



INCO TRIANGLE

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NUMBER 8



Red Hot and Cool

(See Page 9)



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Metals to Crash The Heat Barrier

(From American Metal Market)

The revelation that Lt.-Col. Frank Everest, chief of the U.S. Air Force's flight test, successfully piloted the multi-million-dollar Bell X-2 plane to a new high speed mark at 1,900 miles per hour, slicing into the so-called heat barrier, is a major triumph for the metals industries; yet it represents an interesting new challenge to the nation's top-flight metallurgists who now will be called upon to develop metals which will withstand the terrific punishment of even higher speed flight.

The metals working industry, the world's biggest industry, is proud of its contribution to aviation's spectacular recent triumph; and it stands ready to tackle its newest assignment confident that its findings will contribute substantially not only to still greater achievements in aviation but to a better way of life for all mankind.

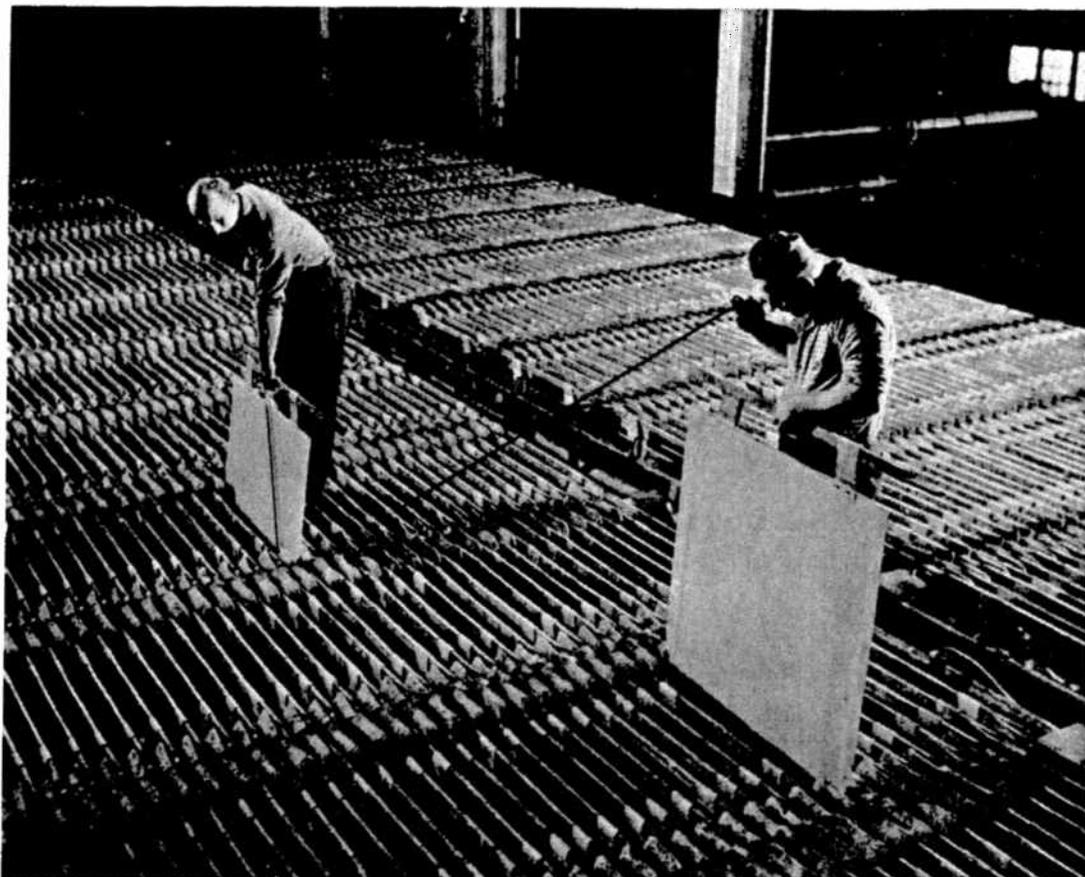
The X-2 was designed specifically to investigate the "thermal" or "heat" barrier. That is the increased temperature generated on the skin of high speed aircraft by the friction of air against the skin. This newest barrier to high speed flight was discovered some years back when aviation researchers probed and conquered the sound barrier, previously considered unconquerable.

Aviators and researchers discovered that aircraft skins made of existing aluminum or aluminum alloys, the lightweight material normally used in aircraft structures and skins, are weakened dangerously by the 600-degree temperatures generated by 2,000-miles-per-hour flight velocities. Such temperatures even were considered critically near the borderline for the new metal — lightweight, high-strength titanium.

So Bell Aircraft Corporation, which had built the spectacular X-1 previously to probe the unknown areas, built the X-2 mainly of stainless steels and Monel to withstand temperatures of up to 1,600 degrees F. that might be generated by skin friction at speeds reaching 3,300 miles per hour. Naturally, these speeds will create numerous other problems crying for solution, such as, for example, a sure-fire system of refrigeration to keep from frying the pilot alive.

Many metallurgists, even the younger generation, can distinctly recall the day when stainless steel was just emerging as the metallurgists' latest triumph. Those were the days when the expensive metal's main uses were for making kitchen knives that wouldn't rust. Yet in that brief span, the metal has invaded a wide variety of

Correcting "Hot Sheets" at the Copper Refinery



In this unusual picture, taken in the tank house at the copper refinery, Stan Bukola and Mike Regula, section men, are seen correcting "hot sheets" in a newly charged section of electrolytic tanks. During the first 48 hours of copper deposition in a new section, considerable distortion of the thin copper starting sheets may occur, resulting in electrical short circuits between anode and cathode. The heavy flow of current during a "short" causes hot spots at the contacts which are detected by touch or instrument readings. The section men then correct these faults by lifting and straightening or positioning the sheets as necessary.

George Hunter

new fields, creating many new markets. Now stainless is used for producing virtually everything from false teeth and jewelry to building products and atomic submarines and even the world's most expensive waste cans, the containers in which radio-active waste products from the atomic energy plants are buried safely. And now the stainless steels are staking their claims to a new use in the aeronautical field.

Jack Frost Is A Busy Pensioner

Already well adjusted to a life of retirement is Jack Frost, reverberatory furnace shift boss who is enjoying his pension after building up over 34 years of credited Inco service.

Shift work having been his fare since starting with the Company back in 1918, Jack was interested to see what his reactions would be to a steady diet of day shift. So far he shows no ill effects and can even sit through two consecutive evenings of television without once bothering to check a tapping crew.

Born in Durham, England, in 1896, Jack arrived in Copper Cliff in 1908 to join his stepfather who was employed there at that time. Shortly after his arrival the

family took up farming near Larchwood and it was not until 10 years later that Jack forsook farming and seasonal construction work to join forces with the nickel industry. The blast furnaces were his particular interest in those early days and he remembers that a shift consisted of only four men who had plenty to do to keep them from worrying too much about their old age.

When the smelter shut down temporarily in 1921 Jack was laid off, but being a resourceful sort of a guy was soon working for the CPR and then at the Creosote plant when it started up.

