



618-842-2196

Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS



The control room of the nuclear Clinton Power Station is filled with an impressive array of monitors, switches and gauges.

Wayne-White is part of power supply agreement

A power agreement by Soyland Power Cooperative, Western Illinois Power Cooperative and Illinois Power to meet common long-range energy objectives became effective Jan. 1.

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative is one of 15 Illinois electric distribution cooperatives that belong to the Decatur-based Soyland and receive wholesale power from it. Western Illinois Power Cooperative (WIPCO) is composed of seven electric cooperatives. Its headquarters is in Jacksonville.

The agreement, signed in Decatur on Oct. 5, 1984, allows Soyland and WIPCO to purchase initially about 400 megawatts of electrical capacity from Illinois Power's fossil-fueled plants. This will be in addition to the capacity of approximately 190 megawatts that the two cooperatives will receive as part owners of Illinois Power's nuclear Clinton Power Station.

In addition, the new agreement limits the cooperatives' investment in Clinton Unit 1 to \$450 million of the direct cost of placing this unit into

commercial operation. The cooperatives own about 20 percent of the plant. IP owns 80 percent.

The agreement also provides for joint operation of the systems and will provide the cooperatives the right to receive transmission and subtransmission service from Illinois Power Company to deliver the electricity to their member-cooperatives. Illinois Power dispatchers at the company's central dispatching system in Decatur are now responsible for the economic dispatch of all power sources assigned to the

power pool, which includes WIPCO's and Soyland's capacity.

Representatives of the three organizations said the agreement allows the cooperatives to meet the bulk power requirements of their 150,000 member-consumers beyond completion of the Clinton plant. It gives the cooperatives a broad generation mix that will lend stability to their wholesale power costs, and will also help stabilize the cost of providing electric service to customers of Illinois Power.

The long-term commitment of the power supply from Illinois Power Company provides the cooperatives with the most cost-effective way to meet the future needs of their customers. Illinois Power Company customers benefit because Soyland and WIPCO members will share the cost of generating capacity and the use of energy available from that capacity.

Soyland has no generating capacity of its own. WIPCO owns a 22-megawatt coal-fired plant at Pearl, on the Illinois River, and two diesel-powered generating units at Pittsfield and Winchester. Both cooperatives have been wholesale power customers of Illinois Power Company and Central Illinois Public Service Company.

Soyland and WIPCO are negotiating

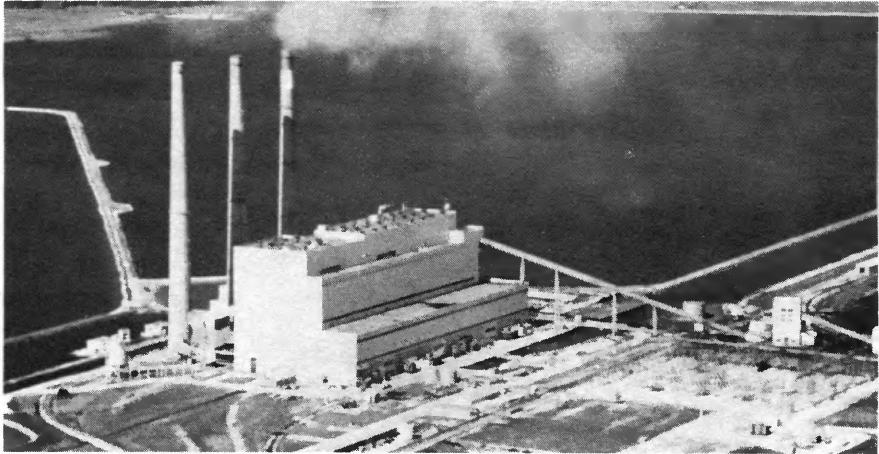
with CIPS for additional capacity to complete their power supply requirements.

The advantage of Soyland and WIPCO participating jointly in Illinois Power's entire fossil-fueled system on an "as-if-owned" basis is that the cooperatives have fixed capacity — from the oldest to the newest unit — at a fixed cost. Had the cooperatives continued to purchase power under a wholesale contract, they would have faced periodic adjustment of terms and conditions, including price.

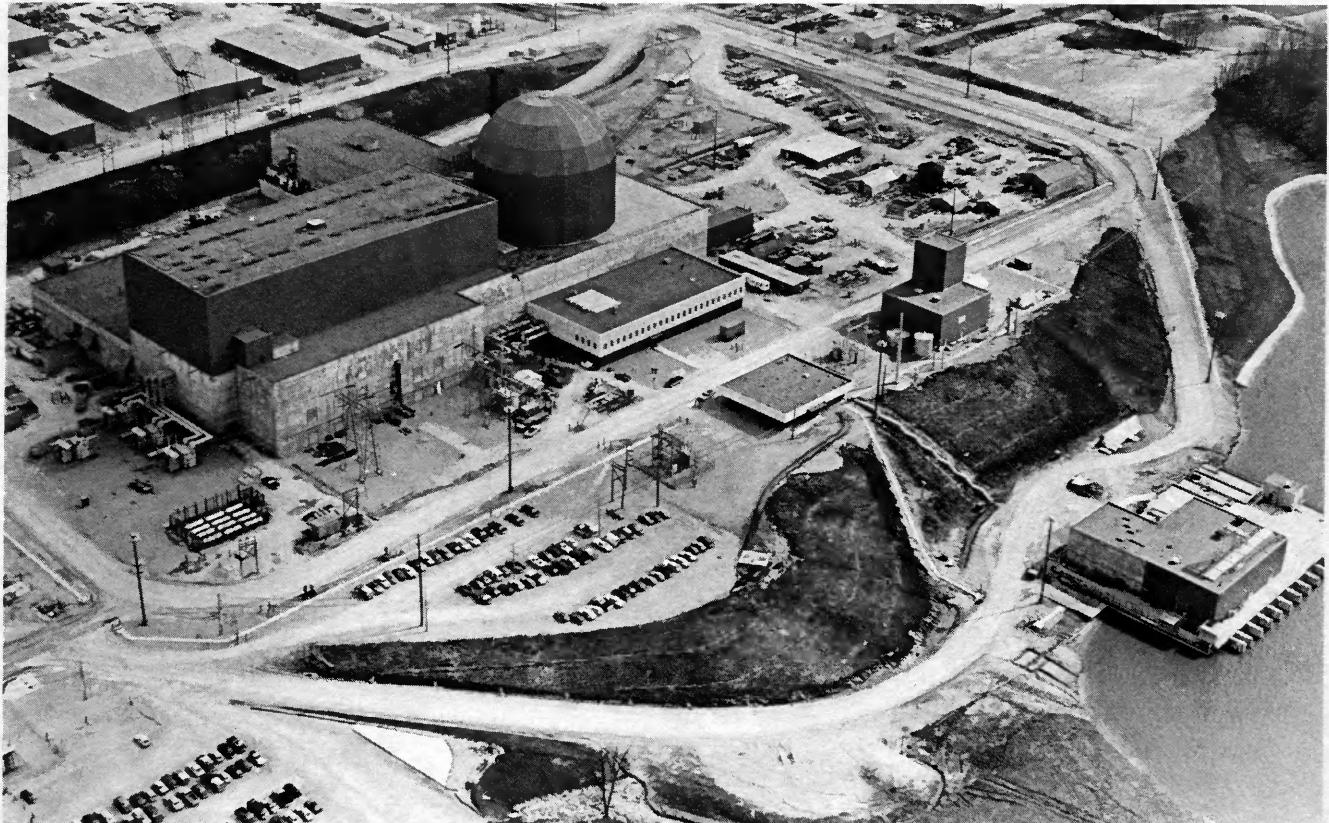
The Illinois Power units that will provide capacity to the cooperatives

are:

- Baldwin Power Station, IP's newest and largest coal-fired plant, located in Randolph County.
- Havana Power Station, which has six units located on the Illinois River southwest of Peoria.
- Hennepin Power Station, a two-unit plant located 60 miles north of Peoria near Princeton.
- Vermilion Power Station, a two-unit plant located near Danville.
- Wood River Power Station, a five-unit plant located at the confluence of the Wood and Mississippi rivers north of St. Louis.



The Baldwin Power Station, in Southern Illinois, is one of the half-dozen Illinois Power plants involved in the agreement.



The nuclear Clinton Power Station, in DeWitt County, will provide approximately 190 megawatts to WIPCO and Soyland.

Agriculture

(Continued from page 6)

barriers. He said the U.S. should concentrate on expanding exports to the developing countries, and tailoring agriculture products to specific overseas markets.

Those are the kinds of issues that will be addressed at length in the coming year after the Administration sends its 1985 Farm Bill to Congress.

Meanwhile, U.S. farmers are about to take another plunge on the farm income roller coaster. During three years farm income was cut in half, bottoming out at \$16 billion in 1983. In 1984 income swelled to an estimated \$31 billion, a figure inflated by the payment-in-kind program to reduce farm surpluses. That one-year program kept production expenses down by paying farmers in crops to keep land idle. The expected dropoff in such government payments this year is the major reason farm

income is forecast to fall back to about \$21 billion.

The Reagan Administration hopes that expanded exports could bring relief to farmers. But Rudolph Penner, director of the Congressional Budget Office, said at the Outlook Conference that the deficit, which is expected to top \$200 billion this year, skews the economy against exporting industries.

A few years ago, economists generally agreed that heavy borrowing by the federal government would "crowd out" other investors from the marketplace, making credit scarce and expensive. But European investors shifted their money to take advantage of high U.S. interest rates, making more money available for lending in this country.

"None of us anticipated that foreign investors would be so willing to finance our deficit," said Penner. Those foreign funds have kept inflation and interest rates down, but have

also raised the value of the dollar, making U.S. products more expensive to other countries.

"We're better off," said Penner, "But I'm not sure I'd like to try to convince a farmer or a steelworker of that."

Agricultural exports have declined every year since 1980, with the U.S. share of the world crop surplus increasing, reaching nearly 60 percent. The amount of U.S. farm exports is expected to increase about 4 percent this year, largely as a result of a bad crop in the Soviet Union. Crop prices are expected to drop, however, making the total value of U.S. export about 4 percent less than last year.

Food prices are expected to rise at about the same rate as 1984, when they matched the inflation rate of about 4 percent. But that won't help farmers as virtually all of that increase will pay for higher marketing costs.

—Rural Electric News Service

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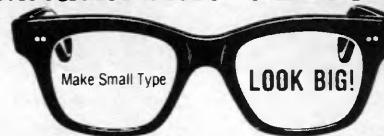
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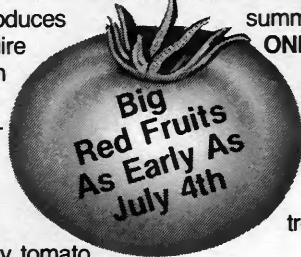
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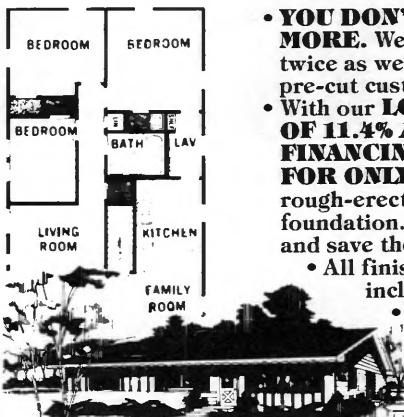
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February 1985

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WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS



Win a Free Trip to Washington, D.C.



Form:

Length — not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words. Typed on 8½ x 11 inch paper, double spaced and on one side only. Footnote information source. Number each page. Do not type your name on the essay; type it on a separate sheet. Preliminary judging will be made by number.

Information:

May be obtained from Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative office, Fairfield, Illinois, the schools in the cooperative area.

Entry:

Deliver the essay to the teacher in charge or mail to Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837, no later than March 22, 1985.

Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors Enter Your Essay Now...

One boy and one girl will receive an expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., June 7-14, 1985.

A boy and girl finalist will be selected from each of the following area high schools: Carmi, Cisne, Clay City, Crossville, Edwards County, Enfield, Fairfield, Grayville, McLeanboro, Norris City and Wayne City. (A minimum of 10 finalists will be selected.)

The finalists will participate in "Illinois Rural Electric Youth Day," April 24, 1985.

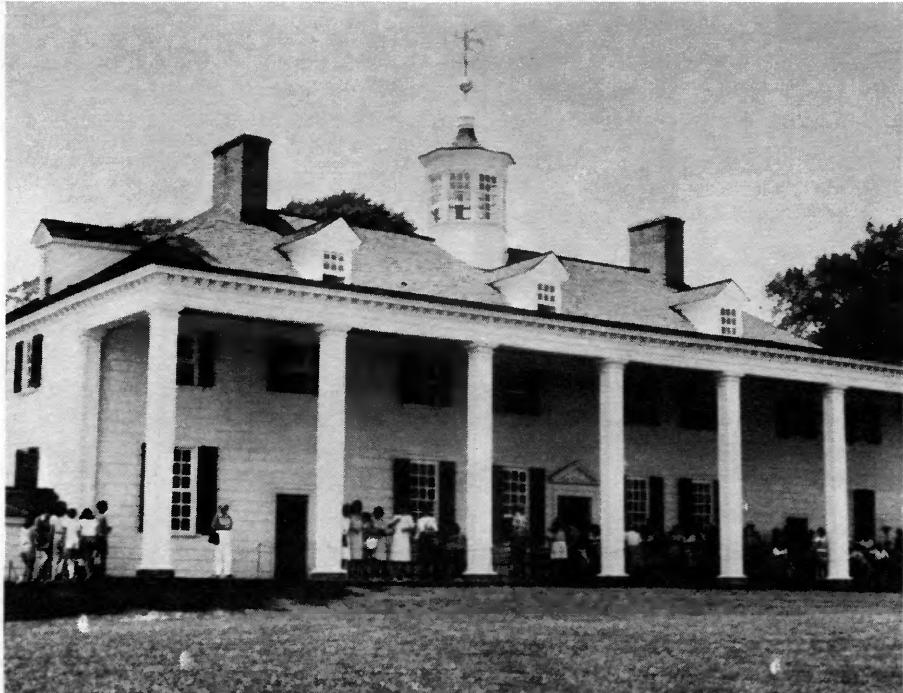
Eligibility:

Any high school sophomore, junior or senior living within the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative service area is eligible. They need not live in a home receiving electricity from the Cooperative.

Members of the immediate family of the board of directors, employees and winners of previous Washington, D. C. trips are not eligible.

Topic:

"Nuclear Energy — the Power of the Future"



Stray voltage: a possible problem

Dairy farmers may occasionally notice a change in the behavior of their cows, such as extreme nervousness in the parlor or a reluctance even to enter the parlor. These symptoms — in addition to a number of others such as uneven milk letdown, reluctance to drink water or reduced feed intake — can indicate several problems, but dairymen might want to consider stray voltage as one possibility.

WHAT IS STRAY VOLTAGE?

Voltage is the electrical pressure or force necessary for the flow of electrical current. Just as a pressure is needed to make water flow through a pipe, voltage must be present to make electric current flow through a wire. Although proper voltage is a necessary element for the use of electricity on the farm, when it occurs in unwanted places it can cause trouble. Stray voltage is the term used for a misplaced, low-level electrical impulse occasionally found in dairy parlors or other livestock facilities. In most situations, this low-level voltage (usually between one-half and five volts) is too small to be felt by humans or animals. But in dairy parlors and some swine facilities, there are special characteristics which cause stray voltage to be a problem. Because water, with its ability to conduct electricity is present, an animal's feet have a good electrical connection to the earth. Any small voltage on equipment, such as milking stanchions, cattle trainers or watering cups, will be conducted to ground through the animal's body. This will not harm the animal, but may stress them and not allow dairy cows to let down their milk.

WHAT CAUSES STRAY VOLTAGE?

The working voltage for most farmstead equipment is either 120 or 240 volts. This is measured between the "hot" wire and the neutral wire. The third wire in the system, the ground wire, is present in case of an electrical fault or short. Normally, there is no current traveling through the ground wire but if a fault should occur, this wire will provide an "easy path" to ground and allow the fuse or circuit breaker to open and safely deenergize the circuit.

Now, let's turn our attention back to the neutral wire. The "hot" wire is the "delivery" wire of the circuit and the neutral wire is the "return" wire. It is normal to have a small voltage reading (of five volts or less) on the neutral wire as compared to true ground, and normally this low voltage cannot be felt by people or animals. But in the unique environment of the dairy parlor, this voltage difference between the neutral wire and true ground, now commonly called stray voltage, has been the subject of concern by livestock producers.

Basically, this is the situation that might exist. The neutral wire of the farmstead wiring system may carry a low-level current which is harmless under normal circumstances. As required by the National Electrical Code, the

neutral wire is connected to earth through ground rods and through electrically grounded equipment and facilities in contact with the soil. All wires and electrical connections have some resistance to the flow of electrical current. Due to these resistances, whenever there is current flowing in the neutral wire, a voltage exists between it and earth. A cow's feet in contact with the wet concrete floor of the parlor provides a good electrical connection to ground. When the animal's nose touches the stanchion or when the milking cups are applied to the udder, the cow provides a "better path" for this low voltage to return to ground.

This neutral-to-earth voltage difference is the most frequently cited cause of stray voltage. Other situations causing stray voltage are: induced currents, unbalanced electrical loads, improper grounding of service equipment, faulty ground rods, galvanic action, electrical shorts and primary neutral current.

WHEN TO SUSPECT IT

A farmer should watch for the following problems: (1) uneven milk letdown, (2) cows extremely nervous while in the parlor, (3) cows reluctant to enter the parlor, (4) increased mastitis (infectious bacteria in the udder), (5) reduced feed intake in the parlor, (6) reluctance to drink water, or (7) lowered milk production.

Although these responses may be caused by stray voltage, the farmer should first check the more likely causes. These include recent changes in herd diet, diseases, equipment sanitation problems, rough handling of animals, and improperly adjusted milking equipment. The farmer should exhaust all possibilities before considering stray voltage as the cause.

