



SEPTEMBER 1981

# THE ILLUMINATOR



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## Kingsport Power granted rate hike

The Tennessee Public Service Commission has approved a rate increase of about \$8.5 million for Kingsport Power Company. About \$1.9 million of the increase is necessary to offset increased local operating costs and became effective August 21.

The other \$6.6 million is to offset an increase in wholesale power costs from Appalachian Power. This portion of the increase is to be phased in in three steps — 52.5% effective February 2, 1981; an additional 19.5% on July 1, 1981, with the remaining 28% to become effective February 1, 1982, subject to final approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

In January of this year the Tennessee Commission authorized the company to collect for the wholesale increase beginning February 2, subject to refund. All amounts collected above the amount finally approved will be refunded as a credit on a future bill. □

## Jones takes CMS post

Donald L. Jones joined Central Machine Shop on June 1 in the new position of equipment inspection superintendent.



His responsibilities include providing plant services in the area of planning, coordination, direction and management for the inspection and repair of turbine generator and/or other major

power plant equipment on the AEP System. He will also participate in the development and execution of training programs for AEP personnel in the inspection and repair of turbine generator equipment.

Jones served in the U.S. Navy as a machinist before joining Monongahela Power Company in 1955 as a maintenance mechanic A. He has been with General Electric Company in Charleston as an engineer in the I. & S. E. Department since 1969. □

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### Cover

September marks the reopening of school as well as the beginning of another football season. Typical of the many power company employees who devote their spare time to sports activities are Bob Edwards, Bluefield engineering technician (left), and Vernon Crouch, Bluefield tracer. They are coach and assistant coach, respectively, for the Steelers in the Princeton City Midget League football program. Bob's son Robbie (right) plays offensive and defensive guard for the team.

## 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

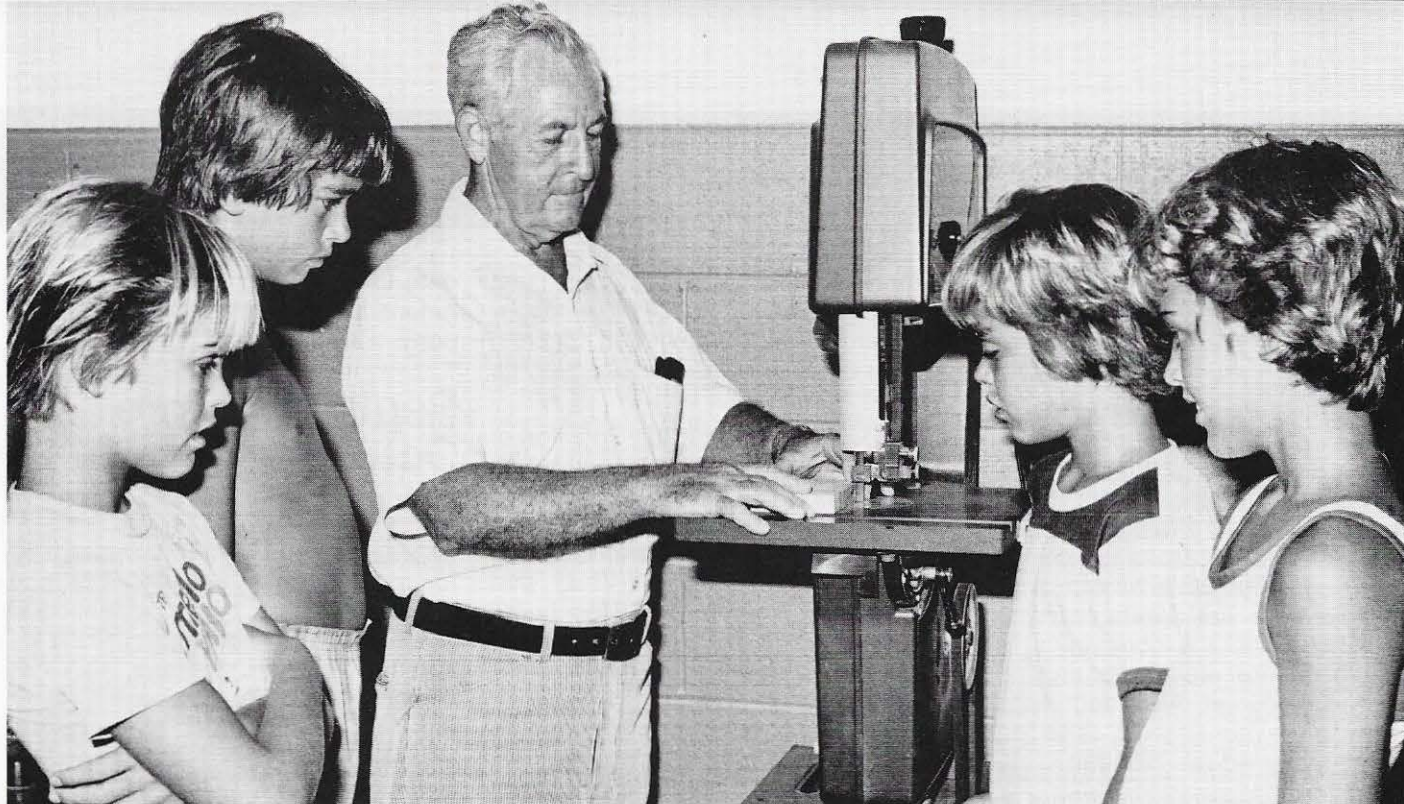
VPU — value per unit

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 August on the Fixed Income Fund is 14.91%. All monies placed in this fund after April 1 will now be credited with an interest rate of 14.91%. □





Homer Hagaman, retired Huntington Division engineering supervisor, teaches a woodworking class at the Judge Hereford Boys' Club.

# I rescheduled my work hours

"When people ask me if I'm retired, I say 'no, I rescheduled my work hours,'" laughs Homer Hagaman.

Although Homer officially retired as Huntington Division engineering supervisor in August 1980, he claims he still doesn't have much time to call his own.

Homer had always been interested in woodworking and, after his retirement, began organizing his own woodshop at home. He heard of the need for volunteers at the Judge Hereford Boys' Club in Guyandotte and offered to operate a woodworking program there.

"When I volunteered to do this last September," he relates, "I went up and started looking around at the equipment. Some individual or group donated an almost complete line of Craftsman equipment about ten years ago. But apparently people operated the equipment who didn't know what they were doing and the equipment had been mutilated. In fact, all of it is not back in operating condition yet. We went to Sears and dug up old catalogs so that we could order parts and install them. That took several months. We got the room cleaned up and several industries around town donated lumber.

"We finally started getting the young fellows involved, but they were little tots and not really capable of operating the power equipment. The Boys Club is located in a disadvantaged area. I don't really know what the boys' backgrounds were, but I got a feeling that most of them were from broken homes. Down underneath they are good kids — rough gems — but we had to start slow because they didn't have opportunities at home.

"I found one boy who didn't even know how to spell his name, and here I was taking for granted he knew how to read figures.

"We had this group during the winter months last year. As far as production is concerned, we didn't accomplish a whole lot. But we accomplished a whole lot in getting them to think.

"This fall I would like to see if we can get some older boys involved in the club. They have woodworking classes in high school beginning in the tenth grade. They should be at the point where they are old enough and have enough background in math to really start using the equipment and start turning out reasonably worthwhile projects.

"Hopefully, we will move a little faster this time. I can handle only eight in a

class at one time. We were thinking of having a session right after school rather than in the evening. There are a lot of angles we haven't worked out, but I hope we will get this program going.

"A lot of money has been spent on the club, and it is well appointed. A number of activities go on in the club, for example, basketball, swimming and other crafts."

When he's not at the club, Homer can be found at the Huntington-Cabell Health Center two days a week. He says, "I was contracted to look after the building maintenance. That is quite a challenge. They needed some help, and it is close by home so I can walk back and forth." He also spends considerable time looking after the building, office equipment and finances for Enslow Park Presbyterian Church.

"Between the Boys' Club, the Health Center and going by the church to see what needs to be done next, things begin to add up. My wife and I enjoy square dancing, so I have to be careful that I don't pile up too many things to conflict with that. We belong to the Paw Taw Square Dancing Club and the Joh-Lee-Rock Round Dancing Club and enjoy that as much as anything we have ever gotten into." □



## Rosenthal doesn't show for hearing

Brent David Rosenthal, a former employee of the American Electric Power Service Corporation, failed to appear before the Public Service Commission of West Virginia on August 31 to be cross-examined on his charges that while he was an AEP employee he had been ordered to alter figures in the company's forecast of future electric energy use. From the outset AEP and Appalachian have consistently and categorically denied the charges.

At the Commission hearing it was reported that Rosenthal has conceded that his affidavit was written by another and that he was given insufficient time to study the affidavit before being asked to sign it. In addition, it was reported that Rosenthal will file a second affidavit in which he will state that his earlier affidavit may be misleading and unfair to all parties in the case and is inappropriate for use as evidence in this case and that it be withdrawn from the record.

During the course of the hearing, the Commission, because of Rosenthal's failure to appear for cross-examination, granted a motion to strike the affidavit from the record in the proceeding. The Commission indicated it could not turn its back on the Rosenthal charges and ordered its staff to investigate further and report back.

Appalachian has said that Rosenthal's failure to appear before the Commission raises questions not only about his charges, but also about the circumstances under which they were made.

Rosenthal has acknowledged that the affidavit was not his idea, but rather, the idea of an attorney for the Coalition of American Electric Consumers, one of the sponsors of the affidavit before the West Virginia Public Service Commission. He has stated that the answers reflected in the affidavit were pulled out from him.

Rosenthal has also stated that he had no idea that his affidavit was to be the focus of a number of press conferences conducted by the Coalition of

American Electric Consumers last May and that in his view, newspaper accounts of his affidavit had not been fair to either him or American Electric Power Company.

"It would appear that the Coalition of American Electric Consumers, merely to gain a headline, has exploited this young man, who just recently entered the business world following graduation from college, and that CAEC was party to the widespread publicity given these charges," Appalachian said following the hearing.

"Although we understand Rosenthal has expressed the desire to file a new affidavit, it is extremely unfortunate that his charges concerning AEP's forecasting methods were not exposed to the light of a public hearing. AEP had welcomed an early opportunity for a full probing of his charges. We believe that such a hearing would have substantiated the integrity of the System's forecasting methods."

In May of this year, Rosenthal's original affidavit, containing charges related to AEP's forecasting methods, was filed with the Department of Interior by the Citizens for the Preservation of Floyd County, a group associated with the Coalition of American Electric Consumers, which is opposing construction of a 765,000-volt line in Virginia.

The CAEC has filed the affidavit with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in opposition to a pumped storage project the company is seeking to study in Virginia. Then David Grubb, who is associated with a CAEC group and is attorney for residential intervenors in West Virginia, filed the affidavit with the PSC of West Virginia in connection with an Appalachian proceeding before the PSC.

In denying Rosenthal's allegations, AEP and Appalachian asked the PSC for a full hearing of the charges, including cross-examination of Rosenthal. The PSC originally ordered depositions and cross-examination of Rosenthal in July, and he agreed to appear. But later, at his request, they were postponed until August. The depositions were taken by Appalachian's attorney on August 13, and August 31 was established as the

date for Mr. Rosenthal's appearance before the PSC for cross-examination. □

## Register before October 9 for education awards

October 9 is the registration deadline for the 1982 AEP System Education Awards Program. The competition is open to children of employees from across the AEP System who are seniors in high school and plan to enter college in September 1982.

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 Tests (SAT) scores. Those who did not take the SAT in their junior year, or who wish to take it again, are required to take the SAT to be given December 5, 1981.

Details and registration forms are available in all personnel departments. □

## APCo gets okay to dismantle Cabin Creek Plant

The Public Service Commission of West Virginia has granted Appalachian Power Company authority to retire and dismantle its Cabin Creek Plant, which has been in a deactivated reserve status since October 1977.

In its application to the PSC, Appalachian stated three reasons why the plant should be retired:

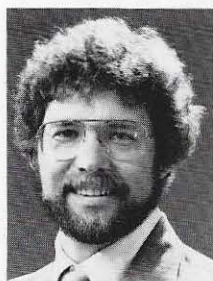
- (1) Operation of the plant would be prohibited by state and federal environmental laws;
- (2) Routine maintenance costs for the plant amount to approximately \$35,000 annually; and
- (3) The generating capacity reserves of Appalachian and the AEP System are sufficient without the plant.

Appalachian has no immediate plans to dismantle the plant. A transmission system at the plant site will remain in operation. □



## Sullivan loaned to United Way

Henry J. "Hank" Sullivan, programs manager in GO Public Affairs, Roanoke, will serve as a loaned executive



to the United Way of Roanoke Valley, Inc., September 8-October 30.

Appalachian Power is one of several companies which are 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. □

## Most employees opt to withdraw their retirement contributions

June was decision time for the 12,145 employees who had contributed to the AEP System Retirement Plan for service through 1977, and over 96 percent of them, given the choice,

decided to take their contributions, plus interest, from the plan. The money involved is \$60.6 million.

(Since January 1, 1978, the plan has been funded fully by the company with the trust currently at an asset value of more than \$470 million.)

A total of 5,617 employees (46.3 percent of those eligible) decided on a refund of both their contributions and the accumulated interest in cash, totaling \$16.6 million. Another 3,597 employees (29.6 percent) elected to take their contributions in cash but transfer the interest to the AEP System Employees Savings Plan, together accounting for \$26 million. And, 2,517 employees (20.7 percent) opted to transfer both their contributions and the interest, totaling \$18 million, to the Savings Plan.

Only 414 employees (3.4 percent) decided to leave their contributions in the plan. They accounted for the balance of the \$2.7 million in the employee contribution portion of the plan's fund.

Thus, come October, the plan will pay out \$31.8 million in cash to 9,214 employees (an average of \$3,456 per person) and will transfer \$28.8 million, for 6,114 employees, to the Savings Plan (an average of \$4,709).

A breakdown of the figures follows:

## AEP System capability upgraded to 22,836,000 kw

The AEP System's power supply capability is now 22,836,000 kilowatts — an increase of 38,000 kw over the December 31 figure.

The gain came about from the re-rating of two generating units, providing a net increase of 15,000 kw, and a hike of 23,000 kw in the AEP System's entitlement, under contract, from the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. The entitlement is now 571,000 kw.

Both of the re-rated units are coal-fired, both are in Ohio and each is the largest unit in its generating plant. Ohio Power Company's Muskingum River Unit 5 was upgraded from 535,000 to 585,000 kw, the result of recent boiler modifications. This increased the plant's total capacity for its five units to 1,425,000 kw.

At the same time, Unit 4 at the Conesville Plant was conditionally de-rated from 800,000 to 720,000 kw. The plant is operated by, and five of its six units are owned by, Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company. The de-rated unit is operated by C&SOE but jointly owned with two other utilities, The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company and The Dayton Power and Light Company. C&SOE's portion of Unit 4 is 43.5 percent or 313,000 kw (it had been 348,000 kw). The unit de-rating reduced the total plant's capacity to 1,896,000 and C&SOE's portion to 1,489,000 kw.

John E. Dolan, AEP Service Corporation vice chairman — engineering and construction, said the de-rating had been done "to improve unit availability when considering the steam generator design and the characteristics of the current fuel supply." He added that the unit rating would be re-examined later, based on its performance in the meantime and on its fuel characteristics at that time.

Conesville (C&SOE's portion) is the AEP System's fourth largest power plant, Muskingum River its sixth. □

Retirement Plan Election Summary

Options	Employees	%	Amount (Millions)	%
Leave Contributions and Interest in Plan .....	414	3.4	\$ 2.7	4.3
Take Contributions and Interest in Cash .....	5,617	46.3	16.6	26.2
Take Contributions in Cash, Put Interest in Savings Plan ..	3,597	29.6	26.0	41.1
Put Contributions and Interest in Savings Plan .....	2,517	20.7	18.0	28.4
Totals .....	12,145	100.0	\$63.3	100.0
Dispositions	Amount (Millions)	%	Employees	Avg. Amount
Leave in Plan .....	\$ 2.7	4.3	414	\$6,603
Refund in Cash .....	31.8	50.2	9,214	3,457
Transfer to Savings Plan .....	28.8	45.5	6,114	4,709
Totals .....	\$63.3	100.0		



## Lanty will head south for winter

It was the winter of '42 when Lanty Ray Coulter came to the Kanawha Valley looking for work. He put in applications at several places but industries were reluctant to hire anyone that was expecting to be drafted at any time.

