual breakfast is sponsored by 32 commodity groups, including the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

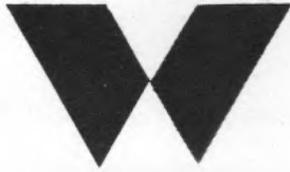
Noting that agricultural programs, services and research are closely tied to colleges and universities, the Governor pointed out that many people still think of agriculture in the context of the classical dirt farmer of several decades ago, buying seed, planting it, reaping the crop and hauling it to market.

“Yet we know that the tremendous crop yields that result year after year are tied directly to research advances,” the Governor said, “and we also know that farming, therefore, involves a continuing education aspect for farmers. This education occurs directly through the Cooperative Extension Service of land-grant universities and state agricultural experiment stations.

“Also, there is a need for professionals in the agriculture fields, such as the specialists involved in providing services to farming or running agriculture-related industries,” he said.

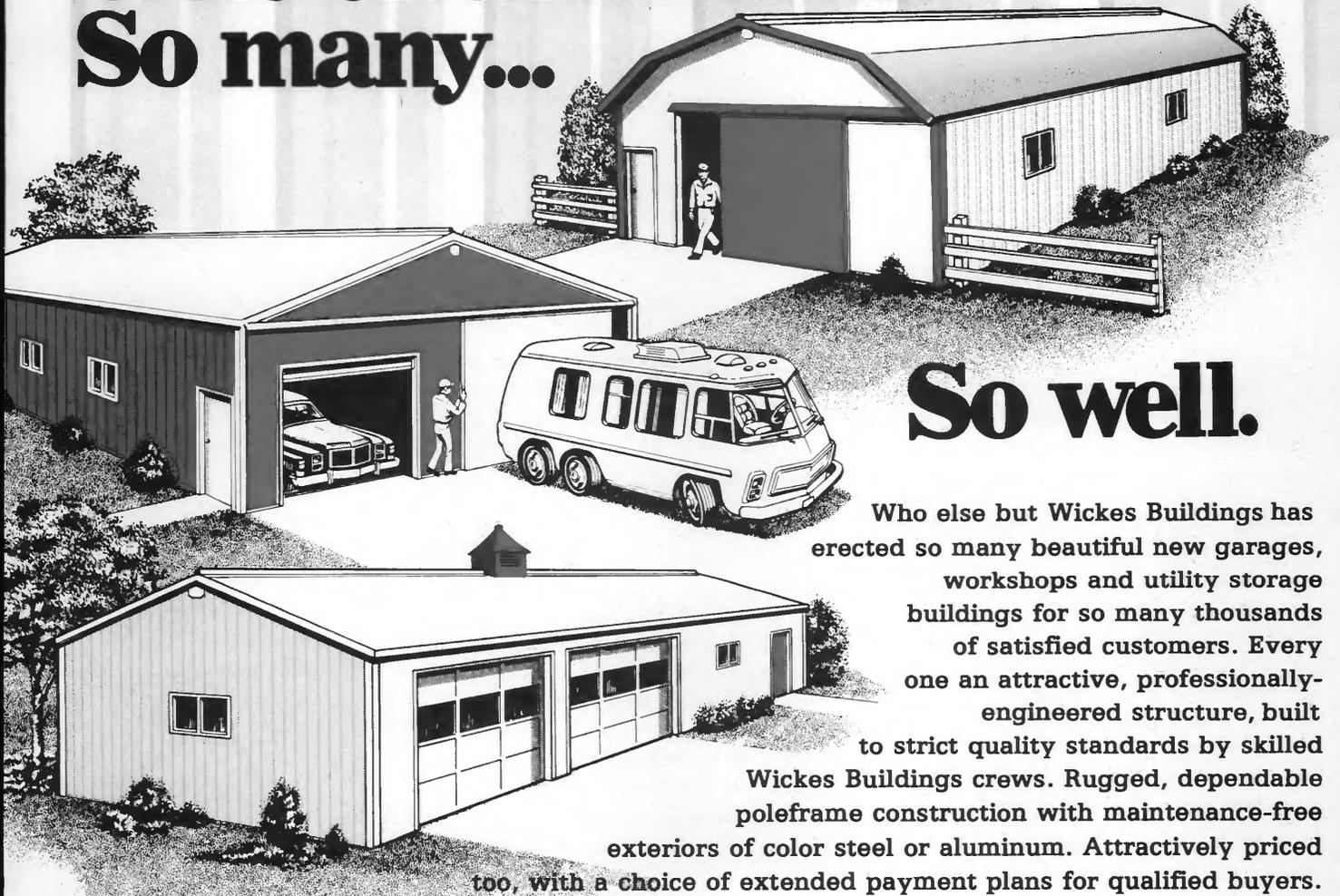
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Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

Letters have been mailed to all members informing you of the new rate increase that becomes effective



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

May 15, 1977. For the benefit of those few who may not have seen it, we're reprinting it again in this center section. Please note that since 1939 the electrical rates have not yet doubled in price. We all know this isn't true with coal, oil or gas. These fuels have increased as much as two, three and four times in price since 1939. Electricity is still your best buy.

The area meetings we had during the winter and early spring months were very well attended. We were very impressed with those who did attend, because of the interest they showed by asking questions and commenting on cooperative policies, rates, capital credits, equity, loans and future plans. An informed member is a good member. We hope all of you will make an effort to attend these meetings when you receive notice of same.

Our Young Married Couples group will soon be organized and officers elected from the membership. We're hoping to keep these people informed of all cooperative happenings so that they and your trustees will be informed enough to answer any questions you might have concerning your cooperative. The names of these couples will be published just as soon as the group reaches the eighteen

members we want. This will represent two couples per trustee.

We mentioned before that your cooperative and 14 others in the state of Illinois have formed an organization known as the Soyland Power Cooperative. This organization is no longer a paper organization. We recently joined forces with the Illinois Power Co. in the Clinton Nuclear Power Plant, at Clinton, Illinois, in DeWitt County. Soyland will own just over 10 percent of this nuclear plant, and when completed will finally be in the generating business. The first unit of this plant is scheduled to come on the line in 1981 and the second late 1988. Soyland is also pledged to build a coal-fired plant somewhere south of Springfield, Illinois, to meet the needs of the ever-increasing electrical power demands. The Illinois Power Company will become a joint owner of this plant, which will be in the planning stages very shortly.

The cooperative's needs for more electrical power are increasing every day. After we complete the new Bartelso substation in 1977 our next sub will be somewhere north of Carlyle, and will probably be built in 1978. Three more substations will be needed immediately after the Carlyle North is completed, but those sights are not yet confirmed. We have to keep our system up to par if we intend to continue providing you with good service.

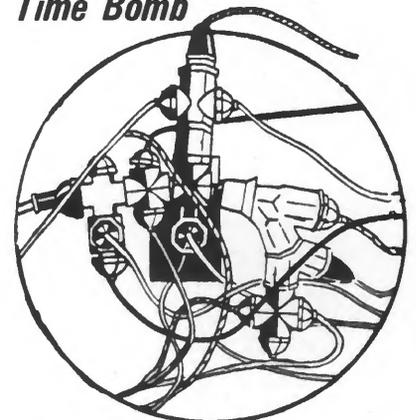
Budget Billing is and has been available for some years for those members who want to pay an amount each month that would equal their past normal yearly usage. This eliminates the high bills in the months of December, January, February, July and August. See us for more details.

The CFC bonds offered members of the cooperative in an article appearing in this magazine a few months ago deserves some serious thought.

FOR SALE

New (1976 Display Model) General Electric 40" Electric Range with self-cleaning oven. Sale price \$350.00. See range on display at the cooperative office.

Time Bomb



Do any of your electrical receptacles resemble the illustration? We doubt it, although there may be some similarity. If there is, or if your wiring is old and hasn't been updated in the past few years, you could be "sitting on a time bomb" nearly as dangerous as shown above.

Now would be an excellent time to inspect your wiring. Increased electrical usage from winter indoor living can seriously overload circuits which otherwise might function properly. Overloaded circuits can be a major cause of fires in the home.

A conglomerate of electrical plugs necessitated because of inadequate wiring is apt to result in an overloaded circuit.

Take heed! Adequate wiring is a necessity if you are to enjoy fully and safely the comfort, convenience and other benefits of electric living.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

New Rate Schedule

These Rate Schedules will go into effect May 15, 1977, and will remain in effect until further action by your board of trustees. All rates are subject to the five percent utility tax and wholesale purchase power cost adjustment, if it applies.

Schedule No. 1 Farm—Residential (All Homes, Farms etc. With Single Phase Service)

First	40 KWH	or less Per Month	\$4.54
Next	60 KWH	Per Month	5.85¢ Per KWH
Next	100 KWH	Per Month	3.55¢ Per KWH
Next	300 KWH	Per Month	3.43¢ Per KWH
Next	300 KWH	Per Month	3.00¢ Per KWH
Over	800 KWH	Per Month	2.85¢ Per KWH

Schedule No. 2 Commercial (Oil Wells — Small Business Places, etc.)

First	40 KWH	or less Per Month	\$4.54
Next	60 KWH	Per Month	5.35¢ Per KWH
Next	900 KWH	Per Month	4.35¢ Per KWH
Next	2000 KWH	Per Month	3.35¢ Per KWH
Over	3000 KWH	Per Month	2.95¢ Per KWH

Schedule No. 3 Three-Phase Small Power (Three Phase on Farms — Small Businesses etc.)

Demand Charge: NONE			
Energy Charge:			
First	100 KWH	@	9.35¢ Per KWH
Next	100 KWH	@	6.35¢ Per KWH
Next	800 KWH	@	4.35¢ Per KWH
Next	1500 KWH	@	3.35¢ Per KWH
Over	2500 KWH	@	3.05¢ Per KWH

Schedule No. 4 Three-Phase Large Power (Saw Mills, Rock Quarries, etc. Large Loads)

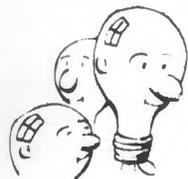
Demand Charge: \$3.00 per KW			
Energy Charge:			
First	50,000 KWH	@	2.43¢ Per KWH
Next	50,000 KWH	@	2.13¢ Per KWH
Next	100,000 KWH	@	1.93¢ Per KWH
Next	100,000 KWH	@	1.73¢ Per KWH
Over	300,000 KWH	@	1.63¢ Per KWH
Demand Ratcheted at 75%			

Did You Know This?

In 1939 1000 KWH cost \$19.60
 In 1959 1000 KWH cost 20.70 (No fuel adj. or tax applied)
 In 1974 1000 KWH cost 24.45 (Included \$2.05 fuel adj.)
 In Jan. 77 1000 KWH cost 29.33 (Included \$6.93 fuel adj.)
 *In May 1977 1000 KWH cost 36.95 (No fuel adj. charge required if fuel cost stays at 93 cents or less per million BTU)

*This covers the period May 15 to June 15. Estimated figure, based on new rates against January billing from Illinois Power Co.

Electricity has not even doubled in cost since 1939. All other fuels have, on the average, more than tripled in cost.



Savings Suggestions

Do you see the light? Fluorescent tubes are more economical than incandescent bulbs. For example, a 40-watt tube produces more light than a 100-watt bulb at half the energy cost—and the tube will last seven to 10 times longer than the bulb!

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Home weatherization loans

(continued from page 5)

Shuman, a member of Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon, told Illinois cooperative leaders, "We in the FmHA are very enthusiastic about this new loan program. We have had a weatherization loan program, but to be frank, we have not been effective." He said FmHA expects the new system, working through the electric cooperatives, to effectively reach rural residents who need help to finance weatherization of their homes.

"This will cost the cooperative time and money," Shuman said, "but it will make for a better living standard in rural America." He urged cooperative personnel to contact his office or any one of the 42 county FmHA offices in Illinois if additional information is needed by local boards of directors who must decide on program participation.

Jim Tucker, FmHA housing chief in Illinois, cautioned that not all cooperative members would be eligible to participate in the loan program even if they meet FmHA ownership and income standards. Under federal law, FmHA loan funds cannot be used for improvements on property located within metropolitan areas or in certain other densely populated areas. Tucker said each participating cooperative would be given a map outlining areas outside the FmHA loan-making authority.

