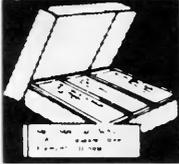


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IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk



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John H. Knueppel
Cambridge



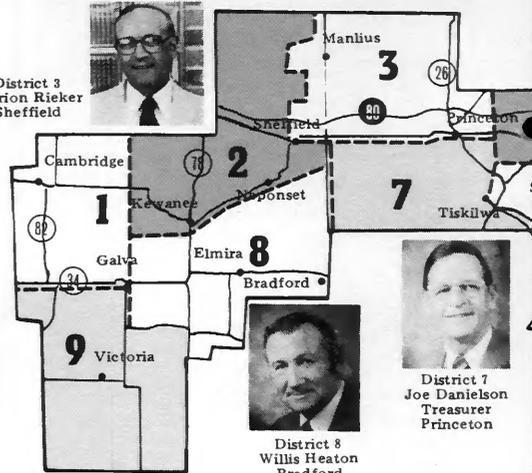
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District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
Vice President
Victoria



District 3
Marion Rieker
Sheffield



District 8
Willis Heaton
Bradford



District 7
Joe Danielson
Treasurer
Princeton

Peak Demand. We are all familiar with the term and have some general idea that peak demand affects the cost of our electric service. Just what is peak demand and how does it work to drive up the cost of providing our electric service today?

Peak demand is, very simply, the greatest use of electricity in any given period. Every day has a peak demand, every month, every year. In some cases, the peak demand doesn't get very high at all; demand for electric power stays fairly constant.

But sometimes, when peak demand skyrockets, it becomes a concern.

The concern isn't in whether the demand can be supplied; usually a utility has enough generating capacity to meet the demands of its consumers. The real concern is in the cost of supplying peak demands. Because different kinds of generating plants, using different kinds of fuel, are used for different needs.

For instance, there are some large generating plants which produce great quantities of electricity almost all the time. These are termed "base-load" plants. They are capable of operating on a 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week basis, and can satisfy the typical demands for electricity. Because of the size of these plants, they are more expensive to construct. But they also use the lowest-cost fuel, such as coal and nuclear fuel, and thus are less expensive to operate on a day-to-day basis. These plants are also the most reliable, efficient generating stations on a system.

During times when base-load generation isn't quite enough to satisfy

electric demand, "intermediate" plants are put into service. These are often older generating plants which once served as base-load capacity, but through age and technological advancements are now less efficient than newer generating facilities. These intermediate plants often use fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. They are often run at half-capacity, rather than at full production capability, just to make up the difference between demand and base-load production.

When demand becomes very high, "peaking plants" are put into service. These units usually operate on expensive oil or diesel fuel. They rarely generate large quantities of power, but they have one great advantage over intermediate and base-load plants: due to the fuels used, they can go "on line," or begin generating, almost at a moment's notice.

Getting on line quickly is a very important factor in meeting peak demand. Because sometimes demand increases very rapidly, and failing to meet it could cause an entire system to fail and go into blackout. But it can also be a very expensive element in the cost of producing electricity, especially operating oil or diesel units.

These peaking plants are only used during times of excessive demand, or when another major unit fails. But, much like an automobile which is only driven on Sunday, that unit still has to be paid for, in full. And those fuels — oil and diesel fuel — which allow quick start-up at critical times are also the most expensive fuels to use in generating electricity.

Peak demand also makes it neces-

sary for transmission lines and substations to be able to deliver enormous amounts of electricity when necessary, although that ability isn't always needed. Allowing for that added capacity makes the planning, design and construction of these facilities more expensive.

It's all reflected in power costs. Until the past decade, the cost of meeting peak demand was not as high because the fuels used were much less expensive, and the demand itself was not as great.

But every year demand, and costs, increase. These costs will continue to grow as oil-based fuels become less available and more expensive. Fuel costs ordinarily make up as much as 50 percent of a utility's operating expense; when those fuels include natural gas and oil, that percentage can increase drastically.

Meter readers

The meter reading program at Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative is in the process of being developed and will be implemented in the near future. IVEC has 6,117 meters in service at the present time that will need to be read each month.

Preliminary studies indicate that 24 routes with an average of 254 meters will be required.

All meter readers will be members of the Cooperative.

SAVE ENERGY
Caulk and weatherstrip to seal off cracks around doors and windows.



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President
Utica

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

Office Hours 7:45 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

Route 6 & 34 West
Princeton, Illinois 61356

In case of emergency, call (815) 875-4488 any time, day or night.
There is always someone on duty at this number — 24-hour service.

Serving the rural areas of Bureau, Henry, Kendall, Marshall,
Knox, LaSalle, Putnam and Stark counties.

Why our phone is often busy during outages

Occasionally, our members express concern about when they call to report a power outage and the line is busy. It is very frustrating to experience this, and thoughts run through our minds that the phone is off the hook or the line has somehow been placed in the busy signal position. After an hour of calling your frustration level has increased and probably turned to anger. You're in need of help, you're calling to report a power outage and no one is helping you! Why?

Your call goes to one of four incoming phone lines. If a line of 30 members or more is out, the line may be busy as everyone who is at home

attempts to notify the cooperative. When a major line or substation that serves anywhere from 100 to 1,000 people is out, the problem is compounded and you receive a busy signal more than likely due to the volume of calls received.

Power outages in the rural area due to various causes — storms, cars hitting poles, animals getting into equipment — are a way of life. Your cooperative is constantly monitoring ways in which service can be improved without causing our rates to increase.

Remember the busy signal the next time you and your neighbors are out of power. Don't give up calling. We want to hear from you. We have had instances where everyone on the line thought their neighbor had called in and no one had.

Your cooperative apologizes for the inconvenience you may experience

from a power outage. We are at the other end of the phone doing everything possible to restore your power in the safest and quickest manner possible.

After-hours power failure

If you have a power outage after 4:30 p.m. weekdays, weekends or holidays, first check your fuses or breakers, including the main fuse or breaker under the meter.

After checking, if nothing is wrong call IVEC collect at the following number:

24-HOUR SERVICE
AC 815 875-4488
Answering service and
dispatcher on duty

FOR ENGINEERING OR MEMBER SERVICE ASSISTANCE

Members needing any assistance or engineering consultation should please contact IVEC's headquarters office located in Princeton, telephone 815 875-4488.

'Meter tampering'

is now legally defined as offense

Governor James R. Thompson has signed into law H.B. 690, amending the Illinois Criminal Code to specify that "meter tampering" shall be an offense under Illinois statutes.

Under the provisions of the Act, "a person commits the offense of unlawful interference with public utility services when he knowingly, without the consent of the owner of the services, impairs or interrupts any public water, gas or power supply, or other public services, or diverts, or causes to be diverted in whole or in part, any

public water, gas, or power supply, or installs or removes any device for the purpose of such diversion."

The terms "public water, gas or power supply, or other public services" means any service subject to regulation by the Illinois Commerce Commission . . . and any service furnished by an electric cooperative as defined in Section 3.4 of the Electric Supplier Act.

The legislation was sponsored by Representative Thomas Homer of Canton.

IVEC Members

Is this your account number?

0001612002

If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, (815) 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.

Champion replaces Smith as manager of Illini

Wm. David Champion Jr., an employee of Illini Electric Cooperative since 1973, has been named manager of the cooperative by the board of directors. He replaces the retiring Walter R. Smith.

Champion, a native of rural Gays (Moultrie County), began work part time for Illini while he was a senior at the University of Illinois. After receiving a B.S. degree in accountancy in 1974, he became office manager. He was named assistant manager in 1979. Champion has completed a special management training program at the University of Nebraska, is a participant in an advanced management course at the same university and has studied budgeting and financial planning at the University of Wisconsin. He has also completed the Dale Carnegie course.

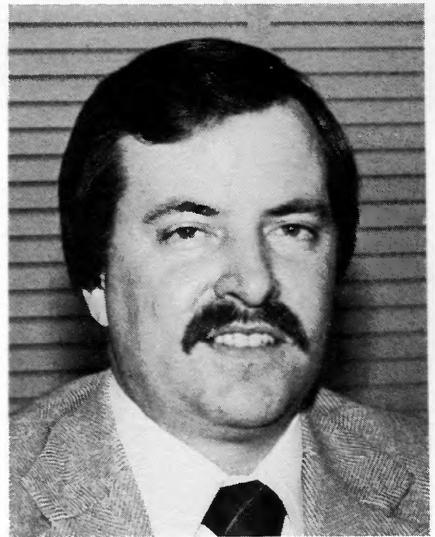
The new manager, his wife, Deborah, and daughters Becky (7)

and Teri (5) live near Ogden. Among their activities are the raising, training, breeding, selling and showing of quarterhorses.

A 1965 graduate of Windsor High School (Shelby County), Champion spent four years in the Air Force. During his service, he received two Air Force Commendation Medals, one during duty in Thailand and another while stationed in Guam. He served as an electronic warfare technician during the Vietnam conflict.

Smith is a 1947 graduate of the University of Illinois with a degree in electrical engineering and he began his career with Illini that year as system engineer. From 1952 until 1958 he was operating superintendent, became assistant manager in 1958 and was appointed manager in 1960.

A native of New Canton (Pike County), Smith served in the Army



Wm. David Champion

during World War II, including service in the South Pacific.

Smith was prominent in numerous activities involving electric cooperatives, including being an original incorporator of Soyland Power Cooperative. He served as president of that 15-cooperative federation for nearly 20 years.

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IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

Office Hours 7:45 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

Route 6 & 34 West
Princeton, Illinois 61356

In case of emergency, call (815) 875-4488 any time, day or night.
There is always someone on duty at this number — 24-hour service.

Serving the rural areas of Bureau, Henry, Kendall, Marshall,
Knox, LaSalle, Putnam and Stark counties.

December weather rough on cooperative system

The harshness of the recent December weather restricted many of Illinois Valley Electric's member-consumers' holiday plans. Blowing snow, high winds, and minus-20-degree temperatures certainly did not contribute to the spirit of the season.

The sub-zero weather caused many of IVEC's distribution conductors to snap, disrupting electric service to some of our members.

On Christmas Eve, a fire was reported in our Wedron Substation, located northeast of Ottawa. IVEC dispatched linemen to the location. Because of weather conditions, there was delay getting to the site; however, the linemen arrived in time to prevent several hundred member-consumers from losing electric service. State, county, and township roads were snowed "shut," causing final repairs to the substation to be delayed seven hours. Normally, this kind of equipment failure can be corrected within two hours.

Illinois Valley Electric would like to express its thanks to the State Highway Department for opening State

Highway Route 23. Also, the Dayton Township Road Commissioner, Larry Fessler, deserves our thanks for plowing out the road leading to and from the Wedron Substation.

Power lines were also snapped and down near Norway, north of Kewanee, and south of Starved Rock, affecting members in those immediate areas.

These occurrences served as a reminder to all of us of the vulnerability of power facilities serving rural homes and farms. Concern not only for what actually causes the power failures, but also for accessibility to the site to correct the problem has delayed restoring power in adverse weather conditions.

For these reasons, it is suggested that members have stand-by generators to supply electricity in emergencies. Continuous electric service simply cannot be a guarantee when severe weather threatens a power system.

Illinois Valley Electric appreciates the patience and understanding of its members during difficult periods such as in December. A special salute to those members who spot line problems that guide our crews to the cause of outages.

We remind all member-consumers that IVEC has an answering service and dispatcher on duty 24 hours per day. Phone lines will be busy when power outages affect many members. Please continue with efforts to call until power is restored.

Special edition

This is a special issue of your cooperative's edition of the Illinois Rural Electric News. We are using four pages to provide you with several important items of information. At the left is an article dealing with the severe December weather and how it affected IVEC. On page 18b, there is a facsimile of IVEC's new bill and a story outlining the switch to neighborhood meter readers. On page 18d is the entry form and information about the 1984 "Youth to Washington" tour, a very special week-long educational experience in history and government available to high school sophomores and juniors in the service area.

After-hours power failure

If you have a power outage after 4:30 p.m. weekdays, weekends or holidays, first check your fuses or breakers, including the main fuse or breaker under the meter.

After checking, if nothing is wrong call IVEC collect at the following number:

24-HOUR SERVICE
AC 815 875-4488
Answering service and
dispatcher on duty

IVEC Members

Is this your account number?

0003562501

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John Doe
12 Main St.
Princeton, IL 61356

FRONT OF BILL

WHOLESALE PURCHASE POWER (COST ADJ) PER KWH				.0200000		
BILLING DATE →		Mo Day Yr	Net Bill \$	¢	¢	
		3 8 84	142	00		
Rate Schedule	Bill is Delinquent and Gross applies after this date →		Gross Bill \$	¢	¢	
0001			148	35		
Location Number	Account Number		Account Number			
33-29-002	00 35 01 02		00 35 01 02			

NO DAYS	31	COST PER DAY	\$	¢					
			3	81					
Mo	Date	Day	Yr	Mo	Date	Day	Yr		
1	1	84		1	31	84			
THIS STATEMENT IS FOR CONSUMPTION FROM				TO					
Account Number				Gross Bill \$	¢	¢	Net Bill \$	¢	¢
00 35 01 02				148	35		142	00	

Keep For Your Records

RETURN THIS PORTION

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PRINCETON, ILLINOIS 61356
PHONE (815) 875-4488

Make checks payable to
Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative
P. O. Box 70
Princeton, IL 61356

**Other - Partial deferred billing for the period 2-1-84 thru 2-29-84. The amount on the reverse side reflects one-tenth payment for this billing period, due to the implementation of the meter reading program.

• Net amount is due and payable 10 days after date of billing.

• Electric service is subject to disconnection if gross amount is not paid within 20 days after date of bill.

• A late payment may not be reflected on this bill.

• If service is interrupted check your fuses or circuit breakers. Check to see if your neighbor is off too. Report promptly if you believe trouble is on IVEC lines.

• Give Map Location Number when reporting trouble. Map Number appears on Reverse Side.

- TO REPORT SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS IN THE OTTAWA, PRINCETON, AND GALVA AREAS, CALL COLLECT (815) 875-4488 24-HOURS A DAY.

- Office Hours: Monday through Friday
7:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

- Consult your REN magazine centerfold for additional information.

CODES

R - Regular Bill
M - Minimum Bill
E - Estimated Bill
F - Final Bill
P - Prorated Bill
S - Security Light Only
K - KVA Minimum
N - New Account
C - Changed Meter
"C" in Cr. Column denotes a credit or a credit balance.

• To avoid late charges, please mail your payment early.

• You have 10 days each month to pay the net amount due. Members paying their bills after 10 days must pay the gross amount.

• Bring entire card when paying at the Co-op office.

• Detach and return this portion of this statement when paying your bill by mail.

• Thank you for your cooperation.

BACK OF BILL

Meter reading program

New billing stub format

As you have been previously notified by mail, your Cooperative has implemented a neighborhood meter reading program.

The reading you submitted IVEC on Feb. 1, 1984, is the last reading, you will be required to obtain.

Effective Feb. 27-28, 1984, your meter will be read by your neighborhood meter reader and each month thereafter.

Remember, from Feb. 27 forward, you will no longer be required to read

your own meter. This service will be provided by IVEC.

The billing statement above will reflect the new billing format indicating the itemized charges or credits that may appear on your monthly bill. These charges will depend on what services are being provided to your account.

If you have any questions regarding your billing, do not hesitate to call our billing department at our Princeton office.





District 1
John H. Knueppel
Cambridge



District 2
Earl Bates
Kewanee



District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
Vice President
Victoria



District 3
Marion Rieker
Sheffield



District 8
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Bradford



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Joe Danielson
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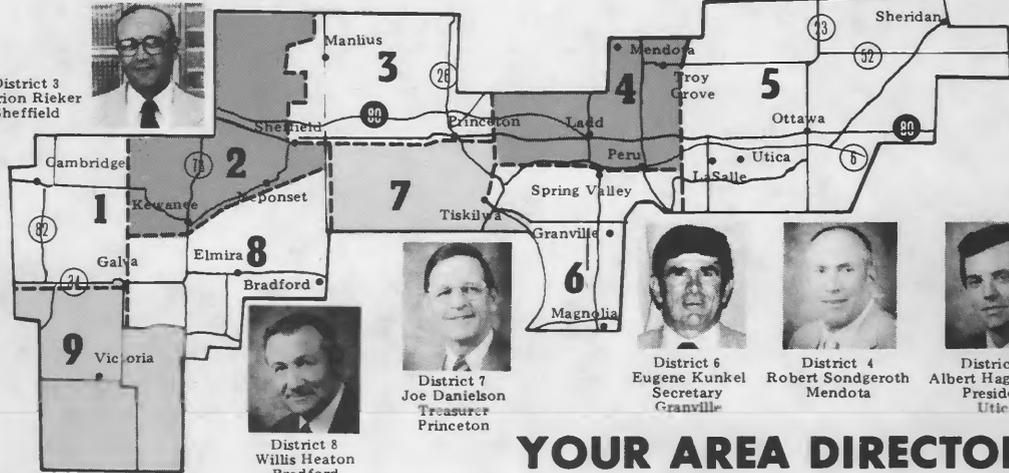
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Utica



YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

Wholesale power cost adjustment

It's called a "wholesale purchase power cost adjustment," or a "fuel adjustment charge," or any one of several other designations. But as far as some consumers are concerned, including our members, it's mistakenly called a rip-off.

Most distribution electric cooperatives in Illinois refer to the charge as a power cost adjustment, since they do not actually purchase fuel, only electricity. However, the charge on which this is based is determined by the wholesale power supplier, in our case Illinois Power Company, and the charge at this level is called a "cost of power" or "fuel adjustment charge."

The power cost adjustment is the only way an electric cooperative can recover extra dollars spent for the higher cost of coal, oil or uranium needed to produce electricity. There is no profit in the power cost adjustment charge for the electric cooperative — it simply reflects what the power supplier has charged the co-op as a result of increasing costs to produce the power.

Some people feel that hydro electric power would be the exception to the rule since its "fuel," falling water, is free. But there are other factors which can affect the cost of producing power, among which are labor costs, demand factors, power factor and decreased energy consumption by the users.

