

APCO REQUESTS RETAIL RATE INCREASE IN W.VA.

Appalachian Power Company on April 27 filed a request for a \$61.2-million increase in rates from its retail customers in West Virginia. Of the total amount, \$16-million was requested to cover increases in the cost of fuel.

The company asked the Public Service Commission of West Virginia that the increase be made effective 30 days from the date of the filing, according to John W. Vaughan, executive vice president of Appalachian. "In the testimony we filed with our request, the need for early rate relief was demonstrated," Vaughan said.

The increase, which will be applicable to all classes of customers, will average approximately 21% above what customers are now paying. The request was based on the company's operation for the year ended March 31, 1979. Vaughan said that the basic reason for the increase could be stated in one word — inflation. He noted the company's last increase was based on its operations in the year 1976 and since that time inflation has continued at an accelerated pace.

Commenting further on the Company's financial condition, Vaughan noted that for three years Appalachian has not earned the dividend paid on its common stock and, until just recently, has not been able to sell first mortgage bonds, and is carrying an inordinate amount of short-term debt at a time when interest rates are near historic highs and threatening to go higher.

"This is occurring during a time when the company is struggling with a continuing need to build facilities to accommodate increases in customer usage. To finance this program, the company must have the ability to raise hundreds of millions of dollars in the competitive financial markets." He said the company hopes to sell up to \$70-million of bonds and \$40-million of preferred stock in early May, but once these sales are completed the company will have exhausted its financing ability until earnings show further improvement.

For this reason, Vaughan said that timely rate relief in West Virginia was especially imperative. He noted the company had originally planned to spend over \$400-million for construction in 1979, but this program has now been pared to approximately \$306-million, a reduction of almost \$100-million.

"Of the total, four West Virginia projects will require \$185-million. About \$155-million is intended for continued work on the Mountaineer Plant near New Haven. Retrofitting electrostatic precipitators on the Philip Sporn Plant will require about \$9.5-million, and two major transmission projects will require an additional \$20.5-million."

The necessity for completing the Mountaineer Plant on schedule was emphasized. "Today, Appalachian has no reserve margin above its customers' peak demand; and as we move into the 80's, the situation will rapidly worsen unless Mountaineer can be completed," Vaughan said.

"In addition, we can ill afford not to build further transmission and distribution facilities. We are now having entirely too many instances of overloading of facilities and customer service interruption. This minimum construction schedule must be adhered to in order to prevent further deterioration of service.

"However, if construction money is not available, the program cannot be carried out; and unless the company's earnings are sufficient to attract such funds, further cuts will have to be made."

Vaughan said that when Appalachian applied for the rate increase, it provided the Public Service Commission with full information "on our precarious financial condition and how it relates to service to our customers."

AEP TO MONITOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT TEST HOMES

Two homes under construction near Roanoke, Va. and Huntington, W. Va. are part of a new residential energy-conservation program sponsored by Appalachian Power Company.

The program, first of its kind in the nation, will involve construction and monitoring of "energy-efficient test homes" in 10 selected areas of 7 states served by the American Electric Power System.

The Appalachian-sponsored homes are located north of Daleville in the Orchard Lake subdivision of Botetourt County, Va. and on Route 34 near the Hurricane exit of I-64, approximately halfway between Huntington and Charleston, W. Va. These two homes will feature solar space heating and will be designed to minimize electric consumption during normally peak-use periods.

All homes will be constructed and owned by local builders. Each of the houses will vary from the others in its architecture and space-heating system, but all of them will be designed to achieve energy conservation superior to conventional contemporary homes, according to E. Lawson Bailey, customer services manager of Appalachian.

The homes will incorporate techniques, equipment, and materials recommended in the AEP System's current SAVE (Save America's Valuable Energy) program.

One home will combine solar water heating with an energy-conserving electric heat pump for space heating and cooling and will be located at Ashland, Ky., served by Kentucky Power Company.

All of the other homes will use heat pumps — of various advanced designs. These will be built in Canton and Lima, Ohio in the service area of Ohio Power Company; in Marion, Ind. and Benton Harbor, Mich., served by Indiana & Michigan Electric Company; in Wheeling, W. Va., a community in the Wheeling Electric Company area; in Kingsport, Tenn., served by Kingsport Power Company, and in Three Rivers, Mich., a Michigan Power Company community. The heat pumps will be supplied by Carrier Corporation, General Electric Company, and possibly one or more other manufacturers.

All of the experimental homes will employ improved energy-efficient water heaters; and all will feature the latest-model appliances and lighting fixtures, including microwave ovens, ranges, refrigerator/freezers, washers, dryers, and dishwashers supplied by leading manufacturers.

A major emphasis in all of the models will be insulation. The AEP System companies, assisted by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, will arrange superior insulation guidelines for all of the test homes. The materials and installation techniques used will be the newest, and the insulation levels will equal or exceed present industry and SAVE program recommendations. Special attention will be given to reducing infiltration losses, often an overlooked area in which significant energy savings can be realized, according to Bailey.

To be installed will be special metering equipment having the degree of sophistication compatible with the complexity of the energy system being used. Many of the test homes will also incorporate kilowatt-hour meters for the collection of operating data on specific facilities, such as ranges, dryers, water heaters, and space conditioning equipment.

In announcing his company's participation in the project, Bailey outlined its four principal objectives:

- A demonstration of the AEP System's commitment to energy conservation in general, and, in par-

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AEP EXPECTS SLOWER GROWTH IN DEMAND

American Electric Power Company expects a slower growth rate for electric power demands over the next 10 years, but "a reduced rate of growth will still require substantial additions of capacity to our System," W. S. White, Jr., chairman, told the annual meeting of shareowners in Charleston, W. Va., on April 25.

The shareowners' meeting was the first to be held in Charleston and the second outside New York in AEP history.

White said that a new load forecast projects an average growth rate of 4.6% in peak internal demand through 1988, in contrast to a 5.9% rate projected a year ago. The new projection, he noted, reflects in part " . . . the nationwide trend . . . toward lower growth in real Gross National Product, in expenditures for plant and equipment, in industrial production and in disposable personal income."

The AEP chairman said the projection for slower growth also reflected the effects of conservation by customers, a trend that has become "much more pronounced" since the 1977-78 coal strike. White said that, despite slower economic growth, demand for electric power continues to rise and, as a result, AEP is continuing its construction program.

Referring to the recent Three Mile Island nuclear incident, the AEP chairman said, "We have been shocked . . . We are, however, taking every advantage of the Three Mile Island experience by analyzing all of its succeeding events, by intensifying our continuous review of normal and emergency procedures, and by studying the feasibility of even higher degrees of protection.

"In the case of our own Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant (in Michigan) . . . a number of plant and protection features would not produce the initial response sequence of events as at Three Mile Island. To put it simply, we have a far greater degree of protection for retaining a much larger heat-removal capacity. This has been physically demonstrated and tested on each of the two Cook units."

White emphasized that the response to the Three Mile Island accident should not mean an emotional and ill-conceived ban on nuclear energy. "Our options for meeting the energy needs of the future," he said, "are too limited to forego nuclear energy . . . although this accident obviously affects very considerably our study of a possible nuclear plant in central Virginia, it does not and should not rule out such a plant."

AEP's plans to acquire Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company are continuing, the shareowners were told. White said that the proposal, 11 years old earlier this year, had received approval "in principle" from the Securities and Exchange Commission last summer but that additional information was still required before the SEC could give final approval. The company hopes to furnish such information "later this year."

White said that the AEP System will continue to need to rely on investors for large amounts of new capital "required to build the facilities needed to serve our customers in the most efficient manner." He added that AEP will need to sell more common stock in 1979 but that the time and amount had not yet been decided.

A shareholder proposal to require the company to disclose to shareowners the total amount of contributions made for charitable purposes was defeated at the meeting.

All 13 directors were re-elected.

THE ILLUMINATOR

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AEP SYSTEM NEWS BRIEFS

Operating Companies Get Rate Relief

Four of the seven AEP System operating companies received rate increases from their respective state commissions last month.

Ohio Power received the largest increase — a \$66.8 million jump in annual retail rates, approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio on April 18.

Indiana & Michigan Electric Company was granted a \$10.8 million annual retail rate increase for its Michigan customers by the Michigan Public Service Commission on April 10. The company had sought approval of a \$20.7 million increase.

In a separate action that same day, the commission also allowed Michigan Power Company to boost its retail electric rates by \$527,000 a year to cover increased operating costs.

A story on Appalachian Power's rate hike appears on page 3 of this issue.

Appeals Court Denies I&M, AEP Motion

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit last month denied Indiana & Michigan Electric Company's and American Electric Power's motion for a stay of three broad injunctive relief provisions mandated by a January 30 order of the U.S. District Court in South Bend.

The order was the result of a suit brought by 10 of I&M's municipal wholesale customers alleging that the company had violated antitrust laws by requiring them to pay a wholesale price higher than the retail price charged to I&M's industrial customers.

I&M maintained in the original suit that it had

followed the rate-making procedures specifically established by the three regulatory agencies which control the company's activities in its service area: the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which controls its schedule of rates for wholesale-for-resale customers, and the Public Service Commission of Indiana and Michigan, which govern its retail rates to industrial customers.

As part of the original ruling, District Court Judge Allen Sharp had granted the municipals \$12.1 million in treble damages. Last February, after filing an appeal, I&M and AEP filed a motion for and received a stay on payment of the money.

At the same time, the defendants filed a motion for a stay of injunctive relief provisions ordered by the court — the motion that was denied last month. These provisions enjoin I&M and AEP from doing anything that could be interpreted as discriminatory against the 10 municipal plaintiffs. The companies contended that the wording of these provisions was so ambiguous that they would be exposed to unnecessary legal risk in carrying out their day-to-day operations, no matter what course of action they took.

AEP and I&M filed their main legal briefs in the appeals case on April 4, and the Edison Electric Institute and Commonwealth Edison filed amicus (supporting) briefs on April 9. It may be several months, however, before a decision is made on the appeal.

System & Methods Merger Announced

Merger of the AEP Service Corporation's Systems & Methods Division into the Computer Applications Department has been announced by AEP President Richard E. Disbrow.

The division, which has been renamed Business Systems, is headed by William W. Bolen. It had been part of the Treasury Department before the merger. Computer Applications is under the direction

of Anthony F. Gabrielle, vice president.

The Business Systems Division is responsible for three areas of computer applications: payroll/personnel systems, customer accounting systems and general accounting systems.

Decision to consolidate Business Systems into Computer Applications was made in conjunction with centralization of AEP's computer facilities at the new Canton Central Computer Complex. Prior to construction of the complex, which is scheduled to begin operations around the middle of the year, the Business Systems Division had its own computer center. It was felt that computer centralization and the subsequent merger would ensure effective coordination of AEP's system development activity and provide more cost-effective service.

58% 1977 DIVIDEND NOT TAXABLE

American Electric Power Company announced last month that the Internal Revenue Service had accepted the company's determination that 58 percent of its 1977 cash dividends was not taxable as dividend income for Federal income tax purposes.

An earlier estimate, provided to the shareholders in January 1978, had indicated that 51 percent of the cash dividends would not be taxable.

The company's determination, which remains subject to change pending completion of the IRS audit of the company's 1977 tax return, had been made in connection with the filing of that return last September.

AEP EMPLOYEES SAVINGS PLAN

Date	Value Per Unit	Units Credited Per Dollar
Fixed Income Fund		
1/31/79	1.0846	.9219
2/28/79	1.0912	.9164
3/31/79	1.0987	.9102
Equity Fund		
1/31/79	1.1920	.8389
2/28/79	1.1582	.8634
3/31/79	1.2241	.8619
AEP Stock Fund		
1/31/79	1.0355	.9657
2/28/79	1.0153	.9849
3/31/79	1.0167	.9836

TEST (Continued from page 1)

ticular, by extending its heat pump and solar research programs, to advancing the state of the art;

- The collection of load research operating data from actual homes and families to help determine the economic feasibility of new energy-conversion equipment and materials, designs, and technical innovations;
- Making available to builders, the electric utility industry and the general public the data obtained so that they will know, by comparison of one directly against all of the others, which energy-conservation methods are the most practical and cost effective; and
- Enabling the AEP System to continue to maintain its position of industry leadership in future energy markets through the stimulation and development of effective energy-efficient home designs.

The program was formulated last fall for implementation at this time, Bailey said, and has the support of numerous home builders in the AEP System's seven-state service area, as well as of the equipment manufacturers and material suppliers previously mentioned.

The program is being carried out by an AEP System task group headed by Dorman M. Miller, vice president — customer services, of the AEP Service Corporation, New York, and comprising key customer services personnel in each of the seven operating companies. Among their responsibilities are: (a) the monitoring of construction on a regular basis to assure that each test home is built according to specifications; (b) the documentation of design features by obtaining visual materials which will be used with summary progress reports and for future presentations to builders, civic groups, and the general public, and (c) conducting open houses at the test homes. The group will also conduct appropriate inspection tours for area groups, including designers, architects, civic and government leaders, the financial community, and the news media.