In order to qualify for a home weatherization loan of up to a maximum of \$1,500, a borrower must be a member of a participating electric cooperative and must certify that he owns the property to be improved and that he has an adjusted family income of no more than \$15,600. The cooperative will process the one-page loan application, assist its members in contracting for the weatherization work to be performed and obtain the loan funds from the FmHA for disbursement to the member. The member will repay the loan plus interest over a period of up to five

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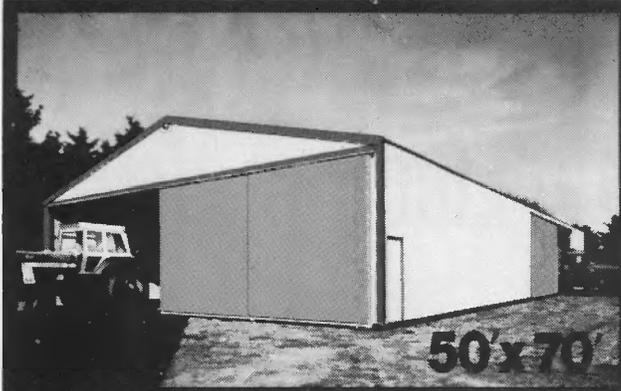
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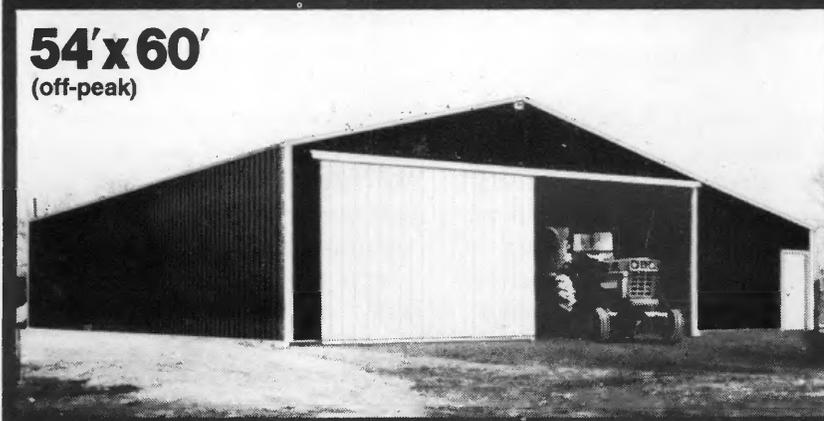
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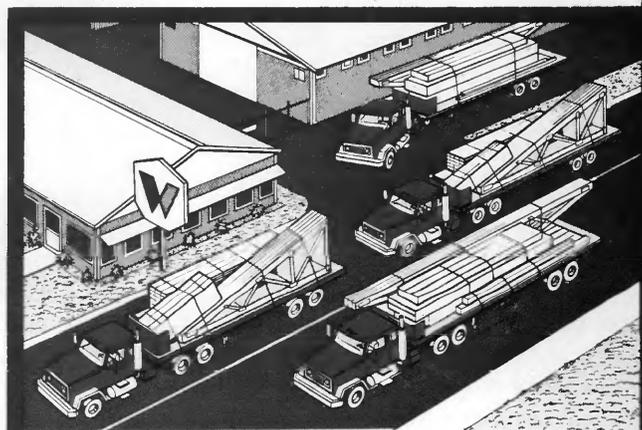


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Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

The new rate schedule became effective May 15, 1977, and for those of you who might not have received your letter informing you of this change, the new rates are as printed to the right of this column. Again, we would like to remind you that electric rates at your cooperative have not yet doubled since the cooperative was organized in 1939. Other fuels have gone sky high since then, some increasing more than five times what they cost in the early forties.

Electricity is still a bargain and should be used for as many things as possible, but should also be used conservatively.

Our line crews are very busy building new line extensions to many new homes being built in the area served by your cooperative. It seems that more and more people are moving from the city to the rural area each year. Many other members are remodeling their present homes or are also building a new home on the farm they occupied for many years.

We are also remodeling and adding on to our present office building. We were starting to get very cramped in certain offices and something just had to be done to relieve this problem. Your board approved the 40 by 20 addition to the north side of the present building which should provide us with enough new office space for, we hope, another five years. Your cooperative is getting larger and because of this our building has to grow with the system. The amount of paperwork needed to comply with all

local, state and federal agencies is so great today that it almost requires the full time of one employee.

If you're living in a home that's no longer considered a new home, we would suggest that something this summer you would begin to install storm sash and doors, to reinsulate, to caulk all windows and doors, and to install proper ventilation, either mechanical or natural air movement. We hope this coming winter will not be as cold as the winter of 1976-77, but if it is, let's be ready. We have to conserve more than ever if we want to save on fuel costs. The cooperative will also be glad to assist you in planning any electrical changes you might want to make during your remodeling program. To the right of this column is information pertaining to loans that are now available through your cooperative to furnish you the funds needed to insulate your home, if you qualify.

Summer storms will hit us again, as has always been the case through the years, and, when they do, please help us locate the trouble spots by looking around the area in which you live for wires or poles that are down, or for any other thing that could be causing the outage. This saves us a lot of time, and will help us restore power to your home much sooner. Remember, wires from the meter pole to the house or any out buildings, barns, etc., are your wires, and thus require you to have them repaired by your own electrician. It's impossible for us to repair all the wires that go down in a storm that are on the member's side of the meter.

Be sure to notify us of any major change in your electrical load so that we can make the necessary changes on our side.

We mentioned before that the cost

of electric power has not yet doubled since the cooperative was organized in 1939. We know too that this isn't true with other fuels, like coal, oil, gas and heating fuels. All these have more than tripled in cost since the early forties. The cost of building a new power plant today is almost five times as much as building a plant in the 1940's. Labor, machinery, environmental impact statements that must be filed before building the plant cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and then the fuel needed to run the plant has quadrupled in cost since the 1940's. This then is the reason why power rates are going up in cost. We can't operate today with costs of the 40's. Many people really become very critical of electric power costs, but really, these same people are seldom very critical of the real costs that are forcing rates up. Blaming the utilities for high costs is like blaming the implement or car dealer because the price of either the car or tractor is too high. He has no control over the price, nor do we have control over the price of the fuels needed to generate power.

Savings Suggestions



Your eyes won't roast the beef! Use a timer to tell you when foods are cooked. Turn off the oven 15 minutes before cooking time is up — the residual heat will finish the job. You don't need to pre-heat for broiling or roasting.

Below is the New Rate Schedule that went into effect May 15, 1977, and also an example of what your monthly electric bill will be under the new rate compared to what it was under the old rate.

Schedule No. 1 Farm — Residential

First 40 KWH or less per month —	\$4.54
Next 60 KWH Per Month	5.85 cents Per KWH
Next 100 KWH Per Month	3.55 cents Per KWH
Next 300 KWH Per Month	3.43 cents Per KWH
Next 300 KWH Per Month	3.00 cents Per KWH
Over 800 KWH Per Month	2.85 cents Per KWH

Examples of what your monthly electric bill will be under the new rate compared to what it was under the old rate are as follows: (Based on January 1977 billing)

(Rates Used to 5/15/77)		(After 5/15/77)		
KWH's Used	Amount	Fuel Adj.	Total Due	New Rate
500	14.90	3.48	18.38	21.89
750	18.65	5.22	23.87	29.39
1000	22.40	6.96	29.36	36.59
1500	29.90	10.44	40.34	50.85
2000	37.40	13.92	51.32	65.10
3000	52.30	20.88	73.28	93.60
4000	67.40	27.84	95.24	122.10

The above does not include five percent utility tax. Fuel cost was 93 cents per million BTU's.

New Rate Schedule

If you compare the two, old and new rate application, to a certain number of KWH's used, you'll get some idea as to how much your bill will increase.

As was stated on the opposite page of this center section, electricity has not even doubled in cost since 1939. All other fuels have more than tripled in cost on the average. Members of Clinton County Electric were assessed \$19.60 for 1,000 KWH in 1939; in May of 1977, the cost was \$36.59. . . For comparative purposes, in the 1940's, coal was \$3.50 per ton, today it's more than \$30.00; diesel fuel sold for 10 cents a gallon, at last count, it was 62 cents at one station. . . In the 1950's, propane sold for 10 cents per gallon, now the price exceeds 40 cents.

Home Weatherization Loan Program

Low- and moderate-income families throughout the service area of Clinton County Electric Cooperative can now qualify and obtain low-interest loans to finance the cost of home weatherization. An agreement between the cooperative and the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) will be signed soon authorizing a new loan program.

The Clinton County Electric-FmHA loan agreement calls for the FmHA to advance federal funds to the cooperative, which will relend the money to qualifying Clinton County Electric members living in rural areas of the Clinton County Electric service area. The loan funds will assist cooperative members to install insulation and other energy-saving devices in their homes and members will repay the loans along with their monthly electric bills.

In order to qualify for a home weatherization loan of up to a maximum of \$1,500, a borrower must be a member of Clinton County

Electric Cooperative and must certify that he owns the property to be improved and that he has an adjusted annual family income of no more than \$15,600. The cooperative will process the one-page loan application, assist the member in planning the weatherization work to be done and obtain the loan funds from the FmHA for disbursement to the member. The member will repay the loan plus prevailing FmHA interest, currently eight percent, over a maximum of five years.

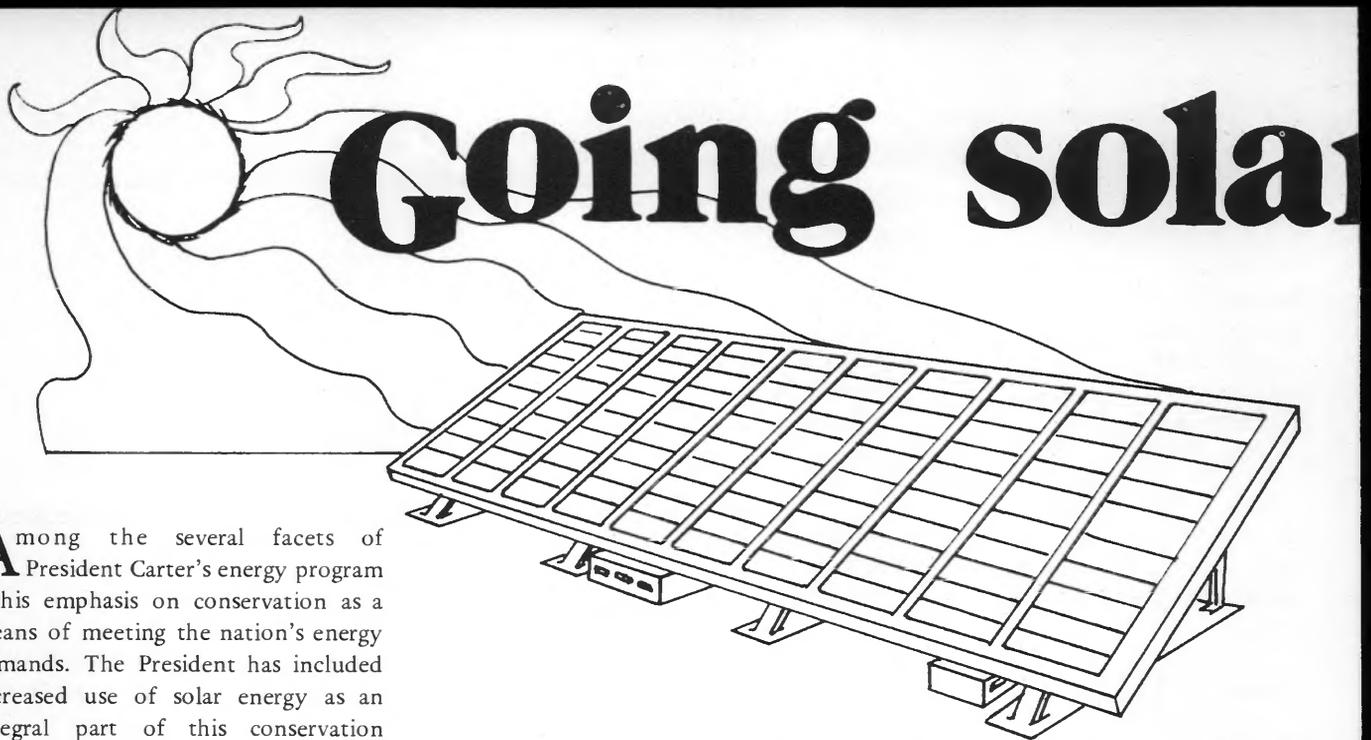
The weatherization loan program in which Clinton County Electric is participating was developed over the past four months by FmHA and the Rural Electrification Administration, both agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a "no-red-tape-program" that will help the nation's low- and moderate-income families lower their heating and cooling costs and at the same time help achieve national energy conservation goals

being established by President Carter.

Just how many Clinton County Electric member-consumers will benefit from the cooperative-FmHA Weatherization Loan Program is uncertain at this time. The \$1,500 maximum loan available under the program is enough to weatherize most homes to achieve maximum savings on heating and coolings costs. Savings on energy bills could easily equal or exceed the consumer's monthly loan payment.

Inasmuch as this program will supplement our present program of assisting members in the selection of heating equipment, recommending insulation standards and providing information to the efficient use of electricity, we feel it will definitely provide our members a service.

We should have our office procedures established and forms available to accept applications for these loans after June 1, 1977.



Among the several facets of President Carter's energy program is his emphasis on conservation as a means of meeting the nation's energy demands. The President has included increased use of solar energy as an integral part of this conservation effort.

There is a provision in his program for tax credits to homeowners who install solar equipment, an incentive which should lead to increased demand for solar energy systems.

But, the increase in the demand for solar energy may also bring the charlatan and the fly-by-night installer. While most of the installers are honest and competent, many still do not know exactly what may be needed for your particular situation. The field is new and there are no really firm standards as yet.

However, there are some things you can do to protect yourself if you do decide to go solar shopping.

First, check with your electric cooperative or your state homebuilders association to assist in locating a reputable, knowledgeable contractor, and get in touch with your county extension office, which also may be a source of useful data.

