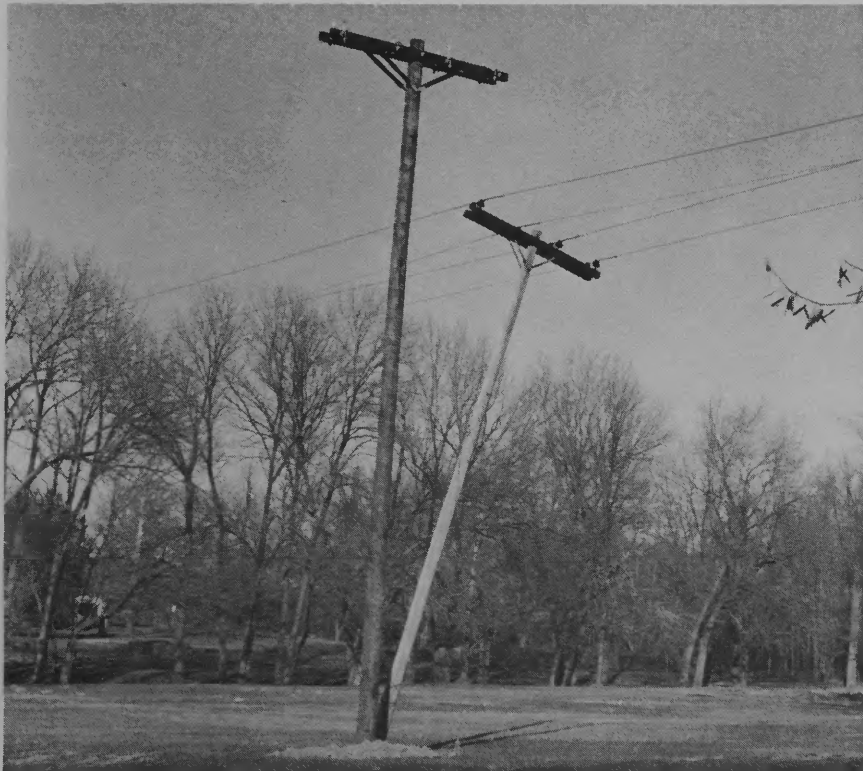


the SOUTHEASTERN LIGHT



Southeastern III. Electric Co-op
Eldorado, Ill.



Poles above are part of the six-mile section being replaced near Galatia. The old line is "tipped" to the side and the new one built alongside it, to minimize outage time.



people profile: Freda Griswold

Freda Griswold, lead billing secretary, has been with SEIEC for 10 years, having come to work in September, 1970. She handles much of the correspondence with members who have billing problems. Born and raised at Rte. 1 Junction east of Harrisburg, Freda attended Ridgway schools and spent a year at Evansville College (now The University of Evansville). Freda and her husband, Fred, have two daughters. Marsha, 19, is a sophomore at Lockyear's Business College in Evansville, and LaDonna is a senior at Eldorado High School. The Griswolds are active in the First Christian Church.

System improvements underway

Your cooperative is upgrading a six-mile section of three-phase line near Galatia to improve system reliability and to take care of load growth projected for the area. The line also ties in with a new substation at Galatia. It will improve the capacity in that area, and will enable us to wheel power there in the event of an outage. The line serves about 60 members.

The line being replaced is one of the early SEIEC lines, and has been in service since 1939. The new line is being built with larger poles, larger conductor and stronger hardware, in

compliance with newer electrical codes. The National Electrical Safety Code, which was changed in 1977, requires that the changes be made whenever a line is being changed out.

The old line was built of 30' poles, and the poles are taller and larger in diameter. Corner poles and those at angles are still larger, and the cross-arms and braces are bigger, too.

B and D Electric Co., of Eldorado is doing the work, and is "tipping" the old line and building the new one in its place to minimize outages. The job will cost just over \$150,000.

The Rusty Spur

Marion western wear store

The Rusty Spur is a tack and western wear shop that has grown steadily over the years through the careful application of a simple motto. "When Bob and I started," says Alice McKinney, "we decided to give 'the best for less,' and that's still how we try to do business. We try to give the customer the best possible buy for his money." The store's name, incidentally, was one Bob picked out of thin air.

The McKinneys started their operation from their garage 15 years ago, investing \$1,500 to go to Lebanon, Tennessee to buy a load of western-style footwear from the Texas Boot Company. That load was soon sold out, and they went for another.

"A month or so later," Bob says, "we realized we needed to move into bigger quarters, so we built a small store next to our house. It was almost 700 square feet, and it sure was good to move into it."

It didn't take long for the Rusty Spur to outgrow that modest structure, and subsequent additions have enlarged the floor area to about 4,800 square feet, and the McKinneys say they could use more space. While the store was growing, so was the need for additional staff. McKinney's mother, Vestle, helps out, and Danny West is manager of the store. Lance McSparin, Katherine and Betty Beasley, Sharon Harris, Greg Hurst and Dorothy Koonce were added to the sales staff as time went by.

New buildings have been added, too. Bob, an avid horseman, has built a barn and an indoor arena, where he keeps some of the horses being trained for customers. As many as 50 horses — many of them owned by the McKinneys — are pastured on two farms south of Marion. Some training work is done there, too. Bob keeps a thoroughbred and a quarterhorse stallion for breeding purposes. Bob splits training duties with Phil Smith, and son Rickie, 15, participates in barrel race contests. He returned from

the Congress in Columbus, Ohio, not long ago, having placed third and fifth in events there. Daughter Penni, 17, rides in the pleasure class.

While western wear and western-style riding equipment make up a large part of the inventory, the Rusty Spur also does a healthy business in English-style equipment. "We have everything from saddles to the full attire; there are quite a few people down here who are interested in English style riding, and we try to take care of them. We also have a good line of square dance apparel," Alice says.

The McKinneys note that there has been quite an upsurge in interest in western wear lately, and they attribute it, in part, to the fact that country-western music has become much more popular lately than it was just a few years ago.

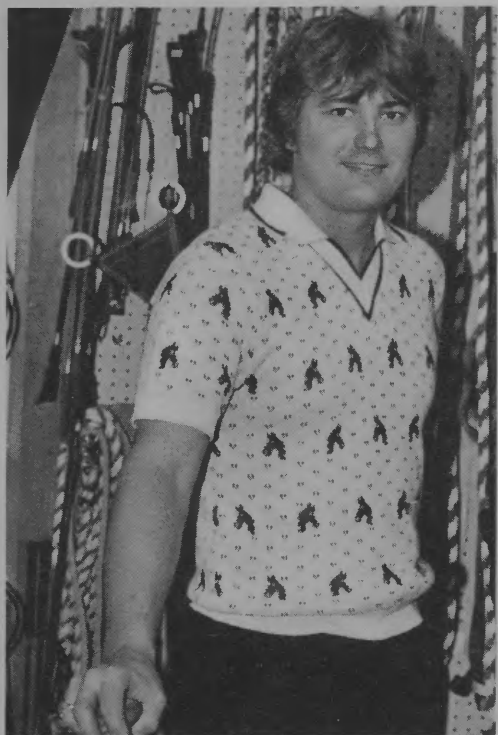
"An interesting thing about our business," Bob says, "is that while a lot of our trade is in tack, probably three-fourths of the people who come in to buy western wear don't own or ride horses. We see a lot of doctors, lawyers and other professional people who come in to buy cowboy boots, hats, jeans and shirts."

Whether they're riders or just enthusiasts, they keep coming back to the Rusty Spur, where the McKinneys have translated their motto, and many long hours of hard work, into the largest western wear store in southern Illinois.

Clockwise from top left: Bob and Alice McKinney in their store. Katherine Beasley checks out a customer. Betty Beasley helps a customer with a buying decision. Lance McSparin with a customer. Manager Danny West. Vestle McKinney with a customer.

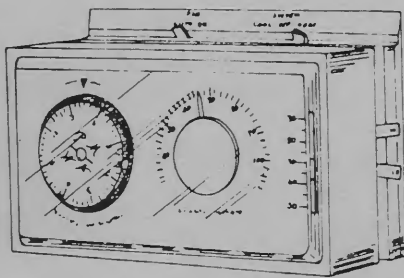


still growing after 15 years



Automatic set-back thermostat can save heating \$\$\$

Many energy-saving devices are on the market, each with claims concerning the amount of energy and money they save. Most of the time the homeowner is confused as to which ones are true. Sometimes something seems too simple to be true and so we pass it by.



One device is the Clock Setback Thermostat. These thermostats work quite well on any furnace system, regardless of whether it's gas, electric or oil. These thermostats, which set the temperature of the home back 10

degrees at night, decrease the temperature difference between the home and outside therefore reducing the heat flow out. This thermostat automatically raises the temperature before the household wakes up in the morning, reducing the discomfort of the family. Studies have shown that the saving in the area will be about 12 percent of the yearly bill per year. Therefore, if you spend \$500 on heating, a night set-back thermostat should save you \$60 a year. If you are going to be away from home very much during the day, a double set-back is well worth consideration. Some thermostats are made so that you can have either a single, double or triple set-back. A double set-back can save you double on your yearly bill.

Set-back thermostats will cost between \$60 to \$75. These will be good ones. These thermostats should be of the type that runs off of a rechargeable battery that recharges itself from the furnace control system.

Most set-back thermostats are easy to install, but some knowledge of electricity and furnaces is helpful. Set-back thermostats are well worth considering and they make good sense to install.

Warning — set-back thermostats should not be used on heat pumps.

Some energy-saving tips

TV Sets

Don't play them to an empty room! Note: "instant-on" types are always using electricity.



Hot Water

Fix leaky faucets. Insulate heater, pipes. Set thermostat at 120° (140° if you have a dishwasher).



Range

Fit pot to burner. Cook several dishes at once in oven. Don't pre-heat. Turn off oven near end of cooking—stored heat will finish job.

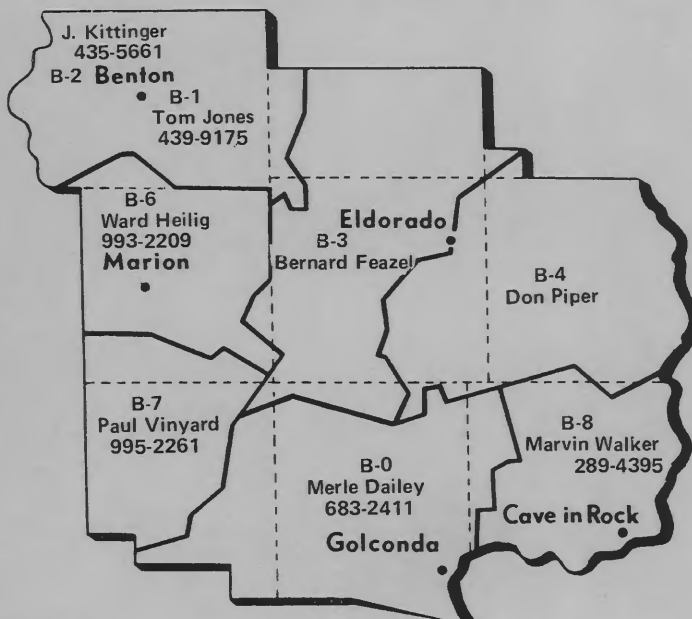


Follow Instructions!

Use appliances the way they are meant to be used, and keep them in good condition with regular cleaning and maintenance.



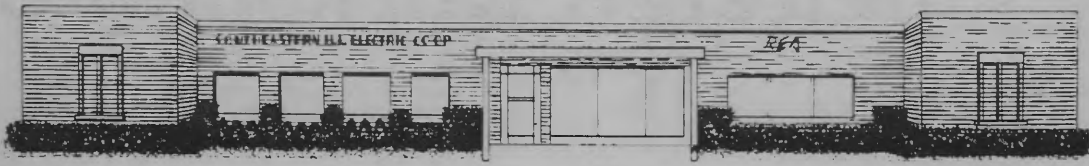
Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

1. Check your fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

the SOUTHEASTERN LIGHT



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op Eldorado, Ill.

Setting back thermostat can help cut heating costs

One of the most effective methods to save energy could easily be the proper control of the thermostat. It is one of the most important energy related devices found in the home. Even though it is relatively small in size, it controls the greatest energy user in the home — the heating and cooling plant.

We would like to emphasize that good energy conservation management is not limited to only one item. Everything in and around the home or living quarters needs to be considered. In addition to properly managing the thermostat which controls the heating and cooling plant, we must give careful attention to such things as the insulation in the ceiling, sidewall, and floor, the properly designed and sealed windows and doors, moisture control, water heating, lighting, appliances and supplemental heating with fireplaces and stoves.

The thermostat is designed to control the heating and cooling plant by maintaining an average temperature over a period of time. The room temperature may fluctuate a few

degrees from the thermostat setting. The amount of fluctuation depends on the type of heating system and control being used. Regardless of the heating system employed or the type of energy utilized for heating, a savings can be realized by reducing the thermostat setting. It is generally accepted that a three percent savings can be realized on the heating cost for every degree the thermostat setting is reduced. If you reduce the thermostat setting from a normal of 70 degrees to 65 degrees you could realize a savings of about 15 percent on your total heating cost. Similarly, you could realize a savings of about four percent per degree or a 20 percent savings for five degrees change from 75 degrees to 80 degrees during the air conditioning season.

In addition to reducing the thermostat setting in the winter and increasing the setting in the summer, it is also beneficial to set back the thermostat at night or during the day when the residence is unoccupied. For many years people believed there was no advantage to setting back the

thermostat at night because it would take more energy to warm the house again in the morning. We must realize, however, the heat moves from an area of high temperature to an area of lower temperature at a rate proportionate to the temperature difference. Thus by reducing the temperature during the heating season, the temperature difference is reduced and heat loss is slowed. The same principle applies during the cooling season. Instead of reducing the temperature, set the temperature higher or turn the air conditioning unit off completely at night or when the home is unoccupied.

The manual setback of the thermostat during the heating season is often forgotten. To help maintain a regular setback program, clock thermostats are available. Other automatic setback thermostats includes one controlled by light in the room. This method works best in heating installations with individual room controls. The clock controlled thermostat can also work effectively for air conditioning.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING On Small Power Production and Cogeneration

Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provision of the federal Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto (18 CFR Part 292, Subpart D, Section 292.401) of a public hearing concerning small power production and

cogeneration to be held at 1:30 P. M. on Thursday, March 19, 1981 in the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative office, Marion, County of Williamson, State of Illinois.

The public hearing will be held to discuss the rights and duties of the electric cooperative and small power producers and cogenerators which have the status of qualifying facilities. Small power producers include solar, wind-turbine generators, waste, biomass etc. and cogenerators include qualifying facilities which produce

waste heat or steam and electric energy.

The hearing will discuss the circumstances under which the electric cooperative is obligated: to purchase electric energy from and sell electric energy to such qualifying facilities, provide avoided cost data, establish rates for purchases and sales which are just and reasonable, in the public interest and nondiscriminatory, provide back-up power and other services and establish standards for operating safety and reliability.

In West Frankfort--- Sheltered workshop offers

With funding for social services in an uncertain situation, the Franklin-Williamson sheltered workshop in West Frankfort needed a way to come up with a new source of income.

According to Terry Hill, marketing manager for the workshop, they think they may have something. "David Rogers, a 75-year-old Marion man who hates to walk the 100 yards to his mailbox, especially in bad weather, came up with a little device that tells him if the mailman has opened his mailbox. He wanted to see if somebody would manufacture it, since it seemed to have sales potential," Hill says, "but he couldn't find anybody who was interested.

"Marion Chamber of Commerce manager Milt Witt suggested that Rogers try the sheltered workshop, and it looked like the idea we needed," Hill says.

Rogers, a retired Union Carbide executive, came in with a small gadget that was essentially a coathanger with a coffee can lid attached and a fishing weight on the other end. A simple notched strip on the mailbox door trips the lever and the flag pops up, signaling that the box has been opened.

"It looked like a good idea from our standpoint," Hill says, "because we needed a product we could sell at a profit and that takes a minimal investment in machinery, tools and materials. Assembly has to be safe and fairly simple for our clients to handle, since they all have various handicaps. Usually the only kind of work that fits those guidelines has been subcontracts from private industry."

The shop, he says, does a lot of work for such companies as Mark Twain, Olin Corporation, Federal Wire Mill, MCA Records, Diagraph-Bradley and Norge. Much of the work involves manual packaging, sorting and similar simple but labor-intensive jobs that many companies are reluctant to have performed by skilled workers.

"The trouble," Hill says, "is that when the economy hurts, we hurt,

too. They don't want to subcontract to us when they're laying off their own workers. We have a good-sized contract here from Olin where we're sorting machine gun belt links and reassembling them. We also make wooden pallets for several companies, but that business is down a little right now."

Hill and Gail Kear, director, point out that the workshop is run on a strict businesslike basis. The services it offers are tied in with a very specific quality control program, and the shop observes ship in and ship out dates very carefully, just like any other business.

Clients at the workshop work in an

industrial environment, down to a timeclock and 15-minute breaks. Handicapped people are paid by piece rates, based on prevailing rates being paid by the industrial community for the same work.

"We break down every subcontract we procure," Hill says, "and we time-study it, break it down into task elements and calculate production rates. Our system is designed to resemble an industrial situation as closely as possible, and a primary goal in working with the handicapped is to prepare them for eventual employment in the community."

For those handicapped persons not capable of being employed in the



work to the handicapped

community, the workshop provides a regular work program. Many of them, residents of nursing homes or boarding houses, have no families. The work program gives them an opportunity to gain self-respect by earning a wage, and it gives them an opportunity to socialize, too.

Along with skills training, the client receives a comprehensive program of rehabilitation services including an evaluation of job skills, counseling, developmental skills training, job placement and referral services.

"The Federal Government gets more money back out of a program like this than any of its other social

programs, because many of our clients enter the work force and become taxpayers," Kear emphasizes.

The workshop is involved in a small amount of primary manufacturing now, partly in crafts, and there is a retail craft outlet in the building, which is located at 902 West Main St. in West Frankfort. Naturally, sales skills are taught to clients in the workshop, and making craft articles employs several workers, too.