"I ran into a friend, who told me they were hiring at Cabin Creek Plant, so I went over and was interviewed by Mr. Cornett, the personnel man," Lanty recalls. "I was called for service soon after I went to work. I was in a draft board at War, W.Va., and when I got the call, I took the papers over to the plant personnel office. They had me transferred to the Charleston draft board, which delayed my call-up six months. When I got another call, I went to Huntington, passed my physical and joined the Navy. I came back, worked ten days and then drew out my money, expecting to go any time. I stayed at home another ten days and I still hadn't been called, so I went back to the plant personnel office. Mr. Cornett said, 'Lanty, where have you

been? We got you another deferment.' Another year passed and I was called up again. I went to the Charleston draft board, expecting to leave the next morning. The woman there told me I had another deferment. As it turned out, I never did have to go in service. I guess the good Lord was watching over me."

Lanty rose to control operator during his years at Cabin Creek. When the plant closed in 1978, he transferred to Kanawha River as a maintenance mechanic D and remained in that position until his retirement September 1.

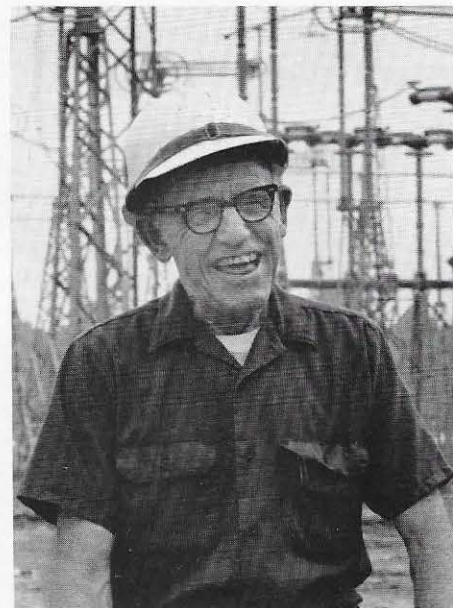
He recalls one incident at Cabin Creek which could have led to a much shorter career with Appalachian Power. "We had a turbine which had a false trip. Every shift when a test was made on the unit, it tripped off. We thought we had it fixed so that it wouldn't trip. I was qualifying for a turbine operator, and they had me test it. The unit tripped off the line with a full load. The supervisor told me to go down in the pump room and help them get it back on. I opened a valve that wasn't supposed to be open and it tripped the other unit off, which was also fully loaded. I thought sure the superintendent would fire me. One of the supervisors came running up and asked me what happened. I told him what I had done and he went to tell Charlie Coughlin, the superintendent. Coughlin said, 'I admire a man for telling the truth. Put her back on.' That was the last that was ever said about it.

"I have enjoyed working for the power company for over 38 years. I have had a good time and enjoyed my co-workers. Now I plan to do a lot of fishing and hunting. My wife and I will spend the months of January, February and March in Orlando, Florida, each winter. We have a farm in Summersville, W.Va., which is sort of a hobby. That will be more of a summer home for us."

Lanty has just been appointed a councilman for the Town of Belle, W.Va.

The Coulters have two daughters and a son, who is a civil engineer with Cedar Coal Company. They also have four grandchildren, including five-month-old twins. □

## Fred won't forget flood



Combs

On January 30, 1957, Fred Combs was working at the Turner 138 kv station near Charleston. But heavy rain in West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky soon sent Fred and the rest of the eight-man crew packing to the big switchyard at Hazard, Kentucky.

"When we arrived at Hazard station on the morning of January 31, the flood waters had receded. But everything was covered with mud and debris. We had to take typhoid shots," Fred recalled.

Fred, who retired September 1 as a transmission mechanic A, GO T&D, Bluefield, cited the Hazard experience as the most vivid during a 34-year career.

The swollen North Fork of the Kentucky River had made a shambles of downtown Hazard, washed out distribution poles, covered meters and even sent homes adrift. At Hazard station water crested at five feet above the floor of the 138 kv control house. The floor itself was about 4½ feet above the ground. "We started working by assisting in anything that we could do to clean and repair the damaged equipment. Some of the



Coulter



34.5 kv breakers had to be replaced, and oil had to be changed in some of the breakers that were not replaced. It was all quite a job.

"The flood had damaged the main 161/138/34.5 kv transformer bank. Therefore, a 138/34.5 kv mobile unit from Glen Lyn was brought and installed to feed the 34.5 kv station. We all took part in the installation. Our crew installed the 138 kv and 34.5 kv bus work and connections and assisted in other work.

"We worked all day and all night, stopping only for meals, most of the time in the rain, to install the mobile unit. It was completed and energized on the morning of February 5," he said. "You just don't realize how bad a flood can be until you go in on something like that."

The majority of Fred's career was more routine. "Mostly, I've done maintenance work, station work, installing buses, putting in bigger wire or heavier, higher-amp switches. At Turner station, for instance, we rewired, rebused and changed all the switches," he said.

Fred's career began when another job ended abruptly. "I had been working for a coal company for about a year after I got out of the service in December 1945 (Army infantry in Italy). That was at a mine about 30 miles out of Bluefield. I did electrical work there. The mine had its own generator, but the mine was being converted to get power from Appalachian.

"After we finished the conversion, and the line to the mine was built, the coal company laid us off. At the time one of my buddies worked for Appalachian. Once I applied for a job at Appalachian, it didn't take long to start working. I saw the foreman on a Thursday, the superintendent on a Friday, as well as the doctor. And I went to work on a Saturday. Worked Sunday, too," he said.

"I've seen the company expand tremendously during my career. When I came to Appalachian, the highest voltage transmission lines were 132 kv (now 138 kv). The company was in the process of an expansion period

following World War II when I went to work, and we were involved in quite a bit of weekend work. Sometimes we would be away from home two weeks before we would get a break," he said.

Early retirement was not for him. He turned 65 on August 23. "The company has been good to its employees and to me. In fact, I hate to retire. But after I do, I'm going to stick around home. I've been living here in Bluefield for 26 years. That's where I'll stay. I have a good-sized garden there. I haven't fished in a long time, so I'll probably do some fishing," he said.

Fred and his wife Nancy have two children. Their son lives at home, and their daughter teaches at East Salem (Va.) Elementary. □

## I thought a lot of my work



Vealey

Woodrow Clayton Vealey was luckier than most who served in World War II. He spent the majority of his two

years and eight months' service with the Army Air Corps in Florida. He recalls, "I got my basic training on a Miami golf course. All the hotels in Miami were filled with soldiers. There weren't enough guns to go around at the time, so we had to use broomsticks. After I left there, I did some high altitude flying as an engineer.

"When I came out of the Army, I saw Cabin Creek Plant and decided to try to get a job there. I took two weeks to rest up and then went to see Mr. Hoffman, the personnel man. He put me to work the very next day. He gave me an application and told me to fill it out and bring it in when I had time.

"Appalachian Power has been good to me, and I enjoyed myself at Cabin Creek. We had some good men, and I thought a lot of my work. I had a lot of good friends, who treated me swell. I always thought a lot of Arthur Smith because he inspired me in my work. He used to tell me, 'When they bury you, we're going to put two things in your coffin — a blow pipe and a spray gun.' That's because for about 20 years most of my job was cleaning electric motors. One time when they were having an inspection at Philip Sporn Plant, I was in charge of dismantling the motors. We drove back and forth to Sporn every day for a month."

Woodrow had risen to a maintenance mechanic B at Cabin Creek, but transferred to Kanawha River as a utility worker B when Cabin Creek was shut down in 1978. "I only worked at Kanawha 2 months and 26 days so I wasn't there long enough to get acquainted too much," Woodrow says. He went on LTD leave in November '78 and remained off work until his retirement September 1.

Woodrow is a former deacon in the Old Kanawha Baptist Church in Pratt, W.Va., and currently serves as usher. He and his wife Lillie Mae have one son, who works in Southern Pines, North Carolina. "We go down there as often as we can to see our two grandsons," Woodrow says. "For the last three years we have been taking the boys with us when we went to the beach." □



## "Hoss" retires to Ponderosa

"Good people." These are the words that crop up over and over again in talking with Norman "Hoss" Bass about his 38½ years' service with Appalachian Power. "I can name a list of people a mile long who helped me but, my goodness, where would you start?", Norman asks with a smile. "At Clinch River, we're just one big family and you enjoy working with people like that."

Norman, who retired August 1 as a shift operating engineer, began his career in 1943 as a janitor at Cabin Creek Plant. He worked there 15 years before transferring to Clinch River in 1958 as a unit foreman to help put the plant in operation. "We checked the whole plant out and made sure the contractors had done their job," Norman recalls.

"I'm 63 now, and I thought I should just go ahead and retire while I'm still in good health. Ilene and I have several trips planned — Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky — but staying right here on the Ponderosa will be the main thing."

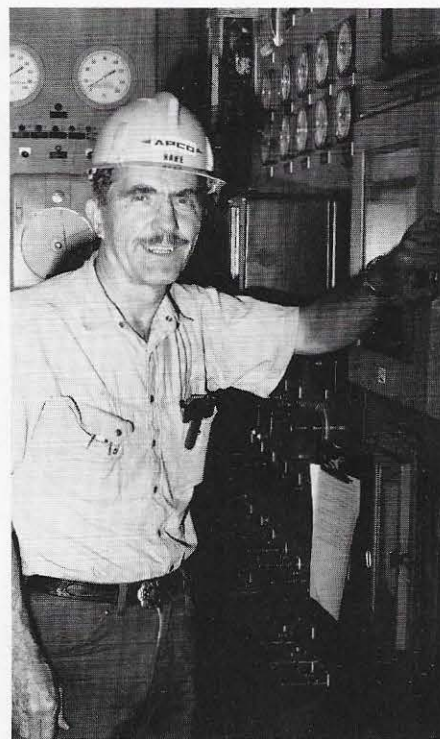
Although his 10-acre farm is not nearly the size of the Ponderosa ranch of Bonanza fame, Norman grows strawberries, peaches, apples, chestnuts, plums, walnuts, pecans and tobacco. The Bass' share a love of antiques and their spacious home boasts beautiful antiques in nearly every room. Several mounted deer heads and a bear head give evidence to another one of Norman's interests — hunting. "I kill a deer nearly every year but I don't have them mounted any more," he says. "I went rabbit hunting one time and came back with this 400 lb. black bear. It took eight of us to get him out of the woods."

"Another thing I want to do is take my woodworking shop out of the garage and build a separate shop. I'm not a person who will just sit down and take it easy after retirement. I have to stay busy."

Norman is a member of the Elk Garden United Methodist Church and was a member of the Kiwanis Club in Lebanon, Va., which was instrumental in the formation of the rescue squad.

The Bass' have one son, who is a professor at Mary Washington College. "Now that I'm retired," Norman concludes, "we hope to see more of our two grandsons." □

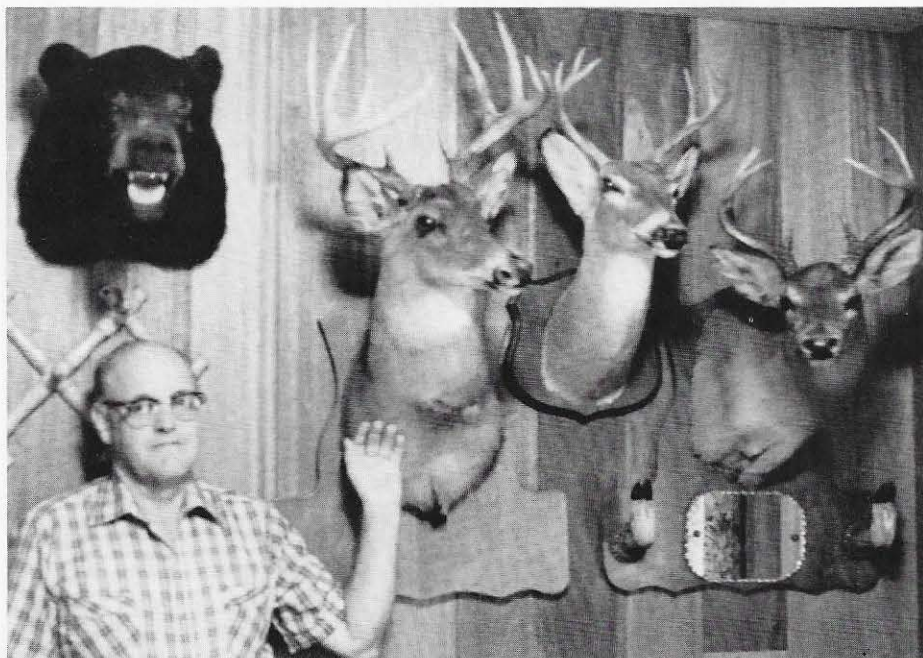
## Work safe and stay healthy



Hare

"If I could leave a thought that would be beneficial to anyone, I would say 'work safe and stay healthy'. I'm proud of working 44 years without an accident," says James Clarence "Koje" Hare.

Koje, who retired September 1 as an instrument mechanic A at Glen Lyn Plant, did have one close call, however, soon after he came to work. He recalls, "It happened when I was in the Labor Department. We were helping a coal car dump coal for storage. At that time they had a steam crane that took the coal out with the dipper, and then you got in there and shoveled it out. The boss told me, 'Whenever George spots this car down here, you help him fill up a tender. Everybody was standing around, and when George spotted the car, I got up on the far end away from the crane and started across the car with my shovel. They unlatched the doors and down I went through the coal. It was not plugged, or I would have smothered right there. It scared me and the



Bass



boss, too. That taught me a lesson about safety right then."

Koje continues, "I came to work here right out of high school. My dad was a policeman in Narrows at the time. He knew the plant manager and told him he wanted to put me to work somewhere. I started out at 45 cents an hour, which was good pay then."

"Some years back I got to thinking about how I could better myself and thought about going somewhere else. But the pay here is the highest you can get in this locality, and the pension is good so I decided to hang on."

"The friends I've worked with are what I will miss the most. There will be other adjustments to make, of course, but I don't expect to stay idle. As long as my health permits, I will be doing something. I will try to stay in shape physically, too."

"I like to garden and hunt and fish. My sisters live in different states, and we plan to visit them. I'd also like to visit some of the places where I took my training in service."

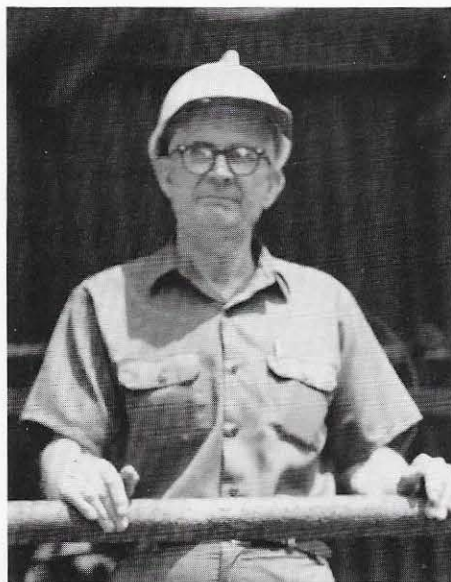
Koje served in the 593rd Co. E Amphibious Brigade in the southwest Pacific during World War II. "We were responsible for 3,000 yards of beach," he recalls. "We took the infantry in."

Koje is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and a deacon in the First Christian Church in Narrows. He has also been treasurer of the Employees Benevolent Fund at Glen Lyn.