Then, know what you can expect from your solar apparatus. One Illinois resident installed 60 square feet of flat plate collectors in his yard and was disappointed that the unit would not heat his entire house. Actually, such a solar array could be reasonably expected to heat a 180- to 240-square-foot area, provided the space was well insulated and the collectors are fairly efficient.

Flat plate collectors—the most common, least expensive kind—collect low-yield heat. To make them work

for you, you will need a large volume, and to get a large volume, you will need a large collection area.

If you expect to heat your entire home on sunny winter days, you will need a collector array about one-fourth to one-third as large as the floor area of your house. In other words, to heat a 1,500-square-foot home, you will need 375 to 500 square feet of collector panels. If a contractor tries to sell you a small array, ask him how big a percentage of your heating needs it can fill.

Solar's low-yield heat brings on another problem: insulation. Electrically heated homes need a lot of insulation, but solar-heated homes need more yet. Before a builder can tell you how much collector area you need for an existing home, he will need to know how much insulation you have in your home. Chances are it will not be enough. Solar-heated homes need to be heavily insulated and tightly-sealed. Some authorities are recommending 18 inches of insulation in the attic of a solar-heated home, with proportionate amounts in the walls and floor.

The gist of all this is that if a contractor tells you what to expect from a solar furnace without doing a thorough heat loss study of your home, be wary. He will need a lot of data before he can make any predictions.

If he tells you he can heat your home with a tiny flat plate collector,

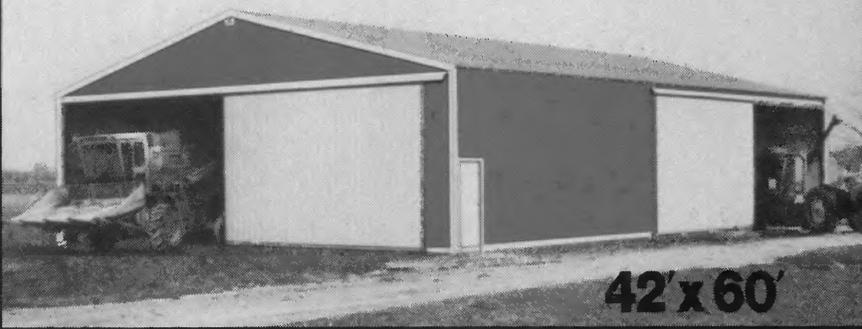
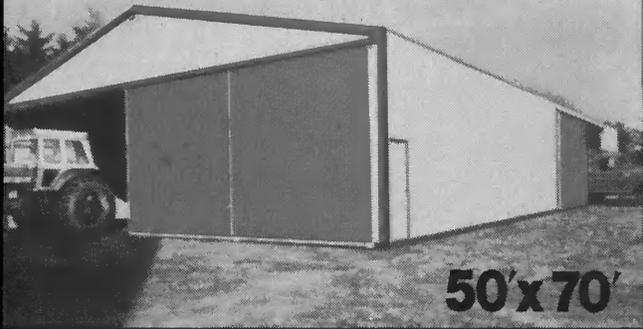
take his promise with a grain of salt. It cannot be done.

A small collector can, however, do part of the job. Still, you will need to know exactly what you want, and realize that a system that will provide all your winter heat would cost a lot of money, both for collectors, and for storage, which is necessary for sunless days. A solar collection system which is usable only for space heating, will probably cost you in the neighborhood of \$20 per square foot of collector area, including installation, controls, and a storage system. Prices are expected to come down gradually in the future.

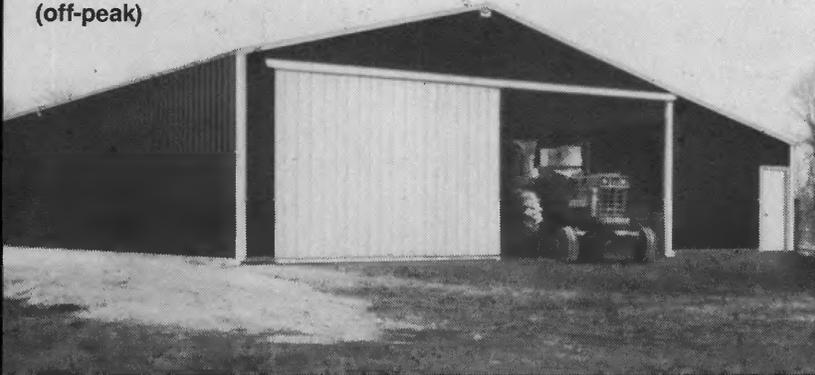
Most systems are built around a water or air heat transfer system. For an air system, hot air is blown over gravel, which absorbs the heat from the collector panels and stores it for later use. For a couple of days of heating, in the event the sun refuses to shine, you will need about one cubic foot of rock for each two square feet of collector area. A water storage unit needs a smaller amount of storage than a gravel bed. A cubic foot of water will usually do the same job as two and a half cubic feet of gravel. Storage tanks must be very heavily insulated to be really useful. Check with your contractor to determine how much insulation he installs around the storage medium. A poor job here may indicate a lack of good engineering.

Still, how well your storage medium holds usable heat will depend on many

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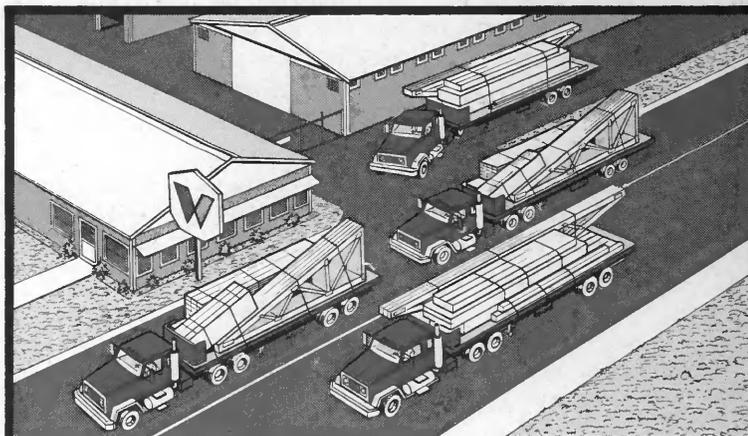
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Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

Your cooperative has just recently entered into an agreement with the Farmers Home Administration on a home weatherization program. If you are a member of the Clinton County



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

Electric Cooperative, and if you're a property owner and your combined adjusted annual income, man and wife, is less than \$15,600, you are eligible for this type of a loan, through the cooperative.

The loan can be spread over a five-year period and the money is to be used to insulate or completely weatherize your home. This is part of the energy conservation program now in effect nationwide. For further information contact Josephine Timmermann, office manager of the cooperative. She will also assist you in preparing your loan application if you are interested.

We recommend to all of our members that they check their homes for ways of conserving energy used for heat and air conditioning. Insulating and installing storm windows and doors are the primary things that should be done. Older homes can be insulated without too much trouble by using a machine to blow the insulation in the wall and ceiling cavities.

We're still finding meter seals on our meters that have been broken, cut or tampered with. We must assume that when this is found, someone is tampering with the meter. If your seal is broken, call us so the meter can

resealed. The new seals will be numbered and the date the seal installed recorded in our records so we'll know just what happened when the seal is gone.

The cooperative is growing and, of course, we have to keep pace with the growth. Last year we added almost 220 new members and we'll probably add that many again this year. The new addition we're now adding to the north side of our headquarters and office building is necessary because of crowded conditions in the line and engineering department offices. Just as it becomes necessary to build heavier lines and more substations because of the increase in electrical consumption, so does it also become necessary to add more offices to accommodate the necessary paper work to operate a good business.

Delinquent accounts are always costly to the cooperative and to the member who always pays his bill. Sending a collector to collect a past due bill and only charging \$10 for such a trip is not by any means a moneymaker. For those of you who are always delinquent in paying your monthly bills, you're also adding to the cost of operating the cooperative and thus making the others help pay this added cost because of the extra time involved in the accounting section and because of the cost of the employee sent to your home to collect. Sometime in the future the \$10 charge will be increased to help us defray this added cost. Save that trip charge and pay your bill on time. Of course those who do not pay the collector will be disconnected.

The computer has proved to be a huge success. We now find that our cost of billing, per member, is much less than we expected, and less than

our previous method of billing. Again, we're doing everything we know how to save a nickel. All materials and equipment are bought on bid quotations, and we found this saved us thousands of dollars over the past year. Many other changes are still in the making, all of which we hope will help us save a few extra dollars. Your rates until May 15, 1977, had been the lowest in the entire area, and we kept them at that level for a number of years, even though everyone else was changing. The only reason we had to change this year was because our supplier of power, Illinois Power Company, forced us into a new power contract that called for a rather large increase. This of course is brought on by many things. Cost of labor, materials, equipment and land and EPA regulations have forced the cost of generating plants up so high it's really almost too costly to build a plant. It's like farming. A young man who would want to start farming today from scratch better forget it and get into some other kind of business. Does anyone know when all of this will stop? We don't.

Tampering with Meter Seals

Illinois Statute 382. Tampering with meter or counting devices. 117a. Reads as follows: Any person, who, with the intent to defraud, tampers with, alters, obstructs or prevents the action of any meter, register or other counting device which is a part of any mechanical or electrical machine, equipment or device which measures service, without the consent of the owner of such machine, equipment or device, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$250.00 or by imprisonment not to exceed three months, or both. Added by act approved, July 23, 1959.

Safety

As the popularity of CB radios has grown, so has the number of deaths caused by electrocutions in accidents involving CB antennas. Numerous deaths and injuries have resulted when inexperienced installers have allowed CB antennas which were mounted atop long, metal masts to come into contact with overhead power lines. These mishaps usually occurred when the antennas were being walked into an upright position.

React and Live

REACT stands for Responsible Electric Accident Control Today. We at Clinton County Electric would like you to consider these following items when doing work around your farm or home:

- * Consider any overhead line dangerous. Keep objects at least 10 feet away from power lines.
- * In areas where your equipment will be operating, inspect for possible interference with overhead lines.
- * Don't attempt to raise or move electric lines...call your power supplier.
- * Report any potential power line hazard to your electric power supplier.

If An Accident Happens

- * Never touch a person or equipment in contact with high voltage.
- * Cut off power if you can.
- * Use a rope or dry board to pull or push victim away from contact.
- * Send for help and give artificial respiration until help arrives.

Remember, power lines carry electricity, a product that powers, heats, cools and lights at home and at work. Energy can burn, injure or kill unless you respect it and exercise Responsible Electric Accident Control Today (REACT).

It pays to conserve energy

You can save nickels and dimes turning off lights in your home . . . but you can save dollars conserving the big three: heating, cooling and water heating. They account for three-fourths of your energy bill.

What to Do When Reporting Outages

1. Check all your own main fuses or circuit breakers including any fuses or breakers below your meter.
2. If all the lights are off, then check with your neighbor to see if his power is off.
3. If you have not found the trouble, call the number listed below. Be sure to give your name, location and account number which is on the lower right hand corner of your billing card. We suggest you keep this number next to your phone. This account number is used the same as a street address in locating your place. Please call as soon as the trouble is discovered or anything wrong with the line is noticed.
4. Call this number, 526-7282, 24 hours a day to report an outage. Calls concerning questions about bills and security lights etc. should be made to this number during regular office hours only, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday except holidays.

Account Numbers

A simplified locator system is used by your cooperative which enables each of our employees to locate your exact location with a minimum of time and effort. With some 4,000 members scattered over 900 miles of line, this system is essential. Each member location is assigned an account number which is also a map number. This account number (map number) is very important and therefore is printed on the corner of each of your meter reading cards. Whenever you report an outage we appreciate your giving us your account number as well as your name. This speeds the process of locating you and correcting your outage.

This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue

\$25,000,000 National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation

Collateral Trust Bonds, Series E,
Maturing Serially From 1978
to 1982, Interest Rates Varying
with Maturity

Maturity	Interest Rate
2 years	7 1/8%
3 years	7 1/4%
4 years	8 %
5 years	8 1/8%



Price 100%

The Bonds will be issuable initially on October 1, 1976, and semi-monthly thereafter on the 16th day and the 1st day of each month. Each Bond will bear interest from the date of its issuance, payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 and on its maturity date. The Bonds are offered by CFC in fully registered form in denominations of \$1,000 each and multiples thereof only to CFC's Utility Members and Service Members, their present and former employees and directors, present customers or members of Utility Members, and present and former employees of CFC. No one purchaser in this offering may purchase more than \$50,000 principal amount of the Bonds.

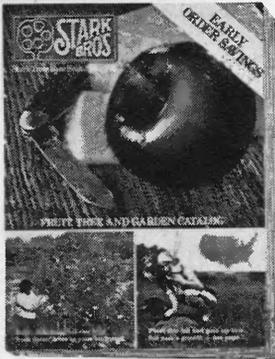
This offering is made by CFC in The State of Illinois. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from CFC at:

Clinton County
Electric Cooperative

August 27, 1976

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Newman named Soyland mana

Royal B. Newman, former executive director of the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority, Key West, Florida, is the new general manager of Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc. Announcement of the appointment was made by Soyland President Walter R. Smith of Champaign, manager of Illini Electric Cooperative.