Most people believe fuel adjustment is a relatively new thing. It isn't; in fact, there have been fuel adjustment provisions since the 1950's, but because the cost of producing power remained relatively stable for so many years, the majority of electric systems in the United States discontinued fuel adjustment practices. Then, in the early 1970's when fuel costs became unpredictable, and began the rapid escalation, the Federal Power Commission (now Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) in Washington, D.C., redefined the fuel adjustment clause. On November 13, 1974, a new description was issued and electric systems are now regulated by that order. Thus, the fuel adjustment charge was reintro-

duced and has become a point of confusion today.

The power cost adjustment is applied to the monthly bills at the same rate as we are assessed and, since power requirements as well as fuel and other costs fluctuate each month, the power cost adjustment also fluctuates.

We feel that this method of figuring your total bill is the fairest way of arriving at the true cost of supplying you with electricity. Without it, we may be overcharging you or operating your cooperative at a deficit. We hope that this explanation will give you a better understanding of why we use the power cost adjustment. We welcome your inquiries if you have any further questions.

Statement of non-discrimination

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc., has filed with the Federal Government a compliance assurance in which it assures the Rural Electrification Administration that it will comply fully with all requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights act of 1964 and the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Agriculture issued thereunder, to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the conduct of its program and the operation of its program and the operation of its program facilities. Under this Assurance, this organization is committed not to discriminate against any person on the ground of race, color, or national origin in its policies and practices relating to treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions, and extension of service, use of any of its facilities atten-

dance at and participation in any rights of such beneficiaries and participant in the conduct of the operation of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D.C. 20250 or the organization, or all a written complaint. Such complaint must be filed not later than 90 days after the alleged discrimination, or by such later date to which the Secretary of Agriculture or the Rural Electrification Administration extends the time for filing. Identity of complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purpose of the Rules and Regulations.

'Youth-to-Washington' essay contest

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative will sponsor two service area high school students, who write winning essays, on all-expenses-paid tours of Washington, D.C., June 8-15.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

Eligibility: Any high school sophomore or junior living within the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative service territory is eligible. This includes the counties of Bureau, LaSalle, Henry, Knox, Marshall, Kendall, Stark and Putnam.

Awards: First place awards — two all-expenses-paid, eight-day bus tours of Washington, D.C. with side trips to Gettysburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

THE TOUR

The full eight-day tour will begin Friday, June 8, at 1 p.m., in Springfield and will include approximately 60 participants from other rural electric cooperatives in Illinois. Chaperones will accompany the tour participants. The return is scheduled for 11 a.m. on Friday, June 15, in Springfield. Princeton-Springfield transportation will be provided.

During the week of travel and sightseeing, the students will visit, among a long list of tour stops, the historic battlefield at Gettysburg, Arlington National Cemetery, White House, Smithsonian Institution, Mt. Vernon, Baltimore Harbor and the National Aquarium, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, and National Zoo. In addition, they will have a special tour of the U.S. Capitol and the opportunity to meet and talk with Illinois Representatives and Senators.

Subject of Essay: Each contestant will write his or her essay

on the subject "How the Rural Electric Cooperative Functions As An Energy Supplier." This is a general topic which should be used as a guide for the participating students. Essays should incorporate basic information about the origin and structure of a cooperative and how it differs from other forms of business as a nonprofit supplier of electrical energy.

Form of Entry: Essay must be typed on 8½ x 11 inch paper, double spaced, one side only and must not exceed 1,250 words nor be less than 500 words. Assistance in editing the essay, i.e., grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, spelling, organization, etc., is permissible. Contestant's name must not appear on the actual essay, but will be retained by the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative and a number assigned the essay. Entry form will include parents' written consent for the contestant to take the trip if he or she is declared a winner.

Resource Material: Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative will furnish a packet of resource material to each student who submits an entry form to the Cooperative.

Last Date for Essays: Essays must be received on or before April 13, at the office of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 70, Princeton, Illinois 61356.

Judging: The two winning students will be selected by a panel of independent judges based on the following points:

Originality — 25 Accuracy of Facts — 25
Composition — 25 Effectiveness of Contents — 25

Please direct all inquiries or correspondence to:
Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Attn: A. Jack Best,
P.O. Box 70, Princeton, Illinois 61356

'Youth to Washington' Official Entry Form

ILLINOIS VALLEY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
P.O. Box 70 Princeton, Illinois 61356

Date _____ Name _____

Age _____ Sex _____ Name of School _____

Name of English Teacher _____ Class year (circle) 10 11

Mailing Address _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

I intend to submit an entry in the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative Essay Contest. I understand that this entry form entitles me to receive research materials to be furnished by the IVEC.

I agree that Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc. will have exclusive rights to use the essay submitted for this contest.

Signature of Student

PARENTS' OR LEGAL GUARDIANS' STATEMENT TO GO ON ALL-EXPENSE TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

We, the undersigned, give permission for _____ if (he or she) becomes a winner of the 1984 Essay Contest, to take the expense-paid tour to Washington, D.C. sponsored by the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative and the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative will assume no liability for contestant while on the conducted tour.

Signature of Parent or Legal Guardian

Mailing Address

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TANK COATINGS**

Stop all leaks in steel and concrete — Prevent rust forever. Roof coatings for tar paper, composition shingles, and metal buildings. Anyone can apply all coatings. Fix it once and forget it. This is our 34th year. Let us send you complete information.
VIRDEN PERMA-BILT CO.
Box 7160IN Ph. 806-352-2761
2821 Mays St.
Amarillo, Texas 79114-7160

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Learn how to grow 'em for fun and profit in your area. Lists Strawberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Fruit Plants and Tree Fruits.

Guaranteed to Grow!
Free Recipes!



Send Free Strawberry Booklet!

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
STATE: _____
ZIP: _____

Ahrens Strawberry Nursery

R.R. #1, Dept. IR84, Huntingburg, IN 47542



**So easy to handle
you guide it with
Just ONE HAND!**

No Footprints! No Wheelmarks! No Struggle!

Tiller users, for heaven's sake, please don't buy nor put up any longer with any other make of Tiller without giving yourself a chance to find out about our wonderfully different and better kind of Tillers — with **POWER DRIVEN WHEELS** and with tines in the **REAR** instead of the **FRONT!** Please let us send you complete details, prices, "**OFF-SEASON**" SAVINGS, etc. Mail coupon below now to **TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers, 102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180.**

© 1984 Garden Way, Inc.

TROY-BILT® Roto Tiller-Power Composters, Dept. A2050
102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, NY 12180

Please send the whole wonderful story of TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers including prices and "OFF-SEASON" SAVINGS now in effect for a limited time.

(Please Print Clearly)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

"Magic" Indian Oil
**CATCHES
FISH LIKE
CRAZY!**

I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

When our guide showed Mark how to bait his hook, I noticed that he rubbed something on the bait just before Mark put the line in the lake. Within minutes Mark had himself a beautiful bass. You can imagine how pleased I was and Mark, of course, wanted more.

So the whole thing was repeated—the guide put on the bait, rubbed it again, and up popped another beauty. Meanwhile, I sat there patiently waiting for my first fish.

This went on all morning. Mark caught 30 bass and I got eight.

When I pulled the boat in at noon and paid off our Indian guide, I noticed that a small, unusual seed had apparently fallen from the guide's pocket into the bottom of our boat. The odor from the seed was quite strong and certainly different from anything I had ever smelled before. This was what he had rubbed on Mark's bait!



*It works for me—
wouldn't be without it.*
D. Hulbutt, Duluth

When we returned home the next day, I gave the seed to a chemist friend of mine. He analyzed it and duplicated it into a spray for me.

I could hardly wait for my next fishing trip. What I discovered on that trip was absolutely unbelievable. I have never before caught fish like that. Every time I baited my hook. I sprayed it and up popped another fish.

I tested some more. I put spray on one bait and nothing on another. The sprayed bait got the fish almost immediately. The unsprayed bait got some nibbles, but nothing more.

I gave some of my friends samples of the spray to try and the results were the same—they caught fish like never before.

I named my spray "**CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY**" cause that's just what it does and it works with all kinds of fresh or salt water fish. It works equally well on artificial or live bait.

Here's what fishermen say about my spray:

"What you say is true. I caught fish like crazy—it really works!" K.S. Evansville, Ind.

"I read your ad and found it hard to believe—but sent for it anyhow cause I'm not very lucky—after one day, I'm a believer—I caught Snook and Sea Bass—it was easy!" D.D. Naples, Fla

"I always keep a can in my tackle box. It's fantastic!" K.V. Highland Park, Ill.



*I used your spray
and caught all these fish*
J. Hannon, Chicago

FREE BONUS OFFER!

1984 Fisherman's Almanac . . . Tells Best Days and Times To Fish . . . FREE with Orders of Two or More Cans.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
I will send you my "CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY" spray. If you don't CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY — don't even bother to return it — just send me your name and address and I'll return your money immediately.

SEND COUPON TODAY!

© 1984 Catch Fish

**CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY Dept. ARG34
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601**

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ spray cans. If I don't CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY you will refund my money at once.

2 cans \$10 (SAVE \$2) plus \$1.50 post. & hdlg. —BONUS GIFT!

1 can \$6 plus \$.75 post. hdlg.

4 cans \$16 (SAVE \$8) POSTAGE FREE—BONUS GIFT!

Ill. Res. add 6% sales tax.

Charge my VISA MASTER CARD

Card # _____

Expiration Date _____

PRINT NAME _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Meter reading now in effect

Your cooperative's "Neighborhood Meter Reader" program began in February. You no longer are required to read your meter; the meter reader will do it for you.

We have had a number of inquiries about the reasons for this program. I would refer you to the letter sent last month by Al Hagenbuch, president of the board, outlining some of the reasons for adopting this plan. He mentioned several benefits that are considered a "real savings" in dollars to the operation of Illinois Valley Electric. This translates into better service at the lowest possible cost to the membership.

When the decision was made to have area meter readers, it was based on a cost-benefit analysis which clearly indicated that the expense of having meter readers was offset significantly by operating costs under the old program.

Costs eliminated include estimating a bill when the member did not send in a reading. The billing department was following up on getting the meter read and making corrections or adjustments (after estimating the usage) that involved extra time and expense. Another factor was that some members were reading their meters on different days each month. This further complicated the billing for kilowatt-hour usage which was not reflecting an accurate accounts receivable for that month. The problem was contributing to the difference shown between kwh's purchased as related to

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

Office Hours 7:45 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

Route 6 & 34 West
Princeton, Illinois 61356

In case of emergency, call (815) 875-4488 any time, day or night.
There is always someone on duty at this number — 24-hour service.

Serving the rural areas of Bureau, Henry, Kendall, Marshall, Knox, LaSalle, Putnam and Stark counties.

the kwh's sold on our monthly financial statements.

The billing statement that you received on or before Feb. 1, 1984, was for kwh consumption in December 1983. If you consider that the net bill was due on Feb. 10 and the gross is payable on the 20th, there is a lag of 70 to 80 days before your Cooperative collects any dollars for kwh usage.

As a result, Illinois Valley Electric pays its power bill and cost of operations far in advance of receiving actual revenues for December business. In effect, the new program will bring consumption 30 days closer to payment for usage, enabling your Cooperative to pay its bills on a current basis without borrowing funds at high interest rates. In this regard, the billing that you will receive in March is for January usage and also will include 1/10 of the bill for February usage. Your April bill will then reflect March consumption as turned in by meter readers, including another 1/10 of the February bill. This method will continue until the entire February bill is paid, or through the December 1984 billing.

By moving kwh consumption closer to payment, those consumers with delinquent accounts will be prevented from owing for 60 days consumption. We cannot physically prevent the consumer from leaving without paying the bill, but the new program will enable us to disconnect 30 days earlier, saving the Cooperative from this type of revenue loss.

With meter readers, meters will be seen and read so that every member gets billed for the kilowatt-hours used and other members do not end up pay-

ing for unbilled usage.

There were many other factors involved in the final decision to implement meter readers; however, these are the primary reasons which were causing considerable expense.

The new billing statement format appeared in the IVEC yellow center section of the February IREN. Please refer to the example to see how the new bill will display itemized charges for services being provided. This new format relates to the new meter reading program and offers more billing information than was available on past statements.

Your Board of Directors and management will continue to monitor costs and expenses in order to provide adequate and reliable electric service at the lowest possible cost.

If you wish to discuss the meter reading program in more detail, please do not hesitate to stop by our office in Princeton.

After-hours power failure

If you have a power outage after 4:30 p.m. weekdays, weekends or holidays, first check your fuses or breakers, including the main fuse or breaker under the meter.

After checking, if nothing is wrong call IVEC collect at the following number:

24-HOUR SERVICE
AC 815 875-4488
Answering service and
dispatcher on duty

District 1
Earl H. Knueppel
Cambridge

District 2
Earl Bates
Kewanee

District 3
Marion Rieker
Sheffield

District 4
Robert Sondgeroth
Mendota

District 5
Albert Hagenbuch
President
Utica

District 6
Eugene Kunkel
Secretary
Granville

District 7
Joe Danielson
Treasurer
Princeton

District 8
Willis Heaton
Bradford

District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
Vice President
Victoria

YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

Utility system comparisons

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative is a member of a national association called the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, or NRECA. This is a private association and is not government sponsored. NRECA provides many services to nearly 1,000 cooperatives across the country such as insurance, training schools, legislative services and many other functions that as an individual we could not feasibly obtain. By joining together with our sister cooperatives, we are able to share not only savings but also experiences and information.

NRECA economist Don Smith recently updated a comparative analysis of the utility industry's three sectors —

cooperatives, municipals and investor-owned utilities (IOU's). The following excerpt provides a graphic representation of some interesting differences that exist among the three sectors:

	Co-ops	IOU's	Municipals
Consumers per Mile	4.7	35.5	77.5
Revenue per mile	\$3,370	\$42,007	\$68,128
Distribution Investment per Consumer	\$1,370	\$825	\$648
Federal Assistance per Consumer	\$8.91	\$50.70	\$40.45

Essay contest deadline

Area high school students still have time to enter the 1984 "Youth to Washington" Essay Contest sponsored by Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative.

April 13 is the deadline for students to submit entries in the contest. Two students whose essays are judged best will receive week-long, all-expenses-paid, tours to Washington, D.C.,

during the week of June 8-15. Area schools have been notified of the contest and interested students should contact their principal or English teacher. Contest information is also available by writing to: Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Attention A. Jack Best, P.O. Box 70, Princeton, Ill. 61356.

Life-support equipment registry

While Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative strives to maintain the best possible service with a minimum of outage time, occasional outages, either planned or uncontrolled, do occur.

Your Cooperative needs to know the names and location of cooperative members who depend on life-support equipment. We keep a registry of members on life-support equipment, and it is important that this information be current and accurate. We will make every effort to give priority to restore service to members on life-support systems.

If you or a member of your family depend on life-support equipment, please contact Linda Lorenzen at IVEC, P.O. Box 70, Princeton, Ill. 61356, or AC 815 875-4488.

Wholesale power cost adjustment

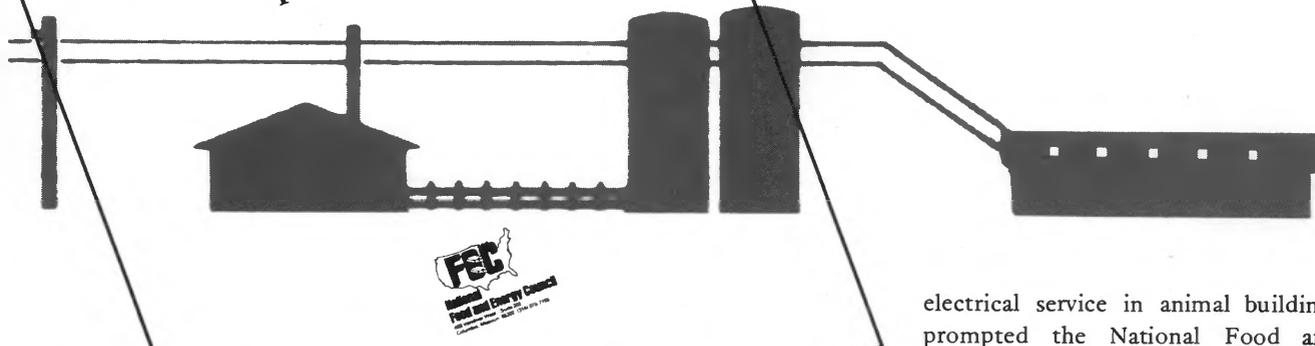
In the February issue of IVEC comments, we discussed the wholesale power cost adjustment and how it reflects our power supplier's cost of producing power. Through Soyland Power Cooperative, IVEC purchases its power from Illinois Power Company. Beginning this month, the wholesale power cost adjustment will increase by four mills (four-tenths of one cent per kilowatt-hour). The purpose of this is to fund part of the interest cost Soyland pays to the Rural Electrification Administration on loans for the Clinton Power Station, of which Soyland is part owner. This will result in an increase of approximately three and one-quarter percent, or \$4 for a consumer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month.

IVEC Members

Is this your account number?
0002391000

If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, (815) 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.

Electrical Wiring Systems
for
Livestock
and
Poultry Facilities



Moisture and dust create problem for wiring in animal buildings

Selection and installation of electrical wiring and equipment in livestock or poultry production buildings call for considerations relating to safety and cost.

While grain storage, feed grinding and handling, and some farm shop facilities can create severe dust problems, there is also a need to protect wiring and equipment from corrosive vapors, moisture and dust common to livestock and poultry buildings.

In agriculture buildings, there is a

need to guard wiring and electrical equipment from damage by livestock or machinery. Such damage can be reduced or avoided by location or mechanical protection. Historically, metal conduit and boxes have been used to provide mechanical protection for conductors. But, the environment in livestock or poultry buildings will usually cause metallic conduit and boxes to corrode rapidly.

