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Cover

For the first time ever, a helicopter was used to build a 765,000 volt line during construction of the new 58-mile Culloden-Wyoming line in southwestern West Virginia. The 140 guyed-V towers for the line were erected in 14 flying days. See photo story on pages 16-17.

Savings plan unit values

Date	Value Per Unit Fixed Income Fund	Units Credited Per Dollar
1/31/81	\$1.2907	.7748
2/28/81	1.3001	.7692
3/31/81	1.3106	.7630
4/30/81	1.3208	.7571
	Equity Fund	
1/31/81	\$1.7132	.5837
2/28/81	1.7508	.5712
3/31/81	1.8171	.5503
4/30/81	1.7770	.5627
	AEP Stock Fund	
1/31/81	\$1.0145	.9857
2/28/81	.9748	1.0259
3/31/81	1.0064	.9936
4/30/81	.9912	1.0089

HOW TO READ THE ABOVE CHART: The first column lists the days on which unit values are figured; the second shows the market price or value of each unit on that day; and the third indicates how many units you could have bought for \$1 on that day. For example, if the market value or "value per unit" of the Equity Fund were 50¢ on the valuation date (last day of each month), then "units credited per dollar" would be 2.000. This also holds true for the AEP Stock Fund and the Fixed Income Fund.

The variable interest rate for May on the Fixed Income Fund is 13.52%. All monies placed in this fund after April 1 will now be credited with an interest rate of 13.52%.

Electric utilities to sponsor exhibit in World's Fair

The American Electric Power System, through the Edison Electric Institute, will be joining all major segments of the electric utility industry in sponsoring an energy pavilion at the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee.

A nonprofit corporation of associations and businesses in the electric utility industry to be known as America's Electric Energy Exhibit, Inc. (AEEE) has been formed to carry out the World's Fair effort.

Theme of the AEEE pavilion will be "Electric Energy — Key to a Better Future." Initial members of AEEE include representatives from the Edison Electric Institute, the American Public Power Association, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and the Breeder Reactor Corporation (BRC).

Tentative plans for the pavilion call for three demonstrations: a show on "the key role of electric energy," an exhibit of present and future electric supply technology, and a display of "concepts and appliances" residential customers can use to boost energy efficiency.

Participation from the electric industry is expected to be extensive, including conditional support already pledged by the Tennessee Valley Authority, principal supplier of electric power in the region hosting the World's Fair.

System Operation has new name

The new American Electric Power headquarters building's location has a newly designated name: One Riverside Plaza.

So it's only right that the new facility to be installed there, to house the System Operation Department, should also have a new name: the AEP System Control Center.

Frank N. Bien, vice chairman — operations for the Service Corporation, announced the latter designation last month. The present facility, in Canton, Ohio, has been known as the System Power Production and Coordination Office.

\$28.8 million rate increase sought in Virginia

Appalachian Power Company on May 15 filed with the Virginia State Corporation Commission a request for a \$28.8 million increase in rates for all of its retail customers in the state, effective June 15. The increase would average 7.5 percent.

The request would result in an increase of \$4.68 per month for a residential customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity monthly.

In announcing the request, John W. Vaughan, Appalachian's president, said the increase is necessary because of the continuing effect of inflation and, in particular, the high cost of raising capital to provide facilities to serve its customers.

According to Vaughan, rate relief has not been sufficient to enable the company to keep pace with inflation or the historically high interest that it has had to pay for borrowed funds during the past year. He said these factors have prevented the company from earning sufficient income to cover its dividend requirement in four of the last five years.

"The continuing pressures of inflation upon a company as capital intensive as ours are most severe and impact every facet of our operation," Vaughan stated.

Vaughan said that the company is finding it increasingly costly to raise money in the securities market. "Our ability to do so is also impaired because Appalachian's financial rating by investment firms is among the lowest within the utility industry.

"Because of the high cost of capital in today's economy," he said, "Appalachian is asking that it be allowed to earn an overall rate of return on its rate base investment of 11.66 percent."

"In the past 18 months," Vaughan said, "Appalachian has gone to the securities market three times to obtain long-range financing. In February of last year, it sold \$40 million in first mortgage bonds at a cost of 15.09 percent. In October 1980, it sold another \$80 million in first mortgage bonds which cost it 14.72 percent.

Then, in April of this year, the company sold \$40 million of preferred stock at a cost of 15.37 percent."

He stated that the company's construction program, primarily for power generation, transmission, and distribution, is estimated to cost \$540 million over the next three years.

"While not of the magnitude of those of recent years, these expenditures do represent a formidable investment that will require permanent financing in the near future," he stated.

"Appalachian must improve its financial condition if it is to be in a position to obtain this financing, and to obtain it at a reasonable cost, so that the company can continue to provide adequate and reliable service at reasonable prices to its customers," Vaughan said.

The company is also requesting that it be allowed to apply a late-payment charge to the bills of its residential customers who do not pay their electric bills on time. A late-payment charge is already applicable to the company's other customers.

The company also asked that two interim rate increases now in effect be made permanent. These are an \$11.1 million increase that became effective on February 1, 1980, and a \$22.3 million increase that went into effect on September 15, 1980.

APCo granted \$27 million increase in W.VA.

In a final order issued May 8, the Public Service Commission granted Appalachian Power Company a \$27 million rate increase for its customers in West Virginia, an overall rate of return of 11.56% and a return on equity of 16%. The order also stated that the company's method of allocating costs between jurisdictions is reasonable and should be adopted.

Appalachian had placed a rate increase designed to generate \$36 million annually in effect under bond on December 10, 1980. The Commission ordered the company to refund the excess amount collected since December 10, with 17% per annum interest, on or before August 6.

While the Commission noted that the company's rate design standards are under study in a separate hearing mandated by the federal government under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, it required Appalachian to file a new tariff schedule applicable to customers who are Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. This new schedule will freeze the non-fuel residential base rates charged to SSI recipients who qualify to pre-December 10, 1980, levels.



May 12-21 were moving days for the 78 employees who relocated to the new Kingsport service building. Situated on a 21-acre tract of land about five minutes from the company's main office, the 41,000 square foot building is now home for the Engineering, Stores, Meter, Line and Station and Transportation Departments. Right-of-way agent Al Pairgin, above, begins the task of unpacking boxes and "settling in".

APCo requests surcharge in W.Va.

Appalachian Power Company on May 14 filed a request with the Public Service Commission of West Virginia for a surcharge on its rates to recover extraordinary costs being incurred as a result of the coal miners' strike.

John W. Vaughan, president of Appalachian, said that the 2/10 of a cent surcharge would amount to an additional \$2 for a residential customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours a month. The company asked that the surcharge be made effective June 1 and continue until extraordinary costs are offset.

The American Electric Power System as of May 11, 1981 had an approximate 94-day supply of coal. "If the strike continues, this supply will decrease and the company could be faced with the possibility of paying premium prices for the limited quantities of coal that may be available," Vaughan said.

In giving other examples of such extraordinary expense, he noted that, when the company's coal supply reaches the 40-day level, the com-

pany under its Energy Emergency Control Program will purchase power for its customers from other systems. "We expect the cost of those purchases to be substantially higher than the fuel cost level now included in our rates. Also the company's mining operations, where all production is stopped, continue to incur certain fixed costs on an ongoing basis."

Vaughan said that there does not exist in present rates or Commission procedures any way in which the company can recover the additional costs it is experiencing because of the strike.

AEP makes Forbes "500"

"Forbes" magazine, in its May 11 issue, lists the top 500 American corporations in each of four major categories, and American Electric Power Company ranks comparatively high on all of them. Financial institutions are included.

AEP stands 56th in assets, 61st in net profits, 84th in market value and 147th in sales (i.e., revenues). All figures are based, of course, on 1980

performance and include the effect of the acquisition, last May, of an eighth operating subsidiary, Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company.

AEP's year-end assets of \$10.95 billion (up 24.7 percent over 1979, taking C&SOE into account) raised its position from 64th to 46th, and fourth among investor-owned electric utilities.

Earnings of \$348.4 million (up 33.7 percent with C&SOE) moved AEP up from 85th to 61st, third among electric utilities.

Market value of the company was put at \$2.48 billion (up 14.3 percent with C&SOE), which lowered AEP's position from 66th to 84th, still good for second among electric utilities.

And AEP's revenues of \$3.76 billion (up 33.5 percent with C&SOE) moved the company's position from 172nd to 147th, good for fourth among electric utilities.

Week for two in St. Maarten is grand prize

A week for two on the island of St. Maarten in the Caribbean is the grand prize again this year in the AEP savings bond sweepstakes.

Canvassers for the 1981 U.S. savings bond drive will contact employees during June to explain the payroll deduction method of investing in savings bonds. All AEP System employees who sign up during this year's campaign as well as those who continue to participate in payroll deduction for savings bonds are eligible to win prizes in a drawing in late summer.

For those who won't be spending that week on St. Maarten, there is still an opportunity to win one of 24 \$50 savings bonds. In addition, 20 \$50 savings bonds will be awarded to canvassers, selected by random drawing, for their part in the drive.

Just recently the interest rate on U.S. savings bonds was increased to 9% when held to its full maturity of 8 years. Savings bonds continue to have certain tax advantages which can be used to help fund a child's education or to supplement your own pension.



To better serve customers in Monroe County, West Virginia, Appalachian Power has opened a crew headquarters in Peterstown (Bluefield Division). Previously one serviceman was stationed in Peterstown and all construction and maintenance was worked from the Princeton area office. The new facility, located on State Route 12 in the rear of the building owned by Gerald Chandler, who operates Master TeleCable, Incorporated, accommodates service and crew office space, material storage and parking for two line and one service trucks. Stationed at the new headquarters are Dave Mann, line crew supervisor; Dewey Hill, line mechanic D; Keith Reese, line mechanic D; Scott Phipps, line mechanic A; and Virgil Lucado, line mechanic B, who is currently working as area service restorer.

The travelin' man is moving on



Woody

Edmund William Woody, Appalachian executive assistant, who in his 40 years with the company has traveled practically every foot of the company's service area as well as a good part of Europe, retired June 1.

Traveling is a big thing with Ed, not only for leisure but also for the company. "Traveling gets in your blood," he says. "You meet a lot of people — I guess I've know as many people in the company as anyone.

"I'll miss traveling and the people. It has added a lot to my knowledge of the company because seeing things firsthand can't be replaced. You can look a person in the eye and get a much better understanding of a situa-

tion. If there was a problem I didn't use the phone. I went to the scene."

That philosophy has stood Ed in good stead because from the day he began work, November 1, 1940, he has spent a good bit of time away from the office. He began work in the old System Operating Department in Charleston (T&D was combined with Operations then, except for Transmission Line) as an assistant relay engineer. "I saw my desk on Monday morning, and the next Monday I might see it again and I might not."

He remembers that in those days there wasn't much construction, unlike after World War II, and he and

his fellow workers spent their time on maintenance and testing.

He entered the Navy January 31, 1942, and went to Annapolis for training. Later that year he was commissioned an ensign, and then was sent to Harvard for three months and Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three months. "That really broadened my education. In six months they crammed an awful lot into us."

Following this radar training, he was assigned to the USS Arkansas and was on convoy duty for nearly a year. His ship provided fire power support for troops on Omaha Beach at Nor-

mandy, and then took part in the invasion of southern France. He also managed to get to Scotland, England, Ireland and Italy.

He was discharged as a lieutenant in 1945 (he remains in the retired reserve) and returned to the company on November 1, 1945, as an engineer. During the next five years he became system foreman and system supervisor, and that was when "construction really took off and the company started growing fast."

He remembers that the Operating Department was split into two departments — Operating and T&D — and that with all the work "we were usually shorthanded".

He spent a good bit of this time in Pikeville and Hazard of Kentucky Power. One incident stands out as an example of how he and his fellow workers were called on to do all sorts of things.

"There was a fire under the control building of the Middle Creek switching station near Pikeville. Well, things were pretty well burned up and we had no drawings so we sifted through the ashes and found the metal tags from the relays. We deciphered the model numbers and were able to put the station back together that way. We found one relay tag that we knew had to be wrong, so we ordered the type we believed to be right. One fellow working there never did believe that what we ordered would work. But it did."

In 1949 Ed went to Roanoke in the move of System T&D. "I had a hard time convincing my wife Edna to move from Charleston. And about the time we did, I was sent to the Philip Sporn Plant which was then under construction. So I left her in Roanoke while I spent most of my time at Sporn."

On Thanksgiving Day 1949 he and Howard Barnes, now retired from AEP, were the only relay men at the plant to check out the paralleling of the first unit as it was brought into operation. "We finished about 10 in the morning, and I headed back to Roanoke. I had tickets for the football game between VPI and VMI, but when I got back all I saw was the terrible traffic jam of people leaving the stadium."

He was also at Sporn for the other

three units (a fifth was built years later) and worked at Glen Lyn Plant and Clinch River Plant when new units were being added there.

By 1962 he was into other things full time and shortly was named assistant station superintendent. Over the next several years he became distribution superintendent and assistant T&D manager, and then on August 1, 1969, was named executive assistant of the company.

Today he looks around and sees the size and sophistication of company facilities, and can remember how many of them got started.

For example: "Today's solid state relaying got its start with vacuum tube relay experiments in the early 1950's at the Roanoke substation. I was involved in that work and can remember that most anything would set off the relays. Even the off and on operation of a water heater in the basement of the control building would trip them."

"One thing I owe the company . . . is the fact that I was put in contact with a lot of intelligent people."

He was also a witness to, and participant in, the arrival of larger and larger transmission lines — 345,000 volts, 500,000, 765,000. When Virginia passed a law requiring that the State Corporation Commission approve construction of any line above 200,000 volts, it was Ed who coordinated activities and shepherded the company through the hearings and proceedings of the first line to be built under the act — the Roanoke-Lynchburg 765,000 volt line. He wrote or edited much of the testimony and was at all of the official proceedings.

