

Obituary

**John F. Temple,
former IREN editor**

John F. Temple, editor of the *Illinois Rural Electric News* from 1961 until 1973, died August 9 in Springfield, following a long illness. Temple, who was 72, was one of the most widely known and deeply involved electric cooperative leaders. His warm personality and sincere interest in cooperatives and their people helped achieve friendship and

respect across the state and nation. He was a familiar face at electric cooperative meetings across the state.

Born in Petersburg, Indiana, Temple was the son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Temple. "Home" was Salem, where his father retired as minister of the Salem Presbyterian Church. He was graduated with a degree in journalism from the University of Illinois and worked as a reporter and photographer for the *Illinois State Register*, *St. Louis Star-Times* and the Associated Press.

In 1950 he joined with his brother, William, in the operation of the *Wayne County Record* at Fairfield, and served as editor and co-publisher of that newspaper from 1950 to 1961.

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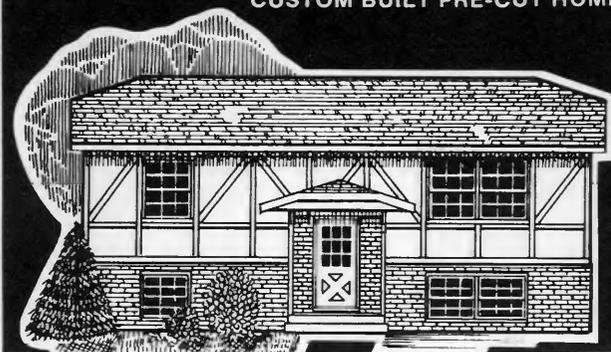
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Nominating committee meeting date set

TO: Members of Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Pursuant to the By-Laws of the Cooperative and in compliance with United States Department of Agriculture Rural Electrification Administration Revised Bulletin 20-19, Notice is hereby given to the members of Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., that the Cooperative will hold its annual meeting of its members on Saturday, December 6, 1980, at 10:00 A. M. at Hanover High School, Hanover, Illinois;

Notice is further given that the terms of office of Directors Elmer Malon in District Number 2, Ward Dangel in District Number 6, and John Janssen in District Number 9, will expire at said annual meeting.

Notice is further given that the Board of Directors of the Cooperative have appointed the following named persons as a nominating committee in their respective districts as follows:

District 2	District 6	District 9
Orville Boldt	Paul Rath	Ray Ebersole
Elmer Krug	Charles O. Gardner	Arlowe Daehler
Edward Troyke	Paul W. Reibel	Glen Turney

Notice is further given that the above nominating committees will meet at the offices of the Cooperative at 200 Myrtle Street, Elizabeth, Illinois, on Tuesday,

October 21, 1980, at 8:00 P. M., for the purposes of nominating candidates for election to the Board of Directors from said districts, and that all members interested may attend said meeting and participate. Copies of the By-Laws of the Cooperative are available at the offices of the Cooperative for all members desiring the same.

The By-Laws provide that each active member shall be entitled to one vote upon each matter submitted to a vote at the meeting of the members and that proxy voting is prohibited.

The By-Laws also provide that the nominating committee, upon making their nominations, shall prepare and post at the offices of the Cooperative, at least 45 days before the meeting, a list of nominations for Directors.

The By-Laws further provide that any 25 or more members residing in a district for which a director is to be elected may make other nominations in writing over their signatures not less than 35 days prior to the meeting.

Wayne J. Krobmer
Secretary

Additional attic insulation may save on heating bills

If your heating bills last year were higher than you thought they should have been last year, perhaps part of your problem was due to inadequate attic insulation. No matter what you use to heat your home, most of the heat you use will go out the attic unless it is very well insulated. Unless you have at least a foot of mineral wool or its equivalent in your attic, your attic is underinsulated, and additional insulation material should save you money on your heating bills this winter and for many years to come. Incidentally, insulation is a big help in the summer, too.

Before you install the insulation in the attic, you will want to make a thorough inspection of the area. You will want to look for more than just the quantity of insulation required.

First of all, is there any unusual equipment in the attic which needs special care, such as an air conditioning unit or ceiling attic fan?