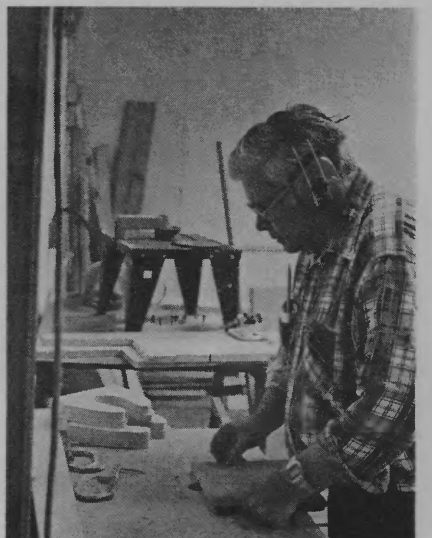
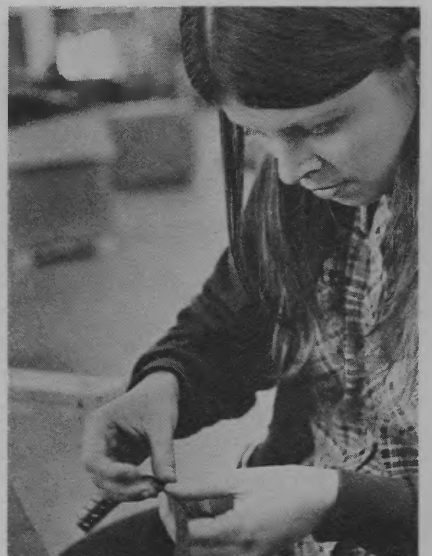
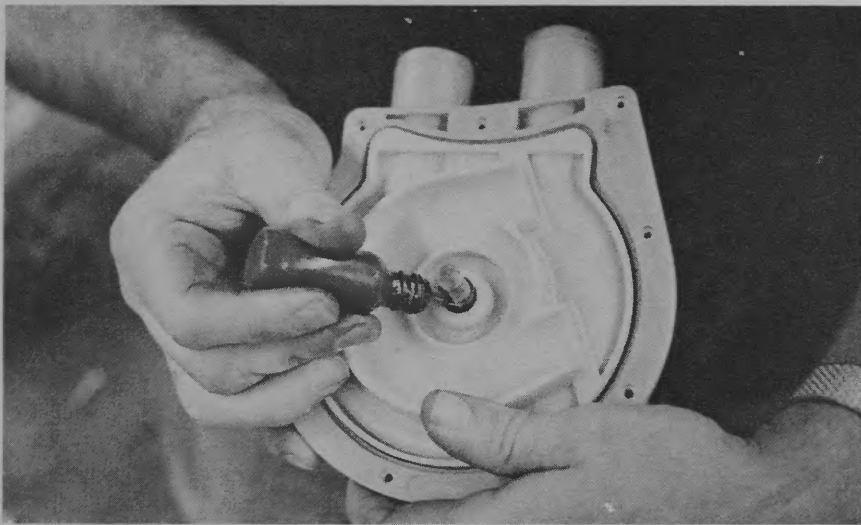
Since the workshop must fund 40 percent of its \$750,000 annual budget, sources of funds are always welcome, and one involves the recycling of aluminum cans.

"Aluminum can recycling is an

investment in the future," Hill says, "and it's one way everyone can fight litter, conserve raw materials, and earn money. We pay 20 cents a pound for aluminum, and everybody is a winner when you recycle."

Everybody wins when a handicapped person is rehabilitated, too.

Clockwise from below: Fine detail work is a speciality. Decoupage plaques are made during slack times. Instruction is a part of the job. A client checks machine gun belt links. Final inspection of belt links before packaging. Rebuilding a pump for a washing machine.



Control humidity and save on energy bills

During the heating season most people think that the only way to stay comfortable is by adjusting the thermostat. One item that is often overlooked is humidity, which can make a big difference in the comfort of your home. However, too much or too little humidity can cause you problems.

Too much moisture can cause paint to blister and peel, mold and mildew to appear on walls in bathrooms and closets, algae to grow on roofs, and wood to rot. Too little moisture can cause furniture joints to loosen and come apart as the wood shrinks and the glue dries out. Dryness of lips, eyelids, and membranes in the nose and throat may occur; and the skin may become dry and flaky. Static shock is another symptom that almost everyone has experienced.

Relative humidity is the amount of moisture actually present in the air compared to the total amount of moisture the air is capable of holding at the same temperature. Maintaining a relative humidity of from 30 to 40 percent will help you stay healthy and feel comfortable. Air at a low temperature cannot hold as much

moisture as the same amount of air at higher temperatures. The low moisture winter air that infiltrates into the home and is then heated drops the relative humidity way down bringing on the aforementioned problems to furniture and human health.

Another benefit from controlling the moisture level in your home could be a possible fuel reduction. When the air is too dry, you feel colder because of excess moisture evaporation from your body. As a result, you need a higher room temperature to feel comfortable. Studies have shown that for a drop of 30 percent in humidity, the room temperature must be raised five degrees to maintain the same body comfort as before. Such a rise could increase your fuel bill from 10 to 15 percent. Bringing your humidity up is much cheaper to do than raising your temperature setting.

A humidifier is the solution to low relative humidity. Humidifiers are available in portable and permanent models. Be sure to test the humidity in your home with an accurate instrument before adding moisture to

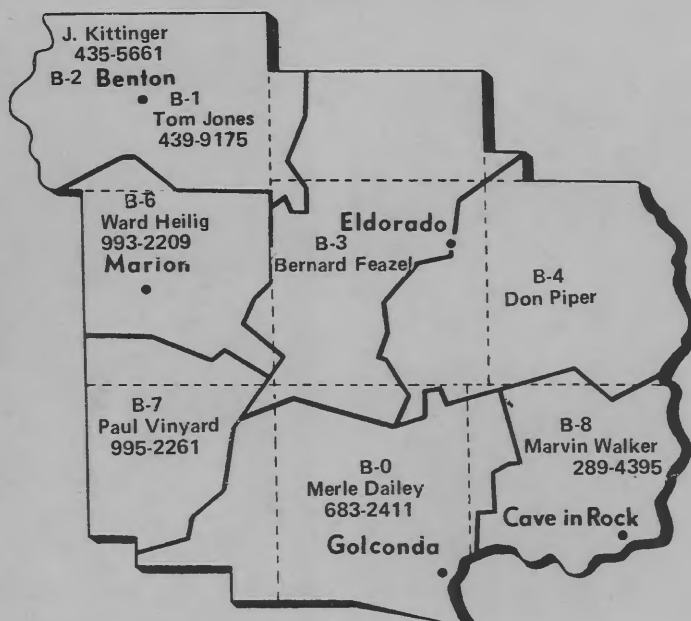
the air to be sure you need it. If you find that you need additional moisture in the air, be careful not to overdo it! Do not use humidifiers without humidistatic controls. Too much moisture will result in excessive sweating or water build-up on windows, doors, and cold walls, causing damage to the structure. Storm windows and doors, good vapor barriers and insulation can eliminate this problem and allow you to maintain a proper humidity level.

Relative humidity levels above 50 percent are not recommended. Moisture level tables are usually packed with or glued to the humidifier. The tables will be similar to the one given here.

Outdoor Temperature	Recommended Humidistat Setting
-20 degrees F	15%
-10 degrees F	20%
0 degrees F	25%
+10 degrees F	30%
+20 degrees F	35%
above 20 degrees F	40%

To assure peak performance always operate humidifiers according to manufacturer's instructions.

Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

1. Check your fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

the SOUTHEASTERN LIGHT



Southeastern III. Electric Co-op Eldorado, Ill.

Engine heater may be wise investment

Southern Illinois has been jokingly referred to as the state's "banana belt," but that reference is understood to have been shelved sometime during the last three or four winters.

Nowadays, winter temperatures in our area may reach zero degrees Fahrenheit or lower fairly often and in such temperatures, vehicles left

outside may become difficult to start without some kind of help. Jumper cables will help, provided they are available and another vehicle with a strong battery is present, but they are an inconvenience.

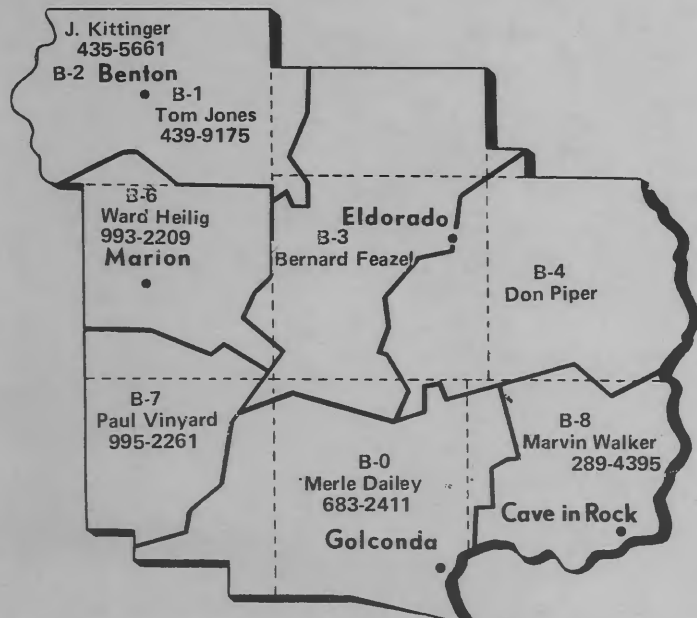
A better way to increase the chances of starting a car, truck or tractor on a cold day is to install an engine heater either in the cylinder block or in the cooling system.

Engine heaters will range in wattage from 1,000 watts for an automobile, up to 2,500 for large diesel tractors. The manufacturers of engine heaters build a thermostat into the units but it has been proven, through test metering, that during extremely cold, windy days, these thermostats seldom turn the heating element off.

Experience has shown that if a tractor is used one hour and then put away with the heater plugged in, the heater could run for 20 hours.

While engine heaters are a good idea for those vehicles that must be left outside, it doesn't make sense to heat them any more than necessary, and you can save real money with a timer. The average engine heater, including auto heaters, is about 1,000 watts. If one heater runs 20 hours a day, that costs you 20 kilowatt-hours of electricity, or 600 kWh a month. At \$.05 per kWh, that comes to \$30.00 a month. Using your heater two hours a day will get you the same results, and will cost you about \$3, and your kWh usage for engine warmup will drop to about 60 kWh a month.

Outage Map



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Mandated environmental equi

Costs are going up. There's no other way to put it. It seems that any time you buy something, it costs more than it did the last time you bought it.

And the cost of energy is increasing, too. That includes electricity, even though it hasn't been going up as fast as the cost of gasoline and home heating fuels. Members of Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative are fortunate in that SEIEC owns a part of its own generating plant, and enjoys lower rates than most electric suppliers in Illinois. Even so, our costs are going up too. While part of the increasing cost of generating electricity at the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative (SIPC) plant south of Marion is tied in with the increasing cost of coal, interest and inflation, there are other costs.

Among these are the expenses associated with the plant's anti-pollution equipment, which is mandated by state and federal regulations, notes James R. Chapman, Assistant General Manager of SIPC, and that cost is much higher than most members generally realize.

The antipollution equipment takes a large amount of capital to install, but also consumes electricity generated by the plant, including costs for operation and maintenance.

Approximately \$83-million in capital was required to build Unit No. 4, which is the new addition to the existing Marion plant. It is a 173-megawatt unit, and more than doubled SIPC's generating capacity. Of the total money borrowed, \$15.2-million was required to build the scrubber, and an additional \$4-million was for the precipitator. In terms of percentages, it turns out that 23 percent of the cost of the new plant, nearly one-fourth, went into anti-pollution equipment.

The wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) scrubber requires limestone to remove sulphur from the boiler gas. This alone will exceed \$250,000 a year.

The amount of energy to generate power for the environmental equip-

ment is about 55 million kilowatt-hours, enough to serve a small city. The additional fuel to power the equipment amounts to approximately \$600,000 a year.

Labor and material involved with the fuel expense adds about \$350,000 to the cost, and includes such items as mill balls for grinding limestone. The power cooperative investigated the cost of several FGD systems and determined that costs of a wet limestone FGD system was the most economical to meet the required standards, at the time of its construction.

Operations and maintenance of the equipment is a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week job. It is estimated that labor to keep the system running will be in excess of \$250,000 this year, and materials are expected to be the same.

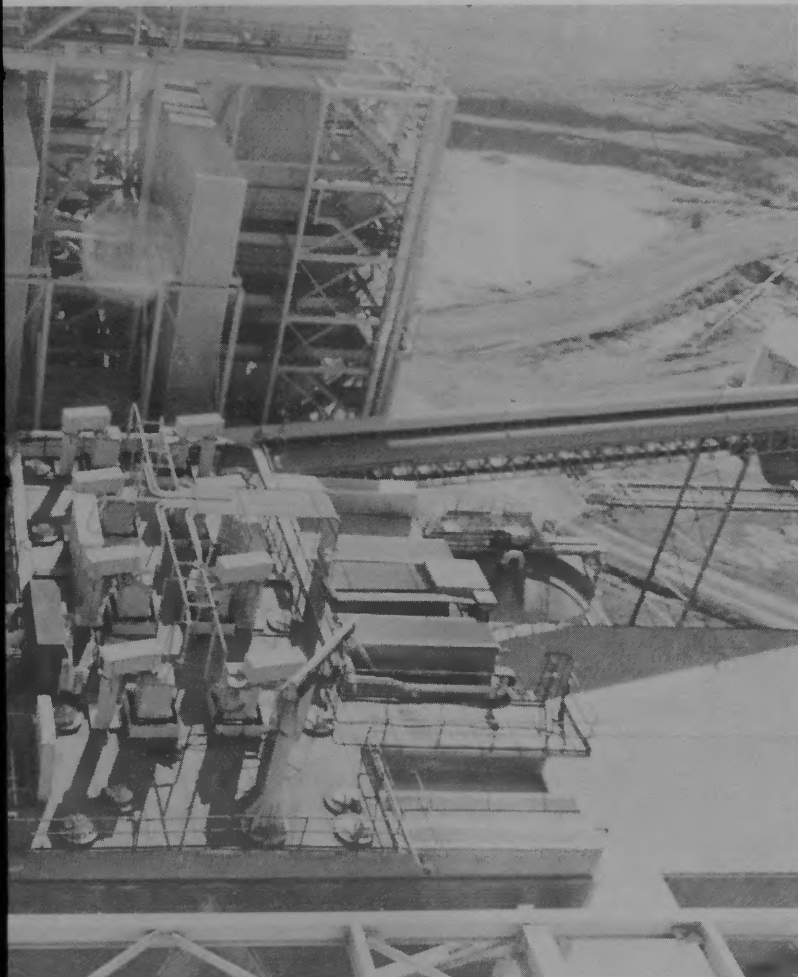
Additional general expenses in the pollution area are expected to run in the neighborhood of \$140,000 this year. This includes benefits for the employees aside from wages, retirement, disability, term and life insurance, medical insurance, Workmen's Compensation, vacation and holidays and property insurance.

We have \$20-million of depreciable assets at approximately \$585,000 per year associated with the environmental equipment. Interest on the environmental investment has continued to increase at an alarming rate, and our debt service for this year is estimated at \$2.1-million.

As a member of Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, you receive electricity from the SIPC Plant, and you, as the ultimate consumer of the product, pay for the service. We believe you should know exactly how much of your money is going to pay costs beyond the control of your cooperatives. Nearly one-fourth of the cost of the new plant is related to pollution control equipment. A large part of the operational expenses go to running that equipment, and this, along with escalating energy costs and skyrocketing inflation, may help you better understand your rising electric rates.



ment pushes up cost of electricity



Above left, the Southern Illinois Power Co-operative plant near Marion included an additional \$83-million to generate 173-megawatts more than the old plant did. The large stack at far left and the long conveyor belt in the foreground were both mandated by environmental regulations. The photo at left shows another small part of the environmental equipment. Such equipment cost about \$19-million, or 23 percent of the cost of the new plant. And, in times of skyrocketing costs, the units also consume electricity, the cost of which must be passed on to the final consumer. The environmental equipment uses enough electricity to supply a small city.

Save energy while you are on vacation

Vacation. . . business trip. . . hospitalization. . . There are several reasons you could be away from your home for a few weeks or even months. If you're planning to be gone for quite a while, here are some tips to follow to be sure you won't use any more energy than is absolutely necessary while away.

Turn off an electric water heater. Turn a gas water heater to "pilot" position.

Clean out your refrigerator; turn it off or unplug it and prop the doors open.

Turn your thermostat to the lowest possible setting, no

more than 50 degrees if possible. Be sure the filter is clean.

Check that all storm windows are installed and closed.

Close the curtains, drapes and shades on windows that aren't exposed to direct sunlight. Adjust window coverings on other windows to let the warm sunshine in.

Be sure all electric space heaters are off and unplugged.

Unplug instant-on televisions and power humidifiers.

Don't Take a Vacation from Conservation.

While you're away, if your refrigerator, water heater, and other electrical appliances are running, and your furnace thermostat is set at the normal temperature, your energy usage will be about the same as when you're home. This means your electric bill will be about the same too! By doing the things we've listed here, you'll be saving energy and dollars.

Control creosote for safer woodburning

New scientific research shows that much of what we 'knew' is wrong—and even dangerous.

Heating with wood is satisfying in a lot of ways. But it has dangers, too. The main one is creosote buildup. If this buildup becomes severe, it can ignite and burn fiercely. A creosote chimney fire can burn at temperatures approaching 2000 degrees F—600 degrees hotter than a blazing torch. While a fireplace can generate some creosote, the problem is far more serious with wood stoves, especially air starvation types.

What can you do to prevent creosote buildup and its attendant hazards? A lot has been written on this subject, but now there's important new information that changes many of the principles we've been taking for granted.

1. The amount of creosote buildup from a wood stove is not dependent on the type or dryness of wood.

2. Secondary air input (introducing room air to the volatile gases just above the flame in an "airtight" wood heater) doesn't reduce creosote buildup; it may even hurt.