As he looks back, he believes that line siting environmental laws had to come. "We always did a good job at Appalachian, but the laws did help us to back off and take a new look at where lines could be built. It made us more conscious of things. In the early days we built lines where there were no people. But today, there are people everywhere, including in remote

areas and woods, where we used to build lines. It is certainly more difficult today. But we have come a long way, not only in building lines, but in our right-of-way clearing practices."

During his 40 years, Ed has had "a world of experience — distribution, lines, relaying, management, and then the executive office. I wouldn't trade that experience, or the events in my life, for anything in the world. As a matter of fact, if I had to do it all over, I would do the same.

"One thing I owe the company and always will is the fact that I was put in contact with a lot of intelligent people. They had a world of knowledge which they passed on to me — people like Howard Barnes, Art Hauspurg (formerly of AEP and now president of Consolidated Edison and soon to be chief executive officer), the late Henry Clarke (former Appalachian station supervisor) and many others."

Of course, Ed has also looked for other ways to increase his education. He is an electrical engineering graduate of Virginia Tech and attended both the public utility executive and advanced public utility executive courses at the University of Michigan, as well as an advanced business administration program at the University of Virginia.

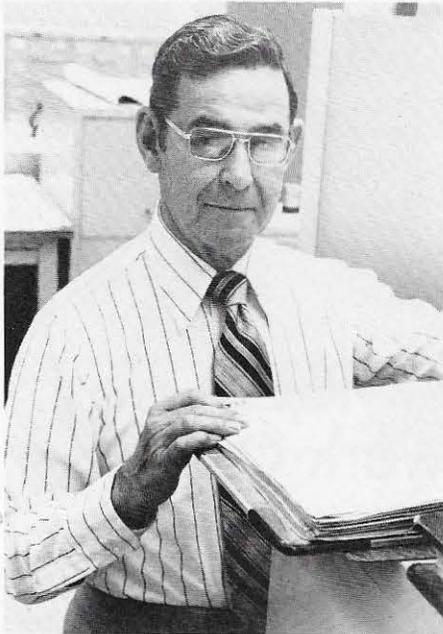
But what about travel, Ed? Giving it up?

"I really don't have definite plans for retirement, but I do plan to travel, play golf as much as possible, — and there are always jobs around the house. We'll visit our daughter and three grandchildren in Oklahoma. And then Switzerland. We went to Switzerland in 1976, Greece in 1977, and England in 1978. We want to go back to Switzerland because it is a beautiful country and we like the people."

Until he lost several days earlier this year because of injuries suffered in a fire at his house, Ed had never missed a day of work, other than vacation, in 40 years ("I had flu one time when I was on vacation, but that doesn't count"). So there must be something healthy about traveling.

Whatever the reason, Ed is raring to go. So if you're out on a trip, look at the people in the car next to you. They could be Ed and Edna Woody, travelin' once more.

Take me out to the ball game



Griggs

"When I first came to work for the company, it had only recently pulled a lot of small companies together and was still trying to turn them into a single organization. Watching the company change over the years has been interesting and, at times, challenging," reports June 1 retiree Marshall Griggs.

That first Appalachian job, in September 1938, for Marshall was as an office boy in the System Accounting Department, then located above the old People's Drug Store a block east of the present general office in Roanoke.

Marshall, who joined the company shortly after receiving a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Roanoke College, says he also operated an old gelatin-type reproduction machine when not busy with other work on his first Appalachian job. "I guess I used to be the GO print shop," he laughs.

In 1940 Marshall moved to the Electric Plant Section of the GO Accounting Department, where he remained until entering the U.S. Army in June 1942. While in the World War II Army, he was assigned to an ordnance group. Then, while being moved to Alaska, he and his group had their destination and job code changed

when they were diverted to the Philippines as engineers in a boat building command.

Returning to Appalachian in March 1946, a month after leaving the Army, Marshall joined the Electric Plant Section. In 1951 he became head of the Work Order Accounting Section and in 1964 transferred to the Smith Mountain Construction Department as a construction accountant, primarily involved in analyzing land.

"My work at Smith Mountain was a difficult but interesting assignment. The experience was worth a lot to me," Marshall says.

He returned to the Electric Plant Section in Roanoke in November 1966 and the following year joined the General Office Real Estate and Right-of-Way Department as R/e and R/w accounting coordinator, the position he held at retirement.

What will he remember most about Appalachian after retirement? "The people. I'll remember the kindness and the cooperation I've enjoyed over the years," he answers.

And what of the future? With a smile, he says, "I plan to do anything I want, when I want to do it."

More seriously, he adds that he's thinking about doing some travel, possibly north to Canada or south to New Orleans. "I may even take up golf again. I haven't played in 30 years," he admits.

The big thing, though, will be to sharpen his spectator skills in such sports as baseball, football and basketball. "My wife Sarah is the biggest baseball fan you'll ever meet, so I plan to watch a lot of baseball games," he promises.

Charlie will stay home, raise violets

Charles Bertrum Dunn was born and raised in Roanoke, worked for Appalachian in Roanoke for more than 40 years, and plans to enjoy his early retirement in the same place.

"I intend to stay right here, although my wife Myrtle and I will probably

take a trip or two, for instance, to visit our granddaughter," Charlie says with a smile. "Her dad, our son Billy, is an ordained minister and attends Princeton Theological Seminary in Princeton, New Jersey. Our other son Ken lives in Roanoke."

After his retirement June 1 as a drafter A in the GO T&D Real Estate and Right-of-Way Department, Charlie will probably get even more deeply involved with Calvary Baptist Church. "They're trying to offer me a couple of jobs at the church," he said.

Charlie takes an active interest in raising flowers, especially African violets. "I fixed sort of a greenhouse in my basement, with fluorescent lights and heater, and at one time I had 150 violets. I used to bring some of the violets to the office, when they were blooming real good, and lend them to people for a while. They were a real pleasure to me, but I just stopped fooling with them too much. Now I'm going to get back into the hobby."

Charlie had some drafting experience before starting with Appalachian in December 1940. He has stayed with the job throughout his career, even during his service in the Army during World War II. "I was lucky enough to end up with a desk job almost all the time I was in there, doing mapping," he remembers.



Dunn

Every customer is number one

Alonza "Preacher" Hardy, Jr., has absolutely no idea where he got his nickname, and he can't ever remember being called by his proper name.

"I've always been called Preacher, even by my family, I've been thinking lately about making it legal," the 35-year veteran Grundy general servicer remarks, a slight smile on his face.

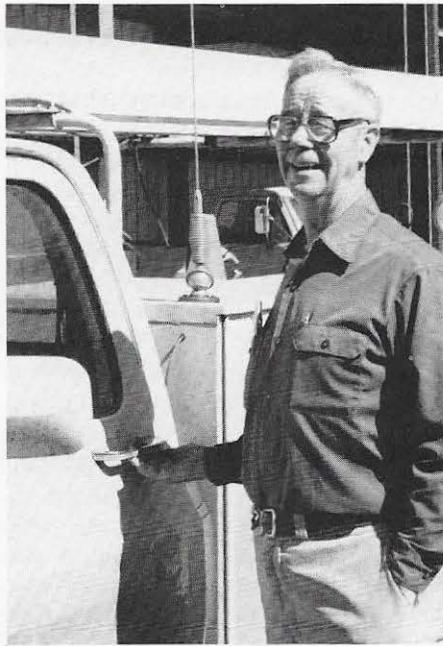
One thing for sure, though, his name has made for some good stories. There was one fellow who said to Preacher's mother: "I know your son, Preacher, but I don't know your other son, Alonza." And then there was the time he left some cleaning at a place, and when he went back they couldn't find it. By chance, one employee looked in a section set aside for ministers because they get a discount and sure enough, his cleaning was there, made out to Rev. Hardy. "They gave me the discount, too."

Preacher retired from the company June 1 and says he has solid plans to catch up on his loafing. But then he turns right around and says that he is moving to Christiansburg where he and his son-in-law will build a house for Preacher and his wife. They will do all the carpentry work, nothing new since the two built a house earlier for the son-in-law, Kenneth Dawson, line crew supervisor for the company in Christiansburg.

Although he's a native of Lovingston, Virginia, Preacher says that he was raised between Cape Charles and St. Charles, which, for non-geographers, are a whole state apart. His father worked for the state highway department and moved all over.

It was on another move, to Huntington where his wife was from, that Preacher got his first job with the company. "I stopped by Grundy to see a friend, B. K. Wright, and he said he needed a serviceman to read meters, and he needed him right away. I had just gotten out of four years in the Army Air Corps and was ready for a job."

That was January 14, 1946. During the next 35 years the two occasions which stand out most in Preacher's mind are the floods of 1957 and 1977.



Hardy

"We thought the flood of '57 was it, but it was small compared to the flood in 1977. At the substation we lost everything. We even had to tie a Jeep to the railroad tracks to keep it from floating away. We needed its radio so we could keep in touch."

He also remembers being given up for lost at one point when mud slid down the mountain as he was making his way back to Grundy, three miles from the substation. "We were seen by a man from the railroad, and later he thought the slide got us. It didn't, but it took us until the next day to get back to town."

He also remembers with pride that people were predicting it would be two months before power could be restored in Grundy. "We got it back four days later," he points out.

Active in the Masons and the Grundy Baptist Church, Preacher says that he has enjoyed working for the company. "I've enjoyed coming to work each day. There are always new challenges in a job like mine. I didn't have to stay in an office — I was able to get out and deal with our customers. Each one I considered our number one customer."

He also remarks on "the good caliber of employees here — we've always worked well together. Our supervisors have all been good. I've talked with people from all over the company and they all say that Grundy has a good reputation for its employees."

As for changes, he says the big one is that what took muscle back then is done by machinery now. But he also points out that some things don't change: "Two days after I came to work, a supervisor said, 'I don't know what we're going to do about collections.' The other day I heard an employee in the office say, 'I don't know what we're going to do about collections.'"

And another thing will never change. Preacher's name, whatever its origins.

Civic, church work Oscar's top priorities

"I have had a good time for 34 years, and now I am ready to rest up," says Oscar William Adams, who retired June 1 as Bluefield customer services manager.

"One of the big changes that has taken place from the beginning of my employment to the end is the acceptance of electricity. Back in my early days with the company we were in a vast rural building program. It was our intent to provide service to anyone who wanted it. Some of the rural people in those days were afraid to have electricity put into their houses. Today it is deemed more or less a necessity that everybody have electric service."

Oscar began his utility career in 1946 as an engineer junior in Bluefield. He recalls, "I have an AB degree in mathematics from Concord College and taught math in junior high school prior to serving in the Navy during World War II. I had no desire to go back to teaching school so I contacted Appalachian about a job. After several months they called me and told me to come to work. I started in the Engineering Department in Bluefield and later moved to Princeton as area supervisor. Then I moved to Welch as area superintendent and then became area manager there. In '71 I moved back to Bluefield as customer services manager.

"I have enjoyed my work with the company in all of the classifications I



Adams

have had. I have made a lot of friends both in and outside of the company, which I will cherish forever.

"I think my wife Ethel is looking forward to doing some traveling and I want to play a little more golf than I have in the past. There will be plenty of honey-do jobs I suppose, and I will try to remain active in the Kiwanis Club and civic and church work."

Oscar has been active in civic affairs in each area he has lived. He has served on the boards of directors of the West Virginia State, Princeton, Welch and Bluefield Chambers of Commerce; chairman of the Welch Cancer Crusade for three years; the United Way programs in Welch and Bluefield; president of the Welch and Bluefield Kiwanis Club, served one year as Lt. Governor of Eighth Division of West Virginia Kiwanis International. He also served on the administrative and official boards of the United Methodist Church in all three locations. Over the past several years he has been active in political affairs, maintaining contact with legislators and community leaders. He is also a commander in the Retired Naval Reserves.

Oscar adds, "We have a daughter who is with the State Alcohol and Beverage Control Division in Richmond, Virginia, and a son who is assistant pro at a golf club in Winter Haven, Florida. Although we don't have any plans to move, staying down there in the wintertime is something we might think about."

I wish I knew how many miles I've walked

Walking and square dancing are not exactly the interests you might expect a meter reader to have. Right? After all, it must get pretty tiresome getting in and out of a vehicle hundreds of times a day — or walking from door to door if you're on a city route. Nevertheless, those are two things Richard "Mutt" Byrd enjoys and will continue after his retirement June 1.

Working out of Pulaski Division's Christiansburg office, his service area covered Montgomery County and two-thirds of Floyd County. "It gets pretty rough in Floyd County around the Skyline Drive in the winter, but it is all in a day's work," says Mutt. "When we are in Floyd, we ride in four-wheel drive vehicles but that isn't enough. Sometimes you need a horse!"

A native of Bluefield, West Virginia, Mutt spent a lot of time in and around Pulaski as a youngster. "My grandmother owned a farm in Dublin, and we visited back and forth there, and my grandfather Byrd owned what is now Byrd Lodge. That was my dad's birthplace.

"I have enjoyed being here. Reading meters is an experience in itself." Everybody knows that dogs are potential hazards to every meter reader; but, in Mutt's case, so are bees. "I didn't know I was allergic to bees until I got stung by one some years ago and a little girl found me laying in somebody's yard. Now I carry medicine all the time and have to take shots every time I get stung.

"People ask me a lot of times if I know what I am doing, and I tell them 'I think I do — I've been at it since 1945'. I have had some customers invite me to eat with them — the old people, not the younger ones. If you don't eat, it makes them mad."

"I remember when we built the Indian Valley line after the war was over. We were setting meters, and I asked this fellow to go in his house to see if he had any lights. He said, 'Mr., if you



Byrd

want them on, you go in there and turn them on. I'm afraid of that stuff'."

Mutt's wife retired from her job in the county clerk's office at the end of April, and they plan on doing some traveling in their motor home. "We're thinking about going to California. I have a sister out there, and we want to visit her.

There will also be some traveling to square dance conventions. There were 27,000 people at the national square dance convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, when they attended a few years ago.

"I can spend a little time now with young people who play football. I was a football trainer at Christiansburg High School for 30 years, and I really enjoyed that. I had a grandson playing at Auburn two years ago, and I helped them when they won the district championship.

