## Letter To

I am writing this letter in response to the article that appeared in Public Parade last week concerning C F Industries. I am referring to the article about the algae growth in Chowan River and the complaints that have arisen from the public concerning this matter.

I agree there is plenty of room for complaint but there is one other thing I would like to make clear. It seems that the general public is trying to link every state employee who works around the state with this problem and are insinuating that they are in some way responsible for letting something of this nature happen. I would like to set the record straight and say that this is just absolutely not true. I know for a fact that the seepage at C F Industries has been reported repeatedly to Water Quality Control on numerous occasions. This is the extent of what some of us can do -- report it to those responsible for enforcing such matters as this and then it is up to that department to handle it.

If you check into this Fisheries Law Enforcement Section that this thing with mobile recycling unit. C. F. Industries was finally brought to a head and the

happening.

One of the main interests side. of N. C. Marine Fisheries Law Enforcement Section is Let's Cut It Down! the commercial fisherman, who in many cases makes his living from the waters of our state. Therefore, our interest lies in the quality of the waters just like that of the general public.

Sincerely,

#### Sgt. Robbins Finishes Training

WICHITA FALLS, Tex.-Sgt. Alexander Robbins, whose mother is Mrs. Maggie B. Robbins, 209 East Gale St., Edenton, N. C., has graduated from the Air Training Command Noncommissioned Officer Leadership School at Sheppard AFB, Tex.

The sergeant, who was trained in military management and supervision, is a medical administrative specialist at

Sgt. Robbins is a 1968 graduate of D. F. Walker High School. His father, James L. Robbins, resides in Edenton.

The sergeant's wife, Flossie, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Riddick, Route 1, Edenton.

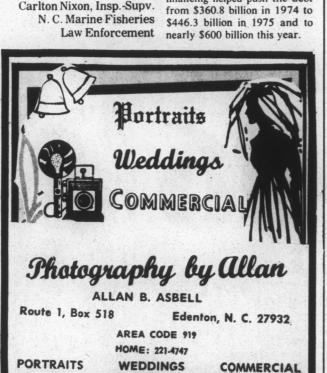
#### Aluminum Cans Good For Cash

Everyone seems to use more aluminum beverage cans and foil products in the summertime while planning family meals around Fourth of July celebrations, Little League ball games, camping trips, beach weekends and vacations. problem further you will Save these aluminum find that it was through the containers and turn them in efforts of N. C. Marine for cash - 15 cents per pound - at the Reynolds Aluminum

You can recycle all clean household aluminum such proper authorities really as pie plates; aluminum began to do something about foil; frozen food and dinner trays; dip, pudding and I think the public should meat containers; as well as be made aware of where the beverage cans. Recyclers blame lies in things of are reminded that allthis nature and not go aluminum beverage cans around placing blame on are nonmagnetic, have a those who are trying to do rounded bottom edge and no everything they can to keep side seams. Many cans have things like this from the words "recyclable aluminum" printed on the

The federal government debt increased almost 24 per cent in 1975, the greatest increase since World War II, reports the Commerce Department. The increase in 1974 was 3.4 per

Heavy Treasury Department financing helped push the debt from \$360.8 billion in 1974 to \$446.3 billion in 1975 and to







is lean and tough, with every pound measured in performance. With a machine that's 1,000 pounds lighter than its nearest competitor, you get a payload as big as any in its field.

Other features: a unique, adjustable separator system, a quiet and smooth camless pickup, steel channel framing for extra strength. This is the new light heavy champ. The Lilliston 1580. All-muscle - no fat.

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EDENTON TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT COMPANY

WEST QUEEN STREET --- EDENTON

# Summarine and your electric bil

When temperatures soar into the 90's, a lot of us turn to our air conditioners for relief. And this means higher electric bills unless we do something about it.

#### The peak load.

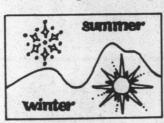
For us here at Vepco, it will mean that virtually all generating equipment will be needed to provide this electricity. And this is expensive.

This heavy demand for electricity is called peak load and it's one reason why residential electric rates for customers using more than 600 kilowatthours per month are higher in the summer.

Let's take a closer look.

#### How peak load affects your rates.

Because customer demand for electricity is greater in the summer than the winter, we must have generating equipment and facilities to provide their needs. Even



though this equipment may operate fully only during this peak load period, we still have to pay for

it throughout the entire year—for things like taxes, interest payments on the money that we borrowed to build it, and labor costs. Therefore, to offset these costs, higher rates are charged to customers who contribute to the heavier summer demand.

#### How to take the peak out of the load.

Peak loads generally occur on weekdays, rather than weekends or nights when many industrial and commercial operations are shut down.

The biggest way you can help is by shifting your heavy weekday consumption of electricity away from the peak times of the day.





When that hot "peaking" summer day arrives, it will help if you can try to do some of the big home jobs before 10 a.m. or after 10 p.m. Things like laundry, dishwashing or anything using hot water or heavy appliances that put a heavy load on your electricity. If they can be rescheduled so that they do not occur during the hottest part of the day or just when everybody gets home from work, you can cut down the impact of the peak load.

If the peak load can be cut, the need for additional electrical generating equipment and support facilities won't be as great. Which means that less money would be needed for future construction of facilities to meet your needs.

### Ways to help during a peak load period.

Temperatures in your home are very important, especially with your air conditioner running. 78 degrees is the recommended setting in most cases. However, when it gets super hot, remember never to keep the inside temperature more than 15 degrees cooler than the outside.

Air conditioners are a blessing, but make sure yours gives you its best. Keep filters

clean. Dirty filters will run up your cooling costs. Also, be sure large pieces of furniture aren't blocking your air conditioner's circulation of air.

Buying an air conditioner? Be sure to buy one with a high Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER). It'll save you money on operating costs. An EER of 6 to 7 is fair, 8 to 9 is good, and 10 or higher is excellent.

#### Refrigerators and home freezers are big

energy users. Keep door openings to a minimum and avoid overchilling. 40 degrees is the recommended setting for refrigerators. 0 degrees for freezers. Check door gaskets. If a dollar bill doesn't fit snugly

when the door is closed, it needs replacing. And defrost the units before the frost is one quarter inch thick.

Dishwashers should be used only when there's a full load. So wait till it's full and then run it late at night or early in the morning. And to

reduce costs on your dishwasher, turn it off when it starts the drying cycle.



Laundry is most economical when you use cold water detergents and full loads. Also, on weekdays use your washer and dryer

early in the day or late at night.

Showers generally use less hot water than tub baths. But don't let your youngsters stay in there for 15 to 20 minutes. That's a lot of hot water—and money—down the drain.

One final reminder, on weekdays try to use your electricity as much as possible before 10 a.m. and after 10 p.m., when the weather gets really hot.

By following these simple tips, you can help reduce peak loads—and help control your electric bill.