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.

RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE
AUBURN

Rural Hilights

Board of Directors: Stanley Otten, President; Larry A. Fesser, Vice President; Herbert Niemeyer, Secretary-Treasurer; Harold W. Peper, Asst. Secretary-Treasurer; Halden Funderburk, Loren A. Rhea, Harold Bruntjen, Keith Fry, Robert Burtle and Roy D. Goode, Manager.

RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE CO. 217-438-6813 AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Manager's Column

by Roy D. Goode

Your electric cooperative continues to grow. Your cooperative is growing both in number of member-owners and in kilowatt-hours used by the individual members.

As long as you have a growing electric system, new monies will be required to provide for the new growth. New lines are required to replace older lines; heavier conductor and more conductors are necessary. The never ending job of providing a reliable and adequate electric supply continues.

Conservation

We are hearing more and more about our natural resources and the need to conserve. A national energy policy is an item that has confronted our elected officials in Washington. We read that members of Congress are advocating a no-growth energy program and strong economic growth. We think this is a very commendable position, however, with present technology and our historical economic growth being closely associated with energy, the implementation may take legislation and the cooperation of all.

We are all aware of our natural resources and that most of our basic energy products such as oil, gas, and coal were formed millions of years ago and that when these energy sources are depleted, there will be no more.

New forms of energy must be developed. Research is necessary to learn how to utilize new sources—nuclear energy must be developed, and development on fast breeder reactors should continue. Exotic sources such as geothermal, tides, wind, temperature differentials will all be useful, but perhaps not in the amounts necessary to continue economic growth.

Your cooperative has a film available for any group that you may belong to. The film, entitled "After the Dinosaur is Gone," is a very informative film that depicts what some of the experts are saying in regard to future energy supply. The film is very informative as well as being entertaining. If you would like to use the film, have your cooperative bring it to your group for showing and discussion. We will be happy to accommodate you.

To maintain health, doctor recommends air conditioning and humidifiers

Conditioning the amount of moisture in the indoor air and cleaning that air of as many harmful particles and offensive odors as possible is necessary for a family's health, says Dr. Charles M. Sale, M.D., who recommends home indoor air control through humidifiers, electronic air cleaners, and air conditioners.

Dr. Sale, an ear, nose, and throat specialist, published a book entitled "Control Your Sinus Trouble & Be Less Susceptible to Head Colds and Chest Colds."

One of the major causes of respiratory infections is "excessive heating during cold weather.

"We have learned how to heat our indoor surroundings for warmth but we have failed to learn how to properly condition this heated air for health purposes, to protect our respiratory membranes."

Dr. Sale said we "confine ourselves and our families to these dry unhealthy surroundings for approximately six to eight months each year," explaining that humidity can drop to an "unhealthful 10 percent or less for prolonged periods of time" when buildings are closed and central heating activated.

He said a relative humidity of roughly 35 percent is a healthful level for the air we breathe.

"The start of furnace heating each fall causes many persons to begin having repeated attacks of respiratory illnesses. The outdoor weather is blamed for this onset of problems; but the actual cause is dryness which develops in the membranes of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, due to artificial heat in the indoor air.

"This will continue until proper humidification is obtained in the home, or warm weather finally returns in the spring to allow us to open the windows and bring the more natural outdoor air inside."

Dr. Sale lists central, console, table top, and individual room humidifiers and briefly describes their benefits and functions.

He said the small cool-mist humidifiers are "excellent to supplement additional moisture vapor in a bedroom whenever a respiratory illness is present.

"The health benefits that can be obtained for yourself and members of your family by using control measures to humidify the indoor heated air outweigh the costs of equipment installation. The savings in medical and prescription expenses alone will usually pay for the appliances within one or two winter seasons."

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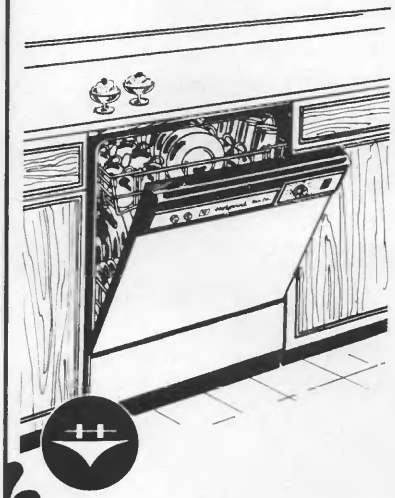

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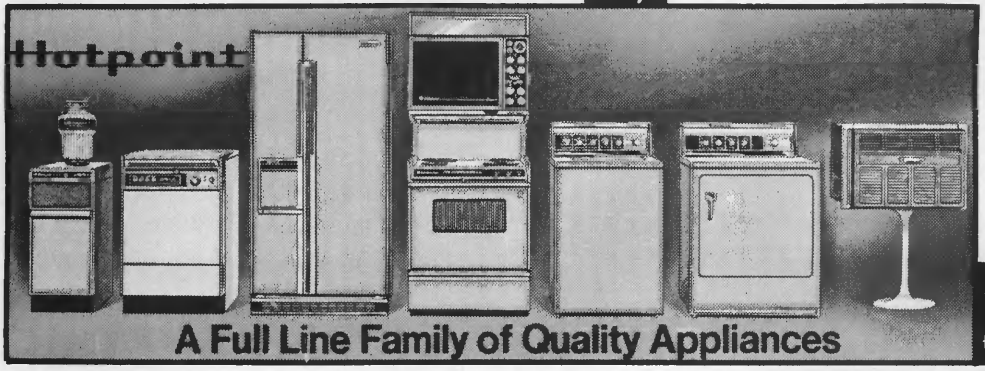

Hotpoint

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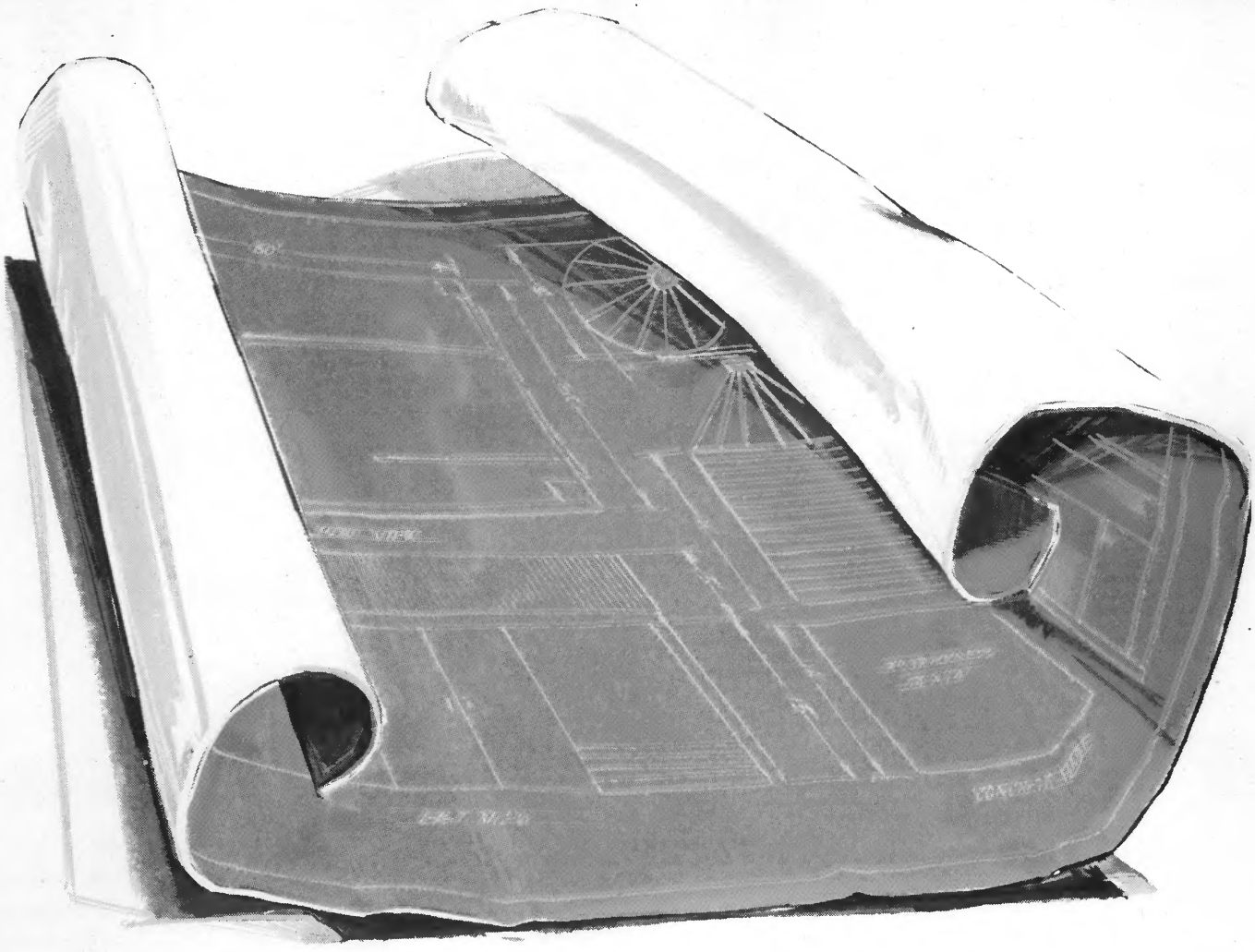
If jeans become too short, but the fabric is good, create a fashionable jeans skirt. Open inner leg seams, lay front and back flat, measure length of wearer, cut off bottom of pant legs and use to fill in the triangles created when you lay the garment flat. With some topstitching, the skirt is ready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



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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.

Federal LAND BANK Association

EQUAL HOUSING LENDER

current lines from cooperative managers

Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

As this column is being written we are in the throes of the coldest winter in memory and perhaps in history. Now we are suffering the most severe storm of the winter. Blizzard conditions prevail.

By Roy E. Goode
Manager

At this moment your cooperative linemen Steve Gyorkos, Gerald Humke, George Kirby, James A. Smith and James Psaute are braving sub-zero weather with high winds and a wind chill factor of minus 52 degrees. Smith walked a mile to work, and walked home again at the end of the day. Many members east of Farmersville are without electric power as a result of the 45 mile per hour winds and the winter storm.

Marion Watson, road commission of Bois D'Arc Township, has been working with the men all day. The roads are impassable. With the road grader, Watson is getting your cooperative men to the trouble. Water lines are freezing, people are suffering from the storm.

Michael Newbold, a member of the cooperative and a snowmobile dealer, has enlisted the aid of three other snowmobilers, Danny and Randy Riemann and Jerry Stieren, to help the men get to where they must go. They stayed with the men throughout the day and helped move several families to warm homes.

Ronnie Deal, always a friend in need with his four-wheel tractor and blade, has located the trouble spot and is going after the trucks so they can repair the line. Rich Wilson and his wife, with their CB radios, helped the office and the linemen keep in contact.

We have just received word at sundown on January 28 that the trouble is repaired and the line is hot.

This has been a truly dramatic day—a day of hardship, the most severe storm of the century with a line down, impassable roads and sub-zero temperatures.

We wish to thank all those people who helped to locate the trouble, helped the cooperative men and trucks to the scene to repair the service.

To the cooperative linemen, the members owe a debt of gratitude—service to the members under the most adverse conditions imaginable. They kept striving to restore electric service. To Wayne Fuchs, member service director, for making arrangements for the help, and to Jim Ketchum, who was able to make it to the cooperative office for dispatching and manning the two-way radio from the headquarters.

To the members who were enduring the hardship of being without power, we are sorry for the inconvenience and suffering, but we realize that in these times, nature is still the strongest force. Nature can play havoc with man-made equipment. We hope that this will not happen again soon. Most members are very understanding of this type of situation and are aware that all is being done that can be done. Thank you, men who were responsible for repairing the damage, to those of you who helped to get the men to the scene of the trouble, and to the members for being so understanding during these trying times.

As the temperatures go down, electric energy uses go up. You will be receiving your assessments for January usage the first of March. Your kilowatt-hour consumption will undoubtedly be a near record high.

Please remember that this is for energy consumed during January—the month that we will all remember for many years to come—the kind that your grandfather talked about—but this one was worse, according to many records.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

(The following is a reprint from the Pana News-Paladium issue of Monday, January 31.)

It takes a grader pushed by an endloader to cut through snowdrifts over 8 ft. deep.

This was one basic lesson a N-P reporter learned on a ride in the grader with Pana Township Road Commissioner Bob Miles Friday afternoon — one of the worst weather days of this winter.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

The grader and endloader were to go south from Mound Cemetery to open a 2-mile stretch for the repairmen of Rural Electric Association (REA). Miles had been told a large area west and south of Pana was without electricity.

Drifts in several spots were higher than the "V" blade which is 8 ft. tall.

When the grader hit a deep drift, it made a run at it as far as it could go, then backed up for a second charge. Jim Fleming, in the endloader, pushed the grader through.

Once off Rt. 16, turning south at the cemetery, the blade was set down at the proper level and the trip began. An REA truck, waiting for Miles and Fleming at the corner, pulled aside for them to go around. He followed behind.

Miles said one of the most difficult

things is to stay on the road. "It's just guesswork," he said. "You don't drive with your eyes." He explained later that it's done by "feel." When it feels as if it is on the side of the grade, the driver automatically turns back toward where the center of the road is presumed to be. It's worse at night.

Another problem for the plows is that they already have snow piled along the roads and there's nowhere to put the new. It just goes higher and higher.

The plowed-up snow blew back against the windshield of the grader, all but blinding the driver. "This is what scares me to death," Miles said. His fear is that he might not see a disabled car. The huge grader would crush it.

