



RINGING IN THE NEW YEAR
AT WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

JANUARY 1982

THE ILLUMINATOR

THE ILLUMINATOR

Volume 32 No. 4

January 1982

Published monthly for employees of Appalachian Power Company and Kingsport Power Company and their families.

Articles herein may be reproduced. Published at Appalachian Power Company, 40 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia.

We are an Equal Opportunity employer.

Editorial staff

William A. McClung, public affairs director
 B. Don Johnson, information services manager
 Betty Lou Carter, editor of publications
 C. Richard Lovegrove, public information supervisor
 Tom Ayres, staff writer

Associate editors

Bill Roeser, Abingdon; Kyle McGraw, John Amos; Ray Vest, Beckley; Dick Bowman, Bluefield; Dixie Foster, Central Machine Shop; Karen Hutton, Centralized Plant Maintenance; Jack Shaver, Charleston; Luther Houchins, Clinch River; Wayne Hurt, General Office; Coonie Spangler, Glen Lyn; Louise Brandabur, Huntington; Jeanne Sheets, Kanawha River; Charles Lingar, Kingsport; Charlie Frye, Logan-Williamson; Mel Wilson, Lynchburg; Cathy Zerkle, Mountaineer Construction; Janice Adkins, Mountaineer Operations; J.B. Brillheart, Pulaski; Rob Glenn, Roanoke; Randy Nicewonder, Philip Sporn

Cover

John Matthewson, allocation analyst in the General Office Rates Department, Roanoke, makes a trip to Washington, D.C., twice a month just to participate in change ringing at the Washington Cathedral. The cover photo was made by photographer Loren H. Hall in the cathedral's tower. John's story appears on pages 6-7 in this issue.

Savings plan unit values

Date	Fixed Income Fund		Equity Fund		AEP Stock Fund	
	VPU	UCPD	VPU	UCPD	VPU	UCPD
1/31/81	\$1.2907	.7748	\$1.7132	.5837	\$1.0145	.9857
2/28/81	1.3001	.7692	1.7508	.5712	.9748	1.0259
3/31/81	1.3106	.7630	1.8171	.5503	1.0064	.9936
4/30/81	1.3208	.7571	1.7770	.5627	.9912	1.0089
5/31/81	1.3317	.7509	1.7862	.5598	1.0340	.9671
6/30/81	1.3425	.7449	1.7768	.5628	1.0757	.9296
7/31/81	1.3537	.7387	1.7805	.5616	1.0842	.9223
8/31/81	1.3652	.7325	1.6956	.5898	1.1047	.9052
9/30/81	1.3767	.7264	1.6172	.6184	1.0519	.9507
10/31/81	1.3898	.7195	1.6964	.5895	1.1099	.9010
11/30/81	1.4025	.7130	1.7686	.5654	1.1711	.8539

VPU — value per unit
 UCPD — units credited per dollar

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 December on the Fixed Income Fund is 11.85%. All monies placed in this fund after April 1 will be credited with an interest rate of 11.85% during the month of December. □

DONALD C. COOK DIES

Donald C. Cook, retired chief executive officer of American Electric Power Company and all of its subsidiaries, died December 16 in St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York. He was 72.

He had been in the hospital at the time for routine tests and a physical check-up, and his death was unexpected.

Cook was the company's only living former chief executive at the time of his death. W.S. White, Jr., who succeeded him in that post in 1976, directed that flags at all AEP System installations be flown at half staff.

Cook served as chief executive of all AEP System companies from December 1, 1961 until February 19, 1976 — a period of more than 14 years. He became president on the 1961 date, succeeding Philip Sporn upon his retirement. He was elected to the additional office of chairman of the board on April 28, 1971, then relinquished the presidency on December 19, 1972, when George V. Patterson was elected president. In 1974, when he had been scheduled to retire at age 65, the Board of Directors asked him to remain as chairman another two years, until May 1, 1976. He retired in February that year, however, to accept a partnership in the international investment firm of Lazard Freres, New York, which post he held at the time of his death.

During the period when he presided over the AEP System, it exhibited tremendous growth. For example, the company's energy sales in 1961 had been 29-billion kilowatt-hours; in 1975, they were 76-billion kwh. Revenues grew, over the same period, from \$352 million to \$1.6 billion; earnings from \$55 million to \$201 million, and power supply, from 6.7-million kilowatts to 17.6-million kw.

It was during Cook's tenure that the AEP System made a number of major advances, among them:

- AEP's first nuclear generating station, the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant in Michigan, which began operation in 1975;
- The investor-owned utility industry's first super-sized generating unit, the 1.3-million-kw Unit 1 at the John E.



Cook

Amos Plant in West Virginia, which went in service in 1973;

- Pioneering of the world's highest-capacity transmission lines—765,000 volts — which went in operation in 1969 in Kentucky and Ohio;

- Advanced research in ultra-high-voltage transmission, up to 2-million volts, at the AEP/ASEA UHV research center in Indiana;

- Introduction of the first natural-draft cooling tower in the Western Hemisphere at Big Sandy Plant in Kentucky in 1963;

- Joint ownership and operation of a major power station, the Cardinal Plant in Ohio, with rural electric cooperatives, 1967;

- Introduction of AEP's "office of the chairman" concept for the company's top management.

Cook joined the AEP Service Corporation in 1953 and was elected vice president and assistant to the president. He was elected executive vice president — legal, finance and accounting in 1954. He was named to the AEP parent company Board of Directors in 1960 and became its president and chief executive, as well as president and chief executive of all its subsidiary companies, the following year. Following his retirement in 1976, he also resigned as a director because, in anticipation of joining Lazard Freres, he could not remain with AEP under provisions of the Hold-

ing Company Act of 1935.

At the same time Cook also retired as president of the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation and Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corporation, its subsidiary, which he had headed since Sporn had retired from those posts in 1967.

Prior to joining AEP, Cook had had a distinguished career of 16 years in U.S. government service, all of it in Washington. He was a member of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission for 10 years, 1935-45, and an SEC commissioner during the presidency of Harry S. Truman, 1949-52, and served as SEC chairman in 1952. During his Washington service he also was: special counsel to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, chief counsel to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, executive assistant to the U.S. attorney general, and director of the Office of Alien Property in the Justice Department.

He was a friend and advisor to Lyndon Johnson when he was a congressman, senator, majority leader, vice president and president. On two occasions Cook declined proffered appointments to high government posts, once as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under President John F. Kennedy and as secretary of the treasury under Johnson (he also had a choice of the attorney general and commerce secretary posts), the latter while head of AEP.

Cook was born in Escanaba in northern Michigan April 14, 1909. He received two business degrees from the University of Michigan, an AB degree in 1932 and an MBA in 1935, and two law degrees from George Washington University, a JS degree in 1939 and an LLM in 1940. He was also a certified public accountant.

He is survived by his wife, Winifred, whom he met when both were employed at the SEC; a son, Nicholas, New York; a sister, Mrs. Howard LeDuc, Evansville, Indiana, and a brother, Howard, Harmony, Minnesota. The family home is at 988 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The funeral was in Escanaba. □

Improvements made in savings plan, medical insurance

Three improvements in benefits became effective January 1 for those AEP System employees participating in the programs involved. Two of the improvements are in the Medical Insurance Plan; the third, in the Employees Savings Plan.

Isolation coverage

The Medical Insurance Plan, prior to January 1, paid the full cost of cardiac care and isolation only when the hospital had special units for such purposes (for example, a burn unit, a communicable disease unit, intensive-care facilities, etc.). If the hospital did not have such services and the patient had to be placed in a private room, the plan paid only up to the rate for a semi-private room. Under the improvement, the plan will consider the full cost for isolation in a private room, when such a facility is determined by a licensed physician and Aetna Life Insurance Company (AEP's insurance carrier) to be medically necessary.

Retiree coverage

Another improvement in the Medical Insurance Plan allows retired employees age 65 and over to be covered for their medical costs by application of the active employees' plan in coordination with their Medicare coverage. In other words, the company's medical plan will apply to a retiree's medical claim after subtraction of the amount payable by Medicare. Prior to January 1, retirees 65 and over were covered under AEP's special Medicare Supplement Plan, which provided a lower level of benefits than the active plan. (Retirees under age 65 will continue to be covered by the active employees' plan.)

Savings plan

Beginning January 1 an employee may invest up to 16 percent of his or her base salary in the Employees Savings Plan. The previous limit had been 10 percent. However, there is no change in the company's matching contribution (50 cents of AEP common stock for each \$1 invested by the

employee) up to a maximum of 6 percent of the employee's salary.

Any investment over 6 percent of salary (which is where the company's matching contribution stops) is considered a "supplemental" contribution, still eligible for all provisions of the plan (except the matching contribution), and it is this part of the employee's investment that has been increased. Before January 1 the maximum supplemental contribution had been 4 percent of salary (i.e., on top of the base 6 percent); the new maximum is 10 percent (again, on top of the 6 percent).

The change resulted from a recent Internal Revenue Service ruling which increased the former limitation on supplemental contributions to such plans. However, the IRS limitation of 6% on matching contributions was not changed. □

Employee may set up own IRA, save on taxes

A provision of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 permits an employee already covered by an employer-sponsored retirement plan to participate in an individual retirement account (IRA) on a tax-deductible basis.

As a result of this change in the tax laws, some employers are establishing IRA and/or modifying their existing retirement plans. The AEP System, however, does not plan to change its present benefit program in such manner for the following reasons:

- Major retirement benefits and tax-deferment opportunities are already provided in the AEP Retirement and Savings Plans;
- A variety of IRAs is readily available from banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies and other financial institutions, which can provide greater flexibility in investment choices than would be available under an AEP-sponsored plan, and
- Modification of the present benefit program to accommodate the rela-

tively few employees who might be interested in an IRA cannot be justified.

For those employees wishing to investigate or establish their own IRAs, the following information may be helpful.

An AEP System employee, whether or not a participant in the AEP Retirement Plan, may open his own IRA and achieve tax savings.

An employee may deposit up to \$2,000 a year (or \$2,250 with a nonworking spouse). Contributions may be made at any time, even including a lump-sum deposit of the total amount as late as April 15 following the tax year. (That is, if an employee wants to make a contribution for 1982, he has until April 15, 1983 to do so.)

An employee wishing to look into an IRA should contact various companies offering them to determine what the options are. For example, investment companies offer the most flexibility from high- to low-risk investments. On the other hand, many banks, savings and loans, and insurance companies are developing attractive IRA plans.

IRAs carry certain restrictions and penalties. For example, if a withdrawal of accumulated deductible contributions is made before the account holder reaches age 59½ (except for death or disability), a penalty is imposed: the income tax payable on the withdrawal is increased by 10 percent of the amount of the withdrawal.

Also, the tax treatment of distributions from IRAs is different from that associated with the AEP Retirement and Savings Plans. Counsel in this area should come from a tax advisor or the financial institution itself.

Finally, a note of caution. Care should be taken in making tax-deductible contributions to an IRA as an alternative to other current investments. For example, an employee participating in the AEP Savings Plan (up to 6% of his salary) receives a matching 50¢ contribution from the company (in the form of AEP common stock) for each \$1 he invests. In certain lower tax brackets the company's contribution would probably be more advantageous than a tax-deferred deposit in

an IRA. In certain higher tax brackets, however, the latter could be more advantageous. The point is that, for an IRA to be a good investment choice, the employee must consider (a) the amount of tax the deductible contribution to an IRA would save, and (b) whether the total earnings yield would be greater than from another type of investment in which contributions are not tax-deductible. Again, counsel from a tax advisor is the best bet. □

Charleston leads in EPP contest

At the end of November, with only two months remaining in Appalachian Power's Equal Payment Plan (EPP) contest for employees, 10,433 customers had signed up for the EPP. This is less than half of the company's goal to add 25,000 new EPP customers by January 31.

Charleston, with 79.8% of its assigned quota, is in first place among the nine divisions. The other division standings are: Huntington, second; Logan-Williamson, third; Roanoke, fourth; Pulaski, fifth; Beckley, sixth; Lynchburg, seventh; Bluefield, eighth; and Abing-

don, ninth.

The prize winners for November are as follows:

Location	Most sign-ups	Draw winner
Abingdon	Annie Francis	Helen Findley
Beckley	Dianna Londeree	Elizabeth Nixon
Bluefield	Teresa Branham	Basil Vassar
Charleston	Lois Shannon	Claudia Thomas
Huntington	Sonny Garnes	Sherry Matheny
Logan	Glenneda Perry	Carol White
Lynchburg	Karen Holbrook	Sue Arthur
Pulaski	Jeanette Frazier	Shirley Moon
Roanoke	Patricia Brogan	Barbara Mattox

The grand prize winner's name will be drawn at the end of the contest from the names of the 54 monthly winners. The prize is an all-expense-paid weekend for two at either Pipestem State Park or Canaan Valley State Park in West Virginia. □

Medical insurance premiums increase

The cost of employee medical insurance under the AEP System Medical Insurance Plan has gone up again, effective January 1, and this time the increase will be shared by the company and the employee.

The increase for the employee involves only coverage for dependents because the company pays the full cost of coverage for the employee himself. Coverage for one dependent, previously \$11 per month, is now \$13.75; coverage for two or more dependents, previously \$16 a month, is now \$19.65.

In 1980 the amount paid by the employee for dependent coverage had been 25 percent of the total cost of coverage. When medical insurance rates went up for 1981, the company absorbed the added cost of coverage for dependents, which had the effect of reducing the employee's share of the cost to 20 percent. With the new increase, the employee's share remains at 20 percent.

The company's personnel director said that the Medical Insurance Plan will cost an estimated \$29.6 million for the entire AEP System this year and will provide coverage for about 21,300 active and retired employees, plus coverage for their dependents. With the company paying the full cost of employee coverage and 80 percent for dependents, its share of the total cost is about 90 percent. □



Claytor Hydro employees have received a certificate from Southeastern Electric Exchange in recognition of the completion of 25 years of service without a disabling injury. Doug Forbes, right, Appalachian's safety director, presents the certificate to Paul Askew, Claytor Hydro plant supervisor.