He was married in 1924 but his wife died in 1945. Two sons, Norm of Sudbury and Ken, a mining student at Queen's who worked this year at Creighton, plus two grandchildren, make sure that things never become dull for him.

Jack's smart new bungalow with attached garage and all the other trimmings, in the Norland subdivision near Hanmer, is where he intends spending a good deal of his time from here on in. One thing that really pleases him is that he and son Norm built most of it themselves. Jack is now putting the finishing touches to his modern recreation room and when that and a couple of other jobs are cleaned up it will be about time to start thinking of Norm's house, which is on tap to be built next year. And by the time that is completed who knows but what Ken may also need a house, all of which brings a grin of happy anticipation to Jack's face. Equipped with a power saw, a few good hand tools, some know-how and lots of enthusiasm, he is looking forward keenly to the years ahead.



Jack Frost

No man is suddenly good or evil. The process is gradual.

INCO FAMILY ALBUM



Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morasse (Port Colborne) with Andre, 10, Helen, 2, Paul, 6 mos., Muriel, 3, and Dennis, 8.



Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Jacklin (Murray mine) with Jerry, 12, Karen, 4, and Kenny, 11.



Mr. and Mrs. George Guy (Lawson Quarry) with Marion, 7, Debby, 5, and Karen, 1.



Mr. and Mrs. Robby Robertson (Copper Cliff smelter) with Norman, 4, Carolyn, 1, and Billy, 3.



Mr. and Mrs. Don Shannon (Creighton mine) with Lawlor, 2½, and David, 1½.



Reeve Carl Nesbitt places McKim Township wreath at the cenotaph during Remembrance Day service at Sudbury, attended by hundreds.



Fred Heale was one of 28 members of Copper Cliff Legion receiving 25-year pins at the branch's impressive annual Remembrance Day dinner.



Followed by representatives of various local organizations, the color party arrives at the cenotaph in Coniston for the service of remembrance, conducted by Jim Packer of the Canadian Legion.

Honor Heroes And Principles They Died for

"Could our dead speak to us here and now, at this very moment, I am sure that their plea would be, 'Look beyond us to the principles for which we fought — then your remembrance will be valid and effective'."

Thus did Rev. M. B. Masecar strike the keynote of Remembrance Day in the Sudbury District, when he addressed a large outdoor congregation at Lively. Ceremonies in Levack, Sudbury, and Coniston, to which members of the Canadian Legion and other community organizations paraded in strength, also were impressive in their respect and reverence.

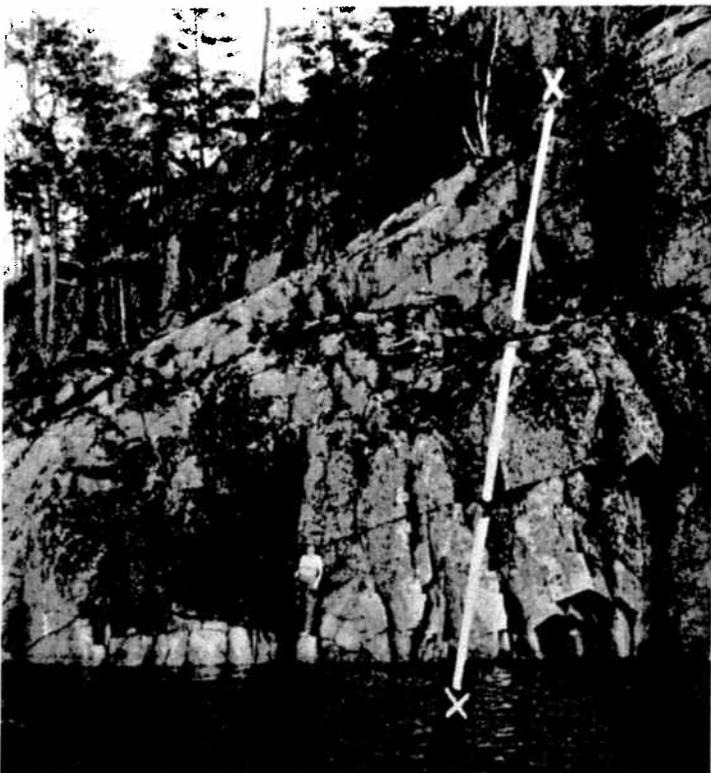
There are enemies of democracy which the individual and the nation must meet on grounds other than the battlefield, Rev. Masecar said. Abuse of the form of gov-
(Continued on Page 5)



Flags are dipped in salute to the memory of the gallant dead at the service held in Lively, at which Rev. M. B. Masecar was the speaker. Youth groups were prominent in the big congregation.



Members of Lively branch of the Canadian Legion bore wreaths.



Mrs. Tom Kerr stands on the tiny ledge to which she managed to lift her friend Mrs. Sidney Sloss, who had fallen 50 feet down almost sheer Alligator Rock near Willisville and would certainly have drowned in Charlton Lake but for Mrs. Kerr, who dove in and rescued her and then swam for help.

Daring Rescue by Willisville Teacher Averted a Tragedy

Demonstrating cool courage seldom topped even in adventure fiction, Mrs. Tom Kerr, popular and pleasant schoolma'am at the little Inco town of Willisville, saved from certain death in Charlton Lake her friend and blueberry-picking companion of the day, Mrs. Sidney Sloss of Spring Bay.

On an overcast Thursday afternoon in late August, Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Sloss were finishing up their blueberry picking, the remainder of their party having returned to camp. Proceeding along a ledge midway down an almost sheer rock bluff, Mrs. Sloss slipped and fell, bouncing from rock to rock, into the cold, deep water some 50 feet below.

Quickly sliding and scrambling down another part of the cliff, Mrs. Kerr dove in fully clothed, swam to her almost unconscious friend who was partly submerged, then pushed and dragged her to the sheer rock face. Somehow she then managed to lift and push Mrs. Sloss onto a tiny ledge in the rock wall from which sprouted a lone scrub cedar.

After wedging Mrs. Sloss in beside the tree on the ledge, and making her as comfortable as possible, Mrs. Kerr set out to swim for help. Stripping off her outer clothes she swam along the shore until she was able to climb out, then ran the remaining few hundred yards to the camp, from which boats were immediately dispatched to rescue the unfortunate victim of the accident.

She was taken to Willisville where Mrs. Jack Kilbey, an experienced nurse and wife of the Lawson Quarry mechanical foreman administered expert medical aid until a doctor was summoned from Little Current. Badly cut, bruised and shaken, Mrs. Sloss had miraculously escaped any fractures other than a very minor one to her cheek bone. Her recovery has been most satisfactory.

The heroine of all this is a modest woman with two married sons, a married daughter and four grandchildren.

During the summer months she



Mrs. Kerr is seen here with some of her pupils at the Willisville school, where she has been the popular teacher for six years.

and her husband operate the tourist camp near Willisville built by a well-known Inco pensioner, Percy Coones.