It is relatively warm inside the cab. There is a wide seat, a citizens band radio bracketed into the ceiling, a small fan up in one corner blowing warm air against the windshield, 6 or 7 levers across the front for operation of the machine, plus the usual steering wheel and one long windshield wiper.

Most of the time the driver stands up, peering ahead, trying to see over the top of the snow as it blows. Miles periodically sprayed the inside windows with a defroster.

Miles watched closely for the approach of another grader from the south. He said Oconee Township Road Commissioner Raleigh Wessels was to plow through to meet him.

At the 2-mile mark, the Oconee grader, farm tractors equipped with snow blades, and a second REA truck were spotted. Frank Lehn, who lives near the intersection, climbed in the cab and told Miles the power line had been repaired. Lehn said an electric clock at his home stopped at 5:15 that morning. It was then about 1:15 p. m.

From the shelter of the cab, we watched the men running, bent against the wind, between trucks and graders, their faces and hair white with clinging snow. Farmers helping at that time were Lehn, Larry Casner and Dale Bauer.

One of the REA trucks wouldn't run and they were deciding how best to get it out. As Miles waited, he and Fleming conferred on the radio. It was decided that Raleigh Wessels would pull it behind his grader.

In a ghostly parade, the equipment lined up behind the grader operated by Miles. Fleming again came in behind to push, and the trip back north to Rt. 16.

Miles called the reporter's attention to the fact that drifting snow had already started to fill the road which was just plowed. It appeared to be about a foot deep. For that reason, he explained he and his crews wouldn't begin plowing roads until the wind lay. It was simply no use under those conditions. But they were avialable to open roads in emergency.

Returning to Pana on Rt. 16, just the outline of the water tower could be seen through the blowing snow. At the township garage on the west edge of the city, both the endloader and grader were backed inside. A ladder was brought for the reporter to climb down from the cab. Fleming and "Saus" Kloever immediately began maintenance work on the grader.

The telephone rang before Miles could get out. Stretching the long cord from the wall bracket to the cab door, he could be heard agreeing to take the equipment to the CIPS power station north of Pana at 3:00 p. m.

Saturday morning, the township garage was contacted by telephone and Fleming reported they had been plowing snow since 6:30 a. m. However, at that time the grader was stuck in a 14 ft. drift southeast of Pana, near the Forrest Clearlock farm home.

And so it goes. . .on and on and on.

We are deeply in debt to the above road commissioners for their help, as well as Carl Royer of the Christian County Highway Department on Friday, January 28, and Lynn Daugherty of Morrisonville on Sunday, January 30. Without their help service could not have been restored.

We also want to thank all those members who worked with tractors and snowmobiles to help up out during this emergency.

And to you members who experienced this ordeal, we thank you very much for your cooperation.

Solar Grain Drying Conference

(continued from page 5)

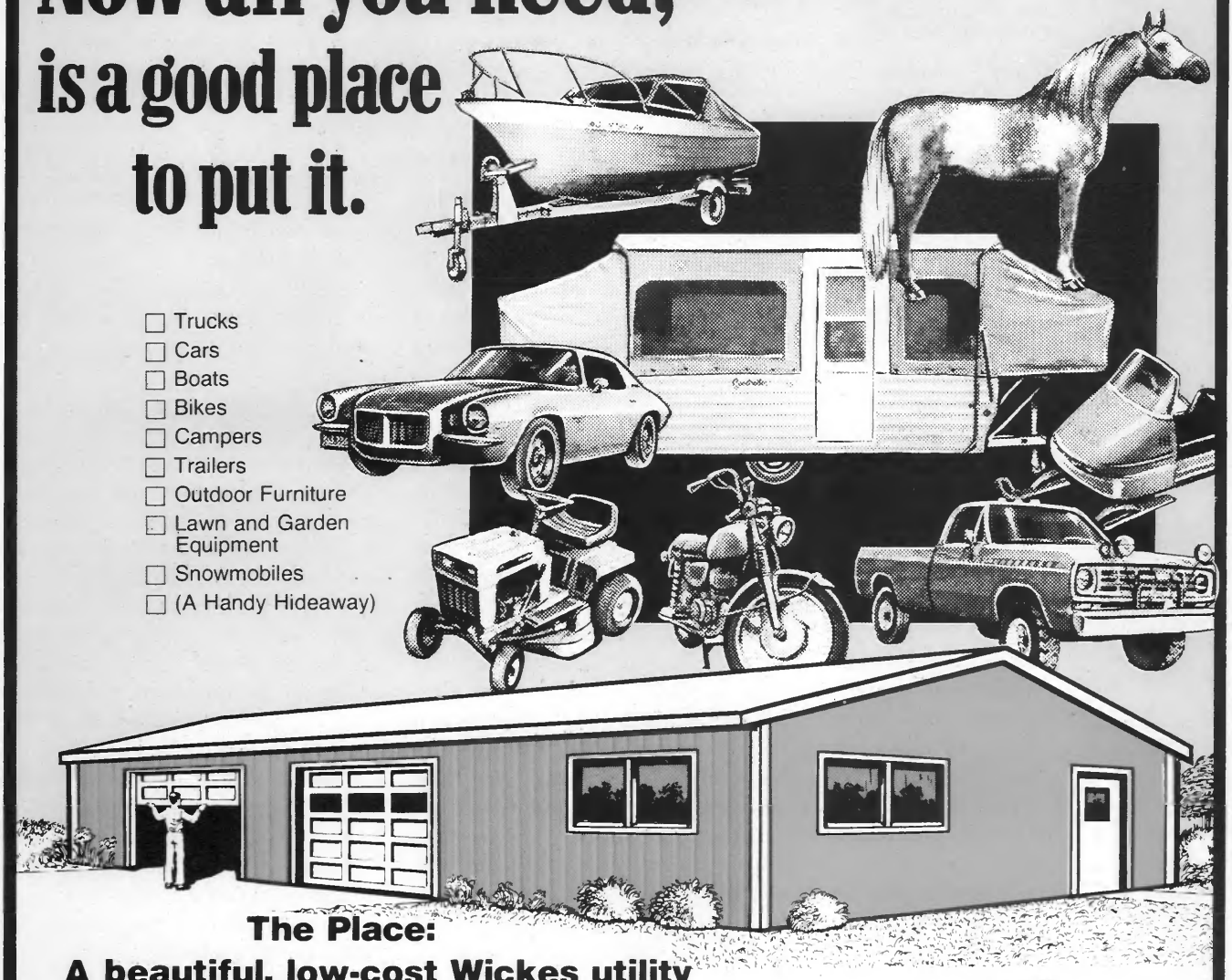
collectors are in use each year, it also has the advantage of being relatively inexpensive—once the collection system is built—and readily available.

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.

Now all you need, is a good place to put it.



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- ☐ Cars
- ☐ Boats
- ☐ Bikes
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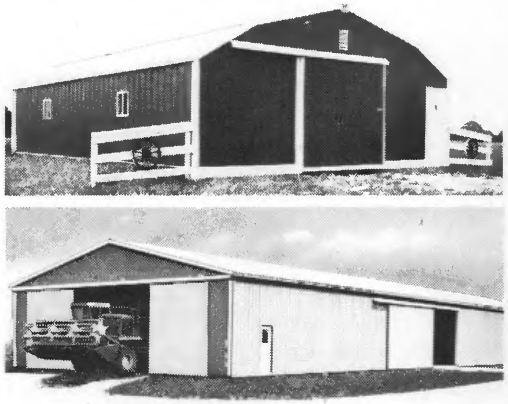

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RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE CO. 217-438-6813 AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Manager's Column

by Roy D. Goode

Despite escalating energy costs, your cooperative continues to deliver to the members increasing electrical requirements. December and January found record amounts of electrical usage.

Roy D. Goode
Manager

Primarily because of the increased usage, electric assessments reached new highs also. These factors caused several comments from members regarding the consumption and the power cost adjustment.

Only you have any control over the amount of electricity you consume. If your meter registers more energy used you can be assured that someone has not tampered with your meter and speeded it up. Any extremes of weather, drying crops, selling grain from bins, or harvesting usually requires more energy than previous months.

As you are aware, the billing period is one month behind the payment date and we have a tendency to relate the billing to the immediate past, and do not remember what we were doing 30 to 60 days prior, or what the weather was like. Often when your cooperative personnel explain this to the member they recall that was the month that the use of energy was extraordinarily great.

There are still many estimated bills and as always, when adjustment is made to average the usage, the interpretation is often misunderstood.

Frequently members are asked to read their meter on a periodic basis, such as daily, to inform themselves just how much electricity is used. Usually this will give the member a little better insight as to the amount of power required to do the jobs that use electric energy.

As we have often said when we refer to electric power use, "Use what you need, but need what you use."

Adding Appliances

Members are requested to notify the Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative prior to installing additional heavy use appliances, particularly air conditioners, grain dryers, etc.

Failure to report such additions may result in overloading the transformer, causing it to trip a breaker or burn out. In either event you would be out of power until the transformer could be replaced.

So, if you are planning to add equipment, please let us know so we can heavy up our lines and transformers so they will handle the additional load. We need to know as soon as possible so we can plan our summer work schedule.

Why Is My Electric Bill Higher?

"My neighbor has more appliances than I have, yet his electric bill is less than mine—why?

This question is asked frequently each month of our employees. The answer is simply that no two families, or no two people for that matter, use electricity the same.

One housewife may open her refrigerator door twice as often as another. Each time the door opens, warm air rushes in and the unit must run more to replace the cold air lost. One household may have a frost-free unit and the other a conventional unit. The frost-free refrigerator uses about twice as much electricity.

The amount of food stored in a freezer can cause variations in electricity used. An empty freezer will run more than a full one, and freezing food requires more electricity than storing food.

No two families have the same amount of washing or do their washing the same way. It makes a difference if you do your ironing all in one day or do a little each day. Each time the iron cools off and has to be reheated, more electricity is used.

One family will use 60 to 75 watt bulbs, while another will use 100 or 150 watt. One goes to bed at 9:00 P.M., the other at 11:00 P.M. There is very little comparison between them in the consumption.

The number of persons in the family has a direct bearing on the amount of electricity used.

Still another factor and often the biggest difference is found in individual house wiring. One home may have inadequate wiring with a 60-amp service while others may have good wiring. Poor wiring causes voltage drop and reduces the efficiency of appliances and wastes a lot of electricity.

As you can see, no two families have the same habits or the same electric bill—the same is true for food and gasoline bills, etc.

Hotpoint

MOTHER'S DAY SPECIALS

Hotpoint Automatic Washers
Hotpoint Clothes Dryers
Hotpoint Room Air Conditioners
Hotpoint Refrigerator-Freezers
Hotpoint 30" Electric Ranges
Hotpoint 40" Electric Ranges
Hotpoint Hallmark Hi/Low Ranges
Hotpoint Built-in Electric Ovens
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Hotpoint Range Hoods
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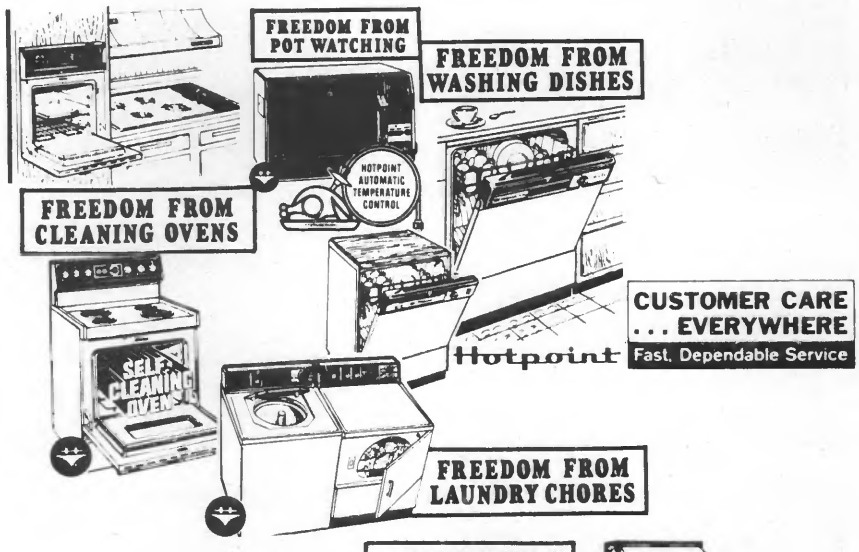