An ancient art is kept alive at Washington Cathedral



It takes two elevator rides to get to the highest point in Washington, D.C. — the top of the 300-foot-high Gothic belltower of the Washington Cathedral. Once there, you feel like you've also gone back a few centuries.

Inside the high-ceilinged chamber, bell ringers perform a ritual that has not changed for hundreds of years. Now, though, the bell ringers who gather in this tower wear modern clothes like jeans and sneakers rather than the dark robes of Medieval times.

In Medieval England, women were excluded from bell ringing — brute strength was needed to control the weight of the bells. In the Washington Cathedral the bells range from 3,588 to 608 pounds, and are 4 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 4 inches in diameter. Today the bells are mounted with ball bearings, making them much easier to pull and control. And women are now able to be bell ringers.

Members from all walks of life are included in the ringing fraternity at the Washington Cathedral. The band on **The Illuminator** cover, for example, consists of a housewife, engineer, computer company manager, allocation analyst, hair stylist, Congressional aide, government attorney and high school student.

The allocation analyst is none other than John Matthewson, an employee in the General Office Rates Department, Roanoke. John began ringing for the Cathedral several years ago, when he was working for the Interstate Commerce Commission and now makes the trip back to Washington at least twice every month just to ring the bells.

Will Ragland, a friend and fellow employee at the ICC lived in an apartment across the street from the Cathedral. On spring and summer evenings, he would go up on the roof of his apartment building and sit in a deck chair to listen to the bells. Finally he asked around and called the bellmaster, and pretty soon the Cathedral had a new bell ringer. Soon Will persuaded John to join. The rest is history.

"It takes about three years to get a

start in bell ringing," John says. "The first six months to a year are just learning to handle the bells safely so you don't kill yourself or anybody else. Part of the lore is regaling beginners with decapitation stories. Two months ago one of the beginners broke a finger. I have had rope burns but not any serious problems," John states. "However, Will has been out for two years while his back healed after he tore a ligament ringing." About one person in 4 stays beyond the first year. "The people who succeed as ringers have the highest tolerance of frustration. It's like basic training in endurance," John adds.

"There are a number of reasons why I like change ringing. One reason is the physical exercise — you get quite a workout ringing a two-ton bell or having it ring you. And the mental exercise. We have to concentrate so hard that we don't have time to think about anything else. We have mathematical patterns that are required to ring a particular 'method'. You have to remember those but subconsciously you have to be able to control the bell. You have to have the rhythm down for the particular number of bells that you are ringing. And you have to be able to see who to follow, and be able to hear your bell amid the rest."

"There's also the social aspect. They are a great group of people from all different occupations and age groups and it requires team work. We have a great esprit de corps. And, too, the music of the bells is nice and we're in such a magnificent building. And finally, there is the spiritual aspect. The bells are a traditional part of English church life."

It might not seem like much to ring a set of 8, 10 or 12 bells through a series of changes, but that is where mathematics comes in. The number of possible combinations of ringing order for a set of 8 bells is 40,320 — which would take approximately 18 hours to ring. For 10 bells the number jumps to 3,628,800 and for 12 it's up to 479,001,600. To hear that many permutations, expect to spend 38 years ringing, give or take 10 days.

Change ringing is actually a way of limiting the combinations by going through a certain specific order of sequences from "rounds — ringing down the scale from the highest bell to lowest — through a number of permutations and back to "rounds". The



Matthewson

rub, for the novice at least, is that those methods of pealing require enormous concentration on the part of each ringer to keep his place and not lose the rhythm. "You could be ringing perfectly for an hour," John says, "and if you lose concentration for 30 seconds, it is all over. You may as well just pack it up."

"You pull the rope every 2 seconds, but with all the bells ringing at once, it gives you only about 1/5 of a second to make a decision on what subtle change you need to make to do what needs to be done for a particular method," John adds. "Just ringing rounds is difficult. In order to ring accurately, you have to continuously overcome the gravitational pull. If you were to pull harder, it would make your bell go higher and consequently

it would take a split second longer for the clapper to make contact. On the other hand, if you didn't pull quite as hard, gravity would speed the bell up and the clapper would hit sooner than it should."

The oldest change ringing tower in North America is the Old North Church in Boston. Paul Revere was a bellmaster there. That's how he was able to get his friend with the lanterns in. But Washington has the biggest tower. The Gloria In Excelsis tower is the only one in the world that has both a carillon — whose bells are mechanically operated by means of a keyboard — and a set of peal bells pulled by ropes.

"It gets awfully cold in the tower during the winter and hot in the summer. It is almost like standing outside. When you are ringing you are active, but we have a few heaters that people generally congregate around in the winter when they're not ringing.

"In the winter, snow comes into the belfry and piles up around the bells. When you first start ringing in the morning, the snow falls through the hole where the rope comes down, and it will be like ringing in a snow storm. It is a pretty sight," John says.

On New Year's Eve, the 3,588 pound tenor bell is rung 12 times. Then all the other nine bells come in and ring at random to make a lot of noise. Any bell ringer who is up in the tower — no matter if they are just a beginner — everybody gets a chance to pull the bell on New Year's Eve. That is a tradition. They generally end up by firing the bells, which is very tricky to do because of the different size of the bells. They work it so that all the bells strike at once. "And it just sounds amazing," John notes.

"Change ringing is one of the most challenging things I have ever done. Once you master one level, there is always something more difficult."

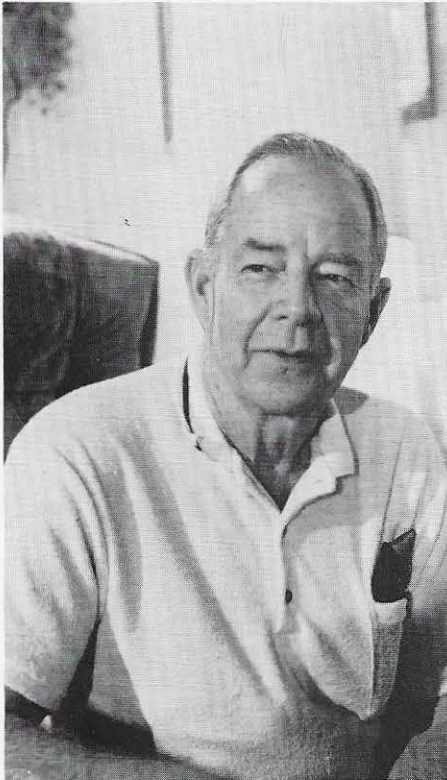
"Most people, when they get 'hooked', are going to arrange their life around it. I moved to Roanoke because I like it in the Valley. But I didn't move too far away from the bells. In other words, I wouldn't have moved to Missouri. That is a consideration that many ringers take into account when they are thinking about relocating. I intend to keep it up as long as I can afford the gas back to Washington." □

I've done every job there is in transmission

Herbert W. "Red" Owen has seen a lot of changes since he joined Appalachian Power as a groundman in June 1937.

"On the first line I helped build, we got a set of profiles and a set of sag charts. The rest we figured out for ourselves. Today when you build a line, all of the footage elevations and sag are figured with the computer. It's all written out for you. That makes a big difference for the man in the field," Red says.

He began his Appalachian career as a groundman in the GO T&D engineering section working out of Bluefield. "Cecil Taylor gave me a rod and told me what to do with it," he remembers. "Since then, I've done every job there is in transmission. I worked on the first 345 kv line we built and started on the first 765 kv line out of Saltville."



Owen

During World War II, Red switched from a rodman to a lineman. "People became scarce and there was nobody to keep the lines up so I worked as a lineman until big construction jobs began again after the war," he says.

After the war, the native Bluefield man went back into the field and, in April 1953, became a system transmission inspector. He held that position until September 30, 1977, when he went on long term disability because of heart problems. He officially retired January 1.

"I really enjoyed construction work," Red says. "Everything is different every day and you meet so many different people. The contact with people was the most pleasant part of the job for me."

Since going on LTD, Red has busied himself with woodwork, fishing and gardening. "I do what little I can," he says, "I'm kind of limited in what I can do."

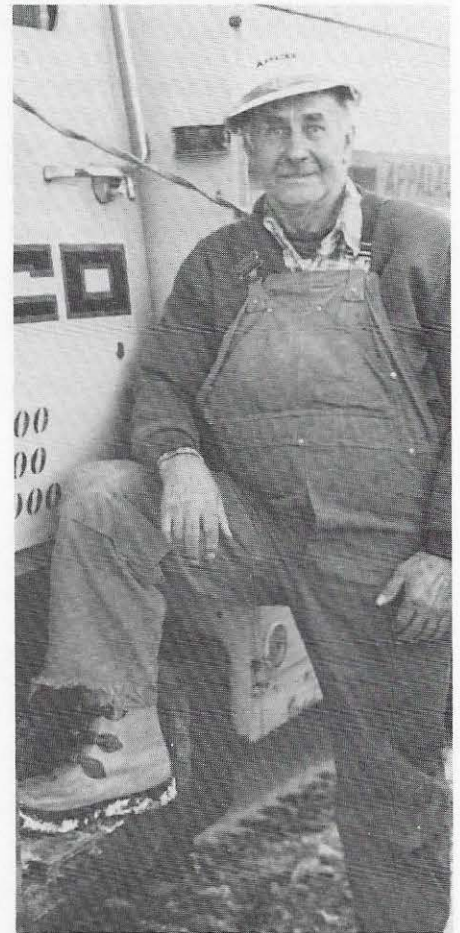
The new Appalachian pensioner and his wife Christine have two sons living in Roanoke. Herbert, Jr., is a printer and Tom is an engineering technologist in APCo's Roanoke Division. "With three granddaughters there, we make a lot of trips to Roanoke," Red admits.

While reminiscing about how things have changed over the years, Red reports, "I was making \$80 a month when I first started. Things sure have improved a lot since then." □

George trades line building for farm life

George Hodock got an early look at transmission line construction as a kid growing up in McDowell County, West Virginia. Little did he know that he would spend the majority of his adult working life in transmission line maintenance.

"I grew up down there at Elkhorn," George said in an interview before his



Hodock

retirement on January 1 as transmission mechanic B, GO T&D, Bluefield. "When they built that line from Switchback to Logan in 1924 or 1925, I was just a kid about five or six years old. I stood around there and watched the men work.

"That was when they used to haul the steel up the mountains with oxen and big white horses. They had the steel loaded on wagons, and they'd run a cable from the wagon to a snatch block on top of the mountain. Then they'd hook up that cable to the team and lead the team down the mountain. Up the hill would go the wagon."

Young fellows went to work early at that time. "When I was a boy growing up, there wasn't such a thing as an education. As soon as you got big enough and old enough to work, you got a job," he said.

And that generally meant the mines. "I went to work in the mines in 1935

and worked there until 1941 when I was drafted into the Army. When I came back from the service, I went to work for Poky Fuel. I left Poky Fuel in 1948 and started with U.S. Steel. I worked there until 1956, and then I came over here to Appalachian.

"I hand loaded coal for 13 years. I like to tell people that my machine was a No. 4 shovel. I loaded my own coal, laid my own tracks, set my own timber and drove my own mules."

"U.S. Steel, I think, had 96 mules when I worked there. We worked those mules in a string team. You had a lead mule, swing mule and butt mule. And they were kicking mules. If they didn't kick, they wouldn't pull any coal. But I wouldn't have anything but a kicking mule. I've had them where they would start kicking from the time you put the harness on them until you put them back in the barn," George said.

George's only injury over the years came in the Army during the war in the South Pacific. "I was running with a 50-caliber machine gun when I fell in a shell hole and twisted my back," he said.

"I thank the good Lord I came out of the mines when I did. I don't believe my health would have held up," he said. George's brother Nick who had left the mines in 1947 and had gone to work for Appalachian, had urged him to leave the mines.

"When I first came out of the mines and came out here to Bluefield in 1956, I didn't think I was going to make it, running up and down these mountains. But after I got used to it, a jack rabbit couldn't keep up with me," he said.

George has worked as a driver and groundman. "Back then we didn't have any power wagons. When I came out here, we didn't have anything but a station wagon and a line truck. We had to carry most everything in the mountains. You'd park on the main road and take your six insulators on your back and hoof it up to where you needed to go. Weather didn't stop us. The work is a whole lot easier than it was," he said.

George and his wife Lillian live on an 11-acre farm four miles north of Poca-hontas. "There was a four-room

house on the land when I bought it. I've built a full-size basement, added on another room, built a double garage with a big apartment over it and built my own barn."

"We raise our own beef and hogs, and we raise a lot of potatoes, cabbage, beans and corn. That farm is the reason I want to take retirement and do a little of what I want to do. I just hate to leave my friends I work with," George said. □

George plans more traveling

"I'll miss the people I work with and the work itself," says George McClure, who retired January 1 as a customer servicer in Huntington.

A typical day's activities might include checking meters whose readings have been rejected as high or low



McClure

by the computer; making final meter readings for customers who are moving; or helping satisfy a customer high bill complaint. His 40 years' service also included some collecting, and people weren't always so glad to see him. "I have had people threaten to hit me in the head with a rock and I have been threatened with a gun several times," George recalls.