Concern for methods of improving the safety and controlling the costs of

electrical service in animal buildings prompted the National Food and Energy Council to organize a task force of persons familiar with the problems and to produce a publication on the subject, "Electrical Wiring Systems for Livestock and Poultry Facilities."

Dr. David Currence of the University of Missouri's Department of Agricultural Engineering coordinated the project. During the publication development, the Environmental Control Committee of the Illinois Farm Electrification Council conducted a workshop to create further understanding of presently and potentially available equipment. In addition, eight Illinoisans participated as task force members: Paul Benson, University of Illinois; Andy Bird, Tri-County Electric Cooperative; Doug Carolus, Illinois Power Company; Don Davis, Country Mutual Insurance; Roland Espenschied, University of Illinois; William Fletcher, National Safety Council; Richard Hiatt, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives; and Ray Weiss, Illini Electric Cooperative.

The booklet is divided into seven sections: protecting your electrical system, wiring materials, wiring methods, electrical supply service, electrical grounding, electric motors and controls, and standby power.

The booklets are available from most electric cooperatives in Illinois, or you may order a copy by completing the coupon on this page and sending \$1 to cover cost of the publication, postage and handling.

To: **A.I.E.C. Publications**
P.O. Box 3787
Springfield, Illinois 62708

Please mail me _____ copies of the publication
"Electrical Wiring Systems for Livestock and
Poultry Facilities"
(For each copy, enclose \$1.00 to cover the cost of
the book and pay postage and handling.)

Please Print Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



9179
10½-20½

Birds & Flowers!



7067



9172
SIZES 10½-26½



4744
SIZES 8-18

To Size 44!



847



4852 10½-26½

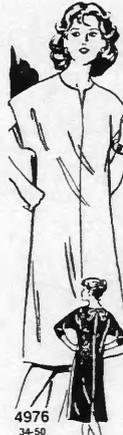


9258
SIZES 34-50

Candlewicking!



7255



4976
34-50

Heirloom-Worthy!



7212

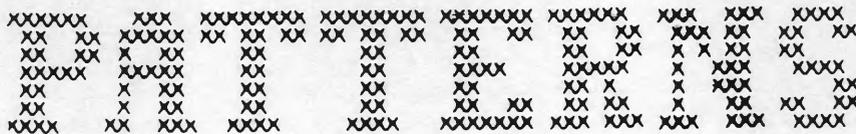


4822
SIZES 8-18



9000

SIZES 8-20



- No. 9179 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½. See pattern for yardages.
- No. 7067 — official birds and flowers for 50 states for quilt about 68 x 110 inches.
- No. 9172 is cut in sizes (10½, 12½, 14½), (16½, 18½, 20½), (22½, 24½, 26½). Order your regular size.
- No. 4744 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 12 (bust 34) top takes 1 yard 45-inch; pants 1-3/4 yards.
- No. 847 is knitting directions in worsted-weight yarn, sizes 38-44 included.
- No. 4852 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 2-5/8 yards 60-inch.
- No. 9258 is cut in Women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Yardages given with pattern.
- No. 7255 is transfer of motifs for candlewicking pillows 11 inches across (not including eyelet ruffle).
- No. 4976 is cut in Women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. See pattern for yardages.
- No. 7212 is patch pattern pieces for quilt 62 x 93 or 77 x 93 inches using prints and polka dots.
- No. 4822 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 2-3/4 yards 45-inch fabric.
- No. 9000 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 2-3/4 yards 60-inch fabric.

TO: PATTERNS
Illinois Rural Electric News
P.O. Box 3787
Springfield, IL 62708

I have enclosed \$_____ (\$2.50 per pattern — cash, check or money order accepted) for the following patterns (please allow four weeks for delivery):

Pattern No.	Size	Pattern No.	Size
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

Office Hours 7:45 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

Route 6 & 34 West
Princeton, Illinois 61356

In case of emergency, call (815) 875-4488 any time, day or night.
There is always someone on duty at this number — 24-hour service.

Serving the rural areas of Bureau, Henry, Kendall, Marshall,
Knox, LaSalle, Putnam and Stark counties.

Electric cooperative members share rights and

You already know that as members of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative you have rights and responsibilities that are not available necessarily to everyone. Recently Gene Clifford, who works for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, wrote about those rights, responsibilities and collective sharing of cooperative members. Here is the text of Mr. Clifford:

Rural electric system members are really much more than that. They are owners, and that says some highly significant things.

Many people hold a variety of memberships — social clubs, civic groups, veterans organizations, churches, alumni associations. And these relationships have taught us about the membership role and what it commonly implies.

Most of us have another kind of

relationship, too. We are owners. Some own homes and businesses, others own cars, and still others own clothing, furniture, land, tools livestock — one or more of a variety of things.

It isn't a matter of how much you own that is important to this discussion. What is important is the central meaning of ownership and what it confers and demands.

When you own your home, for example, you and all of your neighbors understand that you, as the owner, have clear rights in connection with that property that belong to owners alone. You decide whether to occupy it or rent it out; you say when it will be painted, and you choose the color; you determine whether others may come in, or if you prefer to keep them out. This is your castle and you are the king and queen.

But if these are the only things you

worry about and attend to, it is more than likely that you will not be king and queen of much for long.

NOT SIMPLY RIGHTS

And that is because there is more to ownership than simply rights.

There are responsibilities as well, and unless these are met in good conscience it is hardly possible to preserve rights in any ownership of substance and worth.

Think about this:

In time, your home, like all homes, will show a leaky roof, blistering paint and crumbling caulking, as the years and weather work their inevitable will.

Whose problems are these?

They are not the concern of your neighbor next door, of your friend down the block, or of anyone else you know. They are your problems, exclusively yours, because owners bear responsibility for correcting such

February usage billing spread out over 10 months

Your cooperative's new meter reading and billing program is now in operation. In the February issue of the Illinois Rural Electric News the new billing statement format was explained. The main change on the revised statement is the provision to allow the cost of your February usage to be spread out over 10 months. This procedure, whereby one-tenth of the February usage will be billed each month through the end of the year, is necessary because of the elimination of the collection delays caused by the previous self-reading system.

The billing statement that you received on or before Feb. 1, 1984, was for kilowatt-hour consumption in December 1983. If you consider that the net bill was due on Feb. 10 and the gross is payable on the 29th, there was a lag of 70 to 80 days before your Cooperative collects any dollars for kwh usage.

As a result, Illinois Valley Electric paid its power bill and cost of operation far in advance of receiving actual revenue for December business. In effect, the new program brings consumption 30 days closer to payment

for usage, enabling your Cooperative to pay its bills on a current basis without borrowing more funds at high interest rates. In this regard, the billing that you received in March is for January usage and also included 1/10 of the bill for February usage. Your April bill then reflected March consumption as turned in by meter readers, including another 1/10 of the February bill. This method will continue until the entire February bill is paid, or through the December 1984 billing.

By moving kwh consumption closer

District 1
John H. Knueppel
Cambridge

District 2
Earl Bates
Kewanee

District 3
Marion Rieker
Sheffield

District 4
Robert Sondgeroth
Mendota

District 5
Albert Hagenbuch
President
Utica

District 6
Eugene Kunkel
Secretary
Granville

District 7
Joe Danielson
Treasurer
Princeton

District 8
Willis Heaton
Bradford

District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
Vice President
Victoria

YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

Responsibilities

troubles. Ignore them, and you will reign, at last, over a castle with a leaking roof, facing the certain decay of whatever it may represent.

COLLECTIVE SHARING

Rural electric consumer-owners, collectively, share the same twin mantles of rights and responsibilities concerning their electric service as those they shoulder individually as owners of anything else.

Their right to have something to say about this essential service rests squarely on their sharing a responsibility to help assure its organizational health.

They are owners. And owners tend their own gardens, patch their own leaky roofs, fix their own flats.

Owners mind their own business — and few have a more important business to mind than their own rural electric system.

to payment, those consumers with delinquent accounts will be prevented from owing for 60 days consumption. We cannot physically prevent the consumer from leaving without paying the bill, but the new program will enable us to disconnect 30 days earlier, saving Cooperative members from this type of revenue loss.

IVEC Members
Is this your account number?
0002398000
If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, (815) 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.

Don't blame meter for high kilowatt-hour consumption

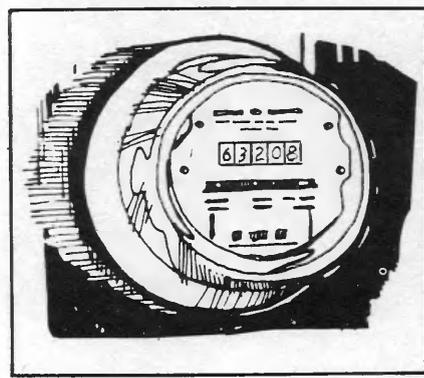
Blaming your electric meter for high kilowatt-hour consumption is like blaming the cash register at the grocery store for high grocery bills or blaming the register on the gas pumps for high gasoline costs. Your electric meter records only kilowatts that are actually used.

There are various reasons why kwh consumption can skyrocket. Usually, there are problems within the home that cause skyrocketing bills and consumption:

1. Bad thermostat on water heater.
2. One element burned out in water heater.
3. Leaking hot water line or cold (causing water heater or water pump to overwork.)
4. Bad seal on freezer or refrigerator door.
5. Water logged pump (can cause pump to cut on and off more frequently.)
6. Problem in heating or cooling system.
7. Shortage in appliance.
8. Weather conditions.

Day in and day out, the metal wheel (disc) in your electric meter is constantly turning — sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly. As this wheel turns, your electric meter is recording your kilowatt-hour usage.

Since electricity cannot be seen it is never considered until it's time to pay



for it. By this time the many comforts, conveniences and necessities it helped to provide are forgotten. It is these familiar words that are heard so often, "We couldn't have possibly used that much electricity. The meter must be wrong."

Meter tests indicate that there is only one chance in one thousand that your meter is measuring more kilowatts than you're actually using. A meter, over a period of years, will actually slow down due to corrosion, dust and water and exposure of various weather conditions. However, they are usually still within the plus or minus two percent accuracy allowed for meters.

Don't blame your electric meter if your energy bill is high. It's only doing its job. Your job is to use electric energy as efficiently as possible. That's the common sense way to keep energy costs down.

"Magic" Indian Oil CATCHES FISH LIKE CRAZY!

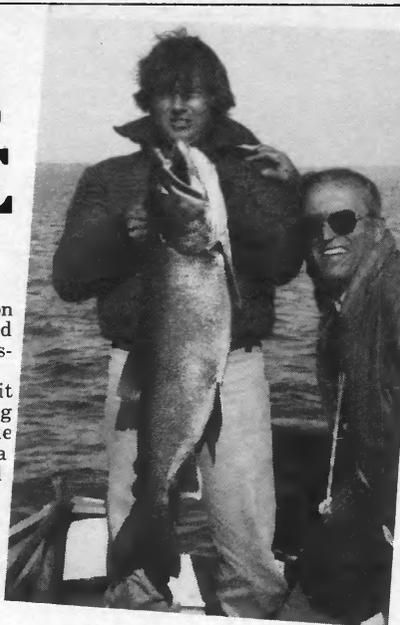
I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

When our guide showed Mark how to bait his hook, I noticed that he rubbed something on the bait just before Mark put the line in the lake. Within minutes Mark had himself a beautiful bass. You can imagine how pleased I was and Mark, of course, wanted more.

So the whole thing was repeated—the guide put on the bait, rubbed it again, and up popped another beauty. Meanwhile, I sat there patiently waiting for my first fish.

This went on all morning. Mark caught 30 bass and I got eight.

When I pulled the boat in at noon and paid off our Indian guide, I noticed that a small, unusual seed had apparently fallen from the guide's pocket into the bottom of our boat. The odor from the seed was quite strong and certainly different from anything I had ever smelled before. This was what he had rubbed on Mark's bait!



*It works for me—
wouldn't be without it.*
D. Hulbutt, Duluth

When we returned home the next day, I gave the seed to a chemist friend of mine. He analyzed it and duplicated it into a spray for me.

I could hardly wait for my next fishing trip. What I discovered on that trip was absolutely unbelievable. I have never before caught fish like that. Every time I baited my hook. I sprayed it and up popped another fish.

I tested some more. I put spray on one bait and nothing on another. The sprayed bait got the fish almost immediately. The unsprayed bait got some nibbles, but nothing more.

I gave some of my friends samples of the spray to try and the results were the same—they caught fish like never before.

I named my spray "CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY" cause that's just what it does and it works with all kinds of fresh or salt water fish. It works equally well on artificial or live bait.

Here's what fishermen say about my spray:

"What you say is true. I caught fish like crazy—it really works!" K.S. Evansville, Ind.

"I read your ad and found it hard to believe—but sent for it anyhow cause I'm not very lucky—after one day, I'm a believer—I caught Snook and Sea Bass—it was easy!" D.D. Naples, Fla

"I always keep a can in my tackle box. It's fantastic!" K.V. Highland Park, Ill.



*I used your spray
and caught all these fish*
J. Hannon, Chicago



Larry Hall

Hall family has mini-zoo

For Larry Hall, a son's FFA project at school was the beginning of a hobby-business that reflects a long-time dream. "When my son, Larry, was getting interested in FFA," the elder Larry says, "he was kind of looking around for a project that was a little different from others. I'd always wanted a deer, ever since I was a kid, so I suggested that."

The Halls, who live in Cumberland County near Montrose, are members of Norris Electric Cooperative. They decided on a fallow deer, which is of Asian origin. Since fallow deer are not native to the U.S., the Halls could sidestep the problems involved in dealing with game animals.

They got their buck at Rockome Gardens in Arcola, while they later bought two does from a breeder in Evansville. They've had two sets of fawns since then, and all were bucks. "I'd like to have the buck and four does and sell the rest," Larry says.

Larry has since branched into other activities, too, with several cages of coons and foxes, in addition to the more mundane chickens and ducks you'd expect to find around a farm. Some two dozen foxes — some red and others silver — are part of the Hall menagerie.

"I'm crazy about animals," Larry says, "and I get a lot of pleasure out of the ones I have. I like to talk to people, too, and anybody's welcome to come and see the animals."

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1 can \$6 plus \$.75 post. hdlg.

4 cans \$16 (SAVE \$8) POSTAGE FREE—BONUS GIFT!

Ill. Res. add 6% sales tax.

Charge my VISA MASTER CARD

Card # _____

Expiration Date _____

PRINT NAME _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



Milo Thurston, front row center, of Pulaski, an SIPC director who retired after 18 years on the board, talks with A. C. Hayer, left, of Sparta and Richard Moss of Tamms prior to the start of the meeting.

B. Pulliam of Galatia, Kenneth R. Webb of Tunnel Hill and Lawrence Wilke of Karnak. Re-elected were: Bill Cadle of Marion, Guy Casper of Cypress, Harold Dycus of Carbondale, Archie Hamilton of Ava, Harry W. Kuhn of Steepleville, Timothy W. Reeves of Dongola, Dale A. Smith of Cutler and Robert Tiberend of Benton. All will serve one-year terms.

The four newly elected directors replaced three who retired from the SIPC board and a fourth, Roger C. Lentz of Eldorado, who died suddenly March 5. Lentz, who was manager of Southeastern for 24 years, served on the SIPC board for 21 years and was president of the SIPC board from 1975-77 and 1981-83. The three retiring directors — Orrie Spivey of Elizabethtown, Milo Thurston of Pulaski and Bob J. Ury of Jonesboro —

received plaques in appreciation for their years of service to SIPC. Spivey served on the board 13 years, Thurston, 18, and Ury, two. Thurston served as president of the board twice, 1973-75 and 1979-81.

Following the annual meeting, the board re-elected officers: Hamilton, president; Casper, vice president, and Tiberend, secretary-treasurer.

SIPC is a generation and transmission cooperative made up of three Southern Illinois distribution electric cooperatives: Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steepleville; Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Eldorado, and Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Dongola. SIPC serves approximately 37,000 meters in a 19-county area. Present generating capacity of SIPC's plant is 272 megawatts.

about 3 percent, he said, and the average cost of coal burned dropped from \$23.17 to \$20.93 per ton.

Four new directors were elected to the 12-person board of directors: George R. Inman of Grand Chain, W.



There are four new directors on the board of Southern Illinois Power Co-operative. From left are: Kenneth R. Webb of Tunnel Hill, W. B. Pulliam of Galatia, Lawrence Wilke of Karnak and George R. Inman of Grand Chain.

IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

Office Hours 7:45 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

Route 6 & 34 West
Princeton, Illinois 61356

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Cooperatives, IP reach power agreement

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative is one of 15 member-systems of Soyland Power Cooperative, which was organized more than 20 years ago to help meet the power supply needs of growing electric cooperatives faced with uncertainty as to the long-term reliability and source of their power supply, being provided on a wholesale basis by investor-owned utilities. Another seven cooperatives make up Western Illinois Power Cooperative, also organized in the 1960s.

As studies and planning took place, cooperative ownership of generating facilities was indicated as the best method of assuring long-term power supplies for the member-owners of the

22 cooperatives.

On March 28, Soyland, WIPCO and Illinois Power Company signed a letter of intent to negotiate a definitive agreement to coordinate resources to meet their long-range electrical energy objectives. This agreement will help stabilize the cost of providing electric service to the customers of all three companies.

The definitive agreement is to provide the two cooperatives with a right to a portion of the output of Illinois Power Company's fossil-fueled generating capacity, and use of Illinois Power's transmission and subtransmission systems. Also, the generating capacity of all three parties will be dis-

patched jointly from a common pool.

The two cooperatives will initially obtain the use of 400,000 kilowatts of capacity from the Illinois Power Company system through the agreement. This is in addition to the 190,000 kilowatts of capacity which the two cooperatives will receive as part-owners of the Clinton power plant. The agreement also will limit Soyland and WIPCO cooperatives' investment in Clinton to \$450 million of the direct costs of placing the plant in commercial operation. Soyland and WIPCO cooperatives' share of the current direct-cost estimate is \$428 million.

The definitive agreement is to become effective January 1, 1985.