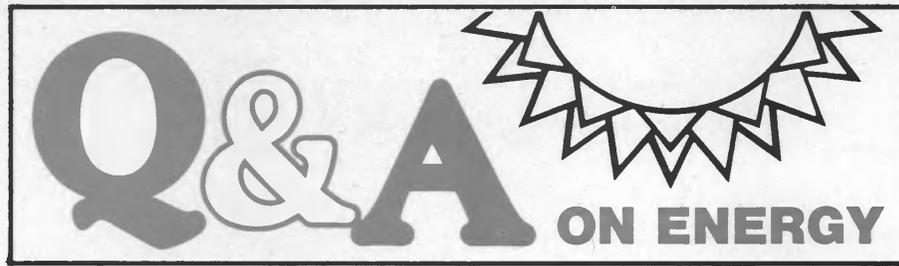
The cooperative, which will be headquartered at Decatur, was reorganized in 1974 to provide the bulk power requirements for 15 central and south central Illinois electric distribution cooperatives. The power cooperative has entered into an agreement with Illinois Power Company to purchase and acquire 10.5 percent ownership of IP's Nuclear Clinton Power Station, now under construction near Clinton, Illinois. Soyland's cost is estimated at \$190-million.

As general manager of Soyland, Newman will be responsible for the cooperative's overall operations, negotiations and for assisting the 15 member-systems in securing, through purchase or self-generation, an adequate supply of power to meet the needs of the nearly 100,000 member-consumers served by the cooperatives. Consumers of the 15 member-cooperatives are currently using 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours (kwh) annually. Power costs for the 15 cooperatives last year exceeded \$16.8-million.

An electrical engineer with degrees from Auburn Community College and Syracuse University, Newman's professional experience includes serving as executive director/chief engineer for the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority from 1971 to 1975 and five years as utility director/project manager for the City of Lodi, California.

In addition to his 20 years experience in power and water administration, operation, engineering,

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS



Geothermal Energy

This is another in a series of questions and answers about specific energy problems and opportunities. They were prepared by the Electric Power Research Institute in cooperation with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Q: What is geothermal energy?

A: It's the natural steam, hot water and very hot rock inside the earth that is shallow enough to be tapped for generating electricity and other uses, such as heating buildings.

Q: How much geothermal energy do we have in the United States?

A: The U.S. Geological Survey estimates there is enough geothermal energy at practical depths beneath the earth's surface to generate electricity at present rates of use for the next hundred years. But we won't get even a fraction of that potential unless we solve some very tricky economic and technological problems.

Q: How much electric power are we generating from geothermal sources today?

A: About one-tenth of one percent of U.S. capacity is from geothermal sources, all of which comes from a stream field at the Geysers in northern California.

Q: Why haven't we exploited more of the potential?

A: The Geysers is the only place in America where we've found dry steam that can be commercially developed. Geothermal steam is

very economical because it is just piped from the ground into turbines. Geothermal hot water systems are more complex and maintenance is costly because the water is so full of dissolved minerals.

Q: How important are the various forms of geothermal energy?

A: Natural steam, which is so easy to use, represents less than one percent of the potential. Hot water accounts for another 10 percent. Geopressured water, which contains dissolved methane gas as well as hot water, represents 20 percent. Hot rock represents about 70 percent of total geothermal potential.

Q: Why aren't we getting more energy from hot water, geopressure and hot rock?

A: We're not sure of the economics of extracting energy from hot water and geopressure systems, and new technology is required for hot rock systems. The future of these geothermal sources will depend on how successful we are in bringing the cost of producing electricity from them down to compete with other fuels. We also are looking at them as direct sources of heat.

Q: How much research is being conducted?

A: The U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is spending about \$400-million over the next five or six years. The electric utilities together are planning to invest

some \$2-billion in commercial geothermal development over the next decade if the basic technical problems are resolved and the economics are competitive. For example, rural electric cooperatives for several years have been involved in the Raft River experimental geothermal project in Idaho, partially funded by ERDA.

Q: Are there any other problems besides economics and basic technology?

A: Yes, there is a pollution problem with contaminants in some steam and hot water systems, but that can be handled.

Q: Is geothermal energy found all over the nation?

A: If you go deep enough, there's hot rock all over the world. But within reach of present drilling methods and within the bounds of anticipated economics, usable geothermal areas are concentrated in the western states, Alaska, Hawaii and along the Gulf Coast.

Q: Given all the problems that still must be solved, how much of our electric power is likely to come from geothermal sources in the year 2000?

A: It could be as high as five percent or less than one percent. The actual amount will depend on how rapidly existing hot water fields can be developed and how successful we are in developing new technology that makes geothermal energy forms economically competitive with other fuels.



Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

This summer, without doubt, will establish some kind of a record for continuous high temperatures, the same as the past winter established records for continuous low temperatures.



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

Both extremes can cause power companies a lot of trouble. In extreme cold, wires have a tendency to snap because of contraction. In the summer the extreme heat from the sun adds to

the heat already caused from electrical loads, and causes transformer burnouts and overloaded conductors and substations.

This past year more members added an air conditioner than ever before during the summer months. We of course have no way of knowing about this load unless we're informed. Please help us prevent a transformer burnout or a low voltage complaint by calling us and telling us about the new appliance. Because of added loads this past year—electric heat, air conditioning and crop drying—we'll need many more new substations in the very near future. To build these subs we need ground and right-of-way easements to set poles. If we can't get either of these we just can't build a station and as a result of this you, the member, will suffer because of low and inadequate voltage.

Some members, especially those who did not read either the letter we mailed them or this section of the magazine the past year or attended any of our area meetings for members

held this winter, are wondering just why the increase in rates was necessary, and are also puzzled as to why they didn't know anything about the increase.

Believe me, we've done everything possible to notify all the members about this necessary rate increase. Those members who read this section each month, or attended the area meetings, and read their mail, seemed to know about the increase and the necessity for it. Our new contract for purchase of electric power from our supplier, Illinois Power Company, has forced us to increase the rates. The cost of generating electric power has gone sky high because of the high cost of oil, coal and gas used to fire the boilers needed to generate power. Labor, material and equipment has forced the cost of construction of generating plants to such a high cost that electric power cost in the future will cost even more.

Outages can, and are, caused by many different things: lightning, wind, trees, broken poles, broken insulators (usually shot with a rifle), animals, hawks, automobile wrecks, construction equipment, extreme cold weather (wires break), equipment failure and many others. Just recently, on July 14, 1977, the Trenton Substation was knocked out at 11:45 p.m. because a raccoon got into the station and somehow got on top of the voltage regulators. When he got to that point, everything happened. An arc that was reportedly seen by members five miles away was started and lasted until the Hi Side, or 69,000-volt, fuses blew out. When this happens there is a possibility of some people having very dim lights and others none at all until the fuses can be replaced. Automobile wrecks, in which the pole happened to be in the way of the auto, also caused line outages this past month, along with lightning and trees. There's just

no way to prevent these kinds of outages and we just have to hope and pray they don't happen too often. When you have 900 miles of line in the rural area like we now have, some of these things will always happen.

The price of electricity might seem high to some of us, but remember, it still has not yet doubled in cost since 1939. No other fuels have that kind of record. Electricity is still a bargain compared to other fuels, except, of course, wood, unless you have to buy that, too.



The "Electric" Smile

You've seen it . . . all over the place . . . Modern electric living turns it on! And it's our happy job to have a part in turning modern electric living on.

Yes . . . we really are in the happiness business. Our whole purpose is spreading electricity around so our consumers can work better and live better. It's a nice business. Serving people. And we want you to know we love to see you smile.

Area Meetings Being Planned

The cooperative had six informational meetings in the area we serve during the winter and early spring months of this year. These meetings were very well attended and we were very impressed with those who did attend.

Because of the interest showed by members asking questions and commenting on cooperative policies, rates, fuel charges, capital credits, loans, future plans, cost of building new lines and substations, and, of course, the increased cost of insurance and all other materials and equipment needed to operate an electric cooperative, we're planning on more meetings again this winter.

Your cooperative will again schedule these area meetings and inform you by letter as to the time and location. These meetings are very informal, are hosted by the trustee or trustees that represent the area in which the meeting is being held and by members of the young married couples organization we are now reorganizing.

At these area meetings, you as a member have the opportunity to ask questions about some things you need



(Above) Some of the many members that attended the co-op's area meetings held last winter register before the meeting. (Below) Members listen as

Robert Vander Pluym explains some the cooperative's new policies. These meetings were very well attended and will again be held this year.



more information about. We hope all of you will make an effort to attend one of the area meetings in the winter

months ahead. You will receive a notice by mail when the meetings are scheduled.

Poor Wiring Causes Higher Electric Bills

If you think your electric bills are too high or you have a problem with low voltage, you might find the reason in your wiring system. Perhaps you are trying to run a 1977 lineup of electrical equipment on a 1947, or even older, wiring system.

Yes, it works—to a certain degree—but sometimes the TV is scrambled, the toaster is slow, the iron won't heat, the motors won't start or the fuses blow. It's just not convenient and, besides, it costs money.

You can pay for electric wiring in two ways. First, you pay for it when it is installed. If the wire is large enough and the whole wiring system adequate, the first cost is the whole cost.

But, if you are one of those unfortunate persons whose wiring system was just good enough to get by when you put it in, chances are you are paying for that poor wiring system over and over again in wasted electricity.

If the wires are too small, electricity

is wasted in heating them. You have to pay for that heat. That wasted electricity could just as well be put to work at lighting your farm or for running your electric motors.

Why not ask your favorite electrician or wireman to check your farm wiring system to see if it is adequate and get his recommendations.

Think it over—adequate wiring pays for itself many times over in cold, hard cash.



Energy Conservation Now

Save in the kitchen

This is another in a series of articles designed to help you save money through the wise and careful use of electricity.

Most of your utility bills will go for comfort conditioning, and that's where you can effect your greatest savings. If you've weather-stripped your home and insulated it, you'll have taken a big step in keeping your bills down.

Water heating is next, and after that your savings will come in grudging little nibbles, but there are still many ways you can save energy around the house as you cook, wash clothes and do the dishes.

Of course, food preparation takes energy, and you can save by making sure your refrigerator and freezer are in good condition, especially the door gaskets. Close a piece of paper in the door and try to pull it out. If it slips out easily, your gaskets need replacement. You can save a little, too, by opening the doors as few times as possible, and a little more by defrosting regularly. It is wise to vacuum your refrigerator/freezer coils occasionally, making sure to unplug the appliance before poking around with the crevice cleaner. The coils are usually attached to the back of a refrigerator, or in the bottom section.

The kitchen range is another place where small savings can add up to big annual savings. Be sure to cook on elements that are about the same size as the pan, and certainly no larger. Incidentally, glass or ceramic cookware is a little more efficient than metal. Use a tight-fitting lid, unless the

recipe calls for cooking uncovered, and shut the unit off a few minutes before the food is completely cooked. Residual heat will do the rest.

Ovens take a lot of current. For that reason, you'll be wise to use your oven efficiently, and bake an entire oven full of food at a time. You can store the rest for later use, being sure to cool it to room temperature before placing it in a freezer or refrigerator. Or, if you have a small countertop oven, it is more efficient—if you can only bake one item anyway—to bake it in the smaller unit.

Probably one of the biggest mistakes people make in baking is peeking. When you open the oven door, as much as a quarter of the heat is lost, the thermostat signals for more, and the oven's heating element pulls additional current. Cook by time and



temperature! Be sure to preheat only a few minutes, and you can turn the oven off a few minutes before the cooking time is up. With a large roast, you can shut the oven off as much as 30 minutes before cooking time is up, if you can resist the temptation to peek.

These energy conservation measures won't spell the difference between wealth and poverty, but they will save you a few dollars a year, and they'll help conserve valuable natural resources, too.

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*Light
aircraft repair
is his
enjoyable work*

(Continued from page 5)

have anybody who can do recovers on the older fabric-covered planes, and I love the heck out of that kind of work. I kind of got into it as a fun hobby," he says," adding, "I really enjoy doing the very kind of work they don't want to be bothered with."

Max is expanding his operation slowly, working on the hangar or airfield, as his work load permits or requires. "At first I kept all the planes I was working on in the hangar, but there got to be too many, so I put a couple of tiedowns outside. When I get more airplanes than I have space for, I go out and put in another tiedown.

"I've got a set of plans for installing runway lights," he says, "and I hope to do that soon, and I'll have a fuel setup in the very near future, too."