"I used to belong to the volunteer fire department, too," Koje adds, "but I had to drop out when No. 6 unit was built because I was putting in so much time here."

He concludes, "We have a boy in Mechanicsville and a daughter in Powhatan, both in the Richmond area, and we have talked about moving down there. But we'll probably just stay right here in Narrows. □

## APCo job is family tradition



Drain

Working for Appalachian Power is almost a family tradition, according to John Clarence Drain, who retired September 1 as a shift operating engineer at Glen Lyn Plant.

"My dad worked as a lineman in Huntington Division for a while and then transferred to the Kenova Plant. He went to Glen Lyn when Kenova was shut down," Clarence recalls.

"My brother, Howard Drain, was also working at Kenova when it shut down, but he was a young man and lost out. He went into boiler construction. My sister, Mary Lou Drain, was the first woman who ever worked at Glen Lyn. I worked for Richardson-Wayland Electric Corporation in the substation yard here at Glen Lyn for a year before I came to work at Appalachian.

"My daughter, Carolyn Blankenship, graduated from VPI & SU and went to work last year as an electrical engineer in GO T&D Engineering, Roanoke."

Clarence continues, "I've been through ten managers at Glen Lyn. At one time, Glen Lyn was considered a training station. It was said that anyone who went through here could pretty much hold his own anywhere."

We have a good group of men, and I think we always have. The company has always been nice to me.

"I remember that Bill Bell was working here when we were bringing unit 6 on and getting it straightened out. One night we were checking the intercept valves. I was sitting at the desk, and a fellow worker was taking the reading of the load drop. The valves got stuck and wouldn't open. Our load of 240 megawatts dropped to about 60 mw all at once. In other words, we shut off the reheat and it went out the top."

"The relief valves were put close to the ducts, and when the pressure came loose it took the covering off of the ducting. We put tin on the hill around the plant, and everyone close was getting ready to move."

"Someone called Bill Bell and told him we blew the whole top of the boiler off. He told his wife, 'Well, it is gone so I may as well sit down and drink a cup of coffee before going over to the plant.' When he walked in, he was a relieved man. He was glad to see the turbine still setting on the foundation. I think we were the ones who gave Bill his ulcers."

"When I retire, I am going to get back into hunting and fishing. I have a boat motor and trailer setting in the basement that haven't been out for 20 years. I haven't been to Alabama for a few years, and I would like to take a trip down and see all the relatives."

"My crew told me that if I would buy the material, they would donate a day's labor and make me a workshop. They said they could put up a 20' x 30' building in one day. Some of them are good carpenters."

A member of the Peterstown Baptist Church, Clarence is a former town councilman and was a charter member of the Ruritan Club. □

## Ken trades shoes for construction

Ken Fridley's career with Appalachian Power started in a shoe repair shop in Cedar Grove, West Virginia, one winter day in 1950. Well, not exactly, but one thing led to another.

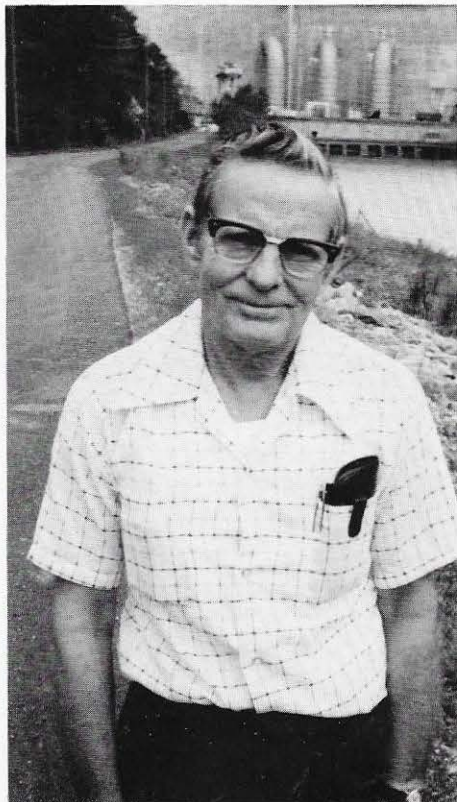


"When they started construction of the Kanawha River Plant, I owned a shoe shop and operated it by myself. One day a fellow who worked for one of the contractors working on the plant came in to get a rip in his shoe sewed up.

"While I was sewing up this rip, he asked me if I knew of any personnel around the area who needed work," Ken recalled. He called two friends who had been laid off in Charleston, and they ended up getting jobs on the plant construction project. "It was in December, and my shoe trade wasn't that good. I thought I would get a part-time job for the winter," he said. At that time Ken had been out of the Navy for about four years, having pulled a six-year hitch during which he was in on the first invasion of Casablanca as a gunner's mate on the battleship *USS Arkansas*.

As it turned out, Ken went to work full time for the contractor. During the day, an uncle operated the shoe shop. At night, Ken came in and made the repairs.

Ken then went to work for another



Fridley

construction company that had the contract on the warehouse and stores operations at the plant. In early 1953 he took a job with Appalachian in operations stores at Kanawha River Plant. He worked there until the initial precipitator and new unit construction jobs began in the late 1960s.

"I figured there would be quicker advancement and more money if I went with Construction Stores," he said. Travel there was plenty of. Between 1969 and mid-1977, Ken worked on precipitator construction jobs at Cabin Creek, Amos, Gavin, Glen Lyn, Sporn and Gavin again.

"While I was at Gavin the second time, this job at Smith Mountain (Unit 3) came up, and I transferred again," Ken said of the June 1977 move.

At Smith Mountain there is a close association with wildlife. Wild turkey, deer, wildcats, as well as the ever present lizards and snakes, are frequent visitors. Ken recalled that he was ordering material one day when a large black bear swam across the channel below the dam, climbed the rocky bank and loped by the open door of the warehouse where he was working. "That was close enough," Ken said.

Retirement comes for Ken at age 60. "I wanted to kind of work for myself for a while or do what I wanted to do. I like to hunt and fish, and I enjoy carpentry work," he said.

"I always felt that once I got the children on their own, then that would give me a chance to retire," he said. Two of his five children have AEP connections. One son, John, works at Ohio Power's Mitchell Plant. Another son, Richard, works at Southern Ohio Coal Company's Meigs #2 mine.

Ken and his wife Ann moved back to Cedar Grove but plan to spend most of the summers at their camp on Moncove Lake in Monroe County, West Virginia.

Thinking about his 28½ years with Appalachian, Ken said, "It doesn't seem to me that I've been with the company but about half of that time. The years I was in Construction Stores went very fast." □

## Music paid for college tuition

Fred Hornbeck started college as a musician and graduated as a chemical engineer. That's an oversimplification, obviously, because he pursued both. But it captures two of the main threads of his life: the analytical and the musical.

Fred's musical ability was nurtured early in life, while growing up in the coalfields around Cabin Creek. At that time one of the mining companies, Carbon Fuel, sponsored a community YMCA. Once or twice a week, they would show a silent movie (one performance only). "When I was in junior high school, I got a job playing piano during the movie. I learned right quick that if I wanted to see the movie, I had to learn how to play without music and attempt to improvise a musical background that would support the action appearing on the screen," he said.

After graduation from high school, Fred got a music scholarship to New River State College in Montgomery (now W.Va. Institute of Technology). After the first year a new governor did away with the scholarships, and he transferred to West Virginia University.

"At the university I played in the ROTC band, which paid for the tuition cost of its members. I had been a trombone player in high school, but in college tenor sax was the instrument I played most of the time," he said. Traveling vaudeville shows with dates in Pittsburgh would swing through Morgantown. "I worked in the orchestra pit as a pianist with several, some big and some small," he recalled.

"I got married my junior year and had to drop out and work to get enough money to finish up. I was working in a coal-testing lab in the coalfields. I don't suppose I would have ever finished college except that I asked for a raise and got fired. They told me that they could farm the work out cheaper than they could increase my salary," he said.

Approaching graduation in 1938, Fred



said he sent a resume to the Cabin Creek Plant, using as a reference a friend of the plant manager. He got a job. "I started working for the company for 79½ cents an hour, and I had a college degree. That was bottom pay. You started in at laborer's rates. Anyway, I was glad to get a job. I came up through the ranks, working in the lab for a year or two and then moved to what was called Results, which they call Performance in the new plants." Finally they established a new job which they titled plant engineer. Basically the job was to coordinate work between construction and the plant.

In 1943 Units 8 and 9, each 85,000 kilowatts, went into commercial operation at Cabin Creek. From 1943 until 1947, all nine units totaling about 300,000 kilowatts of capacity, operated. Fred had a 4F draft classification (critical job deferment) during World War II years. "At the plant we worked seven days a week. We ran as much as we could and worked the rest of the time trying to hold it together," he said.

After the war a number of industries including some utilities began applying the techniques of a labor productivity approach known as Work Simplification. Fred was one of two AEP employees chosen to attend Allan Mogensen's two-month conference on Work Simplification held at Lake Placid, N.Y.

"After I got back to Cabin Creek, we took our supervisory people through the basic training. Essentially work simplification is a standard part of the industrial engineer's methods improvement tool kit. With the emphasis on human relations, you train people in the basics of analyzing and improving work methods so they can improve their own job," Fred said.

"At Cabin Creek we tackled some jobs, and we came out with some real significant improvements," he said. Subsequently, a similar approach was taken at Philip Sporn Plant to improve operations after a coal bunker explosion. "We made what I would call several significant improvements at Sporn and on the basis of what was

accomplished, a decision was made to evaluate the merits of utilizing work simplification on a systemwide basis," he said.

In the early 60's, an industrial engineering professor, W. R. Mullee, was brought in from New York University for training sessions with key personnel throughout the system. "At Appalachian our first coverage was pretty good. We developed a packaged program that consisted of four sessions that we took around to all the plants and all the divisions," Fred said. "Our problem was that it was not a continuing project."

Fred moved to the General Office in 1964 to coordinate the Operations Improvement Program from Roanoke. "Shortly after I came over here, we had our best year as far as number of proposals processed. Normally in a year we will handle 350. That year we introduced the use of "Electrobucks" as an incentive

award and handled 540. From the standpoint of employee participation, the program has not produced the results expected. With 5,000-plus employees on the payroll, we ought to be doing at least a thousand. That would be a minimum," he said.

On September 1, Fred ended 43 years with Appalachian. "I have plenty of hobbies. For the first six months of retirement, I'm just going to take it easy and let my good wife, Marguerite, decide what I should do. High on the priority list is a 'dejunking' operation for our basement."

A heart attack last year curtailed Fred's professional piano playing. Before that, he had been playing weekends at a local restaurant. "I came out of the heart attack in good shape. I'm pushing 67, will be in November. I feel wonderful, and I've recently started practicing on a systematic basis to re-establish my keyboard ability," Fred said. □



Hornbeck



# Henry and Mantie go dancing



Mantie Hurley and Henry Harris

It's a nice sight when Henry and Mantie go dancing. The music comes up and Henry takes Mantie in his arms. She smiles and whispers, "dance pretty now", and the couple whirls across the floor. It doesn't matter about the rhythm. Although the waltz is their favorite, they can perform the fox trot, jitterbug, tango and rumba with ease.

"We're just a couple of senior citizens who like to put happiness in our own lives by entertaining others with our dancing," says 68-year-old Mantie Hurley. Her dancing partner and sweetheart is Henry Harris, 85, retired engineering aide in the General Office T&D Department, Bluefield. Mantie, incidentally, is the daughter

of the late Sylvester "Uncle Bill" Wood, former Roanoke employee.

After retirement in 1961, Henry moved to Roanoke with his wife, now deceased. Now he has no relatives in the area, but he has a son in Richmond and a daughter near Boston, seven grandchildren and one great-grandson. Mantie, a widow, waited until her three children were reared to fulfill her lifetime yearning to "go ballroom dancing".

The couple met a few years ago at dancing classes sponsored by the Roanoke Department of Parks and Recreation. Henry joined because "I simply wanted to dance". Mantie was there, teaching the right steps.

In March 1979 they appeared on a local television show, Panorama, and, as Mantie says, "Things began to happen for Henry and me. Nursing homes called, asking if we could entertain for their residents. We found ourselves going from one nursing home to another with our ballroom dance exhibition."

They have made a second appearance on Panorama and have performed for various local organizations, including the Appalachian Retired Employees Association in Roanoke, the National Elks Home in Bedford as well as at The Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. In the three years they have been dancing publicly, they have put on more than 70 performances.

They work hard to perfect the routines they like to present. Henry wears a black tuxedo for winter engagements and a custom-made white one for summer. The cotton herringbone is braided in black, and Mantie has a dress to match, one of four evening gowns she has fashioned for herself.

When not moving through the crossover, the butterfly, or the side-moving maneuver they call "the conversation step", the couple is busy at other things almost as active. They swim regularly at the Brookcliff Swim Club on Back Creek, dine together three or four times a week, and, oh yes, often go dancing in the Regency Room at Hotel Roanoke and at the events sponsored by the three dance clubs to which Henry belongs.

Mantie is a Pythian sister and has been most excellent chief for Magic City Temple No. 12. She also is a past deputy director of District No. 3. Henry is a member of the Osceola Pythian Lodge 47, has a Silver Beaver Award for Scouting activities and has been head acolyte trainer at Christ Episcopal Church.

"Mantie's so animated," Henry says. "I tell her she's just radiant at times." And Mantie says of Henry: "Very gentlemanly, very thoughtful."

It seems appropriate that they end their dancing exhibitions to the music of "I was dancing with my darling to the Tennessee waltz." □



# AEP studying chainette towers

Standing on a hillside southeast of Canton, Ohio, is a strange-looking, two-masted structure helping to hold up a big, new extra-high-voltage transmission line.

It is strange looking, almost orphan-like in its setting, because it's different from the conventional, four-legged steel towers holding up the rest of the line — the AEP System's new 80-mile, 765,000-volt Kammer-South Canton circuit that traverses eastern Ohio.

The lone tower is a chainette. It is being used for the first time by AEP, although a tower of similar design is widely used in Canada, where wide stretches of land are sparsely settled.