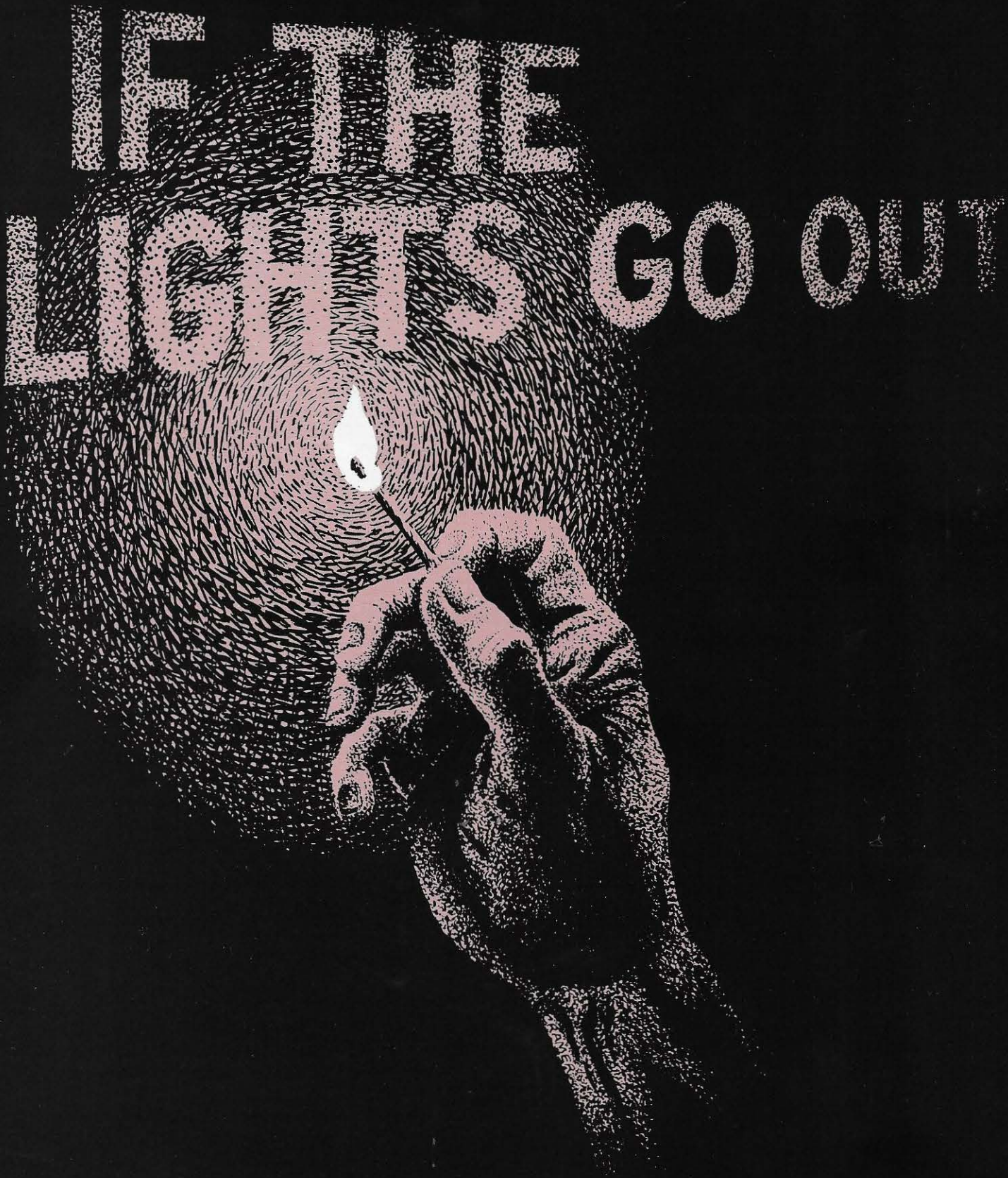
Prior to joining Appalachian in 1941 as a clerk, George worked for R. H. Bouligny electrical contractors and part-time for Kentucky Power during summer vacation while he was attending Pikeville College.

What about the future? "Well," George says, "I know I'm definitely going to have some extra time. One thing I will probably do is travel. We have one son and two grandchildren in Cincinnati, one daughter in Louisville, and one son in Chicago. The son in Chicago works for Northwest Orient Airlines, and we went to California with him on vacation in '80. We probably will be traveling with him some. We get a good deal because parents can get an airline pass once a year."

Every Monday night George can be found in rehearsal for the barber shop quartet and chorus in which he sings. "I sing lead in four-part harmony. We sing for various schools, churches and business organizations. The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartets in America, to which I have belonged since 1971, is a tax-free organization. We contribute to the Lothropedice Institute in Wichita, Kansas, for children with speech and birth defects. These children can't get help anywhere else, and over the years we have contributed several million dollars to the Institute. If you could see some of these children before they go to the Institute and then see them afterward, you would not believe how much they've been helped."

George also sings in the choir at Johnson Memorial United Methodist Church.

He concludes, "I don't know if I will seek other employment or try to live on what I've got. It will be a new experience because I've never retired before." □



Winter snowstorms, summer thunderstorms and other severe weather can cause power outages. Although efforts are made in the design and operation of the seven-state AEP System to minimize power outages during foul weather, those efforts are sometimes not enough.

Customers throughout the System frequently have questions about a power outage which they may direct to the appropriate AEP personnel or, more often, to a neighbor employed by "the electric company." This article is intended to help the employee answer questions that may arise as a result of a power outage. One's ability to respond to the basic questions could help alleviate anxiety and generate some good feelings toward the power company during a time of inconvenience to the customer.

Q: What causes electrical equipment to be damaged during a storm or other severe weather?

A: Weather-related outages can be caused by lightning, high winds, snow or ice, or extreme cold.

When lightning strikes a power line, the resulting surge on the line can cause a fuse to blow, a circuit-breaker to trip, and possible damage to a transformer. High winds often knock down tree branches, or entire trees, which fall onto power lines and either break them or cause short circuits. When heavy snow or ice builds up on trees, they can fall or droop onto power lines with the same result. Ice build-up on a power line sometimes will cause it to snap from the weight or, if accompanied by a high wind, will cause the wires to "gallop" or "dance," resulting in a short circuit if and when the wires contact each other. This galloping or dancing effect also can happen when ice falls from a wire, causing it to bounce and come in contact with another wire. Extreme cold can cause a line to tighten and pull away from its connectors, and transformers and circuits to become overloaded because of higher-than-normal customer demand.

Q: How does the electric company determine where the outage has occurred?

A: Operating company personnel rely on customer calls to locate outage locations. Linemen and servicemen are then dispatched to outage locations to evaluate the damage and restore as many of the major distribution circuits as quickly as possible by switching and making any immediate repairs.

Q: How does the electric company decide whose power is restored first?

A: After determining the locations of outages, the company gives the highest priorities for restoration to lines serving vital public services such as hospitals, police and fire departments, water- and sewage-pumping stations, and customers relying on life-support systems. Next, other major problems — such as entire circuits, large sections of communities and other critical service areas — are corrected. Then efforts are made to restore service to individual customers.

Q: Why, in some instances, do the lights in one

house stay out while those in a neighboring house are back on?

A: There may have been two problems affecting the circuits in the area. When the main line is fixed, power can still be out to a given customer in the area, perhaps because of a transformer or a downed wire outside the house. If a customer's lights are still out when his neighbor's go on, the electric service panel in the former's house should first be checked. If there are no tripped breakers or blown fuses, the power company should be called to report that service has not yet been restored. And, of course, it is entirely possible that the two houses, even though next door to each other, are served by different circuits or different phases of the same distribution circuit.

Q: Why does the serviceman leave when the lights are still out?

A: The serviceman who responds first to analyze the trouble and check for safety may not necessarily be able to repair all types of problems. Damage requiring more extensive repairs is referred to more specialized crews.

Q: Is a wire downed during a storm harmful?

A: Any wire that falls is potentially dangerous and should be reported to the power company immediately. When reporting a downed wire, as much information as possible about the location of the wire should be given.

Q: What, if anything, should be done with home appliances during an outage?

A: During extended outages, major electrical equipment in use when the power went out — especially any using a motor such as a furnace, freezer, heat pump, air conditioner or refrigerator — should be turned off. This aids in reducing the instantaneous demand for electricity that occurs when power is restored and helps prevent a "surge" that could result in another interruption to service. This equipment should be turned back on shortly after power is restored. During extended storm-related outages, freezer and refrigerator doors should not be opened and closed any more than absolutely necessary. Food will usually stay frozen about two or three days in a full freezer and about one day in a freezer that is less than half full, depending on room temperature.

Q: Why is it difficult to reach the power company on the telephone during a storm or outage?

A: If storm damage is widespread, power company telephones are kept busy handling thousands of calls placed in a short time period. In an extended outage, local radio stations give status reports from the power company dealing with affected areas and restoration activities.

Q: It's beautiful outside. Not a cloud in the sky. The temperature is balmy. Why are my lights out?

A: This doesn't happen very often, but it does happen. The reason could be any one of a number of things: a vehicle hitting a pole, a squirrel causing a short circuit by simultaneously coming in contact with an energized conductor and a grounded item, a cable failure, a mistake by non-utility tree trimmers or construction workmen digging a hole, or a failure in a piece of electrical equipment.

No stranger
to the
winner's circle



When it comes to horse shows, Beckley Meter Reader Vici Totten is no stranger to the winner's circle. She won the West Virginia state championship four consecutive years, and in 1981 had first, second and third place wins at the W.Va. State Fair in the women's barrel competition. She was also last year's high point contest rider in the New River Gorge Saddle Club and was first in the W.Va. Contest Riders Women's Barrels. In fact, Vici has won so many competitions that she couldn't even begin to name them all.

"I guess I have about 300 trophies," she says. "And the only reason I know that is because I just dusted them all not too long ago. I don't have any idea how many ribbons I've won. I give a lot of them away to little kids because I would rather see the smile on their faces than keep them myself."

Obviously, Vici has had years of professional training. "Not so," she says proudly. "Everything that I know about horses, I taught myself. I've been riding since I was nine years old. My father refused to buy me a pony. Instead, he bought me a horse that



Vici takes three of her horses out for exercise.

was 15 hands high. I had to climb up on the gate to get on it."

Needless to say, from that time on, Vici was hooked. Today, she and her partner, Herb Bolt, operate the Smokely Bottom Farm in Crab Orchard, W. Va., where their nine horses are kept.

"Horses are an expensive habit," claims Vici. "Herb and I both work to pay for them. They cost a lot, but raising horses is my life and that is what I work for. Anybody who ever gets in the horse business should really love the animals or not get in it. There is a lot more work than pleasure.

"The horses have to be fed twice a day and exercised. We go through 100 pounds of grain a day for the nine horses. And that costs \$14 per 100 pounds. Then they go through at least two bales of hay a day at a dollar a bale. Salt blocks are \$5 each, and a 50 pound sack of Spur (vitamin supplement) costs \$8. I mix that with their regular feed and a sack doesn't last long. Then, too, they have to be watered and their stalls kept clean.

"The vet comes down twice a year, at \$100 per visit, and then you just pray that none of the horses run into a fence. Sometimes I can go maybe two years without having a vet bill except for worming the horses, but I've had two or three horses cut up and they had to be doctored.

"I have thousands of dollars tied up in equipment," Vici adds. "I have five saddles, for example, and my horse trailer at one time listed for \$9,300. It has a dressing room, bed in front, and holds four horses.

"Herb and I stay on the road every weekend. Last winter he hauled me

over four or five states just to ride. Some of the places we go are Dublin, Va.; Mannington, Pa.; Weston, Mullens and Peterstown, W. Va.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Richfield, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Marietta and Columbus, Ohio.

"I ride for the IRA Longhorn Rodeo, which is pretty popular all over the United States. I show in most of the eastern states, usually in the barrel competition. Last year I took Fireball, my older horse with me. He is up in his 20s, and I am retiring him this year. Everybody who has owned Fireball has a room full of trophies," Vici notes.

"I started training Bonnie Blue Badger last year and am going to make her a barrel horse. Barrel racing and pole bending are about the most popular in the contest classes."

Vici continues, "There used to not be many women in barrel racing, but now they are coming out strong. Five years ago I had to ride six horses myself to get enough entries to have the barrel competition.

"My horses do real good in competition or, quite frankly, I couldn't afford to be in it. The entry fees have gotten so high that unless you are really good, you can't afford to show.

"I'm going to keep on competing until I get so old I can't ride any more. Then I'm going to buy me a roadster pony. You talk about fun — that is," says Vici emphatically. "We had a roadster pony for a year and really enjoyed showing her. Yes, that's what Herb and I have decided. When we get so old we can't ride horses, we're going back to the roadster." □



Vici Totten poses with a few of her trophies.

Loren pastors five churches



Loren Price has a special feeling for the small, local congregation.

It came as a surprise to no one in Loren Price's family when he accepted the call into the ministry. In fact, they probably would have been surprised if he hadn't.

Loren, a semi-tractor trailer driver for Central Machine Shop, explains. "I met my wife Judy in church, and she told me before we were married that she always thought she would marry a preacher. She was badly mistaken in the beginning, however, because she married a truck driver who was gone half the time. And my father, who is a local minister, said he had always hoped I would follow in his footsteps.

"I waited until the Lord really called me," Loren states. "The call came when I was coming back to the Machine Shop after having been out on the road. All the chapters of the Bible unfolded to me and a voice said, 'go preach'.

"That was on a Sunday. That evening

I told my minister what had happened and that I had accepted. He asked me to preach at service that evening, and I have been preaching ever since. That was seven years ago."

Loren was recommended as a local pastor to the West Virginia Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church by the church board of his home congregation. He has completed two years of a ten-year correspondence course to become a fully ordained minister.

"I have always been a country boy and have strong feelings for the small congregations. I felt my calling was for the local churches, which cannot support a full-time minister. I earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, to the extent that the churches do not have to fully support me. I use just enough of my pastor's salary to pay expenses and try to put much of my salary back into the church work."

For the first five years of his ministry, Loren was living in the Teays Valley area and served one church there. "During those five years, I missed only three Sunday services because of my work for the power company," Loren says proudly.

"Two years ago we moved back to my homeplace, a 185-acre farm in Arnoldsburg, W. Va., to be near my Dad, who is losing his eyesight. The Methodist Church transferred me to churches in that area.