3. Proper sizing of stove pipes and chimney materials may be more important than the types that are used.

You'll never entirely prevent creosote, but you can reduce dangerous buildups. The following practices will virtually guarantee you'll never have a chimney fire. These rules apply to both existing and new installations.

1. Use U.L.-listed wood-burning equipment and chimney material, and be sure that the unit is installed to the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Inspect the flue and chimney regularly to check for a tarry buildup of creosote.

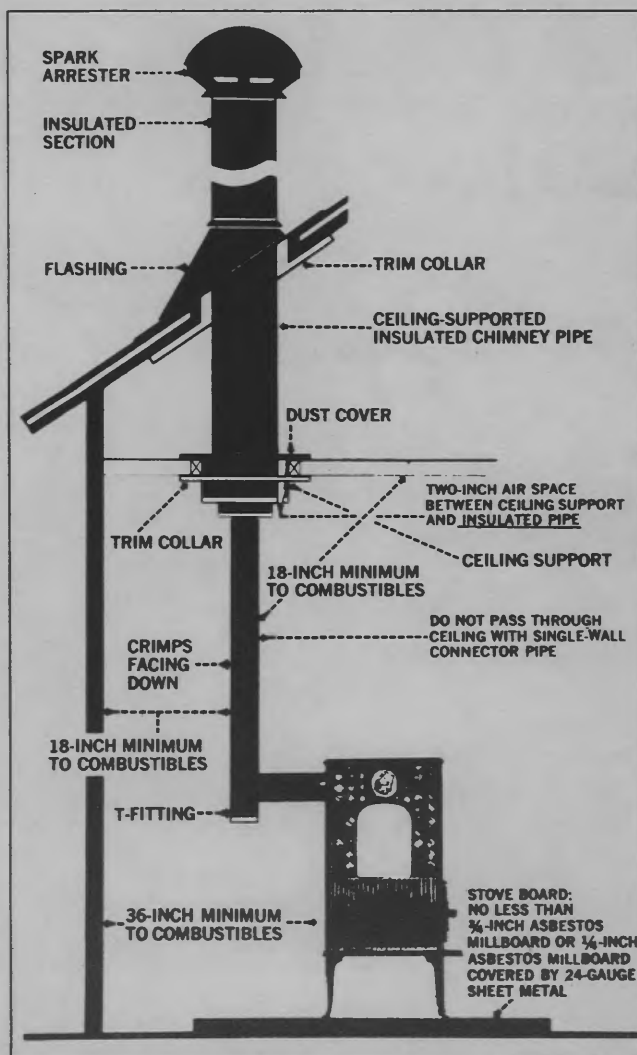
3. Know the proper clearances for stoves installed near combustibles, such as furniture.

4. Starting with a clean chimney, at least once a day and always before adding fresh fuel to the fire, open the damper and let the stove burn hot for 15 minutes or so.

5. Do not use chemical cleaners. Since metal chimneys are typically designed for a lifetime of 35 to 40 years,

there's no way of knowing how much damage such chemicals cause.

Learning to harness the energy potential of wood is much like working with electricity—it's respect, not fear, that allows us to make full and safe use of it.



Recommended installation for Jøtul stove shows clearances and components to minimize hazards. Note the cleanout T-fitting in smoke pipe near stove. Chimneys should be kept indoors. Use insulated pipe outside heated areas. (Courtesy Kristia Assoc.)

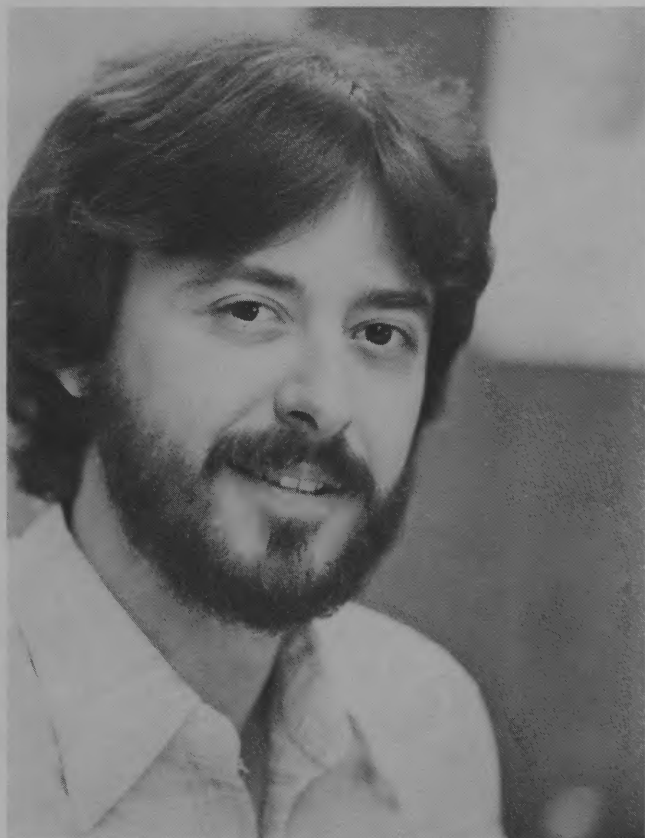


Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op

Eldorado, Ill.



Above, Dick Ritscher, president of Cooperative Management Counseling and Training Associates, of Atlanta, teaches a workshop at the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative (SIPC) office south of Marion. SIPC coordinated the classes, which included managers, directors and employees of the power cooperative and the three distribution cooperatives it serves. SEIEC, Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative and Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association are the distribution cooperatives involved. Main thrust of the workshops was to define the jobs of managers and supervisory personnel, and the coordination among cooperatives helped minimize the cost of the workshops.



Litherland receives R.P.E. license

Allen Litherland, left, administrative assistant at SEIEC, recently received his Registered Professional Engineer's license. Litherland, a five-year employee, has bachelor of science degrees in Electrical Engineering and Industrial Engineering from the University of Evansville.

In Franklin County

Farm Bureau boasts new

The Franklin County Farm Bureau is justly proud of its new building, after being settled in for just more than a year. The new structure, located just off Illinois Highway 14 on the west edge of Benton, was built after a fire gutted the old building in the downtown area. And the move into the new building was welcome.

"We had closed off the back and upstairs areas of the old building after it burned," says Joe Brockett, Farm Bureau manager, "and we cleaned it up and carried on business as usual. It took 10 months to get the building done, though, and we really suffered. Our tenants in the building had it worse than we did, though. The Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Association were in the part of the building that had the heaviest damage, and they were really burned out. The Franklin County Baptist Association, the County Extension Service and Displaced Homemakers were burned out, too. The Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Association are still with us, in the new building," Brockett says.

The building, which sits on a one-acre site, has 4,500 square feet of floor space, and is base for 15 workers. It has a 660-square-foot meeting room that is used by farm groups, Extension groups, Pork Producers, and Young Farmers. "It's kept pretty busy," Brockett says, adding, "It has worked out real well for us. It's a building we can really be proud of."

Clockwise from right: the building offers spacious, well-lighted office areas. An exterior view shows off the 4,500 square foot building. The meeting room, a 660 square-foot space, is a popular place for groups to hold conferences.



building

An REA glossary

The following items and phrases are used when your cooperative talks about financing and five percent loans. We thought that our membership would be interested in the relationship that REA has with Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Inc., and the loan program itself.

Direct loans (no longer made): Money appropriated by Congress for the making of loans by the REA Administrator to enable borrowers to provide electric service in rural areas.

This was the source of all federal financing of rural electric systems prior to a change in the basic Rural Electrification Act, signed by President Nixon on May 1973. At the time of the change, the interest rate on all REA loans was 2%, whether to power supply or distribution cooperatives. The level of loans authorized by Congress for Fiscal Year 1973 was \$545 million, of which \$107-million was impounded by President Nixon. Congress retained, legally, the direct loan program, but has not used it since the act was amended.

Insured loans: Loans made since May 1973, from a revolving fund. Almost all of the insured loans are made to distribution-type borrowers of a cooperative nature or to public power districts as 5% interest. A few are made at a special 2% interest to borrowers who meet a definition of need established in the law by Congress.

The term "insured" has little actual meaning; that is, there is no insurance covering the loans. Confusingly, Congress, agencies and writers often use "direct" interchangeably with "insured." Insured loans, while not a part of the federal budget, have a floor and a ceiling established annually by the Congress. In the last Fiscal Year (1980), the floor was \$850 million; the ceiling was \$1-billion. Actual loans totaled \$925-million.

Concurrent loans: The REA Administrator requires borrowers eligible for 5% insured loans to

supplement the money obtained from the REA revolving fund with privately obtained "concurrent" loans. For most borrowers, the Administrator requires 30% money market financing; for a few, as little as 10%. Most supplemental financing is from a lending institution owned by the cooperative borrowers, the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation, known as CFC.

Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund: Source of money loaned under the "insured" program. Money in the fund comes from principal and interest repayments; sale of the borrowers' notes and mortgages; proceeds from the sale of interim notes by the REA Administrator to the Treasury; and appropriations for interest subsidies and losses made by Congress (Congress has not found it necessary to use this authority).

Guaranteed loans: These are loans employing money obtained, fundamentally, from the private money market at prevailing interest rates. Repayment is guaranteed by the REA Administrator. In actual practice, these loans have come through the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) which is able to get more favorable terms on the money market than the borrowers could, acting individually. FFB charges the borrowers an add-on to enable it to operate without cost to the government. It has, in fact, made money on the REA loans (about \$6-million a year). Congress has set no floor or ceiling on the guaranteed loans, since they have no budgetary impact, but requires reporting by the REA Administrator of his intentions to offer a guarantee. Guaranteed loans to REA borrowers, all of whom are power supply or generation and transmission-type borrowers, have run between \$974-million and \$5.7-billion a year since May 1973. There have been no defaults.

FFB: The Federal Financing Bank, created December 29, 1973, to assure the coordination of federal and federally assisted borrowings and to assure that such borrowings are financed in a manner least disruptive on private financial markets and institutions. Fully self-supporting, FFB has made a profit for the government of \$162-million since 1973.



Be prepared for an electrical outage

Electric service is one of the most dependable items you can buy. Rarely will you find anything else as reliable. But there are unusual times when the electricity goes off.

A power outage can last only a few minutes resulting in some minor inconvenience. Or it can last for days and become a critical problem.

Sometimes a power outage is caused by lightning striking the electric lines, trees falling across wires during a storm or cars ramming into utility poles. A more serious type of outage occurs when severe thunderstorms and tornadoes snap poles and tangle electric lines. But probably the worst of all outages is caused by ice. Usually the most widespread and the most difficult to repair, an ice storm outage leaves your home and family vulnerable to freezing temperatures.

Regardless of the type of outage experienced, consumers should be able to cope with the situation. Let's review some helpful information which can help make an electric power outage more bearable.

ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND

1. Flashlight with fresh batteries
2. Matches

3. Candles
4. Portable radio with fresh batteries.

EXTENDED OUTAGE—SUMMER

1. Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. If thawing begins, put wet or dry ice in if it is available.
2. A picnic cooler is handy to store ice and luncheon meats in. Should your refrigerator completely thaw out you can at least have sandwiches.
3. If necessary, cook in a fireplace, over a barbecue grill or on a camp stove. Use a grill or stove outdoors to avoid the danger of fire or toxic fumes.
4. Open windows and doors for ventilation to keep the house from becoming hot and stuffy.

FIRST THINGS TO DO

1. Check to see if your neighbors' lights are off.
2. Check fuses or breakers in your switchbox panel.
3. If fuses or breakers are all right, call your electric cooperative. Give your name, address, location number and tell how long the power has been off. This will help the cooperative crew determine the extent of the

outage and aid in speeding repair service.

If the cooperative number is busy, hang up and try again in a minute. The phone is not off the hook. Chances are your neighbors also are trying to call the cooperative. Keep trying and your call will eventually be answered. The information you have is important to your cooperatives' repair crews.

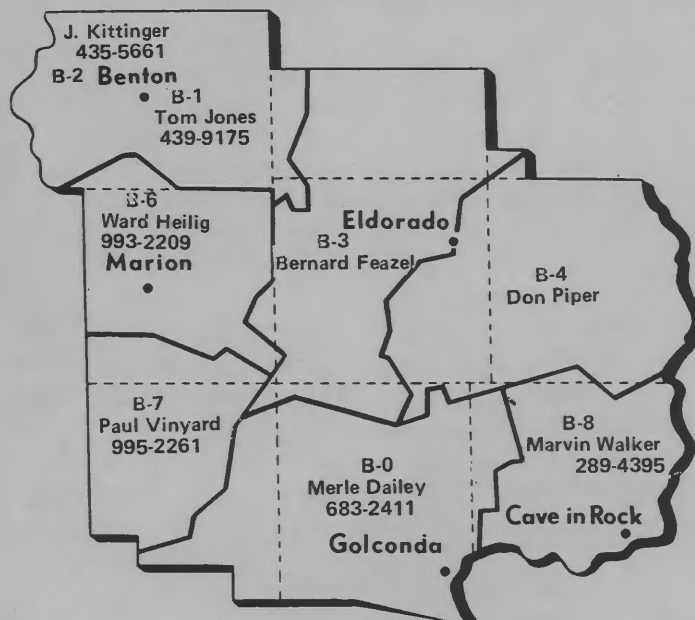
4. Turn off all electrical appliances that were on, especially air conditioners or electric heating systems. This will permit the power to be restored sooner, without being knocked out again by automatic limiting devices that protect your electric distribution system from damaging overloads.
5. Turn on your portable radio and listen for public service messages from your electric cooperative.

POWER BACK ON

Once the electricity is on again, turn on the appliances that you had previously turned off, if they are needed.

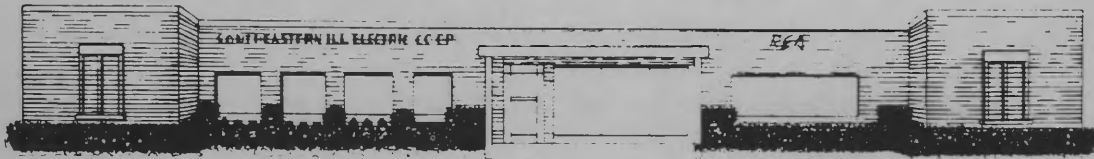
Resume normal living, making a note to restock the supplies that you will need should another power outage occur.

Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

1. Check your fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op Eldorado, Ill.

Sunflowers help farmer salvage crop year

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Lori Willis, a sophomore journalism student at the Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, is the daughter of SEIEC members Marvin and Margaret Willis. Lori offered to do a story for *The Southeastern Light* as a school project, and the following story is her work.

By LORI L. WILLIS

While most southern Illinois farmland is planted in corn, wheat, and soybeans, parts of the Robert Croslen farm are growing a different crop — sunflowers.

Robert Croslen has always been active in farming, but last year was his first attempt at growing sunflowers. A flood on July 2, 1980, destroyed 800 acres of Croslen's soybeans, so he planted sunflowers in an attempt to make up for the loss. With the help of Joe Ladley and B&K Seed of Wayne City, Croslen produced a successful crop of sunflowers averaging 1,400 pounds per acre at approximately ten cents per pound.

Croslen farms 3,000 acres altogether. His farm is located southeast of Benton.

Croslen finds sunflower farming both favorable and profitable, and plans to continue growing them in the future. The major problem he encountered was blackbirds and grasshoppers feasting on the fields. Rabbits, deer, and gophers also damage sunflower fields. Lightning and various diseases, such as downy

mildew, sclerotinia stalk and head rot can also destroy sunflower crops.

Croslen dried a few of the sunflower seeds and put the balance in grain bins with aeration. Sunflowers are known to dry easily, and Croslen had no problems. The average yield moisture of his sunflower crop at the time of harvest was approximately 11 percent. The cost of drying the sunflowers was relatively low because the seeds dry quickly. When drying sunflowers, the temperature must remain less than 100 degrees or the seeds can catch on fire.

Because things went smoothly, Croslen plans to follow the same procedures when growing sunflower crops in the future. He stated that the sunflowers should be planted early, right after the wheat crop is combined. Sunflowers have approximately an 85-day maturity span. Croslen claims that the secret to a good crop is getting a good field

population.

There are two classes of sunflowers — oilseed and non-oilseed varieties. While oilseed varieties are used for oil and meal, non-oil varieties are used for human and bird food.

Sunflowers have many diverse uses. All of the parts of the plant are used. The whole seeds are used for oil and protein meal, as well as human and bird food. The oil is used for margarine, shortening, salad dressing, and cooking oils. The sunflower meal is used for animal feed; the hulls are also used for livestock feed, as well as fuel for generating steam. The stalks and heads of the sunflower plants are usually left in the fields to add nutrients to the soil.

Sunflowers have yielded higher net profits per acre than most competing crops since 1973. The Soviet Union is by far the world leader in sunflower crops, followed by the United States and Argentina.



In the photo above, Robert Croslen, left, his son Shane and Lori Willis look over a sunflower head. Croslen planted sunflowers after a flood destroyed 800 acres of soybeans.

Shrubs can pose problem

The objective of many members is to have their trees, shrubs and environment undisturbed. Cooperative personnel occasionally find themselves in conflicting situations when they attempt to meet their objective of supplying your electric service in a reliable and consistent manner.

This is also the time to remind you that an electrical enclosure, mounted on the ground, is no place to stack firewood, grass clippings, or compost. Nor is it a place to build a fence or a building, if they are so close to the opening that it is inaccessible.

Cooperative personnel must be able to have access to all metering and transformer installations. Members are

requested to avoid planting a shrub, rose bush, vine or tree in front of any electrical enclosure, as it is necessary that the enclosure be accessible for maintenance. None of the cooperative employees want to ruin the shape of a planting, but sometimes it may be necessary to get to the equipment.

Please help us to help you. Avoid planting trees under electric service lines and do not select the location of the meter or transformer base for flowers and shrubs. We like pretty shrubs, trees, and plants, too. However, our job is to provide electric service. We are confident that you can appreciate the conflict of objectives.