RESEARCH RESULTS TO DATE

The stray voltage situation is a complex one and there are still many unanswered questions. Under laboratory conditions, scientists have simulated the conditions of stray voltage on dairy cows. Preliminary results of these studies have shown the following results:

- Considerable variation in sensitivity to voltage seems to exist between cows in a herd.
- Although distinct behavioral responses were shown, no significant reduction in milk yield occurred when cows were given mild electrical shocks in the laboratory.
- No significant difference in milkdown or residual milk retention in the udder was observed for cows subject to mild shocks.
- Somatic cell counts (indication of infection) were not elevated due to application of low-level currents.

Although more research is needed, preliminary results indicate that there is no direct connection between the presence of low voltage levels and loss of production in dairy cows. If you feel that you have a problem with stray voltage on your farm, we recommend you contact the Cooperative Extension Service for assistance. Area agricultural engineers can assist you by making measurements and evaluating your farm's wiring. A milking machine representative should also be contacted to check the milking equipment. Your electric cooperative stands ready to assist you in checking out possible problems on the primary electrical system which serves your farm or your secondary farmstead wiring system.

POTATO CASSEROLE

6 medium potatoes
2 cups grated cheese
3/4 cup chopped onion
1 cup evaporated milk

Boil potatoes. Peel and grate. Add remaining ingredients. Bake at 375 degrees for 45 minutes.

HOT TAMALES PIE

1 can hot tamales

1 can cream-style corn
Cheese slices

Layer tamales and corn in casserole dish. Pour hot tamale juice over this. Bake 1 hour at 300 degrees. Last 5 minutes top with cheese and melt.

MEXICAN BEEF CASSEROLE

2 lbs. ground beef
Onion flakes or 1 medium onion, chopped
Garlic salt
1/2 lb. American cheese, grated
1 pkg. Taco-flavored Doritos

1 can cream of chicken soup
1 can cream of mushroom soup
1 can Rotel tomatoes with green chili peppers
2/3 can water

Fry ground beef in skillet until redness disappears. Place in bottom of baking dish. Sprinkle onion flakes and garlic on beef. Sprinkle half of the cheese on this. Crush Doritos and sprinkle half on top of cheese. Mix soups, Rotel tomatoes and water together and pour over chips. Add rest of cheese and crushed chips. Bake at 350 degrees until brown.

BROWN HAMBURGER STEW

1 lb. ground beef
1/4 cup flour
2 tablespoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons fat
1 1/2 cups water

3 carrots, sliced
3 potatoes, diced
2 onions, sliced
1 turnip, sliced
2 cups tomato juice

Mix meat with flour, salt and pepper. Brown in fat, stirring as needed. Drain off fat. Add water and carrots. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Add other vegetables and simmer until crisp and tender, about 10 minutes. Add tomato juice, heat and serve. Makes 6 servings.

SPICY BARBECUED RIBS

1 cup catsup
2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
1/4 cup prepared mustard
1 1/2 tablespoons cider vinegar
1 tablespoon prepared horseradish

1 teaspoon sugar
3/4 teaspoon garlic powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper
3 to 4 lbs. spareribs

Combine catsup, Worcestershire sauce, mustard, vinegar, horseradish, sugar, garlic powder, salt and pepper. Preheat oven to 450 degrees. Place ribs on a rack in a shallow roasting pan. Bake, uncovered, for 15 minutes. Turn over and bake 15 minutes longer. Remove from oven; drain off drippings. Reduce oven to 325 degrees. Spoon half of barbecue sauce over ribs. Bake uncovered for 10 minutes. Turn, and brush remaining sauce over ribs. Bake until glazed well and done, about 20 minutes. To test for doneness, make a cut near the center and be sure no pink remains.



MACARONI CASSEROLE

2 pkgs. (8 oz.) large macaroni
2 cans cream of mushroom soup
1 1/2 lbs. sharp cheese, grated
1/2 cup butter
2 large green peppers

2 large onions, chopped
2 jars pimento (4 oz. jars)
2 (8 oz.) cans water chestnuts
2 (4 oz.) jars button mushrooms, sliced and drained

Cook and drain macaroni. Stir half of the soup and cheese into warm macaroni. Sauté onions and peppers in butter, add sautéed vegetables with the remaining ingredients to macaroni mixture. Place in casserole and cover with remaining soup and cheese. Bake uncovered at 350 degrees for 30 minutes or until bubbly. Before baking, I usually add some milk to keep it from being too dry. Serves 12 to 16.

OLD FASHIONED BUTTERMILK PIE

Unbaked 9" pie shell
2/3 cup granulated sugar
3 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
3 egg yolks

2 teaspoons vanilla flavoring
2 cups buttermilk
1/4 cup melted butter or margarine
3 egg whites

Heat oven to 425 degrees. With fork, blend sugar, flour, salt, stir in yolks (beaten slightly), vanilla, buttermilk, butter. Beat whites stiff, not dry; slowly beat in yolk mixture. Turn into shell. Bake at 425 degrees 10 minutes, lower to 325 degrees for 30 minutes or until knife inserted in center comes out clean. Cool.

MILLIONAIRE CANDY

1/4 cup evaporated milk
16 oz. caramels
2 cups pecans

7 9 oz. Hershey chocolate bars
1/4 stick paraffin

Stir milk until creamy smooth, then add caramels and pecans in a double boiler, and mix well. Drop mix on waxed paper by teaspoonsfuls and let cool. Mix paraffin and chocolate in double boiler until melted, then dip caramel candy into this mixture, and let cool on the wax paper.

WATERGATE CAKE

1 pkg. white cake mix
1 pkg. (3 1/2 oz.) pistachio pudding mix
1 cup salad oil

3 eggs
1/2 cup chopped pecans
1 cup club soda

Mix all ingredients and beat 4 minutes at medium speed. Bake 45-50 minutes at 350 degrees.

FROSTING

2 envelopes topping mix
1 1/2 cups cold milk

Blend all ingredients and beat well.

PINK YUMMY SALAD

1 pkg. cherry Jell-O
1/4 cup sugar
1 small can crushed pineapple
1 tablespoon lemon juice

1 cup water
1 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese
1/2 pint whipped cream

Mix together sugar, pineapple, lemon juice and water. Boil for 5 minutes. Add Jell-O and cool until almost thick. Then beat in cream cheese with mixer. Fold in whipped cream. Pour into mold and chill 4 to 5 hours.

STRAWBERRY DELIGHT

2 pkgs. strawberry Jell-O
2 cups hot water
2 pkgs. frozen strawberries (thawed)

1 pint whipped cream
1 angel food cake, broken into small pieces

Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Allow to thicken slightly. Add berries, whipped cream and cake, which has been broken into small pieces. Pour mixture into tube pan and allow to set overnight, or until completely firm.

FRUIT COCKTAIL CAKE

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon soda
2 well-beaten eggs
1 can fruit cocktail
3/4 cup chopped nuts

3/4 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups flour
1/4 teaspoon salt

Mix together sugar, flour, soda, salt, eggs and fruit cocktail. Put in greased and floured 9 x 13 pan. Then mix brown sugar and chopped nuts and put on top of cake and bake at 350 degrees until done.

Icing:

1 stick oleo
1/2 cup milk

3/4 cup white sugar
1 can angel flake coconut

Combine ingredients and let boil 2 minutes. Put on top of cake while still hot. Bake 5 minutes or more.

EASY COCOA CAKE

2 cups flour
2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon soda
2 sticks margarine
4 tablespoons cocoa

1 cup water
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup buttermilk

Icing:

1 stick margarine
4 tablespoons cocoa

6 tablespoons milk
1 box confectioners' sugar

Sift together flour, sugar, and soda. Set aside. Heat until almost boiling margarine, cocoa and water. Add to first mixture. Add eggs, vanilla and buttermilk and beat well. Pour into greased pan and bake at 400 degrees for 20 minutes. For icing combine cocoa, milk and margarine and heat to a boil. Remove and add confectioners' sugar.

BUTTERSCOTCH PIE

1 9-inch pastry shell, baked
1 1/2 cups sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups milk

2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup water
2 beaten egg yolks
Meringue made with 2 egg whites

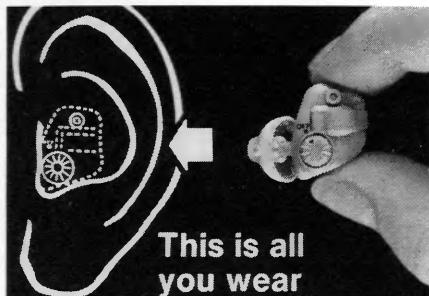
Brown 1/2 cup sugar in heavy skillet. Add water to sugar. Boil until all sugar dissolves. Do not stir. Add milk. Stir small amount of mixture into yolk, return to hot mixture and cook 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Mix sugar (1 cup), flour and salt together. Add to mixture in thirds, stirring. Cook until smooth and thick. Add butter and vanilla. Pour into cooled baked pastry shell. Spread meringue on top of pie and bake at 350 degrees for 12 to 15 minutes.

40 BRAND NEW TOWELS \$1⁷⁵!

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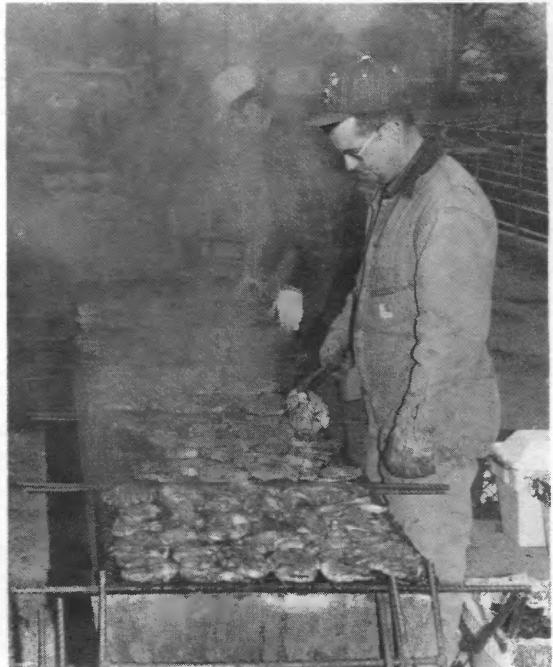
Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Attend Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative

47th Annual Meeting

Thursday night, March 28
Fairfield Community High School



Registration at 5 p.m.
Free pork chop dinner at 5 p.m.
Business meeting at 7 p.m.



The Calvarymen organized in 1970 and have been actively involved in the field of gospel music since that time. They have recorded five long-play albums and one single which received national distribution. They have performed for both radio and television audiences. In addition to concerts in churches throughout the Midwest, The Calvarymen have performed on many college and university campuses from Ohio to Nebraska. They have appeared as guest entertainers at The Grand Ole Opry and The Illinois State Quartet Convention and in 1976 sang before the President of the United States. Recent Calvarymen concerts in Southern and Southeastern Illinois include the Wayne County Fair and the Fall Fun Fest in Fairfield.



Officers and directors seated from left: Jerry Carter, Richard Rubenacker, James T. Walsh and Jack Kelsey. Standing from left: Bill Endicott, manager; Vernon Gwaltney, Larry Hosselton, Stanley E. Greathouse, Robert Drake, Robert D. Glover and Gerald T. Quindry, attorney.

Your invitation

Dear Member:

Your Board of Directors join me in extending to you an invitation to our 47th Annual Meeting to be held the 28th of March, at the Fairfield Community High School gym, Fairfield, Illinois, with registration and pork chop dinner starting at 5:00 P.M.

The Calvarymen Singers will be providing a variety of gospel music for your entertainment.

We hope that you will find the time to come to your annual meeting this year. This is one way that we can become better acquainted with each other, and by your interest your cooperative will prosper. It will be a chance to meet old friends and acquaintances and in general, have a good time.

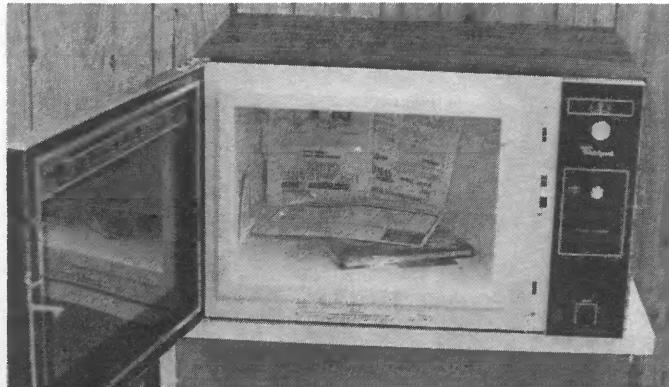
Around March 21, you will receive the program of the meeting. Bring this program with you. Tear out the card for aid in speeding up the registration and later on to be used for drawing of the prizes.

Hope to see you March 28th at the Fairfield High School gym.

Jerry Carter, President
Board of Directors

Grand Prize:

MICROWAVE OVEN



**'Early bird' drawing
6:50 p.m.**

**Door prizes for
every family**

Attendance prizes

MILLIONAIRE PIE

1 can Eagle Brand milk
 1/2 cup lemon juice
 1 can fruit cocktail
 Combine and pour in graham cracker crust. Makes two pies.

PIE CRUST

1 cup flour
 1 stick butter or margarine
 1/2 cup chopped nuts
 1/2 cup powdered sugar

Mix and add enough water so you can pat the crust into a pie pan. This can be baked and used for any filling or filling may be baked in shell.

BOILED CUSTARD

1 qt. milk
 1 cup sugar
 4 egg yolks
 2 tablespoons flour (level)
 1/2 teaspoon almond extract
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Heat milk. Beat yolks with a little cold milk. Mix sugar and flour, add to heated milk. Cook until it coats a spoon. Add flavorings. Pour into a bowl, cool. Do not overcook!

OLD FASHIONED LEMON PIE

2 cups sugar
 1/2 cup butter
 3 soda crackers, crumbled
 Juice of 2 lemons
 6 well-beaten eggs

Cream sugar and butter together. Add crackers, juice and eggs. Pour into unbaked pie crust. Bake 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

ANGEL BISCUITS

5 cups flour
 1/4 cup sugar
 2 teaspoons baking powder
 1 teaspoon soda
 1 teaspoon salt
 1 cup shortening
 1 cake (or pkg.) yeast
 2 tablespoons warm water
 2 cups buttermilk
 1 stick melted oleo

Sift dry ingredients together. Blend in shortening. Dissolve yeast in water, let stand 5 minutes. Add to buttermilk. Mix yeast and add to flour mixture. Mix well. Turn out on floured board. Roll out and cut. Dip biscuits in melted oleo. Bake at 450 degrees for 12 minutes. NOTE: Bake at once or let stand. Once prepared can be wrapped in foil and frozen. P.S. Don't forget the salt.

FRUIT DIP

2 cups (7-oz. jar) marshmallow cream
 1 8-oz. pkg. cream cheese
 1 tablespoon orange rind, grated
 dash of ginger

Gradually add marshmallow cream to softened cream cheese. Mix well. Add other ingredients. Whip until fluffy. Serve with fresh fruit or frozen melon balls.

COCONUT BALLS

1 box coconut
 1 box powdered sugar
 1/2 can condensed milk
 2/3 stick butter (melted)
 1 cup chopped nuts
 1 small pkg. semi-sweets
 1 block paraffin

Combine sugar, coconut, and pecans in mixing bowl. Add milk and butter. Mix well and form small balls. Let set a few minutes and melt paraffin and semi-sweets, then dip balls with a tooth pick.

PRALINES

2 cups white sugar
 1 cup buttermilk
 1 teaspoon soda
 Pinch salt
 2 tablespoons butter
 1 1/2 cups pecans or fresh coconut

Mix sugar, milk and soda and stir constantly until it comes to a fast boil. Add butter, salt and nuts, continue to stir and cook until it forms a soft ball when a little is dropped in cold water. Set off for about 2 minutes, beat until creamy. Drop by spoonfuls onto wax paper.

CHOW-MEIN CASSEROLE

1 (16-oz.) can beef chow mein
 1 cup uncooked rice
 1 1/2 lbs. ground beef
 1 (8-oz.) can tomato sauce
 1 med. onion, chopped

1/2 teaspoon black pepper
 1/2 teaspoon paprika
 1 tablespoon salt
 (more or less to taste)

4 (1-oz. each) slices cheese

Bring to boil 5 cups water, add rice, cook until done. Remove from heat, let stand 20 minutes. In lightly greased heated skillet, add ground beef. Add 1/4 cup water to start cooking process. Cook till light brown, remove from heat. Mix cooked rice, onion, pepper, paprika and salt in a large bowl. Add ground beef, chow mein and tomato sauce, mixing well. Pour into baking pan. Cut each slice of cheese into 3 strips, place on top of mix. Bake in pre-heated 350 degree oven 30 minutes. Serve hot with favorite vegetables or salad to 12.

BAKED BEANS

2 strips bacon
 1/2 cup chopped onion
 1/2 cup chopped bell pepper
 1/2 to 3/4 lb. ground beef
 1 cup catsup

1 teaspoon mustard

2 teaspoons sugar

1 teaspoon Worcestershire

Salt and pepper to taste

1 large can Campbell's pork and beans

Fry bacon. Brown onion and pepper in fat. Remove from skillet and brown beef, add bacon, onion and pepper. Add remaining ingredients and simmer about 2 hours.

APPLESAUCE CAKE

1/2 cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 1 1/4 cups flour
 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
 1/4 teaspoon soda
 1 teaspoon cinnamon

1/8 teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon flour

1 cup raisins

1 cup applesauce

1 egg

Cream shortening and sugar. Add beaten egg. Add applesauce to which soda has been dissolved. Sift flour with spices and salt. Add to batter. Dredge raisins in teaspoon flour and fold into batter. Bake in floured and greased pan at 350 degrees for 1 1/4 hours.