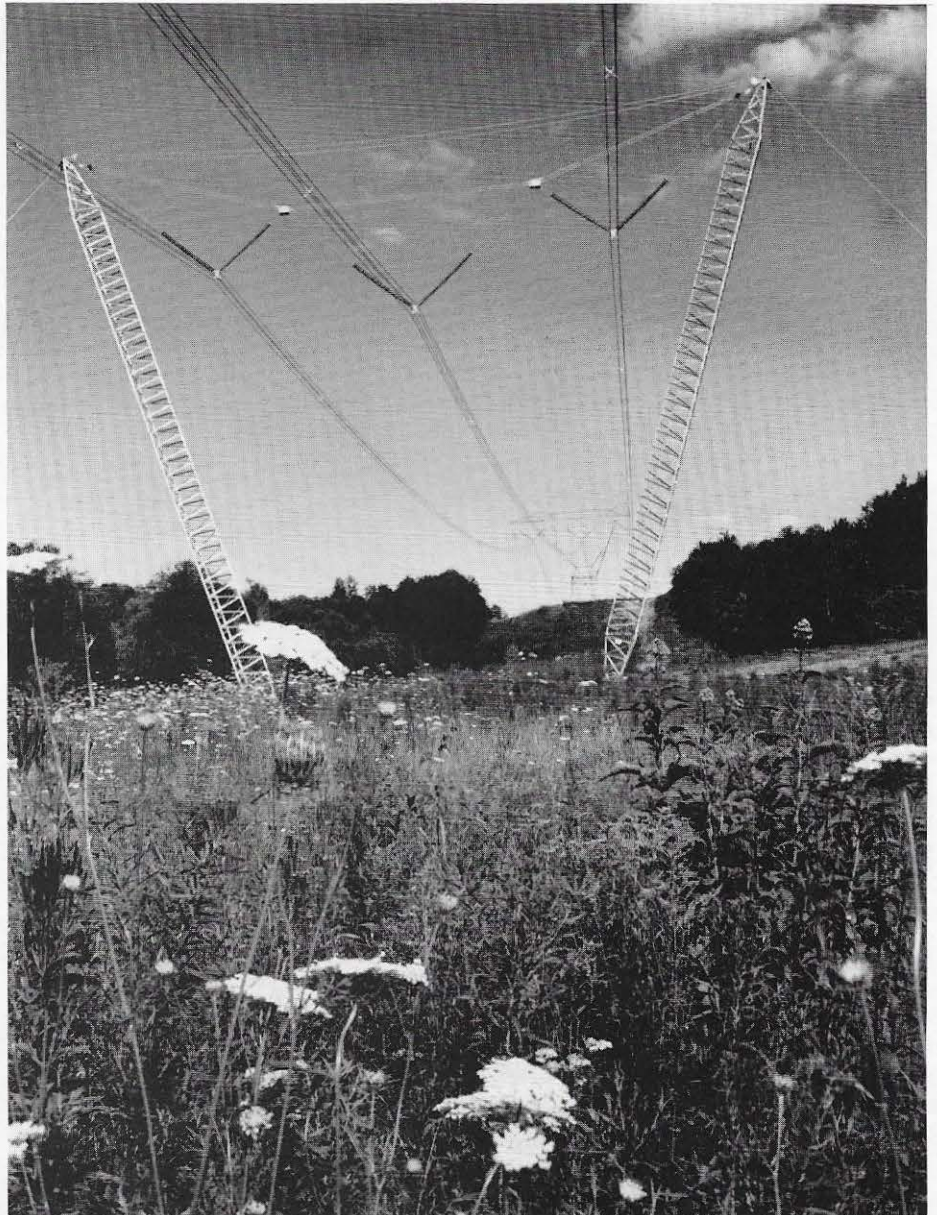
The AEP chainette is an adaptation by Service Corporation engineers. It was built and is being studied for possible further development and use on the AEP System when future transmission lines are planned. Its main advantage is its relatively low cost vis-a-vis the standard tower, either the four-legged steel type or the aluminum guyed-V variety.

## New line in operation

The AEP System's newest 765,000-volt transmission line, extending 80 miles between Ohio Power Company's Kammer Plant near Moundsville, W.Va., on the Ohio River, and its South Canton Substation, was put in commercial operation on June 30. Its completion provided the highly industrialized Canton area a major new energy source and increased AEP's 765,000-volt network — the nation's highest-voltage, highest-capacity lines — to 1,479 miles.

"We hope for a significant reduction in construction cost with the chainette because less structural material is required," H. N. Scherer, Jr., AEP vice president — electric engineering, explained. The construction of a number of chainette towers on a future line, which is now under consideration, will confirm whether cost reductions are possible as well as the versatility of the design.

The only major difference between



Chainette towers, like this one in the Kammer-South Canton circuit, are being studied for possible development and use on the AEP System.

the Canadian and AEP designs is that the former utilizes I-string insulators and the latter, V-string insulators (see photo). Both employ two guyed masts of aluminum and a "crossarm" of steel cable much like a catenary on an electrified railroad. The cable, which replaces the conventional structural crossarm, serves two purposes: it holds the two masts together and it holds up the insulator strings, which in turn carry the conductor.

"Hydro Quebec has built over six hundred miles of the chainette-type lines in the rugged terrain between James Bay and Montreal," Scherer

said, "and the Italians believe this structure has great possibilities."

He emphasized that replacement of such a tower would be relatively easy and less costly than with conventional structures. "This makes it attractive for some parts of our service territory, especially in the tornado-prone areas of Indiana and Ohio," he added.

Major disadvantage of the chainette is that, because it is guyed at right angles, it requires a wider right-of-way than the conventional self-supporting steel towers or even the guyed-V towers. □



# Residential energy management research still evolving

Since the mid-1970s the AEP System has been engaged in a broad range of research and development experiments in the home. Many have been pioneering projects, such as the testing and research on electric thermal storage (ETS) equipment. Other efforts have covered the range of energy-management techniques, from in-depth customer and system load research to direct control of electric space and water heating and central air conditioning systems, time-of-day rates and conservation materials.

Despite the breadth of the activities to date, the residential load research and load management program did not spring from a single grand design and, in fact, is still evolving. The need for information, specifically in the area of rate-making, was its more immediate cause.

William E. Mekolites, manager of the AEP Service Corporation's Regional Power Supply Planning Division and director of load research, provided some of the background: "For years we had been measuring the output of our generators, hour by hour, so we had that information. We had been measuring the interconnections with other companies, so we had that information." But . . .

The AEP System lacked comparable information on the load characteristics of individual customer groups and in the subtransmission and distribution parts of its power-delivery. At that point, in 1974 and 1975, rate cases were coming more frequently, costs were rising and commissions were becoming much more concerned about costs, that rates be truly cost-based.

## Customer load research

"We decided to take a sample of our residential customers to measure their characteristics for rate purposes," Mekolites went on. "Then we expanded that into sampling our commercial and industrial customers as well. We call this combined effort our Customer Load Research Program.

"We also had an earlier program going on, which was called Statistical Metering and later changed to System Load Research. We were measuring the load characteristics of the electrical system by monitoring the transmission stations where voltage was stepped down into subtransmission and distribution levels."

Today, the power use patterns of over 2,500 customers are being recorded and analyzed in the Customer Load Research Program, now being operated on a cycle of every two years. Meanwhile, the System Load Research Program has grown to include over 400 stations across the System.

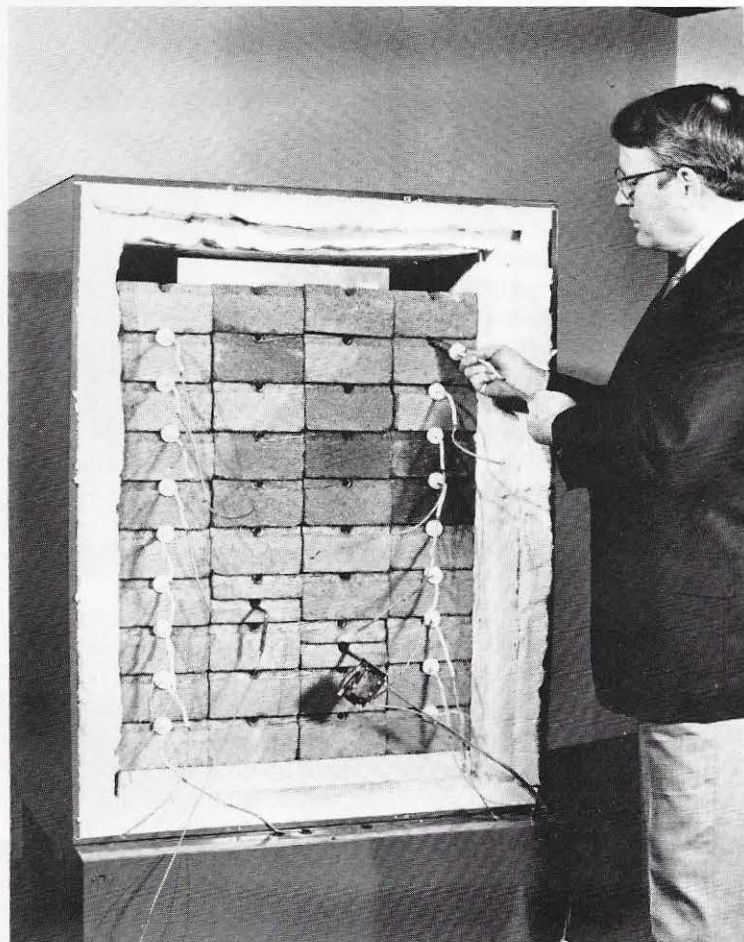
Robert M. Murphy, assistant manager of the division, cited the cause-and-effect relationship between load research and the uncertainties of the 70s. "All utilities historically had grown at a relatively constant rate of about seven percent a year. With this constant growth rate, there was less need to spend resources and time trying to predict what the load would be in the future," he said.

"Around the time of the oil embargo," he went on, "it began to look as if this historical growth rate might not continue. In recognition of the importance of projecting the future load of the system, the Regional Load Analysis and Forecasting Section was formed in 1974. From forecasting we got into load research and eventually into load management."

If the mid-1970s were a time of unprecedented changes, they were also the period when large numbers of electrically heated homes were added to AEP System lines. The desire to develop a long-range strategy to shift that load to off-peak periods led to one of the major load-management experiments, electric thermal storage (ETS).

## Electric thermal storage

Let William R. Coleman, director of customer service, pick up the story, "AEP had been looking for a residential load-management system that was original, technically and economically feasible, did not alter residential lifestyles and would be available soon."



William R. Coleman, AEP's director of customer services, inspects the interior of an electric-thermal-storage furnace. Electric resistance heating elements, energized only from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., heat the refractory bricks, which hold the heat for distribution within the house throughout the 24-hour day.



Coleman explained that, in theory, utilities could have expected to derive significant benefits from playing an aggressive role in helping to manage electrical loads on the customer side of the meter through off-peak thermal storage. ETS furnaces and water heaters appeared to be the equipment that could fill load valleys and lower peaks, if acceptance were high enough. The benefits included possible improvement of overall system operations and deferral of the construction of new generation.

Physically, the ETS furnace consists of heating elements dispersed throughout a heat-storage core made of special refractory-type brick. Both the furnace and the modified 120-gallon water heater are highly insulated.

"In early 1976," Coleman recalled, "AEP management approved the ETS program, which led to a three-year field test of heat-storage furnaces and water heaters in 71 homes in five states. AEP, as a result, pioneered the field testing of electric thermal storage in the U.S., in conjunction with experimental time-of-day rates."

The three-year field test was completed in 1979. The system, after modifications during the test, was found to operate properly. In fact, test results exceeded expectations, according to Coleman. As a result, the System's operating companies sought regulatory approval in their respective states to introduce load management, time-of-day rates. Marketing of the devices through private dealers began in 1980.

Given the higher initial cost of the ETS equipment compared with conventional equipment, customers have to be compensated through reduced operating costs. This is accomplished with a new rate geared to a maximum payback period of five years.

### TEST

Initiative for a second major load-management program — direct control of residential electric space heating, water heating and air conditioning — came from the operating companies. A Load Management Committee was set up in the Service Corporation to put together the details of experiments that came to be carried out in Lynchburg, Virginia, and Fort Wayne, Indiana. "The committee worked for the better part of two years, off and on, designing that experiment," Mekolites said.

The Wildwood Subdivision in Lynchburg was selected for the space heating and air conditioning control test because of the large number of central electric furnaces in the homes. And Victoria Square Subdivision in Fort Wayne was chosen for the water heater control test because its houses and apartments were all-electric.

The experiment was called TEST, for Test of Energy-Sharing Technology, and began in both locations in 1978. Special metering equipment was installed to record the customers' electric consumption. To encourage participation, volunteer households were given a monthly incentive payment. For two years heating and cooling equipment in the homes was controlled from company operations centers through FM radio signals to switches and special controls on the equipment in the homes. Over the course of the experiment the equipment was turned off for varying periods of time in order to observe the impact of direct control.

The task of interpreting the extensive data gathered from the two-year test has been going on since 1980. "The



As a part of AEP's SAVE program, these booklets containing energy conservation tips are offered free of charge to customers.

analysis is nearing completion and will be reviewed with management in the near future," Murphy said.

### Save America's Valuable Energy

Concurrently, other activities, aimed at improving energy usage in the home, were under way. In 1977 AEP introduced a residential insulation financing program in five states. The following year AEP introduced its energy-conservation program known as SAVE — Save America's Valuable Energy — part of a national effort to demonstrate to residential customers specific ways to conserve energy and to reduce their electric bills.

In 1979 as part of the SAVE program, the AEP System began sponsorship of a series of nine energy-efficient homes of varying designs and in various locations in the seven-state service area. Objective of this project was to determine the economic feasibility of new energy-conservation equipment, materials and designs.

Each home was privately owned but built to AEP specifications, and its owner agreed to integrate the company's specific criteria for thermal integrity, water heating, major household appliances and lighting. Special metering equipment was installed to collect operating data. All of the homes were equipped with different types of heat pumps. Some were prototypes of future designs. And three of the homes used solar-assisted heat pumps and water heaters.

Although rates are not the subject of this article, rates are a form of load management as they relate to time and demand patterns. As Mekolites explained it, "We have a rather large field demonstration program in each one of the operating companies on time-of-day rates.



We're beginning to accrue information and are beginning the analysis stage of the program. At this time it's too early to say what the impact of such rates will be."

Jeffrey L. Laine, manager of the Service Corporation's load research and load management section, offered this explanation: "One of the big aids in the load-management study of direct control was the information

derived from our recently completed appliance saturation survey. Until that survey was taken, we really had only guesses — perhaps good guesses — about how many centrally controllable devices were out there on the System."

In early 1980 some 60,000 customers across the System were chosen for a large-scale survey. A form with 39 questions about energy use and family characteristics was mailed to each of them. Completed questionnaires were received from about 40,000 customers. "We plan to conduct this type of survey every two years. It will give us a good indication of trends and provide some insight into up shifts in electricity usage, enabling us to improve our load forecasts," Laine said.

All of the AEP System's load-management techniques are subjected to rigorous cost-benefit analyses. Mekolites, Murphy and Laine emphasized that, while load management sounds positive in theory, in the real world its actual application must produce benefits that exceed its costs.

Laine summed up, "I look at load management as being related to load research in the sense that what we are trying to do at all times is to optimize the operation of the System to keep costs down. Load research allows us to design the System to best fit the needs of our customers. Load management, conversely, allows us to modify the load shapes of the customers so they can fit the capabilities of the system." □



Kingsport Power Company's test home features a three-piece, high efficiency heat pump. The home's 52-gallon water heater is equipped with a "hot shot" which pre-warms the water, using waste heat from the heat pump.



This is one of two solar heat pump test homes constructed as part of Appalachian Power Company's residential energy conservation program. Located in Botetourt County, near Roanoke, Virginia, it is the only house in the American Electric Power service area where a solar heat pump, domestic hot water system and off-peak energy storage are combined. Appalachian's other test home is located in Hurricane, West Virginia.



# Ash ponds are for the birds



One could say the ash ponds for neighboring Philip Sporn and Mountaineer Plants are for the birds. In fact, a veritable paradise for birds.

While some ecologists may have their doubts about power plants being compatible with nature and wildlife, a study by Mary Ann Rankin, a Rio Grande College student (who since has graduated summa cum laude) indicates the plants' ash ponds are frequented by many species. Mary Ann is the wife of Vinton Rankin, Sporn chemist.

Her survey started February 6 and concluded May 16. Her first day out, she counted 520 birds using the ponds as a habitat. She said she was careful to exclude any birds present in nearby trees or shrubs that were not directly associated with the ash ponds. During her study, she identified 29 species.

These species included some common names — such

as mallards, Canada geese, sparrow hawks, black ducks and tree swallows. There also were buffleheads, American widgeons, lesser yellowlegs, common loons and common mergansers.

Mary Ann identified five factors that makes these ponds a favorable habitat:

- The ponds are on migration routes.
- The surface is much smoother than the nearby Ohio River.
- The ponds are relatively isolated with no hunting allowed and few power plant employees visit the ponds.
- The ponds are rich in fish, insects, vegetation and other foods for the birds.
- The continual influx of warm water and outflow of water prevents the water from freezing in the winter. □



# The blacksmith of Snowflake



Ryland Jennings, right, looks on as Mack Gilliam, left, files the hoof of one of his horses prior to shoeing.

***Under a spreading chestnut tree  
The village smithy stands;  
The smith, a mighty man is he,  
With large and sinewy hands;  
And the muscles of his brawny arms  
Are strong as iron bands.***

— from *The Village Blacksmith* by  
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Blacksmithing has changed a great deal since Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote about it in the 1800s, but Mack Gilliam, line mechanic B in the Gate City area of Abingdon Division, has a lot in common with that famed farrier who stood under the spreading chestnut tree.