On the basis of summary reports submitted periodically, operating results over a two-year test period will be provided annually to those concerned with program results.

"From the operating experience we will acquire in this program," Miller summarized, "we hope that our customers — as well as those of other electric utilities across the country — will be encouraged and persuaded to develop truly energy-efficient homes that will go a long way toward preserving our nation's energy resources."

SCC AWARDS APCO \$27.4 MILLION RATE INCREASE

The Virginia State Corporation Commission last month awarded Appalachian Power Company a \$27.4 million annual rate increase, which became effective April 30. The \$27.4 million includes a \$16 million temporary surcharge the company began collecting in July 1978. The company had filed for an increase of \$51.2 million on May 1, 1978.

The new rates will increase the bills of Virginia customers about 4 percent above rates in effect prior to April 30. As an example, an average residential customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours a month, will pay about \$40.46.

The order also:

- provided an opportunity for the company to earn 9.7% return on its Virginia investment;
- turned down the company's request for "in service" treatment of construction expenditures on Mountaineer Plant;
- denied APCo's request to collect \$1.7 million from Virginia ratepayers as their share of the \$4.1 million "excess costs" the company paid to transport coal during the coal strike;
- denied APCo's request to recover from Virginia ratepayers a portion of the \$11.9 million loss suffered by company-owned coal mining affiliates during the coal miners' strike in the winter of 1977-78; and
- trimmed from \$4.3 million to \$1 million the amount of property held for future use that APCo wanted in the rate base. The commission eliminated that portion of the property on which APCo does not plan to start construction until after 1981.

LETTERS WE LIKE

The following letter was written by a customer in the Ripley area of Huntington Division:

"This won't be the type of letter you are accustomed to receiving. I don't want to complain, gripe or lambast you for high power bills. I simply want to say that I consider my electric service the best bargain I am apt to find anywhere around today."

"My bill this month stated that my average daily cost was \$1.92. Unbelievable. For \$1.92 per day I can sew, type, watch TV, read, use power tools, run my washer and dryer, sweep the floor, iron, dry and curl my hair, listen to the radio, get about at night without stumbling over things. I won't find this bargain anywhere else."

"We Americans waste more than \$1.92 per day on nonessentials like candy, pop, cigarettes, etc., and howl over our utility bills. Here is one family that won't, I promise."

"Another bargain we get is the swiftness with which the Appalachian Power repairmen are on the job taking care of problems."

A Charleston customer had this to say: "Just been thinking about our electric bill for the year all around. Just thought it was high time to tell you — if all our other utilities could be just near — or half as near being reasonable as your company, I feel we would have very little to complain about."

"Even with your raises — never see that much difference — when we start counting all the things we have that are electric. We sure don't now, but maybe some day we can own all electric."

CHARLESTON HOSTS CAREER DAY PROGRAM



David Thompson, left, learns about the company's safety inspection program for rubber goods from E. O. Davis, meter supervisor NE, and William Romeo, meter superintendent.

Twelve students from South Charleston High School got a first-hand look at various aspects of the electric utility business recently when they participated in a career day program at Appalachian Power in Charleston.

Following a welcome by Personnel Supervisor John Frazier, the students viewed the company's 50th anniversary movie, "We've Come A Long Way Together". Students then visited these departments, according to their interests: personnel, engineering, meter, public affairs, accounting and customer services.

The students appreciated the opportunity to visit Appalachian and some expressed a desire to work for APCo when their education is completed.

One student, Pete Wood, who hopes to become an electrical engineer, was particularly interested in a co-op school. He was also fascinated by the size of station transformers. It was the first time he had seen one up close.

ACCEPTED OIP PROPOSALS

Abingdon Division	5
Beckley Division	1
Bluefield Division	2
Charleston Division	5
Huntington Division	2
Lynchburg Division	2
Pulaski Division	5
John Amos Plant	2
Clinch River Plant	2
Glen Lyn Plant	2
Kanawha River Plant	5
Philip Sporn Plant	3
Centralized Plant Maintenance	1
GO Accounting	4
GO Hydro	1
GO Land Management	1
GO Operations	2
GO Personnel	4
GO Public Affairs	1
GO Purchasing	1
Total as of April 16	51

I CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

"'I can make the difference' is a personal challenge," says Abingdon Division Manager J. R. Whitehurst about the slogan which has been adopted by employees in that division.

"One principal reason for any slogan, and in particular this one, is to develop and promote good employee attitude. In addition, the slogan can be used to promote safety awareness," Whitehurst added.

D. C. Forbes, safety director for Appalachian, said, "Safety programs are not an entire company, but are comprised of the individuals within the organization. In Appalachian's case, this would amount to 4603 people. Each of the individuals involved helps to determine the effectiveness of any safety program."

Whitehurst noted that the slogan alone cannot do the job and that it is up to the individual to "use and practice it". He also pointed out that "you and I, as individuals, can make the difference — between a good or bad safety record, between employees feeling this is a good or bad place to work, between good or bad safety attitudes among employees, between good or bad customer relations."

Whitehurst urged everyone "to accept this personal commitment and together you and I can make 1979 better than 1978."

As a constant reminder, employees were each given a lapel pin inscribed "I Can Make The Difference".

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM POPULAR

Over 8,000 employees of the American Electric Power System — a good-sized academic community in itself — have participated in AEP's educational assistance program through the years. The exact number: 8,048.

In 1978 alone 691 employees took part, and the plan paid out a total of \$260,541. In 1977, for comparison, there were 657 participants and the company paid out \$224,197.

The most popular fields of study last year were general business, which had 216 applications, and electrical engineering, with 193. The most popular college was Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, with 53 applications. Other leaders included: Virginia Western Community College, 31; New York University, 26; Lake Michigan College, 24, and Ohio University (Lancaster Branch), 23.

A breakdown follows:

Company (Year Begun)	Total Participants	1978 Participants
Appalachian Power Co. (1953)	2,831	145
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co. (1954)	1,445	81
Kentucky Power Co. (1954)	311	31
Kingsport Power Co. (1953)	46	4
Michigan Power Co. (1969)	55	9
Ohio Power Co. (1954)	1,473	101
Wheeling Electric Co. (1954)	80	3
AEP Service Corporation (1952)	1,627	250
Mining Companies (1973)	171	67
Totals	8,048	691

COOK DESIGN DIFFERS FROM THREE MILE ISLAND

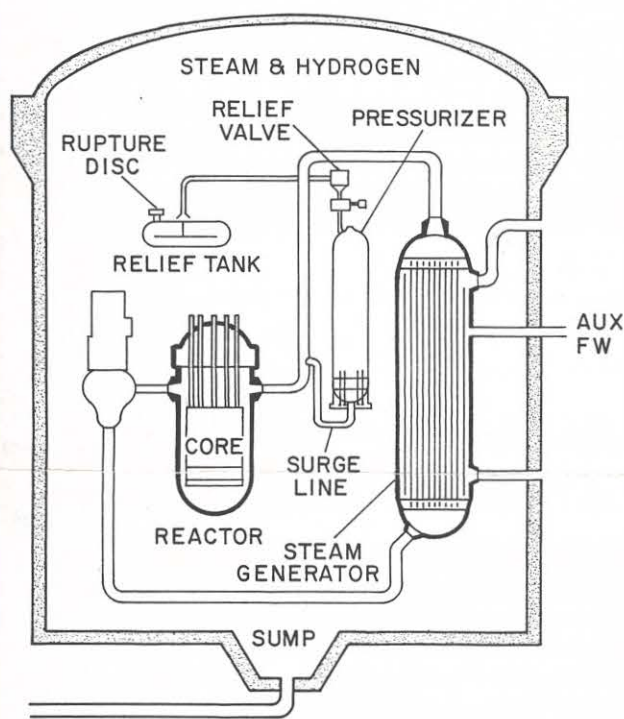
Now that the situation has settled down at Metropolitan Edison Company's Three Mile Island nuclear generating station in Pennsylvania, the question uppermost in the minds of AEP System management and employees — and of the residents of the Bridgman, Michigan area — is: could a similar accident happen at Indiana & Michigan Electric Company's Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant?

The answer: nothing is impossible — but it is far less likely at the Cook Plant.

Why?

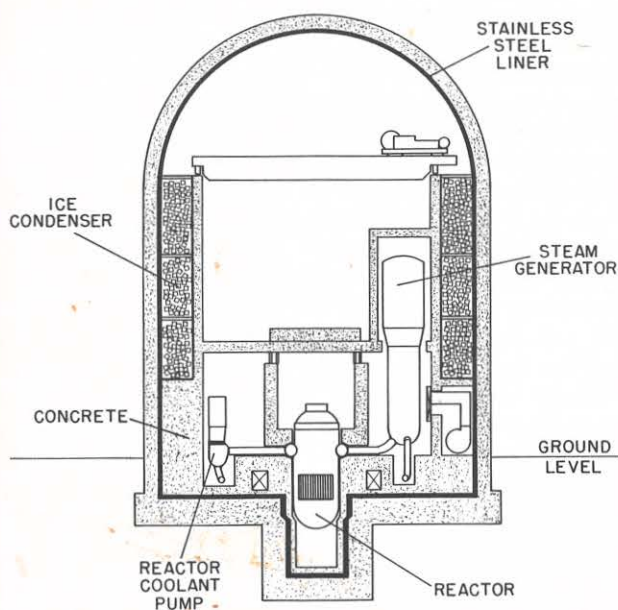
Basically because the designs of the Cook and Three Mile Island reactor units are substantially different.

Although both employ pressurized-water reactor systems to supply steam for the turbine-generators, there are basic design differences which, AEP believes, minimize or preclude the possibility of such an accident at Cook.



Three Mile Island

At Three Mile Island, the 906,000-kilowatt Unit 2 reactor has a steam-generating system of the "once-through" design. The amount of water in its secondary system is less than that of the Cook design, and, if the Three Mile Island feedwater incident were to occur at Cook, there would be substantially greater time for operator action.



Cook

John E. Dolan, AEP Service Corporation vice chairman — engineering and construction, comparing Cook with the Metropolitan Edison facility, explained, "The Cook Plant is designed so that the complete loss of feedwater to the steam generator is an extremely remote possibility. There are a number of reactor trip circuits that are initiated by a departure from normal feedwater flow, steam generator water levels, a trip of the turbine-generator or other system conditions.

"The turbine-generator and the reactor are interlocked to trip simultaneously," he emphasized. "In other words, we have greater protection by tripping the reactor faster (removing the major portion of its heat input to the system) and have more water in the secondary system so that the loss of feedwater could be sustained for a longer period."

Summing up, Dolan said, "We can assure the people of this (Bridgman) area that we have not found anything that would cause us to change our confidence that the Cook Plant is safe.

"Our first priority has always been safety. After an incident such as at Three Mile Island, there is always much to be learned to help improve procedures and controls and to further extend safety margins. We are proceeding on a systematic basis to analyze each part of the Three Mile Island event in relationship to the Cook Plant design and operation."

Meanwhile, operating procedures and training programs at Cook are undergoing further review to insure that plant personnel are fully acquainted with emergency procedures.

COOK BEGAN OWN SAFETY REVIEW BEFORE NRC ACTED

The AEP System's 2.15-million-kilowatt Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, along with all other licensed operating pressurized-water nuclear reactors in the country, has been undergoing an intensive safety analysis of plant systems and operating procedures — on top of its ongoing, already intensive analysis.

The new, Nuclear Regulatory Commission-mandated analysis is based upon a "review of operational errors and system misalignments identified during the Three Mile Island incident," as an NRC Bulletin described it.

A sampling from the bulletin of a few of the points being checked indicates the detailed nature of the safety study:

- "Review all safety-related valve positions, positioning requirements and positive controls to assure that valves retain positioning (open or closed) in a manner to insure the proper operations of engineered safety features"
- "Review your operating modes and procedures for all systems designed to transfer potentially radioactive gases and liquids out of the primary containment to assure that undesired dumping, venting or other release . . . will not occur inadvertently," and
- "Review the action directed by the operating procedures and training instructions to insure that:

(a) Operators do not override automatic actions of engineered safety features without careful review of plant conditions.

(b) Operators are provided additional information and instruction not to rely upon any one plant parameter, but also to determine other related indications in evaluating plant conditions."

John E. Dolan, AEP vice chairman — engineering and construction, pointed out that Indiana & Michigan Electric Company, owner-operator of the plant, had already begun its own safety evaluation at Cook before the NRC called for one. Based on its findings, I&M then instituted a significant change in procedures for plant operators even before the NRC ordered it.

Dolan explained, "In Westinghouse reactors, both water pressure and water level in the pressurizer of the reactor's primary coolant system must fall to certain values before an automatic safety injection system is triggered. Now, all plant operators at Cook have been instructed to activate this safety injection

system manually when only the pressure in the unit's primary coolant loop falls below a certain point. This action will maintain water pressure in the loop without regard to pressurizer water level."