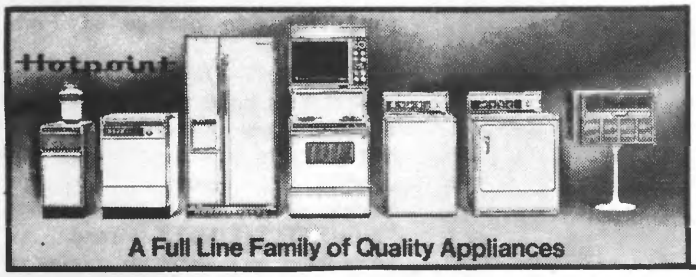

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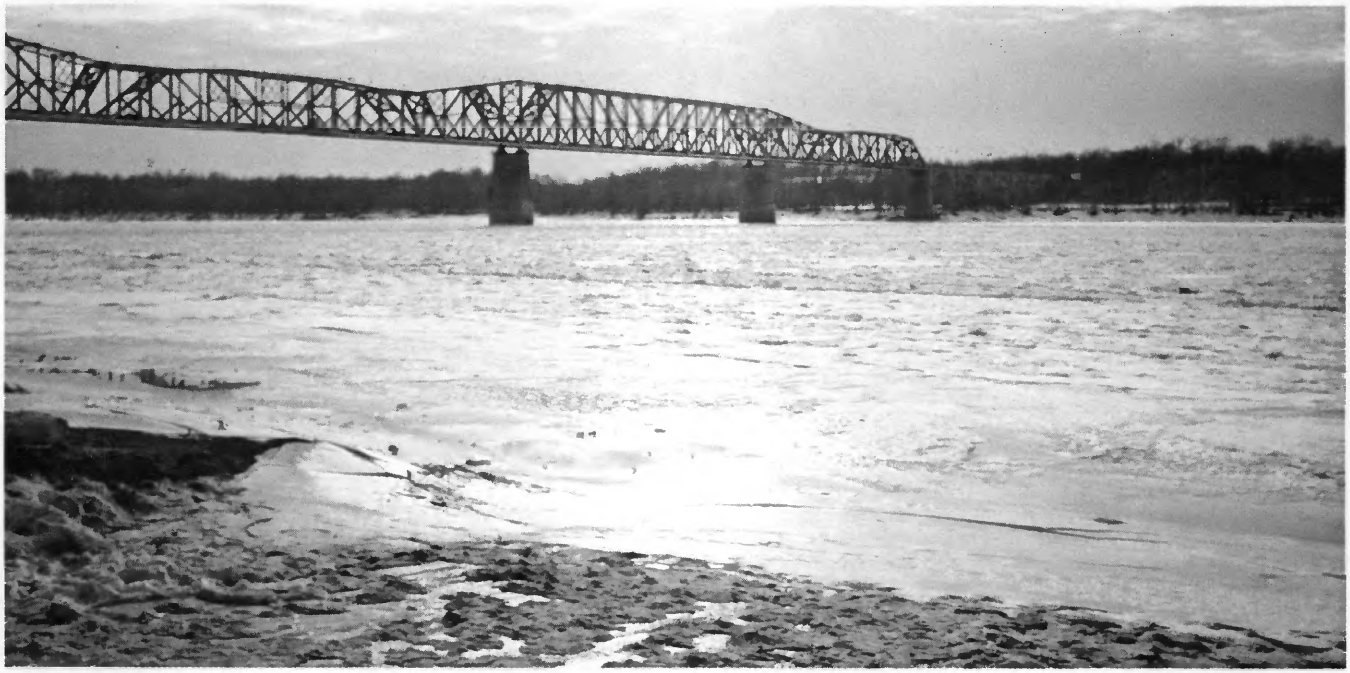

Winter bitterly cold temperatures froze the Mississippi along Illinois' western border, halting barge traffic and delaying shipments of vital supplies north. In addition, Ohio River barge traffic was halted because of ice, leaving hundreds of barges and towboats virtually stranded.

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.

elps Weather Service

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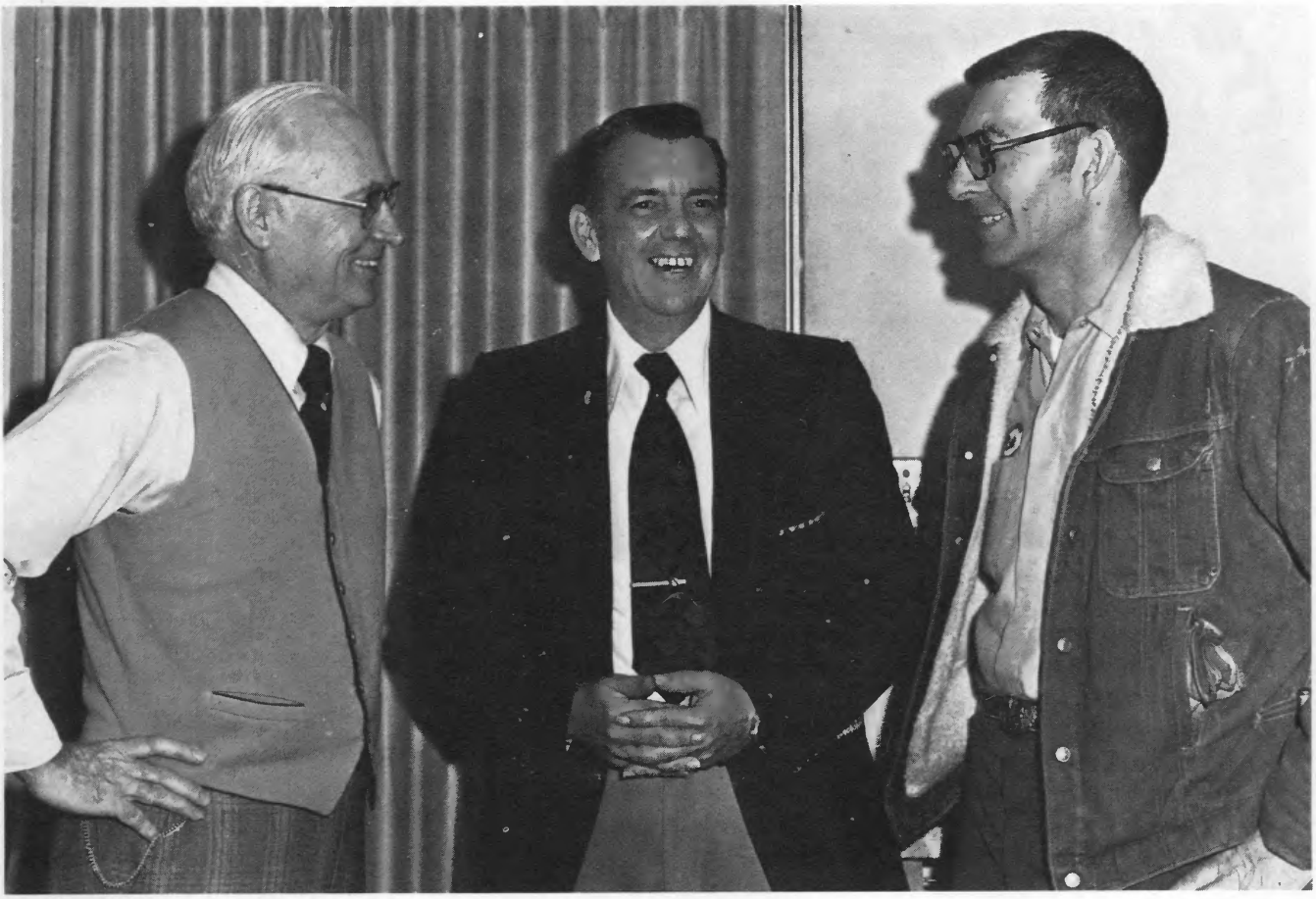


Tornadoes were the topic of discussion at Spoon River Electric Co-operative recently when the cooperative hosted a tornado spotters meeting. Manager Bill McCamey, left, talked weather with Roger Geer, center, official-in-charge of National Weather Service office in Peoria, and Gene Burchett, coordinator 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)

current lines from cooperative managers

Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Energy: Much emphasis has been placed on energy, particularly during the last few years. Our Federal Government has been groping with a national energy policy. This, we believe is essential. We need to deal with our energy situation—or perhaps our energy predicament.

By Roy E. Goode
Manager

We are conscious of the fact that our basic energy sources have definite limitations. Petroleum, coal and uranium are all limited in availability. Solar, wind, tides, are not limited in that they are not being depleted but their practical economical use has not been feasible.

The idea that at some magic date in the future solar energy will be abundantly available for our practical use is at present just a dream.

Conservation

Your cooperative has historically taken the position that electric energy should be used efficiently and wisely. We feel that this is even more important today and will become increasingly important. Advocates of no-growth as an answer to solving future problems are not really attacking the basic concern.

We have, through our own research and development, become dependent on electrical energy. We have been associating ourselves with adequacy and economy. We enjoy the convenience, and many things that only yesterday were extreme luxuries are now necessities. I believe this trend will continue.

Electricity will be used more and more for production of food and fiber on our farms. Electricity must be available for efficient farm production.

Coal Supply

Illinois has an abundant supply of coal (billions of tons) underlying our state. Much of this coal has a high sulfur content, and therefore mechanical or electrical devices are required to burn this coal, and in many areas it is not permissible to burn it at all.

Naturally we are not opposed to clean air, water and land, but the devices that have been installed to control the emissions have not proven satisfactory. The consumer-member is required to pay for something that is not working as planned.

We need to take a new look at Illinois coal, we need to burn Illinois coal to help relieve the energy situation, and we also need to adjust standards so that the air quality will remain within standards that we can live with as we continue to expand our economy.

Burning Illinois coal will also release petroleum products for other uses. Farm production requires gas and oil. Electric energy can be generated by burning coal. We need to take a logical approach to standards that are reasonable and attainable.

Let your governor and legislators know how you feel about this. If you don't tell them, they will not know your opinion.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Remember the big blizzard of February 1977? Snow was piled high around your house and my house. Roads were blocked to the point that traffic was at a standstill. Many travelers were forced to leave their cars on the highway and seek shelter in the farm homes.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

The above statements will be repeated many times over the years. The weather bureau recorded new records for our winter weather.

Now it is time to start thinking about the summer months ahead, and the planning that should be done to make it more enjoyable.

Summer Planning

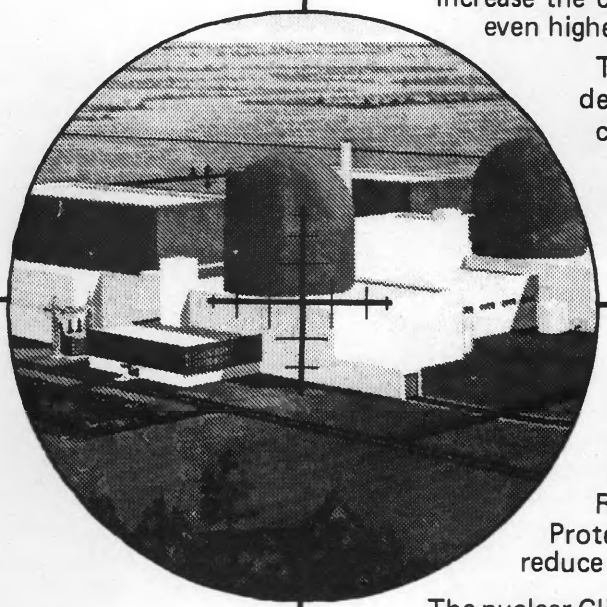
It is high time to complete plans for controlled comfort in your home for those hot muggy days which are sure to greet us again this summer. We have had the cold, the rains, and the wind. Then comes the hot, dry weather. It is not too late to install that central air conditioning for complete home comfort during those long hot days and nights. For added comfort we would suggest ample insulation in the side walls and attic area. The more you help to cut down on the heat gain the less it costs to cool the area. Also you can then use a smaller horsepower unit. This insulation will pay you double by helping in summer. It also will slow down the heat loss in the winter.

Security Lights

It is a real pleasure to drive through the countryside and see the many farmers that are enjoying the area lighting from dust-to-dawn. The security offered around the farm is well worth the cost.

If interested, contact your cooperative office.

Target: the high cost of protecting our environment



The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois and other power suppliers are adversely affected by overly strict regulations of state and federal environmental agencies. Unreasonable pollution controls increase the cost of producing electricity. The end result is even higher consumer electric bills.

The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois have a deep commitment to rural development, to conservation and to preservation of our environment. However, reason must replace emotion in protecting the environment. Nonproductive expenses passed on to electric consumers must be weighed against benefits to the general public.

Illinois Electric Cooperatives believe that the key to providing adequate electric energy at a reasonable cost is nuclear-based electric power. But, continually changing environmental regulations, proposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency, hinder nuclear development and reduce long-term economies of nuclear power plants.

The nuclear Clinton Power Station now under construction by an investor-owned utility is an example of how over-regulation can cost consumers millions of dollars. Last year, after securing 48 permits from 23 different agencies and a five-year period of delays, the proposed Clinton project was almost aborted when environmental authorities demanded a temperature reduction of four degrees in the cooling lake constructed by the utility for that purpose.

The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois supply electric energy at rates which reflect the actual cost of providing service. The multi-million dollar impact of unnecessary environmental regulations adds to that cost. . .and to the electric bills of our 150,000 member-owners.

Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Energy . . . today and tomorrow

Agriculture leaders hear Gover 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.

