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THE ILLUMINATOR

THE ILLUMINATOR

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The Cover

Now that schools are open, special care should be taken when driving in their vicinity — especially during the time children may be arriving or leaving. In the cover photo, six-year-old Bennett and 7-year-old Kellam, children of Roanoke Administrative Assistant Tom Ayres, cross the street under the watchful eye of Crossing Guard Marlene Bradley. In the APCo truck are, l. to r., Dave Brooks, Charlie Stull, and Mike Price.

Savings plan unit values

Date	Fixed Income Fund		Equity Fund		AEP Stock Fund	
	VPU	UCPD	VPU	UCPD	VPU	UCPD
1/31/83	$1.6025	.6240	$2.1896	.4567	$1.5188	.6584
2/28/83	1.6188	.6177	2.2460	.4452	1.4850	.6734
3/31/83	1.6368	.6109	2.3268	.4298	1.5065	.6638
4/30/83	1.6537	.6047	2.5040	.3994	1.6094	.6213
5/31/83	1.6691	.5991	2.4926	.4012	1.5943	.6272
6/30/83	1.6863	.5930	2.5878	.3864	1.4817	.6749
7/31/83	1.7043	.5868	2.5113	.3982	1.5975	.6260

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.

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SCC rejects APCo emergency rate request

The Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC) on August 5 denied Appalachian Power Company's request for emergency rate relief of $29.5 million annually. In the order, the SCC states it could find no reason to grant the request after having denied another request by the company for interim rate relief several weeks earlier.

SCC Chairman Preston Shannon dissented, stating he believes the record demonstrates that Appalachian is confronted with a seriously deteriorating financial posture that could affect its record of good performance. He said the interim rate relief, subject to refund after full investigation, is in order.

Appalachian's request for a $42.2 million permanent rate increase in Virginia still is pending before the SCC. Hearings on that request are scheduled to begin October 4. □

PSC grants APCo $6 million increase in West Virginia

The West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSC) on July 28 granted Appalachian Power Company an additional $6 million in annual revenues.

The decision modified the PSC's rate order of February 4, in which Appalachian was granted a $23.9 million increase. The company had filed a petition for rehearing, reargument, and clarification of the original order.

In its July 28 decision, the commission recognized that Appalachian has experienced a lower level of electricity sales to other utilities than originally determined by the commission. The decision also recognizes an increase in the company's West Virginia corporate income tax liability that resulted from changes in state law. In addition, a higher level of line losses was also recognized.

The July 28 order also changed and/or reinstituted several rate schedules that had been modified or eliminated in the original order. As a result, school systems, libraries, and some industrial customers will pay lower rates than called for in the original order. The increases for residential and larger industrial customers rose slightly. □

APCo awards contract for work at Claytor Hydro

A $1.1 million contract has been awarded to Williams Crane and Rigging Company of Richmond, Virginia, for raising the spillway gate hoists at Appalachian Power Company's Claytor Hydroelectric Dam.

The work, scheduled to begin in October and to be completed by June 1984, will be accomplished by using a large crane mounted on a barge. The reservoir's elevation or the project's power operations will not be affected.

Studies performed by Appalachian and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission have determined that the dam's spillway discharge capacity should be increased for the dam to withstand a "probable maximum flood". This is roughly defined as the worst flood that could reasonably be expected to occur on the New River at the Claytor Dam.

Raising the spillway gate hoists an additional 27 feet will allow the dam to safely pass the water from such a large flood while preventing the upstream pool elevation from exceeding a level for which the dam is known to be stable. □

APCo to sell $50 million of mortgage bonds

Appalachian Power Company plans to sell up to $50 million of first mortgage bonds at competitive bidding on or about September 28.

Proceeds will be used to pay maturing long-term obligations of the company and to repay unsecured short-term debt and for other corporate purposes. □

Register before October 14 for education awards

October 14 is the registration deadline for the 1984 AEP System Education Awards program. The competition is open to employees' children from across the AEP System who are seniors in high school and plan to enter college in September 1984.

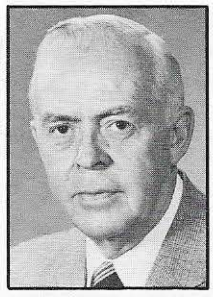
Contestants will be vying for 36 awards of $3,500 each, with $2,000 to be granted for the first year of college and $1,500 for the second. All entrants are required to submit standard Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores. Those who did not take the SAT in their junior year, or wish to take it again, are required to take the SAT to be given December 3, 1983.

Selections of the award winners will be made next year by an impartial educator with no affiliation with AEP. Selections will be based on secondary school evaluations, Scholastic Aptitude Test scores and personal data.

Details and registration forms are available in your local Personnel Department. □

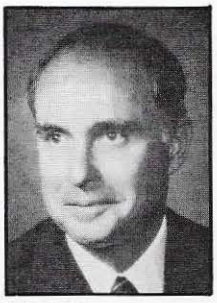
Jones loaned to United Way

James E. Jones, executive assistant in GO Executive, Roanoke, will serve as a loaned executive to the United Way of Roanoke Valley, Inc., from September 6 to November 4.



Appalachian Power is one of several companies which is providing persons to work full time to assist in the annual fund-raising campaign. The loaned executive will conduct campaigns within businesses and industries in the valley. □

Brennan succeeds Loftus in AEP public affairs post



Brennan

Loftus

William G. Loftus last month was elected senior vice president and assistant to the chairman of the American Electric Power Service Corporation, and John C. Brennan was elected senior vice president-public affairs, succeeding Loftus. Both elections were effective September 1.

Also, Brennan was elected a director of the Service Corporation.

W. S. White, Jr., chairman, in announcing Brennan's assignment, said that he brought with him to the AEP position more than 25 years in the electrical industry. He began that career with General Electric Company, having joined its Technical Marketing Program in 1957. He moved through a succession of marketing positions with GE, climaxed by his appointment as district manager, power distribution equipment, in Richmond.

He then joined the Savannah Electric and Power Company, Savannah, Georgia, serving as its president and chief operating officer and a director from 1980 to 1982. Most recently he served as president of Murray Ohio Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tennessee.

Loftus joined AEP in 1978 as vice president-public affairs planning, then was elected senior vice president-public affairs the following year. Earlier he had held public relations posts with the American Petroleum Institute and Mobil Oil Corporation. Before that he had been president of Loftus Associates, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and held editor positions with the *Scranton Times* and the *Middletown (N.Y.) Daily Record,* and correspondent posts with Congressional Quarterly News Features and the Pennsylvania Associated Press.

Brennan, a native of Georgia, holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Georgetown University. Loftus is a graduate of Syracuse University with a bachelor's degree in political science and economics. □

AEP technical publicity committee is reorganized

A reorganization of the membership of the AEP Technical Publicity Committee has been announced recently by its chairman, John E. Dolan, vice chairman-engineering and construction of the AEP Service Corporation.

Five members have been added to the panel of Service Corporation management personnel, resulting in a net increase of one in its 11-man make-up. The new committeemen are: H. N. Scherer, Jr., senior vice president-electrical engineering; Dr. Charles A. Falcone, vice president-information systems; Paul C. Greiner, vice president-marketing & customer services; Richard F. Hering, vice president-mechanical engineering, and John B. Shinnock, attorney.

Also, Dr. James J. Markowsky, manager of the Analytical and Research & Development Section, has been named secretary of the committee. He succeeds Andrew Jacob, who resigned to accept a staff position at Columbia University.

Stepping down as committee members were: Peter J. DeMaria, senior vice president and treasurer; Gene B. Hale, vice president-personnel; Dorman M. Miller, former vice president-marketing & customer services, and William J. Prochaska, assistant general counsel. Miller retired earlier this year and Prochaska retired September 1. □

OVEC-IKEC elect new officers

Ralph D. Dunlevy, who had been senior vice president of Ohio Valley Electric Corporation and its subsidiary, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corporation, last month was elected executive vice president of both companies.

At the same time, Thomas N. Ward was elected vice president-administration of both companies. He had been vice president. He is continuing as secretary and treasurer.

The two advancements, effective September 1, came as the result of the retirement, on August 31, of Ivan O. Hawk, vice president for OVEC-IKEC field operations since 1967. Dunlevy and Ward assumed Hawk's duties.

OVEC and IKEC were formed in 1952 by 15 investor-owned utilities to supply electric power to the then Atomic Energy Commission's gaseous-diffusion plant near Portsmouth, Ohio. Four of the 15 are American Electric Power System members: Appalachian Power Company, Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, Indiana & Michigan Electric Company and Ohio Power Company. □

APCo customers set new summer peak demand

Record-breaking temperatures across Appalachian Power Company's two-state service area produced a new summer peak demand for electricity on August 22.

The new summer peak of 4,375,000 kw was set at 2:00 pm, breaking the two summer records set earlier in July of this year. Prior to the demands of this unusually hot season Appalachian's summer record peak had been set on July 27, 1981 at 4,089,000 kw. The new peak demand exceeds the 1981 record by approximately 286,000 kw or 7%.

The new summer peak demand, however, is still less than the company's all-time high of 5,131,000 kw, which was reached in January 1982. Appalachian has typically been a winter peaking electric utility. □

Residential customer survey shows continuing effort to conserve energy

The results of a residential customer survey designed to monitor their conservation efforts, appliance-saturation trends and demographic characteristics have been announced by the AEP Service Corporation's System Planning and Marketing & Customer Services Departments.

The survey updates a similar effort in 1980. The new survey was carried out by the mailing of questionnaires to a cross-section of more than 69,000 of the AEP System's residential customers, approximately 60 percent of whom responded.

Although the two-year span between surveys proved too short to allow for dramatic numerical changes, most changes are statistically significant, according to George C. Tu, senior energy analyst in the AEP Service Corporation's Load Research & Load Management Section who coordinated the survey. Even a one percent shift in the habits and life-style of AEP's approximately 2,238,000 residential customers can signify important trends in energy usage for the future, he indicated.

The "1982 Residential Customer Survey" is nine volumes: one for the AEP System as a whole, and one for each of its eight operating companies. The figures which follow are from Appalachian's report.

Conservation efforts

An important trend that stood out in the survey results was the continuing effort to conserve energy. For example, approximately 37 percent of the respondents plan to implement energy-conservation measures during the next two years. In particular, they indicated plans to install caulking or weather stripping (16.7 percent) and additional insulation (13.1 percent).

On the other hand, customers also indicated a slight trend toward raising their comfort level. Approximately 41 percent reported holding their daytime thermostat setting at 68° or below compared with almost 46 percent in the 1980 survey. Almost 9 percent of the 1982 respondents reported a full-time use of air conditioners during the summer, against 5 percent in 1980.

Forty percent reported ceiling insulation of six inches or more, compared with 34 percent two years earlier. The saturation percentages for wall insulation (74 percent), storm windows (74 percent), and storm or insulated doors (78 percent) were all up from the 1980 values.

Electric heating and cooling

Electricity is used as the principal means of space heating in 27 percent of the dwelling units on the APCo System. Gas, either natural or bottled, accounted for 37 percent, and oil, 17 percent. This compares with the 1980 percentages of 26 percent, 38 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Heat pumps are the principal type of heating device in nearly 6 percent of the dwelling units. A warm-air central furnace system was found in 47 percent of the homes.

Portable electric room heaters were found in 21.3 percent of the homes, up from 16.5 percent in 1980. Thirty-three percent reported frequent use of a wood or coal stove, and 13 percent frequent use of a fireplace.