Plan before you plant

Before you plant a new tree around your home consider these points:

Will the roots damage the foundation of your home, or damage the house sewer tile?

Will branches brush cars using the driveway, or obstruct a driver's vision?

As the tree grows will branches drag across the roof and drop leaves in the gutter, or come dangerously close to your house?

Is the tree you have selected a clean, long-lived tree with strong branching? (Fast growing trees are usually weak-wooded and short-lived trees that scatter dead limbs on your yard.)

Will the tree provide shade where you want it? (Too much shade will weaken or kill out grass.)

Will it soon grow into electric power wires and endanger service to yourself and your neighbors? (Over 90% of power failures occur when strong winds or sleet storms send branches and trees crashing through power lines.)

Will you damage your underground electric service line if you dig a hole for a new tree or bush?

PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT—AND YOUR NEW TREES WILL GIVE YOU MANY YEARS OF ENJOYMENT.

Five energy conservation tips

The basic measure for electricity use is the kilowatt-hour (kwh), which is the amount of energy required to operate a 100-watt bulb for 10 hours. Your electric bill indicates the exact number of kwh used, as determined by the reading of the meter, which is one of the most accurate measuring devices in use by the public today. The amount of your bill is based on the number of kwh you use, of course.

A relatively few appliances account for most residential electric use, excluding house heating. They are the range-oven, refrigerator, water heater, air conditioner and clothes dryer. All the energy used by small appliances probably amounts to less than a third of the electricity consumed by your electric water heater in a year's time, so do not discard your electric toothbrush. It usually costs less than two cents a year to operate.

Here are some useful tips:

1. Use appliances according to the manufacturer's directions.
2. Have them repaired immediately at the first hint of malfunction;
3. Read the warranty to know the manufacturer's obligations as to service and repair.
4. Keep furnace and air conditioner filters clean.
5. Ventilate your attic, where temperatures can build up to 150 degrees in summer.

What are you buying when you pay your electric bill?

When you pay your electric bill have you ever asked yourself, "What did I receive for the amount paid?"

We should all stop and think about what we receive from electricity every once in a while. Here are some of the things we received.

We receive cleanliness from hot water, heated by the electric hot water heater.

Refrigerators and freezers preserve our food.

Ranges, microwave ovens, toasters and other small appliances prepare the food we eat.

Cooperative assistance and information are available to consumer-members.

Electrical alarm systems and security lights provide us with safety.

Electricity provides convenience by supplying energy for many time-saving devices.

News and educational programs on radio and television provide us with knowledge and entertainment.

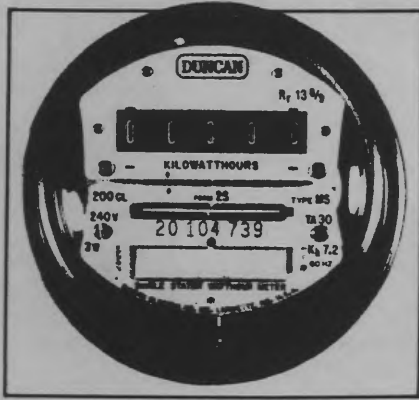
We receive comfort and protection from outside temperatures if the home has electric heat or air

conditioning.

Divide your electric bill by 30 (30 days per month) and then divide it again by the number of people living in your household. This is what it is costing per day per person. Try it. You will be surprised at how reasonable the price of electricity is compared to the price of many other things we use.

Electricity is still our greatest bargain and still the most important factor in creating a good lifestyle for the American people.

Electric meters boast high accuracy



Any manufactured or processed commodity that is sold by volume, weight, or any other measured unit must be metered.

Liquid and semi-liquid items are sold by the quart, gallon, etc., and are either metered as they are sold, such as gasoline, or as they are packaged, such as milk, oil, or antifreeze.

Solid or dry bulk items are usually sold by weight, such as coffee, sugar (pound or ounce) or wheat (bushel).

These manufactured items all have one thing in common — they have body substance. You can see them, feel them, hold them.

Electricity, on the other hand, does not have body or substance. You can see electricity at work — lighting lights or turning motors. You can feel it

(a hazardous practice) but not relative to its quantity or work potential. You cannot hold it in your hand and therefore, it appears to be an intangible thing.

In spite of its apparent intangibility, electricity is a very measurable manufactured commodity and, in fact, is measured to a degree of accuracy greater than most other metered or measured items.

The electricity (or watt-hour) meter that registers the electrical energy usage from which your bill is calculated each billing period is a small, very stable, specialized electric motor, the speed of which is directly proportional to the rate electrical energy is being used at all times. If your load is zero (everything turned off) the meter completely stops. If your load is high (everything turned on) the meter will run rather fast at a rate proportional to the load. If your load is reduced to half of your maximum load, the meter will run at precisely half of the maximum load rate.

Your cooperative tests its meters before they are installed and periodically thereafter to insure accuracy standards are being met.

In addition to being very accurate as manufactured, the watt-hour meter

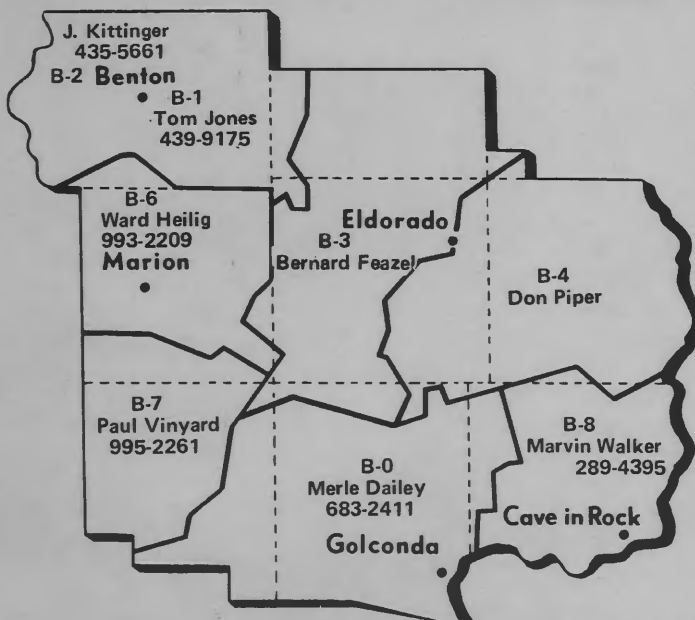
is designed and constructed of materials so as to maintain original accuracy with little or no maintenance for years.

The watt-hour meter has been recognized for decades as the most reliable and accurate metering device in general use. It is a very rugged instrument and yet it is very sensitive and accurate. Because of this, the electricity used in any home or elsewhere is probably measured more accurately than most products the homeowners purchase and use.

Notice

**Our office
will be closed
Monday,
May 25,
in observance
of
Memorial Day**

Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

1. Check your fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Prepare for Severe Weather in Illinois

The weather is always a prime consideration when planning any outdoor activity in Illinois during the summer months. It's wise to know the weather forecast for the period of time you plan to be outdoors. Whether you're doing farm field work, picnicking, camping, boating, cycling, swimming or whatever, don't let unexpected weather conditions spoil your outings or endanger your life.

Weather conditions can become dangerous with little warning, especially in Illinois at this time of year. Frequently changing weather conditions can easily catch you by surprise. If getting wet by a sudden rain shower was the worst that could happen, we wouldn't be very concerned. But there are life-threatening hazards which occur during sudden thunderstorms that everyone should be aware of. They include being struck by lightning or the victim of tornadoes, high winds and flash floods that often accompany torrential rains.

Always be weather-wise. Observe the sky frequently. You can usually see a thunderstorm developing in advance. Don't let a sudden thunderstorm catch you by surprise.

Lightning

Lightning kills more people in this country than tornadoes, hurricanes and floods combined. The reason is alarmingly simple. Lightning occurs in every thunderstorm, no matter how mild or severe. There are 30 or more thunderstorms per year at any given place and most occur during the summer months. This is no reason to panic, however. Odds are slight that you will be struck by lightning. Some common sense precautions can make the odds even smaller.

Five areas where lightning casualties often occur are under trees, in open water, in open fields, at the golf course and at the telephone.

If you are caught out in the open during a thunderstorm:

- * Do not take shelter under a tree or other tall object.
- * Avoid shelter in small isolated sheds in open areas.
- * Seek shelter in low-lying area such as a ravine or valley, but be careful of a ditch with a wet bottom—it may provide a better conductor of

electricity than the surrounding area.

- * Keep away from fences, tractors or other metal objects that could attract lightning to your body.
- * In a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick grove of small trees.
- * Get out of and away from open bodies of water.
- * If you are in a group, spread out. Stay several yards apart so the smallest number will be affected should lightning strike.
- * Get into a car—it's safer than being in the open should lightning strike.

Indoors, in your home or other large structure, is the safest place to be in a thunderstorm, but stay away from fixtures connected to plumbing or electrical wiring. Stay away from open doors and windows. Don't use the telephone unless it's an emergency. Be aware of the possibility of fire in case the building is struck by lightning.

Tornadoes and High Winds

Wind storms frequently accompany thunderstorms. These are a threat to mobile homes, in particular. Mobile homes which are not properly tied down and anchored are extremely susceptible to wind damage.

Recreational vehicles of all kinds are vulnerable to high winds when driven on the highways. The sudden gusty winds of a thunderstorm can catch a driver off guard and force the vehicle from the roadway.

If you suspect strong winds which are often seen as dust being picked up into the air ahead of a storm, pull from the roadway and park the vehicle into the wind until the storm has passed. Do not remain in the vehicle if shelter is available nearby. Take cover in a building or lie flat in a ravine or ditch to wait out the storm.

Tornadoes which occasionally accompany thunderstorms are the most devastating of storms and should be avoided at all costs.

If you are in a vehicle in the open and see a funnel cloud approaching, leave the area as rapidly as possible. If you can't escape the path of the tornado, stop and get away from the vehicle. Lie flat in a ravine or ditch and protect your head from flying debris. It's a good idea to take cover whenever you encounter an usually

severe storm. Darkness or heavy rain can obscure a funnel cloud—take cover just in case.

Office buildings, factories, shopping centers and schools usually have a designated area at which to find shelter in case of a tornado. An interior hallway on the lowest level usually provides the most protection. In your home, the basement usually provides the greatest safety.

Mobile homes (even when properly secured) are not likely to survive a tornado and should be evacuated when a tornado threatens. Many parks have a designated community shelter, such as a sturdily constructed laundry building.

Flash Floods

Torrential rains which may accompany thunderstorms can cause flash flooding. This is especially true in urbanized areas with an abundance of pavement. Motorists should avoid being caught in low-lying area or in underpasses where water accumulates rapidly during a storm. Flash flood waters can stall vehicles and threaten occupants with drowning. On the open highway, cars caught in low areas by flood waters are often swept from the roadway. Do not drive in heavy rain unless you can see clearly ahead.

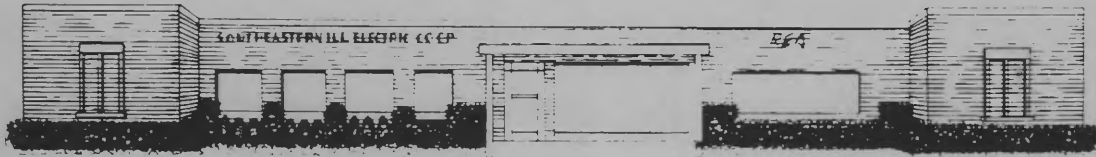
Camping near a stream can prove hazardous in the event of torrential rain. Examine your campsite closely to be sure you can escape quickly should the stream begin rising rapidly.

Final Warning

The National Weather Service keeps close watch on all kinds of severe weather conditions. They issue frequent radio and television bulletins advising of severe weather developments in your area. They also give actual warnings of tornadoes, severe thunderstorms and flash flooding. National Weather Service warnings and alerts are for the protection of all citizens—take them seriously.

It is impossible to give warnings to everyone in every situation. But it is imperative that everyone be weather-wise. Just as energy-wise consumers monitor their home energy use, a weather-wise citizen keeps an eye on the sky to be aware of weather developments. Don't let the one-in-a-thousand or even the one-in-a-million chance make you another tragic statistic. Be weather-wise.

the SOUTHEASTERN LIGHT



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op Eldorado, Ill.

Clevenger dies, Chapman chosen SIPC manager

L. Thomas Clevenger, executive vice-president and general manager of Southern Illinois Power Cooperative since 1960, died May 5 at Deaconess Hospital in Evansville. He was 63.

James Chapman, an 18-year employee of the power cooperative, was chosen by the board of directors to carry on the management of the cooperative.

Mr. Clevenger had worked 40 years in the utility industry. He worked for M.J.M. Electric Cooperative as a work order clerk before joining Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative in

1945 as an engineer. He became assistant manager in January, 1947, and took over as manager in November, 1949. He held that position until June, 1960, when he left to head up the newly formed power cooperative.

The Marion Jaycees chose him "Boss of the Year" in 1967 for his support of the Junior Sports Jamboree and other activities. He was also elected first vice president of the National Generation and Transmission Managers Association in 1977.

Mr. Clevenger was a member of the

First Baptist Church of Goreville and the Mt. Nebo Masonic Lodge No. 76 in Carlinville.

He is survived by his wife, Frances, his mother, a sister, a daughter and two granddaughters.

Chapman came to the cooperative in 1963 to help start up the plant, after working ten years at Electric Energy, Inc. in Joppa. He has held many positions since then, becoming assistant general manager four years ago.

He and his wife, Linda, have two sons and a daughter.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF 1981 ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Annual Meeting of the Members of SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., will be held at the Southeastern Illinois College, Illinois Route 13, East of Harrisburg or South of Eldorado on College Drive, on August 4, 1981; that the period of registration for said Members will be from 6 p.m. until 7 p.m.; business meeting of said Members will convene at 7 p.m. for the purpose of taking action upon the reports of Officers, Trustees, and Committees of said Cooperative; for the election of three (3) Trustees for a term of three (3) years each, and for such matters as may be properly considered at such meeting.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED That the number of Trustees to be elected at the 1981 Annual Meeting is three (3) and that in the election of three (3) Trustees, one each is to be elected from Williamson County, Hardin County, and Franklin County.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE CHOSEN

As provided by the bylaws of SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., a Nominating Committee has been chosen, consisting of the following Cooperative Members:

Williamson County

Eugene Roper, Route 4, Marion

Eugene Cobb, Route 4, Marion

Hardin County

John Stunson, Route 2, Elizabethtown

Lewis Davis, Route 1, Cave-in-Rock

Franklin County

Robert Branchard, Route 3, Benton

Carroll Pearce, Route 1, Ewing

Pope County

Mildred Belcher, Eddyville

Saline County

Hugh Griggs, Galatia

Gallatin County

James Patton, Equality

The committee will meet at the office of the Cooperative on June 30, 1981, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. for the purpose of nominating three (3) candidates for three-year terms as Trustees of SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

DATED at Eldorado, Illinois this 26th day of May, 1981.

David Ramsey, Secretary
Board of Trustees



Inflation, high fuel costs contribute

Above, while it looks as though conveyors wander aimlessly through the power plant, they are, in fact, carefully engineered for maximum efficiency. Center, a 1,000-ton silo and crusher house make up an important part of the system. At right, this front loader is one of several that work constantly to stoke the conveyor belts.

In this era of increasing electric rates, inflation ranks as the major contributor. Commodities, including coal, are affected by inflation. Coal is in high demand and SIPC is one of the largest local users in this area. We require enormous amounts of fuel to generate our system requirements during the year. In 1980 fuel cost 43 cents for every \$1 of revenue.

Before I describe the complexities of our coal operating system it is important for you to understand what types of fuel we burn. At SIPC our major source of fuel is coal and carbon and they are extracted from local mines.

Some history of coal is necessary

for you to understand our usage. Coal is not a true mineral, but is an organic compound formed from the remains of living trees, shrubs and plants that lives approximately 300 million years ago. As plants died and fell into the water, they partially decomposed but did not rot away. This vegetation was changed into a material called peat. As new sediments were laid down the pressure and time created bituminous coal and this is what we are presently using. Basically, bituminous is the only coal mined in this area and varies from medium to high rank. This type of coal weathers only slightly and may be kept in open piles with little danger of spontaneous combustion if stored properly. In 1980 we consumed approximately 500,000 tons of coal at a cost of \$13 million.

The second most essential fuel at SIPC is referred to as carbon, or as it is sometimes called "refuse." This material is waste from area coal mines and coal cleaning operations. It is good fuel except it is interlaid with streaks of clay, slate and other rejects washed out of the mine. Heating values are lower than coal and average 8,500 B.T.U. Gob has high

concentrates of ash, moisture and a low volatile content which makes it difficult to burn.

At SIPC considerable effort and planning has allowed us to simultaneously burn coal and carbon in our boilers. The economics of burning lower priced carbon with our regular coal burn reduces our overall fuel cost considerably and our members benefit from these savings. However, there is a point where too much gob will produce inefficiencies in the plant, thereby nullifying any cost savings derived from using the appropriate coal/carbon blend. In 1980 we burned 280,000 tons at a cost exceeding \$2-million.

By summarizing the above our total fuel consumption exceeded 750,000 tons which cost over \$15.5-million. The burned fuel produced over 1.4 billion kwh's in 1980. Through March this year we have burned 18 percent more fuel as compared to last year's total.

The process of transferring the coal and refuse from the mine to its final combustion within the boilers, is very interesting and a description of what happens with a truckload of fuel after it enters our coal yard is as



Escalating electric rates

follows:

At SIPC we have two coal handling systems. The first was built in 1963 for boiler units 1, 2 and 3. The second system, our newest, was built in 1978 for unit 4 boiler.

First, let's examine the old system. When a truck delivers coal or carbon to SIPC it must be driven through the weighing station to verify the total weight of the truck. As the truck unloads the fuel it must again weigh as it departs the coal yard. The difference between the two weights establishes the amount of fuel delivered in pounds. After the truck unloads the coal or carbon, a sample of the material is taken to our laboratory. We take samples from each supplier every day to insure proper control. Once samples are in the possession of our laboratory, an analysis is performed. This will determine the quality of the fuel being delivered to the plant. The content is measured in Btu's, ash, moisture and sulfur. The lab records the analysis and sends it to bookkeeping where the figures are compiled to determine the actual value for the coal supplier and user.