Next, check to see if there are any open areas which would allow insulation material to settle to different levels such as a hollow wall without a header or open area above stairs, closets or other ceiling offsets.

Then check the furnace flues or chimneys to make sure they are in good shape — no bad pipes or mortar joints and be sure to install some kind of fireproof material such as asbestos paper or board to ensure that the insulation will stay away from these areas.

Be sure to check the wiring. Make sure the existing wiring still has a good outer covering, no bare wires. See to it that the junction boxes where connections have been made are covered and all wire clamps are tight so wires are secured to boxes. Be sure to check for any recessed light fixtures. These will need special attention, be sure to follow manufacturer's recommendations. Make provisions to protect any vents and venting equipment so they will not be blocked when insulation is installed.

At last, be sure to examine the attic access opening to decide on how you wish to seal that opening, whether it be with rigid or fiberglass insulation or weatherstripping. This initial attic inspection is very important and will save you time in the long run and will help ensure a quality installation when completed.

Ten Common Sense Reasons Why Electric Bills Have Increased

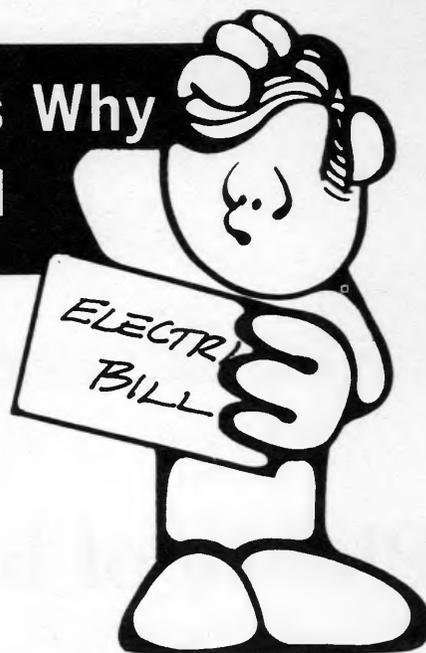
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Consumers' electricity costs have increased dramatically over the past five to seven years, but at a rate considerably below the rate of increase of most other family expenses. Most of the reasons for the rising cost of electricity are beyond the control of your electric cooperative, or any utility management for that matter, but can be traced to political and regulatory decisions made in our Nation's capital. Here are 10 common-sense reasons why your electric bills are higher. We thought you'd like to know.

1. **Generation Costs** — The increased cost your cooperative must pay for the electricity it distributes — by far and away, is the one greatest cause behind increased electric bills. This reflects what your cooperative must pay the organization that supplies us with the electricity we distribute. Our cost of power represents over half your electric bill. For every \$100 you pay in the form of a bill, over \$60 is represented by the cost your cooperative pays for the electricity it receives from the generation station.
2. **Interest Rates** — During the last ten years, the interest rates a cooperative must pay for borrowed money have increased by 300%. This is particularly critical because of the fact that our financing agencies require a cooperative to earn approximately 2½ times the interest expense it incurs each year — we must not only pay off the interest expense itself, but earn 1½ times that much in order to remain financially solvent.
3. **Inflation** — It is difficult to put a specific dollar cost on inflation other than perhaps the annual rate. For the calendar year 1979, our inflation grew at approximately 13%. Therefore, we can say conservatively that your bill increased 13% for one reason only — inflation.
4. **Greater Use** — It is very easy to forget that electricity, unlike many other goods and services, is something that has witnessed a substantial increase in use during recent years. Electricity is not like clothes or food or housing or

expenses we encounter for many other things wherein the amount we use remains fairly constant. Throughout the last ten years, the average electric cooperative consumer throughout Illinois increased consumption of electricity by approximately 40%. This is beginning to change. Last year, consumption of electricity per member was practically the same as the year before.