I have a grandson playing in Floyd, too, and last year when I went to Floyd they won the championship. I always thought it was better to build boys than to mend men," Mutt says.

"I will miss the people here in the office and will miss meeting the public, but I won't miss getting up early in the morning. We plan to stay in Christiansburg because you have to have something to come back to. Like I told the wife, in the winter we can go south to Myrtle Beach. If it is too cold there, we will just keep going. Travel with the sun, that's the thing to do."

We've really just scratched the surface

"Pencil and paper were very big in the accounting world in 1946. Today, they play a very small role. If we still did accounting procedures today the way we did then, there wouldn't be a building big enough on our system to handle the people we'd need."

That reflection from John David "Jack" Walters came as he looked back on nearly 40 years with the company in preparation for his retirement June 1 at the age of 62.

Although he joined the company June 9, 1941, the customer accounting administrator in GO Accounting, Roanoke, remembers that the company and his work really took off in 1946 after World War II.

"The comparison with today is like the evolution of mankind, with 1946 representing the middle ages. Since then, computers have had an astounding effect on accounting and the way we keep records," he goes on.

"In 1946 our clerical employees handled about 1,000 customers each. Today, each one handles about 3,000 and with some improvements we're now talking about, that could easily go to 4,000."

But then he adds: "We have really just scratched the surface — there are so many areas open to improvement. Take meter reading, which I did at one time. We're still reading meters the way we did 50 years ago, going from location to location. For someone with imagination, the horizon is limitless."

Jack began his career following graduation from Berea College, Kentucky, with a BA degree in economics and English (he also attended the AEP Management Development Course at the University of Michigan in 1965 and Harvard University Supply Corps School in 1944). A native of Davis, W.Va., his first job was in Ashland, Kentucky, with the old Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company general office, although he was working directly with American Gas and Electric people from New York.

His most lasting impressions have to



Walters

do with accounting, and two of them relate to cash and refunds.

"Back in the early 1970's, I began promoting the idea of central cash, where all payments mailed by customers in company-provided envelopes would come to a central location for handling. When we converted to monthly billing in September 1974, we also implemented the central cash handling procedure. The results were immediate. We negated the need for 14 additional employees in area offices to handle the increased load that monthly billing caused, and we also improved the company's cash flow by about a half million dollars a day.

"Since then we implemented a more refined system tied in with new IMB remittance processing equipment in late 1979. The company's cash flow has been improved by about \$2-\$3 million a day. We are now processing collection agency collections as well as the other payments, and at present are processing 80% of the company's electric revenues through the central cash facility."

One of Jack's most difficult jobs, by his own admission, was the first large refund the company ever had to make to customers. "We implemented new rates in 1971 in West Virginia, and in late 1975 the commission ordered a refund totaling some \$25-million, in-

cluding interest. We issued slightly more than a half million checks in one month. It was so difficult because of the long period of elapsed time, and because we couldn't find anyone in the country who had made a refund of this magnitude. So we had to start from scratch and develop almost all of our procedures. Despite this, the refund was made in a most satisfying manner and with few errors."

Jack remembers that since then the company has had to make seven more refunds, "and just a couple of weeks ago we received orders from West Virginia for another one."

None will quite be like the one in 1977 when he had to supervise the destruction of 400,000 checks totaling \$45-million. The checks by law had to be written, but by the time the company had exhausted an appeal process they were too old to use. "What a mess," is Jack's succinct comment.

Indicative of Jack's value to the company is his membership since 1966 on the AEP System's customer accounting task force which develops policies and procedures relative to the system's accounting practices.

Jack and his wife, Betty, have the distinction of having three children who earned AEP Educational Awards. Two of them were National Merit scholars and the third a National Merit honorable mention. One son, who is married and has one child, is a surgeon. The second winner, a girl, is married, has a child, and lives in Miami. The third, also a girl, lives and works in Roanoke. The youngest boy will graduate from Virginia Tech next year.

And what about the future for Jack? "Woodworking is my big hobby, but I also plan to do some photography. Although we plan to continue living in Roanoke, we have purchased part of a condominium at Massanutten Village near Harrisonburg and will spend some time there. I also plan to do a lot of reading and some writing."

What kind of writing, Jack? "Well, I'm really interested in writing procedures and plans for all kinds of activities. I have files at home full of them, and I'll continue doing this. I really enjoy the discipline."

And some of them just may have to do with that accounting world Jack sees for the future.

Roy helped buy Smith Mt. land

After a 45-year career of involvement in power projects, often taking years to complete, Roy Edward Martin, right-of-way supervisor in GO T&D R/e & R/w, Roanoke, elected early retirement June 1.

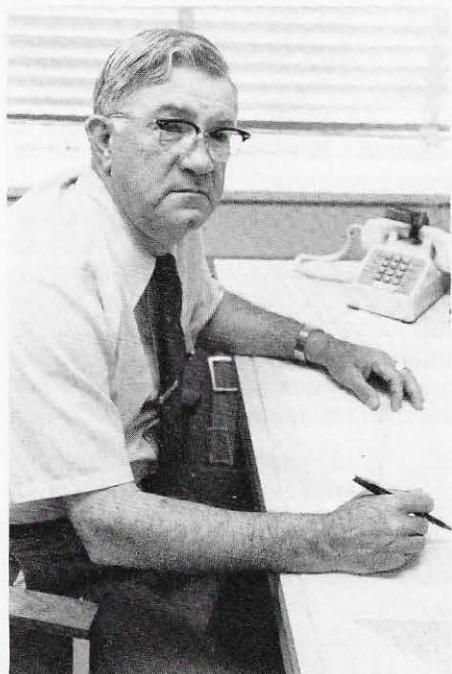
Roy says he likes the retirement philosophy of an old postmaster he met along the banks of the Ohio River about the time ground was broken for the Philip Sporn Plant in the 1940's.

Roy reports the old gentleman told him, "I resolved not to get involved in anything lasting more than a day. And, if I do, it shall be unimportant if I fail to complete it."

A life-long resident of Roanoke, Roy joined Appalachian on May 9, 1936, when he graduated from Jefferson High School.

"I was first employed as a tracer, working for Paul T. Smith in the old Real Estate and Right-of-Way Department," he recalls. "Between 1936 and 1940, I was involved with the Claytor Lake project, helping produce maps needed for what was then our biggest hydro project."

Roy served in the U.S. Navy from May 1944 to February 1946. When he returned to work, he was paired with the late E. P. Rairden in acquiring right-of-



Martin

way easements for transmission lines in Virginia and West Virginia: He still remembers the first line — the Claytor-Fieldale line.

In August 1955, the Smith Mountain Project came into being, and he spent the next few years helping research the project and supervising the agents who were buying the land and flowage easements. "We had to identify the parcels of land needed for the project, prepare descriptions, map it and then acquire it," he says.

"While I supervised the acquisition of over 30,000 acres of land for the project, Herbert W. Taylor and Curtis O. Robinson, now retired, supervised the moving of more than 1,300 graves."

"Smith Mountain is probably the single most rewarding part of my career because I had a part in creating such a beautiful reservoir," Roy says proudly.

"Before we had actually completed our work on Smith Mountain, we were deeply involved in the ill-fated Blue Ridge Project, doing the same kinds of research and land acquisition work," Roy reports.

Since 1975, he has been engaged in work and records of sales of the lands of the Blue Ridge Project and the non-utility lands adjoining the Smith Mountain Project.

Despite his indefinite plans, Roy does admit to having a couple of tentative projects in mind that would take more than a day to complete. One of these is a possible trip to California to visit relatives and the other is to continue some genealogical work on his own and his wife's — Ellen D. "Catherine" — families. He also has interests in hunting and fishing.

Haven talks to the animals

"Talk to the animals," a popular song several years ago, would be a fitting description of the way Haven Lawson spends much of his time these days. Unable to work since 1973 because of a spine problem, Haven passes away the hours watching television, walking around his 17-acre farm or with his two walking horses, mule, collie and beagle.

Haven retired June 1 from the Pulaski



Lawson

Division after eight years on long term disability. A former boiler operator C at the Radford Army Ammunition Steam Plant operated by Appalachian Power for Hercules, Haven was in the hospital when the plant closed down. He elected LTD leave instead of staying on with Hercules or transferring to another location within Appalachian.

Haven was on duty the night, several years ago, when there was a big explosion at the powder plant. He recalls, "It was about 11 o'clock at shift change, and Garnet Woolwiné told me to go over in the turbine room and shut the window because it was getting cold. It was summertime but it was foggy. About that time the explosion went off, and I thought it was the coal main that blew up. I went back and couldn't find anybody, so I looked out the window and all at once I saw a big fire go up in the yard like a Roman candle and the windows went flying out. It was pretty close to us, but nobody in the steam plant got hurt.

"Since my wife is gone all day — she works at Klopman Mill — it would get pretty lonely around here if I didn't have my animals to fool around with. My doctor says horseback riding is the best exercise for the problem I have, so I ride two or three days a week. My neighbors drop by to visit frequently, and I'm looking forward to summer when my daughter and two grandsons, who live in Richmond, will be here."

Time on his hands



Blizzard

Ordinarily, it would be logical to think that Paul Blizzard, who retired June 1 from his job as maintenance supervisor at Mountaineer Plant, will have more time on his hands. But, you see, Paul always has a lot of "time" on his hands. He is, in his own words, a "clock nut."

Paul's house in Letart, West Virginia, near the Mountaineer Plant, is brimming with clocks. It is not too much of an exaggeration to say that every usable inch of wall space and table top is occupied by clocks.

A guided tour of the house amounts to a brief history of the art and artistry of clockmaking. Invariably, a clock carries a story with it because clock collecting involves perseverance. It's no casual pastime.

A story from Cape Cod illustrates Paul's persistence on the trail of a clock. The one in question is a Howard weight-driven clock that hangs on the wall behind their television. Paul and his wife Nellewood are fairly frequent visitors to New England and Cape Cod because that region was a haven for early

American clockmaking.

"We saw the clock in a Cape Cod fish market probably about 1965. I was interested then, but the market was busy, and it was not a good time to be talking clocks," Paul said.

On a return trip three years later, Paul looked for the same clock. It was gone, having been replaced by a modern clock. "At this time I asked the proprietor about the clock. He told me that it was in the attic or space above the market but belonged to a retired ship's captain from whom he was renting the market. I looked up the captain a couple of doors away and asked him if I could buy the clock. His words were, 'I'd practically give you the clock, but my wife wants to hold onto it. You watch the obituary column for my wife's name and come back, and we'll make a deal.'

"Back at the Cape the following summer, we heard about his demise. I worked up enough nerve to call on the widow and made her a standing offer, thinking that would be the end of the episode. However, I received a letter some three weeks later, in

which she wrote of her decision to sell the clock to me."

Another case in point: During a vacation in Italy, Paul noticed that the hotel lobby clock was in a terrible state of repair. "I offered to repair it for about the equivalent of \$20. The manager seemed delighted with the deal," Paul recalls. "But when we checked out, the manager gave me his card and said he would send me the money. I haven't seen the money, but it was a happy occasion to exercise my hobby, and I thoroughly enjoy the memory of the incident."

That trip did yield a find, Paul bought a marble clock with candelabra, featuring the bronze figure of a mower or harvester.

As the Roman vacation story shows, no place is too far for Paul to go for clocks. But his present own backyard has proved to be fertile ground. In nearby Pomeroy, Ohio, he bought an Ansonia "swing arm" clock in the shape of a fisherman, in which the entire statuette and clockwork oscillates.

In Wheeling, W.Va., Paul once bought a clock for a little over a hundred dollars. "I had it for several years before I realized its importance," he said. It is now worth considerably more. The clock was made in 1720 by the famous clockmaker Andrew Dunlop. This particular model has a brass face with spandrels or decorations in the four corners, a second hand, a date window and tall cherry case.

Age is the primary reason this clock is valuable. But Paul provides some more background. "Before 1675 pendulums weren't used in clocks. The early 1700s were the beginning of an era when the accuracy and dependability of the pendulum works came into its own. Therefore, clocks made around 1700 are quite desirable as collectors' items, especially the tall ones with brass faces."

Don't try to talk to Paul about the new generation of electronic watches and clocks. He's not interested in the least. He likes things he can take apart, see moving, hear ticking, chiming.

Like the atmospheric or Atmos clock, one of his many conversation pieces. The Atmos clock has a torsional pen-

dulum, similar to rotating pendulum found on the popular anniversary or 400-day clock housed under a glass dome. The Atmos clock has a 3 1/2-inch-diameter piston or bellows within a cylinder. A chain connects the bellows to a winding mechanism. Changes in pressure within the house between night and day serve to wind the clock. "It's the nearest thing to perpetual motion I can think of," Paul says with a smile.

Paul's interest in clocks stems from an on-the-job experience in the mid 1950s. At the time he was working for Kanawha Valley Power Company but was borrowed from time to time to work on small hydros in Virginia. One Sunday he was called to work on the timer on the Rocky Mount hydro. This was the device that inhibited the opening of the wicket gates until the generator was fully loaded. Always interested in anything mechanical, Paul and clock tinkering hit it off grandly.

Paul and Appalachian go back a long way. His father was a line crew foreman in and around Charleston and Beckley, and Paul worked for the company during summer vacations from high school. He went to Marshall University in Huntington in 1938 and graduated with a general engineering degree. After working for a rubber company, the Navy called, and he was off to war. Out of the Navy in 1946, Paul went to work for Kanawha Valley Power.

"In 1958 I went to Clinch River Plant. They were still building Unit 3 at the time. I was maintenance foreman. Bill Robinson was maintenance supervisor," he said.

"I worked at Clinch River until 1964 when I took over as maintenance supervisor at the old Windsor Plant. And in 1966 I went to Cardinal Plant until September 1977 when I came to Mountaineer," Paul said.

Before leaving West Virginia to go to Clinch River, Paul went to the West Virginia University extension school in Charleston and earned his membership in the Society of Professional Engineers.

"I've always had an interest in things electro-mechanical," he said. "I've always tried to analyze the biggest problem in a plant and solve it."