Funds for a new veterinary medicine basic sciences building and an agricultural engineering building at the University of Illinois at Urbana-

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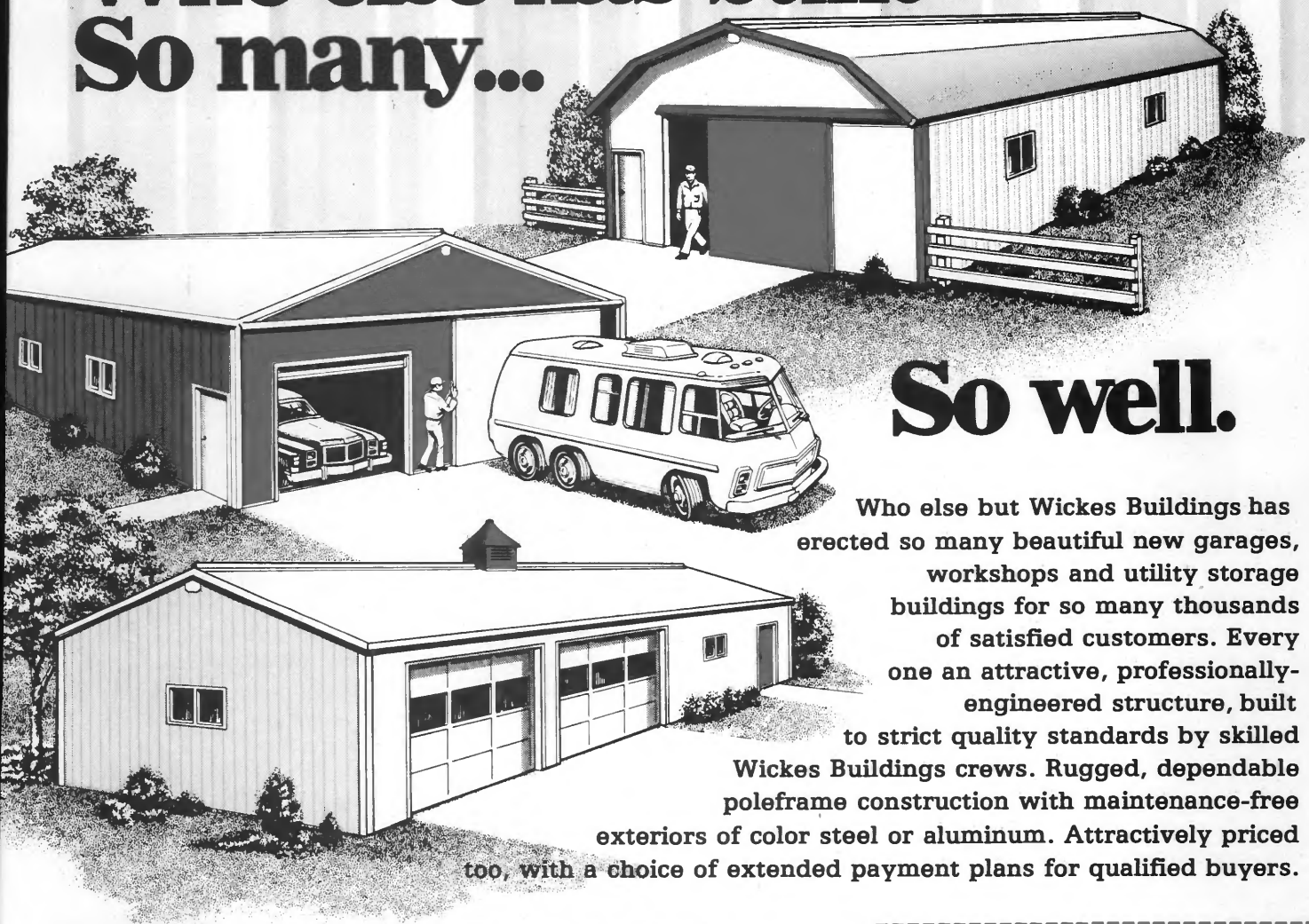

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RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE CO. 217-438-6813 AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

by Roy D. Goode

President Carter has taken initial steps to try to solve our nation's energy predicament. We can discuss his outline and procedures with practically everyone and get about as many different perspectives as the number of people with whom we discuss the plans.

Roy D. Goode
Manager

One thing for sure: he has once again brought the energy problem to the attention of the people. Your cooperative's view is virtually unchanged from that of the past. "Use electricity wisely" has always been your cooperative's admonition. The present energy predicament points up very clearly the wisdom of these words. We shall continue to advocate the economical, efficient use of electric energy.

Energy Sources

Energy must come from basic natural resources. Oil and coal have been in abundant supply. Petroleum is also necessary for the production of food and fibre. Our agricultural demands for petroleum have increased over the years. I agree that coal should be used to generate electric power, thereby releasing petroleum products for other jobs that are possible only with oil and oil products.

We should support a long-range energy policy. We now have a blueprint; we now have the guidelines necessary for developing our energy resources.

One thing we should be looking at is the impact nuclear energy can have. We need to build nuclear power plants. The nuclear plants that are under construction need to be completed and operated. We have procrastinated too long, thus allowing ourselves to be put in this position. It is of the utmost importance that decisions be made concerning matters that have been quite controversial. Principal among these have been disagreement over the method of safely handling or disposing of waste materials. I am told this can be done. It is therefore essential that the matter be resolved as soon as possible. This will involve some compromise and, most important, firm decisions.

The breeder reactor program needs to be developed. Our country is lagging behind other countries in this field.

Coal power and nuclear power are available now for electric energy generation. Regulations and restrictions on their use need to be realistically evaluated. Certainly there is an area where reasonable people can agree on construction and operation of these necessary plants.

Whether or not we agree that the energy predicament is as severe as we are told, we certainly must realize that oil is being created no longer. When we have consumed the existing supply we will have no alternatuve but to turn to other fuels. Let's do it in an orderly fashion before we are doomed.

It is important that we consider the environment as we strive to conserve our remaining resources. I firmly believe one of our obligations to the next generation is that of providing them with a healthful environment and a sufficient quantity of natural resources to enable them to pursue meaningful lives.

The people of America have been faced with challenges and adversities throughout the history of the nation. They have always proved themselves equal to the occasion. Is there any reason to believe this same determination to meet and overcome challenges and adversities will not prevail in the present situation?

Peak Demands

Electric energy must be made available to you in the amounts you require at any given time. This means there must be enough capacity to provide all of the power needed constantly.

This demand for energy varies with the time of day and with the seasons. One of the major costs of electric power is that of having the capacity available to supply maximum requirements. To do this means much of this capacity is idle the greater part of the time.

Much study and research is being done in "electric load management." If the peak requirements for power could be lowered, or the valleys be filled in, the generating plants would operate at optimum efficiency. Control devices are available to help shift the peaks to the valleys. Your cooperative, along with others, and your power supplier, Western Illinois Power Cooperative, Inc., will be studying the possibility of load management. You will be hearing more about this subject in the months and years ahead.

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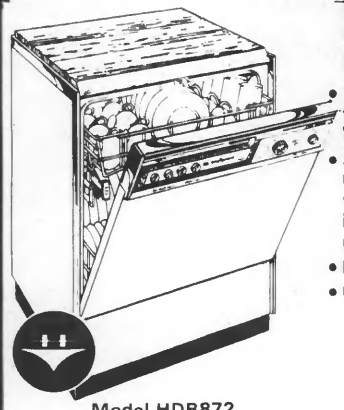

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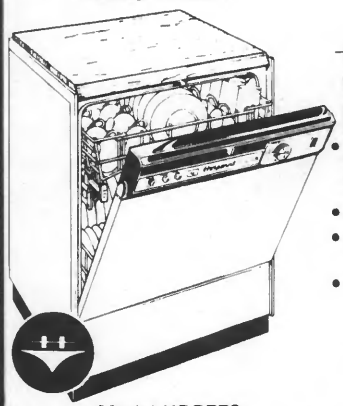
- 10 Cycle Selections — featuring Dish & Pot Washer and Sani-Cycle
- Sani-Cycle — when Sani-Cycle dial is "ON", main wash and final rinse water is heated to 150°F. for good washability
- Lift-A-Level™ Upper Rack
- Cherry Wood Top

Model HDB872



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- Lift-A-Level™ Upper Rack
- White Porcelain Enamel Interior
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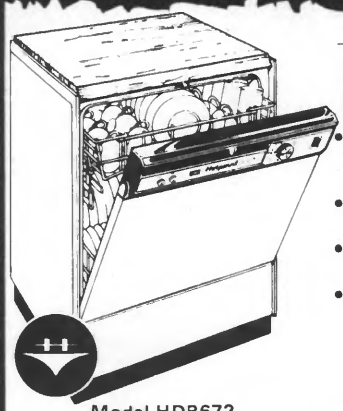
Model HDB772



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- Multi-Level Washing Action
- Self-Cleaning Action with Soft-Food Disposer
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Model HDB672

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CLASSIC-COOL AIR CONDITIONER

Model AHCQ808F

7,500 BTU/HR Cooling

- Only 7½ Amps, plugs into any adequately wired 115 volt grounded circuit subject to local codes
- Quick-mount side panels help speed do-it-yourself installation
- Durable outdoor case molded of LEXAN™ resin

Hotpoint
TWIN-TURBINE AIR CONDITIONER

27,000 BTU/HR Cooling...for that big job

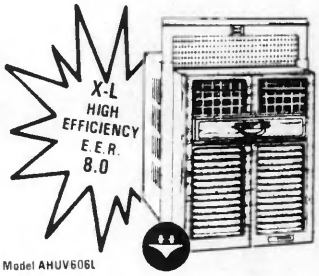
Model AHGR627D

- Operates on either 230 volts or 208 volts
- Twin Turbine type blowers
- Four-sided galvanized steel case...ideal for thru-the-wall installation

Hotpoint
HERITAGE SLIDER/CASEMENT AIR CONDITIONER

6,000 BTU/HR Cooling

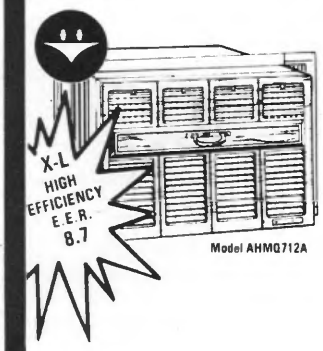
- Only 6.9 Amps, plugs into any adequately wired 115 grounded circuit subject to local codes
- Designed for "problem" windows ...install in horizontal sliding windows, casement windows and even narrow double-hung windows



Model AHUV606L

Hotpoint
HERITAGE ROOM AIR CONDITIONER

12,000 BTU/HR Cooling



Model AHMQ712A

- 12 Amps, 115 volt operation
- Quick-mount side panels help speed do-it-yourself installation
- Three Speed operation, automatic thermostat, ventilation control

Home weatherization loans

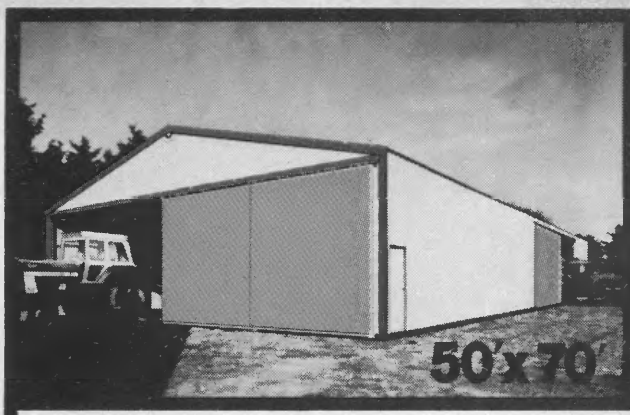
(continued from page 5)

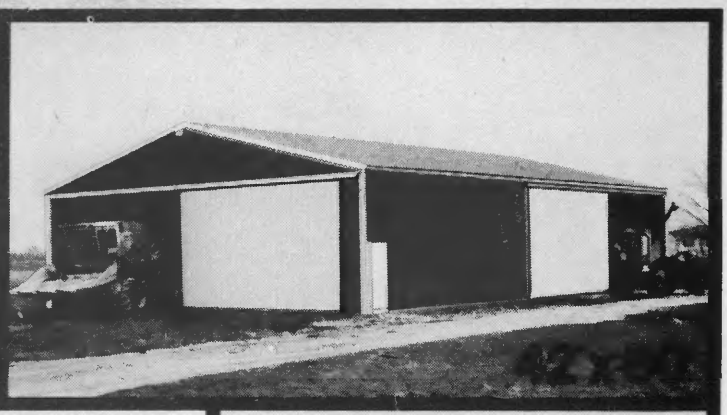
Shuman, a member of Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon, told Illinois cooperative leaders, "We in the FmHA are very enthusiastic about this new loan program. We have had a weatherization loan program, but to be frank, we have not been effective." He said FmHA expects the new system, working 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.

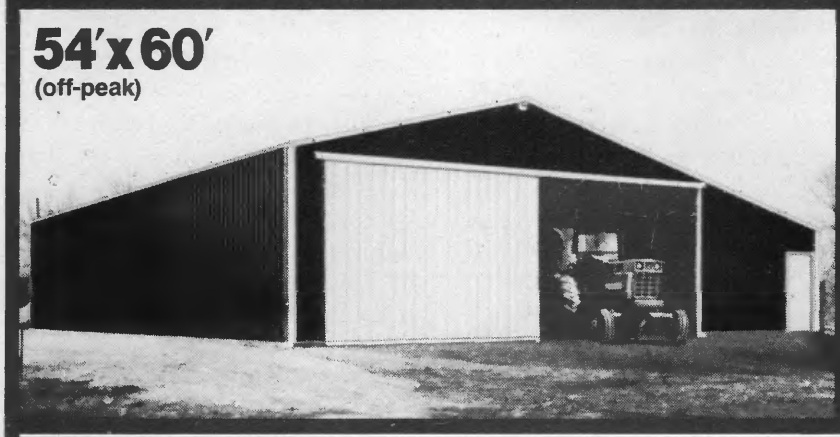
Jim Tucker, FmHA housing chief in Illinois, cautioned that not all cooperative members would be eligible to participate in the loan program even if they meet FmHA ownership and income standards. Under federal law, FmHA loan funds cannot be used for improvements on property located within metropolitan 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.