ZUCCHINI SQUASH BREAD

3 eggs
 2 cups sugar
 2 cups zucchini, shredded
 1 cup oil
 2 teaspoons vanilla
 3 cups flour
 2 teaspoons cinnamon
 1 teaspoon salt
 1/4 teaspoon baking powder
 1 teaspoon soda
 1 cup chopped nuts

Mix first 5 ingredients together slowly, adding flour. Add remaining ingredients. Pour into 2 greased loaf pans. Bake at 325 degrees for about 1 hour. Zucchini does not have to be peeled. Makes 2 loaves.

RICE CASSEROLE

2 boxes of Uncle Ben's Wild and Combination rice
 4 whole pieces celery, chopped
 2 large onions, chopped
 2 sticks butter
 2 1/2 cans mushroom soup
 2 large cans mushrooms, drained
 1 1/4 lbs. Velveeta cheese

Cook rice as directed and set aside. Cook celery and onions in butter. Mix soup, mushrooms and cheese together. Cook until cheese melts. Combine all 3 steps and bake at 350 degrees for 1 1/2 hours.

BROCCOLI CASSEROLE

2 boxes chopped broccoli, cooked
 1 onion, sauted
 1 can cream of chicken soup
 1/2 cup milk
 2 cups cooked rice
 1 lb. Velveeta cheese

Mix all together leaving part of the cheese for top of casserole. Put in baking dish. Top with remaining cheese. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.

TAGLIARINI

2 lbs. ground beef
 2 small onions, chopped
 2 cloves garlic, minced
 2 teaspoons bacon grease
 Pinch of oregano
 Dash of cumin
 Dash of marjoram
 1 teaspoon chili powder
 1 teaspoon salt
 Dash pepper
 1/2 cup red wine
 1 cup tomato sauce
 1 can creamed corn
 1 can olives, chopped (4 1/2 oz.)
 1 can mushrooms (2 oz.)
 1 pkg. noodles, cooked (1 lb.)
 1 cup cheese, grated

Brown meat, onions and garlic in bacon grease. Mix remaining ingredients together, except cheese. Place in casserole dish. Sprinkle cheese on top and bake covered for 1 hour at 300 degrees.

LEMON CHESS PIE

4 eggs
 1/4 cup melted oleo
 4 tsps. lemon rind, grated
 2 cups sugar
 1 teaspoon flour
 1 teaspoon corn meal
 1/4 cup lemon juice (2 lemons)

Toss sugar, flour and corn meal lightly. Add eggs and beat well. Mix together oleo, lemon rind and lemon juice. Add to flour mixture. Mix well. Pour into unbaked pie shell. Bake at 350 degrees for 35-40 minutes.

HAWAIIAN

KAUAI CHICKEN

2 lbs. choice chicken pieces
 1 teaspoon garlic salt
 1 teaspoon paprika
 1/4 teaspoon pepper
 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
 1 large onion, sliced
 1 1/2 large green peppers, cut in thin strips
 1 cup diagonally sliced celery
 1 1/4 cups chicken broth
 2 tablespoons cornstarch
 3 tablespoons soy sauce
 2 large fresh tomatoes, cut in eighths
 3 cups hot cooked rice

Remove skin and bones from chicken. Cut meat in thin strips. Season with garlic salt, paprika, and pepper. Sauté chicken in oil about 1 minute or until tender. Add onion, green peppers, celery and 1/2 cup broth. Cover and steam for 1 1/2 minutes. Blend remaining broth with cornstarch and soy sauce. Stir into chicken vegetable mixture. Add tomatoes; cook and stir about 1 minute or until sauce is slightly thickened. Serve over beds of fluffy rice. 6 servings.

OAHU SKILLET DISH

1 lb. lean ground beef
 1/4 teaspoon garlic powder
 1 cup sliced onions
 1 green pepper, cut in 3/4-inch pieces
 1 1/2 cups beef broth
 1 pkg. frozen cauliflower (10 oz.)
 2 large tomatoes, cut in eighths
 1/4 cup soy sauce
 2 tablespoons cornstarch
 1/2 teaspoon sugar, optional
 1/2 cups beef broth
 3 cups hot cooked rice

Sauté meat, garlic powder, and onions about 5 minutes. Add green pepper, cauliflower (separated into smaller pieces), tomato wedges, and soy sauce. Stir lightly to coat vegetables with soy sauce. Cover pan and simmer until vegetables are tender crisp, about 5 minutes. Blend cornstarch, sugar and broth. Add to meat mixture. Cook, stirring constantly until thoroughly heated and sauce is thickened. Serve over beds of fluffy rice.

CHEESE-BACON SPREAD

1 B-oz. carton sour cream
 1/4 cup mayonnaise
 1 cup shredded cheddar cheese
 4 slices bacon, cooked and crumbled
 1/4 cup chopped toasted almonds
 1 tablespoon chopped green onion tops
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 Bran bread

Combine first 7 ingredients, and blend well. Spread on bread. Yield: 2 cups of filling.



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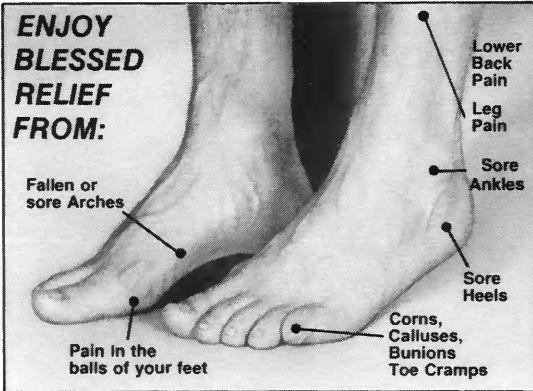
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Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Carter, Hosselton, Drake reelected



Reelected directors, from left: Jerry Carter of Mill Shoals, Larry Hosselton of Clay City and Robert Drake of McLeansboro.

Three rural community leaders have been reelected to the governing board of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative. They are Jerry Carter of Mill Shoals, Robert Drake of McLeansboro and Larry Hosselton of Clay City. They were elected during the 47th annual meeting of members of the consumer-owned electric utility March 28 at Fairfield High School Gymnasium in Fairfield.

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative is joining nearly 1,000 rural electric systems across the country this year to celebrate the golden anniversary of the Rural Electrification Administration. REA was launched by executive order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 11, 1935.

"Electric cooperative systems, built with borrowed dollars, now provide service to every potential user within our service territories," Wayne-White Board President Jerry Carter said. "Lines and facilities have been extended and expanded to meet

newer, heavier demands — again with borrowed dollars. Over the past half century more than \$15 billion has been borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration Revolving Fund and not one of the nation's operating rural electric distribution systems has defaulted on a single penny. We have repaid our obligations when due, plus interest," he said.

Despite that record of debt repayment, Wayne-White manager Bill Endicott said the federal Office of Management and Budget announced earlier this year that it would seek to strip almost \$216 million in rural electric loan funds from the current REA budget and would seek to terminate the REA program within five years.

"Changes sought by the OMB would increase interest costs to electric cooperatives and have a direct impact on electric rates in rural America," Endicott said. "Both of these proposals by OMB would require approval of the U.S. Congress where

we are confident the needs of rural America will be balanced against the desire of the OMB to sharply curtail rural programs."

"Electric cooperatives in Illinois have come a long way on the path from the dark of 50 years ago into the bright new day of the electronic age," Endicott said. "As we continue along that path the Rural Electrification Administration will continue to play a vital role in partnership with our electric cooperatives as we work to maintain and improve the quality of life of rural residents."

Carter said that Wayne-White now has a new arrangement under which it receives wholesale power for distribution to its members. He explained that Soyland Power Cooperative, which supplies bulk power to Wayne-White, has joined with Western Illinois Power Cooperative and Illinois Power Company in a long-term power supply coordination agreement.

"Soyland and WIPCO have purchased excess capacity from Illinois

Power, capacity that might otherwise have been idle," Carter said. "Both Soyland and WIPCO and their 22-member cooperative systems will benefit from the agreement by receiving 400 megawatts of capacity from Illinois Power Company's fossil-fueled system. Under this agreement we now have fixed capacity at fixed costs. It gives the cooperatives a broad generation mix which will lend stability to our wholesale power cost and also will help stabilize the cost of providing electric service to Wayne-White and the other Soyland member-distribution cooperatives."

While reviewing 1984 operations, Endicott said that sales to Wayne-White members increased an average of 5.3 percent over the previous year. "This increase in kilowatt-hour sales helps offset the rising cost of materials, labor and wholesale power paid by the cooperative and holds down the increase in energy cost paid by our members," Endicott explained.

Endicott said the cooperative invested more than \$1.6 million in plant improvements during 1984. Major additions included a transmission line in the Orchardville-Keenes area to complete a transmission loop between the cooperative's Albion transmission line and the Clay City transmission line. "This will give our consumers an alternate feed between two individual transmission lines when a major outage occurs," Endicott explained. "This will shorten the time that members will be out of service if a major outage occurs."

Wayne-White treasurer Jack Kelsey of Albion said that bulk power continues to be the greatest single cost to operate the cooperative. "During 1984 the power we purchased from our supplier cost 81 cents of every dollar that we received from our member-owners," Kelsey explained, "leaving 18.9 cents to meet all of the rest of our operating costs." Total revenue for the year was more than \$20.5 million Kelsey said, on record kilowatt-hour sales of 261,981,817 kwh.

Wayne-White provides electric service to nearly 13,300 members in rural areas of Wayne, White, Edwards, Hamilton, Jefferson, Gallatin, Richland, Clay, Franklin, Marion, and Wabash counties over more than 3,200 miles of energized line.



The Calvarymen gospel singing group



A lull in the registration process



Another large crowd attending the meeting.

Six WIPCO directors, counterclockwise from far right: Harvey Vortman of Bluffs, Donald Willard of West Point, Les Aeils of Carthage, Stanley Otten of Modesto, Robert Smith of Barry and Roy Goode of Virden.



25 years of achievement for

The past quarter century has been a period marked by several key milestones for Western Illinois Power Cooperative (WIPCO), a Jacksonville-based generation and transmission electric cooperative serving seven Western Illinois distribution cooperatives.

Robert E. (Ed) Gant of Winchester, president of the WIPCO board, said during his report at the cooperative's 25th annual meeting March 5 in Jacksonville that over the 25 years there have been many significant achievements for the benefit of the distribution cooperatives' members. Addressing representatives of the seven member-systems, Gant noted several

accomplishments, including: construction of the Pearl generating station on the Illinois River, development of the WIPCO transmission system, collective billing procedures, establishment of long-term power agreements for capacity needs with area power companies and municipal utilities, addition of capacity at Pearl, WIPCO's partnership in the Clinton Power Station, and the cooperative's new agreement for power pooling with Soyland Power Cooperative.

Gant said the developments of WIPCO over the 25 years had produced positive results for the seven member-systems, not only in the past but also for the future.

"WIPCO entered in the agreement with Soyland (a federation of 15 Illinois electric cooperatives) to pool their resources and operate as one entity in an effort to provide power to their 22 distribution cooperative-members at the lowest possible cost," he said. The allied power cooperatives have successfully negotiated long-term power pooling and transmission agreements with Illinois Power Company entitling the combined entity to the use of about 400 megawatts of IP's existing fossil-fired generating plants, he added. "Those agreements were effective this past January 1 and we believe they will help to hold down the rate of increase in the cost of

chievement

became the most steady, reliable worker the farmer or rancher had ever known.

The fears that no one would ever use all the electric "juice" flowing through the new co-op's power lines were dispelled as rural men and women flocked to the appliance stores on Main Street to purchase appliances and equipment.

'As soon as we got Momma an iron, we got a radio'

When rural people referred to "The Radio," wrote essayist E. B. White, they meant "a pervading and somewhat godlike presence which has come into their lives and homes."

"The day we got our radio," wrote one farm wife, "we put it in the kitchen window, aimed it out at the field, and turned it on full blast. During the first week, the men hated to be out of the sound of it."

Without doubt, the radio was the most desired and the most influential of all of the wondrous new appliances that came to the country with rural electrification.

"As soon as we got Momma an electric iron, we got a radio," was often heard. Indeed, the iron barely nudged out the radio as the most popular purchase. In home after home, Crosleys or Philcos became not only a center of information and entertainment but a place to proudly display family photos or other mementos.

The Rural Electrification Administration recognized the potential as early as 1936, noting that "the city dweller looks upon radio solely as a means of entertainment; the farmer relies upon it for the betterment of his economic status as well."

Only two years later, REA reported a remarkable statistic: A survey of co-ops found that 86 percent of their members had a radio — even though the average project had been operating only eight months!



The radio became a center of many rural families' social life.

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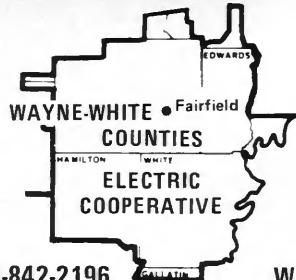
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618-842-2196

Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

OUTAGES: 1984 vs. 1983

A year ago, an analysis of the 1983 power outages was conducted. Outages were broken into six areas, and percentiles were listed. As stated then, we now can compare outage causes in 1983 with those in 1984.

In 1983, the cooperative experienced 57,664 consumer-hours without power. In 1984 this figure was 67,162 consumer-hours. This is an increase of 14.1 percent in consumer-hours that our members were without power. The difference between 1983 and 1984 is 9,498 hours. The biggest changes were when weather-related outages increased 8,331 hours and the power supplier outages dropped 7,122 hours.

The percentages are listed below, comparing 1983 with 1984. Weather plays an important factor on our facilities as well as the power supplier. Those two categories account

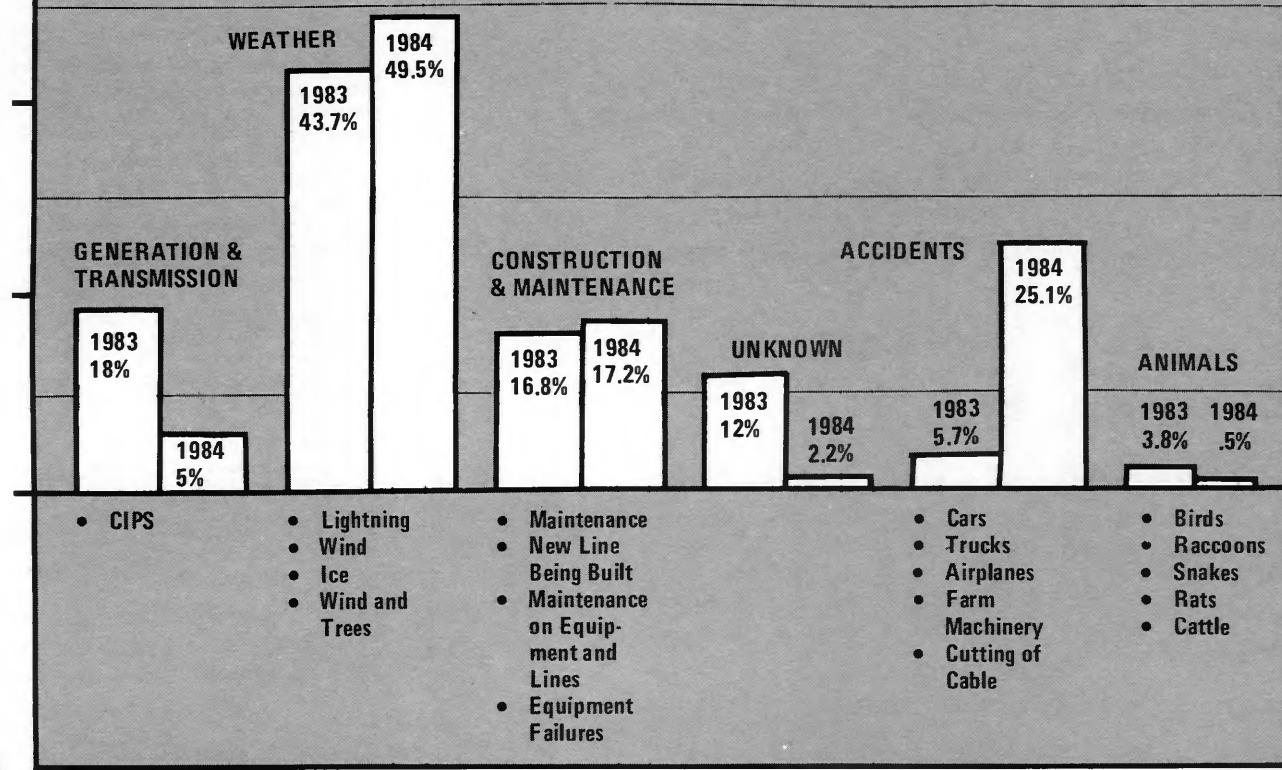
for over half of all power outages.

If you exclude power source from the outage statistics, the average Wayne-White Electric member was out of electricity 4.76 hours in 1984, compared with 3.56 hours during 1983.

Some members may have experienced more hours of interruption, while others may have never been without power.

Let's hope that in 1985 the weather is not as severe as it has been in January, and that accidents, etc. are fewer in order that you experience fewer outages. We are dedicated to providing you the most reliable service possible. As always, your cooperation and understanding is appreciated, and never taken for granted.

What causes outages?





Spring may be window time for your house

If you had to reach out occasionally to make sure there was a pane of glass between you and the frigid outdoors this past winter, and if the spring breezes cause your windows to shake and rattle, it is time for new ones.

Replacing old single-glazed windows with energy-efficient double- or triple-paned windows is a popular remodeling project that can provide a double benefit: increased appearance value and enhanced energy efficiency. But it's not something to do on a whim, according to Joseph Wysocki, University of Illinois housing specialist.

"An ordinary window with one thickness of glass is not exactly the same as a hole in the wall, but it's close," he says. However, top-quality replacement windows are not cheap and installation costs usually add to

the expense.