Still, he thinks back fondly to the

hydro days. "They would just turn me loose over there on those hydros. It was a lot of challenge," he said.

Paul and his wife have three children living in the Wheeling area, so their long-range plan is to move to that area. Otherwise, he likes to hunt, fish, travel and garden. And, oh yes, find a good clock.

Butch plans golf, travel



Cooke

"I have been fortunate to be a small part of a fine company for 40 years," says Randolph Frederick "Butch" Cooke. "I have associated with a lot of fine people. There is no way I can remember all of them, but I think of Cecil Lovell, Waldo Lafon, Duncan Kennedy and Mel Wilson."

Butch, who retired June 1 as Roanoke customer accounts supervisor, began his career in Beckley in 1941. He recalls, "I was working in a drug store, and Mrs. Sessions, who worked in the unemployment office, told me Appalachian was looking for an office boy. I went to see Ott Caldwell about every day for two weeks. Finally he said, 'Butch, I'm going to give you a job. Just leave me alone'.

"I went to work for \$75 a month, working 40 hours a week. I left a job paying \$65 a month, working 63 hours a week, so I thought I was sitting on top of the world. I thought it was a good job and it *was* at the time. Later I was promoted to meter reader and then went in Uncle Sam's Navy for four years."

Butch advanced through several classifications before transferring to Roanoke in 1957 as assistant local office manager. "Mr. Caldwell was responsible for bringing me over here in '57 as his assistant. He went into the GO Accounting Department in 1961 and I moved into his job as district office supervisor.

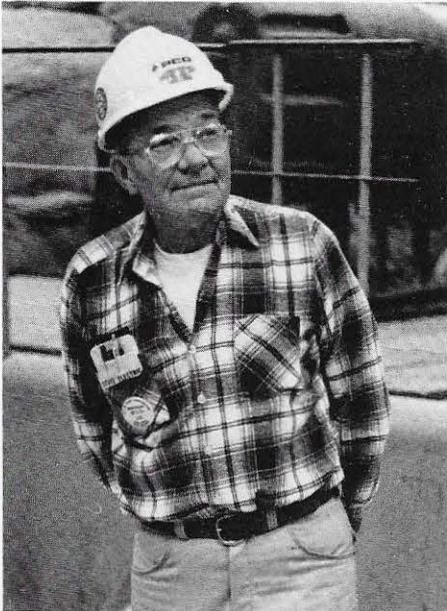
"Since I have been here, Appalachian has grown from a middle sized company to a great big company. When we talk of Appalachian now, we talk about a billion dollars in revenue. I remember the first year we went on bi-monthly billing, Joe Gills asked us what we thought of it. He said it saved \$650,000 this year, which was one percent of the company's revenue at that time. Bi-monthly would not be such a good idea these days because people couldn't afford to pay their bills. There is also no way we could get all the work done today without computers and terminal units."

What are Butch's plans for retirement? "I think I am going to play golf about three days a week, go to Smith Mountain Lake and work at the Red Carpet Tax Service. (Butch has been in the business of preparing income tax returns for many years and has operated his own tax service for 12 years). We also plan to spend some time traveling. My sister lives in Florida, and we plan to visit her, and I still have a farm in West Virginia that I will have to go over and look after occasionally.

"I mentioned to a banker friend that I was retiring, and he asked if I wanted a part-time job. I am not interested right now in going to work anywhere.

"You know, thinking back over the years, my work has been very interesting. If I had it to do over again, I don't know that I would change anything I have done. I do want to say this: These people on the firing line who handle the customers and complaints every day are to be commended for the job they do."

Downeaster heading south



Poulin

The old downeaster is headed, eventually, way down south. "But Maine comes first," said Joseph Lucien Poulin.

Lou's birthplace is a small town named Winslow on the Kennebec River in Maine. And Maine, by the way, is referred to as "downeast" by the inhabitants of that far corner of the United States and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. "I haven't been back to Maine for eight years," Lou said.

Lou, assistant chief of mechanical construction at Mountaineer Plant who took early retirement on May 1, plans to indulge his fondness for lobster and seafood during the homecoming trip.

At some point, Lou and his wife Pearl, who live in Pomeroy, Ohio, plan to make the big move to Florida. No definite time has been set, however, "The move could be in the fall," he said.

Before then, he plans to dust off the motor home and go camping and fishing with two of his children who live nearby.

Lou started with AEP in September 1954 when he was hired as maintenance foreman at Ohio Valley Electric Corporation's Kyger Creek Plant. He

stayed at Kyger Creek as maintenance foreman for 17 years.

"Then, AEP needed someone in construction on the 1,300 megawatt units at Gavin," Lou said. Asked about any memorable work experiences, Lou said, "I love to put up with those big turbines."

In July 1975 Lou transferred to the Mountaineer Plant Mechanical Construction Department, again erecting a big turbine. Mountaineer went on line last September, and shortly thereafter things slowed down considerably for the construction group at Mountaineer. "I had about 10 months before I reached age 65, so I decided to retire," Lou said.

Lou's 27-year career with AEP was confined entirely to the Ohio Valley. Along the way, he accepted construction assignments on the Metropolis (Illinois) Coal Terminal and the Lakin (West Virginia) River Transportation headquarters.

Geep intrigued by high lines

"If someone had told me when I came to work that I would be doing barehanded maintenance on high voltage lines, I would probably have left," declares Frank Welch "Geep" Harman. He retired June 1 as transmission general supervisor in GO T&D Transmission Line, Turner Station.

It was the intrigue of high lines that attracted Geep to Appalachian in 1937. "I worked for Union Power Company at Mullens, W.Va., at the time. Bob Caldwell, who used to work for Appalachian, came to work down there and talked about the high lines. I got interested so I contacted the people in Bluefield, and they gave me a job at \$90 a month and board. We worked all over the system, including Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. We still operate that same system today.

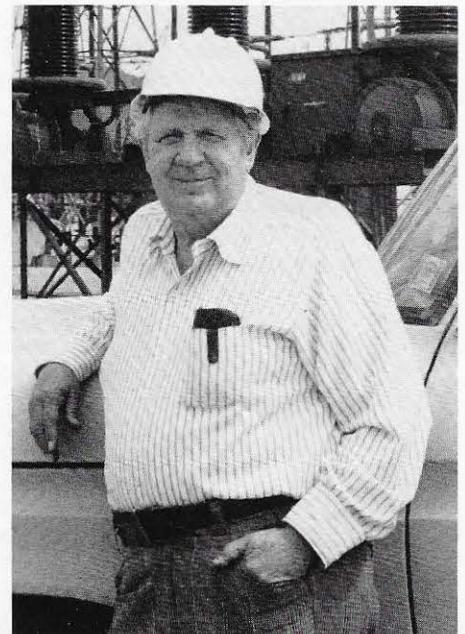
"Our general line department hadn't been formed very long. There were only about five trucks and three cars in the whole department. We called them trucks but they were made like a school bus. Tools were under the seat and hot sticks were overhead in

the rack. I remember about the first case of trouble we fixed — on top of the mountain in Saltville — was with a team of horses.

"I really started at Switchback in the substation. The second day I saw a man climb up on a hot bushing on an OCB. No one was hurt. They had me climbing the third day. Now we don't let people climb until about six months because we know we have to watch them. We try to pick out in the first six months whether the employee can work safely or not. We just have to drill and drill and drill."

Geep was the first inspector on the company's first 345 kv line between Sporn and Kanawha, and he got in on the ground floor with the extra high voltage test project at Apple Grove. "I saw the reality of 765 kv come into being. I was among the first in barehanded maintenance. We do a lot of high voltage hot line work, and we have done some barehanded maintenance. I guess that is about as frightening an experience as you can get the first time. You have a lot of protective clothing and equipment to use because you put yourself in the same potential as the line. It is just like when you learn to drive a car. You learn the hazards involved and you learn to live with the hazards. You have respect for your car and we have respect for electricity.

"I moved to Turner in 1953 when the GO T&D Transmission Line Section was set up. That was a good move for



Harman

me because I always got along good with about everybody, and it seemed like the company was happy with what I did. Now I have one 8-man crew and one 12-man crew under my supervision. I was raised pretty poor, and I felt like when I got a job I would do the best I could. I felt like I reached a good plateau and have been pretty well satisfied. I had good co-workers and that makes things pleasant."

What will Geep do now? "Well, I started a workshop in my garage but I will probably do some traveling. Winter weather hurts me any more, and we might go somewhere close to Clearwater, Florida, and spend the winter there. I have in mind buying a trailer and going down there and living in it. In the meantime, we'll go down and look things over."

Tennis anyone?

Most everything Bob Waggoner remembers about his career with Appalachian has to do with people. And the things he plans to do during his retirement, which began June 1, also involve people.

For one thing, the Lynchburg Division customer accounts supervisor will move back to his hometown, Roanoke, where he will do things with his brother Mel, who retired from the company April 1, and his mother, who also lives in Roanoke.

But it is when Robert Brown Waggoner reminisces about his working days that people are most often mentioned. He believes firmly that "whether you're working for Appalachian or anyone else, you don't get along by yourself." And in paying homage to those who "taught me things both in my professional and personal life," his roll call of those persons is like a who's who among Appalachian employees. Miller Porterfield, Pete Danforth, Garnett Harvey, Clarence Mills, George Hervey, Jim White — they are just some he mentions.

And Bob also talks about the closeness of workers during his 43 years with the company. "Years ago, seven or eight of us would get together after every payday. One of us would cook, we'd eat and then we would play cards or sit around talking.



Waggoner

There were sand tennis courts at the Roanoke substation in those days, and a bunch of us would get together at night and play. That was a big time."

Tennis is one of the things Bob will continue in retirement, hopefully playing with his brother. He also will loaf, read, and play some golf. And he also hopes to be a little more active in Masons, Elks, Moose, and the Baptist church.

Bob, who is retiring at the age of 62, joined Appalachian November 1, 1938, in Roanoke as an office boy. He was a meter reader, collector, clerk and head contract clerk there before becoming a utility clerk in Williamson in 1950. He moved up to assistant local office manager in 1955, and in 1958 went to Logan as assistant local office manager. He moved up to local office manager in 1959.

Bob was named Logan Division accounting supervisor in 1964, and four years later moved to Lynchburg as accounting supervisor. He was division office supervisor before being named customer accounts supervisor in 1980.

While he was in Logan, he took some classes at the Marshall University branch there, and in 1966 attended the AEP System Management Development Course at the University of Michigan.

Bob has four daughters, who live in Washington, Beckley, Christiansburg, and Roanoke, and a granddaughter in Beckley.

He describes Appalachian as a good company and, succinctly, as one "which never missed a paycheck, which is a credit to the company."

But he also remembers the early days as not without some adversity. For example, the downtown floods in Roanoke which always filled up the company lobby on Campbell Avenue and Second Street, S.E. Typical of his whole attitude though, is what he chooses to remember most vividly about those floods, like the employee who fashioned a barrier to fit the front door to keep out the water. And the day a fellow went out in the street and rescued two baskets of cucumbers that had washed down from the farmer's market.

People — that's what Bob remembers. And he doesn't think they have changed all that much. "People still get together like they did in the old days. They're just a different, younger group. And that's good."

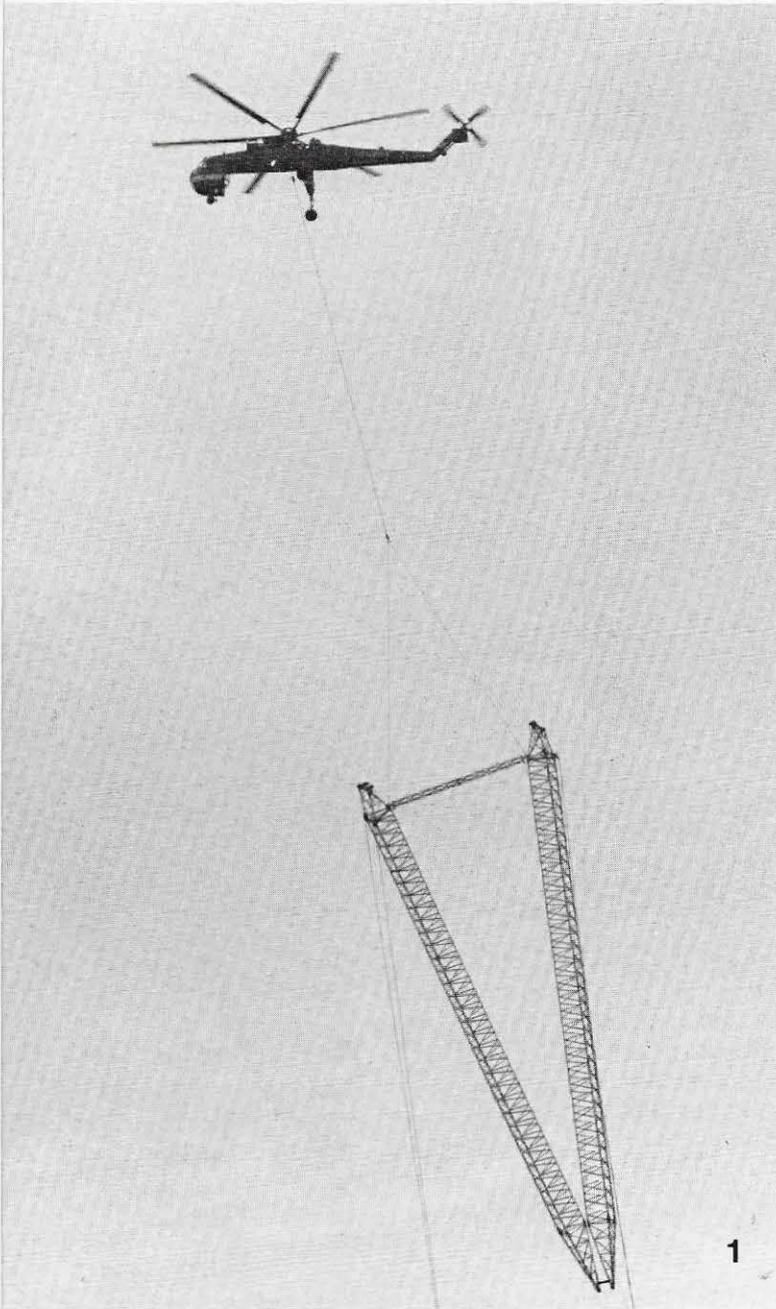
Orthodontia claim filing simplified

A change in the Dental Assistance Plan will simplify the filing of claims for payment of orthodontia treatment.