Understanding the wholesale power cost adjustment on your IVEC bill

It seems that one of the least understood factors in your monthly power bill is the "wholesale power cost adjustment," or WPCA. The WPCA is the amount of debit or credit caused by the fluctuating cost of producing electricity. As the cost of producing electricity goes up or down, so does the WPCA on IVEC's monthly power bill from our power supplier. This factor is then passed on to our members in the form of a debit or credit. Each member's WPCA figure differs, since it is directly based on the number of kilowatt-hours used by the member during a specified period. This is the fairest and most accurate way of charging each member his fair share of

the cost of electric service.

The power cost adjustment is not a new idea. When the cost of producing electricity remained stable, the WPCA was minimal. But beginning in the 1970s when fuel, coal, oil and natural gas began their very steep and erratic price increases, the WPCA became more noticeable.

The assessment (rate) schedule used to figure your electrical bill is based on an average cost of producing power. If the cooperative would change its assessment schedule each time the cost of power changes, it would be involved in an expensive and time-consuming process.

The fairest way to pass on the chang-

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From Meter	To Reading	Rate Multiplier	Rate Used	Amount	
0000	0900	1	900	100.00	\$
Wholesale Pwr Adj.				18.00	\$
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Bal. Forward				1.00	\$
Ill. Pub Util Tax				5.00	\$
Other (See Reverse Side)*				9.00	\$
				3	
WHOLESALE PURCHASE POWER COST ADJ. PER kWh					.0200000
BILLING DATE		Mar. 84	142.00	Net Bill	
Rate Schedule		0001	3 19 84	Gross Bill	
Location Number		33-29-002	0035;01.02		Account Number

Keep For Your Records

ing cost of electricity is to list it as a separate item on your power bill. The "wholesale power cost adjustment" guarantees that every member is charged the exact cost of power for that month.

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Cambridge

District 2
Earl Bates
Kewanee

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Marion Rieker
Sheffield

District 4
Robert Sondgeroth
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District 5
Albert Hagenbuch
President
Utica

District 6
Eugene Kunkel
Secretary
Granville

District 7
Joe Danielson
Treasurer
Princeton

District 8
Willis Heaton
Bradford

District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
Vice President
Victoria

YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

SUBSTATIONS

Key link in cooperative's electrical delivery system

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative has 15 substations in operation throughout the eight-county area in which IVEC members live. A sixteenth substation is to be built this year, three miles west of Mark in Putnam County.

These substations are vital to your electric supply, serving as the link between the distribution system of IVEC and the transmission system of our wholesale power supplier. Transporting electric power over long distances requires high voltages to reduce excess losses caused by heating. These transmission voltages are about 10 times greater than distribution voltages and it is the duty of the substation to reduce this voltage before the electric power enters the IVEC distribution system.

IVEC substations serve many people in an area. The quality of maintenance of a substation affects the service provided to the members in the area, so the reliability of a substation and transmission lines is a primary concern for IVEC.

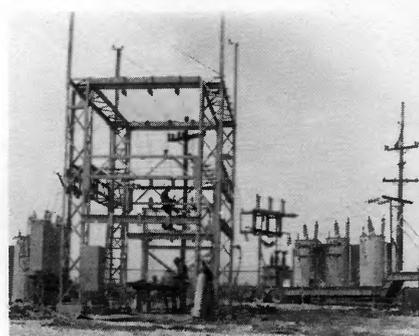
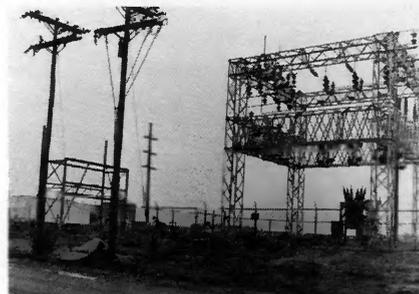
Substations do more than reduce

the transmission voltage. Each substation contains regulators that make adjustments in the outgoing voltage. As loads on the electrical system increase, more voltage is required to move the current. When this load decreases, the regulators must act to reduce voltage to maintain the normal level of 120-125 volts at your home. These regulators must respond automatically and instantaneously. There are also breakers in the substations to control each circuit. These breakers are able to open a circuit and clear it from the substation if a short occurs. This breaker action on one particular circuit prevents an entire substation's service from being cut off.

As the load grows and more people move into the Illinois Valley service area, the need for additional substations increases. The new substation in Putnam County is an example of IVEC's need for increased substation facilities.

The installation of a substation is a major investment for IVEC. First, there is the cash outlay for construction. Second, there is the matter of wholesale power costs. Each substation on the IVEC system is metered individually by our wholesale power supplier. Wholesale power is not sold just on the basis of kilowatt-hours, as is retail power used by consumers.

The wholesale power bill includes a demand charge, which is based on the



Two of the IVEC substations during their new construction. Your cooperative has 15 in service now, with another planned this year.

amount of capacity required at a metering point for any given 15-minute period. If it is fairly constant throughout the month, this demand is of no great significance. If, however, for some reason, large demands are placed on the substation system for only a short period of time, there will not be enough kilowatt-hours used to offset the increased demand charges.

December 1983 was like that. The extremely cold weather showed up right at the end of the month, pushing demands higher than normal. The extra demand charges were then added to the wholesale power bill from our supplier. These charges are passed on to IVEC members through the WPCA.

IVEC Members

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Craftsmanship

(Continued from page 5)

this one to three-fourths scale. "Many of the pickup trucks you see going around pulling gooseneck trailers shouldn't be," he says, "and I built the third rig just for that purpose. Like the two little trucks, it's all handmade from metal, from the ground up. We didn't use cut-down car frames, chopped car bodies or anything like that."

The larger rig is powered by a 427 Chevrolet engine with a Fuller 13-speed transmission, and the cab is fully upholstered. In keeping with the quality you would expect from a third generation shop, the big truck has some finer touches that are missing from the shrink-fit units. It boasts dual highback air-ride bucket seats, has a walk-in sleeper, and a beautifully

grained hardwood dashboard. The truck also sports air conditioning, electric windows, and power steering and brakes. Like its shrunken siblings, it has a gleaming stainless steel grille, radiator shell and front bumper, as well as chrome dual exhausts. All are equipped with sliding fifth wheel and movable rear duals.

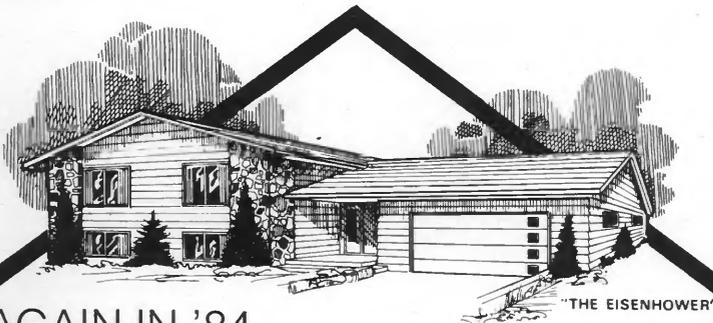
Tom often uses the truck and its specially built gooseneck trailer to take the TomBilts to parades and exhibits, where the trio can be counted on to draw admiring crowds in no time flat.

The trucks are about to be joined by yet another, this time in two-thirds scale. "We're building it for a man in California and it'll be a replica of the Model 359 Peterbilt. When we get done with it, you will not" Tom says with emphasis, "be able to find anything different from the full-scale one

except size. We're putting a 3208 turbocharged Caterpillar diesel engine in it, and it's going to be a fantastic truck. I expect it to do really well in shows."

While the trucks started out as kids' playthings, they serve somewhat of a different purpose now. Tom's business, O.B. Dell and Son, deals primarily in ag repairs and grain handling and storage equipment, and is sensitive to the farm economy.

"We hope to build and sell these trucks on a regular basis," Tom says, "to keep us going when the farm economy is flat. The little trucks are great for parades and other promotions, and the bigger ones are good for hauling, as well as being 'way up there in show competition. They're all super attention getters. We build quality into them that I'll compare with anybody's, too."



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American agriculture. And here, too, people of great vision imagined how life could be made better through agricultural research, education and public service.

"In 1850," Campbell reminded his audience, "another farsighted pioneer, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, told an audience, 'Before you send your scholars soaring off to Athens and Rome, be sure they first know how to plant beans and harness horses.' Mr. Turner's counsel was to put priorities in proper perspective: to feed the people first."

Turner, who had lobbied for years for a land-grant college in Illinois, finally struck a responsive chord in another forward-looking Illinois man, Abraham Lincoln, who signed such legislation in 1862.

Campbell noted that George Morrow, the first dean of the college, had established 10 small plots of land for agricultural experimentation. These plots, set out in 1876, were the first such test plots in the United States. They enabled early day students to study the effects of soil fertilization and crop rotation, and experiments in plant breeding could be watched carefully.

"Nearly 65 years ago," Campbell noted, Professor E. W. Lehmann began his pioneering efforts here to bring electricity to rural America.

"Today," Campbell said, "we have come together to dedicate an Agricultural Engineering Sciences Building constructed on some of the original Morrow test plots. It is most right that our newest facility for agricultural research and education has its foundations in our oldest beginning."

Campbell suggested that the new structure is as much a bridge as a building — a bridge to twenty-first century agriculture, spanning the gap between present day farming and high-technology agriculture.

"Now we stand at another frontier," he said, "and our aim remains the same as it has been — an abundant, safe, economical food supply. But now we use research techniques such as lasers and microprocessor controls, computer modeling, and genetic engineering. And because we have become more aware lately of the delicate balances that exist in Nature, and of the limits of our resources, we are developing programs to reclaim waste products and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels."

A first class building, the dean added, does more than just house laboratories and span eras, as important as those functions are. "Just as surely as bees are attracted to succulent flowers, scholarly students and faculty are attracted to well-equipped laboratories and classrooms. The Agri-

cultural Engineering Sciences Building will enhance our efforts to attract and retain talented, future-oriented, top-of-the-line human resources," he said.

The dollar per citizen investment Illinoisans have put into the structure will be repaid handsomely, if history is any indication, Campbell said.

"Post-harvest technology holds great promise for Illinois agriculture and the state's economy in general — in the form of value-added products," he explained, adding, "the countries of the European Common Market are wiser than us in this respect. While we export raw agricultural products, they process, then export them, keeping jobs at home. We need to be doing more of that here."

"While the economic benefits of exporting raw agricultural commodities have been enormous, a still greater potential exists for the export of processed products. A recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that \$1 million worth of corn generates \$44 million in total sales if the product is exported as dressed poultry. The conversion of that corn to poultry was also estimated to generate more than 1,150 jobs and provide \$9.3 million in additional income. Clearly, the development of export markets for value-added products has substantial economic significance for Illinois."



Left: Many alumni and well-wishers attended the dedication and open house. Here, Wm. David Champion, manager of Illini Electric Cooperative, left, and Roger R. Yoerger, center, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, visit with an unidentified participant in the ceremony. Right: Several dignitaries were on hand to cut the ribbon at the new building's entryway. From left are: Stanley O. Ikenberry, U of I president; Governor James R. Thompson; John E. Cribbet, chancellor, U of I at Urbana-Champaign; John R. Campbell, dean, U of I College of Agriculture; Larry Werries, Illinois Director of Agriculture, and Orville Bentley, assistant secretary for science and education, USDA. William S. Forsyth, Jr., president of the U of I board of trustees, is directly behind Ikenberry.

IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

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Industry statistics

Industry Segment	Total Federal Assistance	Federal Assistance/Consumer	Consumers/Line-Mile	Revenue/Line-Mile	Distribution Investment-Consumer
RECs	\$ 83 million	\$ 8.91	4.7	\$ 3,370	\$1,337
Public	\$331 million	\$40.45	77.5	\$68,128	\$ 648
Investor	\$ 3.6 billion	\$50.70	35.8	\$42,007	\$ 825

Cooperatives receive least aid

In evaluating any proposal to preserve and strengthen REA financing programs for rural electric systems, it's important to remember that each segment of the electric utility industry — investor-owned, publicly owned and rural electric — receives significant assistance from the federal government. It's vital also to keep in mind the vast differences in the areas served by each segment of the industry. Here are some facts that shed light on this most relevant topic:

POWER COMPANIES

- Accelerated depreciation and the investment tax credit reduces power company tax liability by some \$3.6

billion annually. This provides, in effect, an interest-free loan of that amount every year. In addition, a special tax break on the reinvestment of utility stock dividends — designed to help these companies to attract new investment — reduces Treasury revenues by as much as \$500 million annually.

MUNICIPALS

- The ability of municipal and other publicly owned utilities to issue tax-exempt bonds results in significant interest cost savings, but also reduces federal revenues by the amount of tax that otherwise would have been paid by the holders of these securities — a

loss estimated at \$331 million in 1981.

RURAL ELECTRICS

- Federal assistance provided through the REA financing program, determined by comparing the difference between the REA rate of 5 percent and the federal cost of borrowing, came to about \$68 million in fiscal 1982. Add about \$15 million for REA staff and administrative expense for the electric program, and the total comes to \$83 million.

The table above gives a graphic comparison of the relative assistance being provided, and some important statistics about the areas being served by each segment of the industry.

Your response helps ours

When you call the office to report an outage, chances are that you'll get a busy signal. Members served by the same power line or substation that serves you will also be phoning in their reports, and that could mean dozens or even hundreds of incoming calls.

We realize it can get a little frustrating to call repeatedly and continue getting a busy signal. We ask your

patience, understanding and help.

You see, the more calls we receive from members, the easier it becomes for us to determine the extent and source of the outage and the faster we can dispatch our crews. Waiting to report an outage could mean unnecessary delays in having your service restored.

We do ask that you check your breakers and fuses before you phone us. If they're okay, call your neighbor to see if his power is off. Then call your cooperative and be prepared to

provide us with the information we need to help locate you and the possible problem.

To report outages call (815) 875-4488.

IVEC Members

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YOUR AREA DIRECTORS



In the photo on the left are Mike Hanson of Earlville High School and Earlville High English teacher Lynn Carter. Mike is one of two area students who won all-expense-paid tours to Washington, D.C., in IVEC's essay writing competition. In the photo on the right, Kris Leonatti (second from left) of Hall High School, Spring Valley, poses with Hall High English teacher Laurie Doyle, Hall Principal Sherwood Dees (left) and A. Jack Best of IVEC. Kris and Mike were scheduled to join some 60 other Illinois students on the week-long tour June 8-15.

Mike Hanson and Kris Leonatti win essay contest and trip to Washington, D.C.

Two students representing high schools in the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative service area won tours to Washington, D.C., June 8-15 as winners of IVEC's annual essay contest.

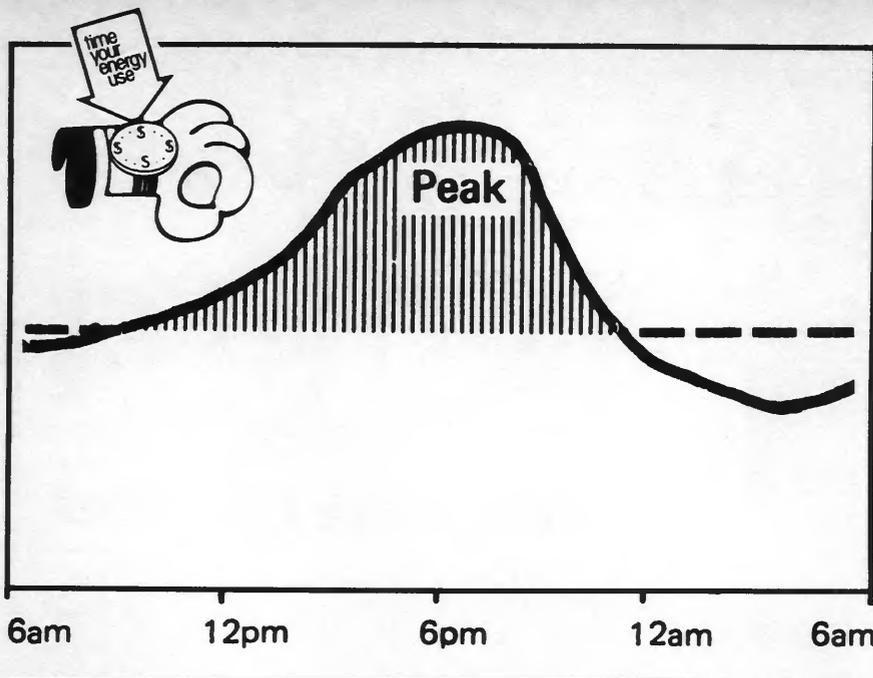
Kris Leonatti, daughter of Ron and Sherri Leonatti of Dalzell (Bureau County), and Mike Hanson, son of Bob and Barb Hanson of Earlville (La Salle County), won in essay writing competition open to all high school sophomores and juniors in the area. Kris is a student at Hall High School and Mike attends Earlville High School.

Four other students were selected as runners-up: Rolinda Sibigroth of Earlville (Earlville High), Connie Weston of Kewanee (Kewanee High) Teresa West of

Victoria (Williamsfield High), and Andy Wold of Earlville (Earlville High).

The Washington tour, which included side trips to Gettysburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., involved winners of similar contests from across Illinois.

Among the activities and attractions for the students in Washington are visits to the White House, U.S. Capitol, Smithsonian, Arlington National Cemetery, Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument and Mt. Vernon, meetings with Illinois Senators and Representatives, and participation in Rural Youth Day activities with students from across the nation.



It's 'peak alert' time

Most consumers are familiar with the term "peak demand" and have some general idea that it affects the cost of electric service. But just what is peak demand and how does it work to drive up the cost of providing electric service today?

Peak demand is, very simply, the greatest use of electricity in any given period. Every day has a peak demand, every month, every year. In some cases, the peak demand doesn't get very high at all; demand for electric power stays fairly constant.

But sometimes, especially during hot summer afternoons and evenings, peak demand skyrockets. That's when it becomes a concern.

The concern isn't in whether the demand can be supplied; usually a utility has enough generating capacity to meet the demands of its consumers. The real concern is in the cost of supplying peak demands. Because different kinds of generating plants, using different kinds of fuel, are used for different needs.