Almost 55 percent of the homes on the APCo System have some type of air conditioning, compared with 48 percent in 1980. Electric central air conditioning is in 17.3 percent of the homes; heat pumps for cooling was reported in 4.8 percent, and electric room or window units in 31.2 percent.

Appliances

Electricity is used as the principal fuel for water heating in 63 percent of the dwelling units on the APCo System — almost the same as the 62 percent in 1980. Gas, natural or bottled, provides such heating in 33 percent of the homes — no change from 1980.

The percentages of homes with various combinations of electric space and water heating are as follows:

Electric space water heating — 26.6 percent

Electric space heating with non-electric water heating — 0.8 percent

Non-electric space heating with electric water heating — 36.4 percent

Non-electric space and water heating — 36.2 percent

The saturation of other appliances is as follows (with 1980 figures in parentheses):

Microwave ovens — 19.2 percent (10.2 percent)

Electric ranges — 77.0 percent (75.3 percent)

Gas ranges — 21.9 percent (22.5 percent)

Food freezers — 45.5 percent (43.6 percent)

Electric clothes washers — 82.5 percent (82.3 percent)

Electric clothes dryers — 69.0 percent (66.5 percent)

Electric dishwashers — 29.8 percent (28.5 percent)

Interestingly, the average residential customer has 1.4 television sets.

Demographics

Consistent with the geographic and demographic characteristics of the communities served by the APCo System, the survey showed that 76.4 percent of its residential customers live in single-family dwellings, 3.4 percent live in two-family homes and 11.5 percent live in mobile or manufactured homes.

Indicative of the economy and the resulting slowdown in home construction, the number of homes aged five years or less declined from 13.6 percent in 1980 to 12.1 percent in 1982.

New to the 1982 survey was a question on household income. The statistics show that more than half (55.2 percent) of APCo's residential customers have annual household incomes of $15,000 or less, 38.3 percent have incomes at $10,000 or less and 16.0 percent are below the $5,000 level. At the other end of the spectrum, 6.4 percent have annual incomes between $35,000 and $50,000, and 3.2 percent have annual incomes above $50,000.

Results from the survey can be used in a variety of ways, such as: to enhance accuracy in forecasting residential energy sales; to better determine the load characteristics, energy requirements and consumption relationship of various categories of residential customers; to understand more clearly customer energy-conservation practices and plans; to improve evaluation of load-management schemes, and to help formulate marketing and customer service policies and plans. □

The Wheeling Electric Story

Wheeling Electric got a new look when the company occupied its new headquarters building at 51 Sixteenth Street in Wheeling in 1926, and employees wore uniforms to reflect that new look. However, the use of uniforms was discontinued after only a short time. The building remains the company's headquarters today.

Wheeling Electric Company is the old-timer on the American Electric Power System.

The company ranks among the pioneers in the electric utility industry, tracing its roots to an electric lighting enterprise founded by a group of Wheeling businessmen in the summer of 1882.

Driving force behind that enterprise was Andrew J. Sweeney, a political and industrial leader who manufactured steam engines, rolling mill, farm machinery and other equipment at his foundry in North Wheeling. He also operated a machine shop in the heart of the city.

Sweeney recognized very early the commercial possibilities for electric lighting and power. In the spring of 1882, he helped organize the Brush Electric Light Company of Wheeling, which was licensed to use the arc lighting equipment manufactured by Charles F. Brush. However, concern among the shareowners about arc lighting technology and about the company's ability to make money resulted in dissolution of the company just two months after its organization and before it became operational.

Sweeney, however, remained committed to electric light and power. Unlike other businessmen who purchased "isolated plants" to light their places of business, he envisioned a company to furnish light and power from a central station.

In the summer of 1882, he founded the Wheeling Electrical Company in partnership with his son, John, a mechanical engineer, and W. Preston Hix, superintendent of Sweeney's machine shop.

The machine shop was equipped with a Fuller-Wood arc dynamo of 20-lamp capacity driven by a Corliss steam engine. Electric arc lamps were sold to four commercial establishments within two blocks of the plant. The cost to the customers was 75 cents per night per light, including installation and "all the attention required to keep them in first class order."

Statistics

(1982)

Sales (kwh)	1.67 billion
Revenues	$78,561,000
State & local taxes	$ 4,087,000
Area served (square miles)	410
Customers	40,351
Transmission line (circuit miles)	302
Distribution lines (pole miles)	1,339
Employees	179
Payroll	$ 4,197,000

The lights were turned on in Wheeling September 13, 1882, just nine days after Thomas Edison had lighted lower Manhattan from his Pearl Street central station.

Wheeling newspapers hailed the inauguration of electric light in the city as a success and predicted that "ere long the light will be casting its pure and dazzling rays on all the prominent thoroughfares of the city."

Despite the predictions, the Wheeling Electric Company struggled financially for many years. All available capital was reinvested in the business to build plants and facilities to keep up with the growing demand for electricity.

In 1887, the company converted from arc lighting to an incandescent lighting system and was among the first central

stations to use the Westinghouse alternating-current system. By then the company was serving more than 650 customers and had approximately 1,500 lamps in service.

The advent of electric traction in Wheeling in 1888 proved to be a boon to the company. In anticipation of serving its first large power customer, the electric railway system, and having outgrown the machine shop, the company found it necessary to move into a new and larger plant at 22nd and Chapline Streets.

This development made it possible for Wheeling Electrical to provide 24-hour electric service. However, to even out the demand on its system, the company began investigating and promoting various other commercial applications for electric power, such as printing presses and elevators.

Just as things were beginning to look up, several residents near the 22nd Street plant filed suits because noise and vibrations from its operation could be felt throughout their homes. The suits were dropped only after the company agreed to dismantle the plant and relocate.

A new plant was built on 36th Street and placed in service in 1890 — a project that severely strained the company's already limited financial resources.

Over the next decade, Wheeling Electrical faced a new threat in the form of competition from a second utility in town. Continuing debt, poor cash flow and a near revolt among shareowners who had not been paid any dividends finally took their toll, and the company was sold at the turn of the century to the Electric Company of America (ECA), a Philadelphia holding company. Its ownership continued until January 2, 1907, when ECA's assets — including the stock of Wheeling Electrical — were purchased by the American Gas and Electric Company (AGE), now American Electric Power Company.

AGE provided the capital needed to put Wheeling Electrical on a sound financial base and to advance it over the years to its position as a major supplier of electric power in the Upper Ohio Valley.

Wheeling Electrical's name was changed to Wheeling Electric Company in 1911, and the company began expanding its service area by acquiring a number of small local electric companies and franchises on both sides of the Ohio River. In particular, the company aggressively sought large power customers, such as coal mines, many of which were operating isolated plants for their own power needs.

To meet the anticipated growth in demand, Wheeling Electric constructed a more modern power plant at 42nd Street in Wheeling and placed it in service in 1912. Its generating capacity was 9,000 kilowatts, five times the capacity of the 36th Street plant.

Through another AGE subsidiary, Sunnyside Electric Company, Wheeling Electric, in the years 1912-17, provided power for coal mines and communities throughout eastern Ohio. Sunnyside had no power plant of its own and relied on Wheeling Electric for its power supply. Sunnyside, in effect, operated as a branch of Wheeling Electric, and its vice president and general manager was John Garden, who served Wheeling Electric in the same capacity.

Because of the growing number of large power customers on the Sunnyside lines, it soon became apparent that additional generating capacity was needed for the continued development of industry in the area. In 1917, AGE built the Windsor Plant just north of Wheeling to serve the growing demand for electricity in the area of Canton, Ohio, and Windsor's power production became available to serve Wheeling and Sunnyside as well.

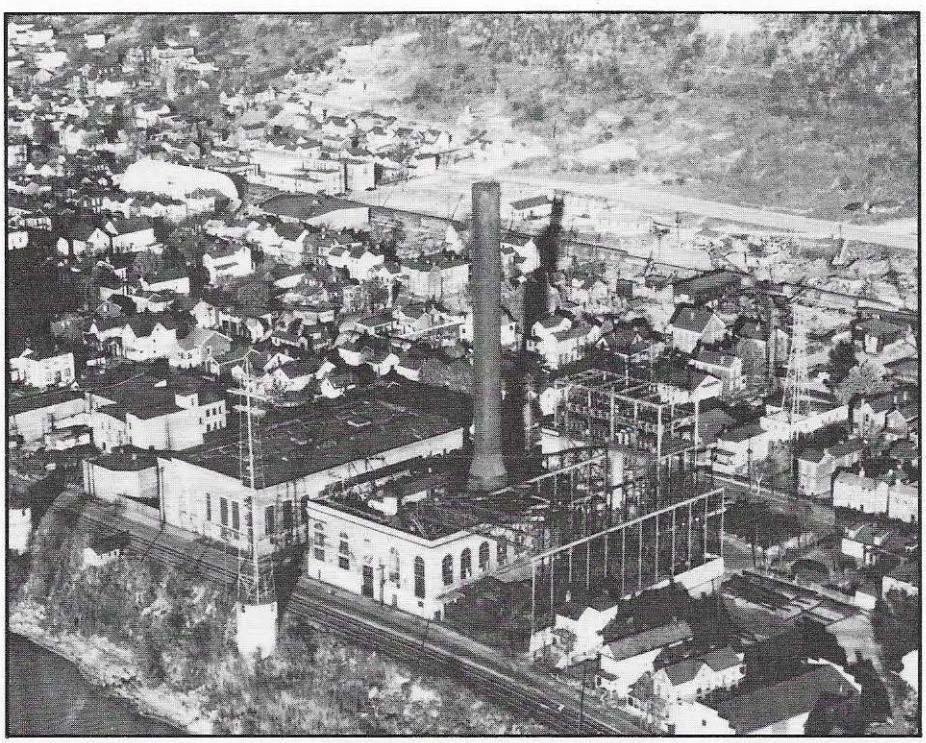
On November 26, 1917, Sunnyside Electric was merged into Central Power Company of Canton, which later became Ohio Power. Meanwhile, Wheeling Electric continued to serve the Ohio communities of Bellaire, Bridgeport and West Wheeling across the river. Years later, in 1960, these properties also were deeded to Ohio Power.

The transmission and distribution system built by Wheeling Electric in Ohio and Marshall Counties in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia and throughout eastern Ohio was a significant achievement for its time. It was part of the AGE System's plan to strengthen its power supply to provide capacity for the growth of electrical demand in the Ohio Valley in the years to come.