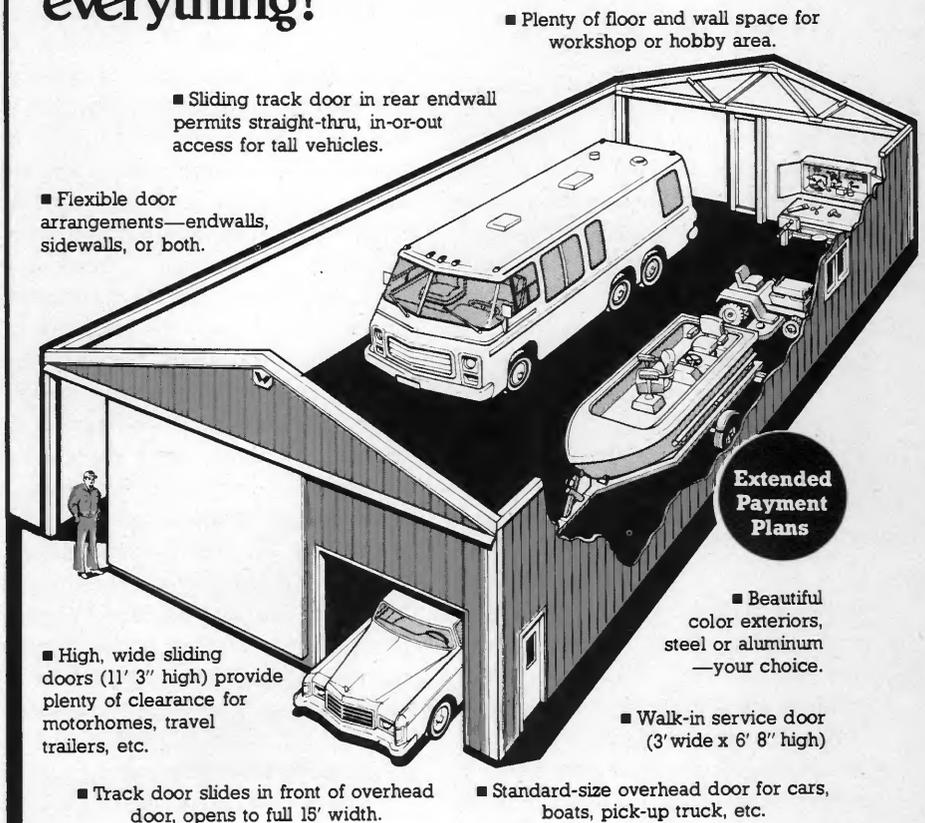
Max notes that interest in aviation seems to be picking up in Brown County. "As far as I can tell, there are about 155 light plane owners in Brown County and the adjoining counties," he says, "and that number's increasing every day. There's an awful lot of interest in aviation around here, and I think my shop has helped spark it because it exposes many local people to aviation. Many of them had never really become interested before because they had never thought about it.

"There are a lot of people who get almost a fever when they get around airplanes," he says "and that seems to be what's happening here. There's even talk about a flying club, where people will be able to go in together to buy an airplane and take flight instruction."

It looks as though grass roots aviation is taking off in Brown County.

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Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

When will prices begin to stabilize and hold the line? We can't answer that question and I'm not sure anyone can. Yes, many of us have all kinds of answers and comments, but it always



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

seems they fall on deaf ears. I remember some 30 years ago, when my father was still operating a petroleum tank truck in the rural areas of this county, and remember very well how he used to talk to his farmer customers about prices and commenting that, "Gee, this can't continue much longer."

What he was trying to explain was that petroleum products were going up at the rate of about one half a cent per gallon of gas, and maybe other products about two percent per year. It kept on going up at a very slow pace, of course, until the last few years when prices started to go almost out of sight. Again we ask, how long can this continue? I'm sure most of us will agree, just like my father and his friends did some 30 years ago, that it can't continue much longer. What does the future hold? We can only guess and right now; the guess seems to be it will keep climbing.

Electricity, of course, was thought of during the past 40 years to be one of the most economical fuels to use. It always was and still is, of course, but really, it's even higher than I ever

anticipated it would have to be. Many, many things enter into this cost, and, like I mentioned so many times before, almost all are beyond our control. We're trying to hold the line on expenditures in our organization, but there's a limit to this, too. Cost of building generating plants and operating them today is no longer the same as it was some 40 years ago, but neither is the cost of labor, insurance, materials, equipment, machinery, food, medicines, etc. Farm produce prices probably are the exception to the rule. We, like anyone else associated with farm people, understand their need for a fair return on their produce. Wheat and corn at \$2 and less per bushel isn't even a break-even cost and unless something is done to get this cost up where it belongs our farm people are going to be in deep financial troubles. I hope all of us on the outside of the farming business understand this and help get this message to our people in government. What can we do without food? Let's help keep the farmers on the farm and hope they'll make a decent enough living that they will stay there.

The graph on the right hand side of this page might be of some interest to most of you members of the cooperative. It shows the high and low kilowatt (kw) demand loads on our system and the time of the day this happens. The total kw demand used is the total of only one of our substations, but most of the others are almost identical.

The difference between the high and low kw demand represents a lot of money. We're billed for the kw demand at the highest peak we reached, even though that load might have been on the line for only 20

minutes. It looks as if something will eventually have to be done to control that high kw demand, which usually happens about 6:30 p.m.

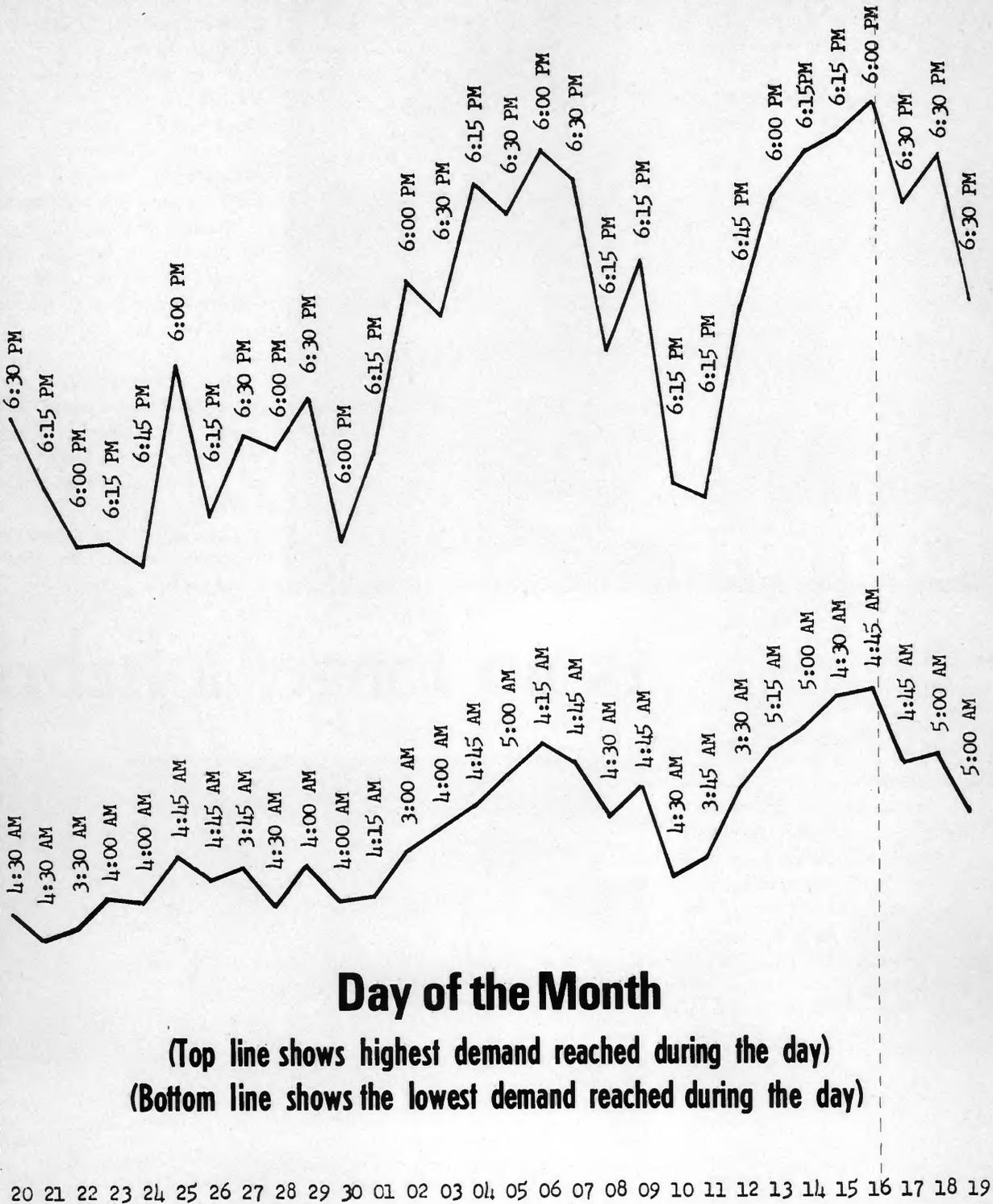
We and electric utilities all over the country are having a study made on possibly going to some kind of load management. This means that with the members' approval the cooperative would install a device on the member's water heater and/or air conditioner, and when the load started to peak we would, by some kind of radio control, take it off the line for maybe an hour or two. This has lots of possibilities and is one way we can help hold down the cost of power. More information on this later.

Look at the graph, and study it for a few minutes. Generating plants would be much more efficient if that top line was almost flat, but since it's not they can't operate very efficiently. The size of the plant has to be large enough to meet that high point on the top graph line, and, believe me that's very costly. All this has a bearing on your cost of electric power.

Our contract for the purchase of electric power at wholesale rates from the Illinois Power Company has just been renewed, signed, and became effective June 1, 1977, and expires on June 1, 1978. This past week, we and other cooperatives in Illinois who purchase their power from the Illinois Power Company, received a letter from them, (the Illinois Power Co.) asking us for another increase in rates effective August, 1978. A one-year contract is all we can get, and they now want to renegotiate every year. It's not like the good old days when they would give the cooperatives a 10-year and later a five-year contract. Where does it end? Again, we don't have the answer.

KW DEMAND

5000
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4400
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4200
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4000
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3700
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Day of the Month

(Top line shows highest demand reached during the day)
(Bottom line shows the lowest demand reached during the day)

*On July 16 the high demand for the day, and the month, occurred at 6 p.m. at a demand of 4,800 Kilowatts (KW). On the same day, the lowest demand of the day was recorded at 4:45 a.m. at a demand of 2,150 KW.

WE NEED YOUR HELP – If you'll notice, the high demand for each day usually occurs between 6 and 7 p.m. To hold down costs, anything you can turn off or cut down on during this time will help hold down the cost of energy.



For a long time, Gary and Diane Richards were bothered by the fact that they had no particular use for an old barn on their 100-acre farm near Casey in Clark County. They thought of several possible uses for the structure, but it was a while before they came up with just the right idea.

"There were several old buildings on the place that we had torn down instead of fixing, and it really bothered me to let it go too, but it was a liability, just standing there," he says.

"For a long time we thought of converting it into a house," the former junior high teacher relates, "and it would have made a great house, too, but that wouldn't have made us any money."

Years ago, he says, he had thought of turning it into a teen center, "When I was young and crazy," he laughs, but

is no longer a liability

Above: Old farm equipment lines the walls of the Richards Farm Restaurant, and placemats carry a pictorial minihistory of barns in America. Richards notes that he spent countless hours searching for the artifacts for the walls, and that old siding from four barns went into the interior walls of the restaurant. At right: Gary and Diane go over the morning's receipts.



**Joint NRECA-CFC
committee**

(continued from page 11)

award for its work with foreign participants during visits to the cooperative. Wayne Laning, Mt. Sterling, Adams president, accepted the award on behalf of the cooperative.

Searls also was a panelist during a general session discussion, "Coping with Conservation." The Illinois NRECA Director, Raymond Rusteberg, Valmeyer, presided during the panel discussion. Robert Wagner, Burnside, District 5 CFC Director, presided during the CFC annual meeting. Wagner is a director of Western Illinois Electrical Coop., Carthage.

Stanley Greathouse, Johnsonville, past president of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives and Illinois NRECA Director-elect, was named Region V Executive Committeeman. Greathouse is a director and vice president of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield.

Three Illinois women were active. Mrs. Iona Greathouse, Johnsonville, was introduced as the Region V Chairwoman. Mrs. Adeline Rusteberg, Valmeyer, was a member of the woman's nominating committee. Mrs. Margie Mohrman, Camp Point, was reelected Region V Committeewoman on the NRECA Women's Action Committee.