5. **Regulatory Cost** — Perhaps there is no other legitimate reason for increased electric bills which is harder to put an exact dollar cost on, than is the cost associated with governmental regulation. This occurs at every level, from the source of coal being mined in our Illinois coal fields to the burning of a light bulb in our living room. Federal laws are enacted which quite often mandate the various states to implement costly regulations. If the state does not enact the regulations, then the federal government steps in and does the same thing itself. For instance, the requirement of scrubbers (a device which is supposed to clean smokestack emissions of certain impurities) costs millions of dollars for a single generating plant.
6. **Stealing of Electricity** — During recent years, as electric bills have become higher and higher, an increasing number of consumers have chosen to be dishonest by reporting false readings. Utilities throughout Illinois have found evidence of consumers intentionally tampering with their meters in order to reflect a use lower than the actual consumption.
7. **Bad Debts** — Additionally, a number of consumers have chosen not to pay their electric bills at all. Normally, a utility has recourse in this situation by being able to cut off the electricity. State regulations establish strict directives to a utility concerning cutoff procedures — advance notice to the consumer, privilege for late payment, etc. But regardless of all this, there isn't much that a utility can do when a customer moves off into another state or territory, and leaves behind a substantial



electric bill which has not been paid.

8. **Oil Embargoes** — Probably nothing has had greater impact on the over-all cost of all forms of energy than the Arab oil embargo of late 1973, together with subsequent international developments in the supply of oil. We have only to consider that a barrel was priced at approximately \$2.50 in the middle of 1973, compared to today's cost, which exceeds \$25! Although electricity in Illinois is generated almost exclusively with coal and not oil, supply and demand places great pressures on all forms of energy. Those pressures naturally have a way of increasing costs.
9. **Political Decisions** — Particularly within the United States Congress, it is often frustrating to note that the decisions which we know are right, are those which Congressmen put off for various political reasons, ranging anywhere from a Presidential election to the desire to protect the home state energy resources of a particular Congressman.
10. **Taxes** — Our consumer-owners may find it of some interest that an electric cooperative pays every tax that any other institution pays, with the exception of one — the income tax. And the reason we don't pay an income tax, quite obviously, is that we don't make a profit. A number of people are unaware that a cooperative pays sales tax, property tax, inventory taxes — all and any taxes paid by a for-profit institution. There is no need to tell you or anyone how much taxes have gone up during the last ten years.

energy
efficiency

Plenty of homework to do before starting insulation project

It is not difficult to answer the question of whether or not you should insulate. The answer would surely be "Yes, I should insulate." The more difficult questions to answer are, "When, how and with what will we accomplish the task?" Each individual homeowner should analyze this particular situation and then proceed from that point.

Very basic questions must be answered prior to calling a contractor or attempting to purchase material. Those questions include, "Should we insulate ceiling, sidewall, floor or all three?" What materials would be best suited for our application? Would it be best to hire a contractor or do all or part of the insulation ourselves? These and many other questions should be considered prior to the actual

installation. This is, perhaps, an oversimplification of the procedure. There are, however, many homeowners who are unfamiliar with what needs to be done, what is available, and what their best method of installation of insulation would be.

With the proper amount of thought given prior to the installation, quality control can be assured from the beginning to the end of the process. For help in discussing your particular application with a qualified third party, you could get expert advice from your local power use advisor. He will be knowledgeable about what's available, who the installers are in your area, and he can help explain the recommendations for adequate insulation and help analyze your investment payback.

For do-it-yourselfers

Tools

1. Temporary lighting



2. Temporary flooring



3. Duct or masking tape (2" wide)



4. Heavy duty staple gun and staples, or hammer and tacks



5. Heavy duty shears or linoleum knife to cut batts or blankets and plastic for vapor barrier



For an example of the type of considerations which must be made, let us single out the outside wall area of an existing structure and make plans to insulate it. To begin with, we must first determine whether or not there is material in the wall cavity. This can be checked in some cases by removing electrical cover plates or removing trim boards in places, or may require drilling general test holes. If the cavity is found to contain some insulation, then a more thorough examination should take place to determine whether or not the walls should be reinsulated. Adding insulation to the walls which already contain insulation is difficult and the effectiveness of the addition is questionable.

If the determination is made that no insulation exists in the wall cavity, one must then decide on a particular material. This material could be foam, cellulose fiber, mineral wool, fiberglass, or vermiculite. All these materials can be blown in place with the wall cavity intact.

There are different techniques for installing insulation materials in the

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