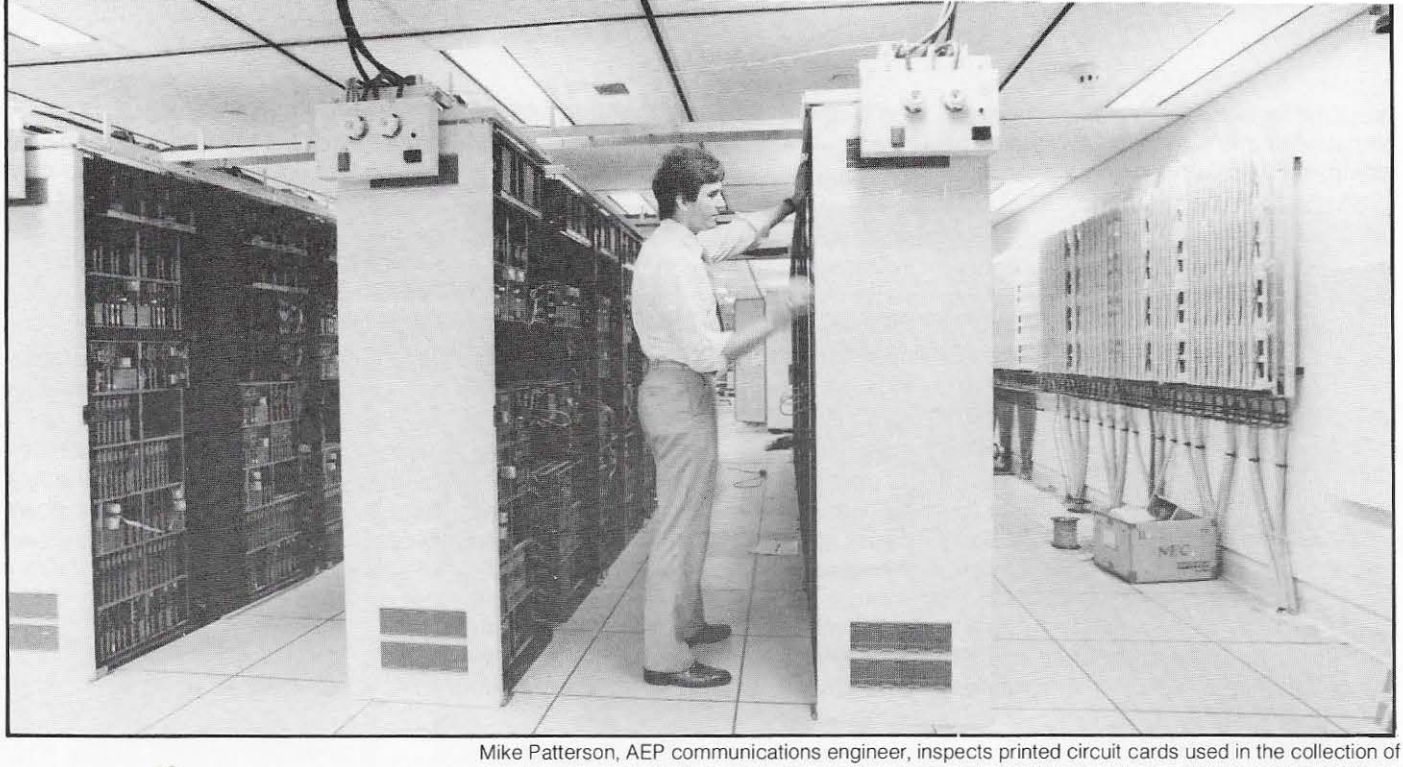
Just after World War II, several large chemical companies located in Marshall County, attracted by its natural rock salt formations. These industries remain the backbone of the area's economy and account for almost 60 percent of Wheeling Electric's energy sales today.

In 1949, Wheeling Electric ceased generation at its 42nd Street plant in favor of the newer, more efficient facilities elsewhere on the AEP System. The old plant was maintained on standby until 1955 and then demolished in 1957.

Today, Wheeling Electric purchases all of its customers' power needs from the AEP System energy pool. □



The smokestack of Wheeling Electric's 42nd Street generating plant, a landmark of the area, cast a long shadow in south Wheeling. The plant, placed in service in 1912, was a modern facility for its day, boasting the first steam turbines and automatic stokers in the Ohio Valley. The plant ceased generating electricity in 1949, and it was demolished in 1957.



Mike Patterson, AEP communications engineer, inspects printed circuit cards used in the collection of data for call records that eventually provide a computerized log for all long-distance calls made by System employees.

AUDINET

AUDINET.

Remember the name. It'll be used a lot in the future. It's the AEP System's own acronym for its new, all-purpose, ultra-modern telephone system — the "AEP Unified Dial Network" — scheduled for operation by mid-October.

It's more versatile, has greater capacity and is simpler to use than the telephone network now in use across the System. And, of greatest importance, savings on long-distance charges in the first year of operation alone are estimated to be on the order of $1 million.

All of this will be made possible by the installation of four computer-controlled network node switches: in Columbus, Canton, Roanoke and Fort Wayne.

The new system will have seven major advantages over the existing network:

- Simplified dialing — accomplished by means of a seven-digit unified dialing concept.
- Automatic routing — each node location has a primary route and at least one alternate route from each other node. The node switches will automatically select the appropriate tielines and route the call, or move to the next-best secondary route if the first choice is not available.
- Improved control of long-distance costs — accomplished by routing all such calls on a least-cost basis and because of the new system's greater efficiency.
- Integration of administrative and system operation telephone networks.
- Improved telephone traffic management.
- Improved capability to locate and correct problems on the network.
- Capability for future use for sending digital signals.

AEP's present microwave telephone system is tied together in what is known as a manual tandem network, with each office location's telephone switching system connected with all other locations by microwave channels or dedicated leased

telephone lines. To call a party elsewhere on the AEP System, the employee caller must manually dial (or punch out) the appropriate tie-line code number, and often must tie through several different office switching systems (PBXs), before reaching the desired office — then must dial the extension number of the person being called. Such tie-line access codes are different for every location on the System.

With AUDINET, dialing the single number "8" (or "88" in some cases for older switches) will provide access to the entire System telephone network, and dialing the desired party's own seven-digit telephone number will put the call right through to that telephone, regardless of where the calling party or the called party is on the System.

Each telephone on the System will be assigned a new seven-digit number. The first three digits will identify the office location (similar to the Bell System's three-digit access number), and the final four digits will be the extension number of a specific telephone at that location. Thus, by dialing eight numbers — the access number "8" plus the individual's telephone number — any System employee can reach any other employee at any location.

Here is a comparison between the old and new systems:

PRESENT — An employee of the AEP Service Corporation, located in the Borden Building in Columbus, wants to talk with an employee of Appalachian Power Company in Lynchburg, Virginia. He must dial 85 (to reach the new telephone switching system in AEP's new Columbus headquarters at 1 Riverside Plaza), then 70 (to reach Canton), then 80 (to reach Roanoke), then 771 (to reach Lynchburg), then the employee's extension.

AUDINET — The Columbus employee simply dials "8" (to gain access to Audinet), then the Lynchburg employee's seven-digit number. That's it.

In route selection for off-System calls, the computer will be especially cost-conscious, and, with the use of predetermined routing tables built into its memory, will route the call by means of the least-cost line available. Generally, the first means selected would be a private long-distance common carrier such as MCI. If such a line were not available to the destination desired, then the least expensive band WATS line would be used. Since not all locations on the AEP System have MCI lines available, most long-distance calls would first be routed through the AEP microwave network to Columbus. There, the Columbus node would then connect the call to an MCI line or appropriate WATS line, again depending on their comparative costs.

If an employee wished to place a long-distance call to a non-company telephone within the System's service area, his call would be routed over the AEP microwave system to the receiving node or PBX in that area, which would then connect the call to the local number as if it were a local call.

Aside from controlling the cost of long-distance telephone calls by the new system's route-selection capability, AUDINET also will have the means of controlling the legitimacy of such calls by its call-reporting mechanism. All long-distance calls made from any telephone at any System location can be itemized to show both the calling number and the called number, as well as the time, duration and cost of the call.

"Such centralized recording of long-distance calls should significantly minimize potential abuse of the System's telephone networks," David B. Trego, manager of the Service Corporation's Communications Section, said, "thus adding to the potential savings to be realized from the new system's other features."

Trego pointed out that AUDINET would also enhance the reliabilty of voice communication channels required in the day-to-day functioning of the System Operation Department, which is in minute-to-minute contact with the System's generating stations and operating company dispatch centers.

At present, because of the critical nature of such communications, the telephone system used by System Operation is dedicated exclusively to such use. With AUDINET, the System Operation telephone and the System's regular telephone system will be combined into a single network. In emergencies, however, the System Operation function would be given priority use, automatically, with general business conversations giving way to make room for the connection of a critical voice path.

"Although the overall design of the system will be configured so that this feature will seldom be needed," Trego explained, "Its capability enables the integration of the two networks at a substantial cost saving through a reduction in the number of microwave voice channels needed and the elimination of a number of leased lines."

Two byproduct advantages of AUDINET are of particular interest to the Communications Section. The new system will generate a number of telephone traffic statistics not previously available, enabling communications engineers to design future improvements in the system based upon actual tie-line usage for both on- and off-peak periods. And the system will automatially perform certain tests of trunk and tie-lines, permitting engineers and technicians to spot and correct network problems quickly and also to identify congested routes that might require attention.

AUDINET will also have the capability — although it will not be used initially — to route digital signals, like analog voice traffic, over its lines. This "office of the future" capability could have potential use in such areas as electronic mail and filing. □

Retiree is veteran trap shooter

About 25 years ago, E. Walton Meador decided he didn't want to hunt any more. His decision was quite simple despite the fact he loved shooting.

He is still shooting but at different targets. The 76-year-old Bluefield native can still knock a pigeon out of the air from 100 yards nearly as fast as it flies by. The pigeons, however, aren't the standard feathery type that make city life miserable. Nope, these are made of clay.

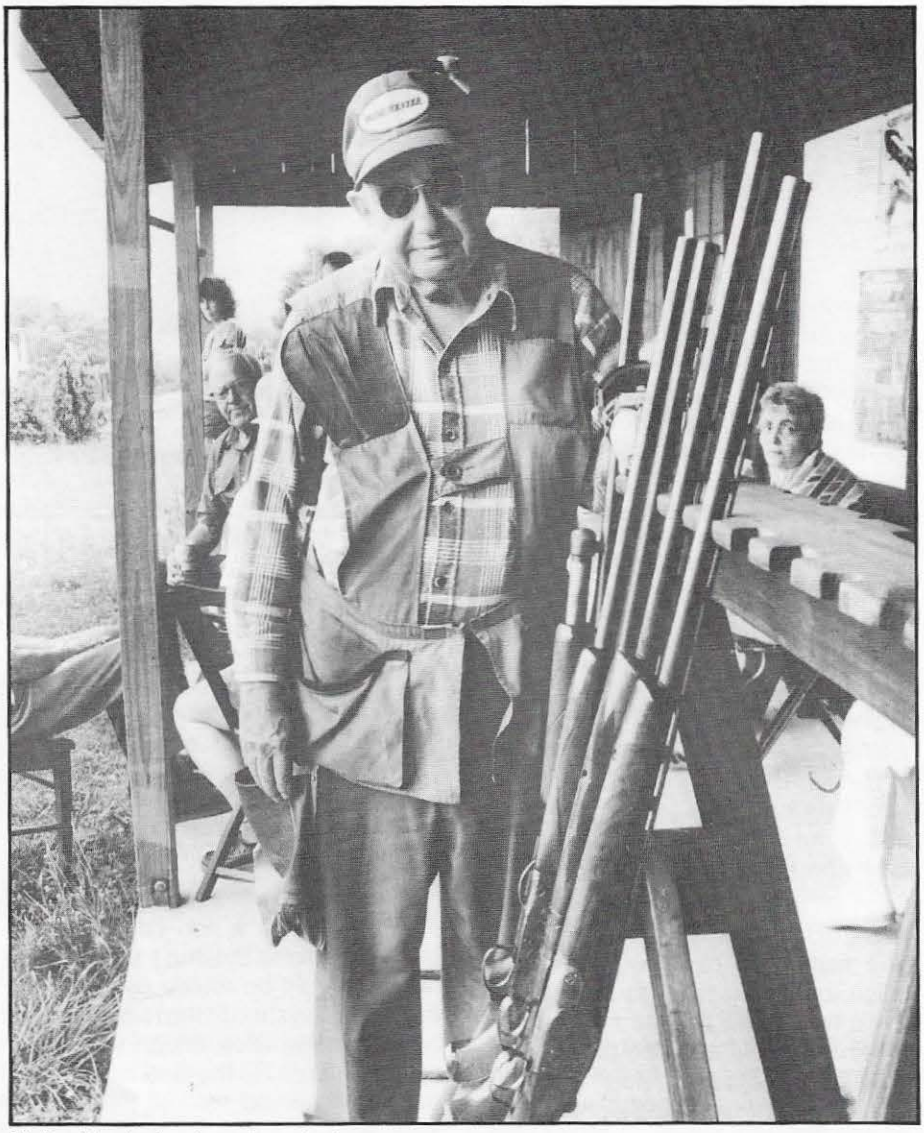
And while age has taken its natural toll on his eyesight and reflexes, Walton is still considered an excellent trap shooter, judging from his score of 190 out of 200 in his division during the state trap shooting competition in Charleston in July.