"Replacement windows alone, even the most energy-efficient, won't always reduce your fuel bills as much as some advertisers say they will. Be cautious. Where you live, the type of fuel you use, the size and gage of your house, as well as the type of replacement window you install, all contribute to your home's energy efficiency."

If your present windows are in bad shape — loose-fitting, drafty, single-glazed or rotting — it makes good sense to buy replacement units of the latest energy-saving design and materials. Visit lumber dealers and your local building supply stores. Study different models and ask about their differences. While you're there, be sure to ask about installation.

"Before you choose your new windows, plan — don't rush. Consider how you want your windows to

look and how they will complement the rest of your house. Consider how effective your choice will be in solving your window problems."

If a problem window faces north, think about eliminating it — you will lower your heating bills and gain extra wall space inside. Have a try-out first by covering the window to see if you like the effect. If a southern window is a problem, think about making it bigger to capture winter's light and passive solar heat.

"Replacing windows is usually a fairly simple job, but it does affect the line and the look of your house. Be sure this change makes the difference you want."

Wysocki suggests you ask yourself these questions about replacement windows you are considering:

- Will they let in enough light?
- Can they provide the ventilation you want?
- Will they obstruct your view in any way?
- Can they be installed for a reasonable cost?
- Will their hardware operate smoothly?
- Are they weather-tight when the window is closed?
- Can they be opened without interfering with present trim or room arrangements?
- Can they be fitted with screens easily?
- Can they be washed and inexpensively maintained?

In some areas, you may need to check with your local code-enforcement officer before removing or adding windows to see what local codes may apply.

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative members interested in replacement windows should make sure they deal with reputable businesses and receive a quality of window that will justify their expense. If you are contemplating this form of energy efficiency improvement for your home, you may want to contact Wayne-White for further information about the benefits and costs associated with such remodeling.



A year of growth for SIPC

Sales of electricity to member-cooperatives of Southern Illinois Power Co-operative (SIPC) increased by 2.2 percent in 1984, marking the largest annual increase in six years. In addition, officers reported during SIPC's annual meeting March 28, the sale of surplus energy to other utilities combined with the higher member usage to produce solid gains for the federation of three Southern Illinois distribution electric cooperatives. The meeting was held at SIPC's headquarters at Lake of Egypt, south of Marion.

Archie Hamilton of Ava, president

of the SIPC board of directors, said sales to member-systems totaled 673,968 megawatt-hours in 1984. "The cost of energy to member-cooperatives remained stable throughout 1984," Hamilton added, citing "tight control of operating costs and prudent management of cooperative assets" as primary factors in the effort to contain costs for consumers.

SIPC is a generation and transmission cooperative that provides electric power to Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steeleville; Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Eldorado, and Southern Illinois

Electric Cooperative, Dongola. The three distribution cooperatives serve more than 37,000 meters in 19 counties.

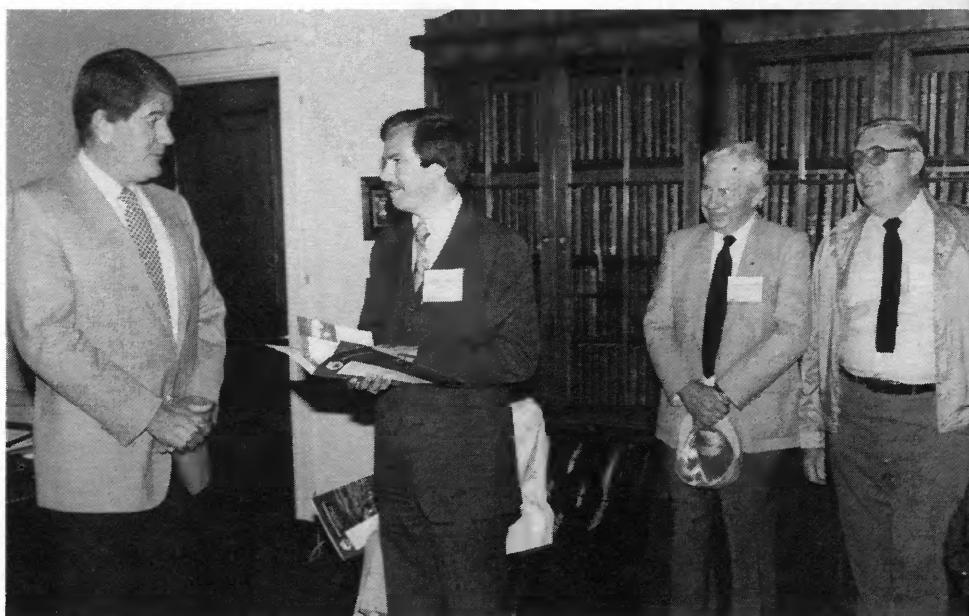
Manager James R. Chapman said the cooperative remains committed to utilizing Southern Illinois resources. "We purchased 886,944 tons of fossil fuel during 1984," he said, "97 percent from Southern Illinois mines." He noted that coal costs have stabilized in recent years when compared with the rapid price increases from 1976 through 1982, when coal prices climbed by about 80 percent. "From 1982 through 1984, our fuel costs



Left: Representative Lane Evans, left, talks with visitors from McDonough Power Cooperative. Below: Clinton County leaders listen to Representative Ken Gray, left.



Above: Representative Terry Bruce meets with leaders from several electric cooperatives in his district. Right: Representative Ed Madigan with Illini and Corn Belt electric cooperative representatives.



Left: Representative Harris Fawell with delegates from Illini and Corn Belt electric cooperatives. Above: Representative Robert Michel with leaders of Spoon River and McDonough electric cooperatives.



Wayne-White News

618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Finalists tour Springfield



The 11 high school students sponsored by Wayne-White joined nearly 150 others from throughout the state to take part in "Illinois Rural Youth Day" activities April 24 in Springfield. They are, from left, front row: Deborah Battesse of Norris City, Brett Wall of Norris City, Kim Biggerstaff of Enfield, Michelle Sutton of Grayville, Matthew Hawkins of Grayville and Darla Knight of Cisne; and back row: Steve Conrad of Cisne, Marlene Koker of Wayne City, Mark Belanger of Fairfield, Rick Pegram of McLeansboro, Leslie Todd Crooks of Fairfield and Royce Carter, chaperone. At right, the students visit with State Senator Bill O'Daniel of Mt. Vernon.



Deborah Battesse's winning essay

Nuclear energy is our power for the future. Polls of national opinion have shown that a majority of the American public supports nuclear energy. Surveys conducted by qualified independent research organizations over the past decade indicate continuing support for nuclear energy. Regions where operating nuclear plants are located, often show strong voter support for these facilities. Let me pose this question to you: If people who live around nuclear energy facilities feel safe enough to support them, then why should people who do not live around them feel afraid?

Before nuclear power plants can go into operation, the electric company must apply to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for a permit. When an electric company applies to the NRC for a permit to construct a nuclear power plant, it must submit various types of studies. Among the studies which must be submitted are the Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR) and a detailed Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Before a PSAR is completed, behavior of each of these systems and components is analyzed under accident conditions to assure the integrity of the designs and the safety of the plant. This arduous review, taking up to two years or more, must be completed before a construction permit can be issued. The Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR) pertains to such subjects as the operation and maintenance of the plant, including its organization for operations and staffing.

The Environmental Protection Agency sets radiation control guidelines which protect the environment, the public, and the workers in the nuclear industry. Present radiation standards have evolved from more than fifty years of study of the biological effects of radiation. Radiation control has been studied continuously for more than five decades. Today's nuclear standards represent a consensus unequaled in any other field of environmental protection.

However, it is impossible to have zero releases from nuclear plants. But

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative is again participating in the "Youth to Washington" essay contest. We had many fine entries and choosing two winners was difficult. Essays submitted by Mark Belanger of Fairfield and Deborah Battesse of Norris City were chosen winners. Deborah's essay is printed here. We will print Mark's next month.

it is just as impossible to have zero releases of pollutants from any industrial process or from nature itself. Therefore, the releases from the nuclear plants are no big deal. What is done with commercial nuclear power is to assure that any releases are well below the levels for significant environmental or human health effects. This practice has been observed by the nuclear power industry from the beginning. Releases of radioactivity into the environment are limited to amounts that will not present an undue health hazard to public health. No member of the U.S. public has ever been exposed to radiation levels above the standards set by the U.S. government.

In the early days of nuclear science there were rare cases of researchers and workers being overexposed to radiation. Since 1940, there have been well under 100 accidents worldwide in which anyone has been injured by accidental exposure to radiation. However, none of these accidents occurred at nuclear power plants or as a result of nuclear power plant operations. Nuclear power plant workers are protected by extensive precautions to prevent overexposure. Insurance companies find the entire industrial and commercial radiation-related industry remarkable for the small number of overexposures.

Under the Price-Anderson Act, a federal law, each nuclear reactor owner must carry at least \$560 million worth of off-site liability insurance. The purpose of this Price-Anderson Act is not so much to protect utilities

from liability as to assure the public of prompt and adequate compensation in the very unlikely event that might exceed the financial resources of the nuclear power plant owner. The Price-Anderson Act also protects the homeowners against the financial consequences of a nuclear accident without direct cost. According to the insurance organizations, nuclear facility operators have established a safety record unmatched in American industry.

The future generations as well as the present are also protected from nuclear waste. A parallel approach to managing nuclear waste makes certain that high level radioactive waste from the commercial nuclear power industry will be managed without endangering the public or degrading the environment. Nuclear wastes are safely and carefully stored in deep geological rock formations which make it highly unlikely that they would ever present a problem.

The majority of the elements in nuclear waste decay very rapidly. A small percentage of nuclear waste lasts thousands of years. It is this small percentage that is often used to make the claim that it takes millions of years for all of the waste to disappear.

The danger posed by nuclear waste is that it is possible, over long periods of time, for the waste cannister to become damaged and the glass or ceramic waste form, might also be damaged, allowing radioactive materials to enter underground water supplies. After about 4,000 years, the nuclear waste is no more toxic and thus, no more of a burden to future generations than natural mercury, silver, or other varieties of ores.

The safety of these plants is a great concern of many people and I feel that everything possible is being done to assure people like myself of the safety of these nuclear power plants. I feel that because of the safety precautions taken in protecting the U.S. public as well as the environment, finding a better source of energy will be almost impossible. Therefore, I believe that nuclear energy is indeed the power for the future.

Senators

(Continued from page 5)

need to be involved with."

Also addressing the luncheon, which was a midway point in a day of activity in the capital, was Senator John Maitland, of Bloomington and senator in the 44th Senate district.

Maitland said, "The two-party system is alive and well and functioning correctly and properly. Senator Demuzio and I are of opposite political parties, and yet we work for the common good of the entire 11½

million people in the state of Illinois.

"When I introduced legislation in the spring, I knew very well that all of that legislation would not be passed. But we do know for sure that when the General Assembly adjourns here on June 30, or July 1, 2 or 3 or whenever, the legislation that might happen to arrive on the Governor's desk reflects the attitude of the 11½ million people in Illinois. It's a beautiful system; it works well.

"Senator Demuzio and I both challenge you to work hard because

you are the new generation that will assure that the two party-system continues to work."

Demuzio described the legislative process as "demanding," pointing out that 1,642 pieces of legislation had been introduced in the Senate this session. "That means that, with the 16 legislative committees that we have in the Senate and under our rules, by May 3 those bills must be subjected to scrutiny by our members and have some affirmative action if they are to proceed in the Illinois Senate this year. That means that in the next seven legislative days that we are here in session, committees will have in excess of 100 bills to consider."

The two senators also noted that several former participants in the rural electric youth program have gone into careers in state government and in the General Assembly.

The students involved in the day of touring Springfield historic and government sites and visiting with senators and representatives from their home districts were finalists in various electric cooperative "Youth to Washington" essay competitions. A number of the students on the Springfield tour, as winners of their local contests, will travel to Washington, D.C., June 7-14.

The day's agenda for the students included tours of the Governor's mansion, Lincoln Home, Old State Capitol, Illinois State Museum and the State Capitol, including both the Senate and House chambers. Several of the groups remained in Springfield after the day of touring and attended a legislative dinner visited by a number of their area senators and representatives. At the dinner were Senators Demuzio, Laura Kent Donahue of Quincy, Ralph Dunn of DuQuoin and Kenneth Hall of East St. Louis and Representatives Gary Hannig of Mt. Olive, Jeffrey Mays of Quincy, Tom Ryder of Jerseyville, Ron Stephens of Collinsville and Harry (Babe) Woodard of Chrisman.

As has been the custom in past years, Governor Jim Thompson declared the day "Illinois Rural Electric Day" throughout the state. Thirteen electric cooperatives participated and about 120 students attended the Springfield activities.

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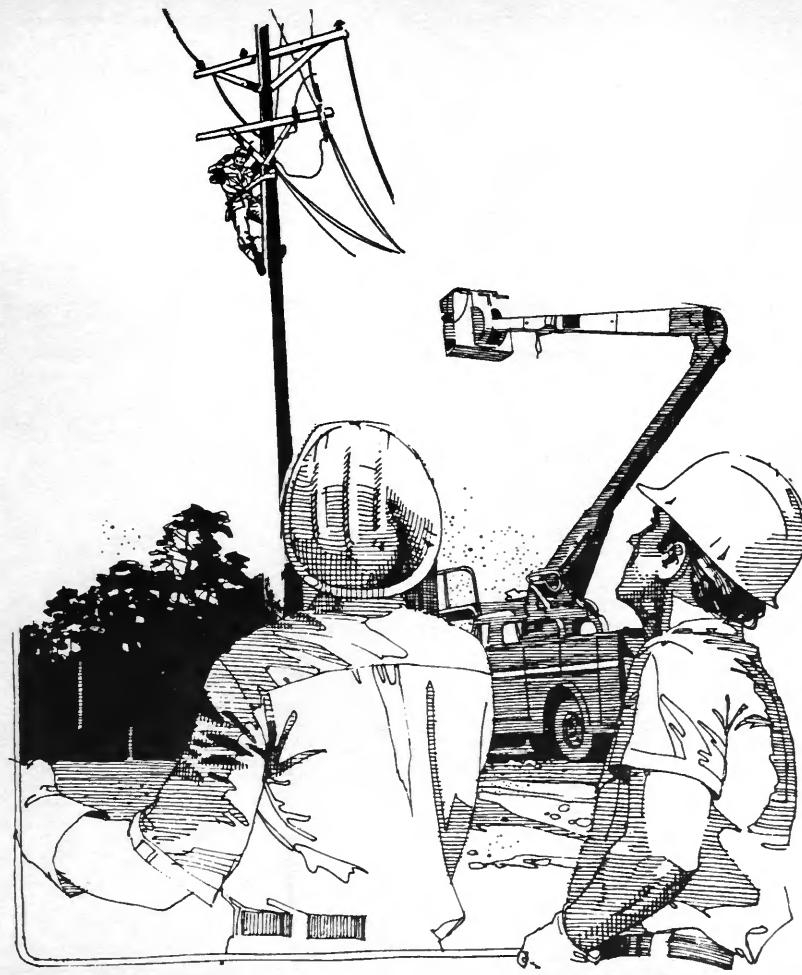
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Safety pays dividends for cooperatives

A farmer stops by his grain bins and checks to see that the aeration fans are still running. Satisfied, he climbs back into his pickup and heads for the house to catch up on his computer work.

As he nears the house he sees a small electric cooperative crew working on the line. "No juice," he thinks as he waves at the crew, "no computer work now." He steps into the house, where his wife is watching a soap opera and the kids are busy with a video game. "That's funny," he muses, "they're working on the lines, and we've still got electricity." With no further thought, he busies himself at the computer.

That is the way the electric cooperatives of Illinois want it to be: a wave at the crew and no further thought, with downtime and consumer inconvenience minimized.

That is why electric cooperative crews routinely work on "live" lines.

But while "hot line" work makes life easier for electricity users, it adds a certain amount of risk to the employees' jobs. With this in mind, the electric cooperatives of Illinois all work to make a somewhat dangerous job a lot safer, for the benefit of both employee and member-owner.

Some 15 years ago, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association established a training program to recognize cooperatives for outstanding safety achievements. This program, called the Rural Electric Systems Safety Accreditation Program, recognizes selected cooperatives with a Certificate of Excellence.

Insurance costs

The certificate is not just a plaque for electric cooperatives to hang on a wall. Earning the certification makes a cooperative eligible for significant reductions in insurance rates — a definite savings in the cost of operation that can be passed on to the

members.

While much emphasis is placed on the safety of linemen as they work with electricity, there is more to making a cooperative a safe place to work than keeping them "on their toes." A number of accidents are reported by office workers, and many of those suffered by outside crews are the more mundane kinds of things, such as splinters, scrapes and abrasions and strains. To really minimize such mishaps — and keep insurance costs down — all the employees of a cooperative have to be reminded constantly of the need to be alert and to work at avoiding injury.

Awareness

"The safety accreditation program is designed to instill in the cooperative's directors, managers and employees an increasing awareness of the importance of safety in their system operations, to increase their desire to operate safely and to educate them fully in the methods and procedures of promoting safe practices," says Dave Diederich, director of training and safety for the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

In order to qualify for the certificate, a cooperative undergoes a stringent investigation requiring considerable extra effort by its manager, board and employees. Most importantly, the cooperative must maintain a very low injury frequency rate for three years. The rate is calculated by a special formula called the Disabling Injury Index, which takes into account several factors, including number of accidents and the number of days a cooperative's employees are off the job due to accidents.

In addition to the written information an electric cooperative submits when applying for accreditation, three outside evaluators complete a detailed observation of its buildings, trucks and other vehicles, equipment and pole yard.

"The most important part of earning this outstanding achievement," Diederich says, "is the commitment to employee safety. The 14 Illinois cooperatives that have earned accreditation show that safety pays. Others are working toward certification and we hope they'll have their certificates — and lower insurance rates — in the near future."