"My grandfather was a great horse lover and, of all the grandchildren, I am the only one who really picked up his love of horses," says Mack. "My dad liked horses, too, so we were never without a horse at home. We had pleasure horses back then, and we got to attending horse shows. I

was just a little bitty fellow when I saw walking horses perform and I thought their gait was the grandest sight I had ever seen.

"My dad was the type guy who would let you try anything, so I was only 10 years old when I shod my first horse — a work horse."

Mack got into the blacksmith business almost out of necessity after he began showing horses. "Sometimes I would be out training my horse and it would throw a shoe. It might be a week before I could get a farrier in here." (He lives on a 148-acre farm at Snowflake, Virginia, a few miles outside of Gate City.)

He continues, "It is expensive now to have a walking horse completely shod. It will run anywhere from \$65 to \$85 to have one completely set up to show. It varies, of course, according to the size shoe you put on, the number of pads and wedges — and

assuming the horse's feet are in pretty good shape to begin with. The regular flat shod keg shoe is the least expensive of all. You can get those shod for around \$20 or \$25. It takes around an hour and a half to two hours to shoe the walking horse. That includes cutting the pads and doing the complete shoeing job.

"Every horse has its own way of walking, and you have to shoe each horse according to the way it walks. About 50 percent of the way a horse performs has to do with the shoeing. If a horse is uncomfortable, it is not going to perform right. They have to be relaxed.

"Blacksmithing is a lot like being an orthopedist. It gets to be very technical, really. You need to figure out what the horse needs to correct its walk, and then you have to put the shoe on right. Some of the professional farriers make a videotape while



the horse is being ridden and then sit down and study the tape. If I had the equipment, I sure would too. You can stop a videotape at any given point and look at it.

"When you first start to shoe a horse, you trim the hoof. You get the length of the toe of the hoof and then put the correct angle on the foot. You have to make both feet exactly the same angle and the same length. An official from the Humane Society is present at each showing to check each walking horse to make sure they are not illegally shod.

"We try to reset the shoe every four to six weeks. A healthy horse's foot grows, and as the hoof grows, you have to reset the shoe."

Mack spends a considerable amount of time training his seven horses and instructing his two nieces on riding. Ten-year-old Melissa and eight-year-old Polly, the children of his brother Wayne, have already become quite accomplished.

"When we show, we start out early on Saturday morning and work like maniacs. It takes longer for me to get a horse ready than it does for me to get ready to go out on a date."

Mack readily admits that showing horses is expensive. To begin with, purchasing a horse is costly, ranging anywhere from \$1,000 to \$3,000, de-



Mack Gilliam measures the length of the toe of the hoof.

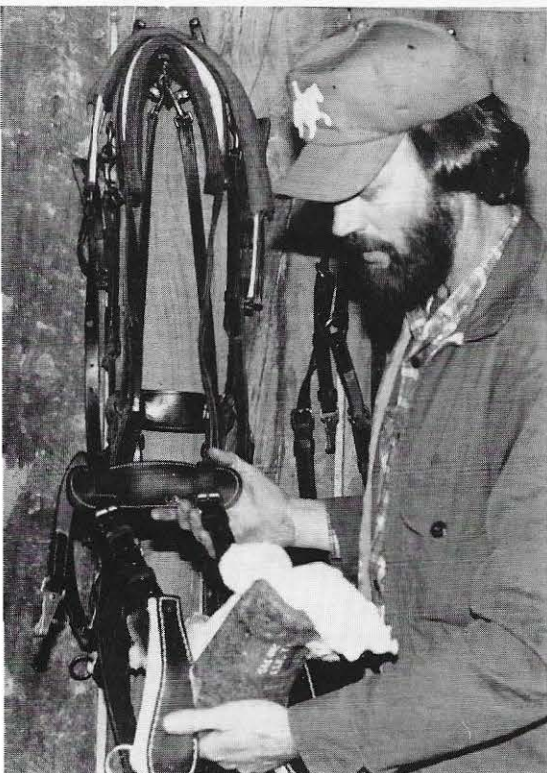
pending on bloodlines. The equipment also is expensive: vans, tack (saddle and bridle), veterinarian bills, feed, riding habits and training of the horse by a professional.

His horses lead a life of luxury. They are pampered from the time of their birth. The Gilliam 164-foot barn has large, comfortable stalls, a shower room where horses are sprayed down after a workout and an electric walker that doubles as a way to cool and dry the horses slowly and as an exerciser. "We never work our horses unless we have time to spray them off and cool them down," Mack adds. "If you treat a horse like you treat a human, you can get along with it pretty good."

Obviously, there are only so many hours left after an eight-hour work day with Appalachian. And it takes a lot of work to keep up the farm as well as the horses. Help comes in the form of Ryland Jennings, Gate City line mechanic C. Mack notes, "I met Ryland at a horse show before I ever went to work with Appalachian. He started coming up to the farm and just fell right into the groove working and handling the horses." Another friend, Bud Taylor, also pitches in. "I may be out mowing hay or plowing and Ryland and Bud will go ahead and

work the horses. Occasionally we all will be in the hayfield and we just have to let the horses go.

"But I'll say this. I give all the credit to my friends. Without them, I wouldn't have anything." □

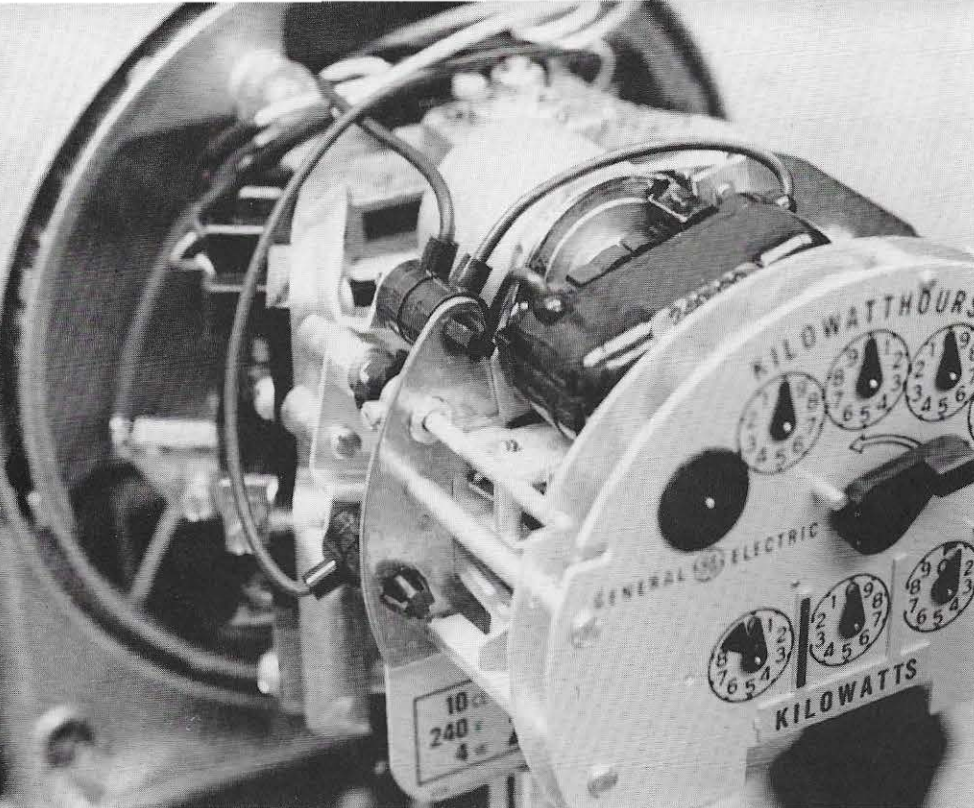


The equipment needed to show a horse is expensive.



This magazine rack is one of many items Mack Gilliam has crafted in his blacksmith shop.





# More accurate than a Swiss watch

(Part 1)

It's easy to make claims of the biggest, the best, the most, or whatever. But it is infinitely more difficult to back them up.

Not so with the electric meter, that device we use to measure consumption of electricity.

The claim: As a common high-use item, the electric meter is probably more accurate than any other electro-mechanical or solid state device.

The back-up: The exacting standards that meters must meet, the tests our people put them through, and finally, the bottom line — how the meters actually test.

In 1980, the average accuracy error for residential meters tested on a sample basis was  $-.07\%$ , which means they were off on the average of only seven/one-hundredths of a percent. For all other residential meters tested — those taken off homes for all kinds of reasons, including tampering, fires, etc., that would cause damage to the meters, the accuracy error was  $-.15\%$ . That's slightly over one-tenth of 1%.

The electric meter has been a part of the electric utility industry since

1894, and it has always been a faithful recording and measuring device. "Meters have changed over the years, and if anything, they are more accurate today than ever," according to John A. Bostian, GO T&D meter superintendent. "But when a new meter comes on the market, we do not buy any until we thoroughly test it ourselves for accuracy and durability. That's true for the entire AEP System."

That kind of care and caution is reflected throughout not only the GO Meter office in Roanoke, but also in meter departments in Bluefield, Charleston, Huntington, and Roanoke, which serve the nine Appalachian divisions.

Altogether those offices are responsible for about 761,000 meters in service, 90% of which are single phase watt-hour meters used on residences. The remainder are polyphase meters used on commercial and industrial establishments.

GO Meter coordinates the entire meter activity, but as Bostian points out, the actual "drawing" — or removing — of meters and testing is done by division meter personnel. Then the analysis of test results and

determination of what kind of maintenance is needed is done by GO Meter.

For the single phase meter, the company conducts annual sample testing. "Each year we draw from the total population of meters a quantity and test them. We draw 100 meters from eight different groups based on age and design. All of this is done according to a definite statistical sampling procedure.

"After the results are analyzed, if we find any group that indicates that accuracy is not within limits, then we know that group needs additional maintenance. That can come in one of two forms — scrapping the meters or reconditioning them," Bostian adds.

That accuracy level, as required by the Virginia State Corporation Commission and Public Service Commission of West Virginia, and described in our Terms and Conditions of Service, is no more than 2% fast or slow (if a meter is found to be more than 2% fast, then we either credit or refund to the customer. If it is more than 2% slow, the company can recalculate and rebill the customer.)

The company reports to the commissions annually on its findings, what maintenance is required, and what has been done.

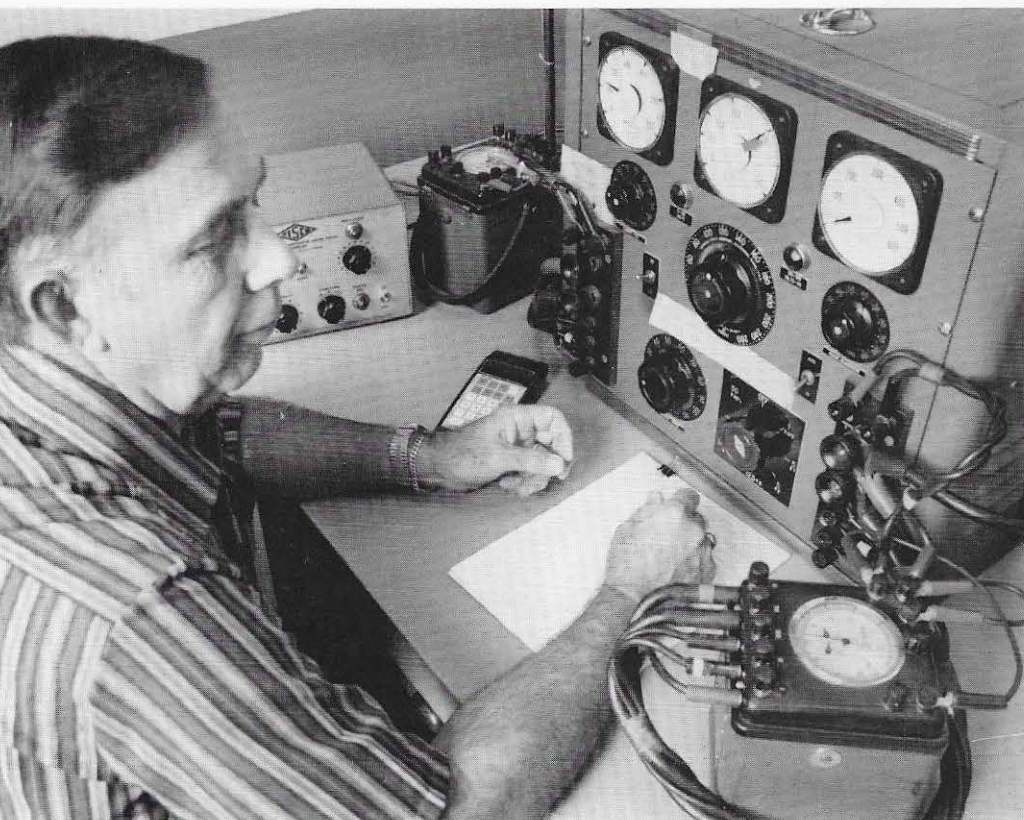
Altogether in 1980, a total of 143,275 meters were tested in Appalachian. A little over 10,000 were new meters for new customers. For the remaining 133,000, the company spent about \$1.6-million in testing new meters for replacement, testing in-service meters, sample testing, and removal and resetting costs. In other words, the \$1.6-million represents the cost of maintaining meter accuracy for existing customers.

The polyphase meters, the ones on commercial and industrial establishments, are tested periodically, with frequency of tests based on the electrical load of the customer. This testing frequency can range from six months to 12 years, and is done mostly in the field.

But to test meters for accuracy, there must be a "touchstone," as Bostian calls it. And here too the company goes to painstaking lengths to ensure that the devices used to measure accuracy are accurate themselves.

The National Bureau of Standards maintains what is accepted as the na-





Wayne Webb, meter electrician A, tests a meter in the GO T&D Meter Section in Roanoke.

This series of standards is necessary to preserve accuracy because standards, like all meters, while not exactly delicate, do contain bearing jewels, gears, and moving parts. Although meter personnel handle them carefully, a standard is bound to receive some rough treatment just from the fact that they are used so much.

With all of these accuracy checks, the company's meter employees have been able to achieve their goal: to never send out a new or reconditioned meter that has a calibration error greater than one-half of one percent.

That is accurate. □

(Next month: In the past five years, solid state electronics has begun a movement into metering, and Appalachian is now evaluating the accuracy and stability of electronic metering equipment. Revolutionary changes in the 90-year-old meter, plus new demands being placed on metering by PURPA, load management, and new rate structures, as well as such new technologies as solid state electronics, including the bubble memory concept, will be examined in the concluding part next month.)

tional standard watthour. So once a year GO Meter sends a reference standard meter to the NBS in Maryland and asks the Bureau to run tests and inform us of accuracy. The reference standard meter is then hand-carried back to the GO meter laboratory by a GO meter employee.

It is interesting to note that when NBS reported back recently on 1981 reference standard tests in comparison to 1980 tests, there were infinitesimal changes from last year to this, amounting to between 0% for one type of test up to five/one-hundredths of a percent for another.

The reference standard stays in GO Meter. But each of the four division meter shops has two transfer standards onto which the information on the reference standards is transferred, or calibrated. Each division shop sends one of its transfer standards each month to GO Meter for a calibration check.