Teaching the one-room Willisville school is a job Mrs. Kerr declares she wouldn't trade for any other. That her devotion is genuinely appreciated is quite evident to anyone spending even a few hours in the community. Coming originally from Manitoulin Island, Mrs. Kerr has been teaching school for the past 12 years, the last six at Willisville, where she is held in the highest regard.

When asked how she felt about the rescue she said, simply, "I know we were not alone that day. If God had not been with me, I could never have made it."

Both Plan Trips To Land of Birth

It took Fred Cvar two tries and 20 years before he finally settled down to a steady job with Inco. When he first came to Canada from Austria in 1908 to join his uncle, George Miklich, at Creighton mine, he decided after a short time to push on to the Michigan iron mines.

Returning to Austria four years later, some valuable mining experience stored away, Fred joined the army and was not finally discharged until 1919. He married in 1920 and pitched in with his father to run a farm and operate a butcher business but by 1928, when business was at a low ebb he found himself eager for another fling at life in Canada, and this time it proved to be for keeps. After helping Charlie Lively sink no. 4 shaft at Creighton he was transferred in 1932 to the Frood, where square set mining was being introduced. Fred recalls that H. J. Mutz was the superintendent, and things were really humming.



Fred Cvar

Louis Novosel

During his long career at Frood, Fred was a stope boss for more than 16 years. When he retired recently with 27 years of service to his credit, he expressed the wish that in some way he could repay the country that had done so much for him.

Fred's wife and five children still reside in Austria, one of his daughters being a medical doctor there, so he hopes this winter to visit them all. He then intends to return to Canada, take a part-time job to keep him occupied, and pass the days among his old cronies from the mine.

Another new pensioner whose wife and two children live in the old country is smiling Louie Novosel, who came from Croatia to Canada in 1928. It was not until 1935 that he found his way

to Copper Cliff and a job punching tuyeres in the smelter. In later years he moved over to tripperman, the job he held when he retired recently on a disability pension. He plans a trip to Croatia to visit his family, like Fred Cvar, but expects to return to Sudbury to be among his friends.

Honor Heroes

(Continued from Page 4)

ernment we enjoy, and apathy and indifference in the fields of religion, morality, and politics, were among these other threats to liberty. "I believe the answer to them lies in the text from 1 Peter, 2:17, 'Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the emperor,'" the minister declared. He paraphrased this message as: "Respect each man as a child of God; love the brotherhood of associations for mutual welfare and the greater brotherhood of society at large; fear God and have the courage to stand in the convictions of your own particular faith; honor and respect the form of government for which we are solely responsible."

Having done these things, Rev. Masecar declared, Canadians could feel assured that their dead of Flanders fought not in vain. "The echo of artillery and rifle may have faded away, the crash of bombs may be stilled, but the constant vigil over the rights for which they fought and died must never cease," he said.

"At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them," he quoted, adding, "and we will remember the vision of a better world which was theirs when they laid down their lives for their fellow men."

For members of Copper Cliff branch of the Canadian Legion, observance of Remembrance Day held special significance this year, since it coincided with the 25th anniversary of the formation of their branch. In a special ceremony at their annual dinner, 28 members were presented with 25-year pins by John Steer, vice-president of the Legion's Ontario command, eastern area. Those so honored were the following charter members: F. M. Aggiss, R. Bell, W. Boyle, W. Buchan, A. R. Clarke, P. Clement, J. Devonshire, T. Dunn, D. Finlayson, R. J. Harkins, H. Hart, C. Heale, F. Heale, W. Henderson, G. Keast, C. Kilpatrick, S. Martyn, A. McGhee, W. McNeice, Sr., W. Merrifield, G. Norman, S. C. Smith, T. Smith, J. Spalding, J. Wulff, and also W. Beaver, A. Farr, and J. Land.

Speaker at the dinner, which was chaired by the branch president, T. H. Peters, was Dr. J. N. Crawford, director-general, treatment services, department of veterans' affairs, Ottawa. The band of 58th (Sudbury) LAA Regiment, RCA (M), under the direction of Capt. T. Clegg, played a fine program of dinner music.

NO STUMPING JOEY

A teacher in Brooklyn said to Joey, her brightest pupil — Give me a sentence using the word "bewitches."

After deep thought, Joey replied — Youse go out ahead I'll bewitches in a minute.

Inco Research Developed Method to Replace Orford Process

Cast and Cool Matte in Start Of Separation

"One of the most fascinating metallurgical developments which has appeared for many years" was the salute given by a writer in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* to the process introduced by Inco at Copper Cliff for separating copper and nickel sulphides occurring in matte and recovering precious metals contained in the matte.

Diligent and painstaking studies, involving hundreds of experiments and tests in laboratory and pilot plant, finally bore fruit in this improved method with which Inco replaced the time-honored Orford process in its smelting operations.

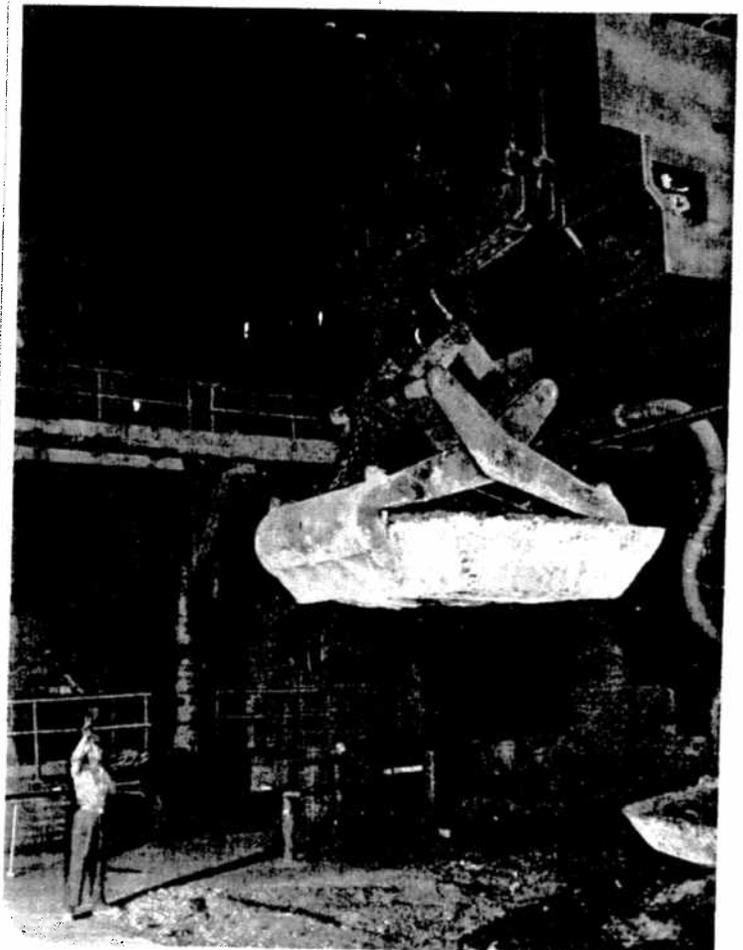
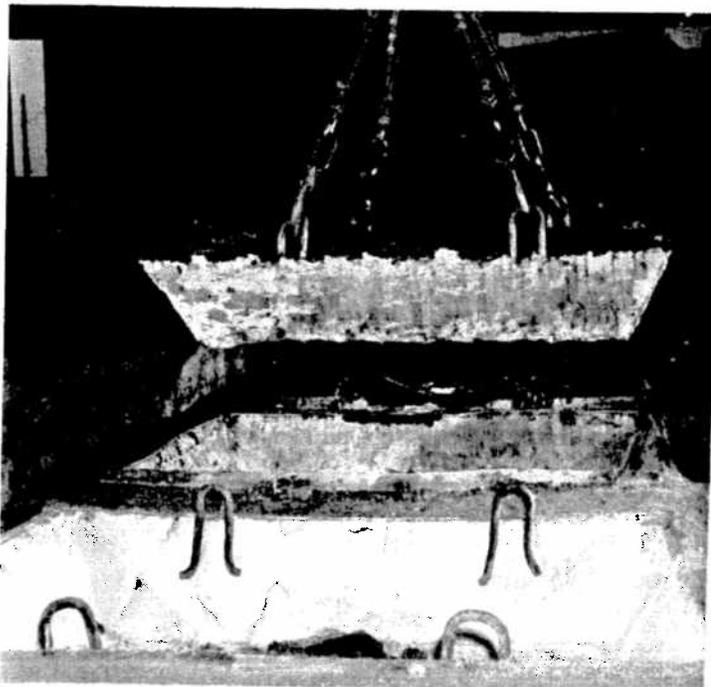
Now legend is the story of how Colonel Robert Thompson of the Orford Copper Company in 1890 began experimental work to find a solution to the separation of the copper and nickel sulphides in the newly discovered Sudbury ores. Just when the young industry seemed doomed to die aborning, someone noted that the addition of sodium sulphate to the partially refined nickel-copper ore in the furnace would result in the formation of cleanly divided copper "tops" and nickel "bottoms" when the molten material was poured