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Wayne-White News

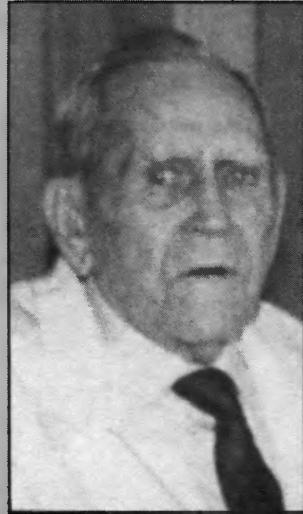
WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS



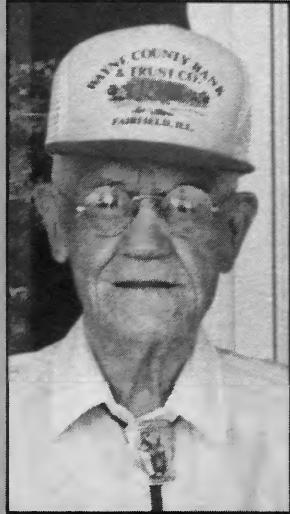
Eileen Springer



George Deem



Ray Baker



H. G. French

Wayne-White honors early pioneers during REA's 50th anniversary

Four long-time Wayne-White members were honored by the cooperative last month in recognition of their efforts to get the member-owned utility off to a healthy start nearly 50 years ago.

Three of the men received their awards in person. George Deem of Geff and Ray Baker and H. G. French of Fairfield each received a plaque and commemorative book. Baker was active in the Sims area and French worked around Barnhill to get the fledgling cooperative in operation.

Mrs. Eileen Springer of Springerton, widow of L. W. Springer and herself a prime mover in the organization of the cooperative, accepted the award in memory of her late husband. Jerry Carter of Mill Shoals, president of the board of directors, and Stanley E.

Greathouse of Johnsonville, a member of the Wayne-White board of directors, made the presentations at the recipients' homes. Greathouse also represents Wayne-White on the board of directors of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives and represents Illinois on the board of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Last month marked the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Rural Electrification Administration, which made it possible to organize member-owned cooperatives to serve areas too sparsely settled to be attractive to investor-owned power companies, and organizers in both counties started meeting at different locations in 1935 to take advantage of the opportunity, making Wayne-White one

of the first cooperatives in Southern Illinois.

Each plaque lauded the recipient for his or her early efforts and the book, entitled, "The Next Greatest Thing," is a collection of pictures celebrating the entire 50 years of rural electrification.

"The title, 'The Next Greatest Thing,' comes from the testimony of a rural Tennessee man in the 1930s who had just received electricity," Greathouse explained to the honorees, "and he told a church gathering that the greatest thing in the world was to have the love of God in your heart, and the second greatest thing was to have electricity in your home."

"Thanks to you, and other pioneers in the area," Greathouse told the four, "we do have electricity in our homes."

Mark Belangee's winning essay

02

Throughout history, man has always utilized energy to perform tasks which he could not complete by himself. Whether he was hewing a log with an ancient stone ax or clearing acres with a modern chain saw, man continually looked for more efficient and helpful uses of energy, until he discovered how to produce electricity. However, man soon realized that in order for him to produce electricity, a fuel which could produce an extraordinary amount of heat was necessary. For a time, wood was used, but when wood proved to be impractical, man turned to fossil fuel-coal, oil and natural gas. However, these resources, once thought endless, are slowly being exhausted and the race has already begun to find newer, cleaner and more efficient sources for electricity. From this race, a leader has emerged. This leader is nuclear energy.

On December 20, 1951, nuclear energy was first realized as a possible source for electricity, when a reactor generated enough electricity to light four 200 watt light bulbs in Idaho. Since that time more than 80 commercial nuclear power plants have been licensed to operate in the United States. But even though the United States leads the world in nuclear power production, in 1982, nuclear power production comprised only 12.6 percent of all energy produced in the U.S. — a small percentage of its potential.

Although the utilization of nuclear power is growing annually, many persons have misconceptions which are really nothing more than fears about the unknown. Before nuclear power can reach its full potential, these harmful allegations must be corrected. For example, many persons believe that it is possible for a nuclear plant to "explode" like a nuclear warhead. While the fuel used in the plant is the same as that used in weapons, it is in a diluted form, as the warhead uses a concentration of radioactive material one hundred times greater than a commercial plant. Another misconception which some people have is that living near a nuclear plant would be harmful to their health because a nuclear plant

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative is participating in the annual "Youth to Washington" essay contest again, as we have for several years. Essays submitted by Mark Belangee of Fairfield High School and Deborah Battesse of Norris City High School were finally chosen winners. Mark's essay is printed here. We printed Deborah's last month.

releases large amounts of radiation into the environment. This, again, is not true. On the average, the U.S. citizen receives 150 millirems of radiation from the environment and man-made objects such as x-ray devices. When the amount from nuclear plants is added, the total rises to 150.3 millirems. But before radiation sickness begins, this total must rise to 200,000 millirems or increase 1,331 times. In fact, former Atomic Energy Commissioner Clarence E. Larson says that if a person lived every minute at the boundary of one of the licensed plants, drank the water which was discharged from the plant, breathed the air and ate the fish which came from that same water, and did so for more than 200 years, he would receive about the same amount of radiation as would result from a single chest x-ray. Finally, many people believe that atomic power plants are not economically feasible because of their cost overruns and delays. While it is true that in some cases nuclear plants do cost more and take longer to build than original estimates predicted, their efficiency quickly outweighs any extra costs incurred during production. For example, one cubic centimeter of uranium will produce as much energy as 149 gallons of oil, 1,780 pounds of coal or 157 gallons of regular gasoline. Most people, however, including some members of Congress, cannot visualize this long term goal and see instead short term costs.

Once the public's misconceptions are corrected, Congress must act in order to decrease U.S. dependence on

foreign oil. Since 1972, more than 100 power plants have been canceled — many of them after having been only partially completed. One can only imagine the amount of energy produced if these plants were completed. However, during a future energy shortage, Congress might find that it has no other alternative than to resurrect these plants. The future cost of building nuclear plants when they are needed will most likely cost much more than completing the ones which are presently under construction.

Undoubtedly, the U.S. dependence on nuclear power will increase as time passes. Presently, the world demand for electric power is increasing daily. In the U.S., the demand for electric power doubles every ten years. Even though new coal beds and oil fields are being discovered, the world power need is growing faster than the discovery of new energy sources. The fact that coal, oil and natural gas are sources of valuable synthetic materials such as pharmaceuticals and plastics is an important reason for conserving existing supplies of fossil fuels. Nuclear plants would encourage future fossil fuel experimentation for beneficial purposes. Producing nuclear power releases no pollutants into the atmosphere. In fact, if all conventional electrical plants were to change to nuclear power, the acid rain problem in the northeastern part of North America would diminish greatly.

Safety is a major concern of the nuclear industry. As a result, commercial nuclear energy boasts a remarkable safety record. Designers use multiple barriers and back-up barriers to provide "defense in depth," in case an accident does occur. If an accident does happen, the systems are designed to shut down the plant automatically. In addition to their internal safety devices, nuclear plants are built to withstand all types of natural occurrences including earthquakes.

Yes, nuclear plants are safe, clean and efficient; exactly the qualities necessary for success in the future world. In fact, the future success of the U.S. and of this world might depend on nuclear energy.



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SIZES
6-20



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Sunbonnet Girls

665



4616 6-20



9354
SIZES 6-20

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9284
10½-26½



4892
SIZES
10½-24½



4751
SIZES 6-20

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- No. 4892 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½.
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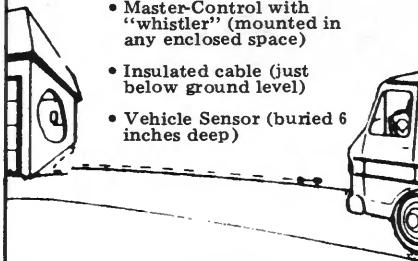
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Wayne-White News

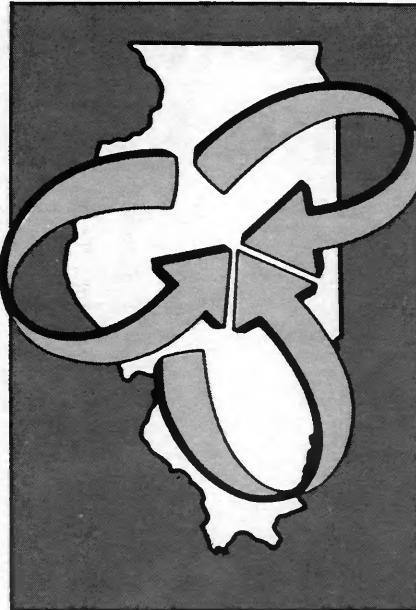
WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Power pooling agreement lends stability

More than 150,000 central Illinois electric cooperative members can expect stable electric rates in the late 1980s thanks to pooled power supply planning and operations of two Illinois generation and transmission cooperatives. These two organizations are pooling their operations, personnel and other costs along with their power supply facilities to halt the spiraling cost of electricity that has plagued rural electric consumers since the mid-1970s. Under the joint operating agreement that made the pooled operations possible, the two cooperatives may completely merge their organizations by July 1986.

Soyland Power Cooperative, based in Decatur, was organized in 1963 and today serves as the wholesale power supplier to 15 electric distribution cooperatives and their 105,000 local members and their families. Western Illinois Power Cooperative (WIPCO) was organized in 1960 to develop a reliable supply of wholesale power for its seven member-cooperatives and their 45,000 members located in west-central Illinois. Its headquarters is in Jacksonville.

Prior to January 1, 1985, WIPCO generated approximately 30 percent of the electric energy it distributed to its members at the 22-megawatt coal-fired generating station and 22-megawatt gas turbine generator it owns on the banks of the Illinois River near Pearl. It also owns two oil-fired peaking units located in Pike County. WIPCO supplemented the production of its own units with wholesale purchases from Illinois Power Company and Central Illinois Public Service Company. At the same time, Soyland was purchasing all the energy requirements of its 15



member-cooperatives from Illinois Power, CIPS and Central Illinois Light Company.

In the early 1970s when electric energy loads were growing at 7 to 8 percent annually and the cost of wholesale power from investor-owned utilities was skyrocketing, WIPCO and Soyland entered into contracts with Illinois Power Company to purchase 9.5 percent and 10.5 percent ownership shares, respectively, in the nuclear Clinton Power Station which Illinois Power was building in DeWitt County. That plant was started at a time when fossil fuels were increasingly in short supply, environmental fears made it appear unlikely new large-scale, coal-fired plants could be constructed and nuclear power appeared to be becoming "too cheap to measure."

The electric cooperatives had been told their long-term wholesale purchase contracts would be terminated and were told that they should look

elsewhere for power supply. As they considered their options in the early 1970s to acquire their own generating capacity, they elected to take advantage of a rule of the United States Atomic Energy Commission that required builders of nuclear power plants to offer shares of ownership to smaller municipal and cooperative-owned utilities. As a result of that rule, WIPCO now owns 9.5 percent of the Clinton Station, Soyland 10.5 percent and Illinois Power the remaining 80 percent. Illinois Power is responsible for construction and all plant operations while the two cooperative federations are responsible for their proportionate share of plant costs.

At the time the two cooperatives decided to participate in the nuclear Clinton project, it was an excellent and logical business decision. However, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has made many changes in the regulations governing the design and construction of Clinton that have resulted in numerous delays. Over the past decade, high inflation and high interest rates have caused construction costs to escalate. The total direct construction cost of the plant, not including interest expense, is projected to be \$2.5 billion when it enters commercial service in November 1986. As Clinton costs mounted, Soyland and WIPCO began seeking alternatives to lessen the impact of the plant's high capital cost on rates paid by their members. Of the many options considered, the concept of joint operations and pooling offered the greatest promise of cost control, secure power supply and rate stability for the two power supply organizations and their 22 member-cooperatives.

Ground water heat pumps

The ground water heat pump offers the best of two worlds for today's homeowners. The ground water heat pump is an energy conservation method that uses clean, dependable electricity to power the most efficient heating system available today.

The ground water heat pump uses the earth as a heat source, pumping the heat from the earth into the home through a refrigeration system. The cost advantages come from the higher temperatures stored in the earth.

The typical closed-loop ground water system consists of pipes buried in the ground connected to a refrigerator system that extracts and collects the heat from the loop and a blower system that distributes it throughout the house duct system.

The only difference between this system and the air-to-air heat pump is the use of re-circulating water which transfers the heat from the ground to the heat pump. The underground piping loop consists of either long lengths of pipe buried vertically in

specially dug wells or horizontally in trenches. The trenches are five feet deep and the wells can go 150 feet deep. At these depths the earth remains at a constant temperature year round.

In the east central Illinois area the ground temperature at the five-foot level will remain about 50 degrees F. This 50 degree temperature contains much more heat than the outside air at 0 degrees. This difference in temperature allows the ground water heat pump to supply more of the heat.

The ground water heat pump using 50 degree water will maintain a 400 percent efficiency rating throughout the winter time. The ground water heat pump does contain a small back-up electric unit, but experience so far has found that in most applications this back-up never comes on.

The air-to-air heat pump must have a large back-up system that runs most of the time below 20 degrees. These back-up systems have efficiency ratings of 100 percent making them

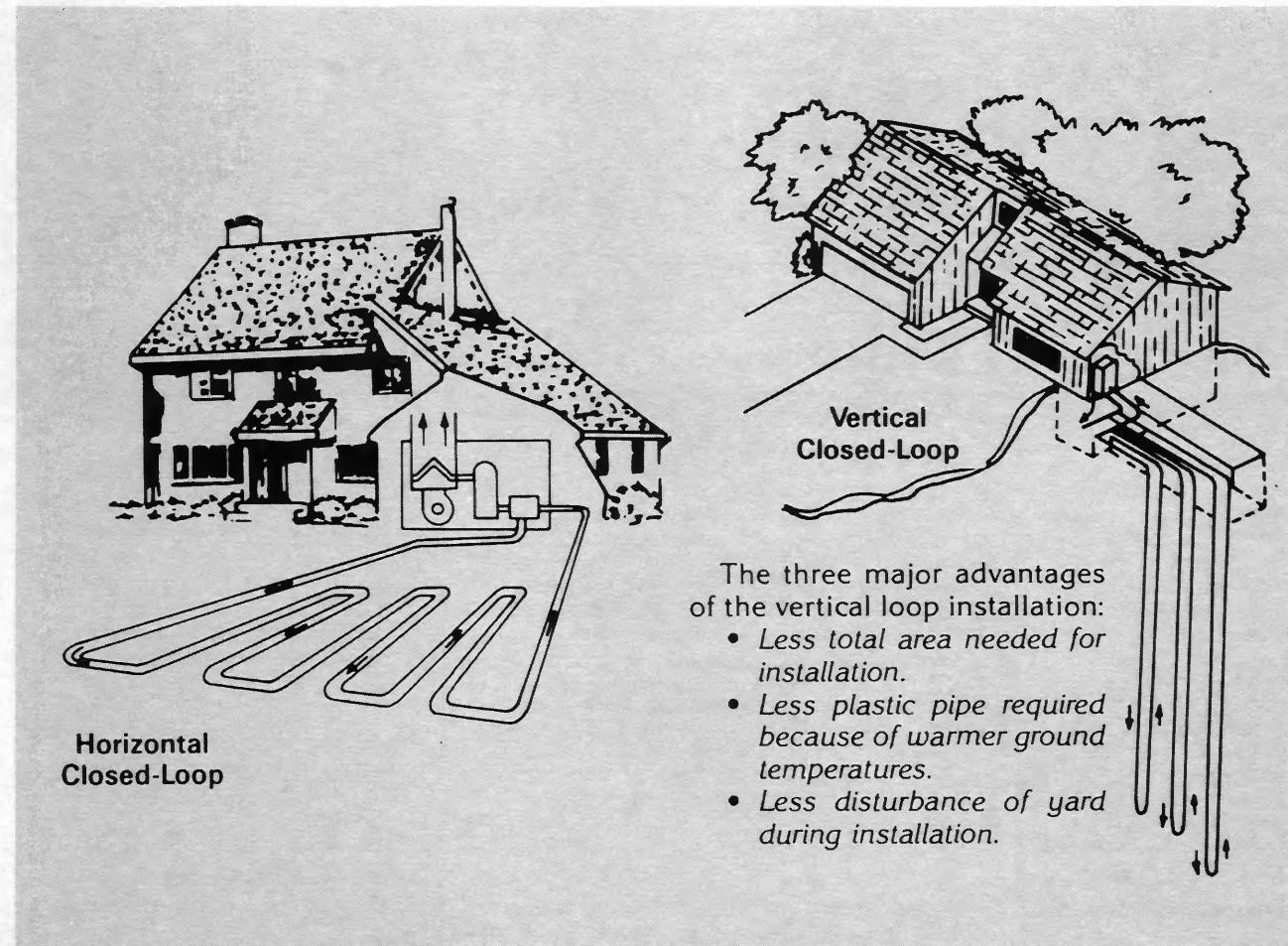
four times as expensive to operate as the heat pump.

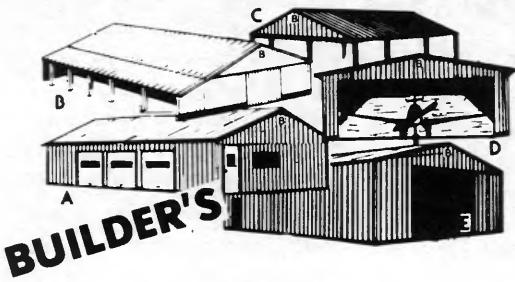
The ground water heat pump is safe, clean and efficient. There is no explosive fuel stored in or near the home. All of the power comes from a small electric circuit which runs the motors for the compressor, the blower and the circulating pumps.

Savings of the ground water heat pump are between 50 to 70 percent for heating and 30 to 40 percent on cooling. A water heater attachment can also be purchased for a small additional charge that will use the heating system to produce hot water for home use. This hot water will be produced at the 400 percent efficiency rate.