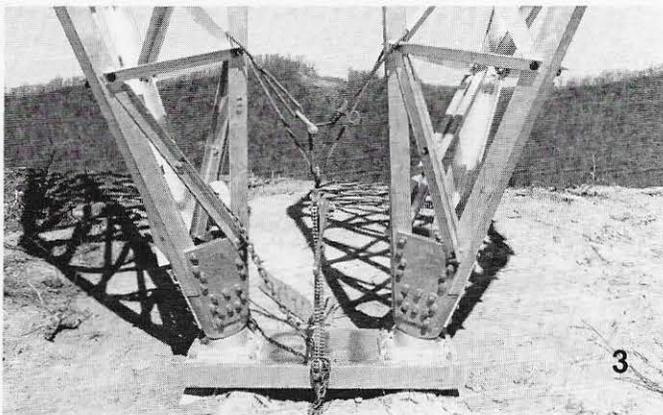
Effective with the month of May, it will no longer be necessary to file a new claim form each month for on-going orthodontia care. A claim filed in May and certified by the dentist and employee will establish an automatic monthly payment to compensate the employee or dentist for monthly orthodontic visits.

For automatic payment of an on-going orthodontia claim filed during March or April, simply send a request to Provident and give your name, social security number, patient name and, if available, the claim file reference number which appeared on your last explanation of benefits from Provident.

A claim for orthodontia care must be recertified by the dentist and the employee every six months. Provident will notify employees when recertification is necessary.



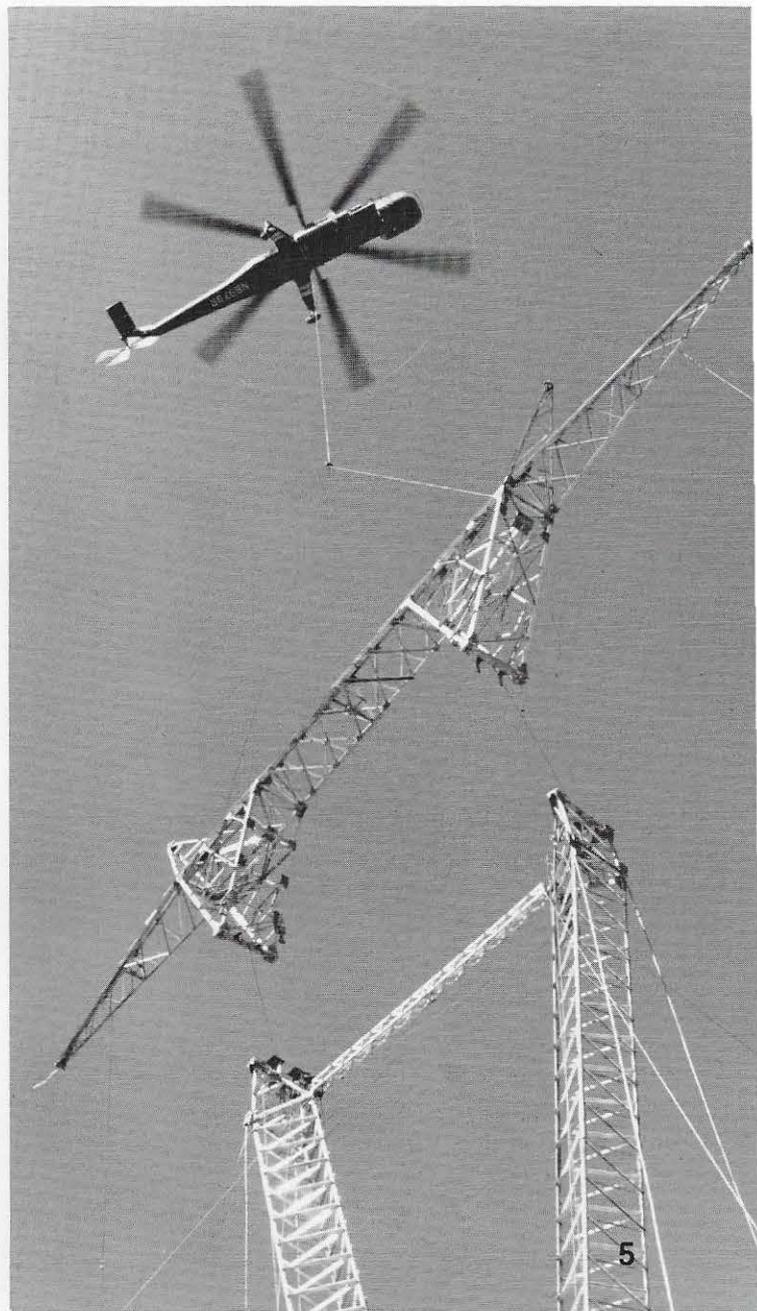
HELICOPTER USED TO BUILD



The AEP System for many years has been employing helicopters to help build transmission lines, especially in hard-to-reach places. AEP, in fact, was an early pioneer in this field.

But not until last month, when it came time to construct the System's new 58-mile Culloden-Wyoming line in southwestern West Virginia, had helicopters ever been used for a 765,000-volt line.

The line was designed for 183 towers, including 140 of the aluminum, guyed-V variety that can be transported in and set in place from the air. Approximately 100 of the 140 towers were too heavy to be carried to their locations in one piece, however, so they were divided into two parts, a "V" base and crossarm, and each was



765-KV LINE

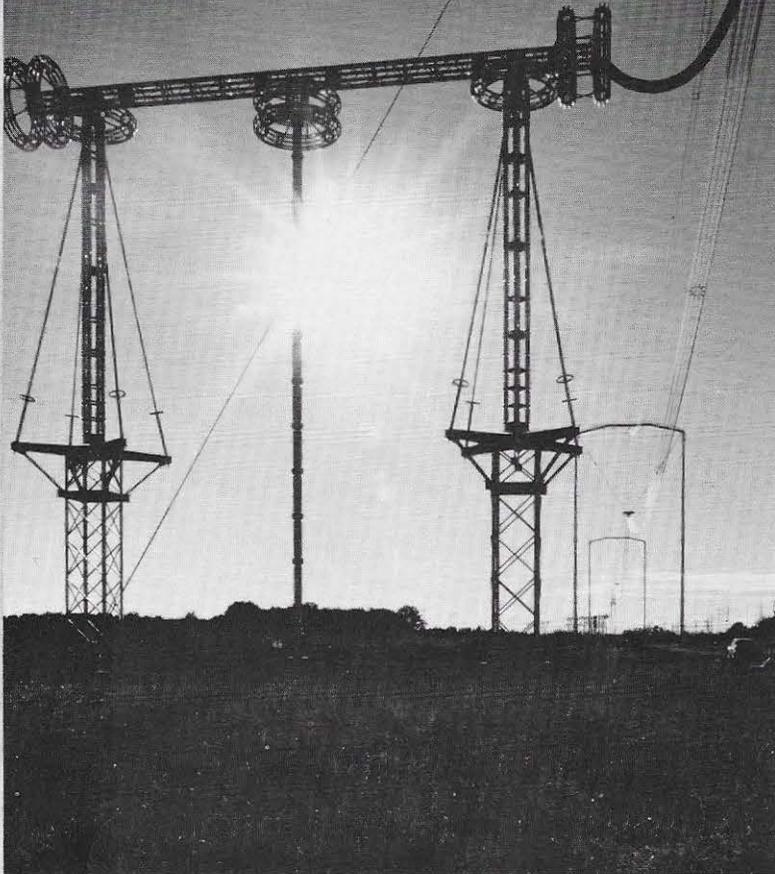
flown in separately and then joined with use of the chopper. (The other, smaller towers, were transported in one piece.)

The photos here show the sequence of the two-piece assembly job. The lower part is carried in first, set on its base by groundmen and temporarily guyed. Then comes the crossarm, bolted to the "V" by linemen and then permanently guyed (after which the temporary guys are removed).

The 140 guyed-V towers were erected in 14 flying days. Prime contractor was Irby Construction, Jackson, Mississippi. The helicopter, one of three of its kind in the country, was furnished by Evergreen International Aviation, McMinnville, Oregon.



AEP ASEA UHV RESEARCH PROJECT



The need for larger capacity transmission lines was apparent more than three decades ago, and the response by American Electric Power and its operating companies was typical of their pioneering tradition.

In relatively rapid succession came 345,000, 500,000, and 765,000 volt systems after exhaustive testing in the laboratory and in the field.

Today at North Liberty, Indiana, that tradition continues at a unique ultra-high-voltage (UHV) research project installation located in the middle of a cornfield, where transmission lines of up to 2,300,000 volts are being tested.

The sophisticated UHV equipment is part of a multi-million dollar research project, co-sponsored by AEP and ASEA, a Swedish electrical equipment manufacturer.

It portends the future of electrical-energy demand, which AEP expects will continue to increase.

The UHV Test Station began its work in 1976 in an effort to insure that transmission capacity would keep pace with generating capacity and in general meet the needs of an energy transportation system.

The research is coordinated by a complement of eight staff members, under the direction of Brendan Ware, head of AEP's Electrical Research and Development Division (Columbus). William R. Roy, manager of the project, came to the UHV Test Station in 1976 from Indiana & Michigan Electric Company, where he had worked in electrical engineering and supervision since 1950. His last position with I&M was superintendent of communications.

The UHV station staff is comprised of James R. Booker, senior engineer; William C. Pokorny, senior engineer; Robert H. Schlomann, senior engineer; Robert M. Blake, engineer's assistant; Edward J. Kogler, engineer's assistant; Douglas L. Neumann, engineer's assistant; and Carol L. McQueen, secretary.

Roy explained that AEP is leading the industry in the search for a means of transferring large quantities of power while lowering costs through more efficient transmission. With UHV transmission, fewer lines would be required to carry a block of power. One 1,500-kv line would be equal to five 765-kv lines, twenty-five 345-kv lines or one-hundred-fifty 138-kv lines.

"The capability to deliver electricity at a lower cost per kilowatt than EHV lines will help keep down costs," Roy said. "And the ability to deliver more power over fewer lines will help safeguard the environment as well as minimize right-of-way land use."

All levels of UHV are tested at the station and the results compared with those from test facilities throughout the world. This will develop the expertise needed to build an effective ultra-high voltage transmission system.

Four major areas compose the research center — the UHV test station, the UHV test line, test cages and a control center.

The station portion contains equipment for circuit energizing, switching, voltage transmission, surge protection, relay and control, and measurements.

The 3,000-foot-long three-span, single-phase test line hangs from two suspension towers between two dead-end towers 1,000 feet apart. Electrically operated wenchers can adjust the conductor height as required for specific tests.

Sensing devices located at varying distances from the line detect corona effects (the partial breakdown of air surrounding the wire), such as radio and television interference levels, ozone, corona loss and audible noise levels. Ambient conditions (measurements at distances far enough away so as not to be affected by the line) are also recorded. A weather station provides data about atmospheric conditions. All measurements are recorded by a computerized data acquisition system.

Two 200-foot-long test cages can be used to evaluate various conductor configurations (arrangements of wires) to determine which works best with the least impact on the environment. A water-spray system permits testing under simulated rainfall conditions.

The control building provides a panoramic view of the test station. It houses the computer-operated data analysis center, which continuously monitors the test results. The UHV station is energized from the control console by closing the 345-kv circuit breaker.

The initial energizing of the test station and line in July 1976 marked the beginning of the final phase of a research program started eleven years before. The first stage involved extensive experimentation in laboratories to determine the ability of air insulation to withstand ultra-high voltages. The second stage incorporated the design of the test station, with particular attention given to the transformers required to provide voltage of up to 2,300 kv.

Although the advantages of higher transmission voltages have been known for some time, the development of EHV lines in the last 25 years has resulted only after careful research and development.

In the early 1950s, 380-kv lines were introduced in Sweden by the Swedish State Power Board and 345-kv lines in the U.S. by AEP. In the mid-1960s, the Tennessee Valley Authority and Virginia Electric and Power introduced 500-kv lines and in 1967 Hydro-Quebec initiated a 735-kv system in Canada. The Soviet Union constructed

a 750-kv test line in 1968, and in 1969 AEP placed its first 765-kv line in service.

As part of its testing of the feasibility of ultra-high voltage transmission, the research project is also studying possible effects of UHV on the environment, including the biological effects on human, animal and plant life.

At that time in the future when UHV transmission becomes necessary, Roy believes that sufficient information will be available to design an efficient UHV system that will be acceptable to the public.

"The ever increasing demand for electrical energy necessitates strengthening the backbone of our system — transmission grid," Roy said. "Ultra-high voltage systems that can satisfy this need are feasible and will be environmentally sound. A study of UHV transmission and the impact on energy, economics and environment makes it a logical approach to meet the future requirement."

Perhaps in the future, the space-age equipment at the project will no longer look out of place but will, rather, join other progressive equipment as the norm in a high-technology society requiring increased energy delivered in the most reliable, efficient and environmentally acceptable way possible.



Senior Engineer Bill Pokorny in the UHV test cage area.

NO ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS



Some of AEP's research is designed to determine what, if any, effects EHV or UHV lines may have on plants and animals nearby.

Cows graze peacefully on rolling hills under the clear blue Indiana sky, oblivious to the extra-high-voltage (EHV) transmission lines spanning the countryside.

They represent just a small part of the environmental and biological research being conducted in the vicinity of EHV lines on the AEP System.

Some of AEP's research is designed to determine what, if any, effects EHV or UHV (ultra-high-voltage) lines may have on the environment or on plants and animals nearby. Some studies are conducted at the AEP/ASEA UHV Test Station in North Liberty, Indiana, under simulated conditions, while others are carried out on farms near EHV lines.