In the right foreground above, a 14-ton ladle of matte is being poured into one of the 213 moulds in the casting and cooling building at Copper Cliff smelter. Covered with an insulated steel hood, it will cool slowly over for several days during which, by some slick sleight-of-hand on the part of nature, the copper and nickel sulphides will separate and form independent crystals. The baleman signalling to the crane is Romec Beausoleil.

In the picture below, a 25-ton ingot, after controlled cooling, is being lifted from its mould for removal to the storage area beside the matte breaker. The mould in the foreground is ready to receive a charge of molten matte.

The view on the right shows an ingot being hoisted from storage by one of the building's two 60-ton cranes, equipped with an Inco-designed claim; it will be placed on the deck of the matte breaker in the background. The crane operator is John Toporowski and the baleman is Ernie Schroeder. The ingot got its coat of white from the lime slurry used to wash the moulds so the matte won't stick to the refractory lining.



into pots and allowed to cool.

The Orford process put the nickel industry on its feet and served it faithfully and well until, in September of 1948, it yielded its place in the scheme of things at Copper Cliff to another triumph of scientific research.

The heart of the new process is the fact that if the matte is cooled very slowly through the solidification and transformation range, the product will separate into independent crystals of copper sulphide and nickel sulphide which can then be separated by crushing and flotation.

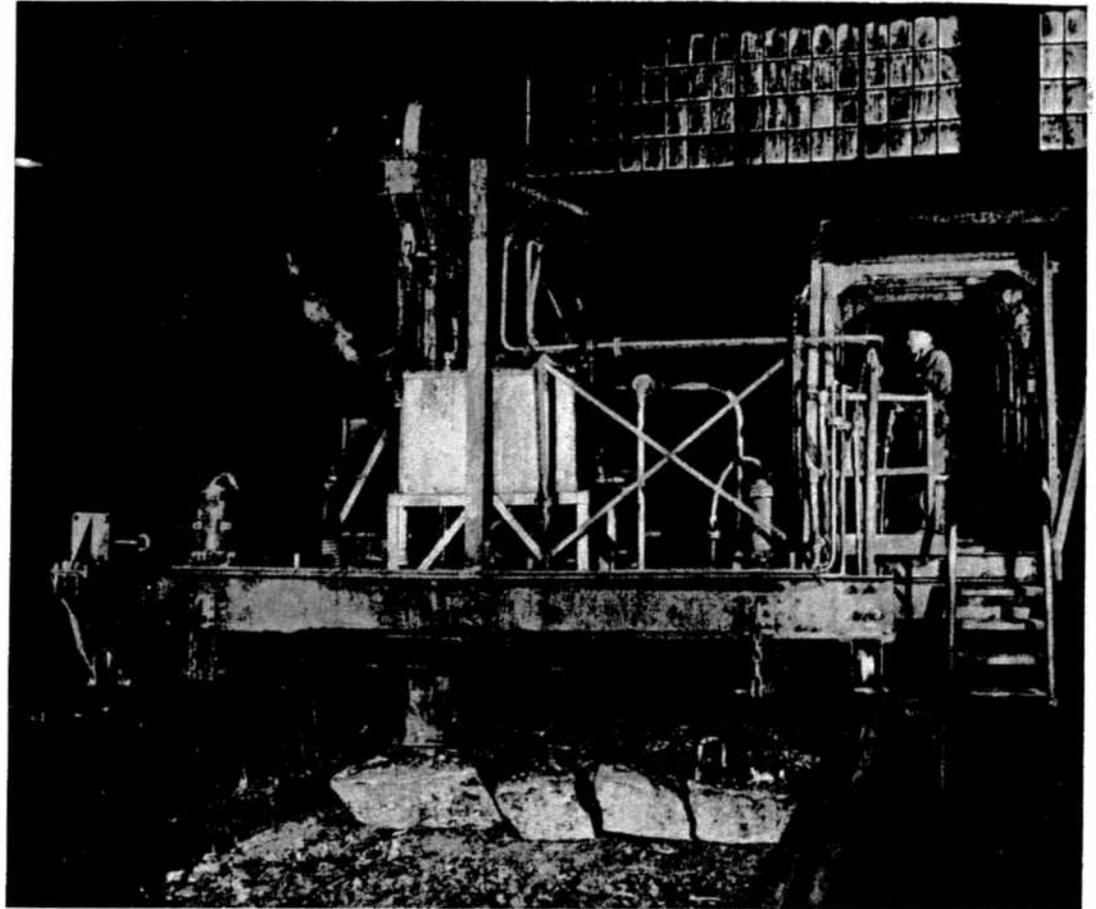
Brought from the nickel converters to the casting and cooling building in 14-ton transfer ladles, the molten bessemerized matte is poured into refractory-lined moulds which are then covered with insulated steel hoods and left to cool for several days.