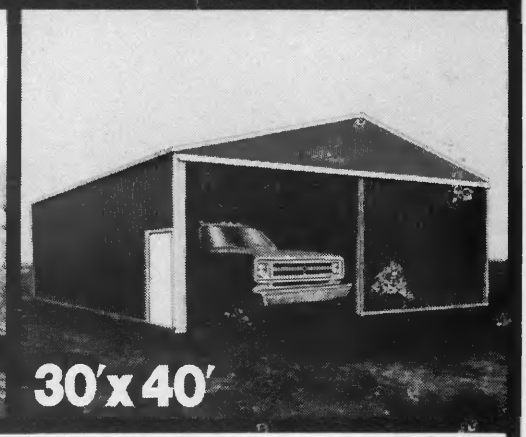
In order to qualify for a home weatherization loan of up to a maximum of $1,500, a borrower must be a member of a participating electric cooperative and must certify that he owns the property to be improved and that he has an adjusted family income of no more than $15,600. The cooperative will process 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





54'x60'
(off-peak)





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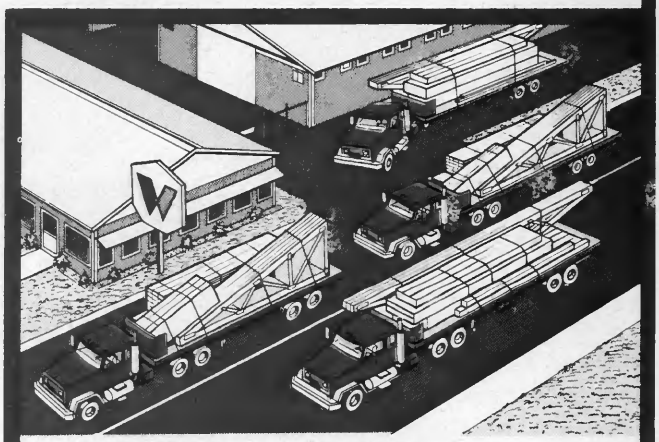

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IR682

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Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Once again summer is with us. As we write this report, the temperature has been in the 90's, for several days and it appears that the next few days promise more of the same.

Showers have been spotty, with some areas receiving no rain while only a short distance away there is a veritable downpour. One member reported two inches of rain on one side of his farm, while only a quarter mile away, where the rain was really needed, there was none.

By Roy E. Goode
Manager

Power failures sometimes act the same way. There may be trouble in one area due to equipment failure, storm, or other reasons, while only a short distance away, no failure is experienced. Perhaps one substation or a line will be out, and none of the rest of the system is affected. This may happen more than once, so some members may say that we surely have a lot of outages. Another member may say that the power has not failed for months and months.

When trouble is experienced on a line, professional linemen and supervisors make every effort to correct the trouble as soon as possible. At times the trouble may be as elusive as a rattle in your new car. When you take it to the shop, it isn't there, and the mechanic finds it difficult to locate a problem that doesn't exist at the moment.

Atmospheric conditions may cause the erratic operation of a breaker, a loose connector, or a leaky insulator may be the problem, but when everything is picking up and operating okay, it's difficult to find the problem.

Fortunately this very seldom exists, and on each trouble call, every effort is made to locate and correct the problem. Your line crew is skiled in locating the problems, and are dedicated to providing you with continuous electrical service.

PLANNING A CROP DRYER

If you plan to install grain handling equipment, or any other addition to your electrical service, please notify your cooperative. Your cooperative crews have a very heavy work schedule, and they would certainly not wish to have to say, "Sorry, we won't have time to heavy up your service for your new equipment."

Let your cooperative know as soon as possible if you plan to expand your facilties.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Your cooperative has recently been given a new post office box number. Please use the following address when corresponding with the cooperative office:

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
P. O. Box 166
Shelbyville, Illinois 62565

Use Cooling Wisely for Greater Savings

Air conditioning should not cost you much if you use it properly for maximum savings. This means operating your air conditioning unit or central system as efficiently as you can.

Following these tips should lower the costs of operating your air conditioning equipment.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

Insulate fully for greater comfort and savings. Walls, floors and ceiling should be adequately insulated. Your insulation dealer or power distribution specialist can tell you how much insulation you need.

Shade your house from direct sunlight. Shade trees on the sunny side of the house are ideal, but awnings offer good protection, too. During the day, close drapes on the side of the house exposed to the sun.

If you are installing a cooling system be sure that it is sized properly. A system too large or too small will be inefficient.

Reduce the heat gain from your attic. A fan for attic ventilation can reduce the temperature inside the attic considerably.

Keep doors and windows closed when running your cooling system. Leave storm windows and doors in place all year long.

Turn off lights not in use and use your range only when necessary. These electric conveniences add heat to the air you are trying to keep cool.

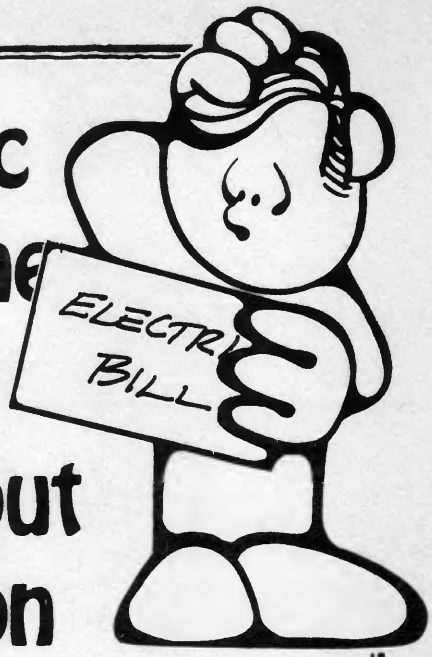
Set the thermostat at the highest comfortable temperature and leave it. If you are going away for more than a day, set the thermostat even higher and leave the fan on automatic. Set back to normal on returning.

Keep your system clean. Change or clean filters regularly. Remove any obstructions from return air grills on central systems. The area around the outside section of your heat pump or air conditioner should also be kept clear.

If you are purchasing a room air conditioner, look for a unit that has a high energy efficiency and should lead to lower operating costs.

Following these tips on efficient use of your air conditioning should help you save money on operating costs at no sacrifice to your comfort.

Last Winter's Electric Bills Should Be All the Incentive You Need to Get Serious About Energy Conservation



If last winter's severe temperatures and high heating costs convinced you of the need for serious energy management around your house, don't wait until summer is over to do something about it.

Proper insulation that could have saved you money last winter can still save you money cooling your home this summer — if you install now.

In Illinois, generally recommended insulation levels are R-30 or more in ceilings and R-19 in walls and floors. Adequate insulation provides the most significant money savings that you can achieve on home heating *and* cooling costs. Frequently, homeowners find that insulation pays for itself in energy savings within three to five years.

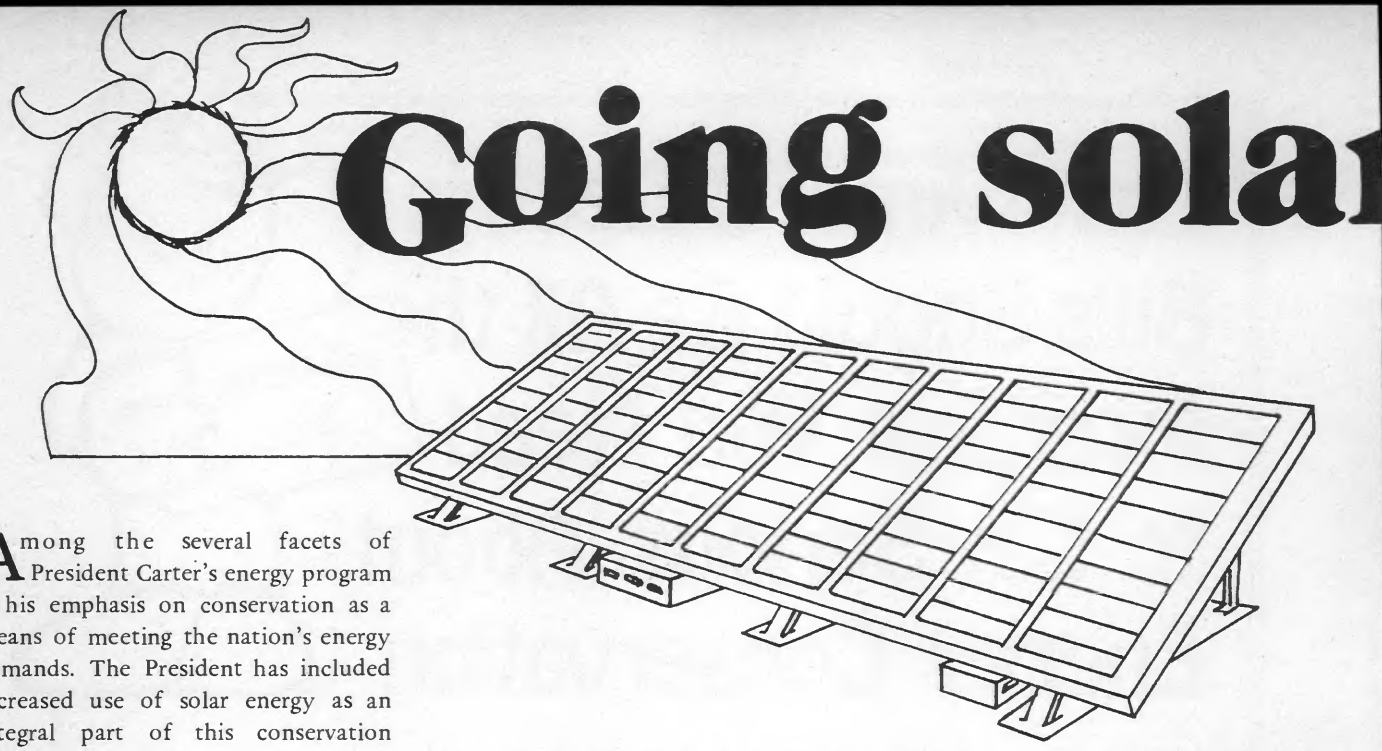
The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois urge you to implement energy conservation measures. Proper insulation will effectively prevent energy waste and will save you money on your energy bills.

Efficient use of electricity */S* energy conservation. Use energy wisely.

Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Energy . . . today and tomorrow

Going solar



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, knowledgable 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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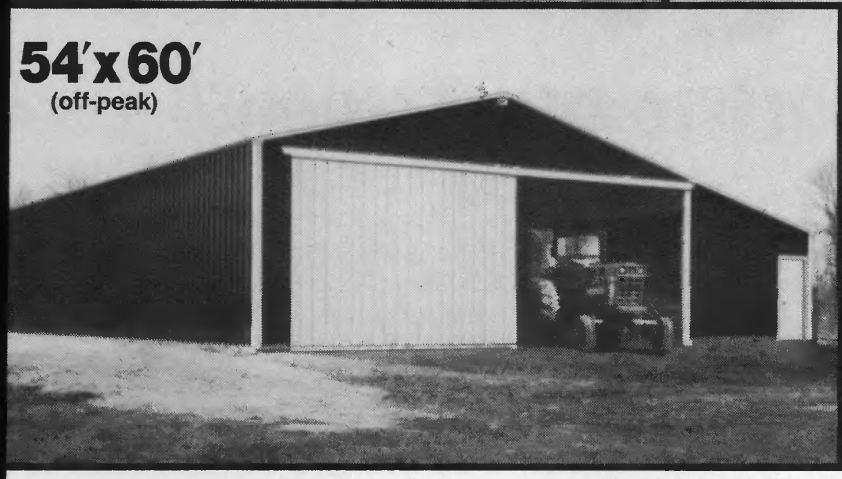
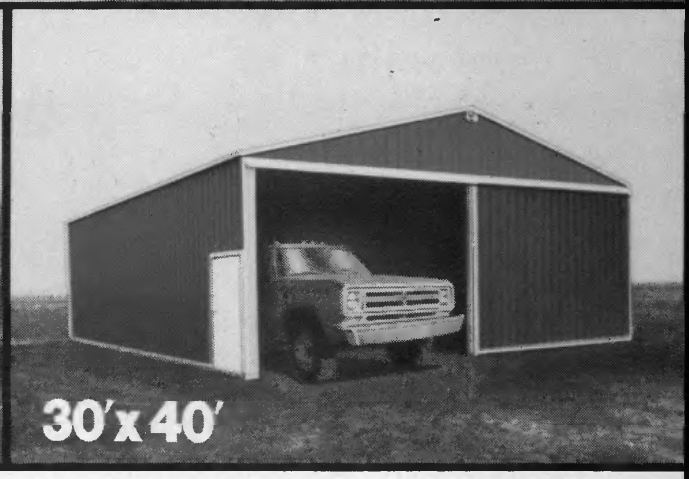
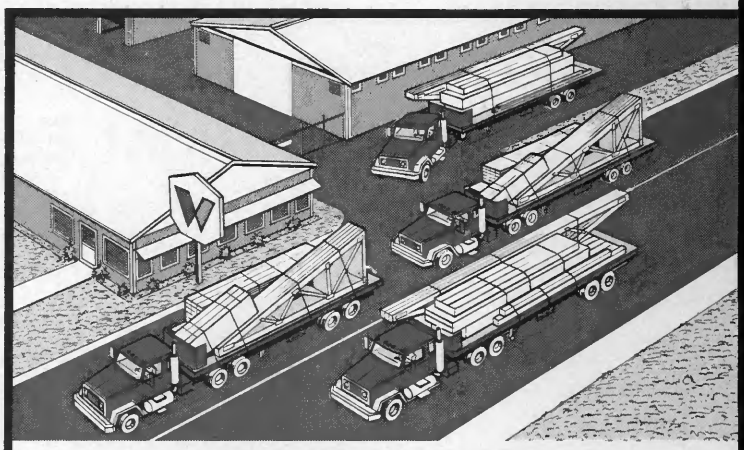




FOUR for the Money, and Ready to Go...

The new Value-Master line from Wickes Buildings. A big breakthrough in engineered poleframe construction. A price breakthrough, too. Four popular size farm buildings—genuine Wickes Buildings quality throughout—now available at basic, new low prices. Each one pre-engineered for fast, efficient construction at the job site by skilled Wickes crews. No waste time, no waste materials. Just solid value, from the ground up. Don't settle for less. Don't pay more.