He added, "Although the likelihood of this situation (water pressure falling without water level falling) ever occurring is small indeed, we must cover every conceivable contingency."

Dolan emphasized that the newest safety analysis was only a phase of a continuing effort to assure safety in the nation's nuclear power facilities.

DOLAN: LET US LEARN FROM THIS INCIDENT

"To abandon or even defer the use of nuclear fuel to produce electric power because of the accident at the Three Mile Island Plant would not be in the nation's best interests."

This statement was made last month by John E. Dolan, vice chairman — engineering and construction of the AEP Service Corporation, in commenting on the future of nuclear energy in the light of the Pennsylvania incident.

"We would be better off to learn from this incident how to further assure that nuclear power will be available for its critical role in the future," Dolan advised. He pointed out that the AEP System's interest in continuing to employ nuclear-powered generation in the future was underscored by its ongoing studies to select a suitable site in Virginia for the construction of its second nuclear generating station.

"In the next two decades, this nation faces perhaps its greatest challenge, meeting the energy demands of its people," Dolan said. "Today, the known feasible technologies to meet those needs center around coal, nuclear fuel, oil and gas. For the last two decades of this century, these energy sources must serve as the foundation of our supply while other technical and economic alternatives are developed.

"Any arbitrary or hasty reduction or termination of the use of nuclear energy means that the other energy sources — i.e., the fossil fuels — will have to take up the slack. Otherwise, the alternative will be a sharply reduced standard of living for all Americans."

Dolan concluded, "The job now is to identify and correct whatever technical or operational faults that may have surfaced as a result of the Three Mile Island accident."

ANATOMY OF A NUCLEAR POWER INCIDENT

No matter how safe the design of a nuclear power plant — and all of them are designed to be fail-safe — the possibility of an accident in plant operation always does exist.

This was demonstrated alarmingly one day in late March at the \$700-million Three Mile Island Plant of Metropolitan Edison Company, an operating company of General Public Utilities, located on the Susquehanna River at Middletown, Pennsylvania.

At about 4 a.m. that day, a series of mechanical and operating problems resulted in the most serious incident in the history of the U.S. commercial nuclear power program.

As reconstructed, this is what happened in the pressurized-water reactor (PWR) system, installed by Babcock & Wilcox Company:

Investigators have found that the incident started with the loss of feedwater flow and the tripping of feedwater pumps outside the reactor-containment building. When the auxiliary feedwater system did not come into service automatically (because certain valves were closed), the steam generators were quickly deprived of water, and the heat coming from the reactor in the plant's primary coolant system no longer could be drawn away by the normal process

of making steam to drive the turbine. The temperature and pressure in the primary system then rose and a relief valve in the pressurizer opened.

A chain of events then followed that led to damage to the reactor fuel and to the ultimate release of some radioactive gases to the atmosphere.

When the relief valve did not close automatically, this allowed water from the primary system to enter a relief tank. With the relief valve still stuck open, the pressure in the tank rose to a point which ruptured a relief diaphragm, permitting some the primary coolant water to flood the reactor-containment building floor.

Loss of water in the primary system allowed the water level in the reactor vessel to drop below top of the fuel core. The exposed fuel rods then overheated and split, allowing radioactive fission products to enter the water and subsequently the containment.

A sump pump, unable to recognize that the water was radioactive, pumped it into a tank in the auxiliary building. The tank eventually overflowed and spilled onto the auxiliary building floor. This spilled radioactive water was the source of the releases to the atmosphere — but not immediately recognized.

What caused this traumatic sequence of events?

According to a preliminary report by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Division of Operating Reactors, this is what contributed to the accident:

- Shut down for maintenance two weeks earlier, two auxiliary/feedwater valves had not been reopened, a violation of plant specifications. Had they been open, their associated pumps could have delivered water when the normal feed pumps tripped, thus averting the accident.
- Automatic relief valves, which opened to release a buildup of water pressure in the reactor, failed to close again as they should have, causing pressure to drop dangerously low.
- Level indicators in the control room led the operators to believe that the water level still was well above the fuel rods when, in fact, it was not.
- The emergency core-cooling system, which would have added water into the reactor vessel, was turned off prematurely, after the system started automatically, by operators misled by the faulty level indication.
- Because portions of the core's fuel rods were exposed from cooling-water loss, they overheated and released radioactive fission products, contaminating the coolant water.
- The containment structure was not completely isolated when the emergency cooling system was activated, permitting the sump pump to transfer radioactive water to tanks in the auxiliary building.

During the crisis, several workers were exposed to radiation doses close to or slightly exceeding the level considered permissible over a three-month period. A "general emergency" was declared by state authorities that morning and, by the end of the day, traces of radioactivity could be detected up to 20 miles from the plant.

The emergency precautions taken by the company, federal and state officials have been well documented by the national and international news media.

Meanwhile, in the reactor-containment building, efforts were started to cool down the uranium core, the elements of which had been overheated by the lack of cooling water. Specifically, the zircalloy fuel cladding, which protects the enriched UO_2 pellets in each of the core's stainless-steel fuel assemblies, overheated and reacted with water to produce hydrogen. Some water also turned to steam, which prevented the free circulation of cooling water throughout the core, where temperatures were already excessively high because of the low water level.

It is believed that a large bubble of hydrogen gas formed in the upper portion of the reactor vessel. This became the chief cause for concern. It was feared that the bubble might enlarge enough to further hamper the circulating water from cooling the fuel rods and again uncover the fuel assemblies.

If this had happened, the fuel could have become hot enough for the uranium fuel pellets to melt. This is the "meltdown" that nuclear engineers seek to avoid because the intense heat generated could result in rupture of the reactor vessel and possibly to

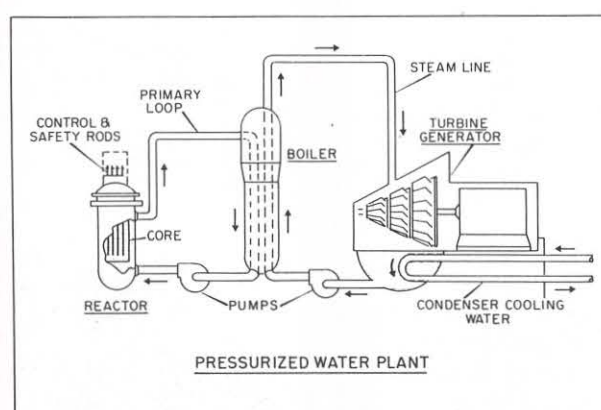
the containment itself. If all this happens, dangerous doses of radioactivity, including strontium-90 and iodine-131, would be released to the atmosphere.

Size of the bubble was slowly reduced by dissolving its gas in the cooling water, and the meltdown possibility was virtually eliminated a week after the accident.

Still facing government and industrial officials was the problem of completely cooling down the core, which was still producing "decay heat." After radioactivity within the containment building can be reduced to safe levels, an assessment of the damage can be made. It is clear, in any event, that substantial repair work will be required.

It is not known how long the plant will be out of service. What is known, however, is that no one was injured.

THE PWR: HOW IT WORKS



In a pressurized-water reactor (PWR), the steam-supply system for a nuclear electric generating unit, heat from the reactor's core is ultimately converted into steam to drive a turbine-generator.

The accompanying diagram illustrates how this works. (Both the Three Mile Island Plant of Metropolitan Edison and the AEP System's Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant employ PWR's.)

As can be seen, the PWR has three independent water circuits which never come in contact with each other.

The reactor vessel contains the uranium fuel and a group of control rods which are used to control the fission process. Heated water from the reactor flows to a steam generator (boiler), where it gives off its heat to produce the steam that drives the turbine. The hot water that has been cooled in the steam generator is pumped back by the reactor coolant pumps to the reactor in a closed loop system.

In the PWR design, the primary coolant water is never allowed to turn to steam and consequently needs to be kept under substantial pressure. A large tank, called the pressurizer, is connected to the system and maintains the water at the desired pressure conditions. This tank is partially filled with water and in its upper portion contains steam.

The secondary side of a PWR steam-supply system is similar to conventional coal-fired plant systems. It consists of pumps which deliver feedwater to the steam generator, where heat is transferred from the primary coolant water and converts its feedwater to steam. The steam flows out from the steam generator into the turbine. The exhaust steam from the turbine is brought back to the water state by the third water circuit in the condenser. The water then flows to the feedwater pumps, which completes the cycle.

Cooling water is introduced to the condenser from an external source, which could be a large body of water (Lake Michigan in the case of the Cook Plant) or cooling towers (as at Three Mile Island).

Finally, the heat output of the reactor is controlled by varying the chemical content of the water, and the reactor is shut down by the use of control rods.

EI MOVES FAST IN RESPONSE TO INCIDENT

If the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island Plant was untimely, actions taken immediately afterward by the Edison Electric Institute — representing the nation's electric power companies — were timely indeed.

The 47th annual EEI convention was held in Atlanta in early April, barely two weeks after the nuclear incident. At that time the EEI Board of Directors took these steps:

1. It passed a resolution that "reaffirms its faith in the safety of nuclear power, reiterates its determination to utilize every conceivable precaution to prevent accidents, restates its concern for the public safety and rededicates itself to the production of safe and reliable electric power for the benefit of all the public it serves."
2. It appointed a top-level industry committee to oversee and coordinate efforts of the industry to address the impacts resulting from the accident.
3. Commended President Carter for his actions in appointing an independent Presidential Commission to investigate the accident, offered to cooperate with his and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's efforts, and advised him of the efforts it was undertaking.
4. Endorse an agreement under which the Electric Power Research Institute will undertake a detailed technical study of the accident.
5. Urged all utilities with nuclear power to continue to give the highest priority to its study of the accident and to implement any necessary changes in safety systems and procedures resulting from such review, and
6. Planned to establish a scientific review board of knowledgeable experts not associated with the industry to examine the industry's response to the safety reviews relating to the accident.

LACK OF FUNDING TO CLOSE DOWN CRESAP PROJECT

The federal budget crunch has come down hard on the coal-liquefaction project at Cresap, West Virginia. Lack of federal funding will force the project, a joint venture of American Electric Power, Allegheny Power, the Fluor Corporation and the U.S. Department of Energy, to close down in September.

Operations to turn coal into heavy fuel oil were begun at the 200-employee plant in June 1977. Since that time, about 5,000 gallons of fuel oil have been produced at the test facility.

The federal government has allotted \$10 million for the Cresap plant's 1978-79 operations through September 30. AEP and Allegheny have contributed \$1 million each, and Fluor has put up \$2 million.

A plant spokesman said that, although Cresap wouldn't have directly competed with two other proposed coal conversion plants in Morgantown, West Virginia and neighboring Kentucky, it apparently did compete for federal energy funds — and lost.

Operated today by Liquefied Coal Development Corp., a Fluor subsidiary, the Cresap Plant originally functioned as a coal-to-gasoline research center for Consolidation Coal Company in the 1960s. It was shut down in 1970 and reopened in 1977 after two years of negotiations with the government and three years of planning and refurbishment.

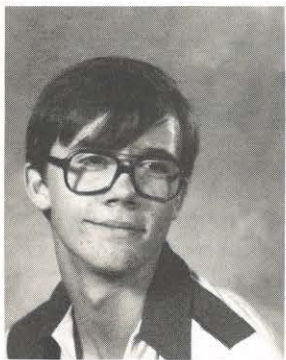
An AEP spokesman commented that the project basically had been designed to test and evaluate ash agglomeration and solid separation equipment such as pumps, filters and pressure letdown valves used in the coal-to-fuel oil process. "From that standpoint," he said, "the project was a success, and AEP had been hopeful that the DOE would have kept it going."

POWER PEOPLE MAKING NEWS

John Amos



Vicki Abbott, daughter of D. M. Abbott, maintenance mechanic A, was selected as one of ten cheerleaders for the Charleston Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) team. An eighth grader at Sissonville Junior High, Vicki was selected through tryouts open to all eligible girls in the Kanawha Valley. The National AAU Junior Olympic basketball championship tournament for 13-14-year-old boys will be held in Charleston next month. This competition brings together 24 regional championship teams from all sections of the United States.



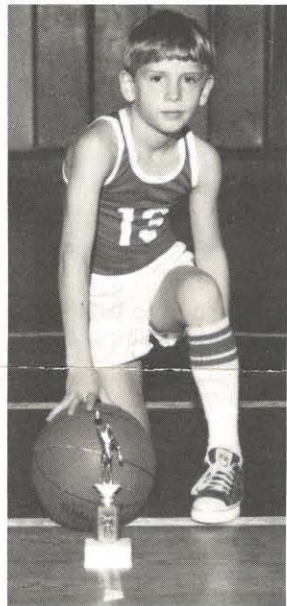
Dannie Carte, Jr., son of the production superintendent-yard, won first place in the graphic communications department at the West Virginia Skill Olympics. In the Skill Olympics, sponsored by the State Department of Vocational Education and The Vocational Industrial Clubs of America, Dannie was competing against juniors and seniors from other vocational schools throughout the state. Winning first place entitles him to an all-expense-paid trip to compete in the National Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia.