The short, soft-spoken gentleman has been a member of the Triangle Sportsman's Club, a private organization devoted to the sport of trap and skeet shooting, since shortly after World War II.

He explained that trap shooting, which involves shooting a four-inch clay pigeon out of the air with a shotgun from five different stations, takes just as much skill as hunting wild animals.

"I've hunted since I was a boy; but, about 25 years ago, I quit hunting because I decided I didn't want to kill anymore," he said. Since he was a member of the gun club, he began shooting competitively more.

Walton Meador takes aim on firing range.



Walton Meador is veteran trap shooter.

"Back in the late 1920's, I was on the rifle team at WVU," the retired communications engineer in GO T&D Communications, Bluefield, said of his first brush with competitive shooting.

Walton was one of four members of the club to bring home trophies from the state meet.

"I used to shoot skeet with a bolt-action until they said it couldn't be done. I hit 50 straight once. The experts can tell you how to shoot them, but I just shoot the only way I can. I'm just a natural shooter."

Skeet shooting, similar to trap shooting but considered slightly easier because the shooter shoots from eight stations and usually knows where the clay pigeon will go, began in the mid 1800's in Europe with live pigeons. Some countries and some states still use live pigeons.

In tournament shooting, there are four units — .410 caliber, 28-gauge, 20 gauge and 12 gauge shotguns, Walton explained, and prices for specially-designed skeet and trap guns range from around $700 up to $7,500 or more.

The Triangle Sportsman's Club, located on the Bluefield-Tazewell Road among gently rolling hills and lush greenery, also hosts its own competition. On September 18, the Pocahontas Open will be held, and on October 2 the national trap shooting competition is scheduled.

Another member of the club joked that the sport of trap shooting is a confounding one. "It's not that they're so hard to hit," he lamented. "It's just that they're so easy to miss." □

Story and photos courtesy Bluefield Daily Telegraph.

Play Tri-Quad-Toe with Iza

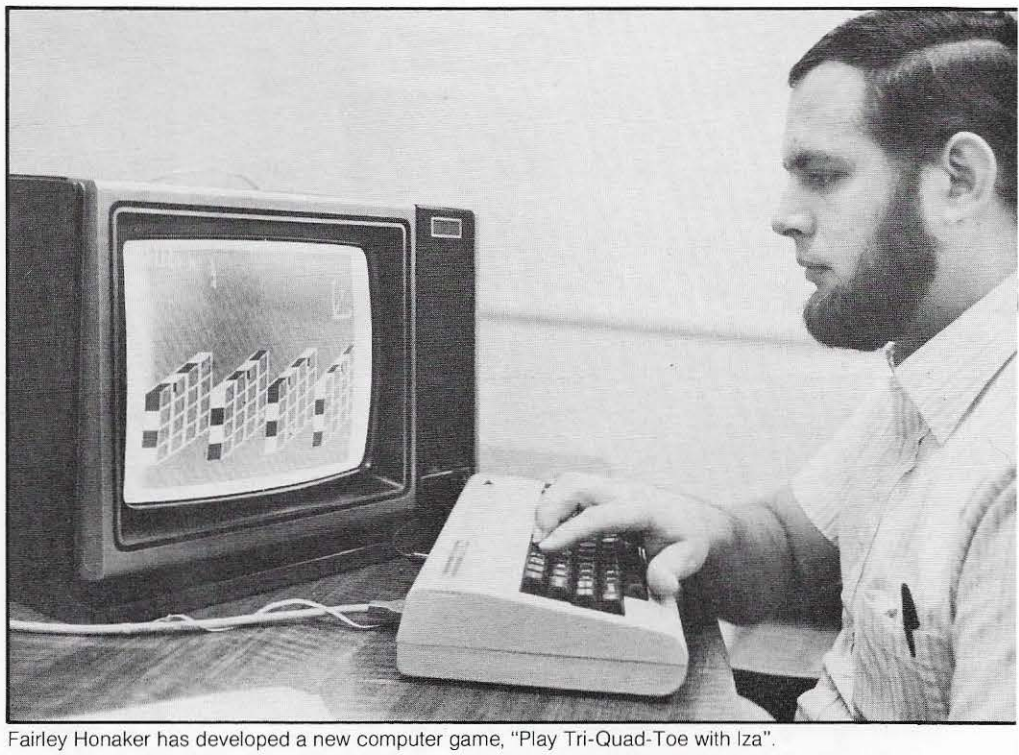
"I decided in January to learn how to operate a computer so that I could stay ahead of my one-year-old daughter," says Fairley Honaker, communications technologist in GO T&D Communications, Huntington. "There is a lot of educational software available now, and I thought I might use the computer to teach her ABC's and other things."

Instead, Fairley ended up developing a three-dimensional tic-tac-toe game for the Commodore 64 computer, which will soon be available at the two Pied Piper stores in the Huntington area. It will be marketed under the name, "Iza Plays Tri-Quad-Toe".

Fairley explains, "I borrowed a friend's book and wrote the program originally for his ZX81 computer. It ran, but the program had a couple of mistakes in it. It took eight minutes to make a move. But that experience made me catch the bug and buy a computer for myself. After I got the Commodore, I had to write the program all over again because each computer has its own language. I probably have 1500 hours in this game, which has been rewritten for speed and more intelligence many, many times."

Fairley adds, "The game of three dimensional tic-tac-toe is not new, but my program for the game on the Commodore 64 is original. I haven't seen anyone else's program. Copyright laws were changed in the 70's. Before that time, you had to apply for a copyright. Now, if you develop something that is an original with you — you haven't copied or stolen someone else's work — you have the copyright as you develop it. At the moment the work is considered finished and you are not going to change that part, then it is considered copyrighted. Then you apply to the copyright office in Washington to have your work registered."

Once Fairley's game program was completed, he talked with an owner of the Pied Piper, a music and computer store. "He asked me to bring in a copy and let him preview it," Fairley recalls. "He liked the game, and now he is working with a local printer to package it. Once the packaging is available, Pied Piper plans to contact several distributors. Two distributors have already been contacted and seem to be interested. Hopefully, if several distributors take the game, we can get it on the market nationwide," Fairley notes.



Fairley Honaker has developed a new computer game, "Play Tri-Quad-Toe with Iza".

"For the present, I will buy the blank tapes from Pied Piper, load the master copy into the computer and save the program onto each tape, then sell the tapes to Pied Piper at a flat rate. Then they would package and sell them to distributors. Pied Piper will also have them on the shelf for retail at $24.95." Should a large software company become interested in the game, Fairley could someday get a royalty.

"If the game should become a hot item," Fairley says, "there are machines available that will allow multiple copies to be made at the same time. I have been told that thinking games are not real hot sellers, though. People want action games where they can flex their muscles. Most people don't go for games to flex their minds. One thing I like about this game, though, is that it is an excellent educational game to teach three dimensional perception."

Where did he get the name 'Iza'? "Everybody loves the name 'Iza' and laughs at it," Fairley says. "Actually I came up with it out of anger. My computer is a Commodore. One day I was making changes that I hoped would make the game play faster and also make better moves. I knew the program would work, and I was sure I had improved it. When I tested the game, however, the play was completely off the board. I had spent many hours on reprogramming to make the changes. All of a sudden the play is completely off the board, and I said, 'you Izadore-looking thing'. So that is how the program got its name. Tri means that the game is three-dimensional; Quad is for four-tier; and toe, of course, comes from tic-tac-toe.

"The computer is something I love and hate at the same time. It is agony and ecstacy," Fairley admits. "It is agony until you figure out how to tell the computer what to do. It is agony when you find out you left out a comma in the programming. The program has to be exact because the computer, being a dumb machine, will do exactly what you tell it to do. If you make a mistake, the machine will try to execute that mistake. The ecstacy comes once you figure out how to tell the computer what to do."

Will he try developing any more games? "Probably the next thing I will do is go back to my original plan and start some programs to teach my little girl her ABC's." Fairley concludes. □

Starring TIM TOLER

For Tim Toler, a friend's invitation to accompany him to a high school play audition in 1972 was the start of an involvement in the theatre that has been long and successful.

Tim, 26, is a junior machine operator in General Office General Services, Roanoke. His latest role was the lead in "Pal Joey," a musical presented by Showtimers, Roanoke's community theatre organization. He also has appeared in productions of other well-known works, such as "Damn Yankees," "My Fair Lady," "Man of La Mancha," "The Mousetrap," and "Shenandoah."

His favorite role? "That's easy," Tim responds. "It's the role of the Devil in 'Damn Yankees.' " But he says that "Watch on the Rhine" is his favorite play so far. "I had a minor role in that production, which was set in 1941 America. The role I had was a character role, the type I prefer."

Tim, who says he likes all types of productions, also enjoyed his part in "The Mousetrap" an Agatha Christie mystery. "I've never limited myself to one type of production," he explains, "because I find them all fascinating. In 'The Mousetrap,' I really liked stepping into an Agatha Christie character and becoming what she imagined that character to be."