4 popular size buildings, Pre-engineered to go up fast.

Specially priced to move!

Wickes Buildings
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IR782

RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE
AUBURN

Rural Hilights

Board of Directors: Stanley Otten, President; Larry A. Fesser, Vice President; Herbert Niemeyer, Secretary-Treasurer; Harold W. Peper, Asst. Secretary-Treasurer; Halden Funderburk, Loren A. Rhea, Harold Bruntjen, Lynn D. McTaggart, Robert Burtle and Roy D. Goode, Manager.

RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE CO. 217-438-6813 AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Annual Meeting set for September 10

Annual meeting time is rapidly approaching—September 10 at the Auburn Grade School.

A free lunch will be served at noon.

Prizes, bargains in small appliances, wire, cords and many other attractions will be featured.

The business meeting and election of three directors for three-year terms will be held immediately after the lunch period.

Bring the family—enjoy the day—entertainment for children will be provided—Saturday, September 10—Auburn Grade School.

Board ponders electric assessments

Costs—Costs—Costs—Energy costs continue to soar. For many years electric energy costs went down—economy of scale was the chief reason that the rates remained the same and were even lowered, and as members used more and more electric energy, the average cost did decrease.

Recent trends in inflation, costs of new plant, basic energy such as coal and oil prices skyrocketed, and then came the inevitable, rates were increased. Your cooperative board and management are now reviewing the electric assessments.

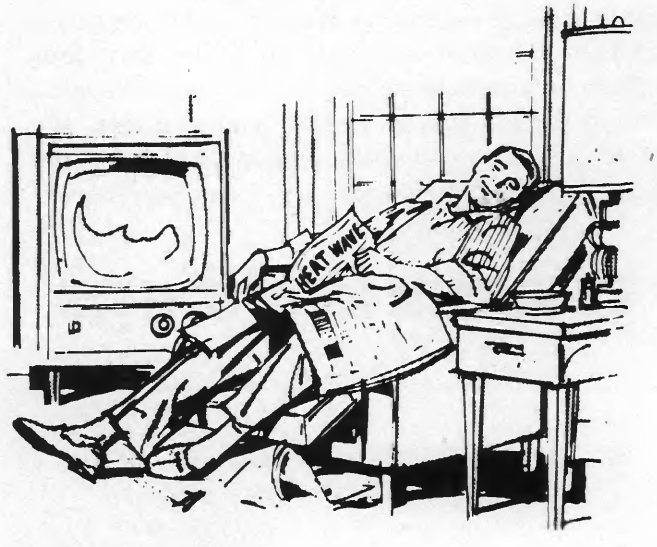
Hopefully the studies will indicate that any changes will not be too drastic. As soon as possible we will inform you of the results of the studies that are being made as of this writing.

To be Really Cool this Summer, Be Sure to Buy the Right Equipment

When you decide to "go electric" for clean, healthful central air conditioning, be sure to install the right equipment. Your Rural Electric friends can help you.

- THE UNIT SIZE is important. You get the full advantage of electric cooling only if the equipment is right for your home. (think about electric heating, too.)
- OUTDOOR TEMPERATURES in your area must be considered. If the equipment's cooling capacity is too great, dehumidification may not be satisfactory.
- GOOD INSULATION is a must for satisfactory operation of electric comfort—cooling or heating.

Contact your Rural Electric system for insulation tips and other money saving, electric saving ideas. Electricity is too good to waste.



The electric way is clean.

Hotpoint

GIANT CAPACITY-

Model FV-19C

VALUE PRICED...

A HOTPOINT EVERYDAY SAVER!

• Save by buying in quantity, in season—shop less often • Refrigerated shelves for fast freezing • Kitchen sized—only 32" wide, 64½" high

Model FH-8CR

HOTPOINT EVERYDAY SAVERS!

Space-saving Chest Freezer

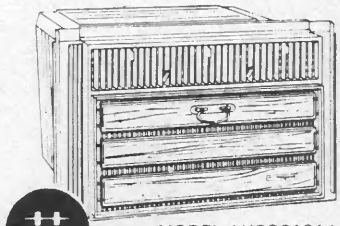
• Only 35⅛" wide, countertop height • Vinyl woodgrain exterior • One lift-out basket • Adjustable temperature control

Hotpoint

CLASSIC-COOL AIR CONDITIONER

MODEL AHCQ810AA

- **10,000 BTU/HR. cooling**
- **12 Amps., 115 volt operation**
- **Roomside face of simulated walnut complements room decor**
- **Durable outdoor (weather side) case molded of LEXAN® resin CAN'T RUST and carries a TEN YEAR parts and service labor replacement warranty against failure due to a manufacturing defect**
- **Three speed operation, automatic thermostat, ventilation control**
- **Quick-Mount side panels help speed do-it-yourself installation**



MODEL AHCQ810AA

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,

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 stream, 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.

current lines from cooperative managers

Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Your board of directors and management have determined that it is necessary to adjust the assessments at this time. While this is not pleasant news, it is necessary because your cooperative's costs have continued to increase. The minor adjustments that we made a year ago are not providing the revenue needed to keep the cooperative in a sound financial condition.

Roy D. Goode
Manager

You will soon be receiving notification of new rate schedules, and we expect that these will go into effect with your October 1 billing.

There are some costs over which we have some control, and they have not increased in the recent past. On the other hand, the costs over which we have no control have continued to increase. These costs include interest, taxes, depreciation and, most importantly, wholesale power costs.

Your directors feel that periodic adjustments are more acceptable to you than single, larger increases.

***

We need your presence at our annual meeting this year. This is your business, and you are entitled to have a say in how it is operated, so we urge you to come out and discuss your cooperative with your elected board of directors and management. We would like to hear from you. The meeting is set for September 10 at the Auburn grade school, and registration will begin at 10:30 a.m. We will give away five early bird prizes to those who register between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 12 noon. The first prize will be a $50 credit on the member's electric bill. Other prizes, also credits on bills, will be $30, $20, and two $10 awards. The grand prize, to be drawn at the end of the meeting will be a 12 cubic foot upright Hotpoint freezer.

Also, there will be 25 small appliances available to members at very low discount prices, and all Hotpoint appliances will be selling at very low prices, too. These extra low prices are effective only on the day of the annual meeting. There will also be generators on display, and for sale at reduced prices.

The cooperative will provide a lunch and there will be entertainment for children. We are also planning to have the craft fair again this year, and many of the items will be for sale. If you would like to have a craft display at the annual meeting this year, please contact us at the cooperative headquarters.

Come on out to your annual meeting. It is an important day for you and your cooperative.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Well, here we go again! We recently received a letter from the Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS). It read: "Pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the Agreement for Purchase of Power by Shelby Electric Cooperative from Central Illinois Public Service Company dated November 25, 1974, Central Illinois Public Service Company hereby gives notice that Central Illinois Public Service Company proposes to exercise its right to make application or petition to the Federal Power Commission for a change in Rate Schedule W-1 to become effective on or about January 1, 1978.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

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

Our bulk power negotiating subcommittee has met with CIPS officials, but the date for the first negotiating meeting has not been set yet.

Whatever the case, you can expect an increase in rates, and how much it will be is anybody's guess.

We'll keep you informed as negotiations progress.

* * *

Our sympathy is extended to the family of Walter Price, assistant system engineer for your cooperative. Mr. Price, a five-year employee, died July 19 of a brain tumor, for which he had been treated for the past three years. He is survived by his wife, Linda, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Price, and two brothers, William and David. Funeral services were held in Shelbyville on July 21.

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.

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.

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 avaition. 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.

Rural Hilights

RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE CO. 217-438-6813 AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Across the Manager's Desk

You have recently received a notice of your capital credit account with your cooperative, if you were a member between 1963 and 1973.

This is a notice to you indicating what portion of your electric assessment was collected over and above the actual cost of providing that service. These margins that are credited to your account have been used for plant investment, loan retirement and other debt service.

Roy D. Goode
Manager

Your board has determined that when your cooperative is in a financial position to pay these, they will be repaid to you in cash.

These are notices to you to indicate what has been set up in your account and at present represent your equity in your own system.

To quote your bylaws "All such amounts in excess of operating costs and expenses at the moment of receipt by the cooperative are received with the understanding that they are furnished by the patrons as capital. The cooperative is obligated to pay by credits to a capital account for each patron all such amounts in excess of operating costs and expenses. . . ."

When it has been determined and declared by your board of directors that your cooperative is financially able to do so without jeopardizing that financial position, the credits will be paid in cash.

If you have questions regarding your capital credits, please contact your cooperative office.

We wish to thank each member who attended your annual meeting for participating. Details will follow in your *Rural Hilights.*

Adding Appliances

Members are requested to notify the Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative prior to installing additional heavy use appliances, particularly air conditioners, grain dryers, etc.

Failure to report such additions may result in overloading the transformer, causing it to trip a breaker or burn out. In either event you would be out of power until the transformer could be replaced.

So, if you are planning to add equipment, please let us know so we can heavy up our lines and transformers so they will handle the additional load. We need to know as soon as possible so we can plan our work schedule.

Why Is My Electric Bill Higher?

"My neighbor has more appliances than I have, yet his electric bill is less than mine—why?"

This question is asked frequently each month of our employees. The answer is simply that no two families, or no two people for that matter, use electricity the same.

One housewife may open her refrigerator door twice as often as another. Each time the door opens, warm air rushes in and the unit must run more to replace the cold air lost. One household may have a frost-free unit and the other a conventional unit. The frost-free refrigerator uses about twice as much electricity.

The amount of food stored in a freezer can cause variations in electricity used. An empty freezer will run more than a full one, and freezing food requires more electricity than storing food.

No two families have the same amount of washing or do their washing the same way. It makes a difference if you do your ironing all in one day or do a little each day. Each time the iron cools off and has to be reheated, more electricity is used.

One family will use 60 or 75 watt bulbs, while another will use 100 or 150 watt. One goes to bed at 9:00 P.M., the other at 11:00 P.M. There is very little comparison between them in the consumption.

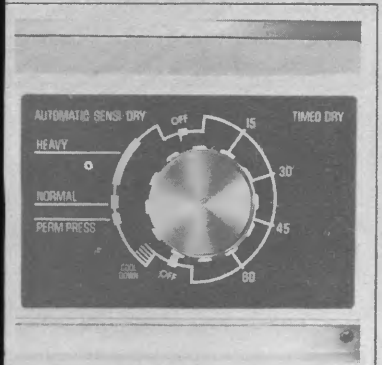
The number of persons in the family has a direct bearing on the amount of electricity used.

Still another factor and often the biggest difference is found in individual house wiring. One home may have inadequate wiring with a 60-amp service while others may have good wiring. Poor wiring causes voltage drop and reduces the efficiency of appliances and wastes a lot of electricity.

As you can see, no two families have the same habits or the same electric bills—the same is true for food and gasoline bills, etc.

Hotpoint

Automatic Dryer
Model DLB 6850P/DLL 6850P
(ELECTRIC) (GAS)



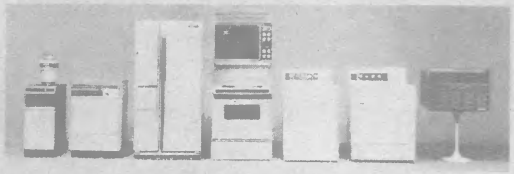
Perm Press Cycle – with cool-down helps prevent wrinkle setting.

Dryer tumbler drum is finished in enduring porcelain enamel, providing long lasting protection.

- AUTOMATIC SENSI-DRY™ CONTROL
- FOUR TEMPERATURE SELECTIONS
- EASY ACCESS DOOR
- PERM PRESS/POLY KNIT SETTINGS
- PORCELAIN ENAMEL FINISH ON DRUM
- UP-FRONT LINT FILTER
- SEPARATE START SWITCH
- ELECTRIC IGNITION SYSTEM (GAS ONLY)
- FOUR-WAY VENTING (3 ON GAS MODEL)

Special

$165.50



Hotpoint — A Full-Line Family of Quality Appliances.

Old barn is no longer a liability

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

Above: Old farm equipment lines the walls of the Richards Farm Restaurant, and placemats carry a pictoral 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)

current lines from cooperative managers

Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

The members and the weather were certainly with us for our annual meeting held September 10, 1977, at the Auburn Grade School gymnasium.

Roy D. Goode
Manager

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you who attended for making our annual meeting a very successful day.

We realize the beautiful day worked both for us and against us. Fall harvest had begun for many of our farmer-members, and non-farm members could not pass up the good day to catch up with yard work and preparation for the winter months ahead.

Larry Fesser, Herbert Niemeyer and Lynn D. McTaggart were reelected to your board of directors.

The members of Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co. should be proud of their board of directors. They are all sincere, dedicated men whose main concern is the well-being of the cooperative. This requires many hours of their time and concern in reaching the hard decisions that have to be made to keep the cooperative strong financially and able to provide the adequate supply of electricity that the members require, both now and in the next ten years.

At the reorganizational meeting of your board of directors, the officers were re-elected for the coming year.

Stanley Otten of Modesto was re-elected president, Larry Fesser of Farmersville was re-elected vice president, Herbert Niemeyer of Auburn was re-elected secretary-treasurer and Harold W. Peper was re-elected assistant secretary-treasurer.

These officers were elected at the first regular meeting of the board following your annual meeting.

To you farmer-members who are in the midst of fall harvest: we must remind you to be extremely cautious of power lines at the ends of your fields. Today's large machinery requires much space when making the turns at the end of the field. If you should happen to hit one of the poles or notice anything that doesn't seem to be right, please contact the cooperative office.