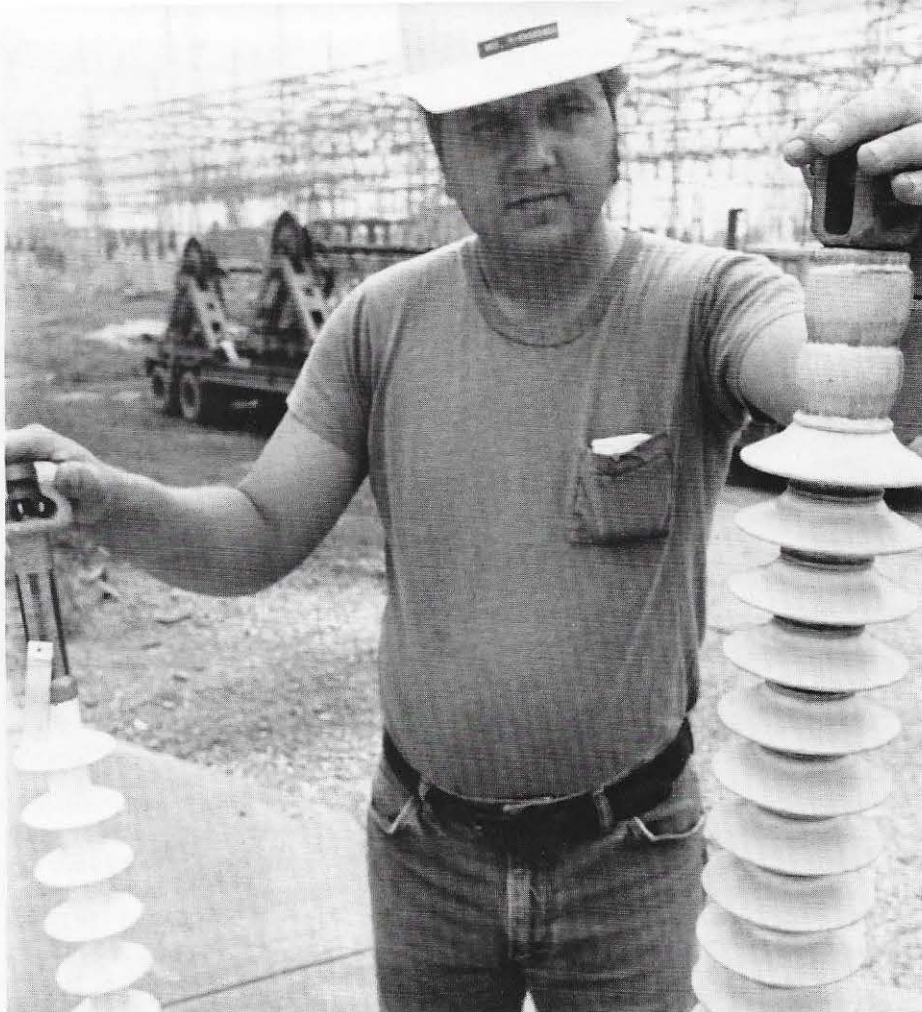
The transfer standards are used to maintain the accuracy of working standards, which are the meters used both in division shops and in the field to check meter accuracy. Their accuracy is also watched closely — they are checked every 30 days by the

transfer standards and once a year in GO Meter.



Meters await shipment after being tested in the Roanoke Division shop.





Don Richardson, GO transmission mechanic B, holds two of the new non-ceramic insulators currently undergoing field testing at Turner Station near Charleston.

## Testing underway on non-ceramic insulators

In June 1934 the late Philip Sporn told the AIEE Summer Convention in Hot Springs, Va., "Field testing is essential, and when carried on over a sufficiently long period, can serve as a reliable index of the condition, rate of deterioration, and life expectancy of insulators."

In terms of basic approach, little has changed since Mr. Sporn spoke those words. AEP still conducts rigorous testing on suspension insulators in the lab and in the field.

Just such a field testing program is underway now at Appalachian's Turner Station near Charleston. The difference is that the insulators being tested are not the traditional porcelain ones. They are grouped under the general heading of "non-ceramic." To the touch the individual insulators range from hard plastic to pliable rubber.

"Synthetic rubber is the best generic term I would use to describe the exterior surface of the insulators, though the compounds differ from manufacturer to manufacturer," said Bob Retallack, AEP transmission engineer and project engineer of the non-ceramic test program.

"The fiberglass rod running through the center of the insulator, while providing internal insulation, provides the substantial mechanical strength of these insulators," he said.

Greater strength as well as far less weight are two of the advantages of the non-ceramic insulators over the traditional clay-based and glazed insulators.

"They are stronger, lighter and theoretically cheaper once in mass production," said H. N. Scherer, Jr.,

vice president — electrical engineering, AEP.

"The fundamental problem and the reason behind this research is contamination performance. How does the insulator stand up under time?" said Scherer.

Scherer said porcelain insulators have performed well over the years because contaminants and debris that periodically collect on the glazed, non-porous surface of the insulator are effectively washed off by rainfall.

"With the compounds that comprise the new insulators, the question is whether they will maintain their smooth surface. Ultraviolet light degrades the surface. Chemical fumes attack the surface. If the insulator doesn't stand up, you get discharges, current flows across the insulator and eventually there is a flashover," Scherer said.

The test rack at Turner Station, where the non-ceramic insulator units are energized and under tension, is one part of a three-pronged research effort.

The new insulators are installed on a five-mile section of one phase of the Cloverdale-Joshua Falls 765 kv line in Appalachian's service area as well as portions of the Kammer-South Canton 765 kv line in Ohio Power's territory. There are also installations on a number of 138 kv and 345 kv lines.

The third phase of the project is underway in a laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The lab is a large indoor chamber in which samples of the various non-ceramic insulators are electrically stressed in a salt and fog contaminated atmosphere.

"The purpose is to provide an accelerated test of the insulator materials to determine which ones are superior," Retallack said. "The results in the lab will be compared with the field test in order to establish a relationship between the rates of deterioration."

The test rack at Turner has been in service since May. The insulators will be observed indefinitely for signs of deterioration, change and leakage current.

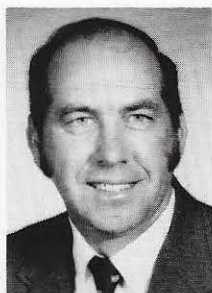
When the current test enters 1982, it will mark the 60th year of field testing of suspension insulators by AEP. The first systematic field test for which records were kept was conducted in 1922 by Ohio Power. □



# PROMOTIONS



Bishop



Searls



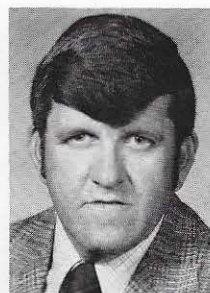
Hall



Thwaites



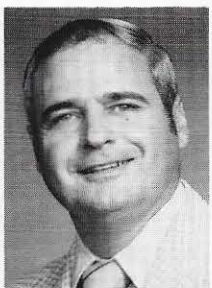
Clemons



Bledsoe



Bailey



Matney

Vicki Bailey, chemist assistant, was promoted to the exempt position of chemist at Philip Sporn Plant on July 1. She holds a bachelors degree in biology from Marshall University.

Roscoe Matney, engineering technician, was promoted to the exempt position of Bluefield right-of-way agent on July 1. He succeeds John Danley, who was promoted earlier. □

## NEWCOMERS

Billie Bishop, Jr., transmission line supervisor, was promoted to transmission general supervisor in GO T&D Transmission Line, Kenova Station, on May 1. He succeeds Frank W. Harman, who retired.

Lester Searls, transmission mechanic A, was promoted to transmission line supervisor in GO T&D Transmission Line, Kenova Station, on May 1. He succeeds Billie Bishop.

Dan Hall, assistant shift operating engineer, was promoted to shift operating engineer at Glen Lyn Plant on September 1. He succeeds Clarence Drain, who retired.

George Thwaites, unit supervisor, was promoted to assistant shift operating engineer at Glen Lyn Plant on September 1, succeeding Dan Hall.

Bobby Clemons, equipment operator, was promoted to unit supervisor at Glen Lyn Plant on September 1, succeeding George Thwaites.

Darrell Bledsoe, welder 2nd class, was promoted to the exempt position of production supervisor at Central Machine Shop on December 1, 1980.

### Bluefield

Deborah Cox, temporary junior clerk, Princeton. Joseph Walk, line mechanic D, Princeton. Howard Mullens, line mechanic D, Tazewell.

### General Office

James Lovell, Jr., civil engineer, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. James Bean, r/w maintenance coordinator, GO T&D Forestry, Roanoke. Gregory Hedrick, engineering technician, GO T&D Communications, Roanoke. James Ratliff, electrical engineer, GO T&D Meter, Roanoke. Gregory Kindrick and Guy McAllister, engineering technicians, GO T&D Forestry, Charleston. John Reardon, engineering technician, GO T&D Forestry, Roanoke. James Lawson, tracer, GO T&D R/e & R/w, Roanoke. John Matthewson, allocation analyst, GO Rates & Contracts, Roanoke. Jane Wickline, classification and accounts payable clerk C, GO Accounting, Roanoke. Kirk Gibson, utility helper, GO Operations, Roanoke.

### Glen Lyn

Dreama Young, junior stenographer.

### Huntington

Patrick Hurst, meter reader.

### Lynchburg

Gloria Sweitzer, junior clerk.

### Mountaineer

Gary Cosby, performance engineer.

### Roanoke

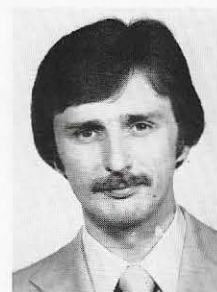
John Thompson, Jr., and Michael Kosinski, electrical engineers.

### Philip Sporn

Michael Palmer, performance engineer. Jodee Collins, chemist assistant. □

## Beck certified as PE in Va.

Darrell Beck, load research coordinator in GO Rates and Contracts, Roanoke, has been

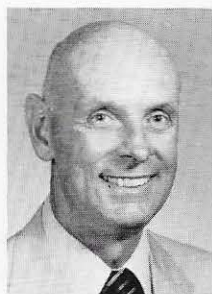


certified as a registered professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

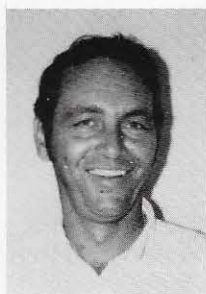
A graduate of North Carolina State University with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering, Beck began his career in 1977 as an operations engineer in GO Operations, Roanoke. □



# FRIENDS WE'LL MISS



Stebar



Cobb



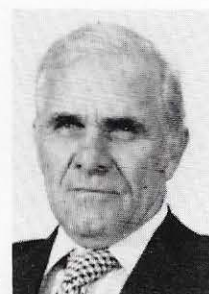
Dooley



Caldwell



Wright



Knight

**Amah L. "Al" Stebar, Jr.**, 57, automotive transportation supervisor, GO General Services, Roanoke, died unexpectedly August 26. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, he began his career in 1946 as a groundman B in GO T&D, Roanoke. Stebar is survived by his widow Betty, 2701 Fawn Road, S.W., Roanoke, Va.

**Gerald Cobb**, 40, maintenance mechanic A for Centralized Plant Maintenance, died August 1 of a heart attack. He was employed in 1975 as a maintenance mechanic C at Amos Plant. Cobb is survived by his widow Kathryn, Eleanor, West Virginia, one daughter and two sons.

**Victoria Dooley**, 80, retired Roanoke contract clerk senior, died August 5. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, she was employed in 1926 as a clerk and retired August 1, 1966. Dooley is survived by nieces and nephews.

**Robert Harold Caldwell**, 53, regional dispatcher, GO Operations, Abingdon Regional Dispatch Center, died July 31 of an apparent heart attack. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, he was employed in 1947 as a clerk junior in GO T&D, Roanoke. Caldwell is survived by his widow Julia, Route 2, Box 8, Lebanon, Va., and two sons.

**Elga Thomas Wright**, 76, retired Lynchburg line foreman, died August 6. A native of Botetourt County, Virginia, he was employed in 1938 as a third class lineman and retired July 1, 1970. Wright is survived by his widow Elizabeth, Route 1, Box 54, Buchanan, Va.; one son and one daughter.

**Oliver Shell Knight**, 67, retired Glen Lyn Plant shift operating engineer,



Woolcock

died August 7. A native of Warrenton, North Carolina, he began his career in 1935 as a laborer in Logan and retired July 1, 1979. Knight is survived by his widow Edna Mae, Route 2, Box 8A, Peterstown, W.Va.; one daughter, one brother; one sister and three grandchildren.

**Danny Woolcock**, 52, Philip Sporn Plant performance engineer, died July 29 of a heart attack. A native of Proctorville, Ohio, he joined the company in 1951 as a laboratory attendant at Logan and had been on LTD leave since March of this year. Woolcock is survived by his widow Coraletta, P. O. Box 563, Midway Drive, New Haven, W.Va.; three daughters and four sons. A stepdaughter, Jill Ohlinger, is a stores clerk B at Sporn. A stepson, Timothy Ohlinger, is employed by Kentucky Power and another stepson, Lester Ohlinger, is employed by Gavin Plant.

**William Mosly Gilmore**, 70, retired Pulaski groundman, died August 22. A native of Christiansburg, Virginia, he began his career in 1945 as a groundman B and took disability retirement August 1, 1973. Gilmore is survived by his widow Beulah Mae, 110 Mill Lane, Christiansburg, Va.; one daughter,



Gilmore

ter, three sons; one sister; one half brother and two half sisters.

**Edward Stevens**, 88, retired Cabin Creek Plant fireman, died August 4. He was employed in 1925 and took disability retirement July 1, 1942. Stevens is survived by his widow Zena, 5128 Dover Drive, Charleston, West Virginia; three daughters and six sons.

**Ray Roush**, 57, Philip Sporn Plant janitor, died July 25 after an extended illness. A native of Hartford, West Virginia, he began his career in 1968 and had been on LTD leave since October 1980. Roush is survived by his widow Kathleen, P. O. Box 44, Mason, W.Va., and one son.

**Ervin Lowe**, 85, retired Huntington stationman helper, died July 27. A native of Wayne County, West Virginia, he began his career in 1913 as a truck driver at Kenova Plant and retired May 1, 1961. Lowe is survived by his widow Ida, 826 23rd Street, Kenova, W.Va.; two daughters and one son.

**Robert Trent Hypes**, 84, retired system transmission man B, GO T&D, Bluefield, died August 8. A native of Mercer County, West Virginia, he was employed in 1944 as a groundman A and retired July 1, 1961. Hypes is survived by his widow Annie, two sons and six daughters.

**Sallie Moore**, 85, retired Lynchburg merchandise bookkeeper senior, died August 24. A native of Campbell County, Virginia, she was employed in 1918 as a bookkeeper and retired April 1, 1961. Moore is survived by two nephews. □



# WHO'S NEWS

## Abingdon

**David Foster**, meter reader, was elected internal vice president of the Abingdon Jaycees.

**John**, son of Pete Montague, division superintendent, has attained the rank of Life Scout.

Two employees' children were winners in talent contests at the Rich Valley Fair. **Mary**, daughter of David Spencer, Marion line mechanic A, was named queen of the junior miss talent contest. **Kathy Lynn**, daughter of Jim Cook, station mechanic B, was first runner-up in the petite miss talent contest. □

## Bluefield

**Pauline**, wife of Garlin Hill, station crew supervisor NE, won third place in the West Virginia Elks Club Ladies Auxiliary Golf Tournament at Lewisburg Country Club. □

## Central Machine Shop

**Kim**, daughter of Ray Casto, machinist 1st class, was selected as a cheerleader for the Putnam County Midget "C" team.

**Nye White**, stores attendant, grew an 18-pound cabbage in his garden this summer. □

## Charleston

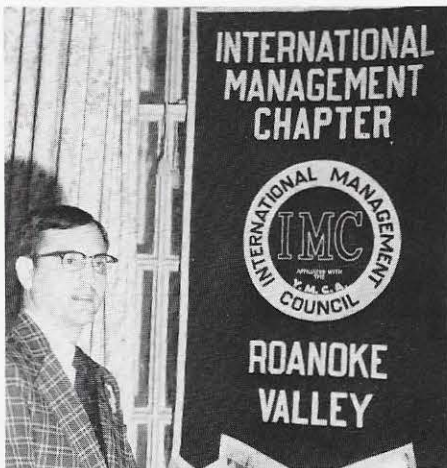
**Nancy**, daughter of Jack Jarrett, hydro plant supervisor, was elected captain of the Charleston High Mountain Lions Band. A senior, she is a member of the National Honor Society.

**Katherine**, widow of the late James Bartlett, former station mechanic A, won an all-expense-paid trip for two to Hawaii in a WTIP/WTIO Radio Station drawing.