As we continue through the coal system the raw fuel is dumped at a size

of 6 inches and under. It is then delivered to our hoppers by trucks or front end-loaders. Coal is dumped in hopper 1 and carbon is delivered into hopper 2. From the hoppers the fuel proceeds to a common loading area, which is the point our system receives the first mixing, for the blend mentioned earlier. It is vital for us to regulate the hopper to achieve the appropriate blend and this process is accomplished by using flow gate settings. For example, assume we need a 60/40% mixture on 200 tons of fuel per hour. We set the flow gate to allow coal to be transferred on our weigh belt until it reaches 120 tons per hour and again proceed to open the gate to allow carbon to enter on the belt until the total weight is 200 tons per hour. At this point we have accomplished our first weighted mixing. This unique process allows us to accurately control the fuels to give us the most efficient and economic balance possible.

As the fuel is blended and weighed it is then transferred through hoppers to our coal conditioners. At this particular station the raw fuel is pulverized and sized by using paddle hammers. The raw coal is conditioned

and sized from six inches in raw form to 1/4 inch and under and where the final mixing of coal and carbon takes place. After the fuel is conditioned and mixed to meet our systems requirements, it is transferred to belts 4a and 4b. By extruding the fuel on two belts it may safely be delivered to the ten bunkers which feed four boilers within the SIPC plant.

After the fuel reaches the bunkers, it is then dropped on coal feeder belts. The belt is about 30 feet long and extends to the boiler. The purpose of this belt is to control and weigh the coal and carbon whereas we can determine the exact amount of fuel that is being burned.

Units one, two and three have two bunkers and two coal feeder belts. Unit four, our largest, has four bunkers and four coal feeder belts.

An addition to the fuel system was completed in 1978 when unit 4 was put into operation. In this system coal and carbon are dumped into separate hoppers and weighed on different belts before being mixed. First, a determination of the required mix of fuel is made and then, by altering the speed of the particular belts, the proper weighed mix may be main-

tained. For example, if our system requires additional coal, the belt in which the coal is conveyed must be increased. If, on the other hand, we require more carbon, we must increase the speed of that belt. After the mix is complete the fuel may be transferred on belt 10 to the top floor of our crusher house and delivered directly into our surge bin. From the bin the fuel is transferred to a different set of "Hammer Mill" coal conditioners by vibrating feeders. Here, the fuel is pulverized and sized for transfer to belts 4a and 4b. Again, once fuel is delivered on 4a and 4b we have the flexibility to deliver fuel to any of the ten bunkers within the system and finally for use in our boilers.

Each system may be used as a back-up to the other systems. For example, the old coal handling system may be used to transfer fuel to the new boiler, or the option of using the new system to carry fuel to the original boilers. The reason behind this design is to provide for maintaining the equipment which requires continuous use 24 hours a day seven days a week and providing our members with reliable source of energy.

As you may conclude, there are many steps involved in this process and many jobs that are performed by our personnel. Generating electricity is an "around the clock" job so the

delivery of fuel into our system must be constant.

We have 15 employees and one supervisor in our coal handling system. These men work two shifts, seven days a week. They operate the end loaders, dozers, graders and other heavy equipment to assure proper amounts of fuel are available for our boilers. They also operate the conveyor belt system, coal conditioners and other equipment to assure proper allocation of fuel. In addition, they maintain the machinery by cleaning and lubricating the entire coal handling system. Last year our labor expense amounted to \$400,000. This year labor will be approximately \$440,000.

Maintenance in the coal handling system, as with most areas of the power plant, requires huge sums of money. We are expecting maintenance to run close to \$250,000 this year.

A power plant is capital intensive in a multitude of ways. The generating plant requires huge amounts of capital, our transmission system costs over \$40 million, environmental regulations are expensive, enormous amounts of fuel are required. In 1979 we purchased a 988 front-end loader with a 14-cubic yard shovel for \$230,000. It is one of three in almost continuous use. This is just another example of the amount of money required to keep our members supplied with

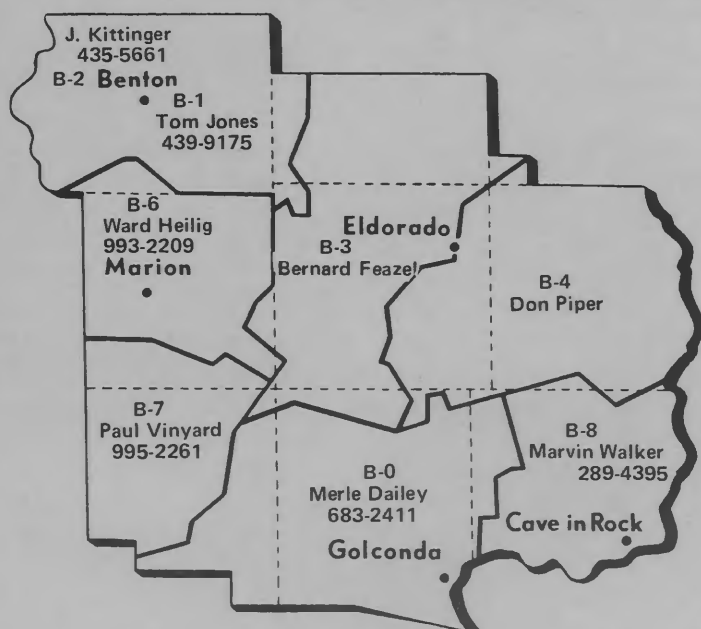
sufficient electric energy.

Now that we have examined the direct costs associated with the coal handling system, we continue by investing certain indirect costs.

Since we cannot control outside factors, we must react to them. We presently have a stockpile of fuel to provide our members with a reliable and available source of energy for their electric needs. Stockpiling the right amount of fuel provides us with the flexibility to continue to generate electricity. Although this procedure is expensive, it is done for our consumers. Last year we paid \$650,000 interest in maintaining a reasonable coal and carbon stockpile. The rate of interest last year on short term money averaged 15 percent and through April this year the average rate is 19 percent.

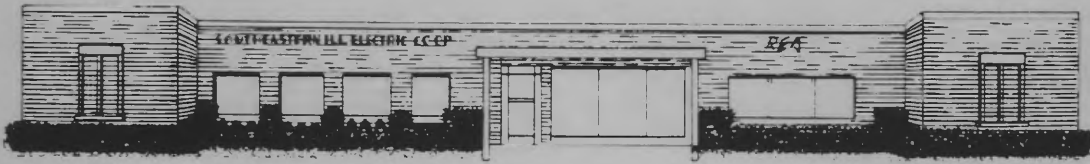
I hope this article informed you of the enormous capital requirements we have at SIPC. The coal handling operations and type of coal we burn is vital to our total cost to generate a kWh. We are aware of this and constantly monitor all operations to insure that we are selling you the most reliable and economic energy possible. Unfortunately, even with the never ending efforts of your cooperative, the aspects of inflation and other uncontrolled costs are continuing to place additional burdens upon all of us.

Outage Map



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2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op

Eldorado, Ill.

Official notice of 1981 annual meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Annual Meeting of the Members of SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., will be held at the Southeastern Illinois College, Illinois Route 13, East of Harrisburg or South of Eldorado on College Drive, on August 4, 1981; that the period of registration for said Members will be from 6 p.m. until 7 p.m.; business meeting of said Members will convene at 7 p.m. for the purpose of taking action upon the reports of Officers, Trustees, and Committees of said Cooperative; for the election of three (3) Trustees for a term of three (3) years each, and for such matters as may be properly considered at such meeting.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED That the number of Trustees to be elected at the 1981 Annual Meeting is three (3) and that in the election of three (3) Trustees, one each is to be elected from Williamson County, Hardin County, and Franklin County.

As provided by the bylaws of SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., a Nominating Committee, consisting of the following Cooperative Members:

Williamson County

Eugene Roper, Route 4, Marion

Eugene Cobb, Route 4, Marion

Hardin County

John Stunson, Route 2, Elizabethtown

Lewis Davis, Route 1, Cave-in-Rock

Franklin County

Robert Barancher, Route 3, Benton

Carroll Pearce, Route 1, Ewing

Pope County

Mildred Belcher, Eddyville

Saline County

Hugh Griggs, Galatia

Gallatin County

James Patton, Equality

met at the office of the Cooperative on June 30, 1981, at the hour of 10:00 a.m., for the purpose of nominating

three (3) candidates for three-year terms as Trustees of SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

The undersigned presided as Secretary of the meeting. The following candidates were nominated:

Bill Cadle, Williamson County
Orrie Spivey, Hardin County
Robert Tiberend, Franklin County

Dated at Eldorado, Illinois, this 30th day of June, 1981.

Mildred A. Belcher

Mildred A. Belcher
Secretary of the Meeting

**Attend your
Annual Meeting
August 4, 1981
at**

**Southeastern Illinois
College**

Registration - 6-7 p.m.

**Reports from manager
and officers**

**Election of officers
Attendance prizes**

\$10 credit to members

Dr. Gail Dunning is annual meeting speaker



Following the business session, Dr. G. B. Dunning, president of Dunning Associates, will speak to the members on the question — “What’s Happening to Rural America?” In his presentation he will discuss the values of the rural

electrification program and the changing values of people in rural America.

Dr. Dunning is a management consultant and has developed and conducted many training programs for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) where he trained directors, managers, supervisors and employees of electric cooperatives. Other business clients encompass a wide variety of organizations, municipalities, public utilities, public schools, universities, governmental agencies, volunteer organizations, business and industrial firms and trade associations.

Dr. Dunning has degrees in history, religion, psychology, guidance and counseling. Until recently he was a member of the graduate college faculty at the University of Nebraska. Dunning held joint appointments in

the university counseling center and the Department of Educational Psychology and Measurements. During his tenure at the university, he designed programs for the training of both master’s and doctoral level students.

Dunning Associates is a family firm composed of Dr. Dunning, his wife, Carol, who manages the office, and son, David, whose chief function is curriculum design but who also serves as a trainer and consultant. Dr. Dunning has probably spoken at more electric cooperative annual meetings than any other person. Since he lives in rural America himself, Dr. Dunning is familiar with grass roots problems and changes affecting rural America today. Be sure to come and enjoy the interesting and informative presentation by Dr. Dunning.

SIPC receives energy award

In the photo at right, Jim Chapman, manager of Southern Illinois Power Cooperative, displays a certificate the cooperative received from *Power Magazine*, an industry publication. The certificate, given in recognition of energy conservation efforts, cites the power cooperative for burning coal mining wastes — or carbon — along with coal, in an effort to make the best possible use of scarce resources and keep costs down. SIPC also received an energy conservation flag to fly, also in recognition of its innovative efforts.



Avoiding danger

Practice electrical safety

You can avoid the pain, scarring and loss of life from electric shock by taking certain precautions.

Never touch any electrical item — washer, dryer, shaver, grinder, drill, whatever — while standing barefoot or in wet shoes or sandals on concrete, stone, terrazzo, tile, metal or dirt.

Remember that a turned-off device is connected to electricity until it is unplugged.

Don't be careless with any electrical device in the bathroom while you are wet, barefoot or touching any part of the plumbing.

Use extreme caution when operating such outside devices as drills or hedge trimmers. Read all safety instructions, and don't remove the third prong — the ground — of a three-prong plug.

Don't risk installing an antenna or mast if it could possibly fall within several feet of an electric service wire, if the day is windy or if you don't have enough help. Under any of those circumstances call in an experienced professional.

It's hard to imagine how our ancestors got along without electricity. Yet the more we use it, especially with light-duty, personal and household equipment, the more we risk exposure to its dangers — and the more precautions we must take to avoid its inherent hazards.

First aid for electric shock

1. Control your emotions — don't touch the victim if he's still in contact with the electrical device or live wire.

2. Turn off the current at the switch, if possible.

Otherwise, use a nonmetallic object, preferably a wooden pole or board, to remove the power source from the victim.

3. Try not to move the victim. He may have broken bones or interior burns that could kill him if he is moved incorrectly.

4. Have someone call an ambulance and specify the precise nature and location of the accident. The ambulance crew can bring special resuscitation equipment. But don't leave the victim if you are alone. The next two or three minutes are vital.

5. If the victim has a pulse or his heart is beating but he is not breathing, immediately begin mouth-to-mouth breath assistance. If there is no pulse, external cardiac massage must also be employed — the full cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), which medical authorities say should be done by qualified persons.

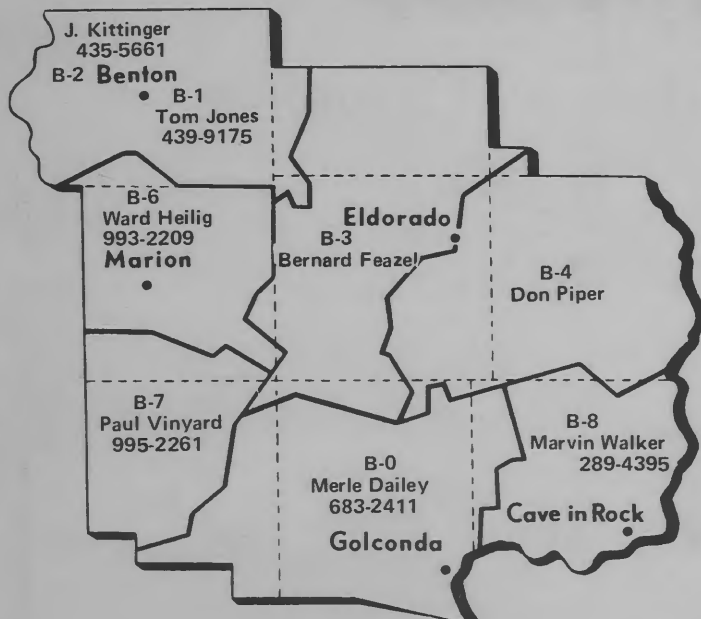
6. After heartbeat and breathing is restored, stay with the victim. Keep him quiet, warm and comfortable until medics arrive to take charge.

Future of appliance standards

The U. S. Department of Energy may scrap its proposal to adopt tough, mandatory energy efficiency standards for major home appliances. In his proposed budget cuts, President Reagan struck out funds that were to carry out the rules, saying the proposal would cause "massive regulatory burdens on the private sector."

Refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, room air conditioners, dishwashers, water heaters and furnaces were among the appliances covered by this program.

Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

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2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Members attending meeting will receive certificate good for \$10 credit on bill

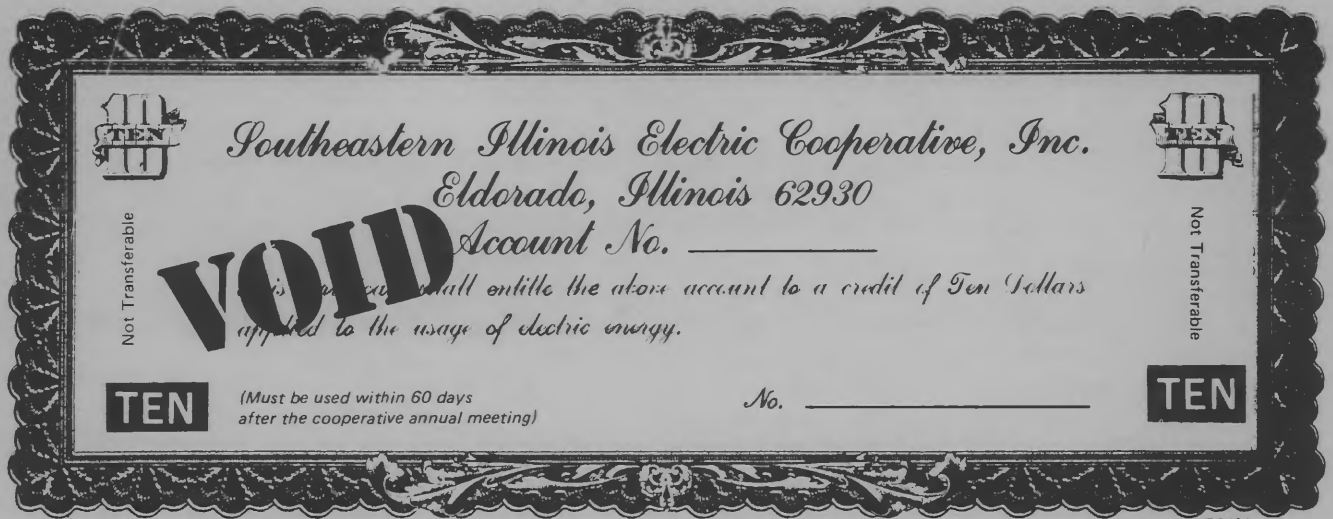
All members attending this year's annual meeting will be presented with a certificate good for a credit of \$10 that can be applied to the member's electric energy assessment.

Every registered member will receive a certificate and that certificate must be used within 60 days of the annual meeting date.

It is hoped that this \$10 certificate will help members offset their expense in attending their cooperative's annual meeting. It is estimated that the cost to the cooperative for the certificates will be no greater than expenses incurred at previous meetings and that the full benefits will go to those members eligible to vote who take

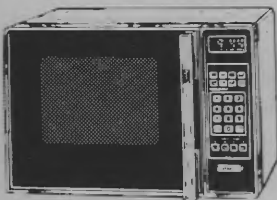
sufficient interest in their cooperative to attend the annual meeting.

Besides the certificate, other prizes will be awarded during the meeting, including two grand prizes for lucky members who attend the meeting and are eligible to participate in the drawings.