By now you have received your new rate schedules. We all wonder when the day will come when the price of electric power, as well as everything else, will level off or even decline—and no one has the answer.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

A Lesson in Energy Management

Did you learn an expensive energy lesson last winter? High heating costs caused by severe winter temperatures taught many consumers that serious energy management was needed in their homes.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

Costs for coal, oil and natural gas are higher than ever and fuel is what it takes to produce electric energy. Until new energy resources are developed and fuel costs are brought under control, wise energy management must be a high priority for all consumers.

Take a "refresher course" on energy conservation around your home. Inspect insulation, check storm doors and windows, caulking and weather stripping, and make sure your heating system operates efficiently. Wise energy management can save you money, help keep your electric cooperative's costs down and conserve limited energy resources.

Learning effective energy management is like learning to save money—it takes determination, but it pays off in dividends. Think of energy management as your savings—like money in the bank.

Coal — That's What You Waste When You Waste Electricity.

Every time you flip on a light, turn on the television or plug in the iron, you use electricity. But you probably don't realize that coal is the raw energy source of your electric power.

When you leave unneeded lights burning, you're not only wasting money, you're wasting coal—one of Illinois' most precious resources.

Over 74 percent of all electricity generated in Illinois comes from coal-fired power plants. Lesser amounts of nuclear, oil and gas are also used. But with oil and natural gas reserves dwindling and nuclear power development restricted, coal is still our primary energy source.

One pound of coal provides enough energy to light a 100-watt bulb for about 10 hours. The average refrigerator-freezer uses the equivalent of nearly a ton of coal in one year. Think about all the ways you use electricity and imagine how much coal you'd use in a year. If you think of electricity as coal, it's easy to understand why your electric bills are higher.

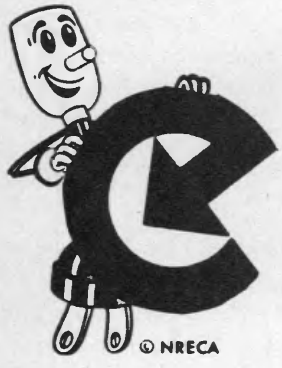
The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois remind you that electric energy starts with coal—an increasingly important resource in our energy future. Efficient use of electricity will help conserve coal and other energy resources. Use energy wisely.

The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois have improved the lives of consumers with dependable electric energy for over 40 years. . .and we're proud of the company we keep.

When the electric cooperatives got their start in the 1930's, the Illinois agricultural community lived a rugged life without the essential services of electricity. Working together with their electric cooperatives, Illinois farmers have made their agricultural productivity the envy of the world.

Illinois electric cooperatives continue a proud tradition today. . .helping over one-half million consumers conserve our limited energy resources and working for a national energy policy that will assure adequate energy supplies for our future.

During October—*Cooperative Month*—the Electric Cooperatives of Illinois salute the work all cooperative organizations have done to enhance the quality of life for consumers throughout our state and nation.



Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Energy . . . today and tomorrow

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."

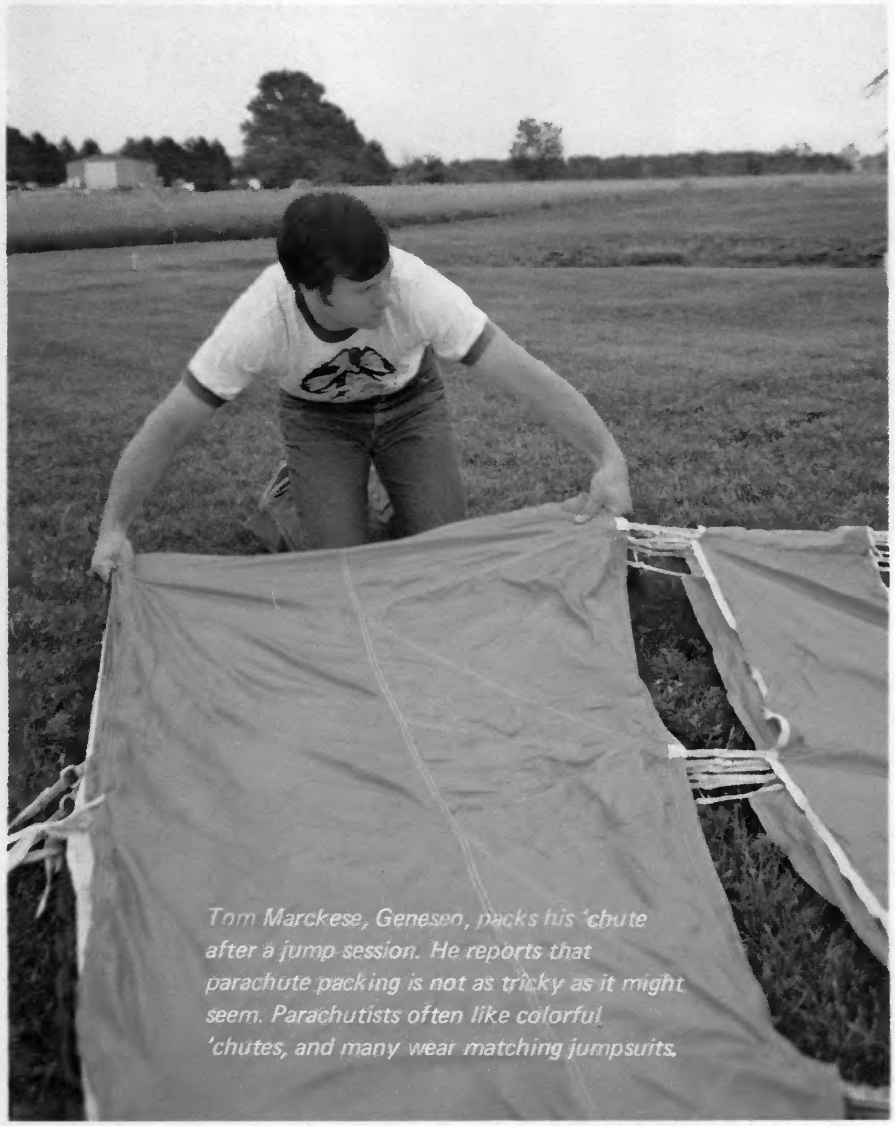
Members, he notes, can join the club by paying a $1,000 fee and then jump all they want after paying a $30 monthly fee. Members who choose this plan hold part ownership in the airplane. "I've been a member since September, 1972, and I've gotten my money back several times over," he says.

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

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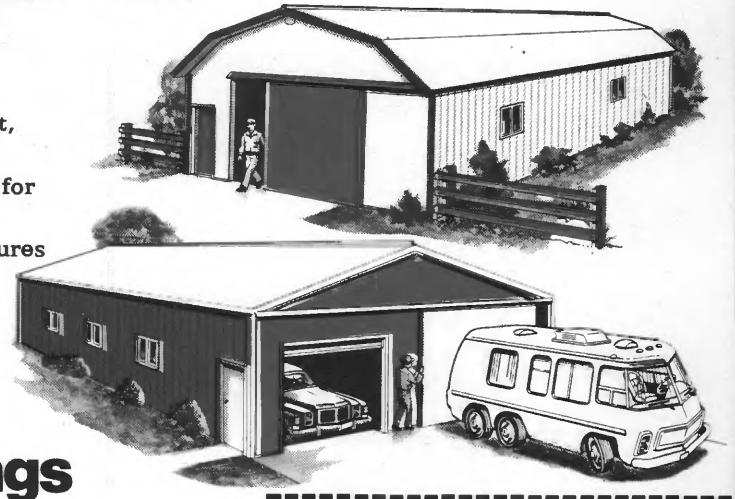

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RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE

Rural Hilights

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RURAL ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE COOPERATIVE CO. 217-438-6813 AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Divernon completes sewage system

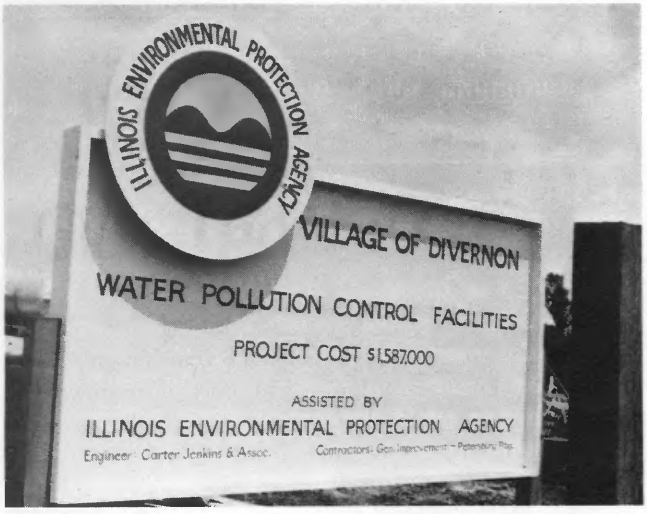
The Village of Divernon recently completed a new sewage system.

Divernon has a population of approximately 1,000 people. Many new homes have been built there in the past ten years and they foresee many more being built in future years. At the present time they are erecting a new building for their school system.

Your Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative is providing electric energy to their treatment plant which is located northwest of the village.

When your cooperative was organized in 1937 they set up the office and warehouse in Divernon. It was relocated to its present address in 1954.

With its easy access to Springfield—just 16 miles south on I-55, and 1/2 mile west at exit 80—future growth of Divernon seems assured.



Meter Reading

Since the members of Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co. read their meters just once a month it might be wise to read it more often.

We are just entering into the cold months ahead and we all realize our electric bills will be higher.

One way that will help you realize how much current you are using every day is to read your meter at a set time each day for a week or a month.

Example: If today at noon your meter reads 4016 and tomorrow at noon your meter reads 4092—subtracting 4016 from 4092—your usage for the 24 hour period would be 76 kilowatt-hours, or an average usage of 3 1/4 kwh's every hour. If you are interested in lowering your kwh usage for the next 24 hours see what you could turn off, or use less hot water, and see how much this affects your reading for the period.

You, the member, control the meter by turning switches off and on.

You might try unplugging all appliances, turning off all lights and everything that uses electric current. Your meter should stop. If you have everything disconnected and the meter does not stop, it is quite evident there is a fault in your wiring system which should be investigated and corrected immediately.

When you start turning things back on, you will realize you do control the meter—the more you turn on the faster it will run, but remember if you get your average consumption for the day you can determine approximately what your usage for the month will be.

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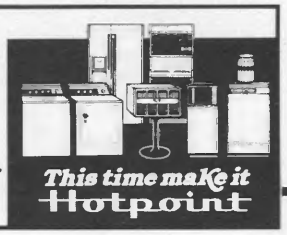
If you want Quality



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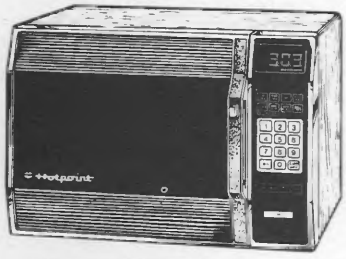
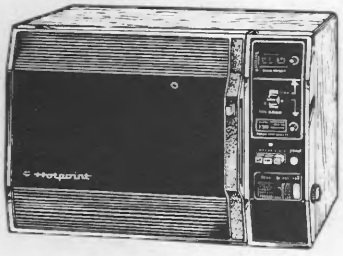


RE944V

- Touch controls
- Digital panel displays time of day; gives read-out on time, temp and defrost programming.
- Automatic simmer cycle.
- Automatic temp control.
- 4 power levels.
- Deluxe walnut wrap.

- Slow cook pot included.



RE931V

- Automatic temp. control.
- Digital 60-minute timer.
- 3 power levels with defrost cycle.
- Rotating recipe guide on front panel.
- Sealed easy-clean shelf.
- Deluxe walnut wrap.

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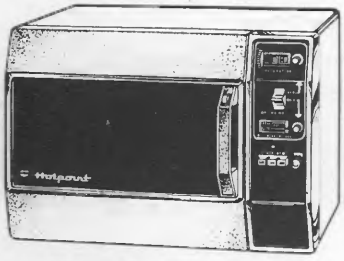
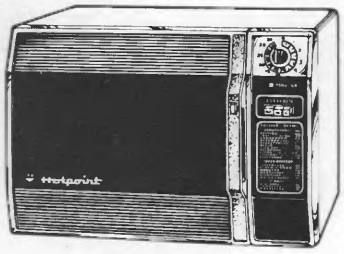


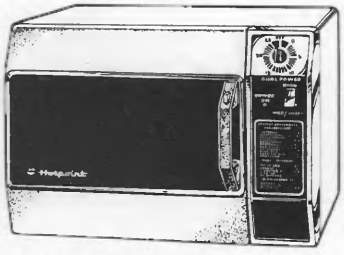
RE928V

- Automatic temp. control
- Digital 60-minute timer.
- Big 1.3 cu. ft. interior.
- 3 power levels with defrost cycle.
- Sealed easy-clean shelf.



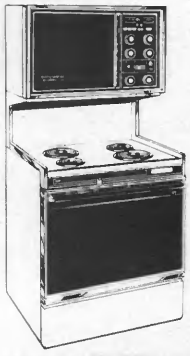
RE927V

- Two-speed timer
- 3 power levels with defrost cycle.
- Sealed easy-clean shelf.
- Easy-to-read recipe guide on front panel.
- Big 1.3 cu. ft. interior.



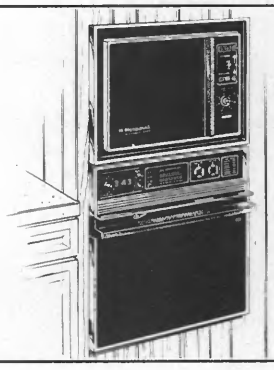
RE925V

- Timer settings up to 25 minutes.
- Sealed easy-clean shelf.
- Easy-to-read recipe guide on front panel.
- Big 1.3 cu. ft. interior



RH966GV

- Microwave upper oven has automatic temp control, digital timer, 3 power levels with defrost cycle, sealed easy-clean shelf.
- Self-cleaning lower oven has digital clock & oven timer.