For instance, there are some large generating plants which produce great quantities of electricity almost all the time. These are termed "base-load" plants. They are capable of operating on a 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week basis, and can satisfy the typical

demands for electricity. Because of the size of these plants, they are more expensive to construct. But they also use the lowest-cost fuels, such as coal and nuclear fuel, and thus are less expensive to operate on a day-to-day basis. These plants are also the most reliable, efficient generating stations on a system.

During times when base-load generation isn't quite enough to satisfy electric demand, "intermediate" plants are put into service. These are often older generating plants which once served as base-load capacity, but through age and technological advancements are now less efficient than newer generating facilities. These intermediate plants often use fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. They are often run at half capacity, rather than at full production capability, just to make up the difference between demand and base-load production.

When demand becomes very high, "peaking plants" are put into service. These units usually operate on expensive oil or diesel fuel. They rarely generate large quantities of power, but they have one great advantage over intermediate and base-load plants due to the fuels used, they can go "on line," or begin generating, almost at a moment's notice.

Getting the generating equipment operating and producing electricity quickly is a very important factor in meeting peak demand, because sometimes demand increases very rapidly, and failing to meet it could cause an entire system to go into blackout. But it can also be a very expensive element in the cost of producing electricity, especially operating oil or diesel units.

These peaking plants are used only during times of excessive demand, or when another major unit fails. But, much like an automobile that is only driven on Sundays, that unit still has to be paid for, in full. And those fuels — oil and diesel fuel — which allow quick start-up at critical times are also the most expensive fuels to use in generating electricity.

Peak demand also makes it necessary for transmission lines and substations to be able to deliver enormous amounts of electricity when necessary, although that ability isn't always needed. Allowing for that added capacity makes the planning, design and construction of these facilities more expensive.

It's all reflected in power costs. Until the past decade, the cost of meeting peak demand was not as high because the fuels used were much less expensive, and the demand itself was not as great.

But every year demand, and costs, increase. These costs will continue to grow as oil-based fuels become less available and more expensive. Fuel costs ordinarily make up as much as 50 percent of a utility's operating expense; when those fuels include natural gas and oil, that percentage can increase drastically.

You can help avoid contributing to peak demand and help your cooperative control costs by controlling electric use throughout the day. What happens between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. on hot days this summer could greatly affect your electric rates next year. Controlling your own use of electricity by using only one major appliance at a time during those hours is one contribution you can make.

A little effort now during warm weather can make a big difference in your future power costs.

ship is to promote student interest in household equipment and energy consumption in preparation for careers in general home economics, consumer economics, home economics education and Cooperative Extension.

Undergraduates at the University enrolled in the School of Human Resources and Family Studies who have at least 60 hours of credit and who have a professional interest in the area of studies stipulated by the Mamer family are eligible to receive the scholarship. Marilyn M. Dunsing, acting head, Department of Family and Consumer Activities, says that second-year students at the University are encouraged to apply, and that transfer students from junior and community college or other four-year institutions are eligible to apply.

Selection is based on three principal criteria: academic aptitude, potential for contribution to the home economics profession, and enrollment in or completion of specified courses or participation in the activities of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

Persons interested in applying for the scholarship should write to: Director, School of Human Resources and Family Studies, 274 Bevier Hall, 905 South Goodwin Avenue, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Louisan Mamer eventually took on the job of showing rural homemakers how to get the most out of the new electrical appliances that were going out into the countryside behind the crews who were stringing line and wiring houses. She spent 45 years at REA, and retired in April 1981.

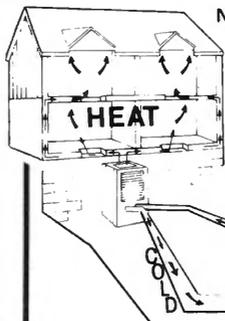
During her career with REA, thousands of people from throughout the Midwest learned about the efficient use of electricity at "REA circuses."

The "circuses," which were more properly known by the less colorful term "REA Farm Show," consisted of a traveling appliance and farm equipment show carried in a 28-foot trailer and a truck. Louisan pulled the trailer across Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska with her dark blue 1936 Ford convertible, convoying along with the truck, which carried the farm equipment side of the "circus."

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Electricity's overlooked value

Electricity is not sold by the package, the pound, the gallon, or the piece. Residential consumers buy electricity by the number of kilowatt-hours they use during a month.

A kilowatt-hour is 1,000 watts of electricity used one hour. We do not actually use a kilowatt-hour; we use a refrigerator, a TV, a motor, lights, or some other electric appliance or device that consumes that much electric energy to operate.

We cannot see, hear, feel, taste or smell electricity as it cooks our food, and cools our homes, pumps and heats our water, lights our homes, powers our tools, and does hundreds of other tasks on a regular basis. We do not have empty jars, bottles, cartons or packages left over from the use of electricity, so we easily forget what the kilowatts were used for by the time we get our electric bills.

It might be better if we had a meter on each electrical appliance, tool, light, motor, water heater, etc. If we

did, we could see that our TV used 25 cents worth of electricity today; our refrigerator 50 cents, which, by the way, is equivalent to one-half bag of ice from the supermarket; our hair dryer used 1 cent, our lighting 20 cents, etc. If we had such a system, we would be more aware of the cost of energy for each electric appliance used and each electrical chore performed. Then we could decide whether 25 cents was a reasonable price to use our TV, 1 cent to dry our hair, 50 cents to freeze and cool our food, etc. We could compare to other alternatives and we might realize that electricity is really a bargain when we consider what it does for us.

When we look at other life essentials of food, clothing and shelter, we find there is diversity in the consumption levels of different individuals. We can buy soup or steaks, depending upon our appetites and ability to pay for the food we buy. We can buy blue jeans or expensive three-piece suits,

depending on our preference, need and financial ability. We can buy mobile homes or mansions, depending on our lifestyles and ability to pay for shelter.

As we consider the vast cost range of life's necessities, we realize that there is a great difference due to quantity of consumption and quality of life. We also have choices in the electric energy consumption area. Alternate energy sources are available in almost every area of electric use, but very few alternatives are as convenient or inexpensive as electric energy.

Prices of electricity are based on the cost of providing electric service. I'm sure we would all like the 20 cent loaf of bread, the \$5 blue jeans, the \$5,000 home, and the \$20 electric bill, but those prices just don't exist anymore.

I wish that Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative could give you 1984 electric service at 1960 prices, but such prices would not come close to meeting all the costs involved in serving you with electricity. We know electricity has become essential just as food, clothing, or shelter.

Nominating committee

The annual meeting of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative is set for Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1984, at 1:30 p.m. in Buildings No. 1 and No. 2 at the Bureau County Fairgrounds, Princeton. An election of board members will be a part of the business. A nominating committee has been chosen to nominate candidates for election to the board of directors. They are: Francis Harmon, Rt. 1, Utica 61373; William Hewitt, Rt. 1, Bradford 61421; James J. Reno, P.O. Box 67E, McNabb 61335; James Cochran, Rt. 4, Deer Run North, Princeton 61356; James Draper, Rt. 1, Sheffield 61361; John Down, Rt. 1, P.O. Box 121, Cambridge 61238; Kenneth Bartman, Rt. 1, Mineral 61344; Kenneth West, Victoria 61485, and Kenneth Funfsinn, Rt. 2, Mendota 61342.

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Eugene Kunkel
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Bradford

District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
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Victoria

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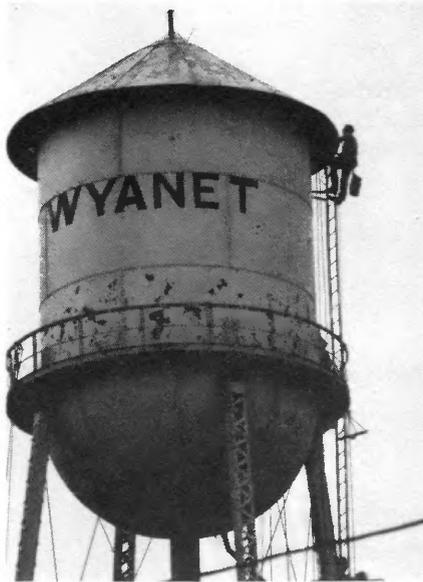
Capital credits allocation

The board of directors of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative has authorized the allocation of \$71,127.70 in capital credits to its members for the year 1983.

Capital credits are not necessarily available in the form of cash, but are represented largely by investments in poles, wire, transformers and other equipment required to provide service.

The allocation of capital credits represents an amount allocated to each member's account who received service in 1983. This allocated amount cannot be used as a credit nor is it available in the form of cash until capital credits for the year 1983 are retired. In general, no patronage capital can be retired until the cooperative has obtained enough capital to take care of all its needs.

Members may determine the amount of their capital credit allocation for 1983 by multiplying the total amount paid for electric bills in 1982 by a factor of .01073772764.



Willis Hand, general foreman at Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, provided vital assistance in a rescue to free a man from the water tower in Wyanet June 9. Richard Cobb had fallen 20 to 25 feet to the bottom of the drained basin while working to clean it. Hand helped to enlarge a hole in the roof and rig ladders atop the 130-foot tower to use as leverage to pull Cobb up from the basin of the tower. Rescue specialists from Peoria helped to direct the rescue and used a helicopter to transport Cobb to the ground after he was brought to the roof of the water tower. Illinois Valley Electric would like to recognize and commend Willis Hand for his efforts in the rescue and for lending his climbing experience and expertise throughout the six-and-one-half-hour ordeal. The photos show Hand on a ladder at the top of the tower and a helicopter lifting Cobb away.

Administration plans would increase interest costs

Administration proposals for cuts and changes in the rural electrification program for fiscal year 1985 are the most far reaching to date, and follow three previous attempts to drastically cut loan levels and change loan ratios for Revolving Fund borrowers.

Two of the proposals would require legislation, and in the budget message

to Congress, the Administration indicated it would seek that legislation.

The first would replace annual appropriations for administrative costs of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) with user fees. Simply put, this would mean that borrowers would pick up the cost of operating REA.

A second proposal requiring legislation would eliminate the current REA 5 percent loan program in place since 1973 and replace it with insured loans provided at the cost of money to the Treasury.

These proposals would more than double interest rates rural electric insured loan borrowers pay.

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building. Also, install enough light switches and motor controls for convenient operation.

No matter how carefully you plan, there are always changes in technology or changes in the operation that make it necessary to expand and revise an electrical system. For this reason, do not begin by installing circuit distribution panels that are only large enough for present electrical loads. Allow some room for expansion.

Design electrical systems for easy maintenance. For example, locate lampholders so that bulbs can be easily changed; and locate motors and fans so that they can be easily disconnected for repair and maintenance.

Finally, install the electrical system carefully so that the appearance of the finished work is a credit to the farming operation as well as to the person who installed it.

Most rural areas have no electrical inspection of either new construction or remodeled buildings. In most cases the only inspection is by a representative of the insurance company after the work is done. Before hiring an electrician discuss his workmanship with other producers and your insurance man. Sometimes the lowest bidder is the most expensive over the long run. All too often, the individual who wires a confinement building is either unfamiliar with the type of equipment needed or does not know where to purchase the proper wiring materials. Be sure that the electrician you choose has skills that match your needs.

Electrical installations and equipment should be in accordance with the National Electrical Code and any local codes. Particular attention must be paid to Article 547 in the code concerning agricultural buildings. Although there are five environments listed in Article 547 that create unique problems for electrical installers, the environments of primary concern have a high dust level from litter, feed or feathers as well as a high moisture level and a corrosive atmosphere brought about by vapor from manure.

The equipment used in environmentally controlled livestock buildings presents a new set of problems to most electrical installers. These buildings are classified as "damp" or "wet" loca-

tions. To be suitable for use in these locations, wiring must seal out dust and moisture.

The recommended practice today is to use type UF (underground feeder) cable rather than type NM cable in wet

Table I. Support Spacing for Rigid, Nonmetallic Conduit

Diameter	Maximum Support Spacing
.50-1 inch	3 feet
1.25-2 inch	5 feet
2.50-3 inch	6 feet
3.50-5 inch	7 feet

areas. UF cable is approved for use in wet locations while NM is not. Mount the cable on the surface for ease of maintenance and inspection rather than enclose it in attics or inside walls. Secure the cable within eight inches of each box and at two-foot intervals on horizontal surfaces and three-foot intervals on vertical surfaces. Use nonmetallic cable straps with stainless steel nails to secure the cable, and mount the cable so that it follows the surfaces of structural members such as studs and trusses.

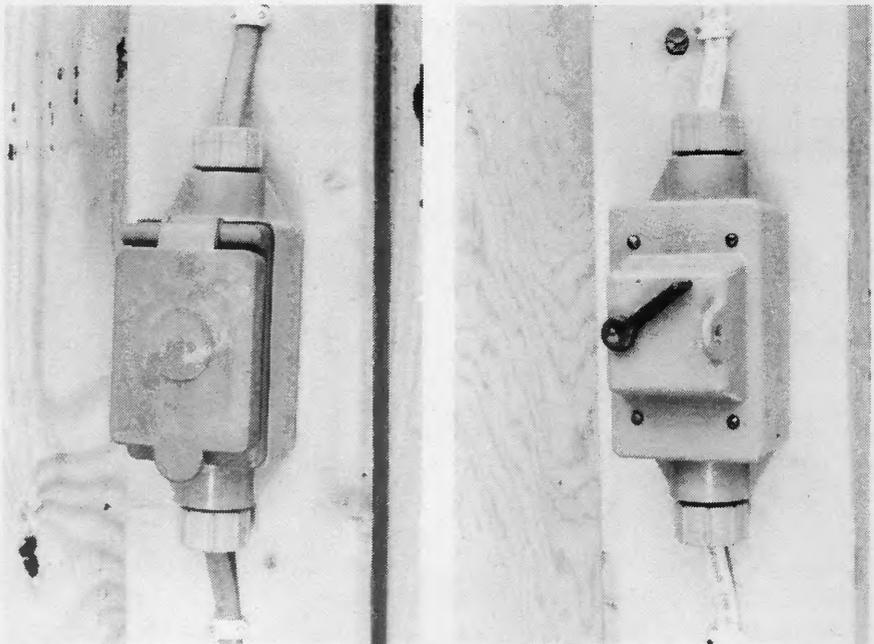
Locate the cables so that they are not subject to contact by animals or exposed to mechanical damage. Also, be sure not to make sharp bends in cables. In fact, the radius of the bend should be at least five times the diameter of the cable. Install switches

so that they open the ungrounded (hot) conductors. Use care when removing the outer covering from the UF cable so you do not slit the insulation on the wires. Be sure all splices are properly insulated and enclosed in boxes. Use approved, moisture-tight, non-corrosive boxes with gasketed covers and connectors that seal tightly to prevent moisture, dust, insects and rodents from entering.

In some cases, conduit must be used for mechanical protection or where multiple wires are needed, as in motor control systems. However, do not use metal conduit and boxes because they will corrode in the wet environment of a livestock confinement building. Instead, use Schedule 80 rigid, nonmetallic conduit and nonmetallic boxes.

Rigid, nonmetallic conduit and nonmetallic boxes eliminate the corrosion problem. There have been some problems, however, with sagging of nonmetallic conduit. The data in Table I indicates the maximum support spacing for use of Schedule 80 rigid nonmetallic conduit.

Several brands of corrosion-resistant, watertight boxes and cord and cable connectors that will seal out moisture and dust are available. These items may be difficult to locate in electrical stores but can be purchased through electrical wholesalers.



UF cable entering dust- and water-tight, nonmetallic boxes in corrosive environments must be secured to structure within eight inches of box.

IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

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Sales or service the reason for cooperatives

A lot of people *sell* service. Automobile and appliance manufacturers, insurance companies, hotels, banks . . . they all promote their services because they want your business. Which means, naturally, that they want to make a profit.

But when your member-owned electric cooperative talks service, we're talking about a completely different sense of the term . . . because we're *nonprofit*. And that means that we aren't seeking your patronage in order to keep some stockholder in Rhode Island or California happy about increased dividends. We provide the reliable, efficient service we do because we're committed to the well-being and success of our members. That's why we were founded nearly 50 years ago and that's why we exist today.

So, when our construction crews build a few miles of transmission line, it means we're interested in improving your service reliability . . . not in increasing future profits. And when our field engineer or office personnel offer advice on billing problems or wiring, the interest is in helping you . . . not in earning a sales commission.

Everything your member-owned electric cooperative does is meant to ensure you of a reliable supply of high-quality, affordably priced electricity. Providing for your well-being is our primary goal. And the profit in that is all yours.

The cooperative difference

It is important to make the distinction between terms found in the investor-owned utility (IOU) and in an electric cooperative. The IOU provides electricity to its customers, and its primary goal is to make a profit. These profits are returned to the stockholders.

For those of us working in rural electric cooperatives, we seldom refer to you as a customer. While we have a business relationship with you, our business is conducted ever mindful of the fact that it is owned and operated by the users, or members. Members join together to provide electric service to themselves that would be unprofitable if provided by any other means. Any return or savings are remitted to members as capital credits and in proportion to the use each member makes of the cooperative.

When we refer to you as a member, it is not a contrivance. The word "member" has real meaning. You are more than a customer and have a part ownership in a democratically controlled business.

In becoming a member of an electric cooperative, you make an implied pledge to fellow members to "cooperate" in advancing the business. Fundamental to the pledge is paying your electric bill on time, granting needed rights-of-way, supporting cooperative legislative aims, participating in activities and business sessions, especially the annual meeting, and, perhaps, serving on the board of directors.

In becoming a member, you agree to share in the responsibility for the volume of business and the capital

needed to maintain and expand the system. In turn, you have a limited liability up to and including the amount of your "investment" in the cooperative (accrued capital credits).

While only a few members can participate in the policy decisions of the cooperative, they can help by following our activities through the Illinois Rural Electric News and by participating in the manner described previously.

When we consider that this affiliation of some 5,500 members and their families living on 1,700 miles of IVEC line enables them to provide themselves with electricity at reasonable costs seemingly against all business sense, the strength of the cooperative business is demonstrated. This invention, has served farmers and rural people well.