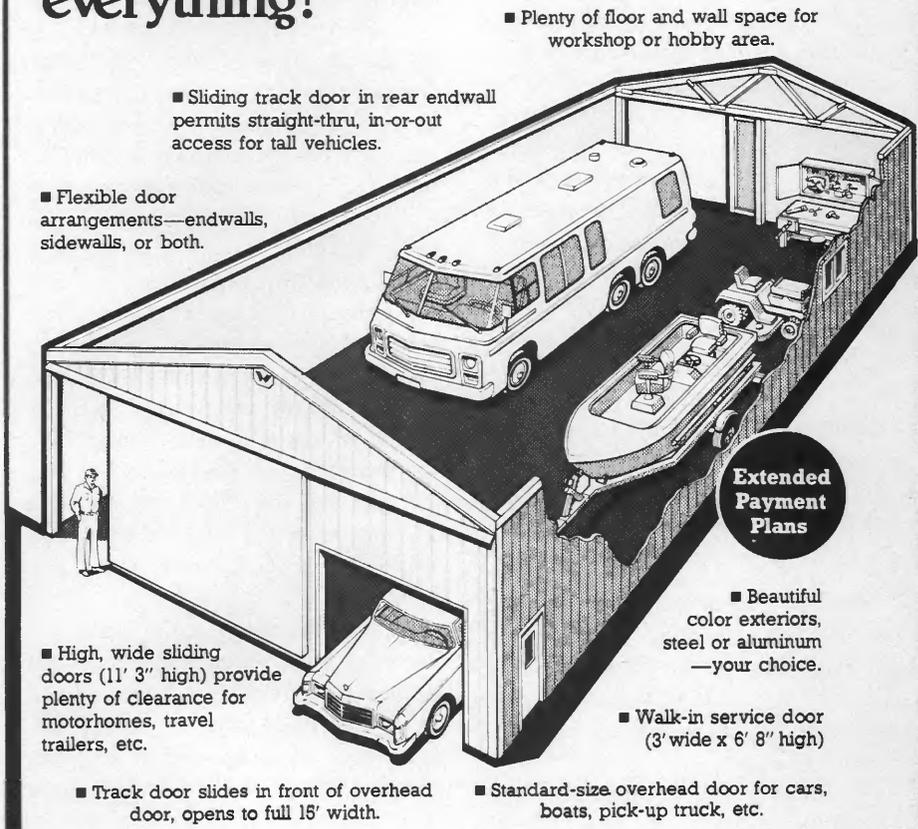
The need for developing power supply capability to meet the requirements of electric cooperatives was illustrated by David A. Hamil, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). Hamil said a recent survey indicated that kilowatt-hour sales of electricity by electric cooperatives are rising at rates ranging from eight to 12 percent, compared to six to nine percent for commercial power companies.

While urging electric cooperatives to continue their practice of energy conservation, Hamil went on to say, "Intensified conservation efforts alone are not enough to meet our electric energy needs." He said electric cooperatives should use all possible

(continued on page 20)

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IR 10



Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BREESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

The Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc. will hold its regular annual meeting on Thursday, November 10,



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

1977, at the Breese Grade School gymnasium on North Main Street in Breese. We hope a large number of you make plans now to attend and hear the reports of the officers of the cooperative. Entertainment and attendance prizes will also be part of the program.

The cooperative belongs to you, the member, so really, we believe you should become involved.

Most of you already noticed what the last rate increase did to your electric bills, and as always happens some of the people wondered what happened and consequently called in for an explanation.

The new rates went into effect May 15, 1977, because of the new increase imposed upon us by our supplier of power, the Illinois Power Company. The increase amounted to 30 percent and more in some cases, but as we mentioned before, we still believe that electric power is the best bargain of all fuels available today. Remember, and we did mention this so many times before, that your electric rates have not yet doubled since 1940. Compare this to anything else and you'll be surprised. We had hoped that with the new rate we would be able to eliminate the wholesale purchased power cost adjustment factor altogether, but again this didn't work. The cost of fuels needed to generate electric power is still going up in cost,

thus forcing the fuel adjustment charges up and up.

Most of you realize that even with the increase in electric power rates, that most of us are still adding more and more electrical equipment and appliances. This is great, but it still forces us to take some immediate action to prevent any brownouts or complete blackouts which are possible in certain areas of our system, unless some improvements are made immediately.

We need new substations and new transmission lines built to serve these subs if we're going to be able to maintain good service in all the areas we serve. Some people don't seem to recognize this fact, even though they too need all the electric power they can get, and sometimes refuse to give us the necessary right-of-way easements we need to build these new lines.

Substations don't really make the cooperative a dime, but they are needed to provide the service needed by the people who are very much dependent upon electricity. Can you imagine what it would be like to be without power for a couple of days or longer, because one of our present overloaded subs burned up because of an overload?

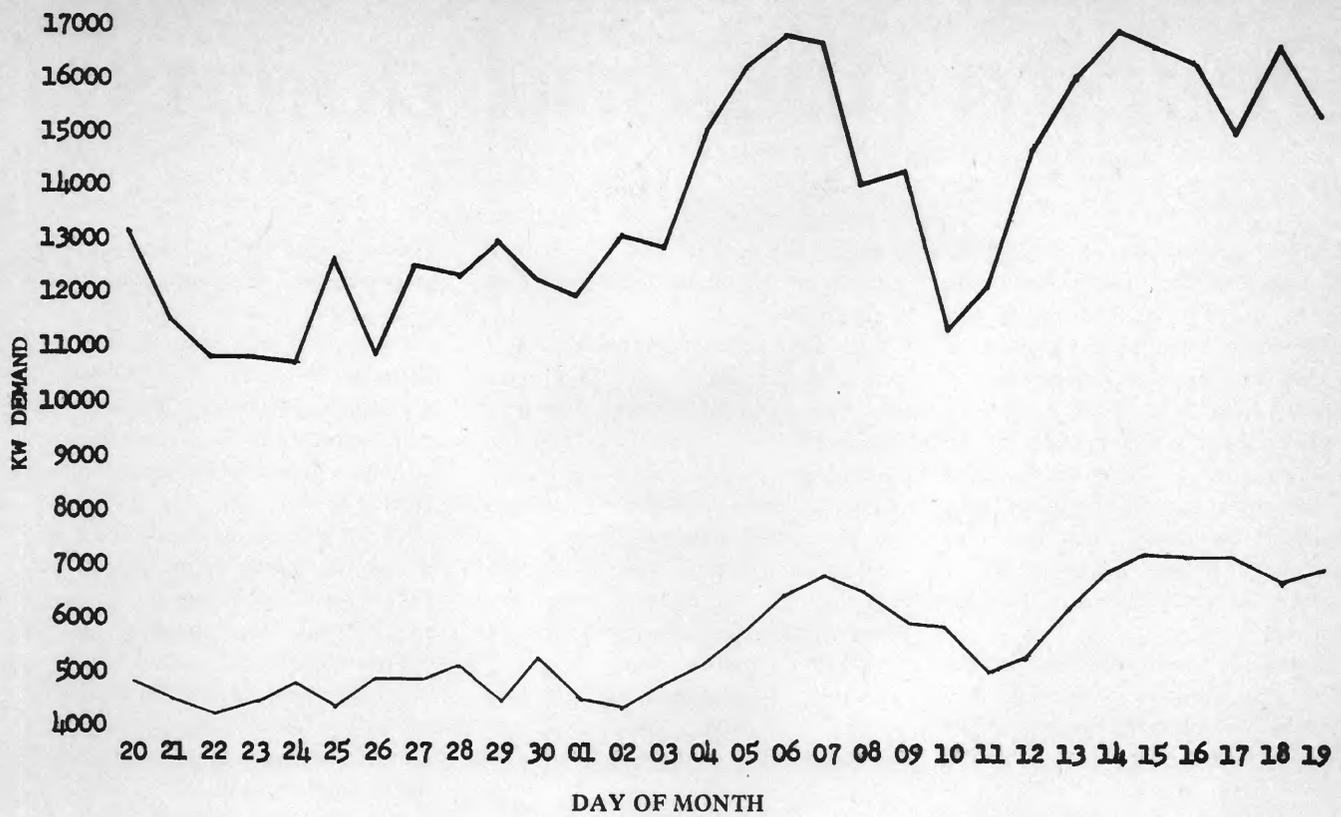
This could happen very easily, and we hope most of you understand the necessity of the additional substations and transmission lines needed, if or when you're approached to give a right-of-way easement, so that we can start construction and complete the station before something drastic does happen. We can't help improve any situation without your cooperation.

Budget billing is available to any member upon request, and especially to those who are on fixed incomes. This is a simple thing to do and we would like to suggest that if you're

interested you should inquire about it at the office.

We have found some instances where we have every reason to believe that our meter was tampered with, and we would like to remind those people who are guilty of this crime that we intend to enforce our policies on cheating when this is found. This could be very costly and could even mean the loss of electric power to the person doing the cheating. We get calls from people in the rural area who tell us about certain families who are removing their meters, and who are tampering with their meters, and usually when we check this out we find it to be true. Again, don't get caught stealing electricity; it can only mean lots of trouble. We're in the process right now of resealing all the meters, and these seals are never to be removed with authority from someone at the office so a record can be made of same, and a new seal installed after your electrical work is completed.

I hope all of you take the time to study the chart on the next page, and then try to understand why the power company bills us on the demands we create. You'll notice that our high demand usually happens at 1830 hours, or 6:30 p.m. and that time is almost consistent every day. The high demand that we create is a very big part of our power bill, and we're now looking at the possibility of trying some way to lower this, so we can hold down the cost. You of course can help by doing some of the things that you would normally do at this time, either by doing them earlier in the morning or later at night, when the demand is much lower. By cooperating with us on this problem, we might be able to beat it without installing too many costly controls. Let's all give it a try for a month or two and see what happens.



The above graph is for the time period from June 20 to July 19, 1977

(Top line shows highest demand reached during the day usually at 6:30 P.M.)

(Bottom line shows the lowest demand reached during the day usually at 4:00 A.M.)

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

Clinton County Electric Cooperative

Thursday

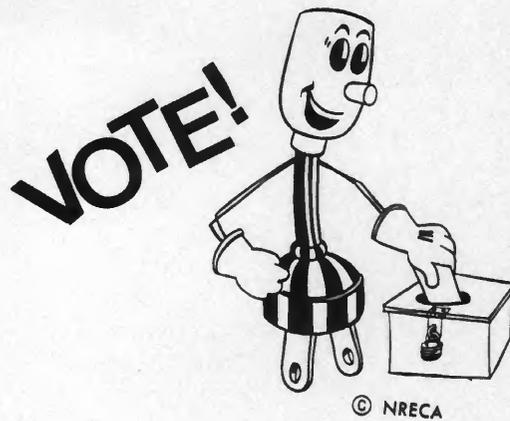
November 10, 1977

Registration: 12:30 P.M.

Meeting: 1:00 P.M.

Breese Public Grade School
Gym (North Main Street)

Attendance Prizes



Exercise your
voting right in
the election of directors.

Despite ups and downs, h

Tom Marckese has one of those hobbies that has its ups and downs. He goes up in airplanes and jumps out of them, for fun and profit, as they say. He has jumped from as high as 13,500 feet.

Marckese, who is a member of the Trackers, Inc., of Annawan, has been in the sport parachuting game since about 1970, or thereabouts. He and his wife Mary Lynne, are members of Farmers Mutual Electric Company, Geneseo.

Actually, his involvement in the sport came about as a combination of business and pleasure. He was in the Marine Corps, a member of an air and

naval liaison gunfire team; members of such teams are required to be qualified parachutists.

"I found that I liked parachuting," Marckese says with a grin, "so I joined the Camp Pendleton Sport Parachute Club. All told, I've made about 1,100 jumps since then," he says. The Marine Corps required qualified parachutists to make two water landings, and a night jump, too, but Marckese's activities are not quite so lively now, even though they certainly cannot be considered mundane.

Sport parachuting today generally centers around two activities—performing acrobatics after the

'chutist jumps and before he opens his parachute, and attempting to hit—or come very close to—a tiny target.

"The target's four inches in diameter," Marckese says, "or perhaps I should say 9.84 centimeters, since sport parachuting is an international activity. Measurements are metric because of that."

The Trackers operate out of the Harold Thompson farm at Annawan, and they occasionally perform exhibitions for shopping center promotions and such activities. "Actually, we could do more jumping just at the farm," Tom says, "but the exhibitions help pay for the airplane and publicize the club."

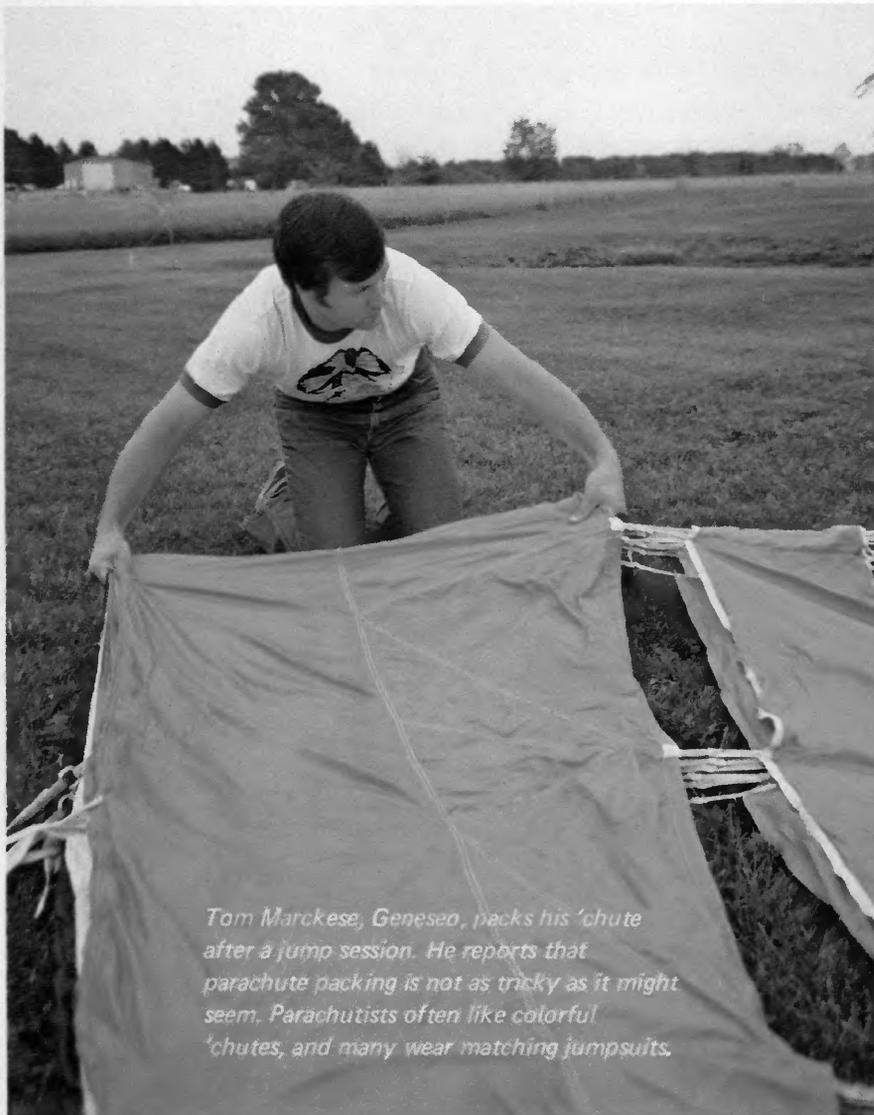
Members, he notes, can join the club by paying a \$1,000 fee and then jump all they want after paying a \$30 monthly fee. Members who choose this plan hold part ownership in the airplane. "I've been a member since September, 1972, and I've gotten my money back several times over," he says.