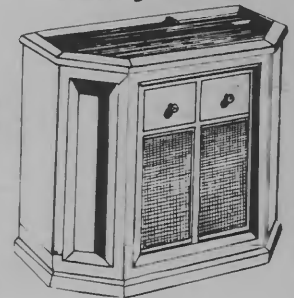
Annual Meeting

2 Grand Prizes:
microwave ovens



PRIZES

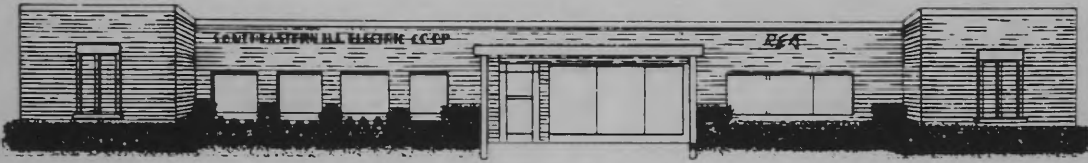
2 Humidifiers and
Many More



*Awarded by Drawing
from
Member Registration*

To Be Eligible for Prizes You Must Be Registered and Present at Drawing

Be Sure to Register!



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op
Eldorado, Ill.



Tree limbs in power lines cause much of the damage during windstorms. SEIEC keeps trees and brush cleared away from lines as much as possible.

Another July storm flattens SEIEC

July's weather "fireworks" were late getting to Southern Illinois this year, but what they lacked in timing, they more than made up for in intensity.

The storm that devastated our service area on the evening of Monday, July 20, began cutting its destructive path in Columbia, Missouri, knocked out electrical service to about 100,000 people in St. Louis and continued east and south. It cut a long, wide swath between St. Louis and Southeastern Illinois. Damage was pretty well evenly widespread throughout our ten-county area.

As our telephones began ringing, we called in office help to staff the switchboard, which was quickly overwhelmed by heavier-than-usual traffic. Our employees began coming in to help.

By the time the storm had passed, some 1,500-2,000 member-families were without electricity. Our crews and area servicemen fanned out to restore service as quickly as possible, but it quickly became apparent that they couldn't do the job alone.

Tuesday morning, July 21, we called the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives (AIEC) in Springfield and asked for initiation of the Emergency Work Plan, which is designed to speed help to heavily damaged cooperatives in an orderly manner. Our primary need was for bucket trucks and line crews. By that afternoon, the trucks were rolling. Illini Electric Cooperative of Champaign sent us a bucket truck and crew, as well as a derrick-digger truck with a pole trailer and two-man crew. Clay Electric Co-operative, Flora, sent

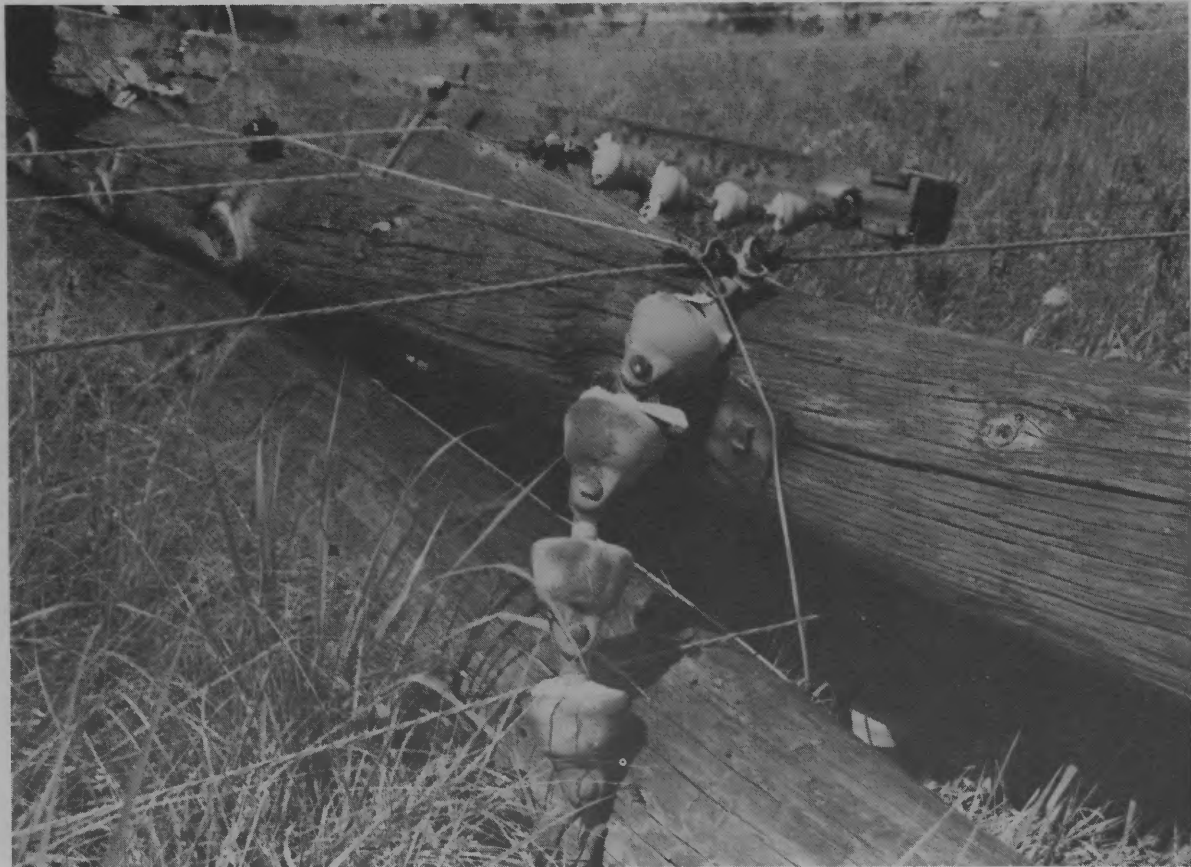
us a bucket truck and crew in spite of the fact that Clay had some damage, too.

We called in contractors' crews, too. Oilfield Electric of Carmi and B & D Electric of Eldorado both had crews in the field, helping us speed up the rebuilding. By Thursday, July 23, all our members were back in service.

As usual, we followed a system of priorities in scheduling repairs, so each job got as many people as possible back in service. First, we needed to get our high-voltage transmission lines back in service because, without them, nothing works. Substations were next, then major feeders and smaller distribution lines. Individual services came next. We expect to keep working for some time to strengthen the system to minimize damage in the future.



Heavy storm damages SELEC se





ice area



Clockwise from left: Work crews clean up damage near Shetlerville. Destroyed insulators and shattered poles are all that remain of a 60-foot H-structure; damage to transmission lines such as these affects many consumers. This road sign just north of Cave-In-Rock was taken down by a falling tree, part of which can be seen between the signs. This distribution pole was totally destroyed. Tree limbs and power lines don't mix.

1990-Here come the electric tractors

Electric tractors could be in use on American farms within a few years, but plowing by electricity is still a long way off.

"There are still a number of tasks to be done on the farm our present technology can't handle. Plowing is a gross example," says Department of Agriculture engineer Paul Schleusener. He administers a study funded by the Department of Energy to determine the potential of electric vehicles on the farm.

An electric tractor with sufficient power to use for plowing could be built, but not economically. Farmers couldn't afford it, Schleusener said.

And given the state of the art of vehicle batteries it would probably be too heavy and bulky for farm use.

What would be practical, according to a South Dakota State University agricultural engineer, Leslie Christianson, would be small tractors for "around-the-farm" use and electric pick-up trucks "for going to town for parts."

Christianson said 10 to 30 horsepower electric tractors — "something a lot of farmers have one or two of just for mowing and planting, but not for their main tractors" — could be in use on farms before the end of the

decade.

Christianson heads the DOE-sponsored study of electric tractors at South Dakota State.

Five other universities — Iowa State, Rutgers, University of Georgia, Virginia Polytechnical Institute and Virginia State University are participating in the \$230,000 study, which runs through March of next year. Research began last November.

Each research team is attempting to determine the amount of power needed for individual farm tasks in its region.

After that the researchers will look

at the economics of electric vehicles performing these tasks.

"Based on a superficial look at the economics it looks to me like the operating costs (of a small electric tractor) could be considerably less than a conventional tractor," said Christianson.

But at least at first the initial cost of the tractor would probably be more.

Even if electric tractors were affordable, "it takes a long time to turn people around from one technology to another," Schleusener added.

Keep clear of poles when mowing weeds

When you are mowing weeds around distribution-line poles, be sure to avoid contacting the poles with the mower. When the mower rides against the pole, the base becomes scored, exposing the inner pole to decaying insects and weather conditions.

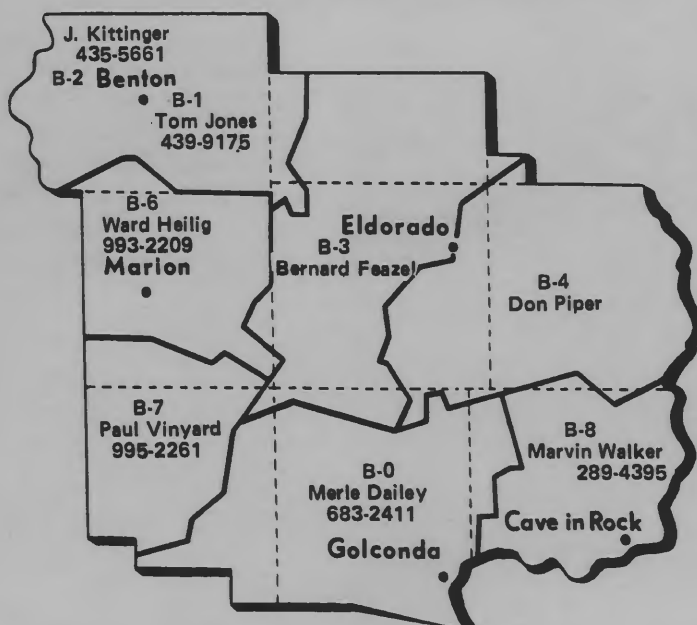
Often the copper groundwire running down the side of the pole is cut by the mower also. When a groundwire is cut, the effectiveness of lightning protection equipment is reduced and the susceptibility of other electrical equipment (transformers,

regulators, etc.) to lightning damage increases.

By increasing the potential for lightning damage to equipment on the distribution system, a cut groundwire may expose a member's service to damage from a voltage surge.

So please, when mowing weeds around distribution-line poles, don't let the mower ride against the pole. This will prevent premature decay of the poles and help maintain proper operation of lightning protection devices.

Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

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2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
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4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
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the **SOUTHEASTERN** LIGHT



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op

Eldorado, Ill.



At 43rd annual meeting

Cadle, Spivey, Tiberend reelected

Three area men were reelected to the board of directors of Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative August 4 during the 43rd annual meeting, held at Southeastern Illinois College near Harrisburg. They are: Bill Cadle of Marion, Orrie Spivey of Elizabethtown and Robert Tiberend of Benton.

In his report to some 1,200 members and guests, Kenneth G. Rich, president of the cooperative, noted that the cooperative was still working on repairs from last year's \$750,000 storm when this year's high winds

struck. "As a result of the 1980 storm damage costs," he said, "the cooperative sustained a net operating loss, and the board felt it necessary to defer the planned capital credit retirement for the year."

Rich told his audience that the cooperative's distribution system is getting older, with some of the older lines having been in place 40 years. "During the past several years we have been involved in an extensive pole and line replacement program. Costs of replacing the older poles and lines have increased almost tenfold since the

original system was built in the early 1940s. More significantly," he added, "the cost of financing the system renewal and replacement program is about three and one-half times the original two percent interest rate."

He added, "The fuel adjustment part of our wholesale power cost increased by more than \$600,000 in 1980 over the cost for 1979. Although the rate of increase in coal prices slowed somewhat during the first six months in 1981, we anticipate that fuel costs will be higher for the last six months of the year as a result of the

43rd annual meeting draws good turn

recent United Mine Workers contract settlement. And, as long as we are faced with increasing interest rates and a high rate of cost inflation, we expect our retail rates to rise," he added.

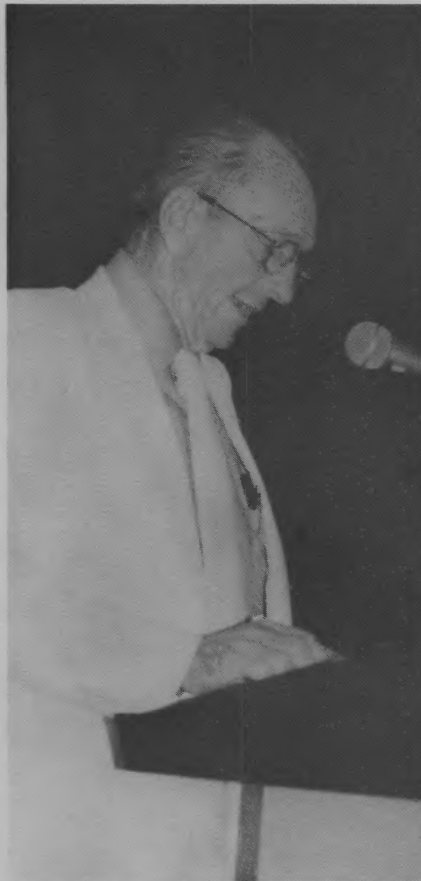
Rich noted that the construction of new services slowed during 1980, with a total of 543 new services going in compared to 630 the year before. The reduction, he said, stems from the effect of high interest costs and inflation on new housing construction.

"The economy of the cooperative's service area has suffered in recent years, too," he continued, "and a recent report by the Illinois Department of Labor shows that Hardin County, with an unemployment rate of 20 percent, had the highest rate in the state, and a couple of our other counties are not much better off, partly due to the difficulty of marketing relatively high-sulfur coal.

The coal industry's prospects look brighter than they have for several years, though," he concluded, "and we hope to see a resurgence of the area's coal industry soon."

Secretary-Treasurer David Ramsey pointed out that the cooperative's wholesale power cost came to \$11,720,046, up \$1,239,218 over the previous year. Operation and maintenance expenses were \$1,692,544, up from \$1,121,541 the year before. The cooperative paid out \$164,622 in taxes, he added.

Dr. Gail B. Dunning, president of Dunning Associates, spoke on the topic, "What's Happening to Rural America?"



Clockwise from upper left: President Kenneth Rich addresses the meeting. Manager Roger Lentz, right, congratulates reelected directors; from left, Orrié Spivey, Robert Tiberend and Bill Cadle. A member receives an attendance prize. Manager Lentz congratulates Layne Gwaltney on his 25-year service award; W. L. Braddock and Herbert L. Tate were also honored for 25 years of service. Members in registration lines. A young member at the meeting. Center photo: Entertainment before the business session.

ut-Spivey, Cadle, Tiberend reelected



How small is small?

You know you are in a small town when. . .
The runway of the airport is terraced.
The polka is more popular than disco on Saturday night.
Third Street is on the edge of town.
Every sport is played on dirt.
The editor and publisher of the newspaper carries a camera at all times.
You don't use your turn signal, because everyone knows where you're going.

You know you're in a small town when. . .
You are born on June 13, and your family receives gifts from the local merchants, because you are the first baby of the year.
You speak to each dog you pass by name, and he wags at you as he passes.
You dial a wrong number and talk for fifteen minutes anyway.
You are run off main street by a combine.

You know you're in a small town when. . .
You can't walk for exercise because every car that passes you offers a ride.
You get married and the local paper devotes a quarter page to the story.
You drive into the ditch five miles out of town, and the word gets back before you do.

You know you're in a small town when. . .
The biggest business in town sells farm machinery.
You write a check on the wrong bank and it covers it for you.
The pickups on main street outnumber the cars three to one.
You miss a Sunday at church and receive a get-well card.
Someone asks you how you feel, then listens to what you say.
Thank God for small towns. . .and the people who live in them.

Keeping family records in order

Here is a guide to family documents and records most frequently needed, d - - d or alive:

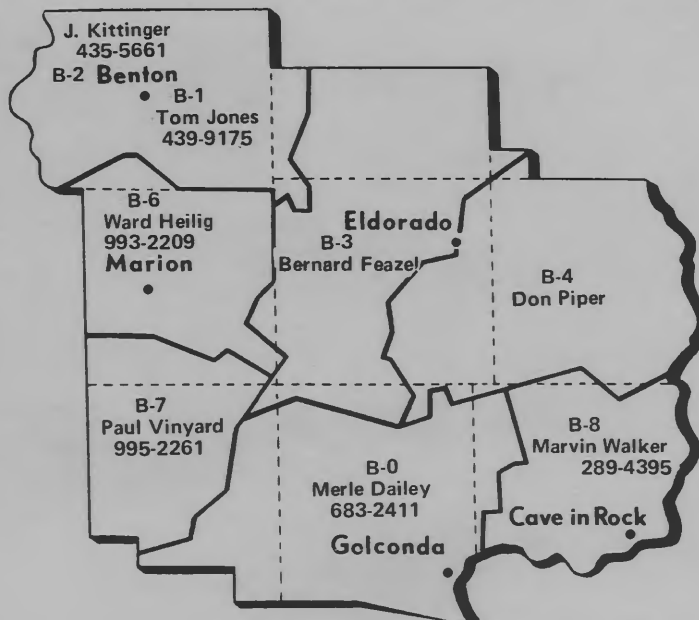
PERSONAL RECORDS — birth certificates, marriage certificate, divorce papers, social security cards or records, military records (including discharge papers, medical records, etc.), list of relatives (including current addresses and birth dates).

FINANCIAL RECORDS — bank books (including savings accounts), bonds, income tax returns for past years, list of assets and liabilities, real estate deeds (abstracts or other proofs of ownership), stock certificates, title to automobile(s), boat, recreational vehicles, etc.

INSURANCE RECORDS — life insurance policies (including privately-held policies and policies issued through employer plan), automobile insurance policies, homeowners or tenants policy, policies on other properties (including real estate or personal property).

INSTRUCTIONS — copy of current will(s), general instructions to wife or other survivors (including burial instructions, list of advisers, information relating to children).

Outage Map



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the SOUTHEASTERN LIGHT

37



Southeastern III. Electric Co-op

Eldorado, Ill.

Rising costs force rate increase

Electric rates for member-consumers of Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Inc., will increase approximately 15 percent effective with October usage.

The increase in rates was made necessary by high interest rates and the effects of inflation on the Cooperative's operating costs.