"There are five churches in my circuit," Loren explains. "The center church is 24 miles from my home, and the other churches are in a radius of about 10 miles around that one. The largest church has an average attendance of about 50. The smallest one averages about 10 to 12."

"I preach three sermons every Sunday. Each church has Sunday School every Sunday, but I can only hold a

morning worship service at each church every other Sunday. We have a combined worship service at the Reedy Church every Sunday evening."

With three sermons to give each Sunday before different congregations, one would assume that Loren need prepare only one sermon. However, Loren says that he will preach "at least two different sermons every Sunday. It all depends on the needs of the congregation at that particular time. I probably spend a minimum of 12 to 15 hours a week in study."

What about the other duties of a pastor, besides those on Sunday, which Loren says is his busiest day of the week?

"I might average one or two funerals a month, and I am usually given time off for those. Weddings are usually scheduled on weekends or in the evening. Visits to the hospitals are usually done on my way home from work or on weekends. Being here in Charleston, it is not too hard for me to visit the hospitals in the Charleston area.

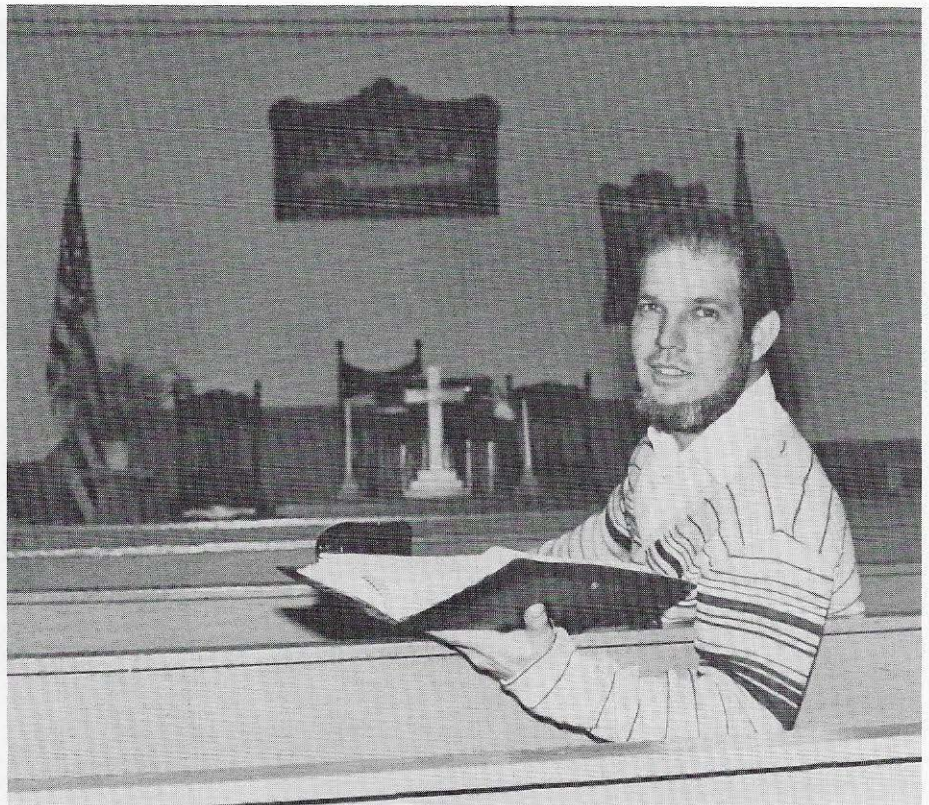
"A minister's work is never done. No matter how much work a minister does, he can't do it all. And, of course, it is hard to split my time among five churches in different communities. That is why I depend a lot upon our visitation committees. I feel it helps keep a church active if the members do some of the work themselves instead of being so dependent upon the pastor."

There are also special services to be held. "We have a week of Easter services, and we always have Christmas services, Thanksgiving services, homecomings and New Year's Eve watch services. We have revivals at each of the five churches in the spring, and a revival for the combined churches in the fall."

Loren is proud of the fact that during one of his revivals last spring, there were 22 conversions, including his daughter and two sons.

How do the children feel about his ministry? "I never make them go to church, especially during the week when they have to catch the school bus at 7 o'clock in the morning. But they want to and are with me about 90 percent of the time."

With such a busy schedule, how do the Prices find time for a home life of their own? Loren answers, "A minis-



Loren meditates before an evening revival service.

ter has to be a preacher, a pastor, a husband, a father, and a bread winner. Priorities have to be set to divide time among those. I am definitely a family supporter. We have to place God first in our lives but we also keep in mind that charity and love begin at home. I try to schedule activities so that my family is not cheated of precious time of our own.

"We arrange a vacation once a year to have time for ourselves. This past summer we spent ten days at Virginia Beach together. We make time to hunt together, ride our trail bikes together, and we work the farm together."

Loren continues, "Dad and Mom are not able to operate the farm, so the

whole family works at it. We raise beef cattle and have two farm tractors and all the equipment for them. The children do their share of the chores and feeding.

"Even my wife helps with the feeding. But she has the hardest job of all — keeping the clothes up for everybody. We really do have a wonderful family life.

"By the way," Loren concludes, "my CB handle is Gospel Boy. I'd like for **The Illuminator** readers to know that. I probably have talked to a lot of Appalachian folks on the CB, and they didn't realize I worked for the company." □

Research, experimentation in rate design help keep rates low

Inflation continues. So do environmental restrictions and requirements, regulation, and increased construction costs and various other expenses that don't help productive output but add to the cost of electric service.

The American Electric Power System takes pride in being able to provide efficient and reliable electric service at the lowest possible cost. Part of the reason AEP is able to keep rates low — at least in recent years — is through research and experimentation in rate design.

"Our efforts are aimed at controlling, to the best extent possible, increases in cost," says Conrad F. DeSieno, vice president-rate research and design. "We try to keep the rate of increases or increases of rates as low as we can."

One of the ways the System has found to keep rates low is through load management (any procedure used to improve the load factor of an electrical system). Load management is designed to reduce costs through a variety of techniques which influence the customers' load patterns. This, it is hoped, will delay the building of additional power-generating facilities at costs in the hundreds of millions, even billions of dollars.

"If we can find the characteristics of power use among customers," says DeSieno, "and how they affect the power supply units, we will be able to price electricity even more equitably and accurately, put our facilities and resources to more efficient use and thus encourage energy conservation."

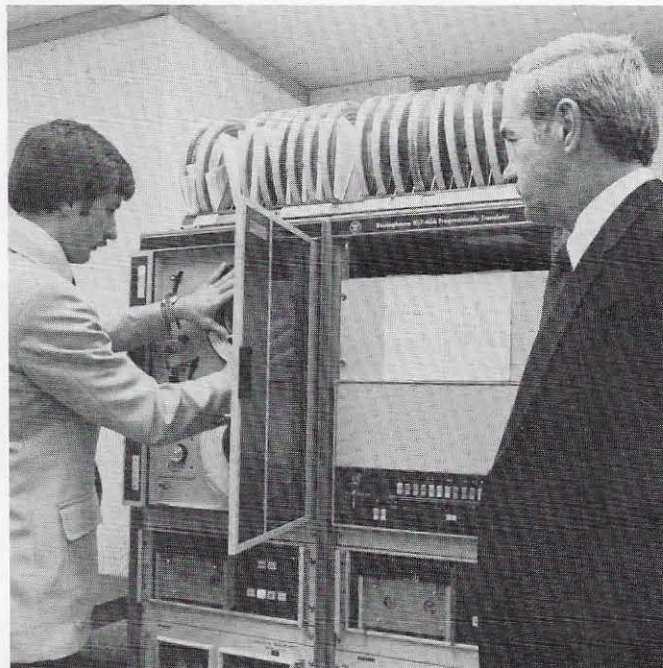
The AEP System became active in developing programs in load research in 1973 and began installing special survey meters and gathering data in 1976.

"We wanted to be able to look at the load itself in terms of directly influencing it," he explains. "We wanted to do it in a way that had not been done before."

Our efforts are aimed at controlling, to the best extent possible, increases in cost.

The System has been involved in two load-research programs — system load research and customer load research. System load research tells in detail what happens inside the transmission and distribution system, which helps determine load patterns at critical points. Customer load research measures energy and the actual kilowatt demand of the customer, giving a minute-by-minute picture of load requirements for residential, commercial and industrial customers throughout the year.

Data from combined programs, according to DeSieno, will provide coordinated load characteristics by classes of customers and by supply system function and the actual cost to serve a customer. This cost then can be reflected through rates. These programs are nearing com-



Heading up load research programs for Appalachian are Darrell Beck (left) load research coordinator, and Tom Allen, supervisor, load research.

pletion.

The Rate Department is continually involved in cost-of-service studies (these come to focus in each rate case). These are very specific and detailed studies used to determine what it costs to serve a given class of customers grouped under one rate schedule (for example, residential service or industrial power).

"We don't make rates on the basis of an individual customer," explains DeSieno, "we make rates based on classes of customers. Cost-of-service studies tell us how much revenue we need to get from each customer class. Then how we collect that revenue is a matter of rate design. In other words, we actually have to design our rates to collect our revenue through billing of the consumption of the customer."

In 1978 the System initiated its direct control load management program. It allows the operating company, through computers, actually to control customer load — that is, controlling when the load comes on and when it shuts off. Experiments were conducted on central space heating and air conditioning in Lynchburg, Virginia, and on water heating in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Studies are now being conducted on whether the plan is cost effective. If it is proven to be, it will be necessary to decide through rates what compensation will be given to the customer for the inconvenience of having his heating, air conditioning or water heating service curtailed in times of peak use or emergency.

Another program is residential energy storage (RES). It was initiated in 1976 and is an AEP "first" in trying the

actual management of load through the customer. It involves special equipment, used specifically to heat the house and water. Energy is stored during the off-peak period (11 p.m.-7 a.m.), then released during the on-peak period (7 a.m.-11 p.m.).

Following a three-year test period across the System, it was found feasible to promote RES. Rates then had to be developed to recognize additional cost of the RES equipment by the customer.

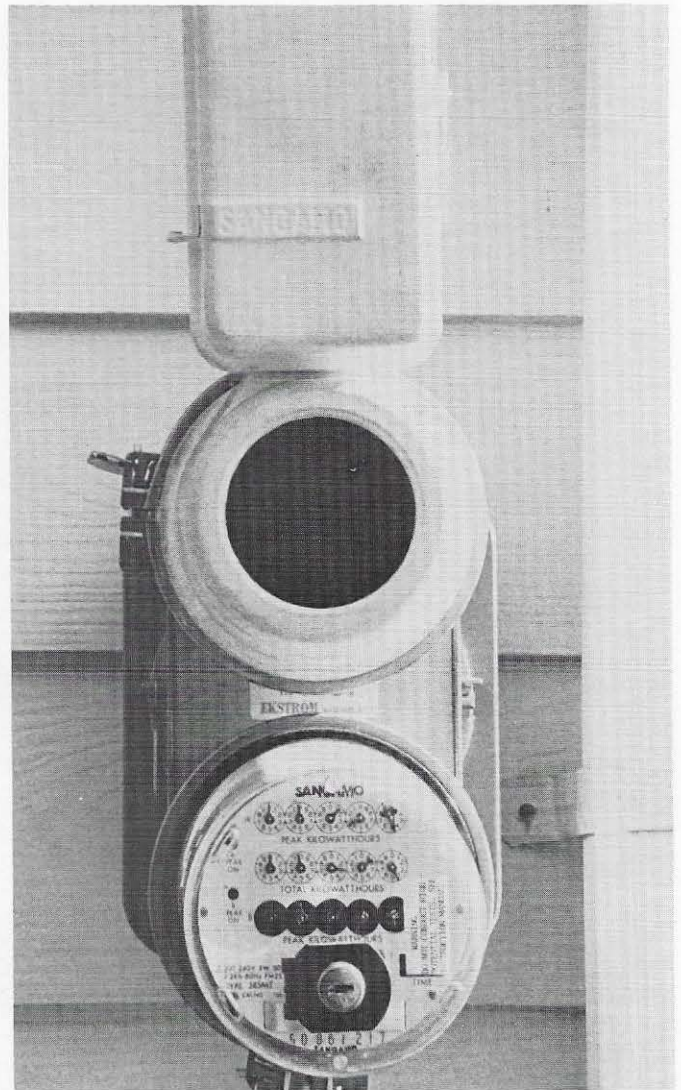
Special time-of-day (TOD) rates were set for the on-peak and off-peak hours, and an incentive payment (credit for every kilowatt-hour used during off-peak hours) added.

The principle behind RES is to recognize that the customer will have to pay more for the equipment and be given, through a reduced rate, an incentive for the added expense. The special rate is designed so that the average electric heating customer will save in electricity costs, over a span of five or so years, the additional cost of the equipment.

What does the company get out of this? There is an immediate savings by shifting load from on-peak to off-peak periods, enabling the operation of the existing system to be more efficient. There is also the ability to sell, to



Debbie Taliaferro of GO Rates and Tariffs inserts a magnetic tape cassette into the translator so that information on the tape can be translated into useful information.



Time of day meter with magnetic recorder attached.

wholesale customers, some of the load now used in order to procure additional revenue, thus keeping rates down to AEP's retail customers. In the long run this postpones new construction of expensive capacity and the resulting higher rates.

In 1980 AEP established a System-wide program to determine if a TOD rate would have a significant impact on the electric usage patterns of residential customers. The premise is that, if sufficient numbers of customers shift their usage patterns away from the peak period, the need for building future generating units would decrease.

"If a customer is charged a higher rate during on-peak hours, compared with some base rate, he responds by reducing consumption," explains DeSieno. "It's the old premise, the cheaper things are, the more we use; the higher price, the less we use. Or, the consumer delays usage to the off-peak to take advantage of the lower rate. The customer, due to the price signals, actually shifts his own consumption."