Beckley

Louise Humphries, wife of Oak Hill Commercial Representative T. L. Humphries, and her partner won the West Virginia State 600 Club Doubles Bowling Tournament. The 600 Club is a national organization for women who have bowled a 600 series.

Division Superintendent **Bob McGinnis** was named advertising and donation solicitation chairman for the Beckley Lions Club style show.

Division Manager **Thomas A. Rotenberry** has been named 1st Sergeant of the 444th Medical Company, U.S. Army Reserves, Beckley unit. He will be involved in the unit's organization procedures and training activities.



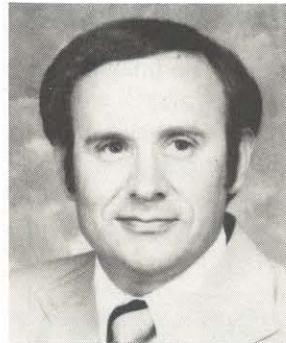
Matthew Farley won a trophy for team championship in the Biddy-B Basketball Tournament held by the Beckley-Raleigh County YMCA. He is the son of PBX Operator Sherry Farley.

Marie Williams, wife of Residential Representative Dwight Williams, received a certificate of honor and a pin from the Black Diamond Girl Scout Council in recognition of ten years' service in Scouting. Marie is a Cadet Troop leader in Area Seven, sponsored by the Methodist Temple. **Dwight** received a three-year "Diamond in the Rough" certificate for recognition of his service to the Council. Their daughter **Cheryl** is a Senior Girl Scout and recently assisted the Methodist Temple's minister in presenting God and Country awards to Girl Scouts who are members of the Temple.

Bluefield



Norma St. Clair, wife of Herman St. Clair, electrical engineer senior, was elected president of the Xi Beta Zeta Sorority, Bluefield Chapter, for 1979.



Dan Farley, interim administrator of the Glenwood Methodist Home and son of Clyde Farley, Tazewell area supervisor, was presented the Distinguished Service Award by the Princeton Jaycees. The award, highest given by a local Jaycee chapter, is presented to a man, 18 to 35, "who has rendered outstanding and unselfish community service during the past year or years". Dan, who was nominated by the Princeton Civitans, was instrumental in the establishment of the Princeton Group Home for Girls.

General Office

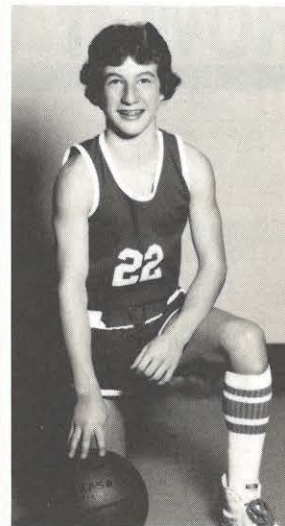


Garland "Bo" Berry, Jr., was selected to the All-Star team in Southwest County's American Little League basketball. The All-Stars participated in the Heights Club Little League Invitational basketball tournament at Patrick Henry High School, winning one game and losing one. In the first game, Bo was high scorer with 11 points. He had 12 points in the second game. Bo is the son of Pat Berry, secretary,

GO Executive, Roanoke.

Shirley Saunders, junior clerk, GO T&D Transmission Line, Bluefield, was installed as a Star Point (Martha) in the Order of Eastern Star Chapter 102, Bluefield, Va.

D. E. Robins, payroll accountant, and **R. T. Philpott**, hydro clerk A, were elected first and second lieutenant, respectively, of the Vinton First Aid Crew. **Joe Plunk**, manager hydro generation, was named to the board of directors.



Jerry Richmond was the play maker guard who guided the North Roanoke Pistons basketball team to a 17 win, 0 loss record. Jerry's dad, **Jack Richmond**, general records clerk A, GO Accounting, Roanoke, coached the team. The Pistons won both the Roanoke Valley and Virginia Recreation and Park Society District championships. The team advanced to the state finals, which later were cancelled.

Kanawha River

David Hardy, son of R. T. Hardy, engineer B, was elected president of the Student Government Association at West Virginia Institute of Technology, where he is an accounting major.

Logan-Williamson



Ronnie Ferrell, Williamson meter elec-

trician B, was elected exalted ruler, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge 1408, Williamson, for 1979-80. He has served in all of the Lodge's chair offices. Ronnie is also a member of the Williamson Lions Club and active in Midget League football and baseball. He has been officiating high school football in West Virginia and Kentucky for 14 years.

Harry Ruloff, division supervising engineer, was elected vice president of the Logan County Amateur Radio Club.

Lorrayne Corea, Williamson T&D, was elected chairperson of the Williamson Salvation Army advisory board. She is the first woman to hold that honor.

Lynchburg

Linda Brown, daughter of Custodian Clyde Brown, was inducted into the E. C. Glass High School chapter of the National Honor Society.

Cathy Davenport, daughter of Division Manager J. Robert Davenport, starred as Alice Blake in E. C. Glass High School's senior play, "Up The Down Staircase". She also received a first place award for chemistry in the school's math and science fair.

Karen Thompson, daughter of Secretary-Stenographer Charlene Thompson, participated in Lynchburg's Walk-a-Thon for the March of Dimes last month.

Elizabeth Pinkard, wife of Ernest Pinkard, retired truck driver groundman, was awarded the Nurse Enrollment Badge by the American Red Cross. The badge is presented to registered nurses who have given at least 20 hours of voluntary service to the Red Cross.

Jerry Vest, administrative assistant, was elected treasurer of the American Advertising Federation, Lynchburg Chapter.

Mountaineer Construction

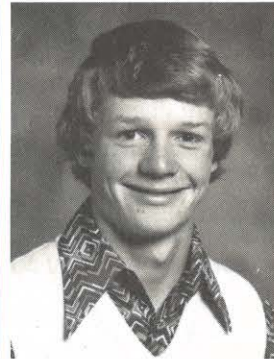


Teresa Lynn Ayers, daughter of Robert Ayers, electrical construction assistant 1, was chosen to represent Wahama High School at Girls' State this summer. She was also elected to the National Honor Society.



Brett Matthews, son of Yard Superintendent Ralph Matthews, received a trophy for being the "most improved" player on the Eastern High School varsity basketball squad.

Pulaski



David Pugh, son of J. R. Pugh, drafter A, was named to the 1978-79 edition of "Who Who's In Music". He is an 11th grader at Pulaski County High.

W. G. Eversole, Byllesby maintenance mechanic B, was awarded a certificate for completing International Correspondence Schools' practical electrician course.

Roanoke



Vicki Lynn Winger, 6-year-old daughter of Kenny Winger, meter service mechanic A, was named Little Miss Roanoke Valley. The 22 contestants were judged on natural charm, poise and personality, and the ten semi-finalists were required to answer a question on stage. Vicki is a student at Troutville Elementary School and studies tap and ballet dancing.



Carla Elaine Terry, daughter of W. H. Terry, engineering technician senior, was chosen "Miss Congeniality" of the Princess Pageant at Fieldale-Collinsville High School, where she is a freshman.



John Poff, 8-year-old son of Jane Poff, T&D clerk A, helped lead the Williamson Road Recreation Club Bullets team to the Roanoke City Bidy League basketball championship.

Cathy Doyle, junior stenographer, was a contestant in the Miss Roanoke Valley Pageant.

Teresa West, daughter of Helen West, personnel assistant senior, received a superior rating in hymn playing and piano solo at the National Federal of Music Clubs' Junior Piano Festival in Roanoke. She has received a superior piano solo rating for three consecutive years and was awarded a gold certificate this year.

SPARKS EARNS DEGREE



Archie L. Sparks, engineering technologist in General Office T&D Communications, Abingdon, has graduated cum laude from East Tennessee State University with a bachelor of science degree in industrial technology.

Sparks began his career with Appalachian in 1971 as a communications engineer B following graduation from Virginia Western Community College with an associate degree in electrical engineering.

ABINGDON HOLDS BOWLING TOURNEY

The Tenpin Bowling Lanes was the setting for the Abingdon Division bowling tournament on March 31.

Ed Adams of Clinch River Plant captured first place with 991 pins for five games. Marshall Hughes of Clintwood was second with a 986 and also won a bowling bag for high game scratch of 225. Mel Leaman of Marion took third place with 977 pins. And Don Jonas of Clinch River Plant, was fourth with 966 pins and won a bowling ball for high set scratch of 951.

HIGH SCHOOL HONORS MCDANIEL



K. L. "Buck" McDaniel, Amos Plant personnel assistant, was one of ten persons selected last month for inclusion in Oak Hill High School's Red Devil Sports Hall of Fame.

The Hall of Fame was organized in 1976 to honor individuals who, as players, coaches, cheerleaders, major-ettes, team doctors or contributors of funds and services, have helped bring success and fame to Red Devil athletics.

As a freshman at Oak Hill, Buck was captain of the football team, high scorer on the basketball team and a member of the varsity track squad. Recognition on the state level came while Buck was a sophomore. He made honorable mention on both the All-Southern and All-State football teams. He also lettered in track and was high scorer on the track squad.

In his junior year, Buck gained two school track records as well as the Coalfield record in high and low hurdles. He was high scorer on the basketball team, for which he played guard and was co-captain.

As a senior, Buck led the football team in scoring. When the honorary teams were announced at the close of the season, Buck drew first place on all three state teams for which he was eligible — All-Southern, All-Coalfield and All-State. He was also honorable mention All-American.

Buck played freshman football at West Virginia University and later played three years of Army football.



Serving as officers of the Roanoke Retired Employees Association for 1979 are, l. to r., W. G. Gourley, retired Roanoke area superintendent, vice president; J. B. Whitmore, retired GO senior appraisal engineer, president; Glada Fleishman, retired GO secretary-stenographer, secretary; M. J. Hartley, retired GO meter superintendent, immediate past president; and Paul Hartman, retired Roanoke commercial engineer, treasurer.



Willis Johnson, Huntington records supervisor (left), played the part of Michael's father in a one-act play called "Pieces" which was presented at St. Peter Claver Catholic Church. "Pieces" combined dance, music and drama to portray one man's struggle to achieve freedom from drug addiction. Photo courtesy *The Herald-Dispatch*, Huntington.



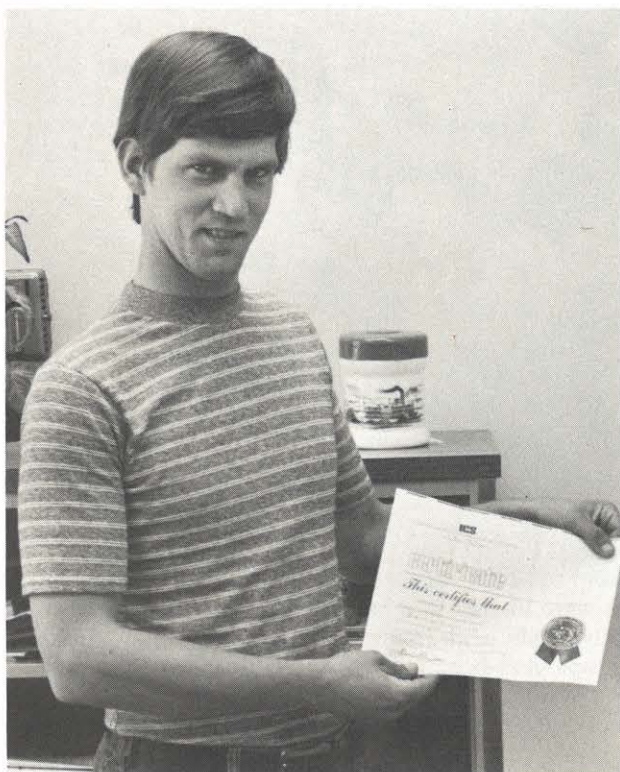
Charleston Division employees were treated to a breakfast last month to celebrate their working 500,000 consecutive safe work hours without a disabling injury as of April 6. The record for these employees began July 22, 1978, and is continuing.



Bruce Burnette, retired Roanoke line foreman, and his wife Lula celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with an open house in the fellowship hall of the Beaverdam Baptist Church, Chamblissburg, Virginia. The Burnettes, who were married March 23, 1929, have six children, 19 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren. A son-in-law, N. C. Tester, is a line mechanic A in Roanoke. Bruce met Lula when he was about 12 years old. "My people lived in Huddleston, Va., then and Lula stayed with us that summer. Years later, in Roanoke, we rekindled our friendship and started dating." He adds, "we didn't go on a honeymoon. That was in '29 and things got tight then."