The pay back on this total system will be four to six years. This is the length of time that a consumer will get the investment back through the savings he receives from the system. This makes the ground water heat pump an excellent investment.

If you have any questions, please call us.





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Jim Hinman

Jim Hinman new manager at Tri-County

Jim Hinman has been selected by the board of directors of Tri-County Electric Cooperative to succeed Alan Sisk as manager. Sisk resigned his position with the Mt. Vernon-based cooperative March 29 to accept a position with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC), and Hinman became acting manager at that time. He was elevated to manager on July 1.

Hinman came to the 13,000-member cooperative in 1973 as office manager and became assistant manager in 1981. He has worked closely with the board in both positions.

A graduate of Murray State University in Kentucky, the new manager served as a first lieutenant in the Vietnam conflict, where he was awarded two Bronze Stars and the Combat Medal. He worked for Rockwell International in Columbus, Ohio, before coming to Tri-County. He was born in Evansville, Indiana, and raised in Flora.

Hinman and his wife, Elizabeth, a Salem native, have two sons, Robbie, 5, and Steven, 1½. They are expecting a third child in September.

Their hobby is raising thoroughbred horses.



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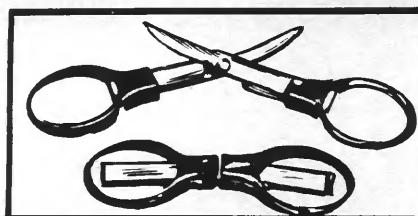
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and some people believe they are illegal. "That's not true," he emphasizes, adding, "it's perfectly legal to pull in unscrambled signals for viewing on TV." And, he says, about 80 percent of the programming a dish is likely to receive is not scrambled. Most scrambled channels are Canadian, carry adult material only, or carry no commercial messages and must rely on subscription income.

"They scramble, then charge a subscription fee for the decoder," he says, "and we agree that they should be able to profit from their programming. We offer legal, subscription-paid unscrambling for some of the channels that scramble. The charge is billed through ITA, just like the other charges are."

If any one word were used to describe the product lines — and there are 16 packages available — through ITA, it would have to be "quality."

"There are a lot of inexpensive units on the market," Scott says, "but we're offering only the higher quality equipment, and leaving the cheaper stuff alone. We've found that in the long run, that practice will save you money and prevent headaches."



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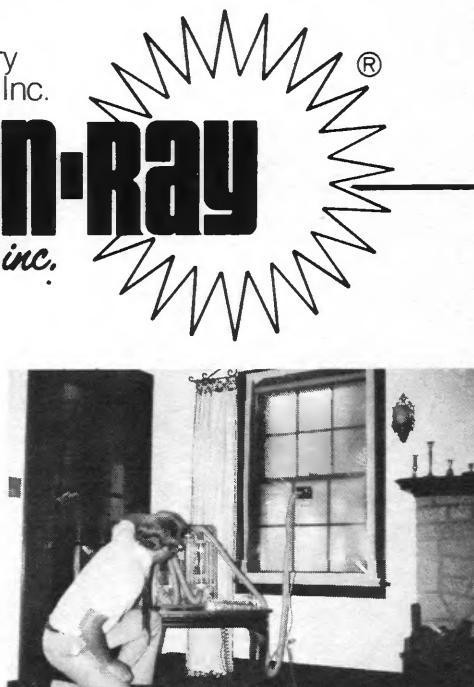
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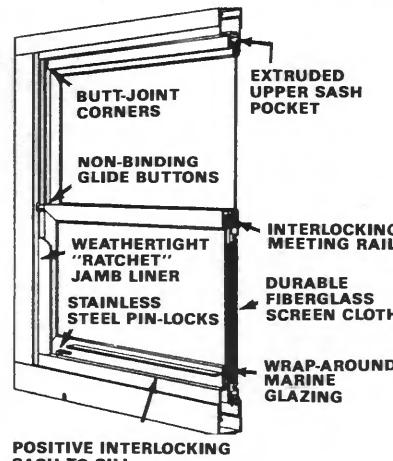
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Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS



Meetings of the MAC draw a large number of interested, active members of the committee.

MAC provides valuable service to cooperative

For more than a year now, your cooperative has had a Member Advisory Committee, made up of three couples from the nine director districts of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative.

Each director picks the couples from his district. Meetings are scheduled four times in the year, with program subjects designed to provide the members with information about

their cooperative and to enhance the two-way communications between the cooperative board and staff and the membership.

Among topics at quarterly meetings are line construction and maintenance, financing for electric cooperatives and electric rates.

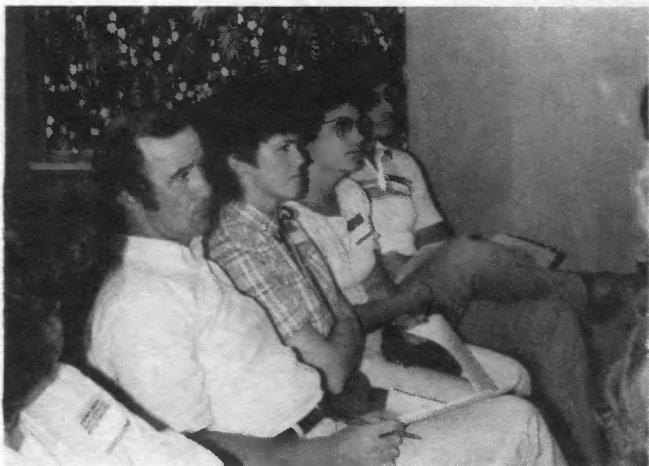
Members of the committee, and the districts they represent, are:

District 1 (Larry Hosselton, direc-

tor): Sam and Sylvia Bourne, Noble; John and Sue Milligan, Cisne; and Allen and Kathy Michels, Cisne;

District 2 (Rick Moore, director): Howard and Emily Bunting, Fairfield; Randall and Valletta Hill, Fairfield; and Norman and Bernadine Taylor, Fairfield;

District 3 (Robert Glover, director): Chris and Linda Massie, Mt. Erie; Curtis and Vickie Endsley, Mt. Erie;



and Jerry and Michelle Zurliene, Fairfield;

District 4 (Jack Kelsey, director): Russell and Suzanne Roosevelt, Albion; David and Janet Peach, Albion; and Dan and Teresa Lankford, Albion;

District 5 (Jerry Carter, director): Richard and Kathryn Curd, Mill Shoals; Robert and Peg Edwards, Burnt Prairie; and Donnie and Charlene Glover, Enfield;

District 6 (James Walsh, director): Barry and Jan Cleveland, Carmi; Scott and Kimberly Hoskins, Norris City; and Kenny and Janet Woolsey, Carmi;

District 7 (Robert Drake, director): Randy and Pat Smithpeters, McLeansboro; Larry and Betty Rowland, McLeansboro; and Roger and Debbie Swartz, McLeansboro;

District 8 (Richard Rubenacker, director): Laverne and Judith Peters, Dahlgren; Kim and Marsha Lyn Weaver, McLeansboro; and Jerry and Lois Greenwalt, Wayne City;

District 9 (Stanley Greathouse, director): Walter and Rosalie Chesney, Johnsonville; Ronald and Donna Clark, Wayne City; and Richard and Loraine Donoho, Bluford.

The meetings conducted by the committee in the last year and one-

wide association, discuss how electric rates are established.

This information is of interest to all members so we are using excerpts from the Dufner program. (This is a complex procedure involving considerable time and knowledge. Space prevents a full explanation. If you have questions about how rates are determined, please call Wayne-White.):

"What seems as simple as flipping a switch to turn on your dining room light is not all that simple when you consider what equipment is used to deliver power to your home. You all



Carl Dufner explains how electric rates are set.

know about generating stations where electricity is produced but do you know about all the facilities needed in between?

"Electricity flows from the generator to a step-up transformer right outside the station where the voltage is raised from 4,160 volts to 12,000 volts. From this transformer the voltage is again boosted up to 69,000 volts or 345,000 volts where it is transmitted to your cooperative on the transmission lines.

"The cooperative then receives the energy at its step-down substations where the voltage is reduced to 12,500 volts. It then leaves the distribution substation and travels over the cooperative's distribution lines until it reaches the transformer outside your home. At this transformer the voltage is further reduced from 12,500 volts to 240/120 volts which you use to operate your appliances.

"From your transformer it enters your home over the service drop to



Stanley Greathouse, Wayne-White director, talks to the group.

your house and then through the meter to your breaker or fuse panel.

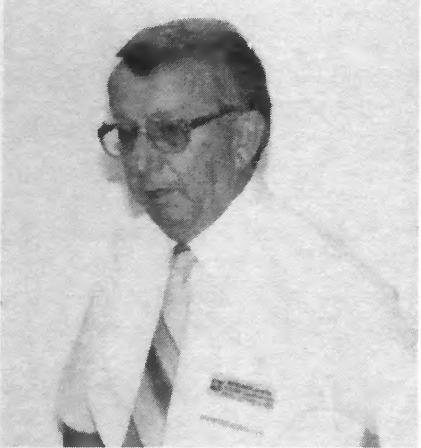
"The important point I want to make is that all of the transmission lines, poles, substations, transformers, meters and all equipment requires a considerable investment on behalf of the cooperative. Now here is where the financial picture comes into play. All of the money needed to build this plant does not come directly from the consumers as cash from their electric bill.

"Much of the money needed to build new plant is in the form of long-term, 35-year loans from REA and CFC, the Cooperative Finance Corporation."

Dufner described how the cooperative is required to maintain a financial condition related to margins and interest expense to assure its lenders of its ability to repay loans. He talked of how the cost-of-service study calls for consumers to be divided into three categories — residential, commercial and industrial — for equitable distribution costs.

He went through an "example" cooperative, showing how all the costs are used to determine rates for each of the three classes of consumers, using the example study to "walk" the MAC members through a cost-of-service study.

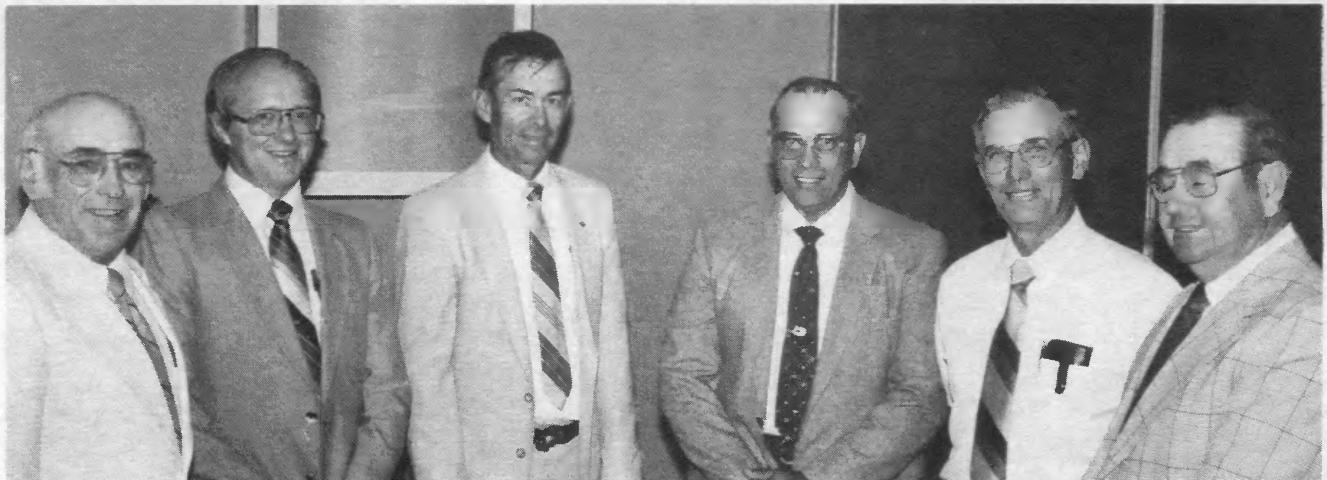
Rate design using the cost-of-service components, Dufner said, offers "no one right and perfect method for designing rates. Rate design can accomplish many things and can be different depending upon the goals of the cooperative."



Manager Bill Endicott outlines the meeting program.

half have been beneficial, for the directors and staff, as they stay in contact with the membership, and the MAC members, as they learn more about their cooperative and how the MAC can function as a vital part of their cooperative.

During the July meeting, the committee heard Carl Dufner, of the state-



The ITCA board of directors, from left: Kenneth Diers of Smithshire, Dennis Cornwell of Quincy, Raynold Eggemeyer of Chester (alternate for Leland Luthy of Marissa), Dale Chenoweth of Table Grove, Charles Atteberry of Cisne and Marvin Scott of Belle Rive.

New laws protect rural telephone users

New legislation should help insulate local telephone companies, including the state's six telephone cooperatives, and their consumers from unfair competition and companies ill-prepared or unqualified to provide reliable and equitable dial tone service in their service areas. That was the good news from the last Illinois legislative session as reported by Jack Tharp, executive vice president of the Illinois Telephone Association, at the annual meeting of the six-member Illinois Telephone Cooperative Association held in Springfield on July 24. Tharp said the new laws provide three major tests that a competitor has

to pass before being permitted to encroach on their service areas.

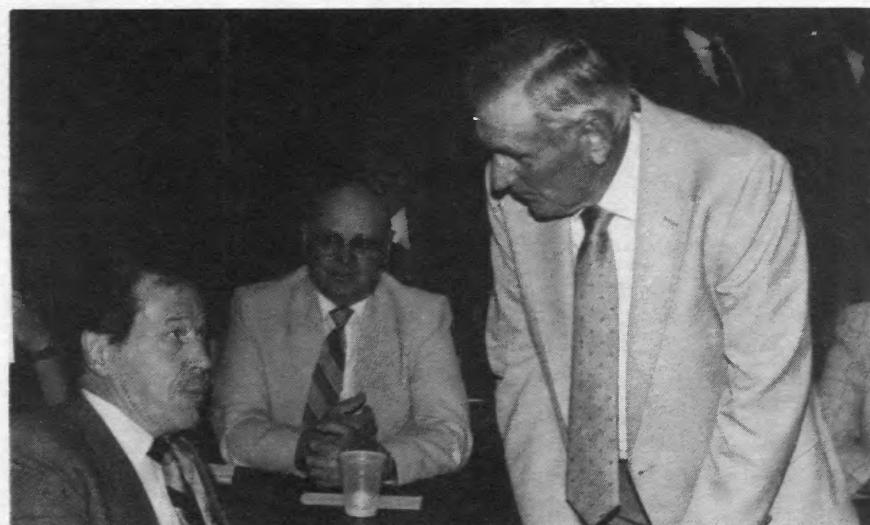
The tests are: (1) getting certified by the Illinois Commerce Commission to provide service in an area that already has service from a local company, (2) proof of technical ability to provide that service, and (3) proof that the existing carrier would not be adversely affected by the intrusion and that its customers would not suffer higher rates because of the newcomer's operations.

Tharp also reported on the new interstate toll message tax bill that was then awaiting the governor's signature. Governor James Thompson signed the

compromise legislation August 1, putting it into effect on his signature and providing for a 5 percent tax on interstate toll calls with the money collected being allocated between the state's General Revenue and Common School funds.

Earl W. Struck, director of the Legal and Public Affairs Department, AIEC, reviewed the past year in monitoring state legislative and executive activities affecting the ITCA. He noted successful efforts to correct language in pending bills to maintain the telephone cooperatives' present status under the public utility and not-for-profit corporation acts.

Following the annual meeting, the directors of the ITCA met to reorganize. Reelected were president Dennis Cornwell of Quincy, vice president Leland Luthy of Marissa, and secretary-treasurer Kenneth Diers of Smithshire. Clyde Bollinger, manager of Egyptian Telephone Cooperative, Steeleville, was retained as chairman of the advisory council. Cornwell is the Adams Telephone Co-Operative representative to the ITCA, Luthy is from Egyptian, and Diers represents McDonough Telephone Cooperative. Other directors of the ITCA include Charles Atteberry of Cisne (Wabash Telephone Cooperative), Marvin Scott of Belle Rive (Hamilton County Telephone Co-op) and Dale Chenoweth of Table Grove (Mid Century Telephone Cooperative).



Clyde Eskridge, seated, manager of Mid Century Telephone Cooperative, Canton, talks with John O'Neal, president of Adams Telephone Co-Operative, Golden. O'Neal, of Augusta, is the Region V director of the board of the National Telephone Cooperative Association.



New method of calculating tax means reduced costs

Legislation signed September 14 by Governor Thompson will result in reduced total bills for rural electric cooperative consumers. The signing of the bill culminated several months of efforts by electric cooperative leaders in the state to bring about a new method of calculating the state utilities tax.

The new legislation, to be effective January 1, 1986, changes the method of computing the tax on electric bills to make it a flat rate per kilowatt-hour used rather than a percentage of the total bill.

Illinois electric cooperatives were the only state utility

organizations to support the legislation, of which Rep. Tom Homer of Canton was the primary sponsor.

The legislation changes the method of calculating the state taxes on natural gas and electricity sales from a percentage basis, currently 5 percent, to a per-unit basis. The new rate for electric consumers is 32-hundredths of a cent (\$,.0032) per kilowatt-hour.

The legislation guarantees no utility tax increases for state residents.

Electric cooperatives and other consumer groups supporting the legislation charged that the state's 5 percent utility tax was a "hidden" tax because it increased automatically as electric and natural gas rates increased. Revenue generated through the 5 percent tax increased 308 percent from 1972-82.

In fact, the utility tax was the fastest growing state tax in Illinois, and currently is the state's third largest revenue source. Only New Jersey has a higher utility tax rate than Illinois. Future utility tax increases would have to be approved by the General Assembly and the governor.

Rural electric leaders stressed during their support of the bill the fairness of the legislation to all Illinois residents because the tax will be applied evenly on the amount of electricity or natural gas used, regardless of the rate charged by the supplier. The legislation should also be an incentive for industry which might locate in Illinois, because it will help lower future total utility costs.