The program consists of eight experiments, five "full-scope" and three "limited-scope." Customers are billed on a TOD rate, a higher rate during on-peak hours (7 a.m.-11 p.m.) and a lower rate during off-peak hours (11



Conrad F. DeSieno is vice president-rate research and design for AEP.

p.m.-7 a.m. and weekends) and a customer charge. Control group customers are billed on the standard residential rate and used as a base against which to compare the test group usage.

The full-scope experiments are being conducted by Appalachian Power Company, Indiana & Michigan Electric Company in Indiana, Kentucky Power Company and Ohio Power Company. One-hundred-twenty customers were randomly picked to serve in each of the test and control groups. The test groups were given a monetary incentive to cover anticipated bill increases, if any. The control groups were given no incentive.

The usage patterns of all customers in the experiment are being monitored by magnetic tape recorders. The data are then transferred to a computer base for analysis.

The limited-scope experiments are being conducted by Michigan Power Company, Wheeling Electric Company and Kingsport Power Company. Participation in this program was by customer response to a call for volunteers. About two-hundred participants were accepted in each experiment with half under the TOD rate and the other half in the control group.

In both the full-scope and limited-scope experiments, interviews are being conducted with customers during the course of the experiment to provide attitude and opinion information.

Although there are no conclusions yet, a recent comparative analysis of the limited-scope Michigan test and control groups produced some interesting findings.

Evaluation of the load characteristics indicate that the TOD induced statistically significant reductions in the peak-period consumption, regardless of the season or month of the year. The off-peak period usage was only slightly increased. This indicates that most of the effect of the TOD rate went toward reducing total energy consumption as opposed to shifting usage from the peak period to the off-peak period.

"The whole subject of load management and rate research leads to innovative types of rate forms," says DeSieno. "The effort or concentration is in getting a closer match between the actual cost to serve the customers and the price they are charged. This leads to TOD rates.

"Through TOD rates we can charge the customer what the actual cost of service is. Because we find it higher to serve a customer during on-peak than off-peak hours, we can set a different rate during one period of time compared with another.

"Theoretically, we may not get any savings in capacity. But if customers don't shift, they'll have to pay for the additional capacity we'll need to supply the higher load. The company has no control over the usage; all that is assured is the revenue required to serve the level of load.

"The whole concept under TOD rates is that the decision is left to the consumer. In other words, the utility is neutral. We're telling the consumer what it costs to provide this product at the different times. If they want to use the higher-priced energy, then they have to pay for it."

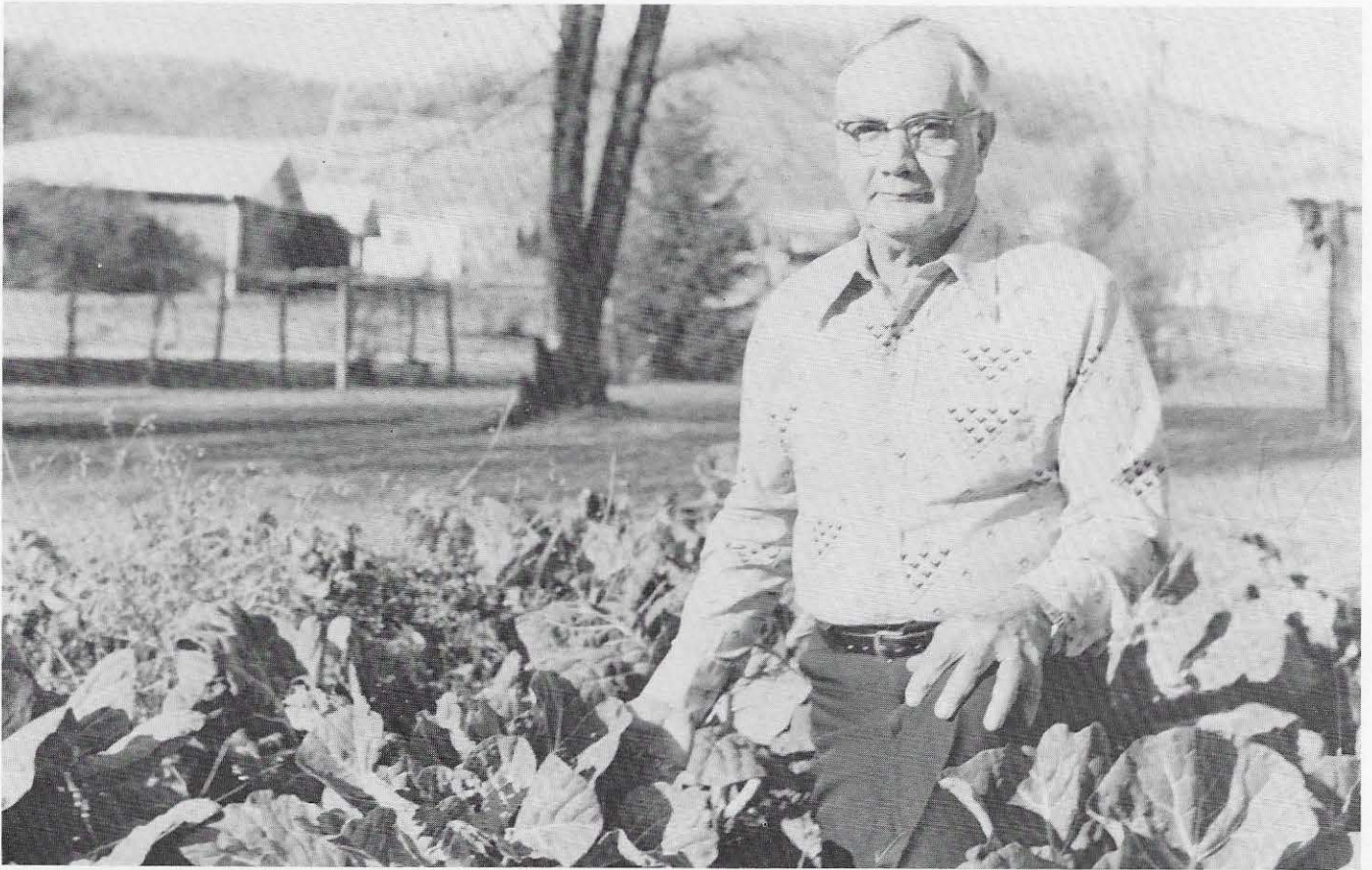
If TOD rates are effective and consumers do shift consumption from on-peak to off-peak, it will alleviate the problem of minimum load during off-peak periods. The load will be more level and the generating units will be able to operate more efficiently.

And, as in the RES program, the excess power not needed during on-peak hours can be sold to non-affiliated companies. This produces revenue, which offsets some of the cost and reduces the need for rate increases and power plant construction.

Understanding the energy needs and developing rate structures to match these needs are essential in rate design. In one way rate design is dynamic, in another it is gradual and evolutionary.

"We can't shift signals suddenly," stresses DeSieno. "We have to plan ahead. The rates that are set affect the revenue to the company and the welfare of the customers." □

Patteson serves town 40 years



Carl Patteson takes time out from his council duties to tend his garden.

When Appalachian Power representatives from Pulaski Division executed a new 30-year franchise with the town of Glen Lyn in 1951, Councilman, Treasurer and Clerk Carl Patteson was one of the town's signees.

Thirty years later when the franchise was renewed for forty years, Councilman Carl Patteson again affixed his signature to the document granting Appalachian exclusive rights to supply electricity to the town.

Carl, who retired from the Glen Lyn Plant as an assistant shift operating engineer in December 1976, has been as much of a fixture of Glen Lyn government as, well, the plant has been a part of the town.

"I plan, as long as the people elect me, to continue until my health gets poor," said Carl, who turned 70 in December. He is still quite active, hunting in season a couple of times a week and gardening.

Carl explained how he happened to come to Glen Lyn and get started in

town government. "I came to Glen Lyn in 1936 to teach school — chemistry and math in high school. I taught for one year and started with Appalachian in August 1937 as a clerk at the plant."

Carl was elected to the town council in 1942 and has served on the council ever since, except for a break when he moved across the New River and out of town. That area was annexed, and Carl resumed his council position after the next election.

His duties as town clerk and treasurer began in 1946. That job lasted until 1971. The reasons behind his appointment were fairly simple. "I was good at math. I had graduated from Roanoke College. In fact, I was the only one at that time with a college education. That's no longer true, of course," he said.

Although he did not live there at the time, Carl described the impact of the plant on the area. "There was nothing here at all, quite simply. Glen Lyn was

just a camp for construction workers building the first unit at the plant. There were dirt roads that were impassable a great part of the time. There was no highway at all. There was no telephone service," he said.

The company built about 30 houses for key employees, he said. "When I lived in a company house, they charged \$10 a month rent for a five-room cottage. And they did all the repairs." Only a couple of the houses are left.

"I helped organize the fire department in 1939. We had the first fire truck in Giles County. That really wasn't too remarkable when you consider that Appalachian paid virtually all the taxes in town.

The town provides amenities in addition to the customary municipal services, such as garbage disposal, water and sewer, police. "We have a 10-acre park, a ball field, horse showing ring and a go-cart ring. And there is camping in the summer," Carl said proudly. □

An antique lover's paradise

Arthur and Edna Slusher might well be the envy of antique lovers everywhere. Their home in Pomeroy, Ohio, is chock full of beautiful antique furniture and bric-a-brac of every size, shape and description. It would take at least a week to thoroughly inspect all the different items on display.

Arthur, a maintenance mechanic B for Centralized Plant Maintenance, says that most of his antiques came from his uncle's home in Stuart, Virginia. "Before we inherited these things, I used to go to sales and buy a lot, but I don't ever go any more. We have so many antiques in here now that we just wouldn't have room for anything else."

Although he has had the bigger pieces appraised for insurance purposes, there are cabinets running over with small items that weren't included. "I don't know how in the world you would inventory some of this," says Arthur with a laugh.

His collection includes such items as a yarn winder, tin aladdin lamp, cow horn footstool, brass and steel pins, knives, moustache cups, bull's eye marbles, McGuffey readers, sleigh bells, World War II ration stamps, a pencil box with slate pencils, dated September 4, 1907, oxen yokes, clocks, pictures, bottles. The list could go on and on. Although items such as these are perhaps valuable only to a collector, they are mementoes of a by-gone era which can never be replaced.

As the saying goes, one man's junk is another man's treasure. When one of Arthur's aunts was breaking up housekeeping (she lived to the age of 99), she threw out a doll she had had as a little girl. He recalls, "She had it out by the incinerator, and I just picked it up and threw it in the trunk of the car. I completely forgot it was in there, and discovered it about six months later. The doll appraised for \$325."

Arthur's hobby is repairing clocks and guns, and he is quite proud of his collection of antique guns. Among these are an 1895 Winchester 7.62 caliber action rifle made for the Russian Navy and a 35 caliber automatic war pump gun made in 1911.

One of Arthur's most prized posses-



Arthur and Edna Slusher relax with their two poodles.

sions is a 123-year-old clock, the mate to which is hung in a Swedish museum. "It has a left hand wind and is decorated with deer heads and acorns," he says. "The back of it is still rough where the log was split to make it. I was lucky to be able to get it.

A friend of mine works for the sheriff's

department. She called one day and said they were holding a fellow in custody for writing \$325 worth of bad checks. The fellow owned this clock and was willing to let it go for just enough to cover the checks. I had to do quite a bit of repair work to it, but I've been offered a lot more for the clock than I paid for it." □

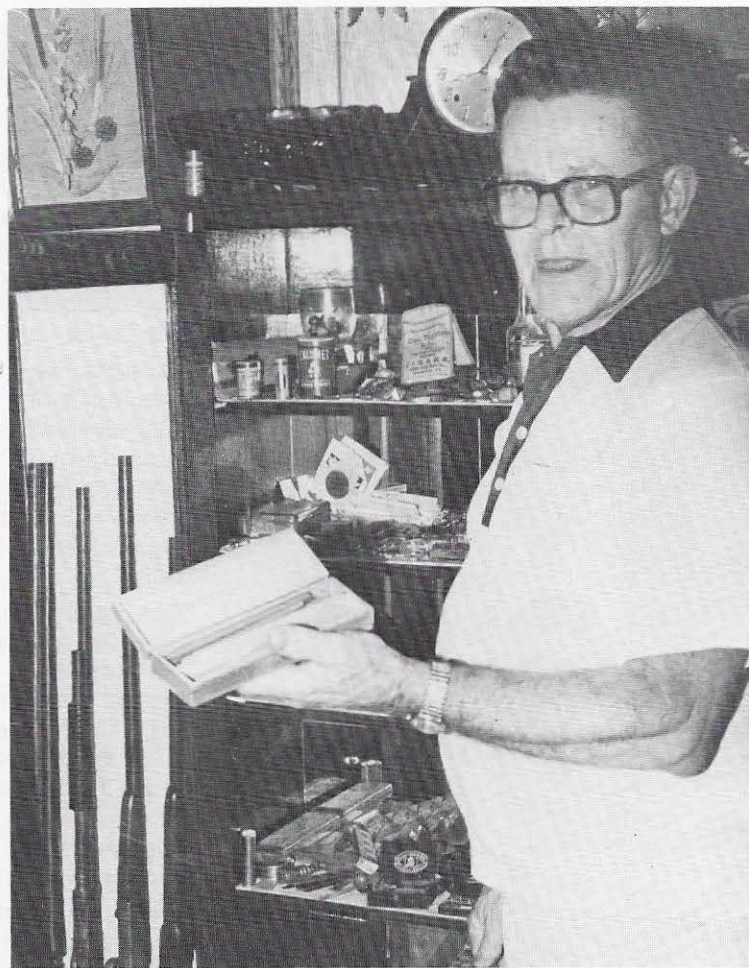


One of several antique pocket knives.