Howard J. Collins, retired Logan-Williamson Division personnel supervisor (left), was presented a certificate of appreciation by the Logan Community Council for his 25 years of service to the organization. The Council is composed of representatives of civic, governmental, service and welfare organizations. Its purpose is to establish working relationships with other service agencies and exchange information concerning available services. Photo courtesy Logan Banner.



Thomas McConaghy, Lynchburg engineering technician, was awarded a certificate from International Correspondence Schools upon completion of the practical electrician course.



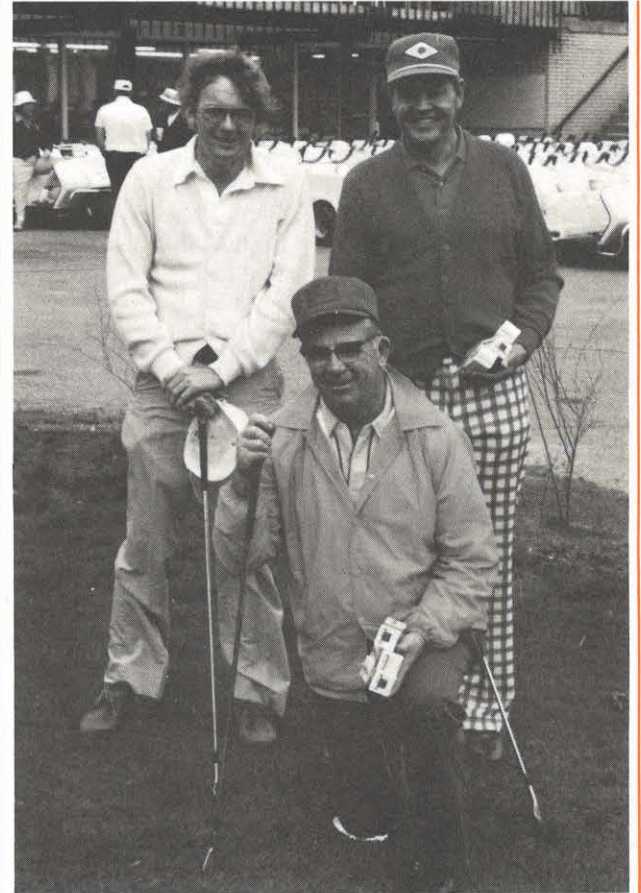
Like his master, Amos Plant Manager J. A. Moore, "Chan" likes to relax with a good cigar. He has acquired the habit during the six months that he has been at the Moore residence. Every evening "Chan" removes a cigar from Moore's pocket but has never broken a seal.



Serving as officers of the Jolly Watts for 1979 are: seated, Brenda Pearman, station clerk C, GO T&D Station, president; standing, l. to r., Debbie Duncan, secretary-stenographer, GO Executive, secretary; Faye Amos, personnel assistant, GO Personnel, vice president; and Margaret Brammer, stenographer, GO Land Management, treasurer. The Jolly Watts is a social club for these General Office Departments in Roanoke: T&D, Executive, Hydro, Operations, General Services, Meter, Purchasing, Public Affairs, Customer Services, Land Management, Rates & Tariffs, and Personnel.



Explorer Post 155, sponsored by Appalachian Power in Lynchburg, won a blue ribbon for its booth on electricity and electronics in the 1979 "See 'n' Do" Scout show at Lynchburg College. The "See 'n' Do" show exposes parents, future Scouts and the general public to the knowledge and skills developed through Scouting programs. Admiring the blue ribbon are Lewis Thomas, commercial representative, left, and A. B. Crews, head meter reader, advisor and assistant advisor, respectively, of Explorer Post 155.



Winners of the Bluefield Division spring golf tournament, held last month at Fincastle Country Club in Bluefield, are: kneeling, Garlin Hill, station crew supervisor NE, 2nd flight winner; standing, l. to r., Dan Sayers, GO R/w maintenance coordinator, 1st flight runner-up; and Bob Crowder, Princeton area service restorer, 1st flight winner. Station Crew Supervisor Mike Clayton, 3rd flight winner, was absent when picture was made.



New officers of the Lynchburg Apelcoes Club, an employees' social organization, are: seated, l. to r., Brenda Murdock, junior clerk, assistant treasurer, and Barbara Bass, customer representative A, secretary. Standing, l. to r., Doug Fitchett, electrical engineer, treasurer; and Ralph Bird, residential representative, president.



Lynchburg Division Manager J. Robert Davenport was named "boss of the week" by WLGM Radio. He was awarded a trophy, certificate and dinner for two at a local restaurant.

SYSTEM COUPLES MARRY



Cindy L. Templeton, Kingsport junior clerk, to Raymond I. Lindsey, March 10.



Evelyn Sue Payne to **Larry B. Bevins**, son of Ernest L. Bevins, Logan-Williamson division office supervisor, October 15, 1978.



Bernice Mae Guthrie to **Gerald Frank Johns**, Central Machine Shop utility worker B, March 3.

BABY PARADE

John Amos
Daniel Edward, Jr., son of **D. E. Meddings**, utility worker, March 25.

Mindy Lynn, daughter of **Lorn Walker, Jr.**, control technician junior, April 3.

Beckley
Cory Michael, son of **Richard Sutton**, electrical engineer, April 1.

General Office
William Michael, son of **Jean Ward**, rate analyst senior, GO Rates & Contracts, Roanoke, March 12.

Amber Leigh, daughter of **Archie Sparks**, engineering technologist, GO T&D Com-

munications, Abingdon, March 20.

Kevin Michael, son of **Kenneth Stump**, engineering technologist, GO Hydro, Roanoke, April 13.

Kanawha River
Steven Branden, son of **Steven Peay**, maintenance mechanic C, April 7.

Denise Nicole, daughter of **Dennis Young**, maintenance mechanic C, March 26.

Logan-Williamson
Christopher Michael, son of **Ronnie Dalton**, line mechanic D, March 25.

Mountaineer Operations
Monica Renee, daughter of **Roger McKinney**, maintenance supervisor, March 28.

Roanoke
Lendi Deane, daughter of **J. E. Stanford**, line mechanic B, March 6.

Philip Sporn
David, son of **Jeremy Johnson**, auxiliary equipment operator, March 21.

NEW FACES AROUND THE SYSTEM

Abingdon
R. T. Fields and **J. R. Robinson**, line mechanics D, Lebanon. **K. R. Robinson**, line mechanic D, Clintwood.

John Amos
J. R. Sutphin, Jr., and **D. E. Cotton, Jr.**, utility workers — yard. **Janet Booker**, utility worker — operations.

Beckley
M. S. Mason, Jr., tracer.

Central Machine Shop
D. L. Graley, utility worker B.

Centralized Plant Maintenance
M. A. Merola, **D. L. Roush**, **J. L. Tillis**, **J. L. Casey**, **C. E. Hanning**, **R. D. Adams**, **J. D. Loftis**, **J. E. Lyons**, **R. L. Wagner**, **T. R. Burnside** and **R. E. Weaver**, maintenance mechanics B.

Charleston
J. W. Watson, line mechanic D. **T. G.**

Duttine, tracer.

General Office
D. V. Keith, surveyor — instrument, GO T&D Civil Engineering, Roanoke. **D. R. Trump**, station mechanic D, GO T&D Station, Roanoke.

R. P. Orange, utility helper, GO Operations, Roanoke.

Pamela Powell, junior stenographer, GO Public Affairs, Roanoke.

W. A. Bosta, rate analyst, GO Rates & Contracts, Roanoke. **T. D. Thomas**, electric plant clerk C, GO Accounting, Roanoke.

Kingsport
Cindy Lindsey, junior clerk.

Logan-Williamson
Ronnie Dalton, **Taylor Tomblin** and **Wilburn Vance**, line mechanics D, Logan. **Willie Jones** and **Mark Muscia**, station mechanics D, Logan.

James Holstein, line mechanic D, Madison.

Johnny Mullins and **Hassel Price, Jr.**, line mechanics A, Logan.

Randall Stanley and **David Casey**, line mechanics D, Williamson.

Jennifer Phillips, meter reader, Williamson.

James Siggers, custodian, Williamson.

Ronnie McMaster, auto mechanic B, Williamson.

Mark Adams, electrical engineer, Logan.

John Skidmore, residential representative, Logan.

Gary Houben, engineering technologist, Logan.

Philip Sporn
C. K. Farris, junior clerk. **Kevin Walker**, chemist. **Candice Farris**, clerk typist.

FRIENDS WE'LL MISS



Howard B. Belcher, 66, retired shift operating engineer at Radford Army Ammunition Steam Plant, died March 31. A native of Big Four, West Virginia, he began his career in 1949 as a control operator and retired January 1, 1973.

Belcher is survived by his widow Lucille, 154 7th Street North, McConnellsville, Ohio; one daughter, one son, five sisters and one brother.



Shirley Maurice Brown, 70, retired dealer sales coordinator, General Office Customer Services, Roanoke, died April 9. A native of Bluefield, West Virginia, he began his career in 1931 as a merchandise service man and retired June 1, 1973. Brown is survived by his widow Katherine, 2616 Rosalind Avenue, Roanoke, Va.; one son and one daughter.



Harry Paul Jackson, 73, retired assistant shift operating engineer at Glen Lyn Plant, died April 12. A native of Keystone, West Virginia, he began his career in 1936 as a laborer and retired January 1, 1968.

Jackson is survived by his widow Lois, Route 81, Box 71, Petersburg, W. Va.; four sons, three daughters, one stepson, one brother, one sister, 27 grandchildren and five great grandchildren. Two of his sons are Glen Lyn employees: **Harry, Jr.**, maintenance mechanic A, and **Lloyd**, equipment operator. A son-in-law, **Charles Thompson**, is unit supervisor.



Robert Alexander Gilmore, 83, retired Bluefield station operator, died April 16. A

native of Montgomery County, Virginia, he began his career in 1930 as a utility man at Switchback and retired May 1, 1961. Gilmore is survived by his widow Clara, Woodland Manor Apartments, Bluefield, W. Va.; three sons and one daughter.



Elias Adams, 78, retired Logan Plant guard, died April 7. A native of Whirlwind, West Virginia, he began his career in 1921 as a fireman and elected early retirement March 1, 1962. Adams is survived by his widow Pauline, 410 Holly Avenue, Logan, W. Va.; two sons, one stepson and one stepdaughter.

Emily Lybrook Wade, 76, retired cash book clerk, General Office Accounting, Roanoke, died March 28. A native of Lynchburg, Virginia, she began her career in 1923 as a bookkeeper and retired September 1, 1967. Wade is survived by her husband John, 735 Brandon Avenue, Roanoke, Va.

MOVING UP

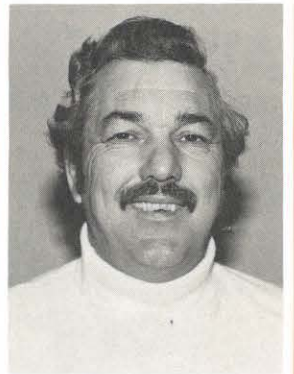


I. R. Goins, former regional dispatcher, was promoted to operations coordinator in General Office Operations, Roanoke, on April 1.



M. G. Overstreet,

former data processing operator A, was promoted to programmer in General Office Accounting, Roanoke, on March 16.



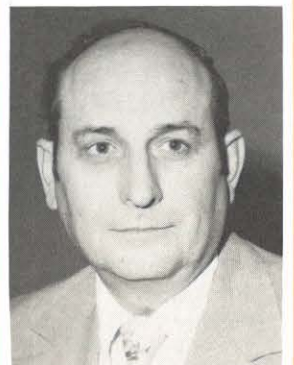
A. E. Anderson, former line mechanic A, was promoted to line crew supervisor NE in Bluefield on March 3, succeeding **C. E. Wysor**.



Sterling T. Boggess, former maintenance mechanic A at Centralized Plant Maintenance, was promoted to maintenance supervisor at Mountaineer Plant on March 16.



C. E. Wysor, former line crew supervisor NE, was promoted to general line supervisor in Bluefield on December 1, succeeding **G. L. Slade**, who will retire.

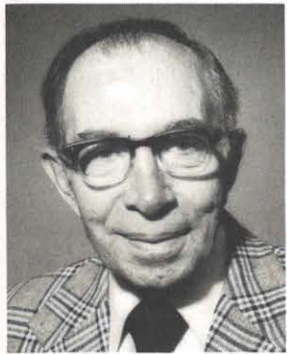


J. L. Marshall, Jr., former residential representative senior, was promoted to commercial engineer in Pulaski on March 1, succeeding **S. A. Dewey**, who elected early retirement. Marshall studied electrical engineering through International Correspondence Schools.