"Many of the studies directly address the concerns of the farming community, because members of that group often live, work, grow crops and raise livestock near high-voltage lines," Station Manager W. R. Roy explains.

Completed tests of biological effects include studies of Indiana farm crops near the UHV test line and farm animals near EHV lines.

A study of the health and productivity of farm animals living in proximity to 765-kv transmission lines was performed in the animals' actual environment during a 24-month period from 1977 to 1979. Sponsored by AEP, the study was directed by two professors from Purdue University.

Beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs and horses living on farms along the 320-kilometer Dumont-Jefferson 765-kv line, which runs north to south through Indiana, were observed during the study.

The animals were inspected bimonthly and records kept of births, abortions, deaths, sickness and general health and behavior; extensive data was collected on the electric and magnetic fields created by the 765-kv line.

The study concluded that "neither the health, behavior nor performance of the animals was affected by the electric or magnetic field created by the 765-kv lines," Roy says.

Another farm-related study investigated the magnitude of electrostatic induction to a large operational pivotal irrigation system used to improve farm-crop yields. The system was tested while operating directly beneath a 765-kv transmission line. The study found that an irrigation system can indeed attain a significant amount of electrostatic charge under special test conditions.

"In practice, properly installed irrigation systems provide sufficient grounding and present no safety problems. We have received no complaints concerning the operation of irrigation systems," Roy explains. "Nevertheless, large metallic structures near high-voltage lines deserve additional analytical studies and field tests in order to better evaluate even the smallest risk and to be able to provide better answers to questions from the public on these matters."

Meanwhile, research is underway to develop more effective but practical methods of grounding irrigation systems during transport conditions, as well as other large movable equipment, such as farm vehicles.

One study during the 1979 growing season in northern Indiana evaluated the growth, yield and general health of corn, oats and soybeans, three important farm crops in the central agricultural regions of the United States. The crops were grown in strips near the UHV test line, which was operating at 1,550 kv, and which created a ground-level electric field strength varying from 16 kilovolts per meter under the line to .6 kv/m at 91 meters from the line.

The crops were planted after the land had been prepared

with nutrients and fertilizers specified by Purdue plant physiologists, with tilling and planting done with conventional farm equipment. Throughout the growing season, the plants were inspected for germination, growth, general appearance and signs of stress. At harvest time, the yields were compared with one another as well as with Indiana averages for the season.

Results of the study showed that "there were no statistically significant differences in the height or yields of those crops grown in the high electric fields as compared with those grown in very low electric fields," Roy says.

A future biological study, to be conducted by scientists from the University of Notre Dame at the UHV Test Station, will determine the effect of electrical fields, if any, on the mosquito, "a well understood biological organism for studying effects on living cells and systems," Roy says.

In addition to the biological studies, researchers are conducting experiments to measure other environmental effects of UHV, such as audible noise, TV and radio interference and ozone production.

Concurrent research seeks to assess the significance of

these measurements. For instance, the degree to which audible noise might become annoying is important in establishing the design of future UHV lines. In the same way, the margins required between the signal strength of broadcasting stations and of potential line interference must be accurately determined before decisions concerning line design can be made.

For instance, data gathered at a 765-kv-line-monitoring site near Peru, Indiana, shows that in fair weather, TV reception is just as good 50 feet from the outside phase of the line as it is at locations remote from the line. During foul weather, if precipitation is light, reception remains good at 50 feet. During medium to heavy precipitation, interference may be noticeable on VHF channels at 50 feet from the line in this location, which is in a weak TV reception area. No effects have been found on UHF TV transmission. Similar testing of the UHV line will determine whether the same effects can be expected at higher voltages.

Ozone detectors on each side of the UHV test line will help determine whether the lines are responsible for the generation of any significant quantities of ozone or other gases, which might pose air-pollution hazards. No gaseous generation has yet been detected from operating EHV lines and none are expected from future UHV lines. Nevertheless, the UHV line continues to be monitored to detect such emissions.

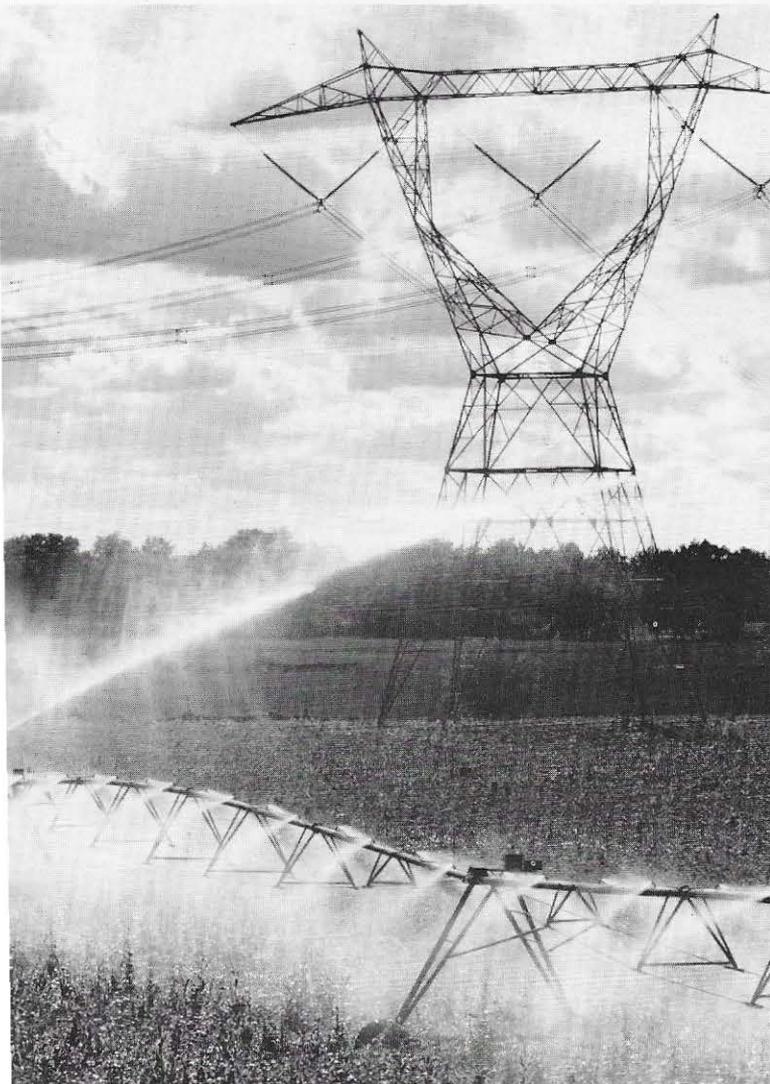
Within the parameters of the UHV test cage, various conductor configurations are tested for audible noise, radio interference noise, television interference noise and corona loss (an electrical discharge at the surface of a conductor when the potential gradient exceeds a certain limit; this gives off heat that can be measured in kilowatts).

The test cage is a short, simulated transmission line that makes possible the high-voltage testing at a lower voltage and shorter conductor lengths than a full-scale line would require. The cage is 60 meters of steel-wire mesh in a rectangular boxlike cross section with a top screen, two movable side screens and a movable bottom screen. The field effects can be varied by changing the voltage or by moving the screens, thus varying the dimensions of the "cage" from about six to nine meters on each side.

The conductor tested from November 1978 to October 1979 "fulfilled all criteria for audible noise, radio and television noise, corona loss and electrostatic field intensities for a three-phase UHV transmission line operated at a system voltage of 1,250 kv," Roy says. "Other conductor arrangements tested show similar suitability for system voltages of 1,500 and 1,750 kv."

While environmental and biological research indicates no adverse health effects, AEP continues to monitor EHV and UHV lines. The system's research effort, in conjunction with research conducted by other organizations, will help determine the most appropriate levels for the safe and economical transmission of electric power across UHV lines.

Editor's Note: Copies of the reports on tests conducted at the UHV Test Station are available from the AEP/ASEA UHV Test Station, 24707 Quinn Road, North Liberty, Indiana 46554.



Tests on an automatic pivotal irrigation system point to practical and effective methods of grounding such systems operating near EHV lines.

Ed Helm succumbs to the thrill of flight



An important aerial navigation instrument is described to a student by flight instructor Ed Helm.

Ed Helm likes to teach, despite what some professional teachers might consider less than ideal circumstances and working conditions.

Ed's classroom is small, tiny in fact. His students range from teenagers to retirees and they come with an equally wide range of motivations, talents and interests. Scheduled class sessions can be cancelled at the last moment by weather, equipment breakdowns or "no-show" students. The pay isn't much. Some students are prone to get sick during class and, if he doesn't pay attention to what his students are doing, they could injure themselves. The students' well being is the most important thing to the instructor.

But, it isn't all bad. The student-teacher ratio is terrific, one-on-one. When students learn, their progress is immediately evident. And — this is the biggie — Ed Helm **loves** doing it. So, what does he teach? Flying.

Ed, when he's not on the job as an equipment operator at Amos Plant, can often be found teaching people how to fly airplanes.

"Instructing is a big challenge and really satisfying. My students are great. I learn as much from them as they do from me. I love it. I absolutely love it," he says with considerable enthusiasm.

The challenge, he says, comes from trying to effectively communicate complex concepts and theories along with physical skills so that students can follow instructions. "If you can get across exactly what you want done, you've eliminated about 50 percent of your problems right there. If he doesn't understand how to make turns, climbs and descents, for example, then he's just not going to perform very well.

"When I turn a solo pilot loose for the first time, I feel he's an extension of

me as a pilot. In a way, it's me flying the airplane. That's why, when people come up to me and say 'Hey, was that your student out there? Boy, did he do a good job,' it makes me feel great."

Ed started flying in 1970, a couple of years before he joined Appalachian as a utility man B at Amos, when a flying enthusiast friend bought him an introductory flight. A year later, Ed reached the first of several aviation plateaus when he earned his private pilot's license.

Today, Ed has a commercial pilot's certificate with instrument flight and multi-engine ratings and he is a certified flight instructor. He's working on still another major category of rating, that of a certified flight instructor for instrument flight. In the 11 years since he started flying, Ed has amassed 2,000 flying hours, 1,700 of which are as an instructor.

According to Ed, the training of private pilots today is comparable to that of commercial pilots a decade ago. This, he explains, is because of more detailed and demanding training requirements, such as a mandatory 300 nautical mile solo cross-country flight and advanced radio and navigational techniques.

He also stresses the safety aspects of flying, pointing out that pilots who use common sense, keep their skills sharp and obey the rules are rarely involved in accidents.

"Our school has not had an accident in the past ten years, and the reason for this is a strong emphasis on proper piloting techniques and emergency procedures. We also teach our students to make sure the airplane is ready while it's still on the ground," Ed says.

New pilots themselves are usually mature people, Ed reports, a factor which might also contribute to flight safety. "People coming to us now are settled down people. A lot of them have got their families raised and educated and now they want to do something for themselves.

"We're seeing more and more ladies get into flying," he adds. "They want to get out of the house, they want something to do," Ed explains, adding that women often catch on to flying quicker than men.

"From where I sit, I see about 50 percent of the people are flying for business reasons and 50 percent for pleasure."

Speaking of a tradition almost as old as aviation, Ed admits to having some regrets when he scissors the tail off of a newly soloed student's shirt, "especially when it's a \$20 to \$25 shirt." According to the tradition, student pilots never know exactly when their instructor will determine they are ready to take the airplane up alone. "It's an unexpected thing," Ed says. "When I know the student can handle it, I say, 'Hey! Today's the day. And off he goes alone. When he comes back, I ceremoniously cut his shirt tail off as a symbol of his achievement.'"

Ed's students are not all businessmen and housewives, though.

"I've had several ROTC students come out. We put them through part of their training. They must solo prior to acceptance by the Army for further flight training. I've had quite a few

students accepted by the Army, as well as one student who was recommended to the Air Force Academy."

Though reluctant to talk about it for fear of making flying sound unsafe, Ed admits to having had a couple of "memorable" moments in the air.

"I think anybody who's a flight instructor has had a few close calls," he says. "These happen because you let the student do as much flying as you possibly can. He'll learn 70 percent faster if he does it himself. You let him go as far as he can and you don't take over until you see he can't handle it."

All flight instructors occasionally have close encounters with different obstacles, such as power lines, barbed wire fences, trees and radio towers. Those come under the heading of occupational hazards. This nor-

mally occurs while teaching ground reference maneuvers or takeoffs and landings.

Nearly all of Ed's flying is as an instructor. Why? "My wife's scared of flying," he sheepishly admits. "When I first got my private license, my wife went up with me once and that was it. It doesn't help much when I tell people she won't fly with me. They wonder what kind of instructor I am," he says with a smile.

Despite his wife's lack of enthusiasm for his sport, Ed, like so many others since Orville and Wilbur Wright showed us how to do it, has succumbed to the thrill of flight. He has made it an important and personal part of his life. And, he sums it all up by saying simply . . .

"Flying! It's marvelous and it's going to get better!"

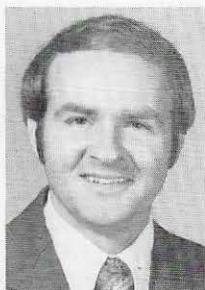


When Mike DeHart recently received the Boy Scout Eagle Award, he became the fourth of five brothers to earn the highest honor in Scouting. A member of Troop 6 at the St. Albans First Presbyterian Church, he is a junior at St. Albans High School and the son of Robert DeHart, transmission mechanic, A, GO T&D Transmission Line, Turner Station. Having four Eagles in a family is just one short of a national record. Mike's accomplishment is especially noteworthy. Two years ago, a 20 mm artillery shell blew up in his left hand, leaving him without fingers and only a partial thumb. Even under these circumstances, he was able to earn the lifesaving and other difficult merit badges to qualify as an Eagle. Robert DeHart, seated, is flanked by his four sons who are Eagle Scouts — Bob, Lonnie, Mike and David. A fifth son, Jeff, qualified for the Life rank and only missed Eagle by a few merit badges.