During one stage in this controlled cooling period, even though the matte is completely solid, a migration of the copper constituent nevertheless takes place from the nickel sulphide to the nearest copper sulphide crystals. The final mass in the mould consists of crystals of copper sulphide, nickel sulphide, and a metallic alloy of copper and nickel, all clearly defined and of sufficient size to allow for mechanical separation.

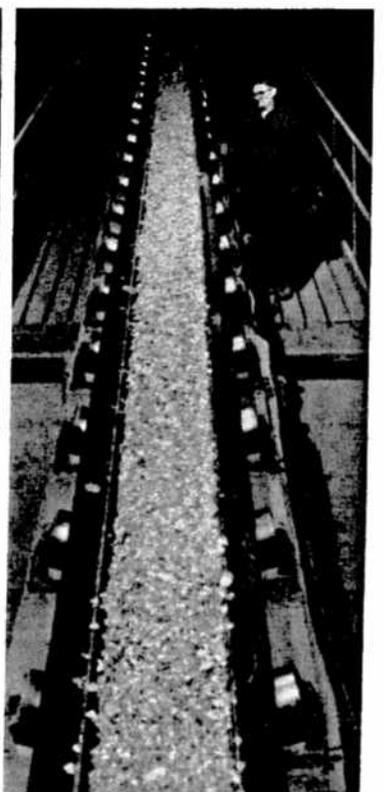
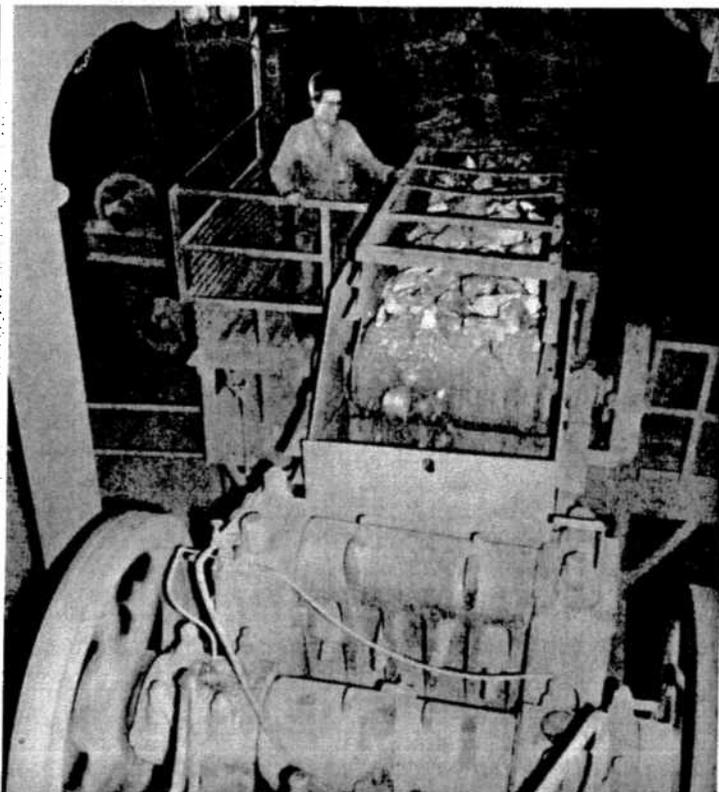
At the end of three days, nature having moved in her mysterious way this wonder to perform, the hoods are lifted to hasten cooling so the ingots will contract sufficiently for easy removal from the moulds.

The 25-ton ingots are broken by a steam hammer and the matte is then passed through a series of two jaw crushers and one gyratory cone crusher which reduce it to

(Continued on Page 14)



The matte breaker's steam hammer, mounted on a carriage, moves over the ingot and with powerful blows breaks it into eight or 10 pieces which are then pushed into the hungry maw of a 66-inch jaw crusher installed at the end of the matte breaker. The weight of the hammer's striking parts is 4,000 pounds, and the force of its blow is rated at 13,400 foot pounds at 80 pounds pressure. The operator seen in the picture is Charlie Syvanen.



On its way to the second of the department's two jaw crushers, the broken matte is seen being carefully inspected for tramp material by a crusherman helper, Ross Grooms. In the centre picture Leo Larocque supervises operation of the 48-inch crusher. At the right the finished product of the casting and cooling building, matte broken to approximately 1/4-inch size, is seen as it leaves the cone crusher by conveyor for the 500-ton storage bins in the separation building next door; the crusher man shown is Andy Lavery.



Lovely bouquets of roses were sent by R. C. McQuire, manager of the Port Colborne refinery, to the wives of the new Quarter Century Club members there. Here Mrs. Matt Crnkovich arranges her flowers in her attractive home.

Port Colborne 25-Year Men Honored at Annual Gathering

Warm congratulations on completing 25 years of Inco service were extended to the 36 new members of the Quarter Century Club at the Port Colborne nickel refinery by Vice-President J. Roy Gordon at its keenly enjoyed annual meeting at the Recreation Club.

"Each of you has played an important role in the development and expansion of our Company," he told the 1956 "graduating class." That expansion was reflected in the increase in electrolytic nickel production at Port Colborne, which last year amounted to almost six times what it was 25 years ago.

Membership in the Port Colborne Quarter Century Club now stands at 274, of whom 224 are on active service with the Company and 50 are retired on pension. There are 39 names on the In Memoriam roll, which was honored by a Moment of Remembrance.

"In the past 25 years there have been many changes in the process at Port Colborne," Mr. Gordon said in his address to the large and appreciative audience. "Notable among these have been the introduction of a combination chloride-sulphate electrolyte, the use of casting wheels in the production of nickel anodes, and the production of cobalt, first as cobalt oxide and more recently as electro cobalt."

But of course changes and in-

novations would not end there. "It is axiomatic that we must keep abreast of the rapidly changing events in this fast-moving world of ours if we are to maintain leadership in nickel production."

Mr. Gordon referred briefly to improvements also being made at the plants of Inco's subsidiaries in the British Isles. For example



Highlights of 25 eventful years, which have brought both fat times and lean, came to Matt Crnkovich when Vice-President J. Roy Gordon presented him with his Inco Quarter Century Club membership button.

the old Mond carbonyl process at Clydach was being rejuvenated and modernized, and would be a real rival to the electrolytic process for the production of nickel metal.

Turning to a review of the general nickel situation, Mr. Gordon said two factors had caused the tremendous demand for nickel in the free world — stockpiling of the metal by the United States, and defence requirements. As a result the quantity of nickel available to civilian industry had been so short that some nickel users had been forced to turn to other metals and alloys, and other mining firms had taken up the natural invitation to enter the nickel production field. In the latter connection, Mr. Gordon said, Cuba

with its enormous reserves of lateritic or silicate ores and its cheap labor, plus the encouragement of the United States government which was anxious to have a second major source of nickel, constituted a real threat to the Canadian nickel industry.

This meant that Inco must energetically press its best efforts to discover new ore deposits, and at the same time its research and development people must summon all their ingenuity for market development and process improvements.