The club owns a Cessna 205 Skyvan.

Members with less-expensive tastes can pay \$200 a year and pay the \$30 monthly fee and jump all they want, too, he says, but they hold no ownership interest in the airplane, and have no say in how the club is run.

"We keep track of how many jumps we make," he notes, "and we write each jump down in a log book. Each book has enough spaces for 150 jumps, and I'm working on my seventh book now. Another thing we keep track of is the amount of free-fall time we build up. Free-fall is that time after you leave the aircraft and before you open your parachute, and I have almost four hours of free fall time," Marckese says.

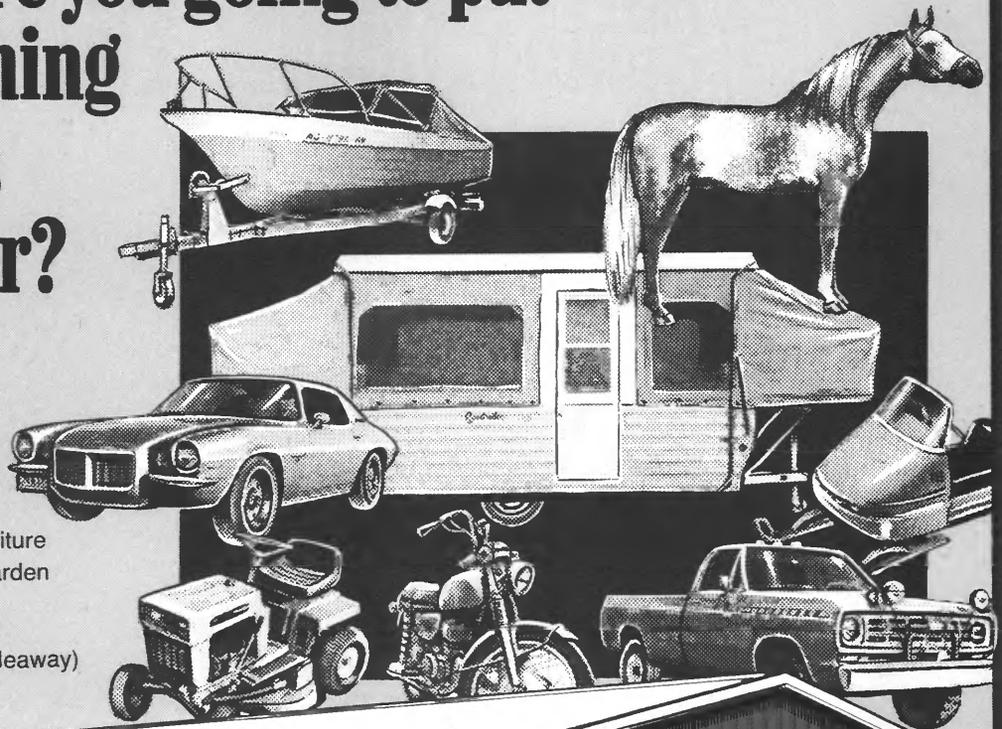
Marckese uses a square parachute as a main chute and has a round reserve chute. "This is my fifth main chute," he says, "and this one and my last one were square. I like them better because you can pack them smaller and



Tom Marckese, Geneseo, packs his 'chute after a jump session. He reports that parachute packing is not as tricky as it might seem. Parachutists often like colorful 'chutes, and many wear matching jumpsuits.

Where are you going to put everything this Winter?

- Trucks
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- Boats
- Bikes
- Campers
- Trailers
- Outdoor Furniture
- Lawn and Garden Equipment
- Snowmobiles
- (A Handy Hideaway)



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Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-526-7282

BRESE, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

If all predictions made by the experts are correct, we can expect a very cold winter again this year, almost as cold and maybe even colder than the past winter of 1976-77.

If this does happen, and we have every reason to believe it will, you can expect your electric bills to be higher. We hope most of you have already done something to conserve some electricity, such as reinsulating



Robert Vander Pluym
Manager

your home, installing storm windows and doors if you have not yet done so, and checking on the attic ventilating system.

The attic should be well ventilated at all times, and should not be closed during the winter months. We also suggest that you read your meter a couple of times a week, to get some kind of an idea as to how many kilowatt-hours you will use for that particular month. Usually most of us wait until the last day to read the meter, and then we begin to wonder when and where we used all the electricity.

If you have a fireplace in your home and it isn't in constant use, be sure that it is closed tight while it's not being used. The dampers installed in the fireplaces, when they are installed initially, are really not the best. They are normally very loose, and are very inefficient. We suggest that if you're not going to use the fireplace, that you block it off completely, with either a glass door that fits very tight, or with some other kind of material that will

prevent the heat from escaping the room and up the flue. This happens, and just how much heat escapes a house is hard to determine, but we can tell by the electric bills that it does amount to quite a large sum.

Again, read your meter a couple of times each week. This way you'll know before the end of the month about how much your electric bill will be for that particular period of time.

We don't expect a shortage of power during the coming winter months, but we do expect some problem areas. One of these will probably be in the Bartelso and Germantown south areas. This will happen because we are unable to obtain the necessary right-of-way easements. When members refuse to give the right-of-way easements needed to build transmission lines, to serve a new substation, we can't do much about it but just sit back and hope the lines now there will carry the expected heavy load.

Plans are being made for a new substation north of Carlyle, and it looks as if it will be built before the Bartelso station, because of right-of-way easement problems. We're only telling you this now, so that in the event something should happen in that area, (Bartelso—Germantown) you'll know that we tried to correct the problem, but because of disagreements over right-of-way easements, were unable to carry out our plans.

Why are your electric rates as high as they are? Many, many things enter into this picture. The cost of building a generation station today is triple what it cost just a few years back, primarily because of the cost of materials, labor, EPA, land acquisition, insurance costs, and other government regulations that have to be met.

After the plant is built, the cost of

operating the plant is almost five times greater than it was just a few years ago. The cost of fuel needed to operate the generator has gone sky high, labor, insurance cost, having to use fuels other than Illinois coal, regulations and restrictions put on by other governmental agencies to protect the employee, are all very costly and because of this the rates have to be high enough to absorb these added costs.

As long as these costs are there, and forced on the utilities, there is no way that the electric rates will ever come down. Of course, the same is true of almost everything we buy. Cars, gas, land, taxes, labor, insurance, professional services, trucks, farm machinery, medicines, hospital care, and you name it, have all gone up in price.

If it was possible to lower our electric rates, we, the Clinton County Electric Cooperative, would be the very first to do so. When you have to pay more than two cents per kilowatt-hour (kwh) at wholesale cost, we can't begin to sell the same power for 1½ cents a kwh. Our supplier, the Illinois Power Company, will give us a one-year contract only for the purchase of electric power, and you can bet that they will be asking for an increase each and every time.

TIME FOR

REPLACEMENT?

Outdated or inefficient equipment can be wasteful, dangerous, costly to repair.



The Heat Pump Is an Energy Conserver

Of all the heating systems available, only the heat pump actually produces more energy than it consumes for heating the home. For every unit of energy that the heat pump uses, two units are produced in the form of BTU's, making the heat pump by far the most efficient and economical heating system on the market.

The heat pump actually pumps heat out of the air, no matter how cold it is outside. To help you visualize how this works, picture a window air conditioner that is turned around in the window. Heat that is normally given off of the outdoor coils in the summer if now given off inside the house during the winter. The heat pump accomplishes this very same thing by reversing the refrigerant flow from summer to winter.

The heat pump is most efficient

down to 20 degrees above zero. Below that temperature the efficiency actually drops to just over 100 percent. Strange as it sounds, there is heat in the air at temperatures well below zero; but with the efficiency dropping off, the heat pump automatically turns on supplementary resistance heat as needed.

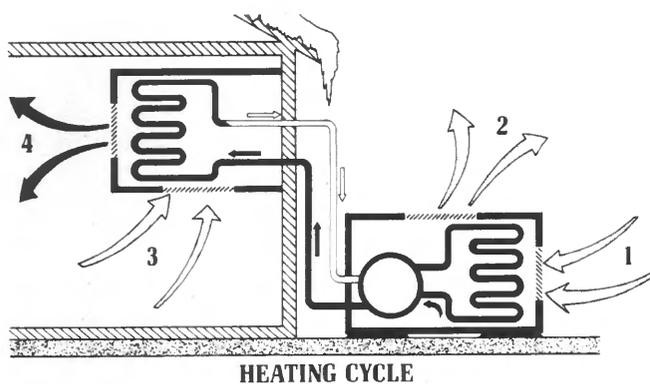
The heat pump costs less to operate than resistance heat, and its cooling costs are about the same as conventional electric air conditioning. As a result, using the heat pump for heating and cooling your home will use less energy and cost less to operate. That's important while energy is in short supply and costs continue to climb.

The heat pump should be operated wisely for savings. The thermostat should be set at your comfort level

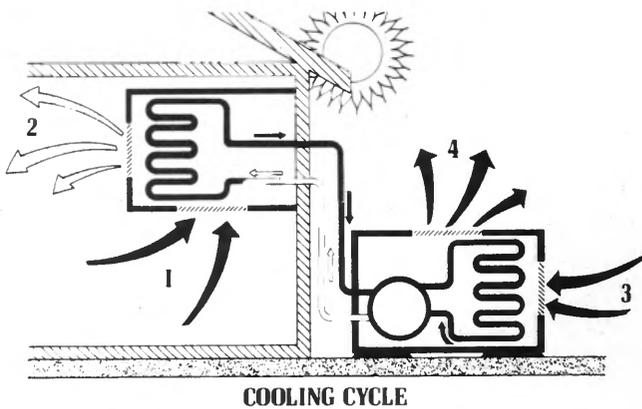
and left there. It should not be pushed back and forth.

Your home should be fully insulated, with a minimum of six to ten inches of insulation in the ceiling, 3½ inches and a vapor barrier in the walls and three inches under the floor. In addition, if the unit is located in the basement and the supply and return air ducts are uninsulated, it is imperative that insulation be installed on the basement walls. (We'll be happy to talk with you about this so that you'll get the maximum amount of heating at the minimum operating cost.)

The heat pump offers a superior method of saving energy for heating homes. Its use will probably become more widespread in the face of further energy shortages and higher energy costs.



WINTER OPERATION. In cold weather, the heat pump extracts heat from "cold" outside air and pumps it into the home. 1) Coil removes heat from outside air. 2) Super-cooled air is exhausted. 3) Indoor air picks up heat from coil. 4) Heated air is returned to the room.



SUMMER OPERATION. In hot weather, the heat pump reverses the winter process, now moving heat out of the home. 1) Coil removes heat from inside air. 2) Cooled air is returned to the room. 3) Outdoor air picks up heat from the coil. 4) Superheated air is exhausted to the atmosphere.

The Value of a Farmer



Longfellow could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a poem on it and make it worth \$6,000 . . . that is genius.

Rockefeller can sign his name to a piece of paper and make it worth millions . . . that is capital.

Farmers, with the help of God, can take soil and seed, wind, rain, fertilizer, machinery and labor and produce enough food for 55 people . . . that is a miracle.



'Born farmers' build family grain business

"We got to talking about putting up some grain storage here, and it seemed to be a little short in this vicinity, so we put up more than we needed ourselves," said Mark Marquis, explaining how his family started in the grain storage, trucking and buying business.

The company, which is located just south of Buda on Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative lines, is owned by Donald and Darrell Marquis. Mark is Darrell's son.

"We're set up to store about half a million bushels," Mark says, "but we'll buy and sell about a million and a half bushels this year, the way it looks now.

"We were doing our own drying," he continues, "and using a portable dryer that we had to move around. We used about four different locations and each move took most of a day, so we decided to build a centrally located setup. It's really handy here. We used to have grain wagons going all over the roads like crazy, and now it's not bad.

"Here we have a good location, a good road, and high ground, so we set up our storage and drying facilities. Of course, we set up a larger grain drying operation than we needed for just our crops, too."