VETS RECEIVE SERVICE AWARDS



E. W. Linkous
Garage Supervisor
Bluefield
40 Years



G. E. Roberts
Customer Accts. Asst.
Huntington
40 Years



A. D. Janosko
Civil Engineer Sr.
GO-Roanoke
30 Years



J. L. Hart
Yard Superintendent
John Amos
30 Years



W. B. Fulcher
Stores Acctg. Clerk A
GO-Roanoke
30 Years



T. F. Crabtree
T&D Clerk B
Abingdon
30 Years



J. J. Fain
Meter Service Supv.
Charleston
30 Years



G. D. Lewis
Mech. Const. Asst. I
Mountaineer Const.
30 Years



G. L. Hensler
Operations Supv.
Philip Sporn
30 Years



C. E. Gray
Asst. Chief Elec.
Mountaineer Const.
20 Years

Abingdon
5 Years: **Lorene Corbett**, customer accounts representative C.

John Amos
10 Years: **David Brooks**, assistant yard superintendent. **I. T. Goff**, plant clerk A. **P. W. Hall**, unit supervisor. 5 Years: **J. L. Tyo**, utility operator A. **S. E. Greenlee**, control technician junior. **Carrolene Rollins**, personnel clerk B. **W. E. Sayre**, maintenance mechanic A. **C. W. Lovejoy**, maintenance mechanic A.

Bluefield
10 Years: **D. M. McClanahan**, station mechanic A. 5 Years: **P. N. Lowe**, line mechanic A.

Central Machine Shop
5 Years: **E. W. Harless**, winder 1st class. **K. L. Cline**, winder 1st class. **S. W. Burford**, power equipment mechanic 1st class.

Charleston
10 Years: **G. D. Begler**, line mechanic A. 5 Years: **R. A. McQuain**, cashier B.

General Office
15 Years: **Billy Lee**, express driver, GO General Services, Williamson. 10 Years: **Ruth Santopolo**, secretary-stenographer, GO Purchasing, Roanoke. **D. E. Robins**, payroll accountant, GO Accounting, Roanoke. **Sharon Reese**, payroll clerk A, GO Accounting, Roanoke. **G. A. Perfater**, buyer, GO Purchasing, Roanoke. **R. T. Odell**, transmission mechanic A, GO T&D, Abingdon. **J. S. Kirby**, station engineer senior, GO T&D, Huntington. **J. L. Fariss**, engineering technologist supervisor, GO Hydro, Roanoke. 5 Years: **Brenda Pearman**, station clerk C, GO T&D, Roanoke. **M. A. Mitchell**, engineer B, GO T&D, Bluefield. **G. D. Ford**, station

operator B, GO Operations, Turner.

Huntington
10 Years: **H. M. Rowe**, meter reader.

Kanawha River
10 Years: **D. L. Bradberry**, auxiliary equipment operator.

Logan-Williamson
5 Years: **D. L. Roer**, custodian.

Mountaineer Operations
15 Years: **R. L. Kovalchik**, chief civil construction. 5 Years: **C. E. Geimer**, chief mechanical construction.

Pulaski
10 Years: **D. S. Pratt**, engineering technologist. 5 Years: **Jeanette Frazier**, customer accounts representative C. **Patricia Yates**, customer accounts representative C.

Roanoke
5 Years: **R. P. Lane**, station mechanic C. **R. E. Journette**, station mechanic C.

SLUSSER CLOSES 41-YEAR CAREER



Claude Lawrence Slusser, Huntington general line supervisor, elected early retirement April 1 after 41 years' service.

A native of Sheffield, Illinois, "Tut" began his career in 1938 as a groundman and advanced through the positions of lineman, lineman A, general serviceman and line foreman before being promoted in 1968 to the position he held at retirement.

"Tut" plans to 'play it by ear and live each day to the fullest', traveling, fishing, boating and wood-working. He is also affectionately nicknamed "Old Silver" for his white hair. Years ago he was called "Shuck" by his co-workers.

A member of the Enslow Park Presbyterian Church, he and his wife Ada have one son.

SMITH WILL CONTINUE PASTORAL WORK



Everett Smith, meter service mechanic A in the Clintwood area of Abingdon Division, recalls being "hired on the spot" in June 1940 by the late J. P. Gills, then manager of the Bluefield District. Everett, who elected early retirement May 1, came to work as a temporary substation operator in the Clinch Valley District at Moss Station.

In those days, Everett remembers, a station operator practically lived at the station because there was no automatic switching equipment. There was no communication equipment like the radio system. In fact, the telephone system link was completed by using the 88 kv transmission line. "Long distance calls were a rarity then," he says.

Things were certainly different in regard to safety and safety equipment. While switching was being performed, the operator wore no protective equipment — no rubber shoes, gloves or hard hat.

When things at the station were slack, Everett assisted Clarence Rosenbaum doing service work, until he was made permanent station operator at the Freemont Station in 1946. He transferred to the Clintwood area in 1959.

Everett and his wife Myrba have no particular plans after retirement except to continue his pastorate at the Freewill Baptist Church. They will devote most of their time to working around the house and helping to build a new church. Everett looks forward to being his own man and doing just what he wants to do. He states that the company

retirement plan is definitely good for him. Even though he opted for early retirement, "I got more money than I thought I would. The new company retirement plan is much better than what we had, and for a new employee it represents a substantial improvement."

BLOOD DONOR HONOR ROLL

Bluefield
Jane Meadows, wife of Howard Meadows, electrical engineer senior, 10 gallons. **Nell Nunnery**, secretary-stenographer, 3 gallons.

SLADE RETIRES EARLY



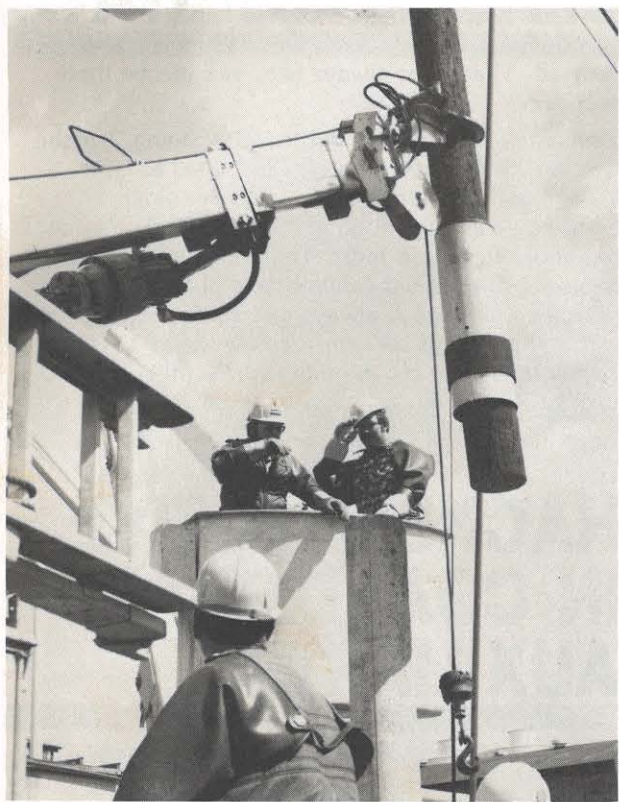
A camping trip to Florida is the first thing George Slade plans to do following his retirement May 1 as Bluefield general line supervisor.

A native of Shawvers Mill, Virginia, George began his career in 1937 as a laborer and was a groundman, lineman A, working foreman, line foreman and general foreman during his more than 41 years' service.

Looking to the future, George says, "I might get back into playing a little golf, but I was never very good at it. Ernie Linkous and Bob Cooper can tell you that because I've played a little golf with them." George has a Honda he enjoys riding when he has time, and later on he wants to do some hunting and fishing.

A member of the Virginia Avenue Methodist Church in Bluefield, George has two children and four grandchildren.

MOD/POLE SAVES TIME, MONEY



A steel connecting sleeve is placed on the top portion of pole before positioning on the concrete module.

One of the biggest problems and one of the most time consuming and costly jobs for utilities is the replacement of poles.

Not only does the pole have to be replaced, but crossarms, braces, insulators, lines, and many times capacitor banks and transformers have to be individually transferred from the old to the new pole. In most cases, transfer costs represent the largest share of the total replacement cost. There is also an additional problem of interruption of service, resulting in inconvenience to customers and loss of revenues for the utility. This problem is emphasized in the outage of an industrial customer and/or area.

Now, concrete modular replacement poles (MOD/POLE) offer a faster, safer and more economical replacement method. MOD/POLE comes in 9- and 18-foot lengths (larger for transmission lines) and are designed to replace only the bottom section of wooden poles that have been damaged. This method eliminates the costly transfer problem.

The 18-foot module, which extends 12 feet above the ground, is designed principally for car pole accidents and pole/equipment elevations. The 9-foot module, 3 feet above ground, is designed for ground decay and pole relocation.

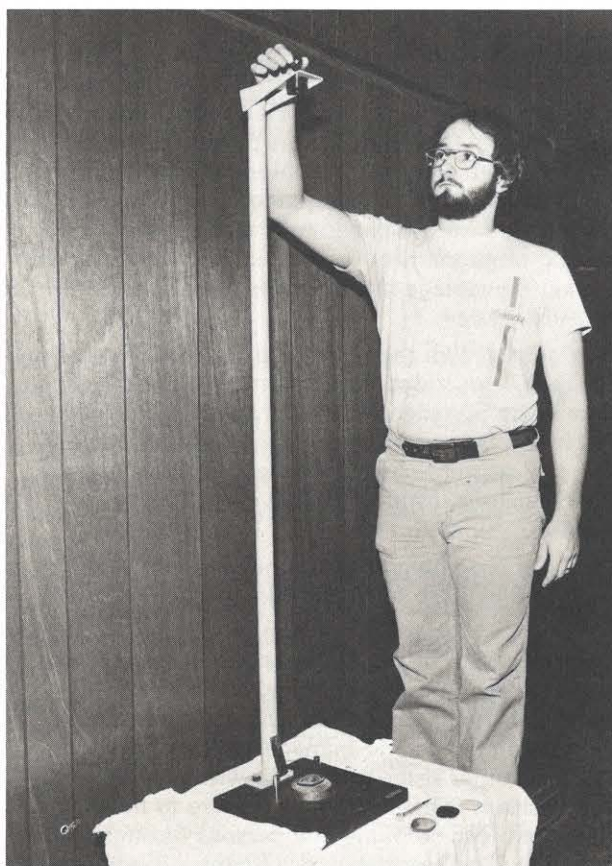
Some of the advantages are:

- Savings — through a quick replacement;
- Reusable — because of the durability of the concrete module, it can be unearthed and reused many times;
- Safety — crews work below the primaries (with the 9-foot unit they work on the ground);
- Eliminates decay — when compared to chemical treating and steel reinforcing: (a) because the 9-foot module is 3 feet above ground, all decay is removed, eliminating future decay migration and additional maintenance; (b) no investment in additional equipment is required, such as a special vehicle and hydraulic hammers; (c) safety with full strength in all directions.
- Capital investment — the module can represent a capital investment; and
- Service continuity — no need to interrupt service to make transfer.

According to the manufacturer, the average replacement times of 90 and 60 minutes for the 18-foot and 9-foot module, respectively, were established over an eight-month period. This replacement time includes the installation of the module, transferring and securing the undamaged pole top with a quick setting grout.

The poles are being stocked in all divisions, and line employees are being given demonstrations on their installation.

CAN YOUR SAFETY LENSES SURVIVE THE DROP BALL TEST?



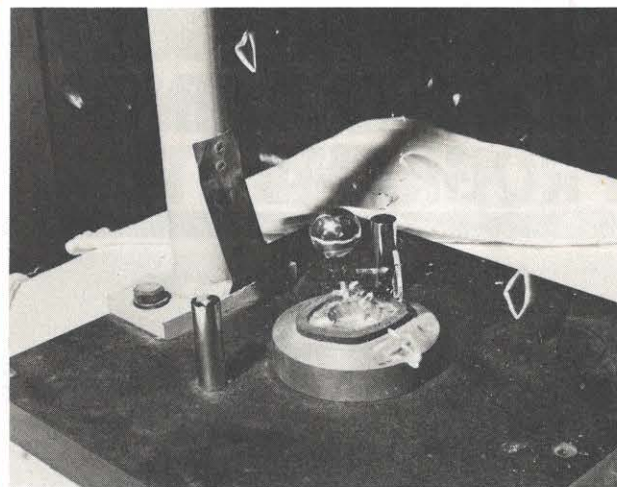
Every safety lens, according to OSHA, must withstand what is called the "drop ball test", demonstrated here by a technician at the safety lens lab. A .45 gram chromium steel ball is dropped from the height of 50 inches on to a platform holding the lens that is to be tested.



This safety lens withstood the drop ball test.



A technician makes a small scratch, which ruins the tempering pattern of the lens.



The scratched lens shatters when the ball is dropped.

THERE'S A LOT TO BE SAID FOR LIVING A DOG'S LIFE



Part Chihuahua with some terrier thrown in, she wandered into the Pulaski garage on November 3, 1967. At that time, Posey Payne, Sr., was transportation supervisor and L. A. Willard was an auto repairman. Being dog lovers, they decided to take her in until they could determine if she had an owner.