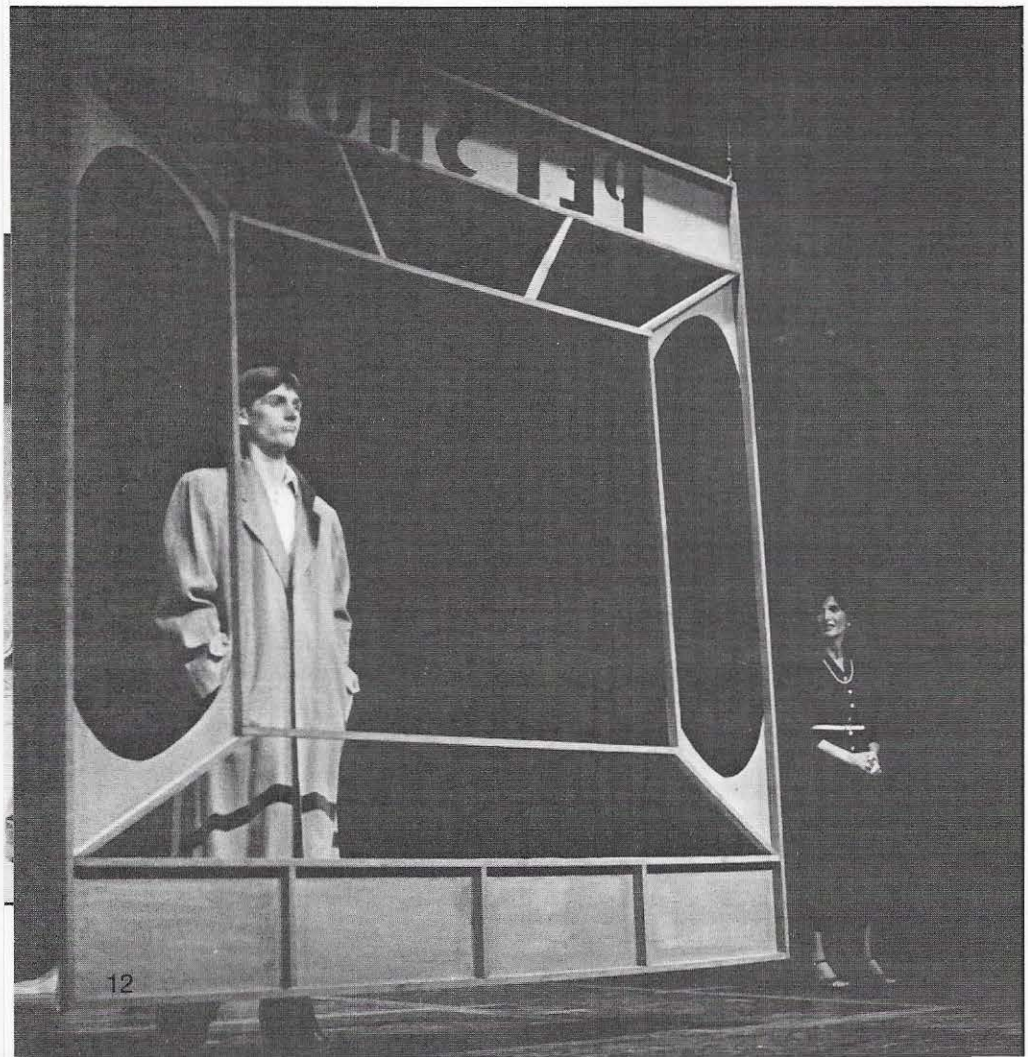
For someone involved in fulltime employment in the daytime and rehearsals in the evenings, life can be pretty busy, Tim reports.

"In Showtimers, rehearsals run four to six weeks from 7:30 to 10 p.m. most evenings, and the shows play up to four nights." At the Barn Dinner Theatre in Roanoke, where Tim appeared in "Shenandoah," rehearsals run only 10 days or so, but the shows can run as long as four to eight weeks, six nights a week.

"Compared to the rehearsals, most shows are easy once they open. It's hard to keep up the pace sometimes getting ready for a show to open, however."

This summer, Tim is taking his first break in several years, having finished his last production in June. "I'm a soft touch. Whenever I've tried to take a break before, something always has come up and a director has called to ask me to fill in for somebody. But this time things are working out." He adds that he would like to get back into a production next spring, either on stage or as part of the stage crew for a change.

In the meantime, he knows he'll be back in the theatre. "It's the people that keep me there. I enjoy meeting them, sharing ideas, going through the experiences of production, and developing the friendships. That's what's kept me there, and that's what will bring me back next season." □



Tim Toler played the lead role in Showtimers' production of "Pal Joey". The actress at right is Tricia Givens.

Leroy Balding, public affairs coordinator, makes every tour of Amos Plant special.

A special tour guide

A power plant tour is always an enjoyable learning experience, but visitors to the John E. Amos Plant at Morgan's Landing, West Virginia, get a special treat — a tour conducted by Public Affairs Coordinator Leroy Balding.

A 42-year veteran of Appalachian Power, Leroy not only shows visitors around the plant and the adjacent Putnam Coal Terminal but also sells them on the power company, the use of coal in producing electricity, and the use of flyash.

Leroy, many believe, is the ultimate public relations man. Many people on the AEP System who have worked with Leroy say his enthusiasm for his job and the job Appalachian is doing is at a constant fever pitch. One associate says, "Whenever I'm talking with Leroy, I expect that bow tie of his to start spinning around any minute!"

Leroy has been a tour guide at the Amos visitors center since 1976. Telling the same story, day in and day out, how does he maintain his enthusiasm? Leroy answers, "Every job I have had with the company helped me to prepare for this one. The enjoyment comes from the people I meet and from the fact that there is a story to be told. There is no better audience for a story than kids, and most of the people who come through here are kids — regardless of how old they are," he says with a laugh.

Leroy is located in a small, one-story building next to the guard station at Amos Plant. When a visitor enters the building, he is immediately greeted with a big grin and hearty handshake. Mounted on the wall across the hall from Leroy's office is a large color map of the world, displaying scores of colored pins to represent the places from where the Amos visitors have come.

"We have had every visitor you could imagine," Leroy said. "Everyone from local grade school students to Russian engineers. We have been averaging 8,500 visitors a year, and I'm striving for 10,000. The hardest tour I ever had was when I had to talk to some Japanese visitors through an interpreter."

He continues, "Not long ago I had a group of exceptional children in for a tour. Not one of those kids had an IQ under 140. One little gal, who was in a wheelchair, asked me how many megawatts was in a bolt of lightning. I was at a loss for words and told her I didn't know. She told me that if I gave her the formula she would figure it out. There's no doubt in my mind that she would have, too!

Leroy recalls, "Another of the visitors I particularly remember is a man who said he went into the mines when he was 11 years old and worked for 54 years. At the time he was here, we had about a million and a half tons of coal on the ground. When he got off the bus, he hollered, 'Lord, there is all the coal I loaded in 54 years.' About then, one of the coal cars was dumped, and he was so fascinated that he stayed out there about two hours and watched the coal unloading operation.

"I also remember one lady, who toured the plant with members of a CB club. When we got back to the visitors center, the group went in and sat down, and we talked about energy conservation and the operation of a heat pump. This lady was sitting in the back of the room, and she raised her hand and said, 'You don't recognize me, do you? I have been taking the hide off you folks for five or six years. I want to tell you one thing. I will never complain about my electric bill again.' There were 10-4's all over the audience!"

Before Leroy takes visitors on a tour of the plant, he escorts them into a large room at the visitors center, with some 60 chairs arranged theater-style. Around the perimeter is an array of models and diagrams of the plant plus a slide projector and podium.

Located on a table at the front of the room is an assortment of quart jars with samples of crushed coal, pulverized coal, red dog (a coal by-product) and flyash.

"There's flyash in this," he said as he handed a guest a paint brush handle. "And I'll bet there was flyash used in manufacturing the handle in the tooth brush you used this morning. I'm trying to get a manufacturer to send me a bowling ball, since flyash is used in making them now."

When the tour and presentation are over, Leroy makes sure that his visitors have brochures describing the plant, Putnam Coal Terminal and Appalachian Power. He also gives everyone a green and white "honorary operator, John E. Amos Plant" lapel button.

"Here, have a button," Leroy says to a young engineer who just completed a tour. "Do you have any kids?"

"One," the fellow replies.

"Well, have a couple more buttons. You and the wife might decide to have more," Leroy retorts with a laugh.

The man smiles, thanks Leroy for the tour, and leaves with the feeling that every time he thinks about his electric company, he will picture his new friend at Amos Plant. □

O. P. Cornelison

"I was impressed with the first people I met in the company, and that's why I accepted their offer to come to work for Appalachian," recalls O. P. Cornelison.

He joined Appalachian in 1948 as safety supervisor in the old Williamson District. This was in the early days of the company personnel concept when the safety supervisor served a dual role in safety and personnel. O. P. moved to Roanoke in 1954 as System T&D personnel supervisor and was promoted to General Office personnel supervisor in 1958. He was named assistant personnel director of the company in 1976. The following year he became personnel director and held that position until his retirement September 1. O. P. is a graduate of Eastern Kentucky University and also attended the University of Kentucky.

O. P. says, "I consider it a privilege to have worked for some of the people who were pioneers in the management of the company. I believe the company has been outstanding in its sensitivity to people. Every company head I have worked with has thought of people as people rather than just a statistic. Most folks just don't realize how much we agonize over employee problems and that we maintain a personal concern for the welfare of all of those in the Appalachian family. Another area I feel the company is strong in is employee benefits."

During retirement, O. P. and his wife expect to continue their travels to places not previously visited. They will be touring Greece and Turkey next month.

O. P. also plans to spend some of his time in church work. He is currently chairman of the pastor-parish relations committee at Roanoke's Windsor Hills Methodist Church and serves on the official board.

O. P. concludes, "We intend to maintain our home in Roanoke, where we have a son, who is a general district court judge; a daughter-in-law; and granddaughter." □

RETIREMENT

Randy Lewis

Randy Lewis, the first Appalachian Power employee to work until the mandatory retirement age of 70, ended his more than 47-year career on September 1. A station engineer senior in GO T&D Station, Roanoke, Randy claims he stayed that long because "construction kinda gets in your blood. I enjoyed being out with the crews."

For the past 20 years, Randy "made the rounds" in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, building stations. He estimated that he traveled approximately 40,000 miles annually.

Randy, who holds a bachelor of science degree in industrial engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, joined the company in 1936 as a groundman in Roanoke. When the company bought the Stuart, Va., distribution system from Virginia East Coast Utilities, he transferred there for two years. He moved back to Roanoke and then to Lynchburg before being assigned to GO T&D Station in 1951. He worked four years with the transformer crew and then moved into station construction, where he spent the remainder of his service. The Cloverdale Station near Roanoke was the first 765 kv project he helped construct.

Randy's plans for retirement include visiting relatives in Georgia and Florida. He adds, "Several of us have 46 acres at Smith Mountain Lake, and we lease lots by the year. I will spend some time down there." A member of Roanoke's Calvary Baptist Church, Randy expects to get more involved in church work. "I don't know, maybe I'll get a parttime job," he concludes with a grin. □

WHO'S NEWS

John Amos

Irene Goff, plant clerk A, graduated from West Virginia State College with a regents bachelor of arts degree with emphasis in accounting.

Andrea, daughter of Charles Winter, maintenance mechanic B, was awarded $100 for being top sales girl in the Nitro Little League fundraising campaign. She sold 109 dozen doughnuts. Andrea plays on the Nitro Lock and Key T-ball team coached by her father. ☐

Bluefield

Karla, daughter of Wilbur Sluss, Grundy area supervisor A, was crowned Miss Buchanan County Fair Queen. The 17-year-old attends Grundy Senior High School. ☐

Central Machine Shop

Sam, husband of Lynda Gross, plant clerk C, has been appointed branch store divisional manager of the new Kaufmann's store in Charleston's Towne Center Mall. ☐

Safe workers honored

Huntington Division employees were treated to ice cold watermelon on a hot July day in recognition of their having completed one year without a disabling injury. Personnel Supervisor R. A. King serves (l. to r.) H. M. Rowe, collector; J. D. Watkins, meter reader; R. I. Ridgeway, meter reader; and J. D. Preece, meter reader.

Clinch River

Dr. Michael L. Bass, son of Norman Bass, retired shift operating engineer, has attained the status of full professor at Mary Washington College. ☐

General Office

Jeffrey Brubaker, associate staff accountant, GO Accounting, Roanoke, has successfully passed the exam to become a certified public accountant in Virginia.