Mark, who is 21, thinks of time in terms of crops. "Let's see," he muses,



Top photo: M. M. "Bud" Jontz, left, manager of the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, visits with Darrell Marquis in front of one of the huge grain bins that make up part of the Marquis Brothers' grain operation. Above: Wilbur Nordstrom, a director at Illinois Valley, talks with Mark Marquis. Nordstrom is employed as a truck driver and mechanic, and Mark is the son of one of the owners.

"this is our third crop since I got out of high school. We've had two good ones and this year's a break-even year. It's a good 'crop year, but prices are bad and it's a bad year for foreign matter, too." He is a graduate of Western High School in Buda.

The Marquis operation is designed to dry 1,500 bushels an hour at ten-points removal, and their three

trucks can take a good-sized crop to the river for shipment. They have two bobtails and a semi, and when they put all three on the road, they can haul 1,665 bushels at a time.

Trucking grain to the terminal is an important part of the business, and it requires a well-maintained set of trucks. That's where Wilbur Nordstrom fits in. Nordstrom, an Illinois Valley director, is employed by the Marquis Brothers as a truck driver and mechanic.

The family has been farming in the area for a long time.

"We were born farmers," Darrell laughs, "our mother was born more than 85 years ago in the house Donald's living in now, and we don't know how long her folks lived here before she was born, so the family's been here quite a while, all right."

They farm 1,500 acres, two-thirds of which was in corn this year. The rest was in soybeans.

Denny Thromburg is the bookkeeper for the operation, and has been working full time since June. A former junior high school math teacher, the sandy-haired Thromburg takes care of the truck scales, does the moisture testing, checks for foreign matter in grains, keeps in radio contact with the trucks, and handles the office side of the operation.

EATON Controls Division
Hanover Illinois

touch nearly everyone's life

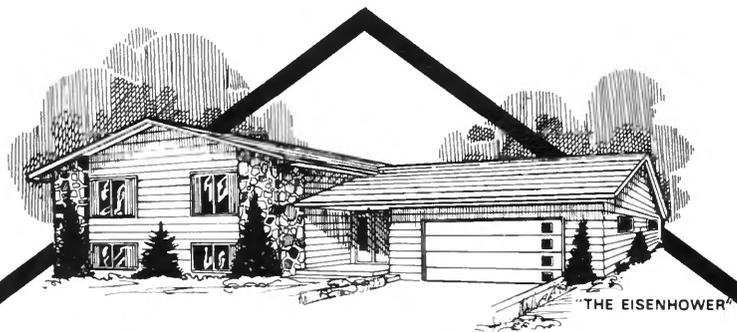
threatened our plant in Savanna. We made a hasty decision to move our valve and thermostat line to Hanover, even though the building was far from being ready, and we moved in the last week in April with two supervisors and six employees."

The plant is but one of several Controls Division plants across northern Illinois. "We have two plants in Havana," Kubicki says, "and a fabrication plant in Rochelle. There's also a molding plant in Batavia, where they make the molded plastic parts. We don't do any actual fabrication here. We receive parts from other plants by truck, assemble them and ship them out.

The products made by the division are used in virtually every kind of motor vehicle, and in appliances manufactured by several companies. We sell to Maytag, Speed Queen, Hobart, D and M, White Consolidated and Whirlpool."

"All the automotive companies buy our products, too," he remarks, adding, "Our products are original equipment in cars produced by Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors, and we supply parts for their aftermarket sales too, for replacement parts and so on."

In a small way, workers in several small Illinois towns affect the lives of others all over America.



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Clinton County Electric News

CLINTON COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

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BREESE, ILLINOIS

Capital credits distribution begins

A refund of capital credits checks totaling nearly \$55,000 to long-time members of Clinton County Electric Cooperative began at the cooperative's 39th annual meeting held November 10 at Breese Grade School gymnasium.

Approximately 1,200 capital credits checks were prepared prior to the meeting and were available for pickup by cooperative members who received electric service during the years 1950 and 1951. Eligible members who did not attend the meeting will begin receiving their checks through the mail within two weeks.

This is the first time the cooperative has issued capital credits retirement checks to members since 1965. Capital credits are assigned annually and they represent funds paid into the cooperative by the member-owners over

and above the actual cost of providing electrical service. The amount assigned to the capital credits account of each member is determined by the total patronage of the member during that year.

The cooperative normally requires such reserves to make necessary improvements in its electrical distribution system or to retire debt. "Capital credits are the members' investment in the physical plant," Manager Robert W. Vander Pluym said. "It is an obligation that this cooperative has to its members and we are extremely pleased that our operating results last year permit us to resume retiring older capital credits certificates."

"We hope to refund all capital credits due members on a 20-year

rotation basis," Vander Pluym said. "Our by-laws require that the cooperative make capital credits refunds on a first-in, first-out basis. Members who have received service since 1940 and are still members will receive a check each time we make a general refund. Those who have been members since 1970 will have to wait until 1990."

Approximately 400 persons at the meeting heard President Burl Quick of Shattuc report that the cooperative's 4,000 members pay double the price for electricity today than they did 10 to 20 years ago. "Despite this, electricity is still a good bargain compared with the cost of other energy sources which are five to seven times greater now than 10 to 20 years ago."



Above, approximately 400 members and guests attended the meeting. At the right, entertainment was provided by the "Cotton Pickers" of Carlyle Community High School.



Quick said the cost of wholesale power purchased from Illinois Power Company (IP), the cooperative's only power supplier, averages more than two cents per kilowatt-hours. "We can't sell it (electricity) for one and one-half cents per kilowatt-hour as we did for almost 30 years. Even though the cooperative pays more now for wholesale power, our retail rates are as low as any utility in the area."

In an effort to bring wholesale power costs under control, the cooperative has joined with IP in the construction of the nuclear Clinton Power Station. "Although we will only share in 10.5 percent ownership of the plant's capacity through Soyland Power Cooperative, it's our first step toward owning our own electric generating plant," Quick said.

Vander Pluym explained that the cooperative had joined 14 other Illinois electric cooperatives to form an electric generation and transmission cooperative, called Soyland Power Cooperative. "Through Soyland, we have been able to make agreements with IP to transmit power from the nuclear plant over IP's large transmission lines directly to our distribution system. This is a tremendous asset because it's nearly impossible to build new transmission lines due to right-of-way problems and environmental regulations," he said.

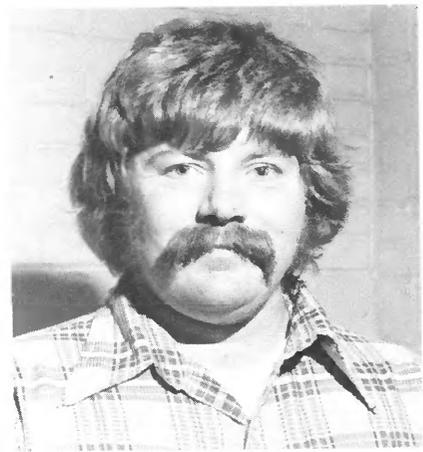
Financial reports presented by the cooperative's treasurer, Wilbert H. Rueter of Carlyle, show that total operating revenue for 1976 was more than \$1,684,000, up nearly \$183,000 over the previous year. Total operating expenses were also higher at more than \$1,538,000. Of the total 1976 expenses, more than \$994,000, 59 percent of total revenue, was for the purchase of wholesale power. The cooperative paid more than \$26,000 in taxes during 1976.

During the business session of the meeting, members reelected Alvin A. Beckemeyer of Carlyle, Irvin Wessel of Centralia and Alfred Woltering of Breese to three-year terms on the board of directors.

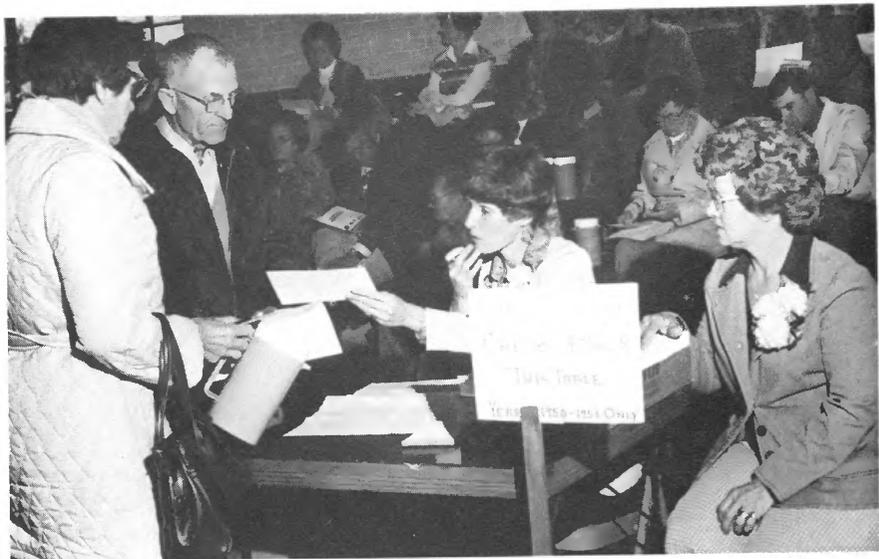
Members also adopted an amendment to the cooperative's by-laws which provides that a brother and sister may have the same joint membership privileges that a husband and wife now have under the by-laws.

New employee

Terry Hintz of Bartelso was recently employed by Clinton County Electric Cooperative as a journeyman lineman. Hintz was formerly a lineman at Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville, for three and one-half years. A graduate of Carlyle High School, Hintz, 23, is the son of a former long-time employee of Clinton County Electric, Robert Hintz.



Terry Hintz



In the top photo, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Godell of Carlyle (left) receive one of 1,200 capital credit checks refunded to eligible members. Assisting with the distribution of checks for the cooperative were Mrs. Melvin Toennies (center) and Mrs. Irvin W. Wessel (right). In the bottom photo, Mrs. Wilbert Rueter (left) and Mrs. Robert W. Vander Pluym assist as a member completes the process of receiving his capital credits check.

Installing blown-in attic insulation

This is another in a series of articles designed to help you save money through the wise and careful use of electricity.



While batts, blankets and pour-in insulation offer their strong points, one of the main advantages they have is that they seem to be reasonably easy to install. One person, with a little preparation, can climb into an attic and do the necessary work.

Blown-in—or pneumatic—insulation is not like that. First of all, you need a formidable-looking machine; then you need someone to pour insulation into it while you're crawling around in the attic hosing the insulation into place.

But blowing insulation into your attic is not a complicated chore. You need some of the same things you'd need to do the job with the other kinds of insulation: a dust mask, goggles and temporary lighting. You'll need some temporary flooring too, since ceilings are not designed to hold your weight.

When you are deciding what kind of insulation you want, you will need to take into consideration what is available. With insulation in short supply, your choices may be limited.

If you decide to use pneumatic insulation, you can get the mineral-wood or cellulose variety. Mineral wool offers the advantage that it is noncombustible. Cellulose is recycled paper which has been treated to make it fire-resistant and rodent-proof.

Cellulose varies in quality, and today's high demand and even higher prices have given rise to many manufacturers, some of which may cut corners; careful treatment is of utmost importance. Buy from a reputable dealer and look for the insulation industry's label of approval or the Underwriters' Laboratories' seal.

Poorly treated material may pose a fire hazard.

Before you can determine how much insulation to buy, you will need to know what R factor you need, and how thick your insulation will need to be to achieve that factor (the R factor is the resistance to thermal passage the insulation give you, and varies from material to material).

Then, you need to know how many square feet of space you need to cover. Federal regulations require that each bag of pneumatic insulation be marked to show how great an area it will cover to various depths, and what R value each depth gives. Your supplier can tell you how many bags you will need to achieve the results you want. Many Illinoisans are insulating their attics to R-38, but if you add any insulation at all you will reduce your heating and cooling bills.

The machine is really fairly simple, and may be supplied by the people who sell insulation, a rental business. There is a big hopper you pour the insulation into, and a mixer that fluffs it up, since it is compressed into a bag when you buy it. Then, there is a

blower, which shoves the material down a hose to the operator and the place he wants to place the insulation. The blower features some kind of regulator so you can adjust the flow, and compensate for longer hoses. Normally, the insulation should come from the hose about like toothpaste from a tube, but if you need to spray it into eaves where you cannot reach, you can increase the flow. Too fast a flow, however, will make for a dusty environment.

To make sure you are getting the depth you need, you may want to divide your attic into sections and find out how many bags you will need for each section, then do one section at a time and see if you are using the right amount.

For example, one cellulose supplier packs insulation in 30-lb. bags. Each bag will cover 16 square feet to a depth of 10 inches, and will give an R-value of 37.5. If your house is 1,000 square feet, you will need 63 bags. Dividing your house into five equal sections will mean that you will need to put about 12½ bags in each section.

You should be sure, before you leave your supplier's place of business, that you know how to work the machine. Many have instructions printed on them, but you can check with the salespeople to be absolutely certain that you know what to do. If you rent the machine, they owe it to you to see that you get the job done right, and if they lend you the machine when you purchase your insulation, there must be a service fee built into the price of the insulation, so ask for the service. It will make for a better job and lower energy bills in the future.

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