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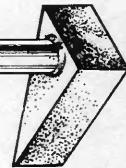
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Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Bergland speaks at ag outlook meet

Bob Bergland, former Minnesota Congressman, secretary of agriculture under President Carter and now executive vice president and general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, was the keynote speaker at the annual Grain and Livestock Outlook dinner meeting last month in Fairfield. The meeting, held at the Wayne County Fairgrounds, was co-hosted by the Wayne County Extension Service and Pillsbury Grain Elevators, who sponsored the barbecue pork chop dinner.

Before the dinner, Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative hosted a press conference at the headquarters office in Fairfield, and Bergland noted that the Reagan Administration's attacks against the rural electrification program had abated somewhat as a result of compromise legislation that will leave the federal loan guarantee program essentially intact, but at reduced levels.

"This buys us time," he said, "so we can sort out some of the financing problems that will face us in the future, but the battles will get tougher as rural-oriented legislators get older and retire."

"As more and more people who don't remember hand pumps, shovels, sad irons and kerosene lamps come onto our lines, we're going to have to adjust to dealing with them. Only a few years ago, people remembered the old days — as I do — and they were so pleased to have electricity in their homes that it was very easy to get them deeply involved in their cooperative. Now, many people think of their co-op as 'just another power company,' and we have to fight that attitude. We have to let them know that they are members and owners of their

ally," he said, "it was a record year for our agricultural exports. What happened to our soybean markets actually resulted from the high prices a few years back."

"The chief market determinant was price, as it always is," he pointed out, "and when prices went up, Japanese investors decided they could cut costs in the long run — and make more money — by investing heavily in Brazil. That's just what they did, and Brazil is now deeply into soybean production."

The real damage done to exports is caused by the federal budget deficit and the strong dollar, he said. "The cooperative, and that they can have a say in how it's run."

In his discussion of the world agricultural situation and this country's place in it, he noted that President Carter's grain embargo, imposed in response to the Soviet Union's attack on Afghanistan, did not stunt this country's exports very much. "Actu-

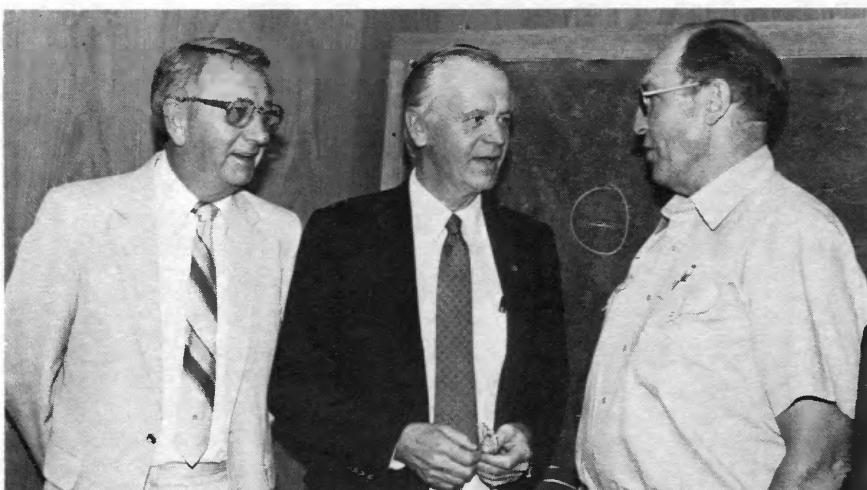
ally, such a disaster. From a real market standpoint, things are tougher today than they were in the early 1970s because inflation is down, but interest rates for farmers are still high," he said.

The strong dollar doesn't help matters, either, he added. "An overvalued dollar will get Japanese TV sets at a low price," he said, "but it adds what amounts to about a 40 percent surcharge on U.S. farm products and other export items."

He suggested a program to cut back on production from marginal lands by paying an incentive for not using land that is highly susceptible to erosion.

But while set-aside programs may be something of a temporary help, and a good farm program might buy enough time to enable many farmers to survive, that is not the primary need.

The real long-term solution rests in reducing the budget deficit and in pursuing a sound fiscal policy," he concluded.



Bob Bergland, center, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), talks with Wayne-White Manager Bill Endicott, left, and Stanley Greathouse, a WWEC director and Illinois Representative on the NRECA board.

Wayne-White Electric is part of Co-op Month

When President Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg Address, he emphasized the word "people" in his famous line "Government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Today millions of people have put that idea to work providing all kinds of goods and services to meet the needs of people. These people are members of cooperatives. More than 60 million people rely on and use the services of the more than 40,000 cooperatives in existence in the United States today.

The cooperative way of conducting business has an impressive track record. The reason is simple — co-op's provide an efficient economical way of meeting common needs of people. October has been designated nationally as Co-op Month to recognize their contribution to providing a better way of life for Americans.

The first U.S. Cooperative was formed in 1752 to insure a group of Philadelphians against the loss of their homes by fire. Since then, cooperatives have been formed to provide practically every product or service demanded by the people of the United States.

For example, rural electric cooperatives were formed to bring electricity to the rural areas when no one else would do it. Because there were so few members per mile of line, power companies said it was not feasible to provide electricity to rural areas. But rural people, cooperatively, literally lit up the countryside. They banded together and hired professionals to put up poles, string lines, hook up the farms and rural villages, and manage the service.

Cooperatives are found in urban, rural and suburban areas all over the country. Owned by the people they serve, they operate at cost — not for profit.

Whether large or small, rural or urban, cooperatives follow the same concept of member ownership and member participation in the decision making process. Members elect a board of directors from among themselves

and adopt a set of bylaws.

The board of directors is responsible for setting policies to guide the operation of the cooperative, consistent with the bylaws approved by the membership. The board of directors may hire a manager who is responsible for the day to day management of the cooperative. The manager is responsible to the board and the board is accountable to the membership. Each member has one vote on matters considered by the membership at their annual meetings.

In addition to providing products and services to their membership, cooperatives are also important to the communities they serve. Cooperatives provide jobs, pay taxes — real estate property taxes, sales and excise taxes, motor vehicle gasoline taxes and generally all other taxes paid by businesses and corporations.

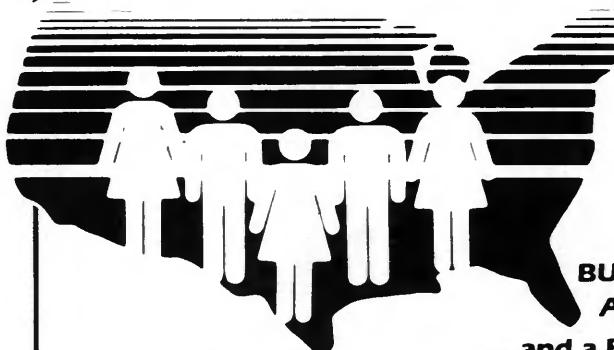
Most cooperatives do not pay federal or state income taxes because they have no net profit.

Rural electric cooperatives are vital to rural areas, as they provide the basic link in the energy chain that produces agriculture goods, powers business and industry and insures a reliable supply of electricity for the rural area.

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative was formed in 1936. Its first 183 miles of line was energized to serve 953 member-owners in Wayne and White counties. Today, Wayne-White serves 13,298 meters on 3,125 miles of electric distribution line in all or parts of Wayne, White, Edwards, Wabash, Hamilton, Jefferson, Gallatin, Richland, Clay, Franklin and Marion counties. WWEC has an annual payroll of \$1,661,000 and paid local, state and federal taxes of over \$1,255,533 in 1984.

Join us in observance of Cooperative Month. Come visit the Cooperative office and observe your Cooperative at work.

COOPERATIVES



BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

...and a BETTER WORLD

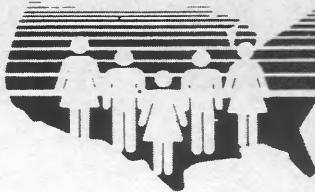
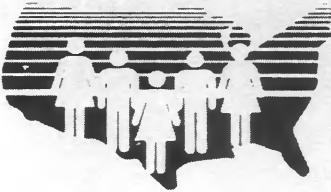
Thoughts on buying current

When you plug in an electric appliance or flip a light switch, you are making a buyer's decision to purchase electricity. You may not be as conscious of your purchase as you would be if you were at a store, but, just the same, you're buying a commodity. And when your bill arrives and you see that you bought more than you intended, it's too late to do anything about it.

Part of the problem with higher-than-expected usage is that clean, efficient electricity is so convenient to use. It's become such a major part of

modern life that we tend to forget the costs attached to the bundle of wonderful services that electricity provides. And that may cause you to use more electricity than is really needed.

The first step toward efficient energy use is to be aware of your usage habits. Every time you flip a light switch or plug in an appliance, ask yourself, "Is this the best buy for my energy dollar?" If electricity is helping you save hours of labor, the answer is yes. If it is operating a television and lamp in an empty room, you're throwing money away.



COOPERATIVES

* * *

Rural development dedication urged

For Bob Bergland, one of the nation's first rural development efforts began 50 years ago when President Roosevelt signed an executive order creating the Rural Electrification Administration.

"My mother cried when the rural electric co-op brought electricity to our farm," says Bergland, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and the 1985 Cooperative Month chairman. "She knew that because of electricity, there was a chance for us to break the bonds of poverty."

But that first burst of rural development is history and America is in need of a new dose of development in rural areas, says the former Secretary of Agriculture under President Carter.

"We need this renewed vigor because the composition of rural America has changed dramatically," Bergland says. "In the span of time from 1940 to 1965, 20 million people moved off the farm."

Along with that demographic shift, Bergland says that there has been a change in the attitudes of the rural population — a change that demands a reappraisal by all cooperatives about their business and role in rural America.

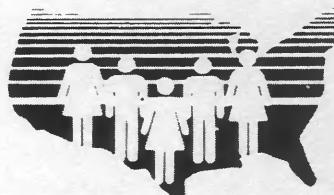
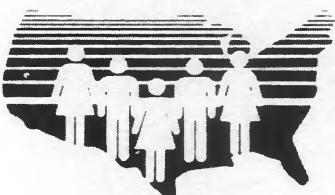
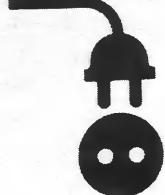
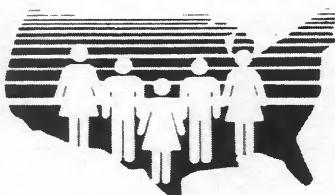
"My father is dead, but dad would have patronized the local cooperative no matter what because to him it was a matter of religion, an article of faith," he says.

But, Bergland says, his children's view of the world is different. "My kids say that, 'well, the co-op is an important part of the system of competitive enterprise, but there's a limit to how much I can afford to give them above the marketplace rate,'" he says. "So I think that cooperatives have to find their business niche without giving up the role of providing leadership and service that no non-cooperative business can commit to or undertake." To do so will take a better understanding of the composition and

attitude of the changing rural population, as well as a better understanding of the cooperative's role in working toward building a strong economic structure for rural America.

According to Bergland, not much is known about today's rural mix. "In the rural electric area, for example, we know that we have 10 million consumers and we know that one million farm for a living," he says. He adds that there are an additional 1.5 million part-time or "hobby farmers" and they divide \$25 billion in wages earned in the local communities and live comfortably. "While not depending on the farm economy, they are still rural residents," he said. "This leaves 7.5 million rural families served by rural electric co-ops that are not directly involved in production agriculture. We don't know much about them."

Bergland's NRECA is undertaking a detailed national survey to find out. In doing so, Bergland hopes that the information will direct rural electrics in rural development areas and non-ag job creation because, in his view, there will be few new jobs in the farming industry. "In general, we're not going to see a massive demand for labor on the farm anytime soon," he



they needed, they said, was a presentation to show them how to avoid wasting energy.

While a video presentation initially seemed like a good idea to the AIEC staff, Regal 8 people said they preferred slides because their training setup is based on the use of filmstrip projectors, and it is fairly simple to transfer a set of slides onto a filmstrip.

In Regal 8 Inns' training program, new employees view several filmstrips that explain the best way to perform certain tasks, and employees go through an occasional "refresher" to keep the good habits they have learned.

The motels are not involved in food service and large convention business, so the task became a matter of treating each room almost like a single residence and going from there, with the main difference being that the motels have pools.

From a simple slide show, the job soon branched into two distinctly different shows for Regal 8, and a third, "generic" motel presentation has also been spun off the series, for other motels interested in keeping energy costs low.

One presentation was directed toward management to provide an overview of potential energy improvements to their buildings. The other was aimed at providing guidance to maintenance and housekeeping people on low-cost or no-cost energy improvements they could take advantage of in their daily activities.

The "management" slides go over possible changes to the buildings to make them more energy-efficient, such as caulking, weatherstripping and lighting, also suggesting wall, window and door changes in the event the motels get involved in renovation in the future. The present motel units, many built before the severity of the energy crunch became apparent, generally have considerable window space, limited insulation and are relatively prone to air leakage.

The "employee" slides deal with changes in routine that are important in keeping costs down. As an example, the AIEC learned that, as the motels start filling up at about 5 p.m. employees would go down each hallway turning on heaters or air

conditioners, depending on the season. That creates considerable demand, which is metered separately in the motels, as it is with most large loads, and high demand makes for high costs. Starting units a few at a time over a longer period can help hold down demand.

Other employee chores, while not geared to large, one-time energy savings, receive attention, too. Housekeeping personnel are urged to shut off dripping faucets and to make a note of those that will not shut off completely, so maintenance workers can follow up immediately. Laundry workers are encouraged to use high-energy machines on a staggered basis, instead of all at once.

Controlling energy use related to the swimming pools is more difficult. Decreasing the pool water temperature could produce some savings, but is not considered a practical thing, management determined. Some of the motels in the chain have indoor pools and it was suggested that the firm might want to shut them down in the winter, that depending on management's idea of how important their pools are in attracting cold-weather customers.

Whether pool savings are realized or not, the company is pleased with the slide shows and the results of their energy-efficiency drive. Jack Dotts, one of the company's financial planners, notes that the presentation was enthusiastically received at a regional meeting last spring in Orlando, Florida, and that the program has saved money.

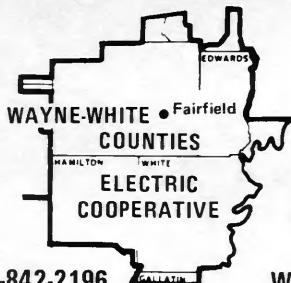
"We used the 1983-84 fiscal year as a jumping-off point," he says, "and we took degree-day figures into account, as well as some costs our innkeepers couldn't control, to set up the program."

He figures the chain has saved just over \$20,000, and has paid out almost \$4,000 in bonuses to managers and employees.

"It has taught our people to pay attention to their meters, to document their kilowatt-hour usage and to keep an eye on the little common sense details we may have overlooked in the past.

"It has worked well for us," Dotts concludes, "and we're using the slide shows and the incentive program as an ongoing cost-cutting program."

"It has worked well for us and we're using the slide shows and incentive program as an ongoing cost-cutting program."



Wayne-White News

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Capital credits checks going out soon

Members who received electric service from Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative during the year 1961 will be receiving patronage refund checks the first part of December. The refunds will total \$186,684.70 which is 50 percent of the capital furnished by members during the year 1961. This refund represents excess capital furnished by Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative members for the first half of the year 1961. The remaining 50 percent will be refunded

at a later date. As in the past, according to the bylaws, refunds are made on a first-served, first-refunded basis. The checks will range from a few dollars for the smaller users to several hundred dollars for the larger electrical users.

Correct names and addresses are important to ensure proper patronage refund mailing: unclaimed money is paid to the state.

If you should have had an address or name change, please notify the

Cooperative office either by phone or letter. Each year many checks are returned by the post office because of incorrect addresses. In case of deceased members, heirs are entitled to receive the refunds as they are made, and affidavits of heirship should be completed. These forms may be obtained at the Cooperative office upon request. Any refund not delivered will eventually have to be turned over to the State of Illinois; it does not go back into Cooperative funds.

Mini-oven makes nice gift

Have you started your Christmas wish list yet? If so, consider a convection oven that can sit right on your counter top.

A convection oven circulates the heat so you can bake at a lower temperature — or often, for a shorter period of time.

A counter-top model takes up less room than a microwave oven, bakes or broils and uses less electricity than a regular oven. It won't make your kitchen feel like a sauna in the summertime, either. It is rated at 1,200 watts, while a regular oven uses four times that much electricity.

This little oven resembles a toaster oven and is great for reheating leftovers or baking TV dinners, a pan of biscuits, a cobbler, meatloaf, apples or anything else you bake in a regular oven.

The big advantage of this oven is also its drawback — that is its size. It is small. A 7x9-inch pan will fit in it but you can forget using a 9x13-inch pan.

Imagine trying to fit everyone at a family reunion into a compact car.

That is about what you'd have if you tried to use this small appliance to fix a large meal for a big family. But if your family is small or you bake small amounts at one time this may be just right for you.

Use care when working outdoors with electricity

When working outside, don't use electric tools in the rain or on wet surfaces. Using an electric lawn mower on wet grass is dangerous.

Use fixtures that are weatherproof and designed for outdoor use.

Use electric hand tools that have a ground or are double-insulated.

When putting up an antenna, locate it where it cannot touch or fall on power lines.

Outdoor wiring should have its own circuit breaker or fuse, and be designed to keep out moisture. A ground fault circuit interrupter is required on all new installations.

Cords should be kept out of water and hung only over wooden pegs, never metals ones.

Tax credits

If you are among the many members of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative who have weatherized your home, don't forget you are entitled to the residential energy tax credit available from the federal government.

The deadline for taking the credit is December 31, 1985. To be eligible, your house must have been completed before April 20, 1977.

The maximum credit is 15 percent of the first \$2,000 spent on energy conservation (maximum credit of \$300).