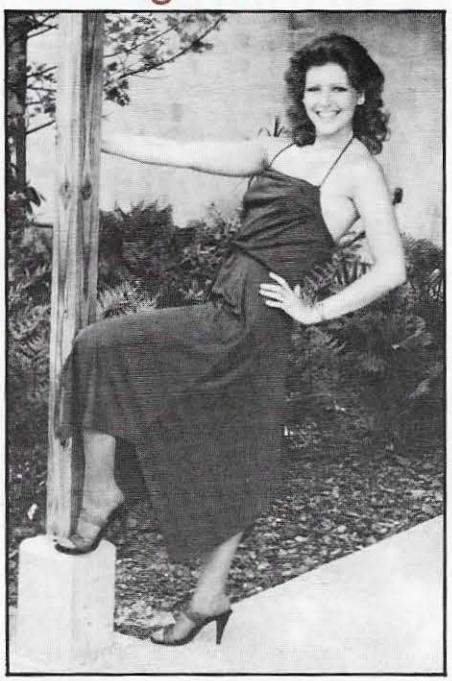
Jerry, son of Jack Richmond, general bookkeeper, GO Accounting, Roanoke, has been named captain of the Northside High School Vikings football team for 1983-84.

Stephanie Jean, daughter of Doris Smith, cash clerk A, GO Accounting, Roanoke, received several honors upon completion of the second grade at Monterey Elementary School. She received certificates for being on the A-B honor roll, high standard of excellence in grade 2 math problem solving, and highest achievement in level 2 reading. ☐

Charleston

John Frazier, personnel supervisor, received a plaque from the American Society of Safety Engineers in recognition of his 25 years of loyal and dedicated service to the organization. ☐

Huntington



Kerri, daughter of Betty Adkins, stenographer on LTD leave, was named Miss Photogenic in the annual model of the year contest sponsored by Smith Studios. She also won third place in the runway competition. ☐

Kanawha River

Gregory, son of the late Terry Wolfe, was selected for the Kanawha Central All Stars. He plays on the Rand Ravens little league baseball team. ☐

Kingsport

Wayne Mullins, line mechanic A, was recently featured on Dr. Norman Vincent Peale's radio program, "The American Character", for his successful use of CPR to save the life of a fishing companion last year.

John and **Sheri,** son and daughter of Gary Williams, line mechanic A, were awarded trophies for being members of the winning T-ball team in the Lynn Garden Optimist Club League. Their team won the play-off between the top five teams in the league. ☐

Lynchburg

James Dalton, Jr., was elected to the Madison Heights Dixie Youth Major League All Star Team to play in the Virginia State Baseball Tournament. **Pete Dalton** played for the team which won first place in the 8-year-old age group in the Minor League. They are the sons of Jim Dalton, station supervisor. ☐

Logan-Williamson

For the second time, **Sonya Sue Akers** has been named a United States national award winner in cheerleading by the United States Achievement Academy. Award winners are selected upon the exclusive recommendation of teachers, coaches, counselors and other school sponsors. The criteria includes academic performance, interest and aptitude, leadership qualities, responsibility, enthusiasm, motivation to learn and improve, citizenship, attitude, spirit and dependability. The daughter of Jerry Akers, area service restorer, Sonya also received two cheerleading awards at the 1983 Matewan High School sports banquet.

Bill Bias, Madison marketing and customer services representative, was elected to a two-year term on the Madison City Council.

Jim Nisbet, marketing and customer services supervisor, and **Ben Donevant,** personnel supervisor, were elected third vice president and secretary, respectively, of the Logan Lions Club.

Paul Owens, Williamson area superintendent, was elected to the board of directors of the Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce.

David Stillwell, energy services engineer, has received several honors from the Logan Jaycees. He was selected "Jaycee of the month" twice,

Thirty-nine persons participated in the 1983 Ralph Myers Charleston Area Invitational Tournament held at the Sandy Brae Golf Course. Pictured at the awards ceremony are front row, l. to r., Cal Carlini, Charleston division manager; Jake Daniels, regional dispatcher, GO Operations, Turner, most pars; Bill Ferguson, station supervisor, GO T&D Transmission, most bogies front 9; and Eddie Stone, customer accounts supervisor, closest to #4 pin. Back row l. to r., Bill Bostic, engineering technician senior, Mr. Congeniality, Jim Smolder, engineering technologist supervisor, most birdies; Ralph Myers, engineering technologist supervisor, least putts; and Homer Bragg, retired customer accounts assistant, high gross. Other winners not pictured were: Vernon Costello, retired engineering technician senior, closest to #15 pin; Jeff, son of Ralph Myers, low gross (81); and Dick Huffman, general line supervisor, low net (79).

"Jaycee of the quarter" twice, and was a co-winner of the "Jaycee of the year" award. David was presented a past-president plaque by the organization. □

Pulaski

Retiree **Hazel Hawkins Jackson** was appointed chairman of the DAR school committee of the Appalachian Trail Chapter, NSDAR. □

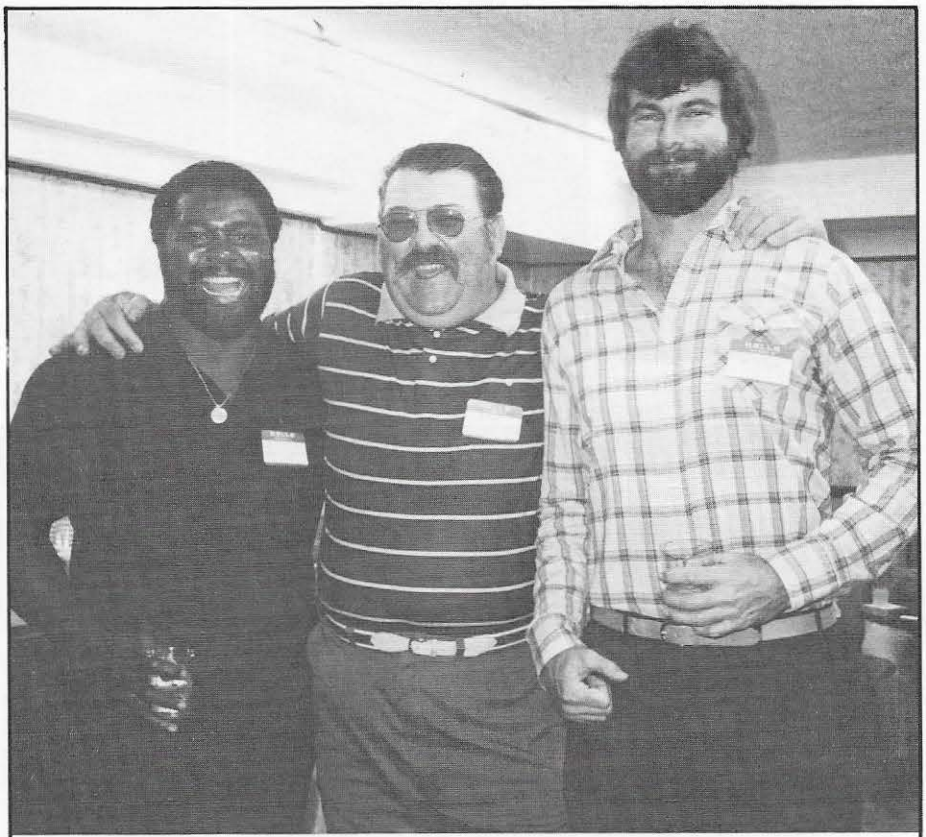
Roanoke

Rob Glenn, energy services engineer, has been selected as an "outstanding young man in America for 1983" in recognition of outstanding professional achievement, superior leadership ability and exceptional service to the community.

Lynn Short, Fieldale electrical engineer senior, has been elected president of the Fieldale-Collinsville Rotary Club.

William, son of Ivy Layman, customer servicer, was selected as the most valuable player in the Virginia State Connie Mack Baseball Tournament held in July. William played third base and had a .460 batting average for the J. P. Stevens team from Rocky Mount, which won the state tournament.

Two employees were winners in the annual club championship tournament at Roanoke's Ole Monterey Golf Course. **Ronnie Payne,** drafter B, won the first flight on a one hole sudden death playoff to settle a tie score of 158 for two rounds with another player. **Robbie Lane,** station mechanic A, finished second in the championship flight by winning a three-hole sudden death playoff with another player. The pair had a tie score of 150 for two rounds. □



Mountaineer Plant Utility Supervisor Jerry Arnold, center, who is 6'3" tall and weighs 328 pounds, fits right in with two giants from the Cincinnati Bengals, Pete Johnson, left, and Pat McInally, right. The two football standouts were among a number of celebrities in the Mister Bee Pro-Am held at Riverside Golf Course, Mason, West Virginia. Jerry, also a golfer, plays at the Riverside Course.

NEWCOMERS

Beckley

Traci Lucas, junior clerk.

Bluefield

Sherry Elaine Cox, cashier C, Princeton. **David William Browning,** junior clerk, Welch.

Charleston

Gary Rider, engineering technician.

Pulaski

Jeff Epperly, meter reader, Christiansburg.

Philip Sporn

Marlo Bush, Tommy Beck, Kelvin Honaker, Richard Sims and **Henry Johnson,** utility workers B. □

WEDDINGS

Snodgrass-Massey

Venturino-Smith

McNeely-Darnell

Smith-Rutledge

Johnson-Holmes

Dailey-Smith

Thomas-Ruble

Tingler-Orange

Darlena G. Massey to **Jennings B. Snodgrass,** Kanawha River Plant crane operator, June 18.

Tami Louise Smith to **John Raymond Venturino,** Williamson station mechanic, May 27.

Judith K. Darnell to **Stephen L. McNeely,** Central Machine Shop winder 1st class, July 22.

Sandy Rutledge to **Greg W. Smith,** Kingsport associate rate analyst, May 28.

Annette M. Holmes to **Jimmy Johnson,** Pulaski meter reader, July 9.

Genelle F. Smith to Timothy W. Dailey, July 9. Genelle is the daughter of Jim Smith, line mechanic C in the Rupert area of Beckley Division.

Tammie S. Ruble, drafter, AEP Electrical Engineering, Canton, to Robert Thomas, June 11. Tammie is the daughter of Thomas W. Ruble, engineering technologist supervisor, GO T&D Station Design, Roanoke.

Debbie Orange to **Pete Tingler,** right of way agent, GO T&D R/e & R/w, Roanoke, July 16.

Sandra Moretz to **Mike Lawson,** tracer, GO T&D R/e & R/w, Roanoke, June 25.

Judy Hackler to **Bill Phipps,** Galax area service restorer in the Pulaski Division, July 16.

Linda Pagans to **Barry A. Graham,** Roanoke meter electrician C, June 11. □

BIRTHS

Abingdon

Bobbie Leigh, daughter of **Robbie VanHuss,** Clintwood line mechanic A, July 29.

John Amos

Joshua Brent, son of **Mark Dunlap,** maintenance mechanic C, July 13.

Lindsey Tucker, son of **Leslie Ward,** coal handler, July 13.

Central Machine Shop

Brittany, daughter of **Dwight Plumley,** welder 1st class, July 6.

General Office

Mika Leigh, daughter of **Patricia Short,** engineering clerk C, GO T&D Engineering, Roanoke, May 20.

Glen Lyn

Julie Renee, daughter of **Marshall Dunn,** auxiliary equipment operator, July 21.