**Bryan**, son of Barbara Markham, office supervisor, received the 1981 Capitol Cablevision's Kanawha County outstanding athlete award. He is catcher on the all-star baseball team.

**Jennings Fulkner**, customer services supervisor, was elected chairperson of the communications committee of the United Way of Kanawha Valley, Inc. □

## General Office



Saunders

**Jerry Saunders**, statistical accountant, GO Accounting, Roanoke, was elected president of the Roanoke Valley International Management Council. **James B. Berg**, accounting manager, serves as the IMC chairman of the top manager advisory board. **Vernon Willis**, general records control supervisor, is serving his second year on the board of direc-

tors. Project chairpersons include: **Ruth Vipperman**, Roanoke customer accounting supervisor, membership; **Sandra Bower**, key entry supervisor, chapter analysis; **Jeff Danforth**, purchasing and stores staff assistant, service and special projects; and **Bill Rose**, engineering technical supervisor, key person representative.

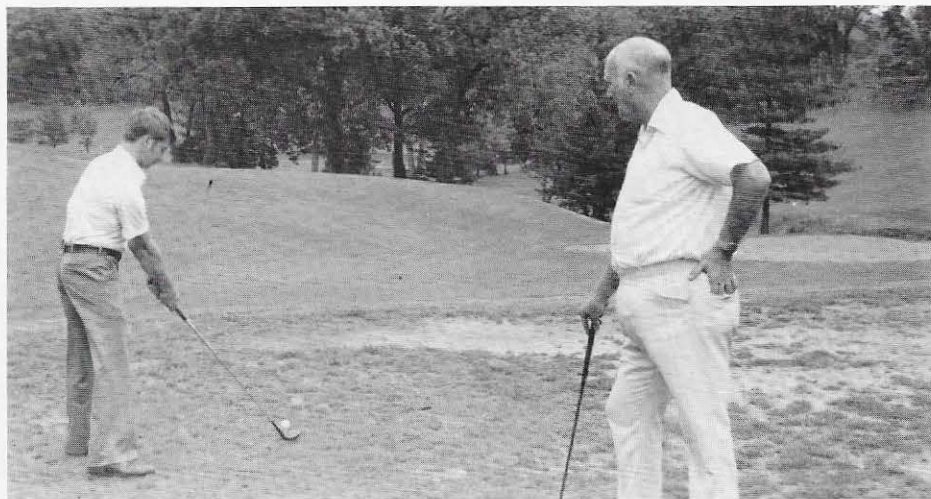
**Jeff**, son of Tex Landis, regional dispatcher, Huntington Tri-State Dispatch, has been elected field commander of the Wayne High School Pioneer Red Regime Band. A senior at Wayne, Jeff has been a percussionist in the band for seven years and was percussion captain last year.

**Lee Hodge**, daughter of Charles Simmons, vice president-construction and maintenance, has passed the certified public accountant examination.

**Bill Ball**, communication specialist, GO T&D Communications, Bluefield, manages and plays first base for the Princeton Bucks team which won the West Virginia State Class A fast pitch softball championship. □

## Kingsport

Using a 4-iron, **Wilson Trumbo**, retired personnel director, scored a hole-in-one on the 166-yard No. 6 hole at Kingsport's Meadowview Golf Course. □



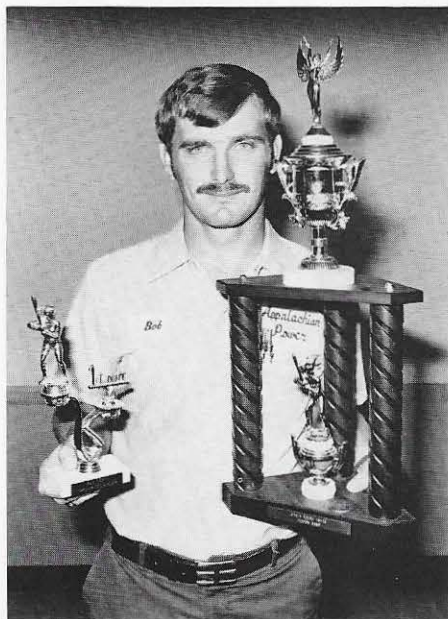
**Eddie Richards**, engineering technologist, prepares to tee off in Charleston Division's Ralph Myers Open at Sandy Brae Golf Course. Eddie won the event with a low net score of 67. He also holed the longest putt of the day, a 47-footer. **Ralph Myers**, looking on from the right, prepared a dinner featuring chicken diablo and barbecued ribs for the 30 participants.



## Huntington



**Marketta Crum**, Point Pleasant customer service representative C, coached the T-ball team sponsored by Carl's Carry Out and Deli, which won third place in the Little Miss Softball competition at Point Pleasant and fourth place in the overall League Division.



For the second consecutive year, **Robert Watson**, meter reader, coached the Fruth's Pharmacy girls' softball team to a first place victory in

the West Virginia state championship. He received a small individual trophy along with the first place trophy.

**John**, son of Wimpy Wickline, Point Pleasant customer service representative, was selected for the second consecutive year to be featured in Who's Who in American High Schools. A June graduate of Point Pleasant High School, he was a member of the Black Knight



marching band, Key Club, Hi Y Club, gold team and was cartoonist for the school paper. John has earned the Billy Mitchell Award, one of the highest awards in the Civil Air Patrol. □

## Pulaski

**Johnny and Jean Kidd**, charter members of the Carroll Hilltoppers square dance club, were presented a silver bowl at ceremonies recognizing the club's 10th anniversary. Johnny is Galax area supervisor.

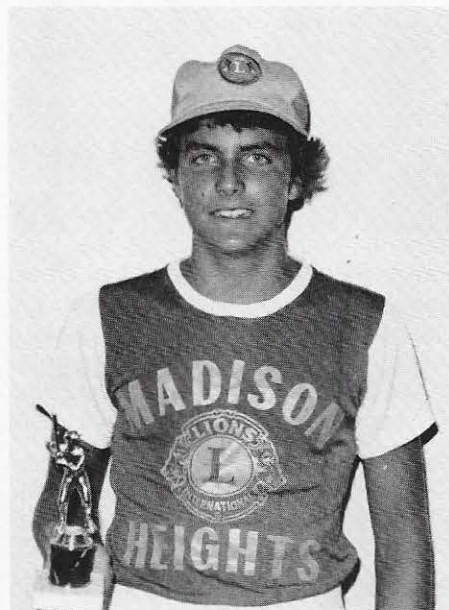
A painting by **Mary**, wife of Division Manager Jerry Whitehurst, has been accepted by a prestigious traveling art exhibit for showing throughout the United States. To be accepted by this exhibit, an artist must commit a painting for a period of two years.

**Ted Aaron**, energy services engineer, has passed the engineer-in-training examination as the first step to become certified as a registered professional engineer.

**Jimmy Marshall**, power engineer, is industrial division chairman of Pulaski County's United Way.

**Fred Bennington**, retired residential representative, has been appointed a member of the Virginia State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. He is a member of the board of directors of the Virginia Agribusiness Council and a former vice chairman of the public affairs committee of the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association. □

## Lynchburg



**Jim**, son of Jim Dalton, station crew supervisor NE, played for the Madison Heights Lions Club baseball team which won first place in the Dixie Pony League.



**Ricky**, son of Gerald Cunningham, line crew supervisor NE, pitched for the team sponsored by the IMF Corporation that won first place in the Madison Heights minor league baseball playoffs. This is the second consecutive year that Ricky has pitched for the winning team and has been selected for the all-star team. He has a batting average of .489 and averaged 13 strikeouts per game.



Sandy Drumheller, general line supervisor, was selected to coordinate the Lynchburg Division's 1981 United Way campaign. This is the fourth consecutive year that the division has been designated a "pace-setter" company for the campaign.

Herbert Figg, Jr., customer services supervisor, was awarded a life membership in American Legion Post



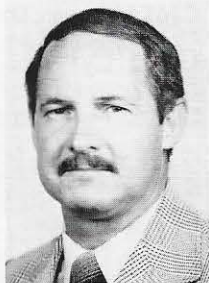
#16, the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an individual member. In his 32 years of active service, he has served three terms as post commander and has been 6th District com-

mander and department vice commander. The recipient of the "Mr. Legionnaire" award in 1966, he served as Americanism and Veterans Day chairman for 20 years, school awards and metals committee chairman for 10 years, and on the national security committee for 16 years. □

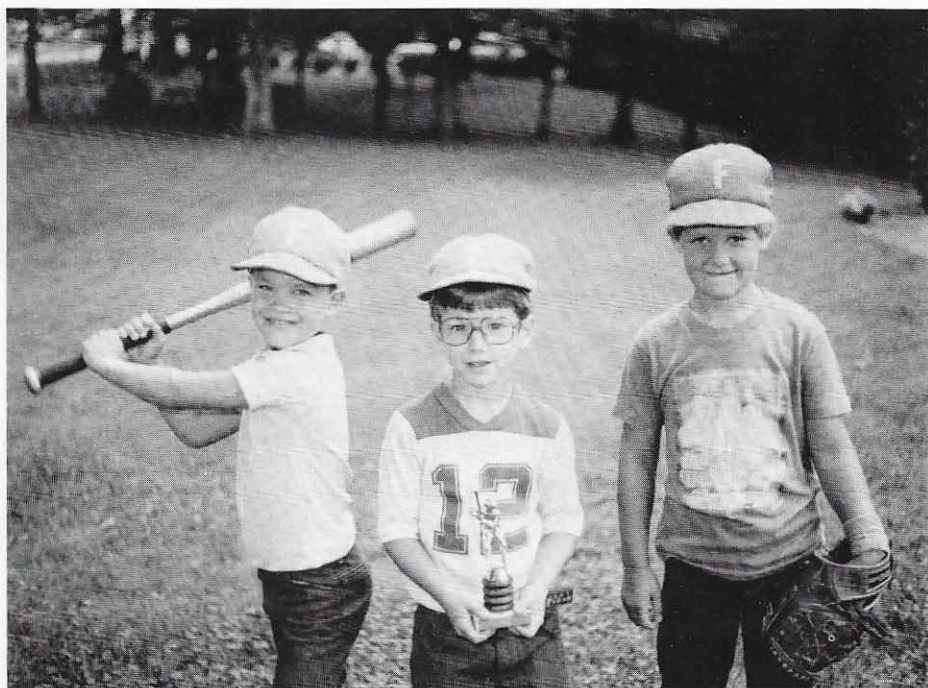
## Roanoke

Robbie Lane, station mechanic A, birdied the first hole of a sudden death playoff to win the first annual Roanoke Moose Club golf tournament at Ole Monterey.

George Bronson, engineering technologist supervisor, was elected "father of the year under 50" at the Williamson Road Church of God. He serves as Sunday School superintendent and member of the church and christian education councils.



Bettie Rosser Mohler, transportation officer at the University of Virginia Judge Advocate General School, created a story and coloring book entitled "Jason and Janie Learn To Swim". Jason and Janie are her grandchildren and the children of Kay Guthrie, Rocky Mount junior clerk. □



Bill, son of Bill Robertson, station mechanic A; Jeff, son of Ralph Bird, energy services engineer; and Pete, son of Jim Dalton, station crew supervisor, played for the Falcons team which won first place in the Lynchburg T-Ball League. From left, Bill Robertson, Jeff Bird and Pete Dalton.



The Carpenter's Shop women's softball team, coached by Bluefield Meter Reader Butch Currence (back row, left) and Patty Taylor, captured the West Virginia State Class D U.S.S.A. championship at Ravenswood. This is the first state title ever won by a Bluefield women's team, and the 38 entries comprised the largest field in state tournament history. Cindy Mash (front row, right), the daughter of Mary Lou Mash, customer accounts representative B, plays second base for the team.



# WEDDINGS



Adkins-Spangler



Fanning-Stacy



Cornwell-Snapp



Rowe-Webb



Gilliam-Johnson

**Lucinda Jean Spangler** to **George Edgar Adkins, Jr.**, July 18. Cindy is the daughter of Charles "Coonie" Spangler, Glen Lyn Plant personnel supervisor.

**Melinda Anne Stacy** to **Eugene Edwin Fanning, Jr.**, August 1. Eddie is the son of E. E. Fanning, Bluefield building supervisor.

**Anna Ruth Snapp** to **Albert Brittian Cornwell, Jr.**, July 25. Albert is the son of A. B. Cornwell, Tazewell line mechanic A in the Bluefield Division.

**Linda Suzanne Webb** to **Leonard Rowe**, June 27. Linda is the daughter of Wayne Webb, meter mechanic A, GO T&D Meter, Roanoke.

**Teresa Darlene Johnson** to **Fredrick Gilliam**, July 18. Teresa is the daughter of Willis Johnson, Huntington records supervisor.

**Donna MacWilliams** to **Thomas B. "Tim" Lawlor, Jr.**, Roanoke customer services advisor, May 16.

**Lisa Kaylor** to **Larry Anderson**, Pulaski line mechanic D, July 21.

**Connie Shaffer** to **Larry Bays**, John Amos Plant utility worker, July 25.

**Tammy Harden** to **John Nelson**, Philip Sporn Plant utility worker A, July 12.

**Carolyn Rickard**, Mountaineer Plant junior clerk, to **Mike Lambert**, August 1.

**Jan Dee Porter** to **Glenn Owings**, July 23. Jan Dee is the daughter of J. D. Porter, Roanoke customer services supervisor.

**Cheryl Ann Shively** to **Jeffrey Lyn Joyce**, August 1. Jeffrey is the son of Leonard Joyce, Fieldale collector in the Roanoke Division.

**Lynda Kemeny** to **Clyde Crewey**, May 30. Clyde is the son of Tom Crewey, Glen Lyn Plant operations superintendent.

**Deborah Ann Lane** to **Donny Gene Bradley**, June 27. Donny is the son of Hunter Bradley, Glen Lyn Plant maintenance mechanic D.