R. H. Waddington, assistant to the vice-president, spoke briefly, expressing his pleasure at being back among all his old friends at Port Colborne, where he was a



At the annual banquet at the Inco Recreation Club, the ranks of Port Colborne 25-year men were increased to 274 by the addition of 36 new members this year. A Copper Cliff pensioner, Fred Lumley, who now resides at Niagara Falls, was a guest at the big party and is seen above in the left foreground.

Anniversary Dance Celebrates Reopening of Levack Club



The 13th anniversary dance at Levack Employees Club was an extra special event this year because it celebrated the reopening of the clubhouse after fire extensively damaged the interior on May 12. Sleek and gleaming after being completely renewed and refurbished, the handsome hub of community activities is all set for the winter season. With Jim McCoy's popular Merrymakers serving up a well-varied musical menu, the big dance was a much-enjoyed affair. Among the couples

caught by the Triangle camera were Collin Young of the Levack mine survey staff and Ruth Hopkins, who are rockin' and rollin' in the cover picture of this issue, "Red Hot and Cool." Others in the pictures above are, left to right, Tony Soden of the rockhouse and Norma Malleau; Clare McGowan, mine clerk, and Mrs. McGowan; Barney Forest of the machine shop and Louise Dolci; R. H. Waddington, assistant to the vice-president, Copper Cliff, and Mrs. Waddington.

member of the staff for 13 years. He recalled a remark of Dr. John F. Thompson, the chairman of the Company, who said that as he looked back on his long career with Inco, it wasn't the progress in mines, plants and processes that predominated in his recollections, but the people he had met and the friends he had made over the years.

A pleasant feature of the program was the presentation by Art Weaver, a nickel refinery man for 38 years, of a painting he had made cleverly symbolizing the growth and development of Inco since its inception. The manager of the Port Colborne plant, R. C. McQuire, who, Mr. Gordon said, is held in affection as well as in "tremendous admiration for his technical ability," accepted the painting on behalf of the Company and promised it would always have a prominent place in the Recreation Club.

Chairman of the meeting was James H. Walter, assistant to the manager at Port Colborne.

"In another 24 hours I will have been on the Inco retired list for one year," Harry Roe said in speaking on behalf of the pensioners present. "Now in my experience, while I always enjoyed my work with the Nickel Company, this job is the very best one I've ever had." He offered the sincere appreciation of himself and his contemporaries, as well as those who were about to become pensioners, for the provisions of the Inco retirement system, which "means a better life for so many, now and in the years to come."

The attractively decorated hall, the delicious dinner served by Margaret and Eddy Zielski of the Rathfon Inn, and the delightful musical background provided by the Gypsy Strings orchestra under the direction of S. Z. Bendes and

S. Martin, all contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The three sons of George (p.m. department) and Mrs. Kelly led an outstanding program of entertainment which also featured several top-notch Toronto artists including Doug Romaine, comedian, and Nancy McCaig, accordionist, singer, and dancer. Arrangements for the entertainment were handled by Clarence Beach, works auditor.

Paul Left Things In Good Hands

With five of his six sons and one son-in-law carrying on at Inco, Copper Cliff roasters' Paul Gravelle felt it safe for him to retire and leave Company matters in the capable hands of his family and friends.

Copper Cliff smelter saw Paul's debut with the Company a good 40 years ago, but after two years there and then a three-year go at Murray mine, he spent the next 15



Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gravelle

years as stationery engineer at St. Joseph's hospital and the courthouse in Sudbury. The years between 1936 and 1944 found him working with Fraser Brace in many capacities, and he finally joined

Inco again in the latter year, being posted to the roasters where he remained until his recent retirement.

Born in Pembroke in 1886, Paul first had a turn at farming, lumbering, railroading, steamboating and construction work before signing on with Inco. Bush work, he says, was pretty rugged around the turn of the century, on the job from dawn to dusk with a never-varying lunch of salt pork, beans and molasses as a noonday companion. Forsaking beans and molasses for the railroad, Paul was fireman for the Algoma Eastern Railway for several years before taking over similar duties on Great Lakes steamboats. It was there he

received his training as stationery engineer.

In 1914 Paul married Isabella Boyce in Sudbury and they have eight children, including two sets of twins, plus ten grandchildren. Darcy and Camille are with Froot-Stobie electrical department and Evelyn is Mrs. Barney Newman, also of Froot-Stobie. Walter and Cyril are at Copper Cliff while Leo works at the copper refinery. Paul is at Chapleau and Irene is Mrs. Babin of Falconbridge.

Paul's chipper attitude and springy step belie his years, and apparently that's the way he intends to keep it with Father Time. More power to him, say all his old pals.



Not All Hunters Need Alibis This Year

Some hunters come back saying all the deer have gone to Chicago but others like Burt Irvine of Creighton mine (28 level) and John Mariash of Garson mine (2200 level) needed no alibi. They emerged from the bush in the Penage country with a fine buck in the bag. This is the third year they've hunted together and it looks like a profitable partnership.



In this action shot taken during the fire-fighting competition, members of the McGinn brigade from Copper Cliff mill move in on an oil fire with their fog nozzle, held by C. Wilson and L. Lavallee. Just in the picture, on the left, is Inco fire inspector W. H. Humphries, the judge.



Champs of the pumper class for 1956 are the Rosien brigade of the Copper Cliff smelter: front row, G. Keall, R. Smith, J. Gallagher, P. Ouimet, W. Olson, D. Basso, A. Daigle; back row, H. Rosien, R. Hamilton, F. Hannah, R. Brown, P. Oddy, P. Verasco, L. Lavallee, K. McDonald. Not shown, R. Duffy.



In the non-pumper class the winners were the Murray mine brigade: front row, E. St. Marseille, A. Killah, K. Leach, T. Lachance, L. Hynes, H. Pering; back row, G. Passi, W. Serpell, A. Martel, A. Beach, L. Kut-chaw, J. Brodie, J. McFarlane. Not shown, W. Mattanen, J. Kilby, A. Flora, W. Muncaster, M. Brooks.

Smelter and Murray Mine Best Brigades

Herman Rosien's smooth-working smelter brigade became the second Copper Cliff team in 11 years to win the annual Inco inter-plant fire-fighting competition pumper class when they annexed the 1956 championship in a tight tussle with eight other entries.

Despite a 24-second penalty for slipping up on some of the questions, their total elapsed flying time for the tests was a slick 3 minutes and 25 seconds. At that they were only 5 seconds better than the runners-up, the Regimbal brigade from Copper Cliff mill.