Philip Sporn

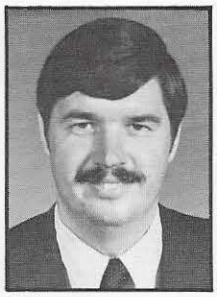
Diana Lynn, daughter of **Dale Durst,** maintenance mechanic B, July 18. □

PROMOTIONS


Groseclose


Morris


Bailey


Kirby

Walter Jack Groseclose, line crew supervisor nonexempt, was promoted to line crew supervisor exempt in Beckley on August 1, succeeding the late Daniel Murray. Groseclose attended Beckley College.

Ken C. Morris, Huntington engineering technologist supervisor, was promoted to Milton area supervisor on July 1, succeeding K. T. O'Conner, who resigned. Morris attended Gallipolis Business College.


Williams


Cunningham

Charlie P. Williams, performance supervising engineer at Mountaineer Plant, was promoted to plant performance superintendent at Cardinal Plant on August 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from the University of Kentucky.

Jerry Cunningham, unit supervisor, was promoted to assistant shift operating engineer at Mountaineer Plant on July 1, succeeding Bud Shires, who was promoted to shift operating engineer at Rockport Plant. Cunningham attended Marshall University and West Liberty College.

Wayne P. Bailey, line mechanic A, was promoted to line crew supervisor nonexempt in Beckley on August 6, succeeding Jack Groseclose. Bailey attended Beckley College.

Jack S. Kirby, station engineer senior, GO T&D Station, Roanoke, was promoted to distribution staff engineer, GO T&D Engineering, Roanoke, on September 1. He succeeds Ronald L. Poff, who was promoted to civil engineering superintendent. Kirby holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. □

Rhodes named personnel director

H. E. "Butch" Rhodes was promoted to personnel director of Appalachian Power Company on September 1, succeeding O. P. Cornelison, who retired. He had been assistant personnel director.

Rhodes joined the company in 1962 as an electrical engineer in Charleston. He was promoted to commercial sales engineer in 1963 and moved to Huntington in that same position the following year. He became power sales engineer in 1968 and personnel supervisor at Kanawha River Plant in 1972. Rhodes was promoted to labor relations supervisor in GO Personnel, Roanoke, in 1974 and to assistant personnel director in 1982. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering and attended the AEP System Management Program at the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration. □

Northup named executive assistant

Richard E. Northup, environmental affairs director of Appalachian Power, was promoted to executive assistant to the company president on September 1.

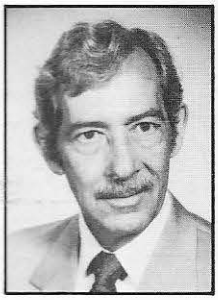
Northup will be located in Charleston and, at year-end, will assume the duties presently handled by Appalachian's West Virginia vice president, Nicholas Roomy, who will retire at that time.

Northup holds a bachelor of science degree in chemistry from Rio Grande College and has done graduate work at George Washington University. He has also attended the American Electric Power Management Program at the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration. He joined Appalachian in 1969 as a performance engineer at Philip Sporn Plant. In 1974 he was promoted to environmental staff engineer in the General Office in Roanoke and the following year was named environmental affairs director. □

SERVICE ANNIVERSARIES

Ed Maxey
property rep. sr.
GO-Roanoke
45 years

Lorrayne Corea
sec.-steno. A
Logan-Williamson
40 years



William Chapman
cust. accts. asst.
Huntington
35 years

Clayton Barker
barge unloader op.
John Amos
35 years

Guy Cromer
property supv.
GO-Roanoke
35 years

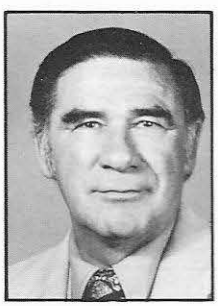
Robert Payne
unit supervisor
John Amos
35 years

Richard Reese
records supv.
Roanoke
35 years

George Moody
unit supervisor
Philip Sporn
35 years

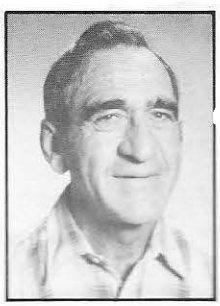
S. E. Robie
R/w maint. coord. sr.
GO-Charleston
35 years

Larkin Hollins
asst. shift op. eng.
John Amos
35 years



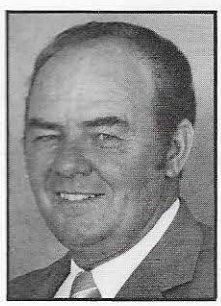
Paul Dunn
property rep. sr.
GO-Independence
35 years

Roy Bates
eng. tech. sr.
Huntington
35 years

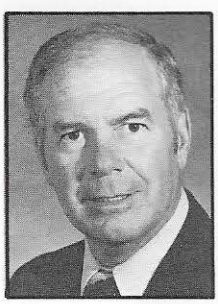


Tommy Bass
area serv. restorer
Pulaski
30 years

Herbert Breeding
distribution eng. sr.
GO-Roanoke
30 years



Allison Steffey
general servicer
Abingdon
30 years



Marshall Stevenson
plant engineer
Clinch River
25 years

Kay Smith
elec. plt. clk. A
GO-Roanoke
20 years

Johnny Morris
head meter reader
Roanoke
20 years

Bill Franklin
comm. supervisor
GO-Bluefield
20 years

George Conner
meter serv. mech. A
Roanoke
20 years

Abingdon

15 years: Archie Blevins, line mechanic A. 5 years: Roger Meade, line mechanic B.

John Amos

10 years: Freddie Elswick, II, utility operator A. Sharon Lett, plant clerk A. Richard Craig, performance technician senior. James Dunn, engineer B. Bruce Casto, utility operator A. 5 years: Roger Green, coal equipment operator. Christopher Tyler, utility operator B.

Beckley

10 years: Joann Richmond, customer accounts representative B. 5 years: Judy Smith, custodian.

Bluefield

15 years: Jacqueline Houston, customer accounts representative A. 10 years: Daniel Currence, meter reader. Sharon Shrewsbury, customer accounts representative B.

Central Machine Shop

10 years: Melvin McVey, production supervisor. David Moore, welder 1st class. Dale Donahoe, NDE inspector 1st class.

Charleston

15 years: Mona Sue Charlton, senior telephone operator. Donald Tackett, station mechanic A. 10 years: Tommy Ruffin, line mechanic B. 5 years: Bonita Harper, meter reader. Kenneth Smith, meter reader. Arlen Breeden, line mechanic C. Terrance Shrewsbury, line mechanic C. Judith Wilmoth, line mechanic C. David Wehrle, stores attendant. Bobby Jett, meter reader.

Clinch River

25 years: Garland Hackney, coal equipment operator. 5 years: Stanley Campbell, equipment operator.

General Office

15 years: Jim Zimmerman, classification and accounts payable control clerk, GO Accounting, Roanoke. John Dickerson, control electrician A, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. 10 years: Anna McCadden, senior data entry operator, GO Accounting, Roanoke. Randy Minnix, data processing operator A, GO Accounting, Roanoke. 5 years: Kevin Pannell, station mechanic C, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. Joey Maynard, station mechanic B, GO T&D Station, Huntington. Tony Martin, station mechanic C, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. Patrick Caldwell, station mechanic C, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. Charles Akers, station mechanic C, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. Rodney Morehead, station mechanic C, GO T&D Station, Bluefield. Randy Kessler, station mechanic B, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. Howard Hypes, Jr., transmission mechanic C, GO T&D Transmission, Bluefield. Steve Azar, station mechanic B, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. Robert Whitaker, electrical engineer, GO T&D Station Design, Roanoke. Clarence Snyder, engineering technician, GO T&D Communications, Huntington.

Glen Lyn

5 years: Dwayne Meadows, Jr., instrument mechanic C. Sid Frymyer, maintenance mechanic C. Ricky Miller, maintenance mechanic C.

Huntington

15 years: Leonard Smith, line mechanic A. William Baird, meter reader, Point Pleasant. 10 years: David Nance, electrical engineer. 5 years: Debra Chirgwin, customer accounts representative C.

Kanawha River

10 years: Steven Peay, maintenance mechanic C. Michael Smith, unit supervisor. 5 years: John Jones, maintenance mechanic C.

Logan-Williamson

15 years: James Nisbet, marketing and customer services supervisor. Gregory Brammer, T&D clerk A. Ronald Horne, line construction and maintenance representative. 10 years: William Brewer, general servicer. Marilyn Jones, T&D clerk B. 5 years: Ervin Starr, station mechanic B. Terry Booth, line mechanic B. Sarah Lowe, engineering technician. Jill Baisden, station mechanic C.

Lynchburg

30 years: Charlene Thompson, T&D clerk A. 15 years: Ben Jefferson, line mechanic A.

Pulaski

10 years: Ernest Kirk, line mechanic B. Mike Linkous, meter reader. 5 years: Rob Kern, electrical engineer.

Roanoke

35 years: Jack Collins, meter service mechanic A. 15 years: Lawrence Redden, line mechanic A. 10 years: Carl Price, Jr., station mechanic D. 5 years: Kenneth Williams, electrical engineer senior.

Philip Sporn

5 years: Randall Boggs, maintenance mechanic B. Terry Whitlatch, auxiliary equipment operator. Ricky Stobart, auxiliary equipment operator. William Ault, maintenance mechanic C.

FRIENDS WE'LL MISS

Fore

Cantees

Waggoner

John Wyatt Fore, 71, retired purchasing and stores assistant, GO Purchasing, Roanoke, died July 29. A native of Reedy, West Virginia, he was employed in 1941 as a laborer at Windsor Plant and retired July 1, 1977. Fore is survived by his widow Ethel, 3351 Melody Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia.

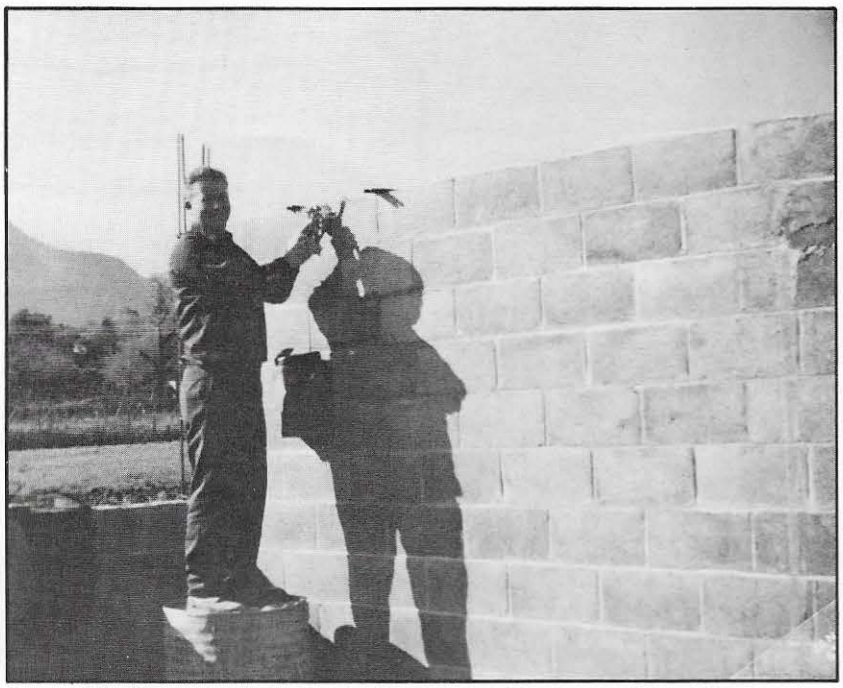
Naomi Dingess Cantees, 55, Williamson customer accounts representative B, died July 23. A native of Delorme, West Virginia, she was employed in 1955 as a junior clerk and had been on LTD leave since March 1982. Cantees is survived by a son and a daughter.