**Elizabeth Vaughan** to **John Schneider**, Mountaineer Plant maintenance mechanic A, August 2.

**Gloria Rawlings** to **George Glasco**, John Amos Plant barge handler, July 3.

**Joanne Fick** to **Steve Dill**, Philip Sporn Plant maintenance mechanic C, June 29. □

## BIRTHS

### Abingdon

**Emily Lauren**, daughter of **Randy Forrester**, line mechanic C, July 11.

### John Amos

**Jason Charles**, son of **Robert Pyles**, maintenance mechanic A, June 30.

**Christina**, daughter of **Rodney Dillon**, control technician junior, July 9.

**Darrin Anthony**, son of **Fred Pressley**, maintenance mechanic C, July 3.

**Joshua**, son of **Matthew Dow**, utility worker, July 10.

### Bluefield

**Timothy Darrell, Jr.**, son of **Timothy Darrell Carter**, line mechanic D, August 16.

### Charleston

**Amanda Gail**, daughter of **David Morris**, line mechanic A, July 23.

**Julia Michelle**, daughter of **Anna Cyphers**, secretary, August 8.

### Glen Lyn

**Stephanie Lynn**, daughter of **James Smith**, maintenance mechanic B, July 13.

**Karen Jeanette**, daughter of **Wayne Fink**, auxiliary equipment operator, August 3.

### Huntington

**Angela Nicole**, daughter of **Garry Rayburn**, Point Pleasant line mechanic C, August 8.

### Kanawha River

**Darrell Wayne, Jr.**, son of **Darrell Holstine**, utility worker A, July 26.

### Roanoke

**Laura McKenzie**, daughter of **Charles Echols, Jr.**, customer services advisor, July 29. □



# SERVICE ANNIVERSARIES



**Raymond Martin**  
area supervisor  
Rocky Mt. (Roanoke)  
45 years



**Clyde Johnson**  
section head  
AEP-Huntington  
40 years



**Rex O'Dell**  
shift operating eng.  
John Amos  
40 years



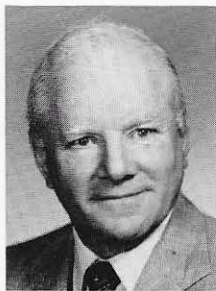
**Laybon Booth**  
electrical eng. sr.  
Lynchburg  
40 years



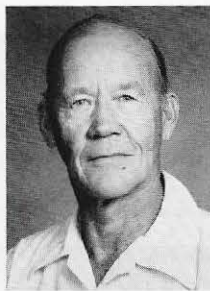
**Earl Driskill**  
cust. serv. rep.  
Lynchburg  
40 years



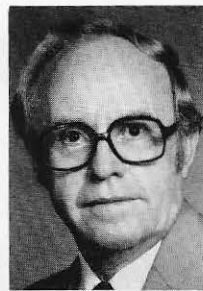
**Tom Hubbard**  
elec. plt. acctg. supv.  
GO-Roanoke  
35 years



**Bill Epling**  
cust. accts. rep. A  
Beckley  
35 years



**William Sexton**  
eng. technologist  
Bluefield  
35 years



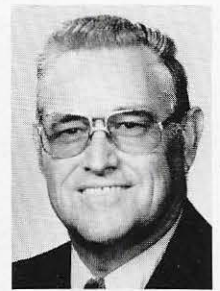
**Robert Gilpin**  
eng. technologist  
Bluefield  
35 years



**Henry Howell**  
statistical analyst  
GO-Roanoke  
35 years



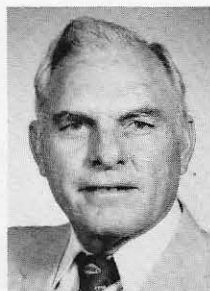
**Elroy Kaylor**  
maintenance supv.  
Philip Sporn  
30 years



**J. C. King**  
meter serv. mech. A  
Charleston  
30 years



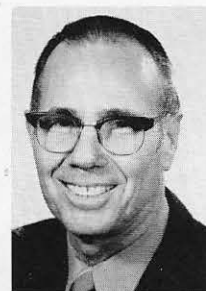
**Virginia Metz**  
T&D clerk A  
Roanoke  
30 years



**Chappy Rutledge**  
line mechanic A  
Huntington  
30 years



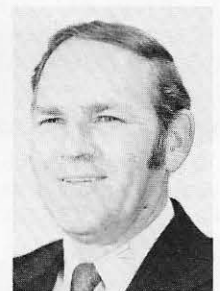
**George Burns**  
maintenance mech. A  
Philip Sporn  
30 years



**James Duffield, Jr.**  
communications eng  
GO-Charleston  
30 years



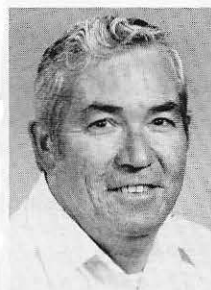
**Joe Gates**  
custodian  
GO-Roanoke  
25 years



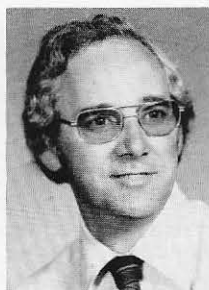
**Jackie Jessee**  
maintenance mech. B  
Glen Lyn  
25 years



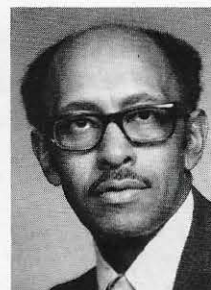
**Larry Bucklen**  
cust. serv. rep.  
Pulaski  
25 years



**Lenwood Finney**  
eng. technol. supv.  
GO-Roanoke  
25 years



**Emory McGuffin**  
collector  
Oak Hill (Beckley)  
25 years



**Theodore Stevens**  
photog. & reproducer  
Bluefield  
20 years



**B. J. Campbell**  
const. stores supv.  
Mountaineer Const.  
20 years



## Abingdon

15 years: Clyde Garrett, line crew supervisor NE. Willard Kestner, line mechanic A. Jimmie Price, line crew supervisor NE. Paul Sauls, general servicer. Howard Stovall, engineering technologist supervisor. James Farmer, area supervisor. Ronnie Gill, stores attendant senior. 5 years: Lois Campbell, customer accounts representative C. Dan Drayer, electrical engineer.

## John Amos

10 years: Joseph Milbee, maintenance mechanic A. James Taylor, maintenance mechanic A. James Bone, maintenance supervisor. Carl Handley, maintenance supervisor. Basil Meadows, control technician senior. Philip Chatting, performance technician supervisor.

## Beckley

15 years: Pete Graham, line mechanic A. Bob Barley, line crew supervisor NE. Vern Wooten, stores attendant senior. 10 years: George Hall, line mechanic A, Rupert.

## Bluefield

15 years: Frederick Farley, office supervisor. Terry Dale Simpson, engineering technician senior. 5 years: Russell Calfee, engineering technician senior.

## Central Machine Shop

10 years: Jim Turley, semi-tractor trailer driver. 5 years: Dave Harpold, machinist 1st class.

## Charleston

10 years: Sue Pryce, personnel clerk A. 5 years: Sharon Britton, meter electrician C.

## Clinch River

15 years: Larry Null, maintenance mechanic A. Garnett Taylor, maintenance mechanic A. Jimmie Musick, maintenance mechanic A.

## General Office

35 years: Doris Carter, stores accounting clerk A, GO Accounting, Roanoke. 30 years: Curtis McCormick, transmission line supervisor NE, GO T&D Transmission, Bluefield. 25 years: Billy Gillespie, transmission mechanic A, GO T&D Transmission, Bluefield. Bill Ferguson, station mechanic A, GO T&D Station, Charleston. 15 years: Jerry Wimmer, station mechanic A, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. 10 years: Gary Ronk, operations analyst B, GO Operations, Roanoke. Bonita Woods, secretary-stenographer, GO Personnel, Roanoke. Cecil Martin, station mechanic A, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. 5 years: Gary Bannister, station mechanic B, GO

T&D Station, Roanoke. Robert Witcher, custodian, GO General Services, Roanoke. Rick Streeter, transmission mechanic B, GO T&D Transmission, Bluefield. Wes von Schack, vice president-administration, GO Executive, Roanoke.

## Glen Lyn

15 years: Bud Bouldin, coal equipment operator.

## Kanawha River

5 years: Bertha Moore, custodian. David Wills, maintenance mechanic C.

## Kingsport

15 years: Joe McCarroll, head meter reader. 10 years: Bob Ruecroft, electrical engineer senior.

## Lynchburg

35 years: Jane Armistead, customer accounts representative B. 5 years: Tom Bondurant, line mechanic A.

## Mountaineer Construction

10 years: Keith Drummond, civil construction assistant II.

## Pulaski

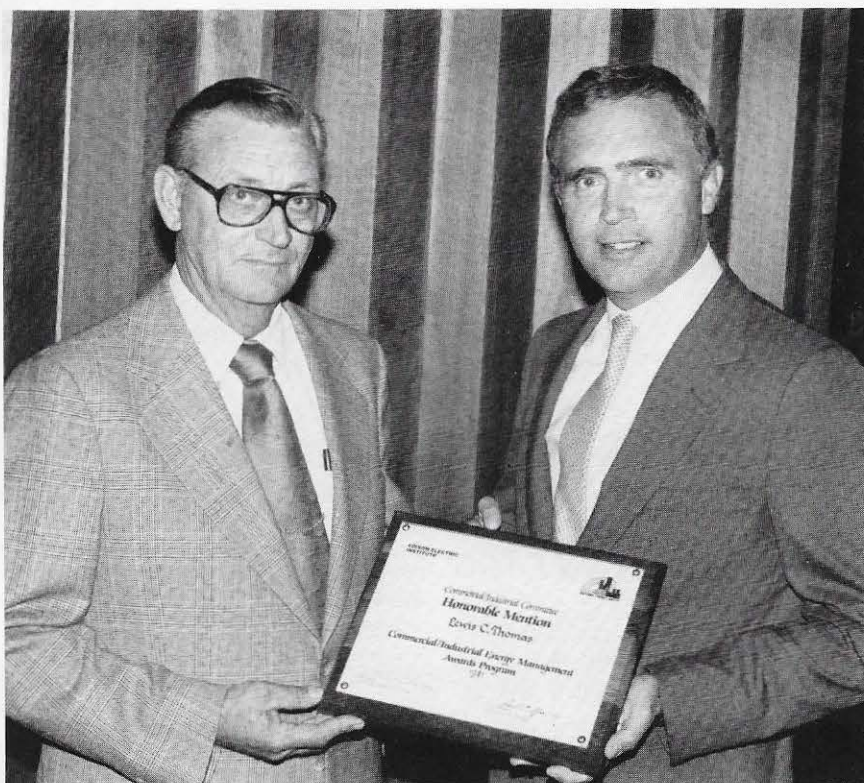
15 years: Ron McDaniel, maintenance mechanic A. Arnold Anderson, equipment service advisor. Sonny Alley, engineering technologist. Arlie Parsons, line mechanic A. 5 years: Wally Brockmeyer, line mechanic B.

## Roanoke

25 years: Earl Woolridge, meter service mechanic. 15 years: Frank Harris, custodian. 10 years: Betty Pugh, meter electrician C. 5 years: David Horne, meter reader.

## Philip Sporn

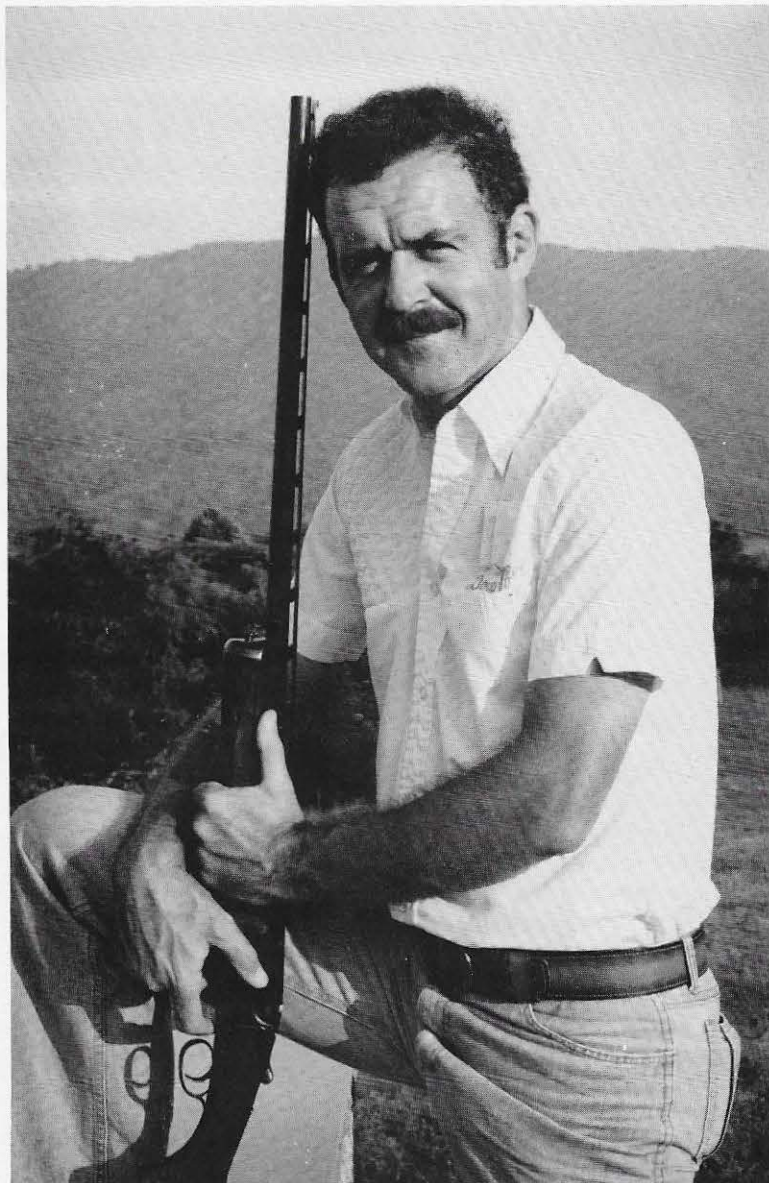
5 years: John Riley, tripper operator. Guyla Roush, stenographer. Mark Williams, barge attendant. John Taylor, maintenance mechanic B. □



Lewis C. Thomas, Lynchburg energy services technologist (left), accepts an honorable mention award certificate from Wesley W. von Schack, Appalachian's vice president — administration, in recognition of a paper submitted to Edison Electric Institute. Lewis' paper described innovative energy savings devices used in the River Ridge Mall branch office of American Federal Savings and Loan Association in Lynchburg. The EEI award was part of its 1981 Commercial/Industrial Energy Management Awards Program which recognized electric applications that demonstrate innovativeness, initiative and professionalism and to communicate wise energy principles to member companies.



# Leffel wins W.Va. trap shoot



Leffel

Don't be surprised if one of these days Doug Leffel starts passing out cards imprinted with the words "have gun, will travel". Doug was introduced to shotgunning in the early 1960s by his father and has been "hooked" ever since.

After marrying and purchasing a home, the cost of shotgun shells became prohibitive, so the engineering technologist supervisor in GO T&D Transmission Line, Bluefield, entered pistol competition. Having support furnished by the West Virginia National Guard, Doug competed in two First Army championships and two national level Guard championships. He won the West Virginia National Guard pistol championship in 1979.

Although Doug competes regularly in smallbore and hi-power rifle silhou-

ette tournaments and bullseye pistol matches, his favorite shooting is at clay targets thrown at 96 miles per hour from a trap.

A director of the Tri-Angle Gun Club of Bluefield, he has been shooting trap competitively for almost four years. He won the 1981 West Virginia state handicap trap shoot held at KERA Gun Club in Ravenswood this past July. His score of 97 targets broken out of 100 outdistanced the closest competition by two.

Just last month Doug came in 14th out of 3,800 shooters in the Grand American Trap Shoot at Vandallia, Ohio. "I ended up with \$1,440 from the West Virginia shoot and the one in Ohio will probably yield a couple thousand. That's not bad — it pays expenses," Doug says.

He continues, "As you win, they move you away from the target to make it more difficult. In the state shoot, I shot from the 21½ yard line. In the nationals, I was handicapped one yard for the win in West Virginia, so I shot from the 22½ yard line. Also, I broke 98 at Vandallia so I got an additional 1½ yard handicap for that.

"This is my fourth year of registering targets. You have to have at least 1,000 16-yard targets, 1,000 handicap, and 500 doubles. The shoots I usually attend are the ones in Charleston, Bluefield, Christiansburg and Bristol."

One thing is certain. As long as Doug's winnings continue to cover expenses, there's not much chance he'll give up the sport. □



# Sporn's Sandra Satterfield is first AEP certified female welder

It wasn't with any feminist ideals in mind that Sandra K. Satterfield decided she wanted to be a certified welder.

The fact that she would probably be the first and only certified female welder in the AEP System had nothing to do with her decision, she indicated. (Sporn officials have been unable to learn of any other women certified welders in the system.)

Instead, Sandra viewed the situation as most any man would. Here was the opportunity to increase her job skills and earn more money. The fact that Sandra has been able to become certified, and thus advance to maintenance mechanic A, in only three-and-a-half years makes her accomplishment even more remarkable.

Sandra began her career as a laborer and was a maintenance mechanic C when the opportunity to enroll in the welding class opened to her. She had a little exposure to the field. On occasion, other employees had let her try her hand at a little practice welding. So, she knew she would like the work.

"I wanted to see if I could do it and it meant a lot more money," Sandra explained. She completed the four-week class and the requirement that her



Satterfield

welds pass X-ray examinations. She now has a high pressure steam certification.

Sandra performs her job as any of the men would, with one exception. The petite (five-foot-two, eyes of green) welder can more easily fit into tight

corners and gets some assignments where bulkier men would have a difficult time.

"I just like welding," Sandra explained. "Next, I want to see how many different certifications I can get." □



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