That was almost 12 years ago. Posey has since retired and Willard is now garage supervisor. But Kilowatt, as she was dubbed, still has her place in the garage.

Soon after finding her new home, Kilowatt gave birth to five pups. Willard recalls, "Everyone wanted one of her pups, and we could probably have given away a dozen if there had been that many." One of the pups was born almost hairless and was quickly referred to as "Buddy Smith". "Buddy" is G. R. Smith, Jr., engineering technician senior, who has been short of hair for years.

Kilowatt soon made friends with most of the employees. She chased cats, dug after groundhogs and barked when strangers came around, especially at night. Willard says, "There is evidence she got rid of some groundhogs. Being the size she is, she could go right in after them and give them a fit."

Posey tells of the time an employee drove a car into the garage and ran over Kilowatt's tail. Knowing she was in pain, he went over to pick her up and comfort her. He says, "That's the only time in my life I have ever been bitten by a dog. She nailed me on the hand. Every time I sat down that day, she would come over and lay her head across my feet as if to apologize."

When Kilowatt's left hind leg had to be amputated a few years ago, several employees chipped in to take care of the vet's bill. Although she was considerably slower, Kilowatt adjusted and soon fell back into her usual routine.

Now 84 years old by human standards, Kilowatt no longer chases cats or digs for groundhogs. She lolls around in front of the heater on cold days and finds a cool spot on hot days. She eats the dog food that Willard buys for her and accepts all the petting she can get.

KIRBY PRODUCED VIDEO TRAINING PROGRAMS



"When I came to work on September 27, 1937, it was a dark, cold and rainy day," recalls Thomas A. Kirby, who retired May 1 as workers compensation assistant in General Office Personnel, Roanoke.

"Some two weeks prior to this date, Alfred Beatty (retired Roanoke stores supervisor) called me and said there was to be an opening in the Stores Department and for me to contact John Fore, purchasing agent. I was given the job at \$75 a month. In those days jobs were at a premium."

The Stores Department, then located at Walnut Avenue in Roanoke, was composed of Frank Williams, Beatty and Jack Frier. Within the next year, Tom Lunsford and Dewey Henry came into the department. All except Lunsford have since retired.

Tom remembers, "My first duty was to open a 100-lb. bale of loose rags, put them in 1-lb. bundles and stack them in a large wooden box located in the darkest corner of the storeroom. I was instructed to be sure that I got 100 bundles from the 100-lb. bale. In those days, the storeroom did not have forklift trucks. Boxcars of wire, crossarms and pole line hardware were unloaded by manpower."

He continues, "While in the Stores Department, I was very interested in first aid and safety. In 1940 I developed a character named 'Efas' (safe spelled backwards). 'Efas' was 'flirting with mishap'. Many of the ideas for 'Efas' were submitted by D. C. Duncan, Sam Kitchen and Charlie Yearout in the System Safety Department, which was then located in Bluefield. 'Efas' safety bulletins were used throughout the Appalachian System for a number of years."

Tom adds, "The Roanoke District Safety and Personnel Department was organized under Bob Hurt and Ira Peters. While in the Stores Department, I worked closely with them, preparing safety bulletins and graphics for EIP meetings."

In 1949, Tom was promoted to Roanoke District safety supervisor. He recalls, "1948 to 1964 were very memorable years, working with the district, division and General Office employees located in Roanoke as well as employees of Rocky Mount, Fieldale and Stuart. During those years, the Roanoke District and Division employees accomplished three one-million and one two-million safe work hour awards. Some of the activities which took place included the first series of basics of supervision training programs, defensive driver program, company accident control (Domino) safety program, systemwide softball tournaments, adult Christmas parties at Hotel Roanoke, children's Christmas parties in the company auditorium, and the beginning of collecting food at the Christmas safety program to be distributed to the needy. The food program was the idea of the late W. P. Booker, then Roanoke District manager."

Tom was promoted to system safety supervisor in 1964, working with Safety Director Sam Kitchen. He says, "It was during this period the company inaugurated the cardiac pulmonary training program. Some 853 employees in the Roanoke, Lynchburg and Pulaski Divisions and the Radford Steam Plant

participated. Twenty employees became instructors. The company's second line mechanic training program was conducted in Lynchburg."

Tom transferred to General Office Personnel in 1967, working with Tom Shepherd to develop a visual aid program to train field personnel on the comprehensive medical program. During this time, John Larew, then personnel director, approached Tom Shepherd about using some video equipment, which was gathering dust in another department, as a training aid.

Tom says, "Our first video production was a customer relations program, 'Handle With Care'. This was the beginning of Tom-Tom Production. The next year a Tom-Tom Video Production, 'New Timekeeping Techniques', was produced to train timekeepers throughout Appalachian and Kingsport Power on new timekeeping procedures. Some 1104 timekeepers were trained. As a result of this video training program, the Appalachian timekeepers had a lower percentage rate of errors than any others in the AEP System."

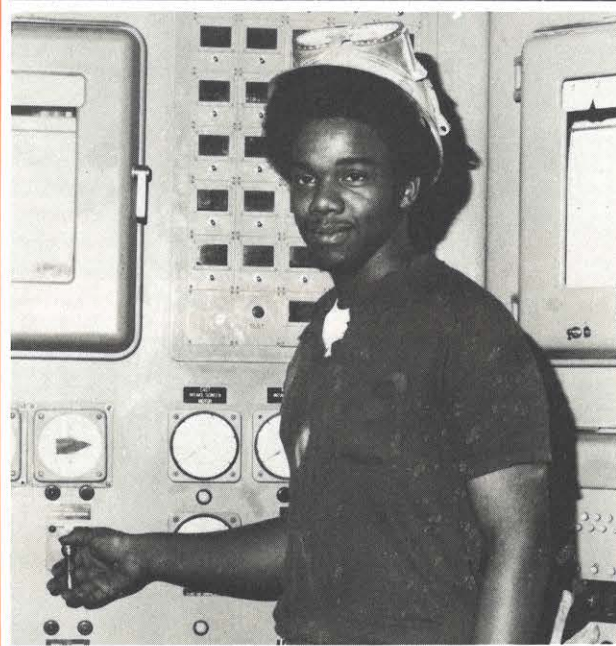
Tom adds, "With the retirement of Tom Shepherd, the Tom-Tom Video Production continued to produce some 50 video training programs, in studio and in the field with the portable video equipment, with the assistance of Sam Kitchen, Charlie Yearout, Lloyd Linkous, Emmett Blackwell and Rudy Wooten."

Tom was promoted to personnel assistant senior in 1970 and in 1976 to the position he held at retirement.

He concludes, "In my 41 years and 7 months with Appalachian, I have seen many changes and remember many employees who are supervisors, department heads and managerial personnel with AEP and other sister companies who were first with Appalachian. It has been my pleasure to have been associated with so many fine persons throughout the company. The association will be missed but long remembered."

"As for the future, my wife and I have no definite plans. We will take each day as it comes along. Having two small grandchildren, we will have more time to spend with them while they are young. Working in various media of art — oil, acrylic, watercolors, pencil, pen and ink, copper tooling and metal art — has been a hobby of mine for many years. I will have more time to spend working with these as the mood strikes me."

PAUL GALLOWAY HAS A SECRET



If Paul Galloway, Kanawha River Plant utility operator, had ever been a guest on the TV show, "I've Got A Secret", he probably would have stumped the panel.

What is his secret? Paul is the 33rd child of Mr. and Mrs. John Galloway, Sr., of Kimberly, West Virginia, and the only one born in a hospital. There were 17 boys and 16 girls, including four sets of twins and three sets of triplets. Twenty of the children are still living. Paul, 21, and a sister are the only ones who remain at home.

What was it like growing up in such a large family? Paul replies, "Everybody old enough to know what

was going on was given some task. The oldest girl got most of the younger ones dressed and to the table for breakfast. Mother did all the cooking, and the older girls did most of the cleaning."

He continues, "We had a garden every summer and grew practically everything we ate. We always had good food, but perhaps a smaller family could have afforded steak. Too, you never had a bed to yourself. There was always two, and maybe three, to a bed."

Paul adds, "My mother did the disciplining, but she was fair. She would sit down and listen to both sides. I got to go everywhere with my older brothers — fishing, hunting, or just merely playing. I had more toys than most. They might have been hand-me-downs, but I didn't have just one BB gun, I had two or three. I always had someone to go to with my problems. When one flew the coop, there was another one old enough to help me."

He concludes, "It was great growing up in such a large, happy and lovable family."

HACKETT ACTIVE IN COAST GUARD AUXILIARY



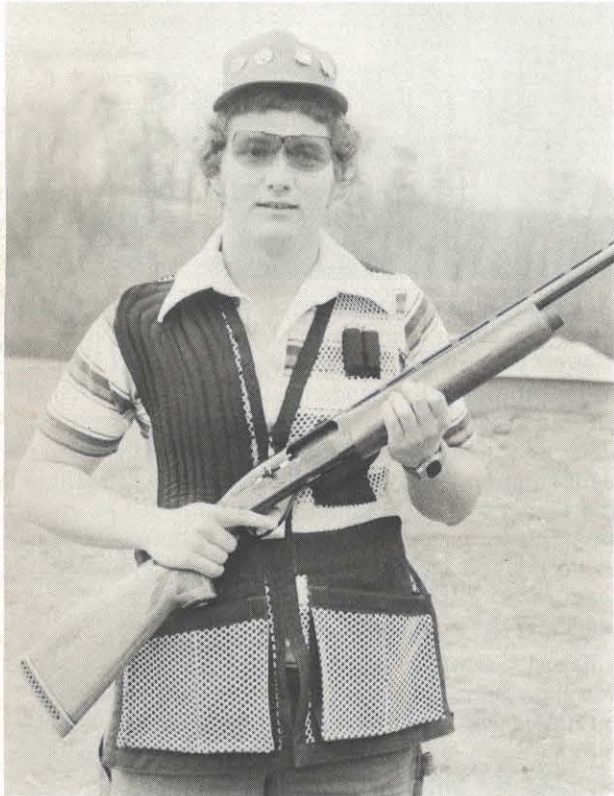
"My reasons for joining the Coast Guard Auxiliary in the summer of 1976," says J. E. Hackett, Amos Plant control technician senior, "were to learn more about boating and to be around people who were knowledgeable about all phases of boating. Initially my intentions were only to be a member with a minimum amount of involvement. However, as time went on, I became more interested and eventually I was asked if I would accept an appointed office. This first job was public relations officer, which I held for one year. Last year I was elected vice flotilla commander and was appointed public education officer, which I retained this year also. Public education has been my most enjoyable position."

Hackett continues, "The Coast Guard Auxiliary operates on four cornerstones: operations, public education, courtesy motor boat exams and fellowship. The operation functions include assisting the Coast Guard at regattas or ski shows. Also, we run captain of port patrols with Coast Guard officers aboard our vessels, safety patrols which are run at random, and chart updating patrols. Each member can put his vessel up for use as a Coast Guard Auxiliary facility and take part in these events. Being a boater for almost five years, I have had two operational facilities. The first, a 17-foot runabout, and my present one, a 20-foot day cruiser powered by a 188 hp mercruiser that is also equipped with a VHF-FM Marine radio."

Hackett adds, "Public education pertains to boating classes and civic lectures that are available to all age groups, including youngsters. The most popular course that the Auxiliary instructs is boating skills and seamanship. This course consists of several classes on various boating subjects: boat handling, rules of the road, aids to navigation and locks and dams. All courses are free except for minimal charge for the text."

"The courtesy motorboat exam is a free check of your boat's safety related equipment covering all federal and state requirements by the Auxiliary. The CME decal is respected by experienced boaters everywhere. Coast Guard boarding officers will normally consider a boat which displays the decal to be in compliance with the law and will not board it unless they observe an obvious violation."

HELM TAPPED FOR W. VA. STATE TRAP TEAM



Joe Helm, 16-year-old son of Ed Helm, Amos Plant equipment operator, was selected to represent the West Virginia all state trap team in the Junior Division. Selection is based on high overall average of total scores for the year.

Joe, who has been shooting for two and a half years, uses an 1100 Remington Automatic. In 1978 he shot 3200 16-yard targets with an average of 94.75; 2100 handicap targets and 1400 doubles targets. He was in the high handicap shooters of West Virginia A.T.A. list.

The St. Albans High School junior won the West Virginia State junior championship at the West Virginia State Shoot last year. In the Mountaineer Classic, he won the handicap championship in a shoot-off and took the highest honor of the shoot — high overall — with a score of 293/300.

Joe seems to be following in his father's footsteps. Ed has also been on the all state trap team as well as the West Virginia doubles champion.