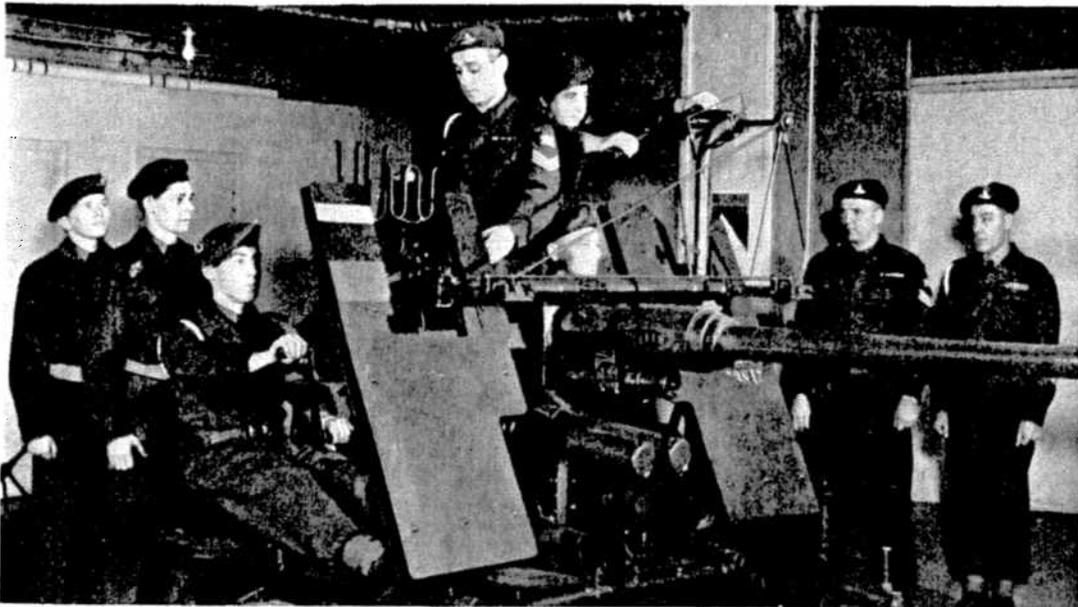
In the non-pumper class Murray mine's hustling crew of fire-eaters romped home a winner with a comfortable margin of 29 seconds over the second-place Garson brigade. This was Murray's first win in fire drill competition, and they certainly made it a convincing one by posting a time of 2 minutes and 1 second. There were 10 entries.

The annual tests, prepared and carried out by Inco fire inspector W. H. Humphries and his staff, are held at the home location of each brigade in order that none will be handicapped by strange surroundings. That no team can afford to rest on its laurels in this league was shown by the fate of last year's titleholders: Creighton, winners of the pumper class, finished sixth this year; Broad-Stobie No. 3, the non-pumper champs, were ninth in the 1956 standing. All previous winners shoulder a 10-second handicap, it should be pointed out.

In both classes the test consisted of three parts including a 10-question paper on what to do under a variety of fire conditions.

Main practical problem for the pumper brigades was to extinguish an oil fire located 210 feet

(Continued on Page 14)



Members of the 58th LAA Regiment crew shown manning a .40 mm Bofors anti-aircraft gun are Gnr. Albert Janiga (copper refinery), Gnr. George Strong (Copper Cliff smelter), Gnr. D. O. Wilson (Lively), Gnr. J. J. Hodgins (Murray mine stores), Bdr. Roy Gordon (copper refinery), Sgt. Jerry Mahon (Copper Cliff stores), Sgt. Vern Roy (Copper Cliff mechanical), WO2 Len Lavallee (Copper Cliff mill).

Both Armories Are Humming With Training

Winter training programs are in full swing at the Nickel Belt's two army establishments, with Inco plants as usual largely represented among both officers and men.

At 58th (Sudbury) LAA Regiment, RCA (M), Lt.-Col. Bill Watt told the Triangle he is greatly pleased with the spirit shown by all ranks, and feels substantial progress will be made during the winter months. He has taken over command of the unit from Lt.-Col. Carl Wilson, who has been granted a well-earned rest after being in charge for five highly successful years.

Both basic and advanced artillery instruction is included in the regiment's training syllabus for the semi-weekly parades held at the Grey Street armories. Aircraft recognition is of course an important feature. Various types of defense schemes against aerial attack are studied, with cloth model exercises taking the place of outdoor projects until the weather modifies. Training films and lantern slides illustrate various aspects of gunnery and tactics. Instruction is also given in mechanical and electrical maintenance of the regiment's equipment.

The regimental band, under the direction of Capt. Tom Clegg, continues to be one of the district's outstanding musical units.

With the departure for Oakville of Major Gordon Machum, command of 33 Technical Squadron, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, has been resumed at least temporarily by Major D. H. Forster, with Capt. Ted Harber as second in command. Recognized as one of Canada's outstanding RCEME squadrons, this unit shows no signs of losing its reputation.

A keenly interested class of
(Continued on Page 14)

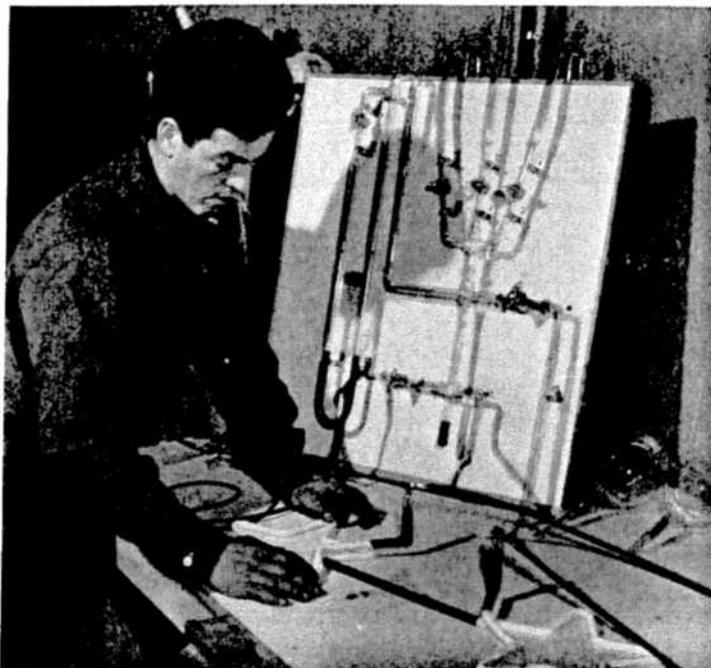


On the left above, Lt.-Col. Carl Wilson (copper refinery) chats with Lt.-Col. Bill Watt (Sudbury) to whom he has turned over command of the 58th LAA regiment; acting 2-1-c- of the regiment is Major E. M. Capstick (Copper Cliff mill). On the right are Major D. H. Forster (Sudbury), commanding officer of 33 Technical Squadron, RCEME, and his 2-1-c, Capt. Ted Harber (copper refinery).



A group of corporal tradesmen receiving machine tools instruction at the St. Clair Street armories of 33 Technical Squadron, RCEME. From left to right are Cpl. Carl Fischer (Burwash), Cpl. Jack Gray (Copper Cliff electrical), Cpl. Doug Huphman (Creighton mine), Cpl. George Bradley (Burwash), Cpl. Norman Allan (Sudbury), Cpl. Arnold York (Frood-Stobie mechanical), Cpl. Jim Logan (Creighton mine mechanical), Cpl. Bill Cunningham (Creighton mine), Cpl. John Cram (Sudbury). In charge of the class was WO2 Art Claus (Copper Cliff mechanical).