Melvin L. Waggoner, 63, retired Roanoke customer accounts representative A, died August 5. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, he began his career in 1948 as a laborer and elected early retirement April 1, 1981. Waggoner is survived by his widow Shirley, 1817 Braeburn Drive, Salem, Virginia.

Burl Walker Lanthorne, 76, retired inspector in the Logan area of Logan-Williamson Divison, died August 5. A native of Huntington, West Virginia, he was employed in 1928 as a boiler cleaner at Logan Plant and took early retirement November 1, 1962. Lanthrone is survived by his widow Lyda, Box 51, Cora, West Virginia; two sons and one daughter.

Buford N. East, 71, retired civil construction assistant I, Smith Mountain Construction, died August 4. A native of Pulaski, Virginia, he was employed in 1949 by Indiana & Michigan Electric Company and took disability retirement on January 1, 1967. East is survived by one son. □

Hysell does volunteer work at gospel mission in Mexico



Norman Hysell runs electrical wiring for the missionary's house near Linares, Mexico.

When Missionary Sam Davis and his wife, Nancy, visited the Pomeroy, Ohio Wesleyan Holiness Church a few months ago, they asked for help in constructing a new home at the site of their Gospel Proclaimers Mission near Linares, Mexico. Three members of the church volunteered, including Norman Hysell, maintenance mechanic A at Philip Sporn Plant.

"I was interested in going," recalls Norman, "and my wife wanted me to go. Our pastor made all the arrangements, and three of us went down in a station wagon. We split the cost of gas for the 2000-mile trip and for lodging on the way.

"Linares is a poverty area, but the people are very friendly. We slept in the Villa Mainero Orphanage, which is run by the missionary's brother and sister-in-law. We ate most of our meals with the Davis family. When we made a tour up in the mountains, we ate in one of the Mexican homes. Our meal included goat's meat, which wasn't too bad, and soup. The oranges were ripe when we were there, and we enjoyed those."

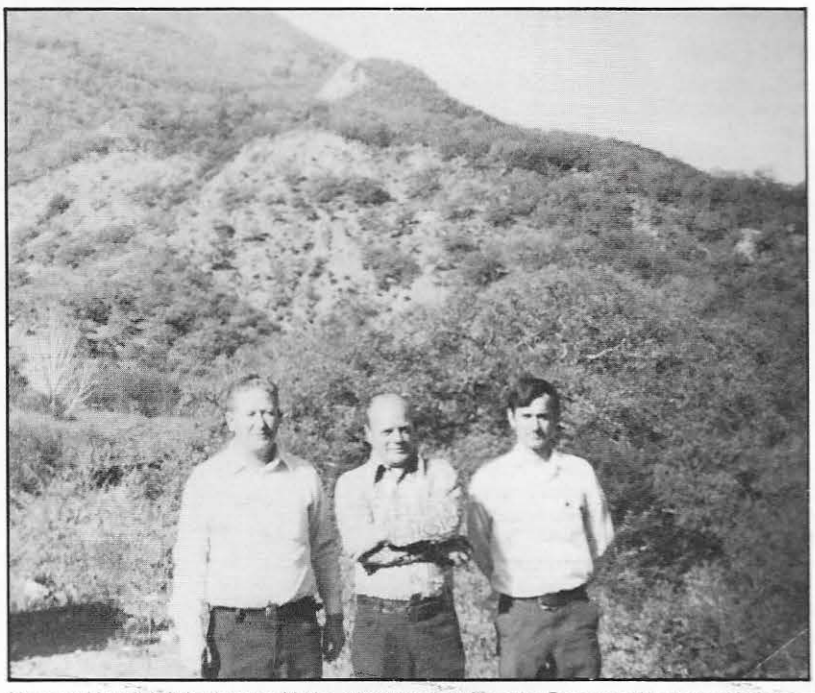
Norman adds, "During the five or six days we were at Linares, we hauled gravel, laid block, ran electrical wiring, and in general helped wherever we were needed. It was difficult to put wiring in the six-inch block for receptacles. We had to chip out the blocks and try to get the wire down through them."

Norman continues, "The missionary's wife is a registered nurse, and she gives medical help to the villagers without charge. They also operate a Christian school.

"If I am financially able, I plan to take my wife and children down there in January or February. My wife could help out at the school, and there'll be plenty of work for me to do either at the orphanage or the school. The missionaries were also talking about building a bridge. My children go to a Christian school in Pomeroy, so they could keep up with their studies at the Christian school in Mexico."

Norman concludes, "I really enjoyed my work in Mexico. The missionaries are doing a good job there, and I am sure they are Christians. I can see it in their lives."

Norman is a member of the school board of the Pomeroy Wesleyan Holiness Christian Academy, and serves his church as a board member, trustee and usher. □



Norman Hysell, left, is shown with the other two men from the Pomeroy Wesleyan Holiness Church who worked as volunteers. This photo gives some indication of the rugged terrain surrounding the mission.

Mini-farm keeps Spivey busy

Jim Spivey may never own as many animals as Old McDonald Who Had A Farm, but he has enough to keep him busy.

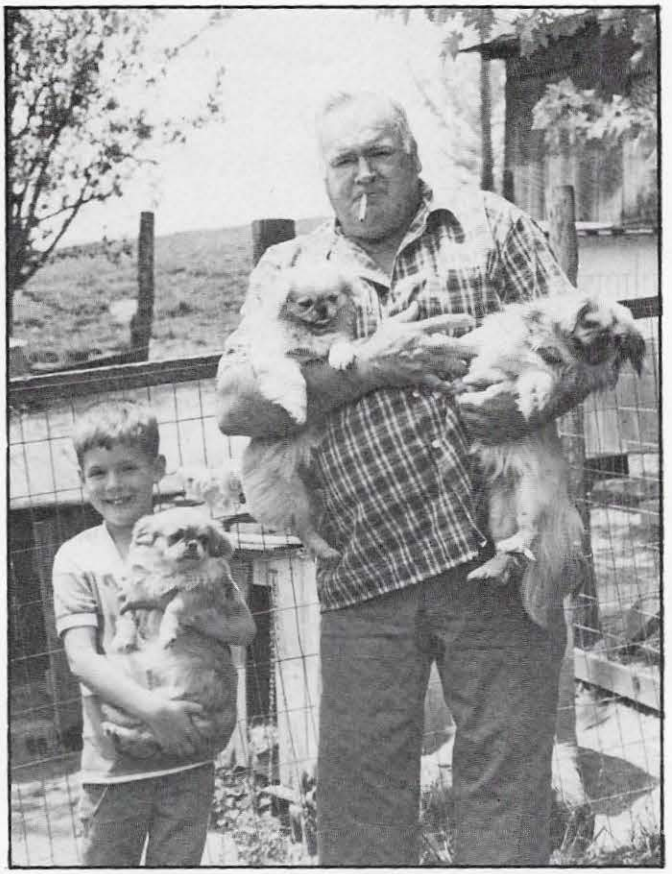
A Station mechanic A in Kingsport before going on LTD leave, Jim says he has been raising chickens "ever since I went to work for the power company. About five years ago I started raising Bantams. I have been cross-breeding them to get the small Bantams. The smaller they are, the more they are worth.

"Some of the Bantam eggs are so small that they look like robin eggs," Jim notes. "The eggs are all white, they don't have yokes. Supposedly, these eggs have more nutrition and less cholesterol than regular chicken eggs. These are real good sellers, especially at Easter, when people want them for Easter baskets. The Araucanas variety is called the Easter egg chicken because the eggs have a wide assortment of colors. They are black, buff, cinnamon, brown, red and white along with various combinations."

Jim's menagerie also includes rabbits, pigs, pigeons and Pekingese dogs. "We raise the pigs for ourselves," Mrs. Spivey says, "but we sell some. People always like to buy hams from Jim because they say he knows how to salt them and fix them good."

She laughs as she adds, "The Pekingese are mine. Jim doesn't have the patience to fool with my dogs, and I don't have the patience to fool with his chickens. I guess it just depends on what you like best."

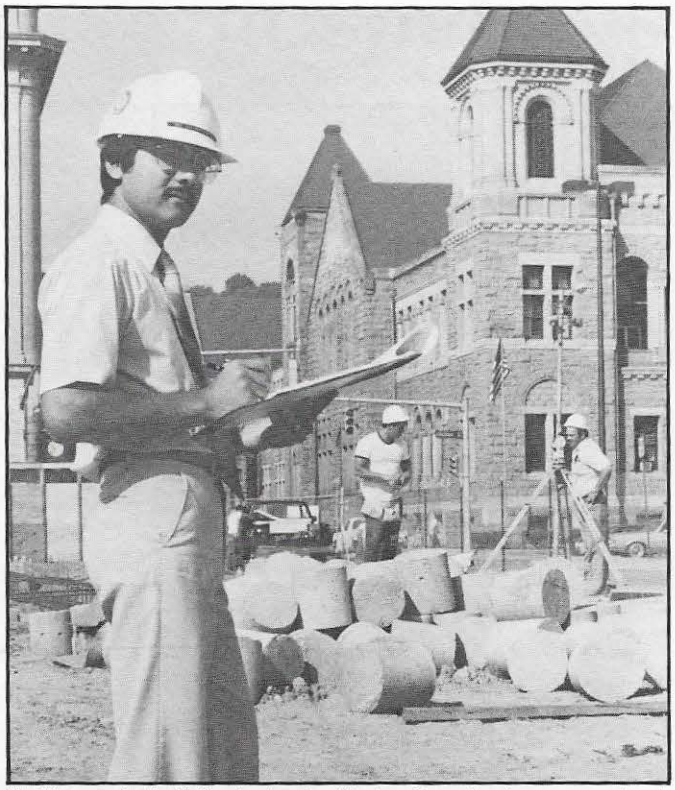
No matter what the animal or fowl, they all require attention daily. Jim declares he doesn't mind "because there's no pleasure sitting around." □



Jim Spivey gets a helping hand with the dogs from his grandson, Jonathan Brent.

Jim Spivey looks over some of the Bantams he raises.

Charleston engineer becomes U.S. citizen



Mo Ahangardezfooli, Charleston electrical engineer, has become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Mohammad Ahangardezfooli, Charleston electrical engineer, became a naturalized citizen of the United States in a formal ceremony at the Charleston Federal Building in May.

A native of Ahwaz, Iran, Mo arrived in the United States in 1974 at the age of eighteen. Unable to speak English, he studied for two months at the English Language Center in Washington, D.C., before enrolling in the West Virginia Institute of Technology.

Mo says, "As a youngster, I liked to work on electrical gadgets, and my father encouraged me to further my education in the United States by studying to be an electrical engineer. He told me my best future would be in the U.S." Mo received a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from West Virginia Tech in 1979. He is currently working toward a master's degree in engineering management at the West Virginia College of Graduate Studies.

"An English dictionary was my wife for quite a while," Mo adds. "Then I married an American girl, who is a computer terminal operator. Charleston and West Virginia are just like heaven to me because there are so many trees."

Mo continues, "My mother, father and two sisters still live in Iran. My father is a retired oil company executive, and his house was destroyed during the Iranian War. I telephone and write my parents often and look forward to their coming to visit me soon. My brother, who lives in Texas, is also a naturalized citizen. □

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