The Slushers have a dining table and chairs to match this beautiful buffet.



In the photo below, Edna holds the antique doll appraised at \$325. At right, Arthur shows the slate pencil box dated 1907.



Wound up in her hobby



Marketta Crum works on a Star Trek design.

"Each kit has a piece of paper to show you where to put the pins on the cork board. They show you the different wraps, and then you are on your own. All the kits come with the thread. Some of it is real cheap and will break easily if it gets too much tension. You can't have any new threads in the design. If you run out of thread, you start over."

"If I stayed with it, it would take only a day to make one design. But I just work on it when I get a chance so usually it stretches out to about a week. Right now I am working on a Star Trek design for my brother. He got it and couldn't do it so he gave it to me to finish."

"I'm going to keep up my string art hobby," Marketta says, "because I like it too much."

But don't think for a minute that is the only interest she has. Marketta is secretary of the Jayettes and softball league, pianist for a junior church choir, and was coach for a T-ball team this past season. She also enjoys roller skating and bowls in a league. "I don't have any trouble staying busy," she says with a smile. □

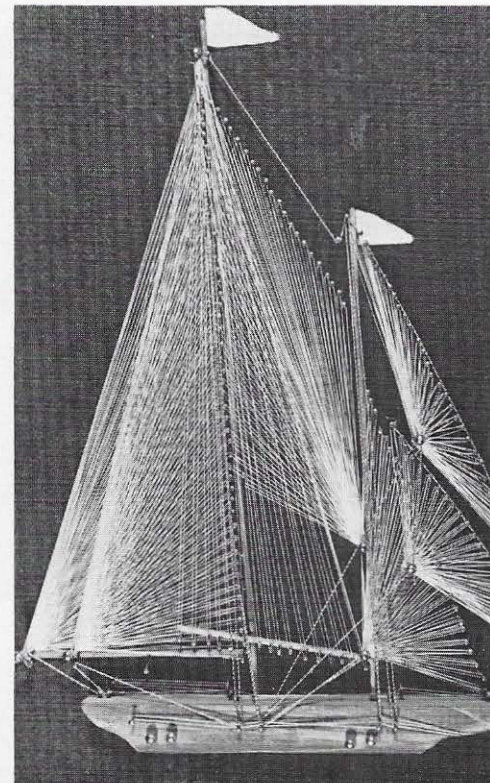
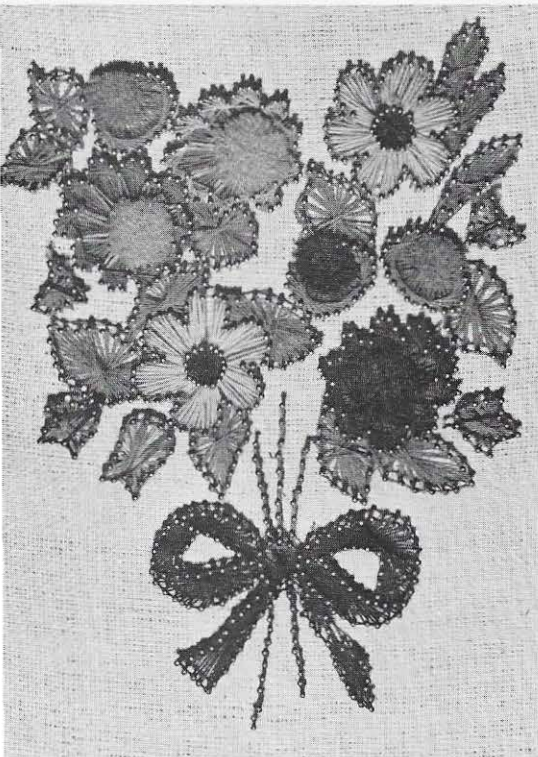
Marketta Crum is one person who's really wound up in her hobby — string art.

A customer services representative C in the Point Pleasant area of Huntington Division, Marketta says she got interested when she was about 10 or 11 years old, when her mom gave her a string art kit as a Christmas present.

Marketta says, "I have so many pieces of string art that I have them stuck everywhere. I have them in my home, my mom has some and my husband's mom has some. Sometimes my friends will borrow some of the pieces for a while, but I always get them back."

"The very first one I made was the design of the San Francisco Bridge. The hardest one — and my favorite — was the sailboat. It had wood pieces that had to be nailed on. I won a blue ribbon on the sailboat in the Mason County Fair. I also had two other ones in the fair — a copper wire string art which won a red ribbon and a yarn art which won a white ribbon."

"All of my designs have been different. I haven't done any that were the same," Marketta adds.



WEDDINGS



Thomas-Dalton



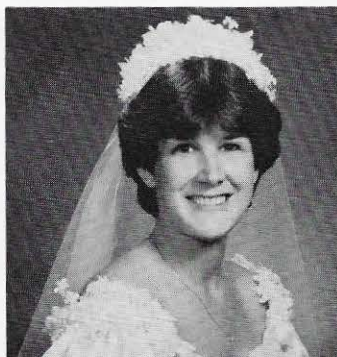
De-Bellis-Steinbach



Mitchell-Meador



Ferrell-McNutt



LaCava-Taylor

Pamela Milton to **James David Skeen**, Abingdon line mechanic D, August 29.

Sue Dolin, Charleston customer accounts representative C, to John

Craddock, December 12.

Dianna Bayne to Rob Thomas, November 14. Dianna is the daughter of Eldivia Gullian, Charleston T&D clerk A. □

BIRTHS

Renee Dalton to Ricky Thomas, September 5. Renee is the daughter of Ralph Dalton, Galax line crew supervisor nonexempt in the Pulaski Division.

Donna Lee Steinbach to **Francis De-Bellis**, Bluefield electrical engineer senior, October 10.

Penny Meador to Mike Mitchell, December 5. Penny is the daughter of Ron Meador, T&D office supervisor, GO T&D Transmission Line, Bluefield.

Beverly Ann McNutt, junior stenographer, GO Purchasing, Roanoke, to Thomas Ray Ferrell, Jr., November 28.

Barbara Taylor, John Amos personnel assistant, to Philip LaCava, Jr., November 21.

Teresa Best to **Rusty Johnson**, August 8. Rusty is the son of Judy Johnson, stenographer, GO T&D Transmission Line, Bluefield.

John Amos

Ryan Douglas, son of Douglas Webster, maintenance mechanic A, November 18.

Bluefield

Kimberly Jean, daughter of George Heartwell, Princeton line mechanic A, December 8.

Adam Kelly, son of Terry Akers, line mechanic D, December 3.

Centralized Plant Maintenance

Michael Ryan, son of Randy Bordenet, maintenance mechanic A, December 13.

General Office

Kristi Elizabeth, daughter of Jack Kirby, station engineer senior, GO T&D Station, Roanoke, September 16.

Jeffrey Marshall, son of Bonita Woods, secretary-stenographer, GO Personnel, Roanoke, December 9.

April Melissa, daughter of Cynthia Brandt, classification and accounts payable clerk, GO Accounting, Roanoke, September 3.

Kingsport

Stephanie Rene', daughter of Steven Allen, customer accounts assistant, November 11.

Amber Marie, daughter of Michael Webb, meter reader, November 18.

Pulaski

Crystal Cha, daughter of Roy Bond, line mechanic C, November 27.

Roanoke

Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Tom Walker, electrical engineer, December 1.

Ferris Mackenzie, daughter of Kevin Gallatin, meter reader, November 1.

Philip Sporn

Derek Brandon, son of Kelly Hawk, utility worker A, December 8.

Tara Renee, daughter of Patrick Soulsby, auxiliary equipment operator, December 2. □

WHO'S NEWS

Bluefield

Bill Wade, Welch line mechanic C, was honored as "man of the year" at the Mt. Zion Methodist Church.

Elected officers of the Welch Employees' Benevolent Association are: L. J. Mills, area service restorer, chairman; Dottie Lawless, secretary-stenographer, secretary-treasurer; J. F. Robinson, line mechanic; S.L. Oxford, automotive mechanic A; and K.W. Britten, line mechanic C, members.

New officers of the Girls Service Club are: Linda Wiley, secretary-stenographer, president; Judy Johnson, GO T&D stenographer, vice president; Eulalia Footo, T&D clerk A, secretary; and Mary Kirby, customer services representative, treasurer. □

Charleston

Jody, son of Lindy Jividen, customer services representative, has been named a staff reporter for the *Charleston Daily Mail*. □

General Office

Pvt. Gordon Middlekauff has graduated from the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., and is stationed at the Motor Transport School, Camp Lejuene, N.C. He is the son of Vic Middlekauff, transmission station supervisor, GO T&D, Roanoke.



The Cobras soccer team, coached by George Laurey, general accounting administrator, GO Accounting, Roanoke, won the Pee Wee Division championship in the City of Roanoke. His sons, Brian and Damian, played on the team and son Paul was the team mascot.

Chris, son of Claude Hylton, administrative assistant, GO Personnel, Roanoke, was a member of the Rowdies soccer team which won the Little League Division championship in the City of Roanoke.



Dwayne, son of Fred Moore, operations information supervisor, GO Operations, Roanoke, has received several awards as corps commander of the Salem High School "Pride of Salem" marching band. He received the highest score of all drum majors at the Chilhowie Apple Festival and the second highest score at the Lynchburg Classic. He was also selected from among 11 high school marching bands from 6 states to receive the best drum major plaque at the Virginia Tournament of Bands. Dwayne also sings in the Salem High

School choir, directs the Andrew Lewis Junior High School Band for pep rallies, and plays sax in his church orchestra. □

Logan-Williamson

Paul Owens, Williamson area superintendent, has graduated from Morehead State University with a masters degree in business administration.



Melissa, daughter of Madison Line Crew Supervisor Andy Abshire, was crowned "Miss Homecoming 1981" during the third annual Madison/Danville Junior High School's Red Devil homecoming festivities. She is a ninth grader at the school.

Floyd Taylor, division manager, and Howard Collins, retired personnel supervisor, were elected to the board of directors of the Logan County United Fund for 1982. Ben Donevant, personnel supervisor, was elected treasurer of the fund and appointed a



After winning three out of five games in the Bluefield Open Chess Tournament, Mike Payne was named co-champion of his division and awarded \$25. In the Boggess Memorial Chess Tournament in Pulaski, he won three and one-half games out of five and was awarded the third place high school trophy. Last year Mike's chess team placed fourth in national competition at Minneapolis, Minn. He plans to participate with the Pulaski County High School team in the nationals in Philadelphia, Pa. this year. Mike is the son of Posey Payne, Jr., Pulaski meter electrician A.

vice president of the Logan County Community Council.

David Stillwell, energy services engineer, was elected to the board of directors of P.R.I.D.E. in Logan County Inc., a community action agency. □

Pulaski



O'Neal Amos, retired administrative assistant, and his wife **Lucille** celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary by spending a week in Williamsburg. They were married November 28, 1931, in Pulaski and have one daughter.

Donald Sessoms, stepson of Robert Sawyers, Wytheville T&D clerk A, was named to the *Southwest Virginia Enterprise* All-County football team. He played for the George Wythe Maroons as a split end during the past season.

Jerry Whitehurst, division manager, was elected to a three-year term on the Pulaski County Chamber of Commerce board of directors. □

Roanoke

Frances, wife of Don McNeil, general utility worker, was appointed to fill an unexpired term on the Boones Mill Town Council.

The Mt. Pleasant Aces won the Junior Division and became Roanoke County co-champs before advancing to runner-up in the Southwest Virginia regional soccer championship. Coached

by **Ronnie Kelley**, automotive mechanic A, the team won five trophies during the season, including tournament play. Two of Ronnie's children played on the team.

Wanda Harbour, Fieldale customer representative, was initiated into the Phi Theta Kappa Fraternity at Patrick Henry Community College. To receive this honor, a student must maintain an average of 3.5 or above.

Joni, daughter of Dick Isner, division storeroom supervisor, has ended a successful volleyball career at Cave Spring High School by being selected to the All Metro volleyball team, All Roanoke Valley District volleyball team, and the All Northwest Regional volleyball team. In her three years as "setter", the Cave Spring team has compiled an impressive 41-3 record.

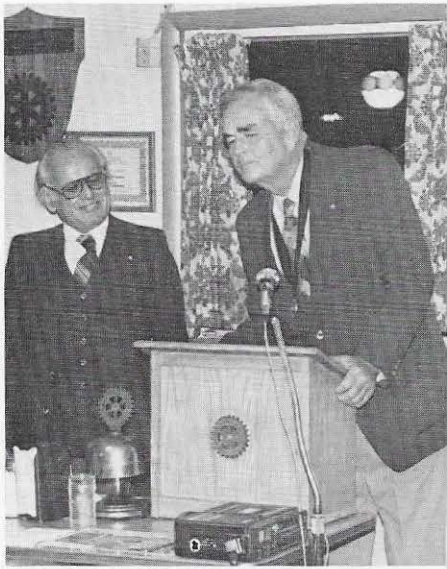
Various colleges, including James Madison University and William and Mary, have shown interest in recruiting Joni.

For the third consecutive year, the Mt. Pleasant Stings placed second in Division II of the Roanoke County Fall Soccer League. Coached by **Cecil Hill**, engineering technician senior, the Stings have lost only three games in three years. Cecil's sons, **Randy** and **Chip**, play on the team as well as **Scott**, son of Bill Willhite, line mechanic A.

The Mt. Pleasant Trojans, in their first year of competition, placed third in Division II of the Roanoke County Fall Soccer League. **Eddie Glover**, engineering technician, served as assistant coach. **John Poff**, son of Eddie and Jane Glover, played on the team.