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ANNUAL MEETING

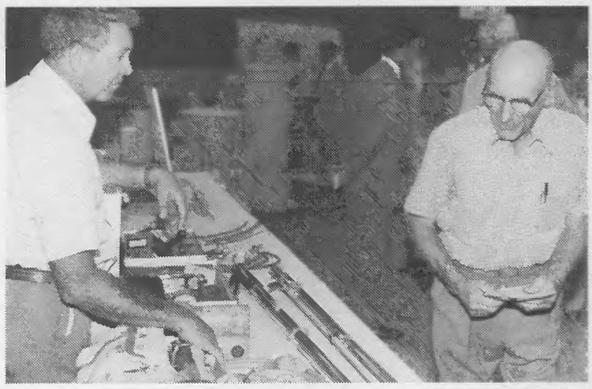
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Congress will not approve acid rain controls this year

Congress has killed, for another year, attempts to control acid rain.

The end of months of emotional debate, political maneuvering and intense lobbying came when the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment voted 10-9 against the leading acid rain bill. Other proposals have been introduced, but with little time left in this campaign-shortened legislative year, further action is unlikely.

Now the sponsor of the bill, Rep. Henry Waxman of California, and his supporters will have to wait until the 99th Congress convenes in January to reintroduce their proposals to reduce the amount of sulfur oxides in the air.

And Waxman, who chairs the Health and Environment subcommittee, promises he will revive the issue next session. "Acid rain," he says, "is not an issue that will go away."

But proposals such as Waxman's to finance regional pollution control with a nationwide tax on electricity are bound to face stiff opposition next year.

"I'm not implacably opposed to acid rain legislation," said Rep. John Dingell of Michigan, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, which oversees the Waxman subcommittee. But in voting against Waxman's bill, he called the proposal intolerable, saying, "It is a nationwide financing bill, but not a nationwide control bill."

Central to the acid rain controversy is whether cleanup efforts will work, and who should pay. It has pitted regions of the country against each other, and even has supporters of acid rain control bickering among themselves.

New England contends that the

chief culprits are smokestacks in the industrial Midwest where coal is burned by utilities, steel plants, paper mills and other industries.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the four states with the highest sulfur oxide emissions in 1980 were Ohio, with 2.4 million tons, Pennsylvania and Indiana, with 1.8 million tons each, and Illinois, with 1.3 million tons.

Some Midwesterners say that the astronomical expense of controlling that pollution — possibly as much as \$6 billion a year — outweighs the uncertain effects on fish and trees. New Englanders disagree, saying their multi-billion dollar recreation industry is being threatened, and that the Midwest should pay for the cleanup.

Some researchers say that lowering industrial and vehicle emissions would reduce acid rain, but they don't know enough about the chemical action in the atmosphere to predict where the controls would take effect. In other words, no one knows whether curbing sulfur emissions in the Midwest would reduce acid rain in New England.

For that reason the utility industry, and the Reagan Administration, have called for more research before mandating expensive emission controls.

The nation's 1,000 rural electric cooperatives have urged a go-slow approach. A resolution adopted this year at the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association notes that a nationwide program could greatly increase the cost of electricity to consumers, and that, "There is no validated scientific basis for assuring that further reductions in emission from coal-fired generating plants will result in meaningful

reductions of acidic deposition anywhere in North America."

Meanwhile, the South, which apparently neither creates nor suffers from acid rain, does not want to help pay for the cleanup. And the West doesn't want to share the cost, arguing that the lower-sulfur coal in that part of the country doesn't contribute to the problem.

Greater use of Western coal has been suggested as a way to lower sulfur emissions, but that could threaten the economy in the Eastern coal-mining region where higher-sulfur coal is mined. United Mine Workers President Richard Trumka says a switch to Western coal would eliminate the jobs of 26,000 coal miners and 61,000 other industrial workers in the four states with the highest emissions.

Most of this year's acid rain control bills reflected at least some of the Midwest's concerns.

Waxman's bill, which attracted the most attention, called for the 50 electric utilities with the highest sulfur emissions to reduce those emissions by six million tons by 1990. This would be achieved by installing filtering devices called scrubbers. All coal-fired power plants built since 1978 have scrubbers, which can account for more than 25 percent of a plant's construction and operating costs.

Under Waxman's bill, 90 percent of the cost of installing scrubbers would have been paid from a \$1 billion trust fund, supported by a tax of one mill (one-tenth of one cent) per kilowatt-hour on all nonnuclear electricity. That tax would have cost the average household about 75 cents a month.

Another bill, sponsored by Reps.

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DAMARTS SAVED MY LIFE.

Father Piers Grant-Ferris' true story

When Father Piers

Grant-Ferris disappeared on Mt. Aconcagua he was automatically assumed dead—just one more victim of the notorious 23,831 foot "killer mountain" in Argentina.

But incredibly, the English priest lived to tell the tale of his eight days and nights alone and lost on the highest peak in the new world.

Damart underwear and gloves, he said, saved his life during the ordeal.

"Aconcagua has been called the 'killer mountain' because so many people die on it from the subnormal temperatures," said the mountain-climber priest. "I discovered later that while I was lost on the mountain the temperature had been around -30°. In the whole history of Aconcagua, only a few people have survived out in the open for even one night in such cold conditions but I remained alive for eight days and nights, which



-30° and lost 8 days on Killer Mountain.

sional football players like the Pittsburgh Steelers, Buffalo Bills, New York Jets and Green Bay Packers. It's the official cold-weather underwear of the Ladies' Professional Golf Association.

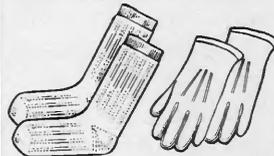
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You see, Thermolactyl is a revolutionary man-made fabric available only in featherweight Damart underwear and outerwear. We believe that ounce for ounce, no warmer material is available. Damart holds in over one-third more of your natural body heat than

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catalog of Damart Thermolactyl underwear (and outerwear) for men, women, and children, including tall sizes. Don't wait. Every day you delay is another day to suffer needlessly from the cold this winter!

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PERSPIRATION

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was considered by everyone to be completely impossible.

"I am perfectly certain that the main reason why I was able to survive the extreme cold was because I was wearing Damart underwear and Damart gloves!"

This from an experienced mountaineer who had already scaled the peaks of Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mont Blanc in Europe!

Now if Damart protects against certain death in conditions like this, think what it will do for you at work or at play in the coldest weather you'll ever encounter! It is the warmest underwear you can find anywhere in the world! Hour after hour, no matter how cold it gets, no matter how long you have to stay out in the cold.

And it's so comfortable to wear—not at all bulky or constricting. That's why Father Grant-Ferris and other mountain climbers swear by it. As do profes-

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IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

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Knox, LaSalle, Putnam and Stark counties.

Meter reading procedure set for winter weather *Pulitzer prize-winning* The three

Many members have asked about how meters will be read during winter months when there may be severe weather or unusual road conditions.

Most likely this will not create any problems for our meter readers. However, your cooperative has adopted a procedure for reading meters if weather conditions do not permit the readers access to meter locations.

If for some reason your meter cannot be read, the following procedure will be used:

The billing department will review the readings and those members whose

meters were not read will be contacted by telephone and asked to provide the current meter reading. If the member cannot be reached by telephone, the computer will estimate the billing. The computer uses an average of the last three previous months' kilowatt-hour usage. When a valid reading is obtained by the reader, an adjustment will be made to your bill.

We thank you for your cooperation with the neighborhood meter reading program and we do not foresee any problems with reading your meter during the winter months.

The 'ups and downs' of bills

When electricity was used primarily for lighting, electric bills were low in the sunny months of summer and higher in the darker months of winter. Today, in addition to the lighting, every household has many year-round uses for electricity which add to the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the family. Residential electric bills follow surprisingly uniform patterns from year to year. The fact that a bill is higher than usual naturally arouses curiosity — there must be a reason. Our members have found there are many reasons for variations in use and cost of electric service.

Hot weather brings air conditioning and greater use of fans, refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, and laundry facilities. Warm weather also makes appliances such as refrigerators and freezers work hard. Cold weather

affects heating requirements, use of furnace fans, humidifiers, supplementary heaters, and auto engine heaters. Holidays mean extra cooking, lighting, and Christmas decorations in your home.

Many changes in family life affect your electric bill: moving into a new home, alterations to the old home, more time spent at home, a new baby, relatives coming to stay, more laundry, more hobbies, more homework, and teenage entertaining.

IVEC Members

Is this your account number?

0004139000

If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, (815) 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.

by Lauren Soth
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The Reagan administration wants to wipe out the federal subsidy for rural electric and telephone cooperatives. It has submitted in Congress a proposal to increase the interest rate on Rural Electrification Administration Revolving Fund loans from the current 5 percent to whatever it costs the Treasury to borrow money, at present about 12.5 percent.

In addition, the administration proposes to add fees to cover REA administrative costs and probable losses under the agency's insured loan program. It would limit loans from the Revolving Fund to \$575 million a year, with \$500 million of that for the electric co-ops. In the past several years Congress has authorized REA to make loans of from \$850 million to \$1.1 billion for electric co-op financing.

The proposed legislation would prohibit Revolving Fund loans to co-ops with an average consumer density of 10 or more per mile of line. (Average density for rural electrics is 4.7 per mile.) An exception could be made if the REA administrator found that the borrower was experiencing extreme financial hardship. The administrator also could set a special interest rate of half the new standard rate or 5 percent, whichever was greater, in cases of extreme hardship

YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

iter notes:

to rural electrification program

Lauren Soth, one of the nation's most respected editors and editorial writers, has long been recognized in American journalism as one of its foremost commentators and authorities on agriculture and rural policies. As editor of the editorial pages of the Des Moines Register, Soth in 1955 won the Pulitzer Prize for his editorials calling for exchange of U.S. and Russian farm delegations. Soth continues to comment on U.S. farm and food policies through his articles distributed by the Register and Tribune Syndicate.

or when the co-op otherwise would have to charge much more for electricity than nearby utilities.

Rural electric co-ops don't get all their financing from the low-cost REA insured loans. According to Bob Bergland, the new executive secretary of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 30 percent of the loan money is raised on the open market at about 11.25 percent. The administration wants to require some co-ops to obtain a greater share from private funds.

HOUSE APPROVES 2-1

The electric co-op association has been fighting Agriculture Secretary John Block and REA Administrator Harold Hunter on this set of proposals and has been winning. The House approved 2-to-1 a bill that would raise Revolving Fund interest rates moderately and would allow the REA to

retain the Revolving Fund's assets instead of transferring them to the Treasury beginning in 1993 as required in present law.

The Revolving Fund is showing signs of stress, because it has had to raise money at soaring market interest rates in recent years while making loans at the prescribed legal rate of 5 percent. The co-op association says retention of assets would not be to shuck the obligation to repay the Treasury but to delay it. No loans would be forgiven. The Congressional Budget Office pointed out that retaining the \$7.9 billion the Revolving Fund owes the Treasury would not be a new outlay in the budget but only a transfer within the budget.

Hunter and the other administration spokesmen have been claiming that the co-ops were asking forgiveness of the Treasury loans and that this would cost the taxpayers billions.

William Niskanen, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said he had no reservations about the rural electric systems thriving in the late 1990s if they relied on private credit. He said REA was no longer needed because average farm family income was now about as high as the national average. "Maybe now is the time to declare victory and question whether increased subsidies serve an important public purpose," he told a Senate agriculture subcommittee.

REA AND PARITY

One of the reasons why farm fam-

ilies on average have approached income parity with the rest of society is the rural electrification program. REA and the 1,000 rural electric co-ops have greatly aided the technological revolution in farming and the improvement of living and working conditions on the farm. Removing the low-cost financing system for the co-ops might not ruin rural America, but it would be a severe setback.

Members of rural electric co-ops already pay an average of 12 percent more for electricity than people not on rural lines. Density of population in rural areas has been thinned out by the transformation of the farming industry; investment per electric co-op member is high.

It is true that REA has had to adapt to change and does serve consumers other than farm people in rural areas. Maybe the preference in interest rates (federal subsidy) should be reduced for co-ops serving more densely populated areas.

But the rural electric systems are the backbone of rural development. Two-thirds of people living on farms earn more income off the farm than on it. They need non-farm jobs. It would be a grievous mistake in national economic policy to follow the Reagan line for knocking out REA and putting the electric co-ops entirely on their own. As in other instances, the Reaganites are letting free-market dogma get in the way of practical economic policy.

LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS

Moisture and dust protection important consideration for the service entrance

Locate the service entrance equipment, the conduit, fittings, service disconnect box, and the electrical distribution panels in a dry and preferably dust-free location outside the area where the livestock is confined. Use an entry way, office or separate room for this equipment. If the service entrance equipment is located inside the livestock confinement area, then the service panel must have a weather-proof enclosure.

Mount fire-resistant material such as cement-asbestos board behind the service entrance panel. In addition, use spacers to provide a one-inch air space between the service panel and the building wall. This prevents condensation on the walls from running into

(This article is the second of two parts reprinted from an Illinois Farm Electrification Council fact sheet and was written by Roland Espenschied, Professor of Agricultural-Engineering at the University of Illinois. The first article appeared in August.)

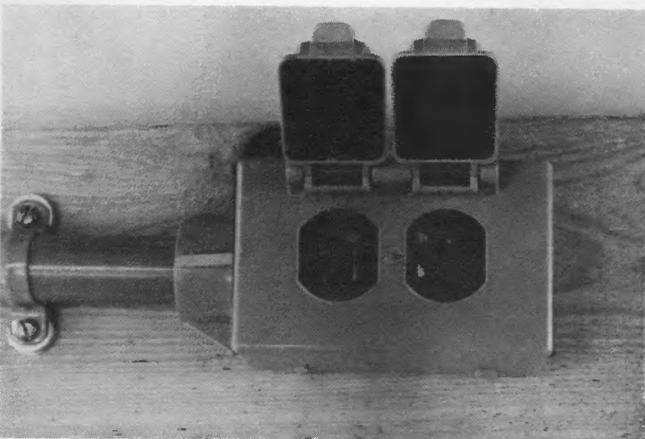
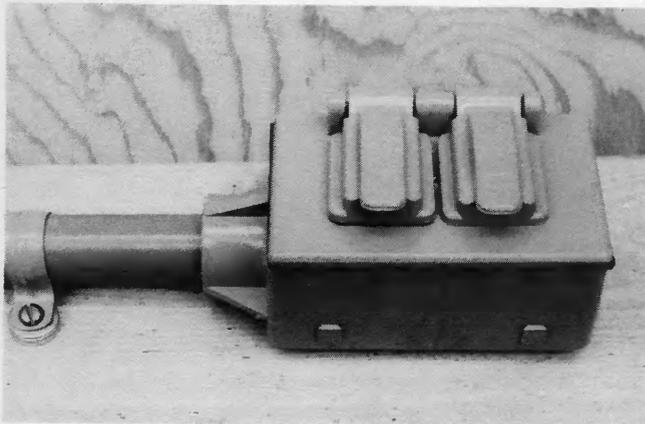
the box. The air space also keeps the panel nearer to the room temperature, reducing the possibility of condensing water inside the panel.

When metal raceways are used to enclose the service entrance conductors, pack both ends with a sealing compound to fill all of the voids

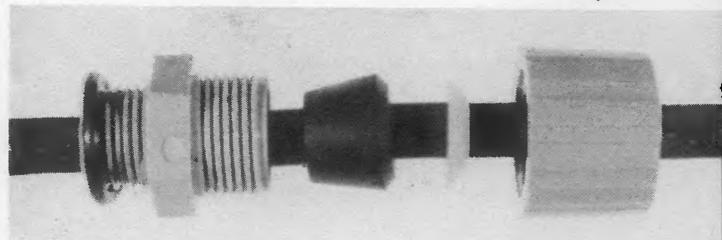
between the conductors and the sides of the metal raceways. This prevents condensation caused by circulation of warm moist air to a cold area.

Protect each circuit with its own fuse or circuit breaker. Select the size of the devices so that they are in accordance with the size of the conductors used in the circuit and do not load the circuits to more than 80 percent of the circuit rating listed in Table II. This sort of load control is especially important for applications in which electrical loads continue for long periods of time, as is the case with the use of heat lamps and exhaust fans.

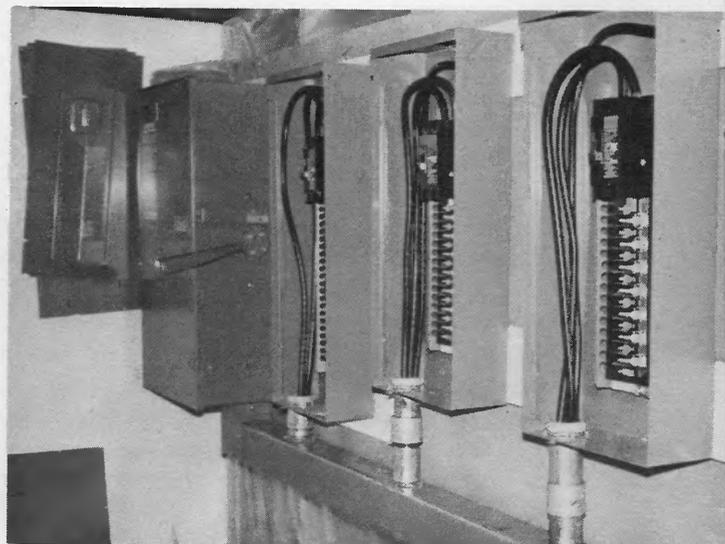
Install type UF cable for all electric circuits in these buildings, and mount



Switches and/or receptacles mounted in dust- and water-tight, gasketed enclosures should be positioned with hinge at top when possible. Keep covers closed when not in use.



Nonmetallic cable connectors assure dust- and watertight fit of U cable into nonmetallic enclosures.



When standard metal service equipment is used, locate it in a clean, dry room adjacent to livestock rearing area. Conduit should enter side or bottom with ends sealed.

IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

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Monday through Friday

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Setting the record straight

We are sure a number of you read the September 1984 issue of *Reader's Digest*, which included an article attacking the rural electrification program. The author – who also co-authored a similar barrage against rural electric cooperatives some 21 years ago – uses language and rhetoric to suggest that electric cooperatives serve mostly suburban and well-to-do areas with underpriced electricity.

By using terms such as "a perpetual gravy train," "the fattest co-ops," and "underpricing electricity for a favored few," the article is misleading and biased and is an insult to members of rural electric cooperatives, and all cooperatives, in fact. We don't have any problem with those who have different opinions, but we do want the discussions to be based on fairness.

The article focuses on two misconceptions: (1) that rural electrics receive some special federal assistance that other utilities do not, and (2) that rural electrics serve to a great extent in areas that are no longer rural.

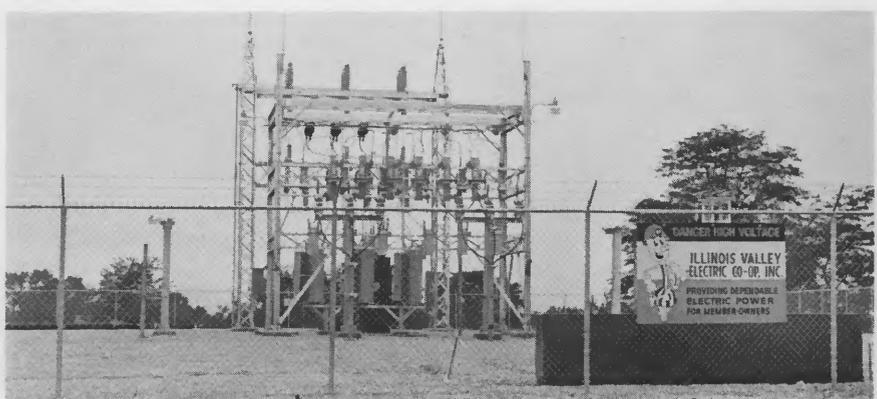
We do not understand why the author singles out the rural electrics for criticism about federal assistance, when in fact considerable federal aid is made available to all segments of the utility industry. (Be aware that we fully understand and have no argument with the assistance provided other utilities, investor-owned or municipal.) Investor-owned utilities (IOU's) benefit by about \$4 billion per year through special treatment they receive under the Internal Revenue

Service code for investment tax credits, accelerated depreciation and deferred taxation of reinvested common stock dividends. Municipals and other public-owned utilities can issue debt instruments on which the interest is exempt from federal income tax. This reduces the cost of financing, but also reduces revenue to the U.S. Treasury.

Perhaps the greatest weakness of the article, though, is the failure to reveal that the majority of the nation's 1,000 electric cooperatives still serve in areas with less than five members per mile of line. IVEC has but 3.2 consumers per mile and only two Illinois cooperatives serve more than five per mile. The state average is 4.7. Nationally, the IOU's serve an average of 37.



Your cooperative expects to have its newest substation, located near Granville, into service by Nov. 1. At the left, crews install transmission lines to the substation. At the bottom is the completed substation. Approximately 500 members in Marshall, Putnam and LaSalle counties will be served by the substation, rated at 2,500 KVA, and built by contractor L.E. Myers Co.





Frank W. Bennett, left, an official of the Rural Electrification Administration, congratulates three directors of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative after their reelection during the 44th annual meeting of members. With Bennett are, from left, Joe Danielson of Princeton, John Knueppel of Cambridge and Earl Bates of Kewanee. Bennett, of Washington, D.C., was guest speaker at the meeting held September 18 at the Bureau County Fairgrounds in Princeton.

Bennett is featured speaker

Three members reelected to board

Three area community leaders were reelected to the board of directors of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative during its 44th annual meeting. They are John H. Knueppel of Cambridge, Earl Bates of Kewanee and Joe Danielson of Princeton. The meeting was held September 18 at the Bureau County Fairgrounds in Princeton.

Today's high rates and trends in utility costs dominated the reports of officers and remarks of guest speaker Frank W. Bennett of Washington, D.C., North Central Area Director of the Electric Division of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). The nearly 300 members and guests attending the meeting were advised that the cooperative's basic rates for electric service would probably remain stable through 1984 and possibly into 1985.

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative has not had a rate increase since January 1, 1983, Albert Hagenbuch of Utica, president of the cooperative's board of directors, reminded members. Even without a rate increase the total cost of energy to members has increased, Hagenbuch said, as the cooperative has passed on increases in the cost of wholesale power purchased for distribution by IVEC.

T. L. Christensen, in his second report as general manager of IVEC, said the greatest challenge facing members of the cooperative is dealing with the high cost of service. "It's not just Illinois Valley Electric," he said. "All utilities today face this same problem of increasing cost of operation." He cited a recent report that Illinois Power Company has proposed a 22.5 percent increase in residential electric rates and said, "Your board of directors and management face this problem daily as we look for ways to reduce our costs and operate more efficiently."

Christensen said higher wholesale power costs, high interest costs on borrowed capital and higher depreciation expense are the principal reasons for Illinois Valley's high electric rates. He said the cooperative is completing work on the 1983-84 work plan which required borrowing \$1,636,000 from the REA to upgrade the Altona substation and build new substations at Princeton, Neponset and Granville.

Rebuilding of the IVEC system is basically complete, Christensen said, and reliable electric service is available throughout the cooperative's eight-county service territory. Some future borrowing will be necessary he said,

but the major investments have been made. Future borrowing will be a fraction of what it has been the past four years.

"At the present time your board of directors has no immediate plans for a general rate increase," Christensen said. "We remain optimistic that this year's harvest loads and sales during the remainder of 1984 will produce sufficient revenues to meet our mortgage requirements and not require a general rate increase during 1985."

IVEC is one of 15 distribution cooperatives in Illinois that own Soyland Power Cooperative, the organization responsible for bulk power supplies for Illinois Valley. Soyland currently contracts for power from other utilities but owns a 10.5 percent share of the nuclear Clinton Power Station being constructed by Illinois Power Company in De Witt County.

The meeting's guest speaker said he fully supports continuation of construction and completion of the Clinton project. Bennett, who has overall responsibility for REA loans to cooperatives in the North Central region of the United States, said electricity from the Clinton plant will cost more than energy from a coal-

District 1
John H. Knueppel
Treasurer
Cambridge

District 2
Earl Bates
Vice President
Kewanee

District 3
Marion Rieker
Sheffield

District 4
Robert Sondgeroth
Mendota

District 5
Albert Hagenbuch
President
Utica

District 6
Eugene Kunkel
Secretary
Granville

District 7
Joe Danielson
Asst. Treasurer
Princeton

District 8
Willis Heaton
Asst. Secretary
Bradford

District 9
Vincent Fredrickson
Victoria

YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

fired plant but that if construction were stopped with 80 percent of the plant completed, it would be a total loss to be written off by the plants' owners.

"The best information I have at my disposal indicates that Clinton can be finished," Bennett said, "and it will run effectively."

Bennett said that because of the IVEC rebuilding program, the cooperative has above-average rates but he is confident the cooperative has a solid future. "You've got a system capable of delivering five to six times the energy you do today with very little investment," Bennett said. He urged members to become involved in their cooperative and for directors to examine every phase of cooperative operations to ensure that "you get the maximum return for every dollar of members' money spent. I have confidence in the future of Illinois Valley," he concluded. "With all of you working together, you can do it."

At the conclusion of the annual members' meeting, the board of directors met to reorganize for the coming year. Hagenbuch was reelected president and Bates was elected vice president. Other officers are Eugene W. Kunkel of Granville, secretary; Knueppel, treasurer; Willis Heaton of Bradford, assistant secretary, and Danielson, assistant treasurer.

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative provides electric service over 1,663 miles of energized line to 5,450 meters throughout rural areas located in 73 townships in Knox, Henry, Bureau, Stark, LaSalle, Kendall, Marshall and Putnam counties.



Top: Employees assist members to register prior to the meeting. Lower photo: Part of the crowd attending the meeting at the Bureau County Fairgrounds in Princeton.

IVEC Members

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If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, (815) 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.



There are many reasons for variations in bills

When electricity was used primarily for lighting, electric bills were low in the sunny months of summer and higher in the darker months of winter. Today, in addition to the lighting, every household has many year-round uses for electricity which add to the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the family. Residential electric bills follow surprisingly uniform patterns from year to year. The fact that a bill is higher than usual naturally arouses

curiosity — there must be a reason. Our members have found there are many reasons for variations in use and cost of electric service.

Hot weather brings air conditioning and greater use of fans, refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, and laundry facilities. Warm weather also makes appliances such as refrigerators and freezers work harder. Cold weather affects heating requirements, use of furnace fans, humidifiers, supplemen-

tary heaters, and auto engine heaters. Holidays mean extra cooking, lighting, and Christmas decorations in your home.

Many changes in family life affect your electric bill: moving into a new home, alterations to the old home, more time spent at home, a new baby, relatives coming to stay, more laundry, more hobbies, more homework, and teenage entertaining.

This is a common cause of increased usage because everyone adds new appliances from time to time. Have you recently added a dryer, an air conditioner, a supplementary heater, a freezer? Or was it a color television or a frost-free refrigerator. Have you gradually improved your lighting, either indoors or outdoors?

- The age and condition of appliances affect their cost of operation.
- Even relatively new appliances may need adjustments.
- Leaving lights or appliances on unnecessarily raises the bill.

If you still have a question about the amount of electricity you are using, ask for our publication "Your Family Is Unique!". Many helpful hints are included plus a checklist for you to add up the average number of kilowatt-hours you should be using, based on the appliances you have. It's free for the asking from the Engineering and Member Service Department.

OCR's add to system reliability for IVEC

IVEC has just completed work on a project that will add to the cooperative system's reliability.

Crews have finished installing oil-circuit reclosers (OCR) on every major distribution line of the system.

OCR's are fuses scattered throughout the cooperative's service area to protect the lines and substations. When lightning strikes or tree limbs fall into the line, the OCR is activated. OCR's are important pieces of equipment that must be maintained in proper working order. The OCR's protect the cooperative's lines. Outage time for all members is reduced when the equipment is functioning as it was intended to. Maintenance, whether it be on a car or oil-circuit reclosure, is vital if the cooperative is to provide you with reliable service.

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 P.O. Box 70
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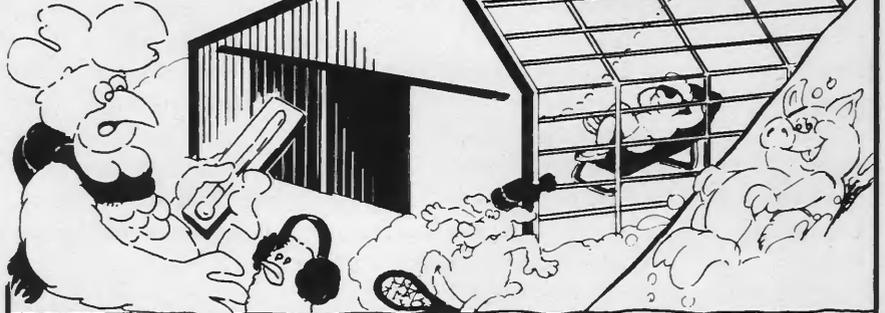
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IVEC Comments



by Tim (Kris)
Christensen
General Manager

Across the manager's desk

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative

Office Hours 7:45 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

Route 6 & 34 West
Princeton, Illinois 61356

In case of emergency, call (815) 875-4488 any time, day or night.
There is always someone on duty at this number — 24-hour service.

Serving the rural areas of Bureau, Henry, Kendall, Marshall,
Knox, LaSalle, Putnam and Stark counties.

You can't stockpile kilowatts

Electric power has to be produced as needed to meet demand, and demand is expected to increase sharply over the next two decades, partly because of population growth, partly because of heavier reliance on electric power to replace gas and oil.

Our nation's present generating capacity is approximately 555,000,000 kilowatts (kw). The most conservative government and industry forecasts show that by 1990 electric utilities must be able to produce 300,000,000 kw more — and by the year 2000 another 200,000,000 on top of that. Figuring the average plant's capacity at one million kw, that means up to 500 new generating stations must be built in just 20 short years.

There is a problem. A coal-fired plant started this year may take as much as 10 years to complete, a nuclear plant as many as 14, and half the plants required aren't even under construction yet.

Can generating plants be built faster?

Yes, if some of the red tape is stripped from the licensing and regulatory process. Right now we are looking at five to seven years just for the paperwork on a million-kw coal-fired

station — years that cost consumers dearly. Every day's delay in construction, while power plant developers struggle through a jungle of overlapping, unclear, sometimes irrational rules and regulations, adds more than \$300,000 to that coal-fired plant's cost.

Regulators themselves are saying it's come to the point where about 30 percent of the average electric bill goes

for regulation. Americans cannot afford the delays. Consumers can't afford to pay the bill.

Energy rules and regulations can, and must, be analyzed, consolidated and eliminated where they serve no real purpose. A nation as utterly dependent on energy as ours must regulate to facilitate the achievement of objectives for the public good. Regulation gone berserk is not.



Line clearance

Work crews of the cooperative have been busy in recent months trimming, spraying and cutting as part of IVEC's brush-control program, working about 800-900 miles of IVEC line. The project is part of a continuing effort to maintain system reliability. This crew is working about 4½ miles north of LaSalle. Above: Rick Gallianetti (left) and Kevin Ketchmark feed limbs into the chipper. Right: Robert Davis trims from the boom-mounted bucket.



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0001637000

If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, (815) 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.

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YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

Wind generators can be expensive

Wind generators are getting a lot of publicity these days as alternative power sources. Advertisements on television and in "do-it-yourself" type magazines make the installation and operation of a wind turbine to generate your own electricity sound cheap, simple and sensible.

The advertisements highlight the fact that a recently enacted federal law requires utilities to buy back any excess power that is produced by a wind generator. It is true that such a law exists. However, the ads are somewhat misleading since they state only the barest facts of the law. They don't go into any detail about the expenses and difficulties involved with such an operation or the feasibility of generating your own power with the wind device in our area.

Sections 201 and 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, the law to which the commercials refer,

Use care around power lines

Electricity has played a major role in the astounding progress of American farming, helping make Illinois and the nation the leading exporters of agricultural commodities. But electric power lines present serious potential hazards to farmers who don't exercise care when working with tractors, combines, balers, augers and other large equipment.

Watch out for overhead power lines when you are driving or towing farm equipment. If you have young farm hands who are responsible enough to operate farm equipment, impress upon

apply to all types of independent power production, but wind turbines are receiving the most attention as potential cogenerators.

What the breathless announcer on the commercial doesn't tell the viewer is that he will need a constant wind speed of 10-15 mph in order to generate enough electricity to run small appliances, and then only one at a time. The typical wind generator unit is one to two kilowatts, which means it could generate between 1,000 and 2,000 watts of electricity. Keep in mind that this is only at optimum performance when the wind is blowing steadily. Considering that a hand-held hair dryer requires about 1,200 watts, a person could dry his hair if he didn't have the toaster or a similar appliance on at the same time.

Whenever a wind generator is tied in with our power lines through the connection to a member's wiring,

them the importance of carefully surveying a work area or travel route to ensure that power lines are well out of the reach of any equipment.

Keep in mind other basic safety measures as well during harvesting operations: Check out your equipment before you use it. Make sure your helpers are familiar with the equipment they use. Shut off power before unclogging or fixing a machine. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

One careless moment can cause a tragic accident. Don't let tragedy strike your farm.

there are certain rules and regulations which must be followed. These rules are contained in the PURPA law itself and must be followed by all individuals. According to the PURPA law, the small producer or cogenerator is required to pay for all interconnection costs including connecting, switching, metering, transmitting, distributing, safety, insurance costs, and other costs related to this interconnection.

Generally there are three areas that require attention prior to installing a wind generator. First, a written contract must be entered into, establishing the rights as well as the responsibilities of both parties. Second, considerable changes to the meter loop must be made and must pass our inspection. All costs associated with the installation of this new meter arrangement must be paid for by the generator owner. The third big hurdle to cross is the insurance requirement placed on the wind generator owner. Limited space here does not permit detailed explanation of the rules and regulations.

Winter rates in effect

November bills for members of Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative will include kilowatt-hour usage in October and will be based on the Cooperative's winter rate. The winter rate is in effect from Oct. 1 through May 31.

BAKED BREAST OF CHICKEN

- 4 to 6 chicken breasts
- 1 can mushroom soup, undiluted
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 (4-oz.) can sliced mushrooms and liquid
- 1/2 cup sherry wine (optional)

Arrange chicken in casserole. Mix all other ingredients and pour over chicken. Sprinkle generously with paprika. Bake uncovered at 350 degrees for about 1 hour or more. Baste frequently.

HOLIDAY POTATO DISH

- 4 lbs. unpared potatoes, cooked and drained
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1 (10 3/4-oz.) can cond. cream of celery soup
- 1 pint dairy sour cream
- 1 1/2 cups shredded cheddar cheese
- 1/2 cup crushed corn flakes
- 3 tablespoons melted butter
- Pimiento strips
- Chopped fresh parsley

Remove skin from potatoes, shred into bowl. Saute onion in butter until tender. Remove from heat. Stir in soup and sour cream. Pour over potatoes and cheese; mix well. Turn into greased 13x9x1-inch baking dish. Cover; refrigerate overnight. Sprinkle with corn flakes; drizzle with 3 tablespoons butter. Bake in 350 degree oven for 1 hour. Garnish with pimiento and parsley. Makes 12 servings.