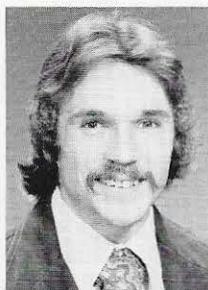
PROMOTIONS



Wooten



Gearhart



Workman



Roach



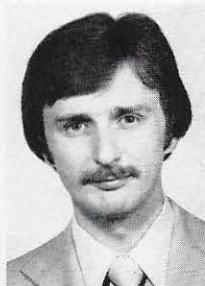
Bryant



Allen



Shepard



Beck



Ferguson



Hudson

Eli Wooten, engineering technician senior, was promoted to relay specialist in GO T&D Station, Charleston, on April 1.

Larry Gearhart, assistant right-of-way and real estate superintendent in GO T&D R/e & R/w, Roanoke, was promoted to administrative assistant to the president of Appalachian Power on June 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and has attended the AEP management program at the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration.

Robert Workman, performance engineer senior, was promoted to plant performance engineer at Philip Sporn Plant on June 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in chemical from Rio Grande College.

Douglas Roach, meter supervisor nonexempt, was promoted to Bluefield Division meter superintendent on April 1. He succeeds John Vermillion, who retired.

Doug Bryant, customer representative nonexempt in the Fieldale area of Roanoke Division, was promoted to the exempt position of Point Pleasant office supervisor in Huntington Division on June 1.

He holds an associate degree in business management from Patrick Henry Community College.

Thomas Allen, rates and contracts engineer, was promoted to supervisor load research in GO Rates & Contracts, Roanoke, on May 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from West Virginia University.

Richard C. Shepard, customer accounts coordinator in GO Customer Services, Roanoke, was promoted to Lynchburg Division customer accounts supervisor on June 1. He succeeds Robert B. Waggoner, who retired. Shepard holds a bachelor of business administration degree from Marshall University.

Darrell Beck, operations engineer in GO Operations, Roanoke, was promoted to load research coordinator in GO Rates & Contracts, Roanoke, on May 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from North Carolina State University.

Steven Ferguson, engineering technician in GO Operations, Roanoke, was promoted to statistical analyst in GO Rates & Contracts, Roanoke, on May 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in mathematics from Radford University.

Edwin Hudson, utility supervisor-yard, was promoted to assistant yard superintendent at Amos Plant on January 1.

BIRTHS

John Amos

Eric Allen, son of Roddrick Richardson, maintenance mechanic C, April 20.

Central Machine Shop

Leslie Anne, daughter of Chris Turley, NDE inspector 1st class, April 25.

Charleston

Shelly Nicole, daughter of Larry Kersey, station mechanic C, March 30.

Huntington

Jamie Nichole, daughter of Sandra Pelphey, meter reader, April 27.

Jason Matthew, son of Robert Coeyman, Jr., meter electrician C, May 1.

Mountaineer

Sarah Beth, daughter of Ed Roach, control technician junior, March 17.

Mountaineer Construction

Zachary James, son of Paul Doefinger, construction timekeeper II, October 23, 1980.

Aaron Wayne, son of Tommy Abbott, construction timekeeper, Putnam Coal Terminal, April 29.

Pulaski

Ashley Danielle, daughter of T. W. Caviness, Jr., station mechanic D, May 11.

Philip Sporn

Jeffrey Allen, son of James Mitchell, stores coordinator, April 22.

Abingdon

Betty, daughter of Fred Fullen, Building Service, represented Patrick Henry High School as a senator at the Model General Assembly in Richmond.

Rex Cassady, division manager, was elected to the board of directors of the Abingdon Kiwanis Club for 1981-82.

Tony, son of Wanda Payne, Accounting, placed first in the softball throw and long jump and second in the high jump at the Baptist Associational R. A. track meet in Abingdon.



Kimberly Carol, daughter of Ron Poe, meter electrician A, was named queen of the Little Miss Chilhowie pageant sponsored by the Chilhowie Little League. She is a fourth grader at Chilhowie Elementary School.

Charleston

Donald, son of Robert Griffith, division superintendent, was runner-up in the 1981 Charleston open championship chess tournament. He finished only one-half point behind the winner.

Jack Shaver, administrative assistant, was elected president of the Advertising Club of Charleston.

Charlie Ross, St. Albans engineering technician senior, was elected president of the Ford Elementary School PTA.

Curtis, son of Doris Foster, customer accounts representative A, was

named all-star for the basketball team at Ann Bailey Elementary School. **Penny Layne**, Doris' daughter, was named all-star for the school's cheerleaders.

Kingsport

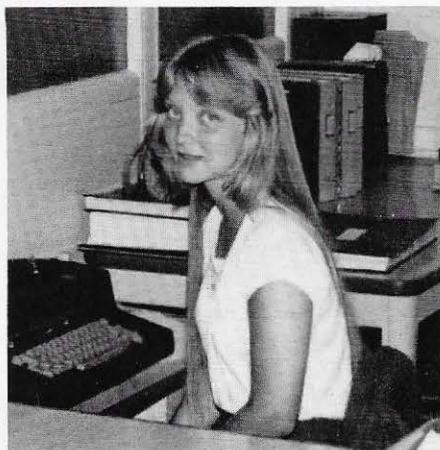
Bruce Bacon, a senior at Sullivan North High School, was chosen Mr. Raider. Four candidates were nominated by the senior class and the final selection was made by members of sororities from East Tennessee State University after reading resumes and personally interviewing each candidate. Bruce is the son of Carl Bacon, customer services director.

John Amos

Stephen, son of Bernie Schmidt, performance engineer, won a merit award for a safety poster he entered in the 1981 Southern West Virginia Automobile Club Poster Contest. In addition to Stephen's award, his school, Tyler Elementary, received \$20.

Beckley

Kathy, daughter of Customer Services Manager Dave Kendrick, and **Ronnie**, son of Oak Hill Line Mechanic Bob Dyke, were selected by the Beckley Civitan Club as delegates to Mountaineer Girls State and Mountaineer Boys State, respectively.



Sheila Elder, a senior at Woodrow Wilson High School and a part-time junior stenographer in Beckley Customer Services, was selected as the 1981 Raleigh County Future Secre-

tary by the Raleigh-Fayette Chapter of Professional Secretaries International. She won the award for her essay, "Why I want to be a secretary". Sheila will become a full-time employee at the end of the school year.



Gina, daughter of Archie Riner, records supervisor, won blue, red and white ribbons for her artwork displayed during the Woodrow Wilson High School Festival of Arts. This pencil portrait, entitled "Christopher", received a blue ribbon and was featured on the cover of the school newspaper.

Elected officers of the Appaleisure Club, an employee's social organization, were: **Rita Taylor**, junior clerk, president; **Tom Massey**, T&D clerk, vice president; and **Dwight Linkous**, customer services advisor, secretary-treasurer.

Rob, son of Oak Hill Junior Clerk Dianna Londeree, was a member of the Rosedale Elementary School math team which won the first place trophy for the fourth grade during the Fayette County Schools Math Field Day.

Brian, son of Administrative Assistant Ray Vest, was selected to the Beckley-Raleigh County YMCA Bidy All Star basketball team. The team participated in the West Virginia State Bidy Tournament, the Huntington YMCA Tournament and Bidy tournaments in Fieldale and Ridgeway, Virginia.

Paul, husband of Tracer Debbie Simms, has completed a resident bench course in jewelry repair and stone setting at Queen City Seminars, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Huntington

Charles Hoschar, Jr., head T&D clerk, was honored by the Huntington-Cabell County Chapter of the American Red Cross for 25 years' service. He was named Red Cross volunteer of the month for February in connection with his work as a multimedia standard first aid instructor. A first aid chairman for 18 years, Charles has taught first aid, standard and personal safety, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation and has worked in first aid stations on the interstate during holiday weekends.

Angela, daughter of Tom Kincaid, Jr., station crew supervisor, and **Jay**, son of Ed Hornbuckle, line mechanic A, modeled in the annual style review sponsored by the Pleasant Home Club of the First Baptist Church.



Kristen, daughter of Ron Hill, Milton area service restorer, was selected as Miss Lincoln County in a pageant sponsored by the Hamlin Jaycees and Jayceettes. In addition to her crown and trophy, she received a bouquet of red roses and a \$500 savings bond.

Lynchburg

Doug Fitchett, electrical engineer, was elected captain of the Monelison Fire Department.

Jan, wife of Doug Fitchett; Electrical Engineers **Dave Gordon** and **Jim Garrett**, and Tracer **Fred Bryant** completed the emergency medical technician course conducted by the Blue Ridge Emergency Medical Services Council, Inc.

Kelly Watson jumped rope to help raise money for the Heart Fund in an event sponsored by the Heritage High School, where she is a junior. **Jerome Watson** was selected to play in the All City Middle School Band. They are the children of Ami Watson, customer accounts representative B.

Pulaski

Mel Honeycutt was one of four Radford University employees to receive the Presidential Employee's Service Award and a check for \$250. In charge of shipping and receiving in audio-visual education, she is a 20-year veteran. Mel's husband Horace is a maintenance mechanic A at Claytor Hydro.

Sam, son of Meter Reader Barbara Pope, received a trophy for winning the one-on-one competition for second graders sponsored by the Fort Chiswell little league basketball clinic.

Ronda, daughter of Meter Reader Randy Cox, was placed in a class for talented and gifted children after making the highest score on the SRA test at Dublin Elementary School, where she is a fourth grader.

Greg Byrd won first place in the Cub Scout Moneton District Pinewood Derby held in Dublin. **John Byrd**, a student at Margaret Beeks School in Blacksburg, participated in the Weekly Reader's balloon contest. His balloon message was received by Charles Marks in the Blackwater section of Virginia Beach, some 300 miles away. Greg and John are the sons of Catherine Byrd, Christiansburg customer accounts representative A.

Ernestine, wife of Bob Dalton, Wytheville customer accounting supervisor NE, was installed as treasurer of the Wytheville Woman's Club.

Glen Lyn

Warren, son of Harvey Gillespie, Jr., performance superintendent, was selected for inclusion in "Who's Who Among American High School Students". A senior at Giles High School, he has also been invited for inclusion in "International Youth in Achievement".



Clyde and Pauline Davis celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary March 30. More than 200 friends and relatives attended a reception in their honor at the Glen Lyn Church of Christ. Clyde, retired Glen Lyn Plant unit foreman, and Pauline have 6 children, 20 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Central Machine Shop

DeAnna, daughter of Production Supervisor Frank Williams, was elected head cheerleader at DuPont High School, where she is a junior. She also worked as a volunteer at Charleston's Laidley Field, helping special education teachers prepare children for the special olympics games.

Production Superintendent **Warren Lovelace** was elected chief instructor for the Putnam County Park Gun Club, Inc.

Robert, son of Manager Harold Rulen, was one of two Vietnam veterans who participated and represented West Virginia in a ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery for the presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to the dead and the missing of the Vietnam War.

Robert was also honored at a dinner-dance at the American Legion's Epling Hall, where he was presented a plaque for his efforts in signing 125 new members to the American Legion.



Roanoke

Glynn, son of Bill Loope, station crew supervisor NE, was named to "Who's



Who Among American High School Students" and was selected to attend Boys' State. A junior at Lord Botetourt High School, he plays trumpet in the marching and concert bands and drums for the jazz

and show bands.

Lloyd, husband of Peggy Edwards, Rocky Mount customer representative A, was named vice president of the Oak Level Branch of the First National Bank of Ferrum.

Doug Carter, customer services advisor, has signed with the Virginia Hunters, Roanoke's new entry in the

American Football Association. He played football at Cave Spring High School and East Tennessee State.

Ed, husband of Sandra McClelland, T&D clerk A, was named professor of



the year at Roanoke College, an award presented annually by the Blue Key Honor Fraternity. He has taught accounting, managerial accounting, corporation finance, government accounting

and business policy.

Don Williams, engineering technician, and **Bob Jones**, stores attendant, successfully completed the Virginia Army National Guard Senior Noncommissioned Officer Management School held at Camp Pendleton, Va.



Drew, son of Glenn Reynolds, assistant division manager, won first place in the Virginia State Exposition public speaking contest sponsored by the Virginia Association of the American Industrial Arts Student Association. He represented the Western Region of Virginia.

Dr. Robert Rude has joined the faculty of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, where he is assistant professor of internal medicine and director of the medical and coronary intensive care units at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas. The son of E. I. Rude, of Roanoke, former AEP auditor, he was an educational award winner in 1966. Dr. Rude recently completed a three-year fellowship in cardiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston, Mass. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and of its subspecialty board on cardiovascular disease. In addition to his clinical and teaching responsibilities, he is conducting research on methods to reduce heart damage during the evolution of heart attacks.

Mikki Lynnette, daughter of Nell Hughes, Fieldale customer accounts representative, won first place in the standing broad jump and second place in the 60-yard dash during a Field Day sponsored by the Ridgeway Lions Club.

Larry, husband of Kay Guthrie, Rocky Mount junior clerk, was elected treasurer of the Boones Mill Jaycees.



John Hitlin Gloss, son of Eugene Gloss, Philip Sporn Plant manager, became an Eagle Scout in court of honor ceremonies for Troop 200 at the First United Presbyterian Church, Gallipolis, Ohio, recently. In addition to a number of merit badges, he has a 50-miler award in canoeing, is a member of the Order of the Arrow and the Leadership Corps and holder of the World Conservation Award. He will be on the staff at Camp Arrowhead this summer and will attend the National Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A. P. Hill in Virginia. In earning the Eagle, John joins his brother Gene, who received Scouting's highest award in 1979. Their two sisters and mother were in Girl Scouts and their father and an uncle were in Boy Scouts — part of a Scout honor guard for the King and Queen of England during the royal visit to the New York World's Fair in 1939. Pictured are, l. to r., Jean Gloss, Gene Gloss, John Gloss, Silver Beaver Carl Cameron and Eugene Gloss.