Roger Kovalchik, left, and Randy Murray, were unanimously selected to the S.E.O.A.L. All-League team. Members of the Meigs High School Marauder football team, Roger was chosen by the Jaycees as the outstanding offensive player of the year while Randy received the defensive award. Roger, the son of Roger Kovalchick, chief of civil construction for Mountaineer Plant, established a new Meigs High rushing record by gaining 1,553 yards during his varsity career. Randy, the son of Delbert Murray, Philip Sporn Plant unit supervisor, played offensive guard and defensive end and was selected for the All-District team.



Ammon Sears, Fieldale area super-

visor, was recognized by the Stuart Rotary Club as a Paul Harris Fellow, giving him the highest recognition a Rotary International Chapter can bestow on its own members. The award is only the third such award to be presented a member of the Stuart Club in its 43-year history. In bestowing the award, a monetary gift of \$1,000 is presented to the Rotary Foundation, which is used to finance a wide array of educational opportunities such as exchange programs and scholarships. A member of the Stuart Rotary Club since 1950, Ammon has been president, vice president, and treasurer and served on all major committees. In the photo, Rotary District Governor Peter Sabau, left, looks on as Ammon speaks to the club members. □

Glen Lyn

Bobbie Jean, wife of Personnel Supervisor Coonie Spangler, prepared the Peter's Mountain Chapter press-book which won second place in competition at the 76th state conference of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. She is public relations chairperson for the Peter's Mountain Chapter. □

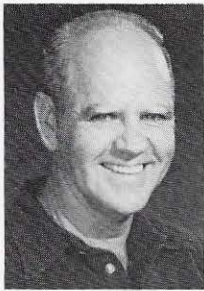
Philip Sporn

Stephanie Kay, daughter of Denver Gibbs, maintenance mechanic A, won a forestry award at the Mason County 4-H banquet for her W. V. Trees II project. She has received a county award each of the three years she has been a 4-H'er. □

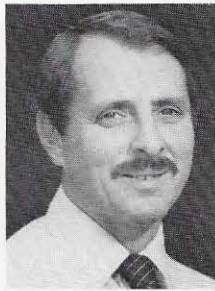


The Cleveland Chiefs won the Virginia State Class B Softball Tournament this past season. They won 11 of the 16 tournaments entered and had an overall record of 111-15. The Chiefs were the fourth ranking team in the Middle Atlantic competition for Class B softball teams. Many of the players were connected with Clinch River Plant. Kneeling, left to right: Paul Campbell, son of Earl Campbell, assistant shift operating engineer; Matthew Campbell, brother of Scott Campbell, instrument maintenance mechanic C; John Kegley, husband of Linda Kegley, Abingdon stenographer; Greg Crabtree, stepson of Bill Duty, instrument maintenance mechanic A; Steve Rasnake; Mark Hackney, son of Woody Hackney, coal equipment operator; Shannon Long; Tommy Dotson; and Gray Campbell, son of Earl Campbell, assistant shift operating engineer. Standing, left to right: Bill Duty, instrument maintenance mechanic A, who is also coach and business manager; Ira Artrip; Kenneth Hess; Stan Ferrell, son of the late B.C. Ferrell, former Clinch employee; Tom Jones; Mike Combs; Tim Wallace; Dave Owens; Denny Long; Allen Musick; and Tony Carrier.

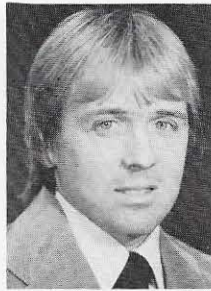
PROMOTIONS



Hudnall



Slack



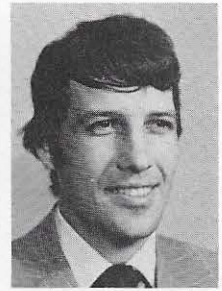
Green



Perry



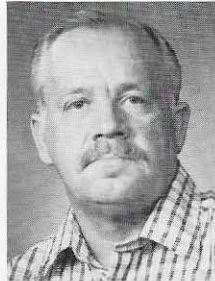
Smith



Martin



Jacobs



Brewer

Charles Hudnall, assistant shift operating engineer, was promoted to shift operating engineer at Kanawha River Plant on December 1. He succeeds Carl Mooney, who retired.

Charles Slack, unit supervisor, was promoted to assistant shift operating engineer at Kanawha River Plant on December 1, succeeding Charles Hudnall.

Larry Green, equipment operator, was promoted to unit supervisor at Kanawha River Plant on December 1, succeeding Charles Slack. He attended West Virginia Institute of Technology.

Charles Perry, unit supervisor, was promoted to shift operating engineer at Kanawha River Plant on December 1. He succeeds D. O. Matthews, who is on LTD leave.

Garry Smith, equipment operator, was promoted to unit supervisor at Kanawha River Plant on December 1, succeeding Charles Perry. He attended West Virginia Institute of Technology.

Phillip Wayne Martin, chemist assistant nonexempt, was promoted to the exempt position of chemist at Kanawha River Plant on December 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in biol-

ogy from the University of Charleston and is working towards a masters degree in environmental studies.

Wayne A. Jacobs, property records accounting coordinator in GO Accounting, Roanoke, was promoted to automotive transportation supervisor in GO General Services, Roanoke, on January 1. He succeeds the late Al

Stebar, Jr. Jacobs attended National Business College and Virginia Western Community College.

Howard D. "Shorty" Brewer, transmission line supervisor in GO T&D, Roanoke, was promoted to transmission general supervisor in GO T&D, Bluefield, on November 1. He succeeds Kim Hayes, who retired. □

HUNTERS SCORE

Bluefield

Bobby Ratcliffe, meter electrician A, 180 lb. wild boar. Paul Dalton, garage supervisor nonexempt, 10 lb. turkey hen and 7 point buck. Ocal Smith, line mechanic C, 6 point buck and black bear. Ted White, area supervisor, 6 point buck. Joe Walker, line mechanic, doe. Sam Conner, meter reader, 6 point buck. Kenneth Jackson, customer accounts supervisor, 8 point buck. Frank Oresta, garage supervisor nonexempt, 7 point buck. Casey Jones, construction supervisor, 8 point buck. Vernon Crouch, tracer, 6 point buck. Clay Stowers, drafter C, 6 point buck. John Danley, line construction and maintenance representative, 6 point buck.

Central Machine Shop

Irma Harris, junior clerk, 28 squirrels. Robin Margolis, stores attendant, 14 squirrels and 8 point buck. Scott Ash, machinist 2nd class, 3 point buck. Gene Peyton, winder 1st class, 3 point buck. John Burks, winder 2nd class, spike buck. Gary Grigsby, welder 2nd class, 5 point buck. Don Parson, production supervisor, 6 point buck. Ronnie Hull, welder 1st class, 6 point buck.

Charleston

Ralph Myers, engineering technologist supervisor, 4 ruffled grouse. Clifford Picklesimer, general line supervisor, 10 lb. turkey. Art Burdette, engineering supervisor, 140 lb., 6 point buck. David French, hydro utility operator B, 150 lb. spike buck. Jim Hicks, line mechanic A, 130 lb., 6 point buck. Ed Richards,

engineering technologist, 140 lb., 8 point buck. Jim Utt, line mechanic A, 125 lb., 7 point buck. Jerry, husband of Sharon Woodrum, meter reader, 260 lb. wild boar.

Huntington

Charles Burdette, stores supervisor, 6 point buck.

Kingsport

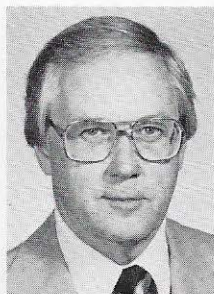
Buford Quillin, customer services representative, 4 point buck and spike buck.

Glen Lyn

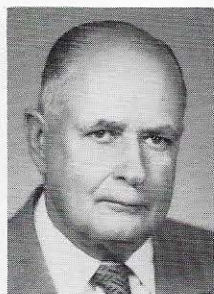
Freddie Terry, utility worker A, 125 lb., 8 point buck. Thomas Crewley, operations superintendent, 100 lb. doe. Roger Wheeler, equipment operator, 165 lb., 10 point buck. Dwayne Meadows, instrument mechanic D, 100 lb., 6 point buck. Richard Blankenship, utility worker A, 160 lb. doe. Chester Blevins, utility worker A, 135 lb. spike buck. Bobby Clemons, unit supervisor, 115 lb., 8 point buck. Marshall Dunn, auxiliary equipment operator, 140 lb., 6 point buck. Ricky Miller, utility operator, 170 lb., 8 point buck. Lynn Morgan, instrument mechanic D, 130 lb., 11 point buck. Roy Pendleton, unit supervisor, 85 lb. antelope with 16½" horns; 105 lb., 6 point buck; and 110 lb., 4 point buck. Sandy Pennington, assistant plant manager, 115 lb., 4 point buck. Douglas Smith, auxiliary equipment operator, 125 lb., 5 point buck. W. C. Smith, maintenance mechanic A, 150 lb., 8 point buck. Joe Spencer, plant clerk B, 95 lb. spike buck. Fairley Long, instrument maintenance supervisor, 105 lb. spike buck.

(Please turn to page 29.)

SERVICE ANNIVERSARIES



Joe Schultz
cust. acctg. con.
supv.
GO-Roanoke
40 years



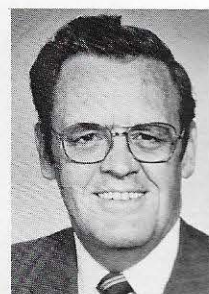
Houston Morris
T&D clerk B
Lynchburg
35 years



Cecil Rhudy
area serv. restorer
Bluefield
35 years



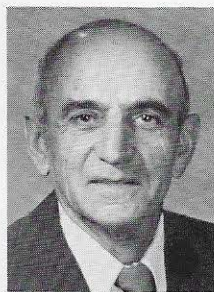
Herndon Bailey
line crew supv.
Pt. Pleasant (Htg.)
35 years



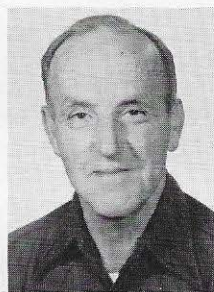
Bob King
personnel superviso
Huntington
35 years



S. L. Drumheller
gen. line supv.
Lynchburg
35 years



Dan Acela
line crew supv.
Charleston
35 years



Speed Young
line crew supv.
Charleston
35 years



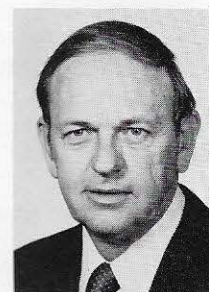
Windsor Adams
station op. A
GO-Charleston
30 years



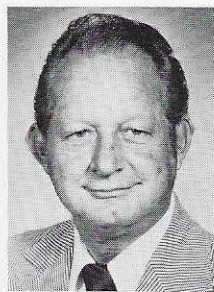
Henry Murphy
garage attendant
Roanoke
30 years



Troy Sayre
instrument mech. A
Philip Sporn
30 years



Curtis Bondurant
relay staff eng.
GO-Roanoke
30 years



Raymond Beatty
line mechanic A
Huntington
25 years



Ralph Morrison
servicer
Kingsport
25 years

Abingdon

5 years: **Connie Jackson**, customer accounts representative C.

Bluefield

15 years: **Douglas Cameron**, meter electrician A. 5 years: **John Weaver**, automotive mechanic B.

Centralized Plant Maintenance

5 years: **Olla Arbogast**, maintenance mechanic B. **Johnnie Gardner**, maintenance mechanic B.

Charleston

30 years: **Lewis Duff**, T&D clerk A. 15 years: **Henry Cline**, garage supervisor.

Clinch River

5 years: **Larry Sullivan**, maintenance mechanic D.

General Office

35 years: **Virginia Bright**, classification and accounts payable clerk A, GO Accounting, Roanoke. 15 years: **Roy Painter**, station mechanic A-GO, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. **James Turner**, hydro maintenance supervisor, GO Hydro, Roanoke. 10 years: **Randy Umberger**, transportation clerk B. GO General Services, Roa-

noke. **Mack Douglas**, property maintainer, GO Land Management, Galax. 5 years: **Roger Keeney**, station mechanic B-GO, GO T&D Station, Charleston. **Wayne Alexander**, electric plant clerk B, GO Accounting, Roanoke.

Kanawha River

15 years: **James Warden**, maintenance supervisor.

Lynchburg

5 years: **Imojean Harris**, custodian.

Mountaineer

15 years: **Joe Sayre**, assistant shift operating engineer.

Pulaski

15 years: **Jack Williams**, area service restorer. 5 years: **Barbara Grubb**, telephone operator.

Roanoke

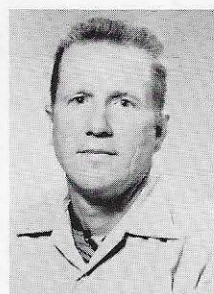
15 years: **Joyce Carter**, customer accounts representative B. **Charles Robinson**, line mechanic A. 10 years: **Abbie Martin**, cashier B.

Philip Sporn

30 years: **Gilbert Hart**, instrument mechanic A. 5 years: **Michael Athey**, equipment operator. □



Mavis Weaver
cust. acct. rep. A
Pt. Pleasant (Htg.)
20 years



Billy Hughes
trans. con. rep. sr.
GO-Bluefield
20 years

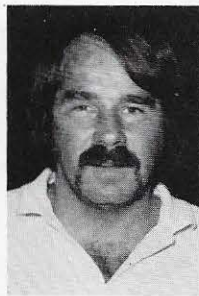
FRIENDS WE'LL MISS



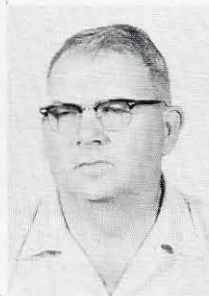
Moore



Clark



Pearce



Williams



Morrison



Reynolds

Willie Moore, 83, retired Huntington janitor, died December 1. A native of Columbus, Mississippi, he joined the company in 1926 and retired February 1, 1963. Moore is survived by one son; one daughter and one granddaughter.