CHEE-ZY RICE BALLS

- 4 cups hot cooked rice
- 1 1/2 cups grated sharp Cheddar cheese
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1/4 cup minced onion
- 3 tablespoons creole mustard
- 8 drops Tabasco pepper sauce
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 1 tablespoon paprika

Combine all ingredients except bread crumbs and paprika. Chill. Form into small balls using 1 tablespoon mixture for each. Blend bread crumbs and paprika. Roll balls in crumbs. Deep fat fry at 375 degrees until golden brown, about 3 minutes. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve hot. For variety, add one of the following:

- 2 cups ground cooked ham or
- 3/4 cup canned chopped green chilies, drained or
- 1/2 cup diced pimientos or
- 3 tablespoons chili powder

HOLIDAY SHRIMP AND RICE CASSEROLE

- 1/4 cup butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup flour
- 2 cups half-and-half (cream and milk)
- 1/2 cup dry sherry
- 1/4 cup tomato paste
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon dill weed
- 1/2 teaspoon onion powder
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 can (4 oz.) sliced mushrooms, drained
- 1 package (10 oz.) frozen green peas, cooked and drained (about 1 1/2 cups)
- 1 package (12 oz.) frozen peeled and deveined raw shrimp, cut in half lengthwise
- 3 cups cooked rice
- 1 can (3 oz.) rice noodles or chow mein noodles

Melt butter; stir in flour to make a smooth paste. Gradually blend in half-and-half; simmer about 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Stir in sherry, tomato paste, seasonings, lemon juice, mushrooms, peas, shrimp, and rice. Turn into a greased shallow 2 1/2-quart baking dish. Sprinkle with noodles. Bake at 350 degrees for 25 minutes or until hot and bubbly. 6 to 8 servings.

HAWAIIAN-STYLE RICE SALAD

- 10 ounces cooked ham, cut in thin strips (2 cups)
- 3 cups cool cooked rice
- 1 can (16 oz.) sliced peaches, drained
- 1 1/2 cups sliced celery
- 1/2 cup chutney, chopped
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1 teaspoon seasoned pepper
- 1/2 cup sour cream
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1/2 cup sliced almonds, toasted

Combine all ingredients except almonds. Toss lightly. Serve on beds of salad greens. Sprinkle with almonds. 8 servings.

DUCK AND RICE

- 2 ducks
- 5 1/2 cups broth
- 1 box chicken Rice-A-Roni
- 1 box Uncle Ben's chicken-flavored rice
- 2 medium onions
- 2 medium green peppers
- 2 cans cream of mushroom soup
- 1 can mushrooms (optional)
- 3 tablespoons soy sauce
- Salt, pepper, garlic salt
- 4 tablespoons butter or bacon drippings

Cook ducks until tender, take meat off bones. Saute chopped onion, pepper, and Rice-A-Roni in butter or drippings. Salt, pepper and garlic salt to taste. Transfer to a large pot or casserole. Add 5 1/2 cups of duck broth, remaining rice and seasonings, soy sauce, duck, mushrooms and mushroom soup. Simmer 30 minutes or until broth is absorbed. Add more broth if needed.

SQUIRREL MULLIGAN

- 15 to 20 squirrels
- 1 lb. dry salt meat, cut into 1/2-inch cubes
- 1 stalk celery, chopped fine
- 6 to 8 onions, chopped fine
- 1 pkg. carrots, chopped fine
- 8 to 10 potatoes, chopped fine
- 2 cans whole kernel corn
- 1 can tomatoes
- 1 can English peas
- 2 cans hot Rotel tomatoes
- Salt and pepper to taste

Put squirrels on to cook in water. We use wash pot in the yard. Cook squirrels until tender. Remove squirrels from broth. You may remove bones, but we prefer not to. Use broth to cook remaining ingredients, then put squirrels back in when all is done. Serve with big green salad and Mexican corn bread to a big crowd. It freezes well.

VENISON IN WINE

Braise venison steaks or roast in skillet. Then add 1 chopped medium onion and 1 cup red wine (burgundy, claret or rose) to your water in roast pan. You may add herbs (salt, pepper and oregano are good). Cook at 350 degrees to desired tenderness. Make gravy when roast is done.

A head start on the holidays

PUMPKIN COOKIES

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup pumpkin
- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 cup raisins

Cream the shortening and sugar. Add pumpkin, egg, and vanilla; beat well. Stir together flour and the next three ingredients and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Add to batter; mix well. Stir in raisins. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls 2 inches apart on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350 degrees for about 15 minutes. Cool on rack. Makes about 3 dozen.

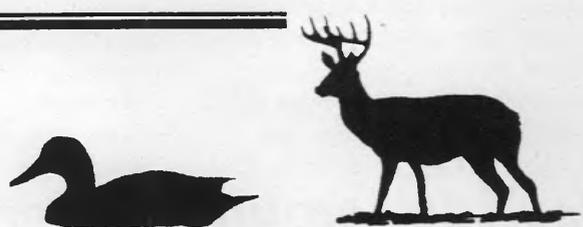
CALIFORNIA FRUITCAKE or Orange Candy Cake

- 1 cup butter or margarine
- 2 cups white sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 5 eggs at room temperature
- 3 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup buttermilk
- 8 oz. pitted dates, cut fine
- 1 lb. orange candy slices, cut fine
- 2 cups chopped pecans
- 1 cup coconut
- 1/2 cup flour

Cream butter and sugar and vanilla until fluffy. Add the eggs one at a time and beat well after each addition. Add the 3 1/2 cups flour, soda and salt, alternately with buttermilk. Prepare the fruit and nuts and mix with the 1/2 cup flour. Add last. Bake in a tube pan, or large bundt pan at 300 degrees for 2 1/2 hours. Watch carefully along toward the last as it has a tendency to burn. Cool in the pan on a rack and while hot pour on the following glaze:

- 1/2 cup powdered sugar
- 1/4 cup lemon juice
- 1/4 cup orange juice
- 1 teaspoon grated orange and lemon peel

Add ingredients together and cook glaze until syrup is reasonably thick, about 3 to 5 minutes. After glaze is poured on, let cool in the pan, for about an hour. Remove from the pan and let get cold. Wrap in foil and refrigerate for at least a day before using. This cake freezes well and keeps in the refrigerator quite a while. Mine seems dry until it has ripened about a week. It may be frosted or glazed when you are ready to use it.



WILD GAME RAGOUT

- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 3 lbs. venison, elk or antelope
- 3 large onions, chopped
- 5 cloves garlic, crushed
- 1/2 lb. bacon, chopped
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1 can tomato soup, undiluted
- 1 1/2 quarts water
- 2 tablespoons bourbon
- 1/4 cup beer
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1/2 lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced

Place olive oil in electric skillet. Cut meat into cubes about 1 1/2 inches square. Add to hot oil with the onion, garlic and bacon. Cook until all is richly browned, stirring frequently. Add other ingredients except mushrooms; cover and simmer 50 minutes. Add mushrooms and simmer 10 minutes longer. Serve over rice. This dish reheats very well and can be prepared a day ahead of a dinner party. No need to marinate the game before using. In fact, it is better not to do so.

VENISON STROGANOFF

- 2 lbs. sirloin
- 4 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup mushrooms
- 1/2 cup tomato juice
- 1 clove garlic, peeled and crushed
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- 1 can mushroom soup
- 1 cup sour cream

Cut meat into 3/4-inch cubes. Brown in butter and add tomato juice and mushrooms. Cover and simmer 30 minutes. Add remaining ingredients; simmer 1 hour. Serve over rice.

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General Manager

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System improvements have reduced outages

In the inside portion of this special edition of IVEC Comments, we have an article and photos explaining about a major construction project under way this fall near Annawan. This is one of the last remaining system improvements being completed as part of our five-year work plan of system-wide upgrading.

As the IVEC membership decided several years ago, it was mandatory that the cooperative electric system be upgraded and renovated in order to assure an adequate supply of reliable electric power. Before this work plan was implemented, many outages of

hours and sometimes days occurred, and voltage problems were common throughout the system. It hasn't been an inexpensive matter, but your electric system is now among the best and will provide for the growing service needs of members for many years to come.

We still have outages, but they do not have the devastating effect and inconvenience of those in years past. Two short-duration power outages of recent weeks help emphasize what the major system improvements have accomplished.

On Oct. 31, about 6:30 a.m., a

problem on Illinois Power Company's transmission line serving the Altona and Oak Run substations put both of those substation areas out of service for approximately two to three hours. The problem was not because of anything wrong on your cooperative's system.

Your cooperative's substation northwest of Altona (Knox County) did, however, suffer damage in the form of a burned-out power transformer. Repairs on that substation were expected to be completed by Dec. 1. There was no damage to the Oak Run substation, located north of the Oak Run subdivision near Victoria, also in Knox County.

When the lines were being rebuilt, the substation network was also being upgraded and expanded. This stronger system paid off Oct. 31 when we were able to take the Altona substation out of service for an extended period of time, yet provide service to those in that area by connecting to two other substations, Oak Run and the Burns-Kewanee substation.

The two substations involved in the transmission line failure serve approximately 1,000 member-owners. Without the modern system now in service, we are sure the duration of the outage would have been considerably longer and the quality of restored service would not have been sufficient for the needs of those in the affected area.

While we are on the subject of outages, approximately 250 members were without power for a 36-minute period on Nov. 6 just before noon when a truck hit an Illinois Power transmission line near Norway. The power was restored at 11:46 a.m.



As you can see by the picture, damage was considerable to a substation regulator. The reason: a bird caused this problem by being too close. An arc occurred and damage was quite extensive to this piece of equipment. Birds, snakes, owls, squirrels, etc. are just some of the culprits that can cause power outages.

Line upgrading in Henry County

Approximately 20 miles of decades-old main feeder line, poles and service connections are being replaced in Annawan and Alba townships of Henry County, northeast of Annawan.

Contractor crews of L. E. Myers Company are rebuilding main line feeder lines and poles and upgrading from single- to three-phase along the stretch of line serving approximately 100 member-consumers. Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative crews are replacing individual lateral taps to members, with both single- and three-phase lines.

In many instances, lines and poles being replaced were put into service as early as 1942. Completion of the work will mean more reliable and adequate electric service for those in the area. Some of the conductor being replaced is steel conductor that has rusted badly over the years and become very inadequate to serve the growing electrical requirements in the area.

All of the 20 miles of the line being replaced will be aluminum conductor reinforced with steel for support. Two sizes of conductor are being used, and both are heavier line than the conductor being replaced.

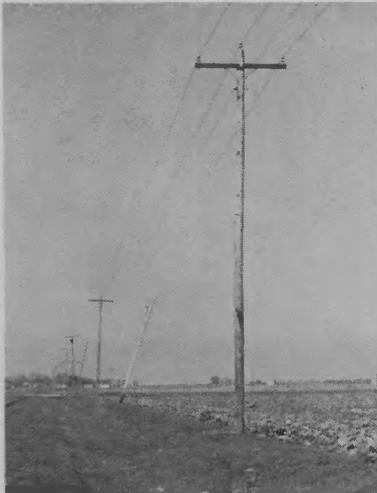
Voltage and amperage surveys made prior to the project by IVEC indicated



that future grain drying, irrigation and residential load growth had exceeded the capacity of the old line, leaving the potential for low voltage and service interruptions.

Service to the affected area is through the recently rebuilt and upgraded Annawan substation, located

two and one-half miles southeast of Annawan. The substation provides services to about 400 member-owners' farms, homes and businesses in the area.



Clockwise from far right: From left, IVEC employees Tom Dixon, Tim Akers and Randy Skaggs dig the hole for a new farm service pole. Putting the pole into place. The main line, with new poles bearing crossarms and old poles tilted. Contractor crews work on main line.



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YOUR AREA DIRECTORS

Stay away from lines

Electricity: servant can be a killer

Electricity has made modern life what it is today. It is one of mankind's greatest inventions and its most useful servant. Electricity powers our TV's, stereos, computers, heating equipment, air conditioners, stoves, lights and much more. But — it can be a deadly killer if we are not careful around it.

One of electricity's characteristics is that it will always go to ground

through a conductor of least resistance. This path to ground could be metal, a kite string, or even the human body. All are good conductors of electric current.

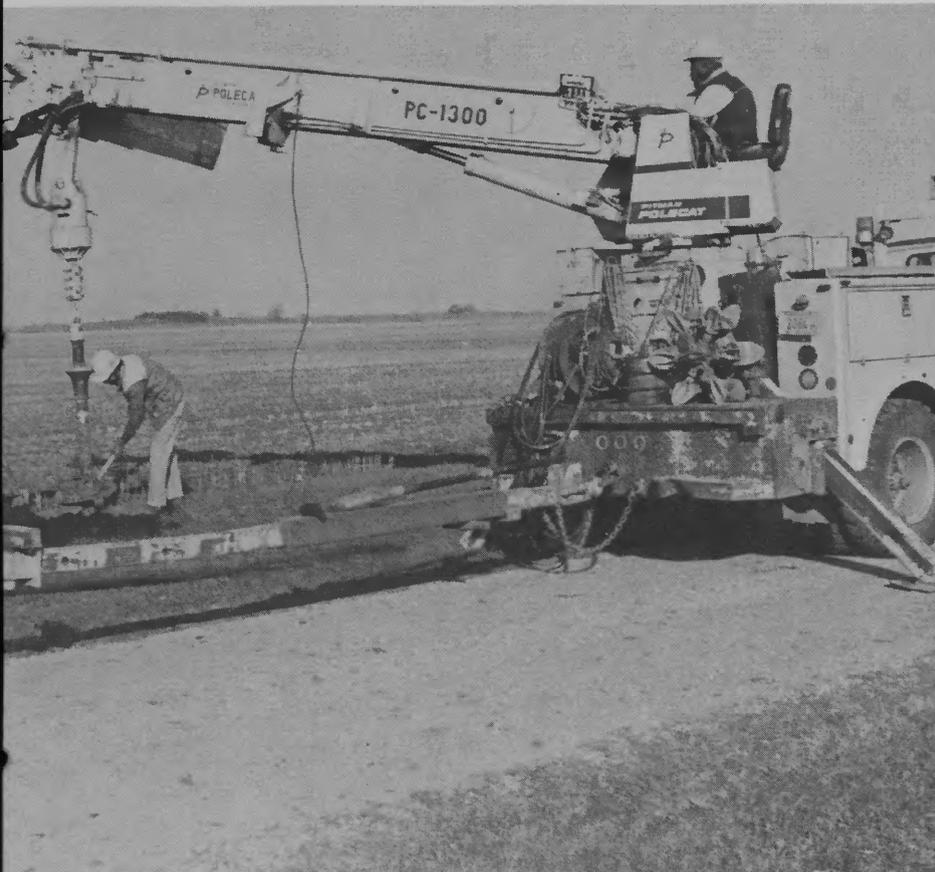
DON'T TOUCH A DOWNED ELECTRIC LINE!

If an electric line is on the ground, don't touch it to see if it live. If it is, you may not get the chance to touch anything else. Electric lines often do

not ground out or kick a breaker when they fall to the ground.

On occasion, perhaps after a storm, members want to help with cleanup work. Some have handled downed lines, not knowing the danger. We appreciate concern to help, but we are deeply thankful that the lines were not hot. We caution that no one touch a downed line and don't allow anyone to get near it.

Call Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, the police or any other emergency number to report a downed line. We will get there as soon as possible to disconnect the electricity and repair the damage.



*Merry
Christmas
from your
board of directors,
management
and employees
of
Illinois Valley
Electric Cooperative*



Willis Hand, IVEC general foreman, has been awarded the Life Saving Award by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Hand assisted in rescuing a water tower workman seriously injured in a fall in Wyanet on June 9 this year. The award, considered to be the highest honor the IBEW can bestow, referred to Hand's act the "greatest service to mankind." Hand and others worked on top of and inside the 130-foot tower to lift Richard Cobb onto a stretcher attached to a helicopter.

IVEC cancels school essay competition sponsorship

The board of directors, at the Oct. 24 board meeting, has determined that Illinois Valley Electric will not sponsor a "Youth to Washington" Essay contest next year (1985).

The board has long realized the value of this contest that involves high school students in the cooperative's service area. The essays are written about rural electric cooperatives, the

concept and need when REA was formed, and was an excellent forum portraying the success story of electric cooperatives in Illinois and their vital contribution to rural America.

The two winners of this contest were awarded a trip to Washington, D.C. that included tours of Gettysburg and meetings with congressmen on Capitol Hill. It was an investment in our young people with many educational benefits.

However, your board has been faced with financial responsibility in the operations of the cooperative with an "eye" on all costs that provide electric service to its members. It was decided that Illinois Valley Electric will not continue offering this program with the realities of high wholesale power costs that members are required to pay.

IVEC Members

Is this your
account number and name?

**0000904501
(LEORA LEBAHN)**

If it is, please notify Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, 815 875-4488, and we will present you with a fine gift.

Electricity vs. manual labor

Electricity is often thought of as being an expensive product.

The price has increased over the last few years, but at a much lower rate than other basic necessities.

Have you ever compared the cost of electricity to the cost of labor? The result may surprise you. The average cost of electricity at Illinois Valley is about 12.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (kwh). Let's compare the cost of electricity to manual labor. A strong man is almost equal to one-tenth of a horsepower, although he cannot work continuously. But in this example, he is worth one-tenth of a horsepower and can work non-stop for 10 hours. At the end of 10 hours he would have done work equal to 1,000 watt-hours of electricity. (1,000 watts equals one horsepower.) If the man is paid the minimum wage of \$3.35 per hour, it will cost \$33.50 for the work done.

What is the cost of 1,000 watt-hours? The 1,000 watt-hours of work completed is equal to one kilowatt-hour at 12.5 cents per kwh. Consequently the electricity did the same amount of work for 12.5 cents, compared to \$33.50 for the man. When evaluated in these terms, the cost of electricity makes manual labor worth less than one and one-half cents per man hour.

What if the plug were pulled and electricity no longer flowed? Would the people of rural America be able to handle the change? Housewives could haul water from the nearest creek, or, if they were lucky, from a well, sweep with a broom, wash their dishes in water boiled on a wood stove and can all perishable foods. Farmers would have to depend on rain to irrigate crops, haul water to livestock, milk by hand and shovel grain.

Electricity is not only a convenience; it provides opportunities for increased productivity; it keeps us warm or cool as we choose; it simplifies the duties of a housewife and makes the storage of food safe and sanitary; it relieves the farmer of routine chores so that he may concentrate on the production of food.