Pat McGue, welder 1st class at Central Machine Shop, was awarded a trophy and Case XX hunting knife by the Mountaineer Sportsman's Gun Club, Inc., for killing a 198-lb. 5-point buck with a bow and arrow. Pat is the youngest club member to win the trophy and the first one to win using a bow. The buck was the largest killed in 20 years.

ROANOKE TOURNEY DRAWS RECORD PARTICIPANTS

Forty-one teams, representing every Appalachian Power division and several plants, participated in the men's division of the 1979 Roanoke Invitational Bowling Tournament at Viking Lanes. According to Dave Barger, engineering technologist, GO T&D, and A. C. Powell, drafter A, GO T&D, chairman and co-chairman, respectively, this was a record turnout.

New River Electric from Roanoke captured first place with 3047 pins. Team members Bob Saul, Rodney Gentry, Bob Main, Jim Reynolds and Tom Ruble were awarded \$160 and trophies.

Other winners were:

2nd place — Fubars from Roanoke and 138 kv sub-station at Sporn, 3041 pins. Team members Dan Bird, Steve Wilhelm, Tom Holland, Dave Brammer and Julian Moore won \$110.

3rd place — Abingdon #1, 3026 pins. Al Scott, Gus Croft, V. T. Carr, Larry Brown and Harold Counts won \$75.

4th place — Logan County 5 from Logan, 2998 pins. George Copley, Willie Jones, Wilburn Vance, Rodney Jeffery and Marion Davis were awarded \$55.

5th place — The Gutter Gang from Amos, 2997 pins. Forty-five dollars went to Bob Brewer, Roger Gautier, Harold Rulen, Roger Smith and Larry Matthews.

6th place — The Five Hounds from Charleston, 2988 pins. Jim Young, Pat Taylor, Robert Miller, Red Zontini and Ron Wilson divided \$35 cash.

7th place — Lynchburg + One, 2963 pins. Twenty-five dollars was split between Ralph Bird, Leon Meeks, Tom Witt, Jim Reid and Jim Martin.

Individual trophy winners were: Ron Wilson, Charleston, high game scratch of 229 and high set scratch of 657; Stan Hill, GO-Roanoke, high game handicap of 257; and Gus Croft, Abingdon, high set handicap of 712.

Two bowling balls, two bowling bags, two bowling gloves, \$30 cash and dinner for two at the Barn Dinner Theatre were awarded as door prizes.

Thirteen teams from several locations participated in the women's division tourney. Susan Caywood, GO Accounting, and Ruth Santopolo, GO Purchasing, were co-chairmen of the event.

The Foul-Ups of Roanoke captured first place with 2564 pins. Team members Brenda Brown, Donna Williams, Pat Berry, Joyce Lawson and Carolyn Hogan were awarded \$60.

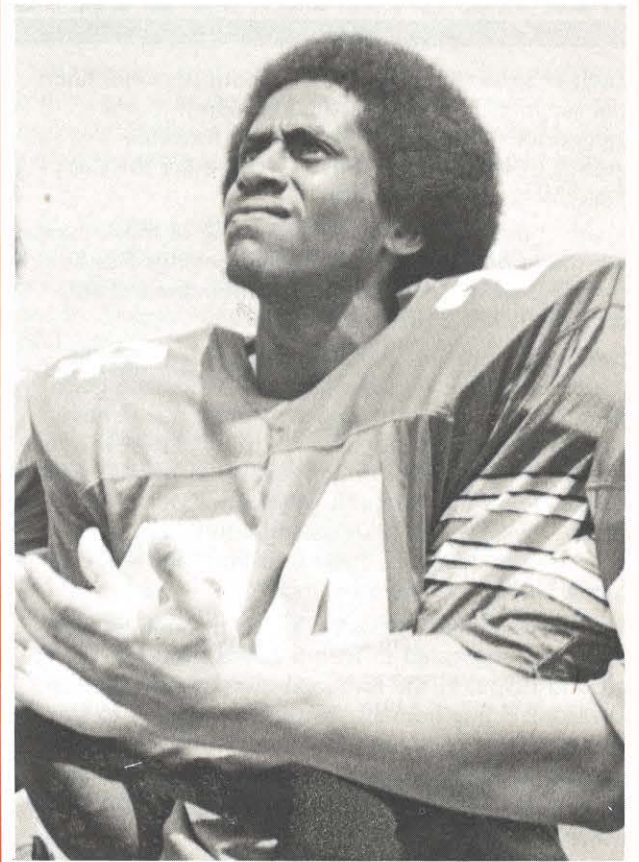
The Goodtimers II from Roanoke-Abingdon won \$35 for second place, and The Cherry Pickers from the Megawatt League captured third place and \$25.

Individual winners were: Teresa Thomas, general records clerk A, GO-Accounting, \$20 for high set scratch of 516 and \$10 for high game scratch of 199; Donna Williams, junior stenographer, GO Purchasing, \$20 for high set handicap of 552; and Shirley Hope of the Megawatt League, \$10 for high game handicap of 210.



Members of the Foul-Ups team from Roanoke, which captured first place in the women's division of the Roanoke Invitational Tourney are: from left, Brenda Brown, purchasing clerk A, GO Purchasing; Donna Williams, junior stenographer, GO Purchasing; Pat Berry, secretary, GO Executive; Joyce Lawson, secretary, GO Accounting, and Carolyn Hogan, flexowriter operator A, GO Purchasing.

CHARLTON ENDS ATHLETIC CAREER AT STONEWALL



Ronnie Charlton, son of Mona Sue Charlton, Charleston senior telephone operator, has completed his career as a star football and basketball player at Stonewall Jackson High School.

Ronnie started participating in sports six years ago at Lincoln Junior High School. But it wasn't until his senior year at Stonewall that he resumed playing football and became their number one safety man.

Ronnie says, "The only reason I went out at Stonewall was another defensive back and some of the other guys I played junior high football with talked me into it. And I thought it might be a good way to stay in shape for basketball, so I went out."

But no one, including Ronnie, expected him to last long. "Most of the players thought I'd quit, the coaches thought I'd quit, my mother thought I'd quit . . . even I thought I'd quit. In fact, I was so sure I wouldn't last that I didn't even have my picture taken by the football photographer."

He continues, "I thought it would be too tough, just like it was my sophomore year. But I was surprised. It wasn't hard at all. In fact, it was easy." It was so easy that Ronnie was starting by the third game of the season.

"After I realized I was going to make it, I figured I'd be a starter by the end of the season. But I didn't expect to start so soon. Another player got hurt so I took his place. And I started at safety ever since."

Stonewall, with the help of 5'9", 130-pound Ronnie, went to the semifinals in the state competition this year, after having a 9-3 season. Ronnie was the point guard on the outstanding Stonewall Jackson basketball team this year. He was the only regular from last year's team to return. Stonewall won the sectional tournament but was beaten by South Charleston, who went on to the state tournament. Coach Stover commented that there was no other guards quicker than Ronnie in the Kanawha Valley Conference. "He was the backbone of the team this year," Stover said.

Ronnie hopes to continue his participation in sports, primarily basketball, and probably will attend West Virginia State College.

Mona Sue says, "Ronnie has always been a real good boy, and I attribute his staying out of mischief to his athletics."

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS: THE FAMILY SAVINGS PLAN THAT WORKS

Each of us is vitally concerned about personal financial security. Education for our children . . . a longed-for vacation . . . a nest egg for retirement . . . that dream house — these are the things many of us are striving for.

Many company employees find some of these things are made possible by buying U.S. Savings Bonds. Saving is painless by having the money automatically deducted from their paychecks.

Bennie Nicholson, Kanawha River Plant maintenance mechanic A, says, "Buying bonds is a good way to save money at a good interest rate. I have cashed some in to buy material to build a new home and also used them to remodel an old home before selling. I was able to get a better price out of it." He adds, "I plan to continue saving bonds for my children's education. I have four and they will each follow the other a year behind."

The easy method of buying bonds through payroll deduction appealed to **Ralph Lewis Puckett**, driver-ground helper in the Lebanon area of Abingdon Division. "I buy bonds because it's one way to save for the things you want. It's important to me because I don't see the money and it comes out under payroll deductions. Once I get the money, it just seems to go for other things."

Bonds mean extra cash at a time when it may be needed for **P. H. "Casey" Mann**, instrument mechanic A at Glen Lyn Plant. "I buy bonds as a savings plan for retirement, additional financial security for my wife should something happen to me, and to help in emergency situations. I also purchase bonds for my granddaughter on special occasions to be used for her education."

Tom Templeton, Huntington garage supervisor, has been saving bonds for his retirement also. He finds it easy because "You don't miss the money if you don't see it."

Clyde Welch, Jr., Bluefield head T&D clerk, was able to make the down payment on his home with some of the money he had saved in bonds. "Sometimes I use them for just paying off bills that accumulate. My prime reason for purchasing bonds is that it provides an excellent means for providing ready cash for those emergency situations that occur without having to go to the bank to borrow money."

Gary Sheppard, line mechanic A in the Stuart area of Roanoke Division, says, "I've had savings bonds since about eight years ago when I took the first one out. They're about the only way that I can save. When the money comes out of your check, you

don't miss it. I took one out in my little girl's name three years ago. You have to think about education, and bonds are a good way to pay for a college degree. I've got a son a year old. We took a bond out in his name also. It can be used for education and, if times get tight, it will still come in handy. Right now, three bonds are coming out of my check. If I can see where I can take another one when raise time gets here, I'll do it."



Sherry Flesher of Mountaineer Plant Operations calls herself a "spend thrift mother who is concerned. I have two sons, Jimmy and Jarrett, and I want them to have a little nest egg of their own. I'm the world's worst at holding on to my money. Seems like I'm not happy unless I'm broke! So before my little spending fingers can get a hold on money, I have enough deducted from my check to buy each of my boys a bond every month. This gives me a feeling of satisfaction to know that the future of my sons is protected in a small way by my efforts."

Thomas Hanley, residential representative in the Logan area of Logan-Williamson Division, states, "I buy bonds because it's an easy way to save money and a good investment. In addition to helping put three of my children through college, my wife and I expect our savings bonds to supplement our retirement income some day."

L. A. Willard, Pulaski garage supervisor, started buying bonds before his daughter Suzanne started to school. "She is the co-owner of the bonds, and they will be used for her education. She is in the seventh grade now, and she will need them as time goes on. I have increased the denomination over the years."



J. V. Bowman, Kingsport appliance repairman A, has been buying bonds ever since they were made available by payroll deduction in May 1957. "I buy one bond each month for the purpose of having extra security after retirement. I feel that bonds are a good investment and are safe as long as our nation exists. I would recommend investing in bonds to anyone, especially a new employee."



George Munsey, maintenance mechanic B at Clinch River Plant, has been buying bonds since April 1968. "When I got my first general increase after being promoted to the chemist assistant job, I decided to put \$18.75 into savings bonds each month. Each year thereafter, I have added an \$18.75 deduction on April 1 until my present investment represents two \$100 bonds per month. When you save this way, you don't miss it. It is the easiest way to do it when it is taken out of pay the deduction way. Most of this savings will go toward my two sons' college education."

Clifford Garland, winner 1st class at Central Machine Shop, believes "We all should take more interest in our government and support it by buying bonds. It is a good savings plan and every American should participate in it if it is available to them. There are many reasons why I buy bonds. One reason is that the bonds will grow into a retirement fund or go towards a college degree for the children. Also, when an emergency comes up and you don't have the money to take care of it, bonds give you quick access to your money."

Wayne Webb, meter mechanic A in GO T&D Meter, Roanoke, started his bond program while he was in the Navy during World War II. "I had started saving U.S. postal saving stamps in high school for 10 cents a piece. After you accumulated enough stamps, you turned them in for a bond." He also finds this a easy way to save. "I haven't missed the money by going through payroll deduction. We thought that if we had any children, we could educate them with the bonds. We have three children, two going to college this fall. If they last, the bonds will help out on retirement. It is a good nest egg."

H. R. Wilson, Charleston head meter reader, notes, "I have been buying bonds for 10 of the 12 years I have been with the company. I had to use some of them when I started remodeling my house, but I will continue buying them to ensure my children an education."

John Manley, maintenance supervisor at Centralized Plant Maintenance, also thinks "Buying bonds is a convenient way for me to save a little at a time for my children's education. Other methods of saving may offer somewhat of a higher interest rate. But since my children are young and my bond deduction is small, I don't miss the money as it is deducted and I know when it's time for college, the money will be available."

Jeff Boyd, Mountaineer Plant construction technician A, states, "In my opinion, savings bonds is one of the easiest ways to save money. They are purchased by my employer and deducted from my paycheck automatically. This way I won't spend that money for something else. This is a great system since most people always seem to find a way to spend that extra cash for something they really don't need. Savings Bonds have a low initial cost but mature to full value in a short time. Then they collect interest as if it were money in my savings account. Bonds add up in a hurry, too. A \$100 bond costs \$75. If you buy a bond a month for a year, you will have \$900 collecting interest. How much did you save last year?"

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