Aliceon D. "Red" Clark, 80, retired Pulaski division superintendent, died December 4. A native of St. Albans, West Virginia, he was employed in 1935 as an electrician at Logan and retired February 1, 1966. Clark is survived by his widow Grace, 141 Oakland Drive, Pulaski, Va.; one daughter; two sisters and three grandchildren.

Lawrence H. Pearce, Jr., 31, Philip Sporn Plant utility operator, died December 3. A native of Franklinton, North Carolina, he was employed in 1979 as a utility worker B. Pearce is survived by his widow Toni, 506 Second Street, New Haven, W. Va.; three sons and one daughter.

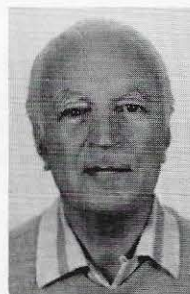
Maxwell G. Williams, 64, retired Cabin Creek Plant maintenance man, died December 1. A native of Chelyan, West Virginia, he began his career in 1941 as a laborer and retired August 1, 1973. Williams is survived by his widow Nellie, Box 565, Cabin Creek, W. Va.; and one son; Gary Williams, utility worker A at Kanawha River Plant.

George E. Morrison, 76, retired Kingsport groundman, died December 10. A native of Greene County, Tennessee, he began his career in 1941 as a laborer and retired February 1, 1970. Morrison is survived by his widow Sally, Route 4, Reservoir Road, Kingsport, Tenn.

A. D. Reynolds, 69, retired Kingsport



Parks



Echols

meter serviceman A, died December 11. A native of Greene County, Tennessee, he joined the company in 1948 as a maintenance man helper at the Kingsport Steam Plant and retired September 1, 1964. Reynolds is survived by two daughters.

Dewey E. Parks, 78, retired Pulaski lineman A, died December 8. A native of Grayson County, Virginia, he began his career in 1937 as a lineman and

retired June 1, 1968. Parks is survived by his widow Ada, Route 3, Box 262, Hillsville, Va.; one daughter; two sons; four sisters; one brother; two grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Everett Edwin Echols, 77, retired communications engineer, GO T&D Communications, Roanoke, died December 4. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, he began his career in 1931 as a serviceman and retired December 1, 1969. Echols is survived by one son; three daughters; two sisters; nine grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

Gerald F. Sanders, 65, retired line foreman in the Fieldale area of Roanoke Division, died December 3. A native of Ilasco, Missouri, he was employed in 1941 as a groundman in Roanoke and took early retirement March 1, 1976. Sanders is survived by one son. □

HUNTERS SCORE

(cont. from pg. 27)

General Office

Dave Dodson, communication specialist, GO T&D communications, Bluefield, 10 lb. turkey hen and 5 point buck. **Dale Meadows**, regional dispatcher, Turner Regional Dispatch Office, spike buck. **Jake Daniels**, regional dispatcher, Turner Regional Dispatch Office, 7 point buck. **Dwight Kirby**, station mechanic A-GO, GO T&D, Kenova Station. **Kenneth Stump**, engineering technologist, GO Hydro, Roanoke, 130 lb., 6 point buck and 160 lb., 11 point buck. **Charles Edwards, III**, maintenance mechanic C, GO Hydro, Roanoke, 14½ lb. turkey.

Pulaski

Nelson Quesenberry, line construction and maintenance representative, 130 lb., 8 point buck. **Frank Young**, head T&D clerk, 125 lb. doe. **Wayne Spraker**, meter electrician A, 150 lb., 7 point buck. **Gleaves Shrader**, meter

supervisor nonexempt, 125 lb., 2 point buck. **Ted Williams**, meter reader, 200 lb., 8 point buck. **Willie Gardner**, line crew supervisor nonexempt, 30 lb. turkey and 180 lb., 8 point buck. **Larry Rakes**, customer services representative, 8 lb. turkey. **Carl Martin**, meter reader, 12½ lb. turkey buck and 75 lb. doe with bow and arrow. **Bolen Shepherd**, line crew supervisor nonexempt, 12 lb. turkey and 153 lb., 11 point buck. **Kenneth Belton**, line mechanic C, 125 lb., 4 point buck. **Bill Phipps**, area service restorer, 128 lb., 7 point buck. **Sonny Westmoreland**, line crew supervisor nonexempt, 115 lb. spike buck. **Chester Robinson**, meter reader, 100 lb. spike buck. **Richard Wingate**, area service restorer, 12 lb. turkey. **Mike Linkous**, meter reader, 120 lb. spike buck. **Barry Phillips**, line crew supervisor nonexempt, 200 lb., 10 point buck. **Gary Johnson**, meter reader, 120 lb. spike buck. □

Busy hands



Belle Martin

When it comes to a needle and thread, there's not much Belle Martin can't do. She knits, embroiders, crochets, quilts, sews and does needlepoint.

"I don't really know how I got started — I just did," says Belle, a junior clerk in the Point Pleasant area of Huntington Division. "I am a person who just has to keep my hands busy. I guess my applique quilt was the first big project.

"My most prized possession is my flower garden quilt. It has around 4,000 pieces of material in it and no two pieces are the same. A few of the pieces were scrap but most of them I bought especially for the quilt. My husband cut most of the blocks out for the quilt. He is a real perfectionist."

Belle continues, "It took nine months from the time I started that quilt until it was finished, but I have no idea of the hours involved. I am one of these people who believes in carrying pieces with you to work on everywhere you go. It's a shame to have something that beautiful that you don't use, but I just don't."

"Another one of my prized possessions is a needlepoint cushion which took eight months to make. It has a

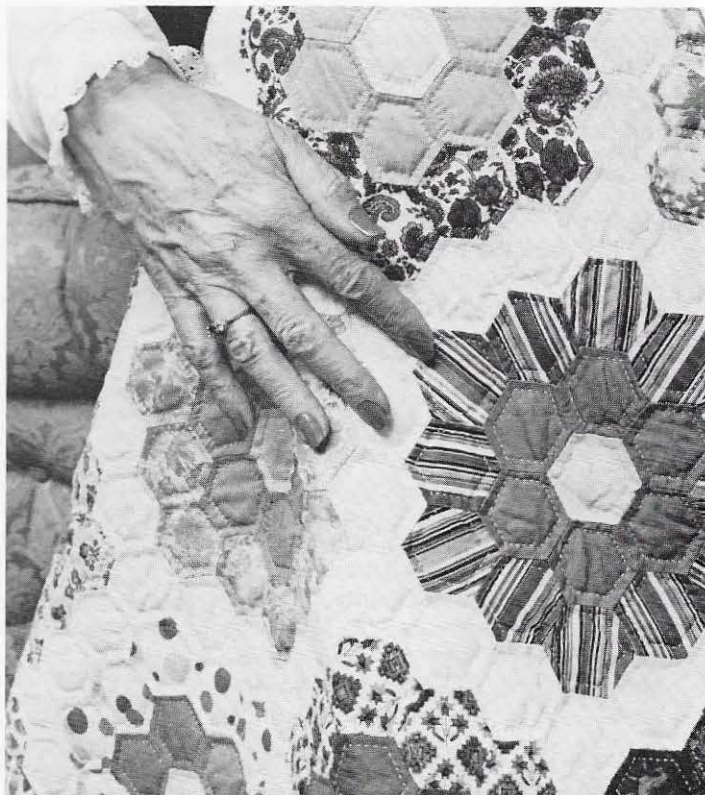
floral design and there are 36 different colors in the cushion. As a matter of fact, there are only two stitches of one color. I know because I am a counter as I do things. The cushion is one of those things you set out but don't sit up against," adds Belle.

She has won blue ribbons at the Mason County Fair on all three quilts she has made, as well as on an afghan, embroidered linen table cloth and two cushions.

"Whenever I run out of something to keep my hands busy, I ask people for scraps of yarn to make toboggans and mittens. They ask why I want to make those, and I tell them that you never know when somebody's house will burn down and the firemen may need them to give to children."

"Sometimes I will start projects and then lay them aside for two or three years," admits Belle. "I never actually give them up though. I just lay them aside and come back to them. One of the projects I will probably finish this winter is knitting a huge afghan."

Whatever the project, you can be certain that Belle will do it to perfection. □





Swirling snow ... ah, it's beautiful! But a swirling car ... or a stuck one ... or one with a dead engine ... not so good.

More than any other time of year, winter weather affects the use of automobiles and drivers' ability to operate them properly. And that's especially true in the mountains and valleys of Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee.

So, naturally, there are precautions we should take. But like so many other safety rules, most of those we should heed for winter driving are based on common sense.

For example, the proper amount of anti-freeze, a good, strong battery, wiper blades in good condition, properly operating defroster, tires with good treads (and snow tires or tires with studs), chains, and properly operating brakes, are all common sense items.

But there are some other suggestions which will also make your winter driv-

ing safer and more enjoyable. For example:

- Clear your entire windshield, side and rear windows of snow, ice or frost before moving. If it has snowed, clear the entire car (carefully so not to scratch the paint) so snow won't slip over the windshield.
- Warm up the engine for a couple of minutes to prevent stalling, and drive slowly until it is good and warm (don't forget to leave the garage doors open while warming the engine).
- Use low beams if it is gray or snowing to help others see you.
- Be careful of placing extra weight in the trunk — it may give you more traction but it also increases the risk of spin-out.
- Don't mix regular and radial tires when using snow tires (or any other time, either, for that matter).
- Icy spots are 10 times more dangerous than dry pavement at 30°F, so watch out at intersections, underpasses, shady spots, bridges.
- If you get stuck in snow: shovel out in front and behind each wheel (do you keep a small shovel in your car in winter?), point wheels straight ahead, use a high gear (second in stick-shift, drive in automatics), rock your car according to the owner's manual, use sand, salt or mats to get a grip, avoid spinning wheels that dig you in deeper, and once you're out, don't stop but continue moving slowly.
- If you begin sliding, don't slam on your brakes — pump them with hard rapid jabs; take your foot off the gas and steer in the direction the rear of the car is skidding.
- On wintery roads, keep a greater distance between cars than normal to

give you more time to act in an emergency.

- When there is that combination of snow on the ground and sun in the sky, wear a good pair of sunglasses to cut the blinding glare.
 - Be prepared: carry in your trunk a window-scraper brush, booster cables, shovel, tow-chain or strap, traction mat, sand, cat litter box filler or rock salt, roll of paper towels, tire chains, flashlight.
 - If your car door lock is frozen, warm it for a minute with a lighted match. Next time put a piece of tape over the lock when you put the car away.
 - Keep your tank at least half full to prevent frozen fuel line.
 - And if you want more snow than we have around here, consider visiting Marquette, Michigan. In 1979, that community recorded 180.7 inches of snow, more than any place else in this country.
- Have a good, safe time this winter driving your car! □

Mullins uses CPR to save life

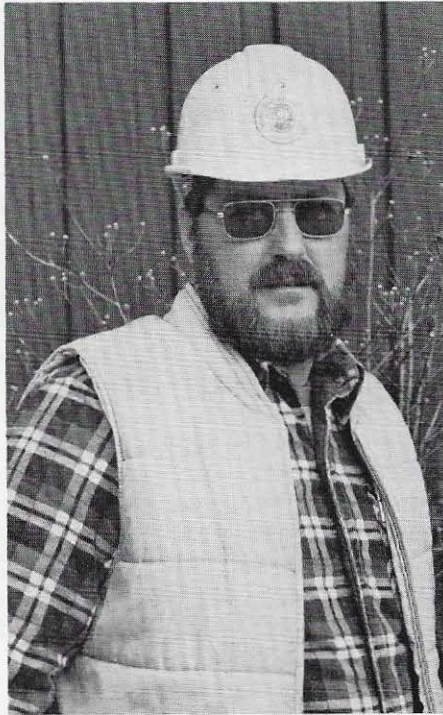
"He said, 'Oh Lord,' and veered across the road. I thought something was wrong with the boat at first," Wayne Mullins said of those first few moments of a life and death situation.

And so, without warning in the early morning hours of October 31, Wayne was called upon to put into practice cardio-pulmonary resuscitation techniques he had learned seven months earlier.

His fishing companion, Roy Myers, a 67-year-old retiree who had suffered a previous heart attack, was slumped over the steering wheel.

"Naturally, the first thing I thought about was heart attack. The driver's side door was hard against the guard rail so I pulled Roy across the seat and onto the pavement. He wasn't breathing, and I couldn't find a pulse. So I started CPR," Wayne said.

Several passing motorists failed to stop despite Wayne's attempts to summon them. Eventually, a woman trained in CPR stopped and took part in the life-saving efforts. Other motorists stopped thereafter, and one went to an ambulance station, which was only four blocks away, for help.



Mullins

During the trip to Bristol Memorial Hospital, Wayne continued chest compressions while an attendant administered air through a tube inserted in the victim's mouth.

"When they took him away at the hospital, I didn't have any idea he would live. But later they came out and told me he was breathing on his own," Wayne said.

Roy spent almost a month in the hospital and is now recovering at home. As for Wayne, he said he is thankful. "Without the training, I would have been helpless. I would have just called the coroner instead of an ambulance.

"It's a coincidence that a week before this happened, a neighbor of Roy's had a heart attack, and no one at his house knew what to do. He died.

"The only thing I'm concerned about is getting somebody else to take the CPR training." Wayne took his training at Kingsport Power where he is a line mechanic A. This month the company started offering CPR to employees' family members. Wayne had planned to qualify as a CPR instructor and this experience strengthened his intentions.

In the meantime, the local chapter of the American Red Cross proposes to nominate Wayne for a Certificate of Merit. □



Appalachian Power Company
Post Office Box 2021
Roanoke, Virginia 24022
ATT. POSTMASTER: DO NOT FORWARD
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Bulk Rate
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID

Roanoke, Virginia
Permit No. 241