There have been two increases in wholesale power costs since the Cooperative's last retail rate increase. These increases, effective in April, 1981 and October 1,

1981 total about 21 percent and are in addition to fuel adjustment increases that have resulted from increases in coal costs.

Even with the increases, rates of your Cooperative will still be competitive with those of investor-owned utilities serving in the area.

New rate sheets will be mailed to all members in October. The increase will be effective for usage in October, payable in November.

Wise thermostat use can cut winter heating costs

One of the most effective methods to save energy could easily be the proper control of the thermostat. It is one of the most important energy related devices found in the home. Even though it is relatively small in size, it controls the greatest energy user in the home — the heating and cooling plant.

In previous articles we discussed the use of energy audits as a means to determine the most urgent corrective measures to employ to develop the most effective energy conservation program. We would like to re-emphasize the fact that good energy conservation management is not limited to only one item. Everything in and around the home or living quarters needs to be considered. In addition to properly managing the thermostat which controls the heating and cooling plant, we must give careful attention to such things as the insulation in the ceiling, sidewalls, and floor, the properly designed and sealed windows and doors, moisture control, water heating, lighting, appliances and supplemental heating with fireplaces and stoves.

The thermostat is designed to

control the heating and cooling plant by maintaining an average temperature over a period of time. The room temperature may fluctuate a few degrees from the thermostat setting. The amount of fluctuation depends on the type of heating system and control being used. Regardless of the heating system employed or the type of energy utilized for heating, a savings can be realized by reducing the thermostat setting. It is generally accepted that a three percent savings can be realized on the heating cost for every degree the thermostat setting is reduced. If you reduce the thermostat setting from a normal of 70 degrees to 65 degrees you could realize a savings of about 15 percent on your total heating cost. Similarly, you could realize a savings of about four percent per degree or a 20 percent savings for five degrees change from 75 degrees to 80 degrees during the air conditioning season.

In addition to reducing the thermostat setting in the winter and increasing the setting in the summer, it is also beneficial to set back the thermostat at night or during the day when the residence is unoccupied. For

many years people believed there was no advantage to setting back the thermostat at night because it would take more energy to warm the house again in the morning. We must realize, however, the heat moves from an area of high temperature to an area of lower temperature at a rate proportionate to the temperature difference. Thus by reducing the temperature during the heating season, the temperature difference is reduced and heat loss is slowed. The same principle applies during the cooling season. Instead of reducing the temperature, set the temperature higher or turn the air conditioning unit off completely at night or when the home is unoccupied.

The manual setback of the thermostat during the heating season is often forgotten. To help maintain a regular setback program, clock thermostats are available. Other automatic setback thermostats includes one controlled by light in the room. This method works best in heating installations with individual room controls. The clock controlled thermostat can also work effectively for air conditioning.

At Ridgway

24th Annual Popcorn Festival

There was something for everyone at the 24th Annual Popcorn Festival Saturday, September 12 in Ridgway. As usual, thousands of people turned out to watch the crowning of the queen, fireworks, a parade, country-western entertainment, a tractor pull and a four-wheel drive truck pull.

Festivities opened Friday evening, when 17-year-old Bonnie Rister was crowned the 1981 Popcorn Queen. She was crowned by last year's queen, Cheryl Dartt. Bonnie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rister of Shawneetown, and is a senior at Shawneetown High School. She was sponsored by the Loretta Nursing Home. Her escort for the ceremony was Jeff Pool.

Renegade furnished music for the coronation and the Popcorn Ball that followed. Tom Roper did the honors as square dance caller, and the Ridgway Fire Department did a bang-up job of putting on a fireworks show.

The Saturday festivities got off to a running start with a 10,000 meter race kicking off the morning. Some 17 runners finished the race, with Ronald Darr of Thompsonville taking top honors with a time of 34:17. Roger Lee of McLeanboro was second with a time of 34:49.

There was free popcorn all day at the hospitality tent operated by the Ridgway Lions and the Gallatin County 4-H Federation, and carnival rides and concessions did a booming business.

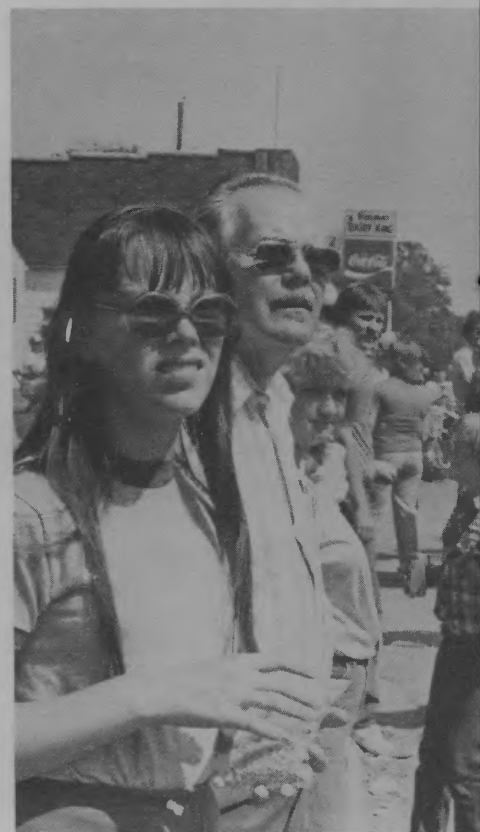
The hour-long parade, which was a highlight of the day's activities, started at 1 p.m., and the Grand Champion float was an entry by the St. Joseph CYO. Tractor pulling began immediately after the parade, and there were 29 pullers in three classes. Out-of-state pullers came from Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri.

Mike Renth of Nashville took first place in the 5500 Super Stock class, Keith Frueh of Greenville was first in the 5500 Hot Rod class and Don Masterson of Grandview, Indiana, took first in the 12000 Stock class. Roger Sutton of Norris City, Lloyd Hogg of

Rosiclare and Chet Fisher of Golconda took the first three places in the FWD truck pull.

While these activities were taking place, entertainers were performing at the bandstand, where a large crowd enjoyed the music of the Carter Family, The Family Heirs, The Good Ol' Boys, Benny Jackson the Magician and Art Lee and the Kuntry Three. Festivities wound up with a dance from 9 p.m. to midnight, with music by "Motion" at the community park.

Clockwise from above: This abbreviated clown van was a welcome addition to the parade. One of the many marching groups. A small part of the attentive crowd. Various souvenirs sold well. A girl watches the parade. A young woman holds a bag of popcorn thrown from a passing float, while a boy, at right, prepares to scramble for candy from another. One of the younger watchers.



Festival draws large crowd



Controlling humidity cuts costs, improves comfort

Maintaining proper humidity control in the home is often times given little attention and in many cases completely ignored. Maintaining the proper humidity level can be just as important as maintaining adequate ventilation, heating and cooling.

Low levels of humidity cause discomfort by dry skin, aggravation of respiratory ailments, drying out of furniture, floors, trim and veneers, higher heating temperature to satisfy occupants of the house and static electricity.

High levels of humidity cause condensation at windows, impairment of insulation effectiveness and structural rotting of joists and framing.

Just as we add heat to the inside of a home to maintain a comfort level so also must we control the amount of moisture in the air. Generally, the ideal humidity level in the home during the heating season is about 45 percent. This level of humidity can be reduced to 30 percent to 35 percent when outside temperatures drop near the zero mark (see "Humidity Guide"). In order to attain a 45 percent level of humidity in a moderately sized house it would be necessary to add approximately 12 gallons of moisture per day. This is a sizeable amount of water to add each day if there is no other source of moisture. We must remember, however, a typical family of four can add about eighteen gallons of water per week by just being present and performing normal functions.

One of the most common methods of adding moisture to the air is by means of a humidifier. A humidifier may be affixed to the heating equipment and the moisture distributed to all rooms of the house through the forced air duct system. Portable humidifiers are available and can be effectively used to add moisture. Other methods of increasing humidity in the home is to limit the moisture

loss. This can be accomplished by tightening the house with proper installation of glass doors, tight fitting storm sash around windows and doors, damper in the fireplace, and proper installation of vapor barriers during construction.

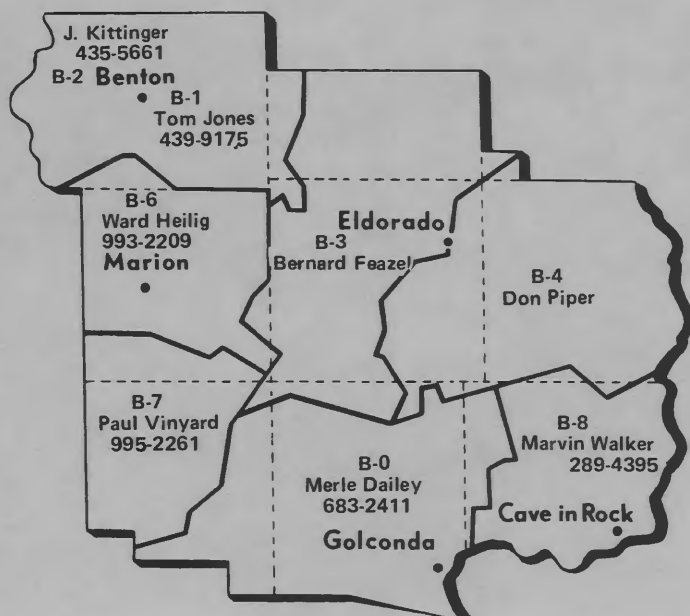
Too much moisture in very tight homes can also be a problem. This can usually be detected by condensation on windows during cold weather. It may be necessary to use a dehumidifier to eliminate some of the excess moisture. Installation of adequate exhaust fans in the kitchen, bath and laundry areas can be helpful. Proper ventilation is necessary for the clothes dryer. Other methods of controlling excessive moisture were discussed in the previous article on attic ventilation.

The crawl space in some homes may be a source of added moisture. A vapor barrier should be installed on the ground of the crawl space. Vents should also be installed into the crawl space. Provide at least one square foot of net free vent area for each 1,500 square feet of floor area. This should be provided by at least two but preferably four foundation wall vents.

Inside Air Temperature Degree F	Safe % of relative humidity of inside air for inside-outside temperature differential							
70°	18%	20%	24%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
75°	15%	17%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%
Outside Air Temperature Degree F	-15	-10	-5	0	5+	10+	15+	20+

The above chart shows proper inside-outside temperature ratio for safe relative humidity control. Use these percentage figures for setting humidistat dial.

Outage Map



If your power goes off, we offer these suggestions:

1. Check your fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbor to see if he has power.
4. Call the appropriate number below and report what you have found.
5. If you cannot reach your serviceman or if one is not listed for your telephone area, call your cooperative at 273-2611.
6. Please give the person who answers, the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.



Southeastern Ill. Electric Co-op

Eldorado, Ill.

PCB Notice

The U. S. Court of Appeals (District of Columbia) has instructed the Environmental Protection Agency to institute an Interim Measures Self Inspection Program for PCBs. Under that program, we are required to provide you with this notice.

PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) are chemicals which were used in electrical equipment, mainly transformers and capacitors, from 1929 to 1977. They were used in electrical equipment because they are a good fire retarding chemical which also possesses good insulating qualities in liquid form. About 50% of the PCBs manufactured are still in use. Practically all are in electrical equipment in sealed containers.

We believe that few, if any, of the thousands of transformers being utilized by Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative contain PCBs in amounts exceeding 50 parts per million which is the level prescribed by EPA for being "contaminated."

Our requirement to inspect any transformer containing PCBs applies to the following facilities:

1. Federally inspected meat establishments,
2. Federally inspected poultry product establishments,
3. Federally inspected egg product establishments,
4. Facilities manufacturing, processing, packaging, or holding food and feed products for wholesale purposes.

If you are the owner or operator of one of these sorts of facilities and a transformer owned by your cooperative is near enough so that the discharge of fluid from the transformer could contaminate food or feed products, the EPA requires you to complete the attached form and mail to us so that we may make a determination whether the transformer on your property contains PCBs.

PLEASE NOTE: This program **DOES NOT** apply to retail establishments, as grocery stores and restaurants. It **DOES NOT** apply to open fields where food and feed products are grown or stored or to animal grazing areas. It **DOES NOT** apply to a transformer in a location where the discharge of fluid would not reach a facility processing, packaging, or holding food and feed products.

Your Cooperative does not have responsibility to inspect transformers on your property unless you have informed us that the transformer may pose a PCB exposure risk to food and feed products.

Aside from compliance with the regulation, it is important that you notify us of possible risk to food and feed products.

Aside from compliance with the regulation, it is important that you notify us of possible risk to stored food or feed supplies because PCB contamination could cause negative environmental and health effect.

Thank you.

YES, we believe an oil leak or discharge from the transformer serving our property could contaminate food or feed products as you have outlined.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

LOCATION: _____ PHONE: _____



**Notice
of
Closing**

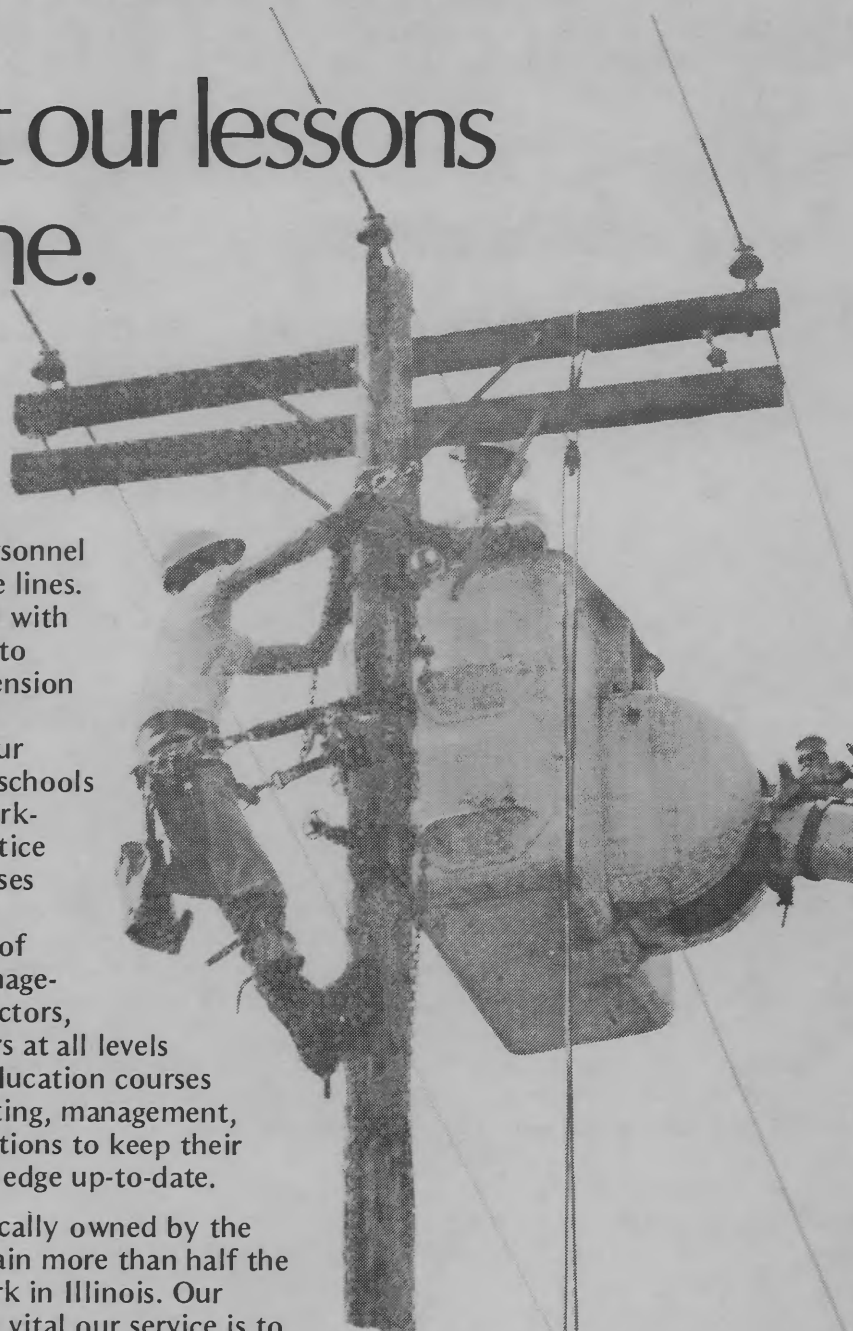
**Our offices will be closed Thursday,
November 26, and Friday, November 27,
in observance of the Thanksgiving Holiday.**

We put our lessons on the line.

A safe, efficient electric transmission and distribution system has nothing to do with chance. It is a result of the skilled, well-trained personnel who build and maintain the lines. That is why we have joined with other electric cooperatives to establish an innovative extension curriculum of training and enrichment programs for our employees. . . . "Hot line" schools for linemen, equipment workshops, first aid, and apprentice and advanced training courses are all designed to further improve the working skills of our employees. On the management side, cooperative directors, managers and staff members at all levels participate in continuing education courses on such subjects as accounting, management, economics and communications to keep their skills sharp and their knowledge up-to-date.

Electric cooperatives, locally owned by the consumers we serve, maintain more than half the electric distribution network in Illinois. Our employees understand how vital our service is to the well-being of farms, homes and businesses along our lines.

Our employees take their lessons seriously, realizing they are an integral part of a power network that must continue to meet the requirements of our energy-hungry state. Because of that responsibility, we look upon our education programs not only as a duty to our employees, but as an obligation to those we serve.



Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative



Energy: today and tomorrow

Area businesses observe Co-op Month

Your cooperative has again participated with other cooperatives in its service area to observe National Cooperative Month, which takes place in October. Other Saline County cooperatives participating were: Interstate Producers Livestock Association, Southern Illinois Production Credit Association, Federal Land Bank and Twin Counties Service Company. In Franklin County, Franklin Grain and Supply, Hamilton County Telephone Cooperative, Production Credit Association and the Federal Land Bank joined in to point out the advantages of doing business the cooperative way.