Eligible expenditures include the cost of insulation; storm windows and doors; caulking and weatherstripping; electrical or mechanical furnace ignitions that replace gas pilot lights; automatic setback thermostats; and meters that display the cost of energy usage.

Any items that are primarily structural or decorative such as drapes, carpets, wood paneling and exterior siding DO NOT qualify.

Special forms to claim energy tax credits are available from the IRS or your tax preparer.

atime to give thanks



Thanksgiving is a time set aside each year for everyone to pause and think of the blessings they have received during the year. As employees of your cooperative, we have many things to be thankful for.

First and most important are our good members. Members who know and appreciate their cooperative, helping us by providing the right-of-way for our lines, by reading their meters, by paying their bills promptly, and by notifying us about service interruptions.

We appreciate our members' good nature and helpful attitude when conditions beyond our control cause an interruption in electrical service.

We wish to thank our members for their cooperation and assistance during the past year and hope that each and every one has a blessed and happy Thanksgiving.

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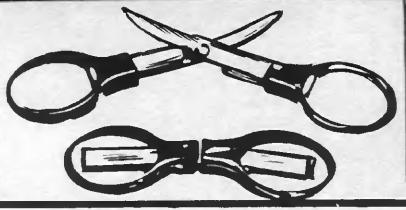
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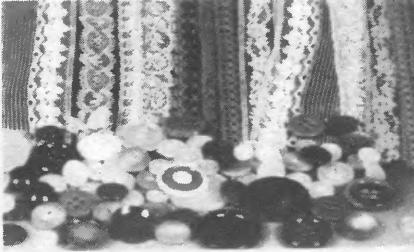
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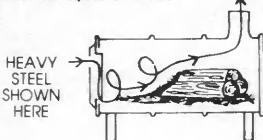


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Designed for the budget shopper. For occasional heating jobs such as workshop, cabin or other. Average combustion efficiency. Stove parts similar to Sotz 30-gal. stove kit, except without patented internal draft channel, has spark arrestor shield instead. Draft control on bottom of door.



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Kit fits drums from 30-55 gallon

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and an antivibration system. Handguards are important to keep the hands from slipping onto the chain. A safety-tip covers the end of the guide bar and chain and reduces the chances of kickback. The chain brake is designed to instantly stop the chain if kickback occurs. The chain brake also can serve as the front handguard. The throttle lockout acts as a guard against unplanned chain motion. A spark arrester (gas models only) keeps the carbon that builds up in the manifold from being ejected as sparks in the exhaust. This reduces the chance of fire in the woods. Special chains are designed to reduce the risk of kickback. The chain catcher helps reduce the risk of injury in the event a chain breaks during operation. Some saws are equipped with an antivibration system which makes operation of the saw easier and helps reduce operator fatigue and stress.

Consider Other Useful Features

A chain saw with a thumb-operated kill button, a compression release button and an automatic chain oiler also may make your wood cutting experience more enjoyable and safer. The kill button immediately shuts the engine off. It enhances the saw's safety features. The compression release button makes the saw's starter cord easier to pull. The auto-oiler lubricates the chain each time you pull the throttle trigger.

Most saws are built for right-handed operators, Bolin points out. If you're left-handed, a right-handed saw puts you into an awkward operating position and may increase the risk of injury. Check to see if there is a left-handed model available.

Be sure you are well acquainted with the saw's features and how it should be properly operated. Learn how to shut off the saw instinctively without looking for the kill switch. If you don't understand something, take it back to the dealer and ask him to explain it to you.

"Don't assume the saw's in tip-top condition," Bolin stresses. "Check to see that all the parts are in good repair. Tighten any loose nuts or screws. The chain needs constant attention. Periodically check its tension on the guide bar and sharpness of the chain teeth.

With a little experience, you will be able to tell when the chain needs sharpening. A dull chain just increases your risk of injury."

Always Wear Protective Clothing

Your saw can be in great shape, but if you're inappropriately dressed for the job at hand, your chances for injury increase, Bolin warns. Before you ever pull the starter cord make sure you're equipped with a hard hat, safety goggles, sure-grip gloves, ear protectors, safety shoes and trim-fitting clothes.

"Eye, ear and head protection are musts," he stresses. "The saw is very noisy and could damage your hearing over a period of time without hearing protection. Wood chips, bark and sawdust fly when the saw's in operation. Eye protectors minimize the chance of vision loss or obstruction. You never know when a rotten limb may come crashing down on your head. A hard hat will help provide impact protection.

To maintain control, you need a good grip on the saw. Leather gloves are recommended. Heavy logs can take a toll on toes. Safety-toed shoes with non-slip soles are recommended. Baggy clothing can easily become tangled in the brush and cause you to fall. Loose-fitting clothes can be caught by the moving chain as well, Bolin adds.

Observe Safe Operating Procedures

- Never carry a saw with the motor operating. Always carry the saw so that the guide bar and chain point behind you, and the muffler is away

from your body. The guide bar sheath should be used when the saw's not operating.

- Never work alone. Have someone assist you.

- Make sure that the work area is free of any debris or vegetation that might interfere with the chain and cause kickback.

- Make provisions for a refueling site that is at least 10 feet from where the saw will be started and operated.

- Never refuel a hot saw. Let it cool down at least 10 minutes before adding gasoline. This will also give you a chance to relax for a few moments.

- Always put the saw on the ground and hold it down firmly when starting. Never attempt to start your saw on your leg or knee.

- When the saw starts make sure the chain does not rotate when it is idling.

- Always hold a running saw firmly with two hands using the proper grip described in the operating manual.

- Use the proper stance. Never lean forward or sideways to cut.

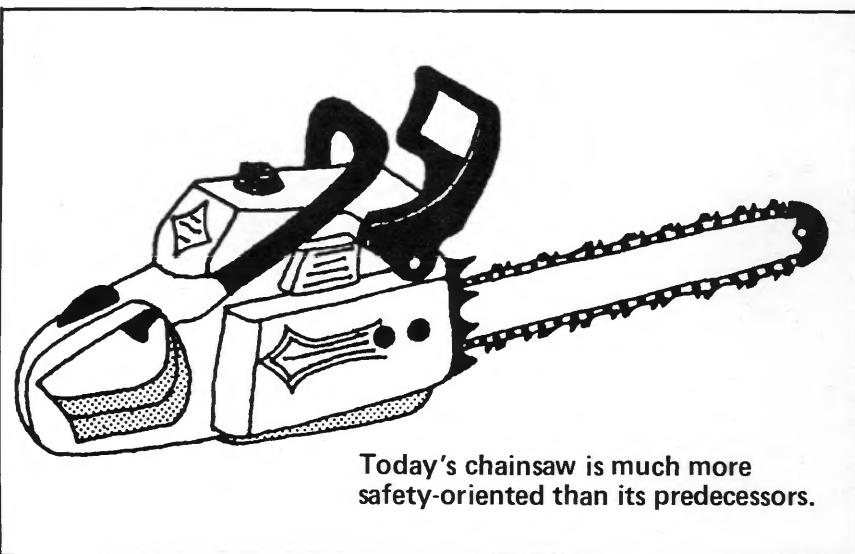
- Make sure your body and legs are clear of the path the saw will follow after the cut is complete.

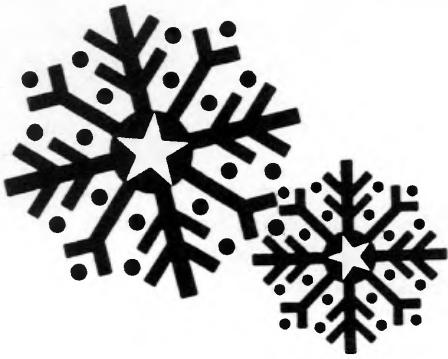
- Begin all cuts at top saw speed and maintain top speed throughout the cut.

- Never operate the saw above waist level.

- Turn the saw off and make sure the chain stops before any adjustments are made.

- Avoid fatigue. Take frequent breaks to rest.





"May you have the Spirit of Christmas
which is Peace,
The Gladness of Christmas
which is Hope,
And the Heart of Christmas
which is Love."

from the Directors, Manager and Employees of
WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE



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 Vicki Ellis Burgess
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DEVILED SPARERIBS

4-5 lbs. back spareribs **1/4 cup tomato juice**
2 teaspoons butter or margarine **1-8 oz. can crushed pineapple**
1/2 cup onion finely chopped **2 tablespoons dejon mustard**
1 clove garlic, minced or pressed **1 teaspoon ground cumin**
1/4 cup chili sauce or catsup **1 cup green chilies drained**
Cut spareribs into serving pieces, trim excess fat. Place ribs (single layers) in a large shallow roasting pan. Bake uncovered at 350° for 1 hour. Melt butter in 2 quart pan over medium heat. Add onion and garlic, cook until onion is limp. Stir in remaining ingredients. Simmer uncovered 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. After 1 hour discard fat from roast pan, pour sauce over ribs. Bake uncovered for 1 hour longer, turning ribs and basting until meat is fork tender. Place on serving platter, skim off remaining fat. Put sauce in bowl and pass with meat.

PORK ROAST MEXICANA

1/2 teaspoon salt **1/2 cup catsup**
1/2 teaspoon garlic powder **1 tablespoon vinegar**
1/2 teaspoon chili powder **1/2 teaspoon chili powder**
1-4 lb. boneless pork roast **1 cup crushed corn chips**
1/2 cup apple jelly

Combine garlic powder, salt and 1/2 teaspoon chili powder, rub into roast. Place meat on rack in shallow roasting pan. Insert meat thermometer, roast uncovered in 325 degree oven for 2 1/2 hours or until meat thermometer registers 165 degrees. In a saucepan combine jelly, catsup, vinegar and 1/2 teaspoon chili powder. Bring to a boil, reduce heat, simmer uncovered for 2 minutes. Brush roast with glaze, sprinkle top with chips. Continue roasting 10-15 minutes more or until thermometer registers 170 degrees. Let roast stand 10 minutes outside oven. To gravy left in roasting pan including chips, add enough water to make 1 cup. Heat to boiling. Serve with meat.

CORN CASSEROLE

2 tablespoons butter **2 cups cream style corn**
1/2 green pepper, minced **1 tablespoon sugar**
1 small onion, minced **1 teaspoon salt**
2 tablespoons flour **1/2 teaspoon dry mustard**
1 cup milk **2 well beaten eggs**
1 pimento, chopped **Bread crumbs**

Melt butter, add pepper and onion. Cover, cook 5 minutes. Add flour, mix well. Add milk, cook until thick. Add corn, pimento and seasonings. Remove from heat, stir in beaten eggs. Pour into a well greased 1 1/2 quart casserole dish. Cover with bread crumbs. Bake until thick at 350 degrees for 60 minutes.

CRANBERRY SALAD

1 can whole cranberries **1 pkg. black cherry jello (small)**
1 cup chopped celery **1/2 cup chopped oranges**
1/2 cup chopped pecans

Mix jello by directions on box. Add cranberries. Let partly chill. Add remaining ingredients, mix well. Return to refrigerator and jell.

MACARONI AND CHEESE

8 oz. elbow macaroni **1 teaspoon salt**
4 tablespoons butter **1/8 teaspoon pepper**
4 tablespoons flour **1/2 lb. yellow American cheese**
2 cups milk

Cook macaroni until tender. Drain and rinse. Make white sauce by melting butter, blend flour and salt. Stir until smooth. Add milk slowly, cooking until sauce is thick. Combine grated cheese and macaroni with white sauce. Pour into casserole and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.

CHICKEN MACARONI CASSEROLE

1 1/2 to 2 cups cooked elbow macaroni **2 tablespoons butter or margarine**
1 cup grated cheese **2 tablespoons flour**
1 1/2 cups cooked chicken, cubed **1 teaspoon salt**
1/4 to 1/2 cup diced onion **1/8 teaspoon pepper**
1/2 to 1 cup diced celery **2 cups milk**
pimiento for color

Mix first 6 ingredients in large mixing bowl. Set aside. For sauce, melt butter or margarine and blend in salt, flour, and pepper. Gradually add milk stirring constantly until thick. Place chicken mixture into long casserole dish. Pour sauce over top and bake at 350 degrees for 45 to 50 minutes.

HONEY SWEET POTATOES

2 1/2 cups mashed (cooked or canned) **1 cup chopped pecans**
sweet potatoes **1/2 cup honey**
1/2 cup mini marshmallows **4 tablespoons oleo or butter, melted**
Dash of pepper **3/4 teaspoon salt**

Combine potatoes, pepper, salt and 2 tablespoons butter. Stir in marshmallows. Pour in casserole dish. In heavy skillet heat 1 tablespoon butter with honey. Pour over sweet potato mixture. Sprinkle nuts over potato mixture. Drizzle with remaining butter. Bake at 350 degrees for 15 to 20 minutes.

FRUIT SALAD

1 large can pineapple chunks **1 cup whipping cream**
2 oranges **2 tablespoons flour**
1 cup nuts **2 eggs**
1 cup miniature marshmallows **1/2 cup sugar**

Drain pineapple, place juice in double boiler. Mix sugar, flour, salt and add eggs. Pour this mixture into juice and cook until thickened. Stir constantly. Cool and cut oranges in small pieces. Add pineapple chunks, nuts and marshmallows. Add this to cooled sauce. Before serving, add whipped cream and a little coconut if desired.

JOSEPH COAT SALAD

1/2 cup vinegar **2-16 oz. pkgs. frozen mixed vegetables**
1/2 cup water **1/2 cup diced onions**
1/2 cup sugar **1/2 cup celery, diced**
2 tablespoons flour **1/2 cup diced green pepper**
2 tablespoons prepared mustard **1 small jar pimento**

Cook vegetables according to package directions, set aside. Mix vinegar and water together. Mix thoroughly the sugar, flour and prepared mustard. Add to vinegar and water, cook until thick, then beat with wire whisk or perforated spoon. Drain vegetables, pour hot sauce over vegetables and combine. Add remaining ingredients, mix well. Let stand 24 hours in refrigerator before serving.

BROWN SUGAR DROP COOKIES

1/2 cup soft margarine **2 teaspoons baking powder**
1 cup brown sugar **1/2 teaspoon baking soda**
1 beaten egg **1/2 teaspoon salt**
1/2 cup Milnot plus 1 tablespoon **1/2 teaspoon nutmeg**
vinegar or lemon juice **1 cup chopped nuts**
2 cups flour

Mix together margarine, sugar, egg and Milnot plus vinegar or lemon juice. Add remaining ingredients and bake at 400 degrees for 12 to 15 minutes.

DANISH SUGAR COOKIES

1/2 cup soft margarine **2 cups flour**
1/2 cup shortening **1/2 teaspoon baking soda**
1 cup sugar **1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar**
1 egg **Pinch of salt**
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Combine first five ingredients together and mix well. Add remaining ingredients and roll in small balls, then roll in sugar. Mash down with glass and bake at 350 degrees for 10 minutes.

PEPPERMINT PINWHEELS

3/4 cup (1 1/2 sticks) butter, cut-up **1/4 teaspoon baking powder**
3/4 cup sugar **1/4 teaspoon salt**
1/2 teaspoon peppermint extract **Red food coloring**
1 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour **Green food coloring**

In small bowl of mixer, beat butter until creamy. Gradually add sugar and peppermint extract; beat until fluffy. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; gradually add to creamed mixture, mixing well. Remove half of dough to another bowl (about 1 cup) stir in a few drops red food coloring. Tint dough remaining in mixer bowl with a few drops green food coloring, stirring until color is even. Roll green dough between sheets of waxed paper to form a 16 x 6-inch rectangle. Repeat with red dough. Invert red dough on green dough and peel off paper. Press gently with rolling pin. Roll dough up as for jelly roll from long side. Wrap in waxed paper and chill overnight. Slice 1/4-inch thick and place on buttered baking sheets. Bake at 350 degrees 10 to 12 minutes. Cool on wire racks. Store in airtight containers. Makes 64 cookies.

PECAN PIE

1 1/2 cups light corn syrup **1/2 cup sugar**
1/4 cup butter or margarine **1 cup pecan halves**
3 eggs, slightly beaten **1 teaspoon vanilla**
Dash salt

Combine corn syrup, sugar and butter or margarine in saucepan, bring to boiling. Boil gently uncovered 5 minutes, stir occasionally, cool slightly. Combine eggs, vanilla and salt, pour cooled syrup mixture into eggs, beat well. In a 9-inch pie plate that has been lined with pastry, place pecans in bottom. Pour mixture over pecans, bake for 30-35 minutes in 375 degree oven or until knife inserted near center comes out clean.

SINGLE PIE CRUST PASTRY

1 1/4 cups all-purpose flour **1/2 teaspoon salt**
1/3 cup shortening **3-4 tablespoons cold water**

Mix together flour and salt. Cut in shortening until pieces are very small. Sprinkle 1 tablespoon water over part of the mixture. Toss with a fork, push to side of bowl. Repeat procedure until all is moistened. Form dough into ball on slightly floured surface. Flatten ball with hand and roll.

BUTTER CAKE

1 pound oleo or butter **3/4 cup milk**
3 cups sugar **1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract**
6 eggs **1 1/2 teaspoons rum flavoring**
4 cups sifted cake flour

Cream sugar and butter, add eggs one at a time, beating 1 minute after each egg. Add milk and flour alternately. Add flavorings. Bake at 350 degrees for one hour and forty minutes. Use an angel food cake pan.

OLD FASHIONED TEA CAKES

1 cup butter **2 cups sugar**
3 eggs **2 1/2 cup buttermilk**
1 teaspoon soda **2 teaspoons baking powder**
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix all ingredients, adding enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out on floured surface about 1/4 inch thick, cut into desired shape.

COCONUT COOKIES

2 cups crushed cornflakes **1 cup brown sugar**
2 egg whites, beaten very stiff **1 cup shredded coconut**
1/2 cup coarsely chopped pecans **Pinch of salt**
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Mix all ingredients together, drop by spoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350 degrees until brown.