RK966GV

- Microwave upper oven has automatic temp control, digital time control, infinitely-variable power settings with 7 easy reference points, sealed easy-to-clean shelf.
- Self-cleaning lower oven has digital clock & oven timer.

'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, "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.

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.

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 Thromeburg is the bookkeeper for the operation, and has been working full time since June. A former junior high school math teacher, the sandy-haired Thromeburg 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.

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.

current lines from cooperative managers

Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Thanksgiving day has just passed and we are anticipating the Christmas season and the beginning of a new year.

Roy D. Goode
Manager

As we reflect on our heritage, our country, our freedom and our guaranteed rights, we are reminded of the responsibilities we have in providing a meaningful and abundant heritage as it has been our privilege to enjoy.

Opportunities abound in every area and we should be aware and awake to the challenges that we face in continuing the process that we have been given. We have become accustomed and expect to maintain an ever-increasing "standard of living."

We, the operating personnel of your own cooperative electric system, wish each of you the most joyous Christmas season, and an abundant and successful 1978.

ENERGY

Energy—the supply, the lack of supply, the future, the economics, the conservation—has dominated much of our media and much of our own thinking. These factors are sharply brought to mind each time we receive a statement for energy, whether it be for electricity, gasoline, gas or oil.

Our natural resources are being depleted—and whether or not a comprehensive energy bill is enacted by our congress, at least we are aware of a situation that will be present as long as we can anticipate.

ENERGY COSTS

Your cooperative's board of directors have just been notified that an increase in rates will be assessed the cooperative with the January usage of energy. This increase is a result of the recent negotiations with Central Illinois Public Service Company, which has imposed another increase on your power supplier beginning January 1978.

It seems that this spiral is getting higher and higher and the increases are closer together.

This additional cost (about eight percent) increase in the cost of wholesale power will be reflected in your January energy uses as an increase in your power cost adjustment.

We regret that we must continue to pass these increases on to members, but as your cooperative continues to purchase power and the purchased power cost constantly increases there is really no alternative but for your cooperative to pay their bills and pass it through to the members.

It doesn't put any revenue in the coffers of your cooperative, it is a flow-through charge that continues to increase.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

It's good to greet our friends and neighbors at this happy holiday season. Here at your cooperative headquarters it's good to know that there are so many loyal members of this cooperative included in our lists of friends and neighbors. We value your goodwill, and we cherish the privilege of serving you.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

As the holiday season approaches, let us all keep our thoughts and spirits on the true meaning and significance of Christmas—the birthday of Christ, which the entire Christian world celebrates on December 25.

CHECK LIGHTS

We would like to remind you to be sure to check those strands of Christmas tree lights before you put them on the tree. Also, make sure you do not overload your circuits by plugging in too many lights or electrical ornaments. If you plan to decorate the outside of your home or your yard, use outdoor lights and weatherproof extension cords. Make yours a happy holiday by making it a safe one.

ANNUAL MEETING

It won't be long until the time for the annual meeting. The 1978 meeting will be held on Saturday, April 8, at the Shelbyville High School. If any of you members have any suggestions with reference to your annual meeting, please drop us a line at the cooperative office, or stop in and see us and tell us about your plans. This is your meeting, and if you have any suggestions we assure you they will be appreciated.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

On behalf of your board of directors, cooperative manager, and cooperative employees, we wish to send season's greetings to each and every one of you and extend the very best of wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON, the leaders and employees of the Electric Cooperatives of Illinois extend their best wishes and express their gratitude to the more than 150,000 electric cooperative member-owners who, through their cooperation and support, have helped rural electrification develop and progress for the benefit of all Illinois.

Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Energy . . . today and tomorrow

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.

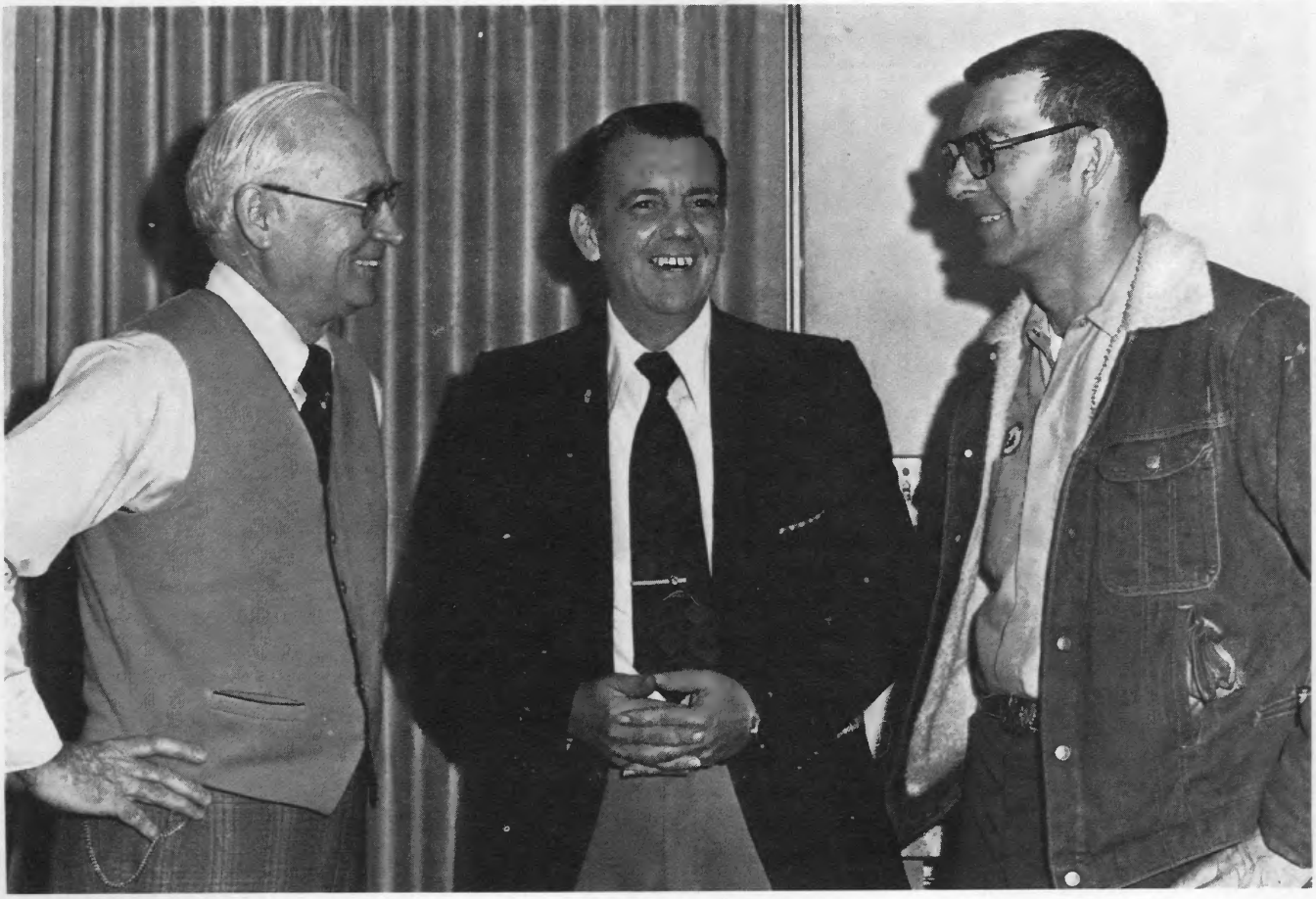
The machine is really fairly simple, and may be supplied by the people who sell insulation, a rental business. There is a big hopper you pour the insulation into, and a mixer that fluffs it up, since it is compressed into a bag when you buy it. Then, there is a blower, which shoves the material down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

elps 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)

current lines from cooperative managers

Rural Electric

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

Energy: Much emphasis has been placed on energy, particularly during the last few years. Our Federal Government has been groping with a national energy policy. This, we believe is essential. We need to deal with our energy situation—or perhaps our energy predicament.

By Roy E. Goode
Manager

We are conscious of the fact that our basic energy sources have definite limitations. Petroleum, coal and uranium are all limited in availability. Solar, wind, tides, are not limited in that they are not being depleted but their practical economical use has not been feasible.

The idea that at some magic date in the future solar energy will be abundantly available for our practical use is at present just a dream.

Conservation

Your cooperative has historically taken the position that electric energy should be used efficiently and wisely. We feel that this is even more important today and will become increasingly important. Advocates of no-growth as an answer to solving future problems are not really attacking the basic concern.

We have, through our own research and development, become dependent on electrical energy. We have been associating ourselves with adequacy and economy. We enjoy the convenience, and many things that only yesterday were extreme luxuries are now necessities. I believe this trend will continue.

Electricity will be used more and more for production of food and fiber on our farms. Electricity must be available for efficient farm production.

Coal Supply

Illinois has an abundant supply of coal (billions of tons) underlying our state. Much of this coal has a high sulfur content, and therefore mechanical or electrical devices are required to burn this coal, and in many areas it is not permissible to burn it at all.

Naturally we are not opposed to clean air, water and land, but the devices that have been installed to control the emissions have not proven satisfactory. The consumer-member is required to pay for something that is not working as planned.

We need to take a new look at Illinois coal, we need to burn Illinois coal to help relieve the energy situation, and we also need to adjust standards so that the air quality will remain within standards that we can live with as we continue to expand our economy.

Burning Illinois coal will also release petroleum products for other uses. Farm production requires gas and oil. Electric energy can be generated by burning coal. We need to take a logical approach to standards that are reasonable and attainable.

Let your governor and legislators know how you feel about this. If you don't tell them, they will not know your opinion.

Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Remember the big blizzard of February 1977? Snow was piled high around your house and my house. Roads were blocked to the point that traffic was at a standstill. Many travelers were forced to leave their cars on the highway and seek shelter in the farm homes.

William E. LeCrone
Manager

The above statements will be repeated many times over the years. The weather bureau recorded new records for our winter weather.

Now it is time to start thinking about the summer months ahead, and the planning that should be done to make it more enjoyable.

Summer Planning

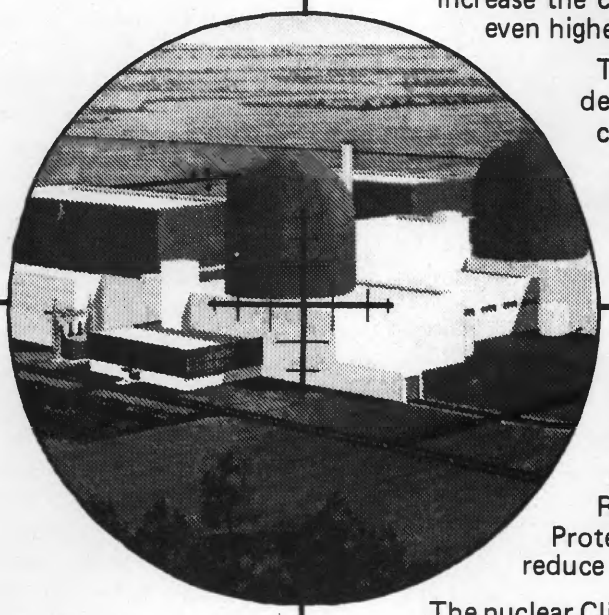
It is high time to complete plans for controlled comfort in your home for those hot muggy days which are sure to greet us again this summer. We have had the cold, the rains, and the wind. Then comes the hot, dry weather. It is not too late to install that central air conditioning for complete home comfort during those long hot days and nights. For added comfort we would suggest ample insulation in the side walls and attic area. The more you help to cut down on the heat gain the less it costs to cool the area. Also you can then use a smaller horsepower unit. This insulation will pay you double by helping in summer. It also will slow down the heat loss in the winter.

Security Lights

It is a real pleasure to drive through the countryside and see the many farmers that are enjoying the area lighting from dust-to-dawn. The security offered around the farm is well worth the cost.

If interested, contact your cooperative office.

Target: the high cost of protecting our environment



The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois and other power suppliers are adversely affected by overly strict regulations of state and federal environmental agencies. Unreasonable pollution controls increase the cost of producing electricity. The end result is even higher consumer electric bills.

The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois have a deep commitment to rural development, to conservation and to preservation of our environment. However, reason must replace emotion in protecting the environment. Nonproductive expenses passed on to electric consumers must be weighed against benefits to the general public.

Illinois Electric Cooperatives believe that the key to providing adequate electric energy at a reasonable cost is nuclear-based electric power. But, continually changing environmental regulations, proposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency, hinder nuclear development and reduce long-term economies of nuclear power plants.

The nuclear Clinton Power Station now under construction by an investor-owned utility is an example of how over-regulation can cost consumers millions of dollars. Last year, after securing 48 permits from 23 different agencies and a five-year period of delays, the proposed Clinton project was almost aborted when environmental authorities demanded a temperature reduction of four degrees in the cooling lake constructed by the utility for that purpose.

The Electric Cooperatives of Illinois supply electric energy at rates which reflect the actual cost of providing service. The multi-million dollar impact of unnecessary environmental regulations adds to that cost. . .and to the electric bills of our 150,000 member-owners.

Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Energy . . . today and tomorrow

Agriculture leaders hear Gover for Centur

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.

Funds for a new veterinary medicine basic sciences building and an agricultural engineering building at the University of Illinois at Urbana-