This year's theme was "Cooperatives Building a Better America," and school youths throughout the area had an opportunity to enter essay contests. Winners in each category received a savings bond provided by SEIEC. Newspapers and radio and television stations were contacted with news releases, and banks and theaters were asked to mention cooperative month on marquees and signs. They were very helpful.

One of the highlights of the month's observance was the Cooperative Month breakfast, held Wednesday, October 14 at the Holiday Inn in Benton, where the area cooperatives hosted local dignitaries for a presentation by Paul McKinnis, a nationally-known speaker from Eldorado.

From Top: Bob Edgar, left, Extension 5 Agronomist, and Ray Harbison, SEIEC Public Relations Director admire a certificate Edgar received from last year's co-op month efforts. Dick Swope, Franklin County Agronomist, spearheaded efforts in his county. Paul McKinnis speaks at the co-op month breakfast.



Save energy and money—make laundering more efficient

The best way to conserve energy — and your money — is through the correct use of your washer and dryer.

WASHING

The largest consumption of energy in the home laundry is the heating of water. Although the best cleaning can be achieved in hot water, many washloads require warm or cool water because of color preservation or fiber content. The cooler the water the slower the cleaning solution dissolves. By using a liquid detergent or a pre-dissolved powder detergent, applying special prewash products or pretreating with detergent heavily soiled areas of garments, cooler water can be used.

Selecting the water level to correspond to the size and type of load you are washing will conserve energy.

RINSING

Rinsing is a dilution process. You are diluting the detergent which remains in the wash load after the spin. A cold water rinse is just as effective as a warm one.

DRYING

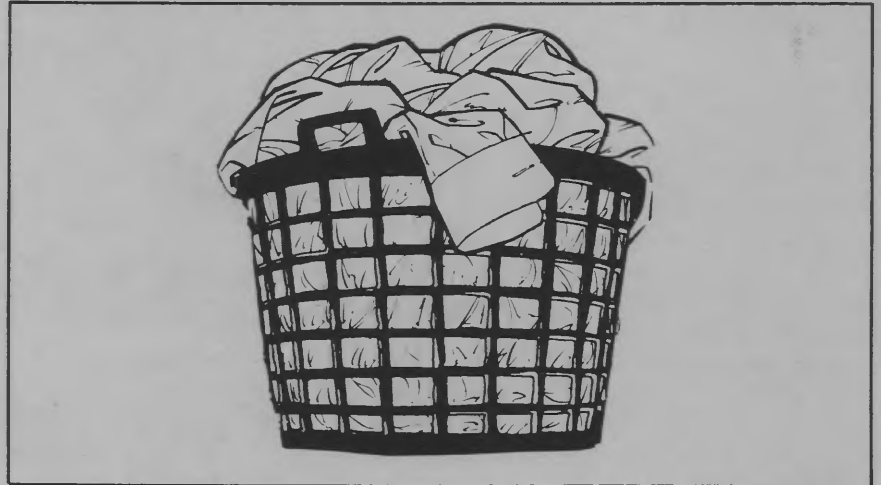
Although the dryer uses more energy than the washer, most people prefer to use it rather than “solar drying” with a clothes line.

Check the lint filter before drying each load and clean if necessary. Lint will restrict airflow and lengthen drying time.

The vent or exhaust ductwork should be checked regularly to make

wash together.

Use your automatic shutoff cycle whenever possible for all dryer loads. Then you won't have to guess the length of dryer time needed and you will avoid overdrying.



sure it is clean. Obstructions inside and outside will slow down the rate of airflow and lengthen drying time.

Sort dryer loads by fabric and finish. For example, the load should be smaller with permanent-press items to allow room for fluffing and de-wrinkling. Pile fabrics, regardless of the fiber, take longer to dry. Remember, you do not necessarily need to dry together the clothes you

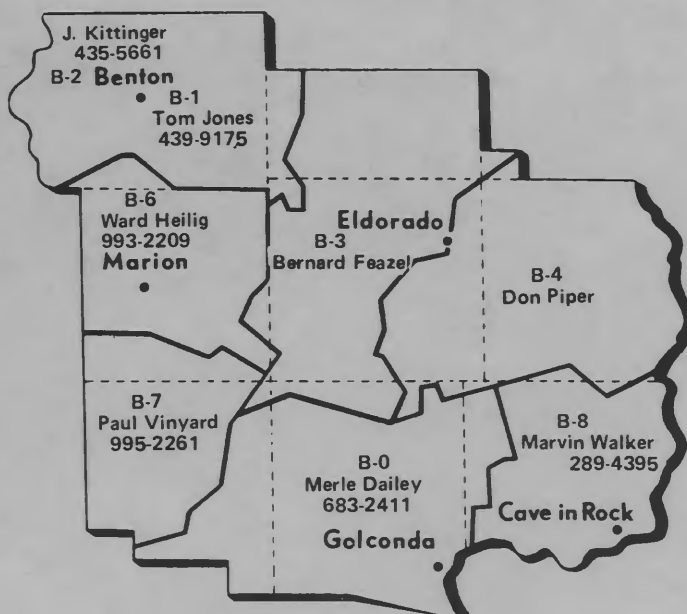
Finally, if clothes are to be ironed, remove them from the dryer before they are completely dry. They'll be dampened more uniformly and thus be easier to iron.

TV Sets

Don't play them to an empty room!

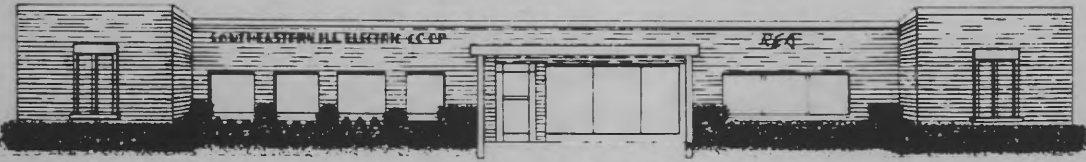


Outage Map

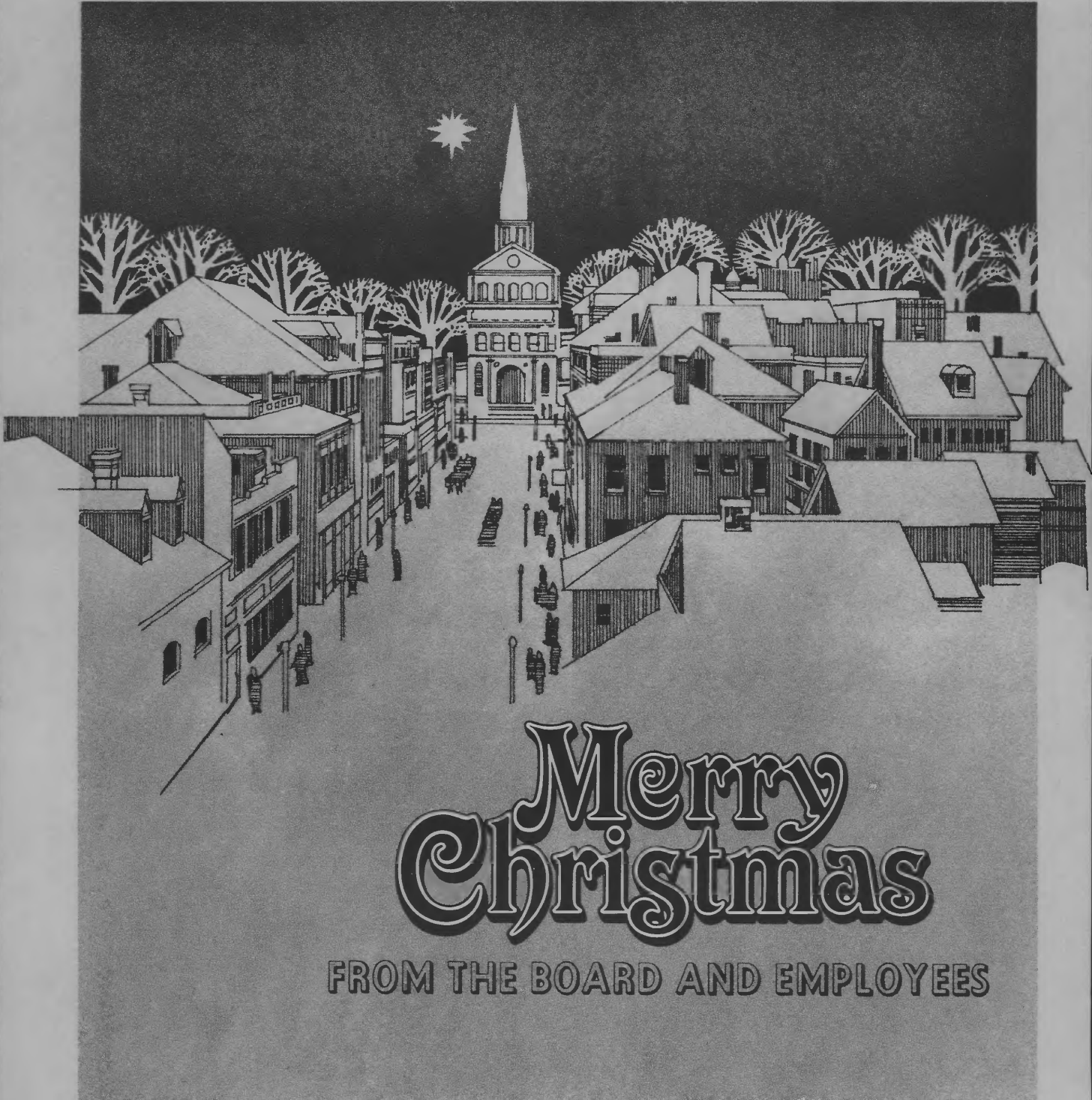


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Southeastern III. Electric Co-op
Eldorado, Ill.



Merry Christmas

FROM THE BOARD AND EMPLOYEES



Winter hobby changes from snow carving

A few winter attempts at snow sculpture — begun several years ago — have resulted in a new cold-weather hobby for Donna Betts of rural Dale, who's now into woodcarving. When the snow cover was particularly heavy, the Betts Family would go outside and shape the fluffy stuff to suit their fancy. They did more than just build snowmen, though. They went in for the more creative statuettes. One photo Donna still keeps is of a finely-detailed polar bear made of snow.

"We had a lot of fun doing that," she laughs, "But there were times when we didn't have much snow, and we couldn't do it, so I got into carving just to have something to do and pass the time. I'm kind of a fidgety person, and I can't just sit and do nothing. I

don't watch a lot of television, and woodcarving is just what I need to keep busy."

Donna carves birds, walking sticks, shoes, pipes and just about any whimsical item that strikes her fancy. She made a totem pole and gave it to the local school to put in the gym.

People get their fair share of attention, with special emphasis on cowboys and Indians. Her first woodcarving was an Indian girl, and she does charcoal drawings of western subjects, too.

While Donna smilingly turns aside any suggestion that she has any real artistic talent, her uncle, Bryce Barker, has done many woodcarvings, and works with crushed colored stones as an art medium. His preferred subject?

Cowboys and Indians, of course! And she has a niece, Lori Payne, who seems to be keeping the tradition alive in the family.

"She was here one day a few years ago," Donna says proudly, "and I was carving a piece. She asked if she could, too, so I gave her a peach pit, a few pieces of wood and some ice cream sticks, and she came up with a really nice bird. She was five years old then. I'm kind of proud of her.

"I do most of my carving in the winter," she laughs, "because there are too many things to do with my 14-year-old son, Cliff, during the summer. We do a lot of fishing and rock hounding, and I find a lot of the straight sticks I carve into canes. I use mostly sassafrass and maple. They

Energy savings and clean clothes

In a study for the Department of Energy, researchers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory took a look at home laundry methods and concluded that householders can save several cents a load by:

- Using a warm — not hot or cold — water cycle. Warm water is more economical overall because colder water requires more detergent.
- Adjusting the water level to the size of the load.
- Using a cold water rinse.
- Drying only full loads.

Consumer Affairs specialists at General Electric concur with Oak Ridge's recommendations and add some of their own:

- If soil accumulates after several consecutive warm-water launderings, use an occasional hotter wash, consistent with

garment care labeling. Then increase detergent use during subsequent warm-water washing.

- Wash heavily soiled clothes in hot water.
- Use chlorine bleach or other disinfectants in times of family illness or if there are infants in the household.
- If you are going to dry Permanent Press items in an automatic dryer, use the washer's Normal (fast) spin instead of the Gentle (slow) spin usually recommended. This method removes more water during spin, thus shortening the drying cycle and saving money.

Savings of a few cents per load add up when multiplied by 60 million, the estimated number of automatic washers in the country, each doing an average of 35 loads per month.



left, Donna shows one of her walking sticks. Clockwise from top: A totem pole takes shape. A hand-carved bird. A bird made by Donna's niece, Lori Payne. Donna's first and most recent carvings.

Wood carving

aren't hard to do, and I really like to do 'em. I carve 'em by the dozen."

Donna gives away many of her works, and sells very few. "I make some for special people, too," she says, adding, "one of our neighbor kids is a basketball player, so I carved a basketball player for him. Cliff thought the world of his coach, Dennis Johnson, and he asked me to carve a small figure for him. It doesn't look just like him, but it does favor him quite a bit. It's my most recent carving."

She bought her knives and other carving tools in various places as she needed them, and is getting ready for another winter. "The knives are dull now," she chuckles, "but I'll get 'em good and sharp for the winter season!"

Don't Invite Tragedy To Your Farm . . .

Electric power is the very heartbeat of every modern American farm, yet tragedy awaits the farmer who fails to give this great source of energy the respect and attention it deserves.

Modern farming equipment . . . grain augers, hay conveyors, front end loaders, bailers, and similar machinery . . . are becoming more massive with each harvesting season. Power lines which used to stretch well above a safe clearance level are now subject to equipment contact. Always survey the working area carefully to insure that contact will be avoided. Needless injuries and deaths can be eliminated with just a bit of care.

Correct unsafe working procedures on your farm by directing all machinery operators to check overhead clearance. Make "Responsible Electric Accident Control Today" a part of your daily farming activities.



**RESPONSIBLE ELECTRIC ACCIDENT
CONTROL TODAY**

New deal a good deal

By JERRY VOORHIS

A studied and well organized propaganda effort is abroad in the land to persuade people to think the New Deal was and is something strange and probably bad and to believe that all the works of the New Deal should be torn down.

But even a very little reflection on the facts of the case makes such an attitude rather ridiculous, manifestly unjust, and even a bit dangerous to our nation.

Cooperative members and rural Americans especially will remember the New Deal with some gratitude and appreciation. So will the rest of us who are willing honestly to remember that it saved our country.

1. There would have been no rural electrification nor any development of rural electric cooperatives without the New Deal. And since the big investor-owned power companies refused even to borrow from the REA at two percent in order to build lines to rural America, a large part of rural America might still be without electricity had it not been for the New Deal program of rural electrification.

2. It was the New Deal that created the Production Credit Associations and the Bank for Farmer Cooperatives. Without these we would not

have a Farm Credit System today able to combat high interest rates and with all government capital repaid and the whole system cooperatively owned by its borrowers.

3. Without the New Deal we would have had no Tennessee Valley Authority, nor Bonneville Power System nor many other hydroelectric power systems. Our dependence on imported oil would be vastly greater and the energy problem far more acute than it is with this supply of clean renewable power from the New Deal projects.

4. The whole Social Security And during all the New Deal years, the system was in full health and vigor.

5. How would we all like it if our bank deposits were not insured and if we were exposed to the possibility of bank failures and the loss of all our money? Well, guarantee of bank deposits was a cardinal New Deal accomplishment.

6. During the New Deal period — for the first time in our history — attention was paid to the tragic loss of our precious agricultural top soil. It was the New Deal that introduced the whole concept of soil conservation to our nation. In some ways this may have been the greatest accomplishment of the New Deal. For on that fertile top soil depends all human life. If

exploiters neglect the New Deal's Soil Conservation they will threaten the very base of life in this country.

7. All during the New Deal period cooperatives of all kinds were looked upon with favor and that period was marked by their greatest growth — especially in rural America.

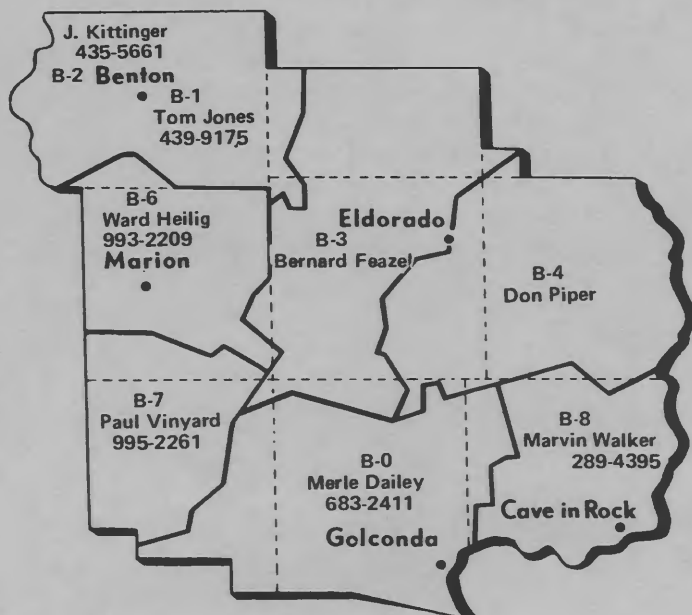
8. The Securities and Exchange Commission, created by the New Deal, has prevented any more Wall Street collapses such as occurred in 1929.

9. The New Deal maintained throughout its time decent low interest rates that enabled farmers and small businesses to borrow and pay their debts without hardship and kept the national debt from soaring as it has been doing ever since the lid was taken off of interest rates.

10. It was the New Deal that passed the Federal Credit Union Act that has become the magna carta of the credit union movement which now numbers almost 50 million members.

This list could be extended but those ten points should be enough to give people pause before they condemn a New Deal which they simply do not remember or understand. Incidentally, the New Deal undoubtedly saved the American economic system from complete collapse. That in itself should awaken some sense of appreciation.

Outage Map



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