Dreama Plybon took third place in the executive typist competition at the 25th annual state leadership conference of Phi Beta Lambda. She is a member of the Ferrum College chapter of Phi Beta Lambda, an organization for college business students. **S. J. Plybon**, a senior at Franklin County High School, was a winner in the Moonshine Open Tennis Tournament and will receive an award as the most valuable tennis player. They are the children of Silas Plybon, Rocky Mount line mechanic A.

General Office

Jackie Scruggs, private secretary senior in GO Executive, Roanoke, has been elected co-president of the Preston Park School PTA for 1981-82.

Terri, daughter of Ray Fisher, engineering technician senior, GO T&D Station, Roanoke, is spending a month in Brazil



and several other South American countries as a member of one of the singing teams from Liberty Baptist College in Lynchburg. Terri, a graduate of Roanoke Valley Christian Schools, became a member of one of the SMITE

(Student Missionary Intern Training for Evangelism) teams during the second semester of her freshman year, which she completed this spring. These singing teams travel five out of six weekends during the school year, performing in churches throughout the country. For this, the team members received varying degrees of scholarship assistance. Terri raised funds for the South American trip through friends and her church in Roanoke, Shenandoah Baptist.



Winners of the Bluefield Division spring golf tournament, held at the Wytheville Golf Club on April 17, are (from left) Harold Cutlip, right-of-way agent, first place; Dan Sayers, GO T&D right-of-way maintenance coordinator senior, second place; and Bill Ball, GO Communications communication specialist, third place.

FRIENDS WE'LL MISS

Frederick Combs, 51, safety and security supervisor, Mountaineer Construction, died of an apparent heart attack May 3. A native of War, West Virginia, he began his career in 1972 as safety and security coordinator for Amos Plant Construction. Combs is survived by his mother and one daughter.

Darrel Johnston, 49, maintenance mechanic A at John Amos Plant, died

May 12 of leukemia. A native of Snow Hill, West Virginia, he joined Amos in 1970 as a maintenance man B. Johnston is survived by his widow Betty Jo, 2318 Adams Avenue, St. Albans, W.Va.; two sons and one daughter.

Perry Hatmaker, Jr., 55, customer services representative at Welch in

the Bluefield Division, died of an apparent heart attack May 2. A native of Evarts, Kentucky, he was employed in 1946 as a clerk junior. Hatmaker is survived by his widow Maxine, 1451 Stewart Street,



Welch, W.Va.; one brother and four sisters.

HUNTERS SCORE

Abingdon

Dan Wynegar, station mechanic B, 16 lb. and 22 lb. turkeys.

Roanoke

Guy Norton, Fieldale meter reader, 19 lb. 14 oz. turkey.

WEDDINGS



Munsey



Lewis



White



Jeter



Mitchell



Marcum



Hite

Lila Post, civil engineer-hydro in GO Hydro, Roanoke, to **Mike Munsey**, May 16.

Kay Powell, Kingsport customer accounts clerk B, to **Ralph Marcum**, April 18.

Teresa Gail Sayre to **Steven Jarvis**, maintenance mechanic B at Philip Sporn Plant, May 9.



Four Abingdon employees' children are members of the Cadet Band of Abingdon and E. B. Stanley Elementary Schools, which was invited to participate in the University of South Carolina's Music Educators Clinic and Conductors Symposium. This is an honor that has never before been given to a Virginia school or an elementary school, according to Band Director Claude Greever. The Cadet Band is composed of the "top" 62 members of the sixth and seventh grades at the two schools. From left are Howard, son of Wanda Payne, accounting clerk; Beth, daughter of Jim Hagy, meter reader; Janet, daughter of Lewis Smythers, line superintendent; and Jill, daughter of Perry Johnston, right-of-way agent.

Cecilia Stephenson to **Darrell Hite**, May 2. Darrell is the son of Dale Hite, winder 1st class, Central Machine Shop.

Mary Vandergrift to **Thomas Mitchell**, accounting staff assistant senior, GO Accounting, Roanoke, April 25.

Joanne Marie Colwell to **J. Dale White**, April 25. Joanne is the daughter of Hank Colwell, forestry control and utilization superintendent, GO T&D, Roanoke.

Lori Kemp to **Samuel Lewis**, March 21. Samuel is the son of Herbert Lewis, station operator, GO Operations, Holston Station.

Suzanne Ferrell to **Mike Jeter**, April 18. Suzanne is the daughter of Roy Ferrell, Kingsport records supervisor.

SERVICE ANNIVERSARIES



Roy Martin
r/w supervisor
GO-Roanoke
45 years



Eugene Davis
line inspec. (LTD)
Huntington
40 years



Tenson Smythers
hydro operator B
Pulaski
40 years



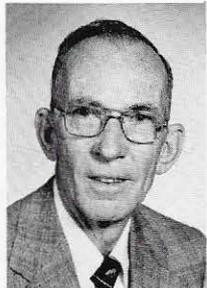
Buddy Thompson
unit supervisor
Glen Lyn
40 years



Billy Blake
collector
St. Albans
35 years



James Harris
head custodian
GO-Roanoke
35 years



Bernard Mullens
reg. dispatcher
GO-Huntington
35 years



Delt Crosier
line crew supv.
Charleston
35 years



Herbert Davis
transformer spec.
GO-Huntington
35 years



Troy Hatfield
station crew supv.
Huntington
30 years



Walter Wade
maint. mechanic A
Glen Lyn
30 years



Buster Dunford
custodian
Glen Lyn
30 years



Betty Clements
secretary
Roanoke
30 years



Clarence Bunting
reg. dispatcher
GO-Huntington
30 years



Neva Thorn
cashier A
Princeton
30 years



George Elder
reg. chief op.
GO-Lynchburg
30 years



Dennis Brumfield
sta. crew supv.
Roanoke
30 years



James Dunham
energy serv. mgr.
GO-Roanoke
30 years



Edwin Hudson
asst. yard supt.
John Amos
30 years



Arlen Ash
trans. mech. B
GO-Turner
25 years



Fredrick Nibert
eng. tech. senior
Point Pleasant
25 years



Betty Lou Carter
editor of publ.
GO-Roanoke
25 years



Boyd Akers
meter serv. mech. A
Roanoke
25 years



Joel Pugh
drafter A
Pulaski
25 years



Bill Hager
area supervisor
Pulaski
25 years



Jim Turner
civil eng. sr.
GO-Roanoke
25 years



Bobby Daniel
elec. plt. supv. clk.
GO-Roanoke
20 years



Darothy Via
office supv.
Fieldale
20 years

Abingdon

5 years: **Bill Ogle**, line mechanic B.

John Amos

10 years: **Williard Browning**, maintenance mechanic A. **Monty Stover**, maintenance mechanic A. **Gary Painter**, maintenance supervisor. **Jackie Shaffer**, stores attendant senior. **Jeffry Hodges**, control technician senior. **Lester Steward**, coal equipment operator.

Charles Vannatter, maintenance supervisor. 5 years: **John McLaughlin, Jr.**, maintenance mechanic B. **Glenn Matheny**, maintenance mechanic B. **Douglas Tyree**, utility operator B. **Joseph Leffew**, coal equipment operator. **John Ragalyi**, coal equipment operator. **Kelly Chapman**, coal equipment operator.

Beckley

10 years: **Mike Bates**, meter reader, Rainelle.

Bluefield

15 years: **Bobby Ratcliffe**, meter electrician A. **Doug Worley**, meter reader, Grundy (LTD). **Clarence Breese**, T&D clerk A. **Lvonne Ferguson**, customer accounts representative B, Welch. **Bob Parnell**, line crew supervisor NE. 5 years: **Ed Whittaker**, station mechanic B.

Central Machine Shop

5 years: **Alan Nesselrotte**, power equipment mechanic 1st class.

Charleston

15 years: **Terry Banks**, line crew supervisor NE. 5 years: **Jim Hudnall**, line mechanic C.

Clinch River

15 years: **Kenneth Lambert**, unit supervisor. 10 years: **Wade Booker**, maintenance mechanic B.

General Office

15 years: **David Dodson**, communication specialist, GO Communications, Bluefield. 10 years: **Eralene Poindexter**, senior telephone operator-GO, GO General Services, Roanoke. **Herman Johnson**, custodian, GO General Services, Roanoke. 5 years: **Aurora Pureza**, associate staff accountant, GO Accounting, Roanoke. **Albert Smith**, transmission mechanic B, GO T&D Transmission, Huntington. **Steven Bell**, transmission mechanic B, GO T&D Transmission, Huntington.

Glen Lyn

15 years: **Roy Pendleton, Jr.**, equipment operator. 5 years: **Russell Lowe**, maintenance mechanic D.

Huntington

15 years: **David Rood**, line mechanic A. **Ron Hill**, area service restorer. 10 years: **Scott Whitt**, line mechanic A.

Kanawha River

15 years: **Charles Slack**, unit supervisor. 5 years: **Jerry Sullivan**, maintenance mechanic C. **Roger Connard**, barge attendant.

Kingsport

15 years: **Charles Anderson**, customer accounts clerk A. 10 years: **J. D. Slagle**, general servicer. 5 years: **Carolyn Gibson**, customer service representative.

Lynchburg

10 years: **Ami Watson**, customer accounts representative B.

Pulaski

15 years: **Harry Jennings**, records supervisor. **Buford Miller**, maintenance mechanic B. **George Via**, area service restorer. **Jackie Rice**, area service restorer.

Roanoke

15 years: **Henry Dooley**, senior visitors center attendant. 5 years: **Linda Atkinson**, drafter C.

NEWCOMERS

Beckley

Brenda Hall, junior clerk.

Bluefield

Tim Ratliff, line mechanic D, Grundy.

Central Machine Shop

Charles Shannon and **Jerry Wilson**, tool crib attendants.

Charleston

Clarice Spaulding, junior clerk, Montgomery. **Paul Kessinger**, meter reader.

Clinch River

Dannie Jones and **Jeffery Dotson**, utility workers B.

General Office

James Salter, operations engineer, GO Operations, Roanoke. **Brenda Kennedy**, junior stenographer, GO General Services, Roanoke. **Mary Nelson**, telephone operator-GO, GO General Services, Roanoke. **Dane Giles**, electrical engineer, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. **Pamela Milan**, digitizer C, GO T&D Computerized Drafting, Roanoke. **James Maynard**, operations engineer, GO Operations, Roanoke. **Calvin Robertson** and **Nancy Seay**, classifications and accounts payable clerks C, GO Accounting, Roanoke. **Robin Tomlinson**, junior stenographer, GO Purchasing, Roanoke. **Donald Rice**, statisti-

cal accountant, GO Accounting, Roanoke. **Kathleen Martin**, junior stenographer, GO Personnel, Roanoke. **Jerry Martin**, data processing operator C, GO Accounting, Roanoke.

Glen Lyn

Chester Blevins, utility worker B.

Huntington

Judy Shafer, junior stenographer. **Roberta Hale** and **Karen Denning**, junior clerks.

Kingsport

Daniel Robinette, meter reader.

Lynchburg

Donna Baum, customer services advisor. **Bobby Hawkins** and **Mike Fifer**, meter readers. **Ava Gay Elam**, junior clerk.

Mountaineer

David Grindstaff, **Rayford Minnis**, **Rodney Pearson**, **Anthony Sayers** and **Donald Delong**, utility workers. **Gregory Price**, performance technician junior.

Pulaski

Carl Martin, meter reader, Galax. **T. W. Caviness, Jr.**, station mechanic D.

Philip Sporn

Randy Nicewonder, personnel assistant. **Randy Murdoch**, performance engineer.

Sporn, Bluefield log outstanding safety records

Employees of two AEP System operating companies, as well as two generating and five operating divisions, have logged safety records that AEP Chairman W. S. White, Jr. has described as "outstanding."

All nine entities had worked in excess of 1-million manhours without a disabling injury, as of April 30, records that date back as far as 1974.

Kentucky Power Company led the list in total safe manhours. Over the past two years, that company's employees amassed more than 3.2-million manhours without a disabling injury. The most recent such injury in that company took place in May 1979.

Wheeling Electric Company, with more than 1.3-million manhours, compiled since 1977, was the second operating company to surpass the million-hour milestone. Its most recent injury was in August that year.

Among the AEP System's power plants, the Philip Sporn Plant holds the all-time record for the longevity of a safety mark. Employees at Sporn, as of April 30, had accumulated more than 2.3-million manhours without a disabling injury, a record that goes back to 1978 and which was characterized by Chairman White as "truly

An injury is "disabling" when the employee loses one or more workdays away from work because of an occupational injury. The classification and recordability of an injury are based on the American National Standard for Uniform Recordkeeping for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Safety statistics are maintained to meet federal, state and AEP System requirements.

remarkable" for a generating division. The plant is jointly owned by Appalachian Power and Ohio Power Companies.

Among the AEP System's operating divisions, the Bluefield Division of Appalachian Power is the prevailing leader in safety. Its employees, since 1976, have surpassed 2.8-million safe manhours.

Kentucky Power Company's Pikeville Division, with 1.8-million manhours since 1974, is second. Ohio Power Company's Zanesville Division, with 1.5-million manhours since 1978, is third. A second Appalachian division, Abingdon, and a second Kentucky Power division, Ashland, rank fourth,

with 1.3-million hours, and fifth, with 1.1-million, respectively. Both began in 1977.

Taking note of the records achieved to date, White urged the safety leaders to "keep up the good work" and the System's other companies, divisions and plants to seek to emulate the leaders.

"Safety on the job is very important, not only for the employee but for his or her family. Safety isn't just posters and slogans and attending safety meetings," White said, "but something that all employees practice each day on the AEP System."

The Million-Hour Club

OPERATING COMPANIES:

Kentucky Power	3,282,248
Wheeling Electric	1,361,205

POWER PLANTS:

Philip Sporn	2,382,129*
Big Sandy	1,053,921

OPERATING DIVISIONS:

Bluefield	2,828,196
Pikeville	1,872,535
Zanesville	1,521,834
Abingdon	1,372,698
Ashland	1,092,538

*All-time plant record.



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