Making Neon Tubing Roger Sabourin's Profitable Hobby



Roger Sabourin is connecting a neon star to the "manifold" to draw all the air from it with a small compressor that sets up a vacuum in the glass tubing. After vacuuming, the tube is purified with a 25,000-volt jolt of electricity, filled with coloring gas from round containers like those in the right background, fitted with electrodes, and tested prior to installation.

Roger Sabourin, 2nd class mason with Earl Gray's trowel and mortar brigade at Copper Cliff, is also becoming a deft hand at another more unusual trade. In his spare time he has as his unique and profitable hobby the production of neon tubes for electric display signs. In his well-equipped basement workshop he and his brother Marcel turn out quite a sizable percentage of the neon tubing made in Sudbury, the only other source being one of the big sign companies.

Ever wonder what makes a neon sign light up, or how they are made? The Sabourin boys know most of the answers and in their workshop turn out yards and yards of pretzel-shaped, gas-filled glass tubing that will add still greater after-dark brilliance to Sudbury's already dazzling display.

Neon lights are made by bending and blowing glass tubing into letters, shapes and symbols, replacing the air in them with special gases, and then introducing low voltage electricity.

A soft lead glass is used for neon tubing, Roger explained to the Triangle, since it has a wider range of plasticity than most other glass. It is during the plastic stage between being rigid and fluid that the bending, blowing and manipulating of the glass takes place.

Glass blowing has, in a sense, been closer to an art than a trade for centuries, Roger said. While his brother Marcel has not served a formal apprenticeship, nine years in this work has made him a craftsman in his own right. Working with him, Roger is fast be-



Here Roger is blowing a piece of glass tubing into a figure for a neon sign. Breath control is important in this art. The glass is heated to the right degree of plasticity in the cross-fire burners. With care, skill and patience it can be bent into almost any shape.

coming a competent blower and bender himself. One of the key tricks to bending, he points out, is in keeping the glass at the bend of the same thickness as the remainder, a skill acquired only after considerable experience. While being heated, the glass must be constantly rotated to retain its shape and uniformity. The modern cross-fire burner aids greatly in this by providing equal heat from both sides. When heated to the right degree of plasticity the tube is quickly removed from the flame and blown, stretched or bent into the desired

shape, while the rotating is continued.

Glass tubes from which neon signs are made, Roger informed the Triangle, come mainly in 4-foot lengths and vary in diameter from 10 millimeters (just under 1/2 inch) up to 25 millimeters or even larger. Tubes come in clear or frosted glass and also in a few colours that are difficult to produce by other means.

In making a neon light, a pattern or design of the proposed sign is first laid out full size on a large asbestos sheet, this being Roger's forte. As the tubes are blown, bent and turned, they are frequently checked with this guide. When completed, all sections are welded together. Bottled gas and air are used as fuel for the burners. A soft fire is used to heat the glass for bending, and a hard or sharp fire for welding, the difference depending on the percentage of air used.

After the sections are joined together they are then temporarily welded to a Rube Goldberg-looking gadget of glass tubes, glass valves and what-nots, that Roger refers to as a manifold. Here all air is vacuumed from the tubing and impurities are burnt out by a bombardment from within of 25,000 volts, supplied by the boys' own transformer.

The tube is next allowed to cool, then one or more gases, depending on the colour desired, are introduced. The final phase is to connect the electrodes at either end of the sign. These conduct electricity into the tube where ionization takes place, causing the gas to become luminous.

The group of gases used for coloring in neon tubes are known under several designations—rare gases, inert gases, or helium group gases. All are present in the atmosphere although only in infinitesimally small quantities. Nitrogen and oxygen make up almost 99% of the normal atmosphere, leaving argon, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton and xenon (the rare gases) the remaining 1%, of which argon alone makes up 94%.

The various colours in neon lighting, Roger continued, are produced by using a combination of different gases with or without coloured tubes. Of the gases in common use neon gives red to orange red; argon, blue; helium, light pink to white; krypton, pale blue; xenon, blue to green. Mixtures of two or more gases make intermediate shades. Coloured tubes are used to provide gold and yellow.

Historically the neon tube for display advertising was first introduced by a Frenchman in 1910, and by 1930 was estimated to have replaced half the bulb signs in America. Today neon signs dominate the main street of most every city, town and village on the continent. While their original cost is slightly higher than bulb lighting, Roger says this is offset by their operating economy and long life.

As yet Roger and his brother have done only neon tube work, but some day they hope to get time to turn out those unbelievably delicate looking little blown glass ornaments that every home seems to have a need for.

Finds It Difficult To Slow Down

It's going to take more than a heart condition to slow down an old-time Incolite, Bill Welyhorsky, who punched tuyeres at Coniston 30 years ago and can't see any reason why he couldn't do it now. Retired on disability pension, he was complaining to his wife the other day when an oil stove replaced the old wood burner in their neat little St. Charles lake home — because it will deprive him of the pleasure of chopping and fetching wood.



Mr. and Mrs. W. Welyhorsky

Although he started with the Company at Coniston in 1926 Bill was transferred to the converters at Copper Cliff in 1930, and there for the next quarter century he was one of the most valuable punchers and relief skimmers. Among his favorite old-timers he lists the late Frank Morrow, his voice holding a note of pride as he recalls their workday associations.

Bill has three fine sons from his first marriage, John who works in the separation building at Copper Cliff, and Bill and Sylvester who are still in the Ukraine where they work as tailors. In 1954 Bill was married to Eva Forsberg, and they are enjoying great happiness together.

"C'EST NICKEL!"

Nickel News

The following interesting note was received from Mr. Gabriel Foder, Jr., of Gilbey Foder, S.A., who are concerned with the sale of the principal Wiggin products in France.

"A very popular expression of satisfaction used in France for the presentation or the quality of a manufactured article is 'C'est nickel'. This expression is used by more or less ordinary people, and is probably originated from the belief that chromium-plated articles are covered with nickel only, because people often say that something is "nickele" instead of 'chrome'. The expression, therefore, must have been born in the beginning of the existence of nickel or chromium plating, when this type of presentation was considered special. Therefore, the use of the expression 'C'est nickel' when someone wants to say 'C'est impeccable' or 'C'est joli'."

We wonder if nickel will ever enter our language with the same meaning as "A.I." "The cat's pyjamas," or "Just what the doctor ordered."

Served 5 Years In Middle East

Having fought through Egypt and Israel in the first world war, Copper Cliff's Stanley Martyn is following the present crisis in the Middle East with special interest. He was a proud member of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and saw service in India, Africa, Egypt, Palestine and neighbouring countries.



Mr. and Mrs. S. Martyn

After he was demobbed in 1919 the malaria he had picked up in the east kept him hospitalized so long that a cold, dry climate was finally prescribed as his only hope. When he heard that Hollinger was recruiting miners he jumped at the chance to migrate to Timmins. After spending seven years there as a stationary engineer at the mine and hospital he moved to Copper Cliff in 1929, and worked on steam and electric locomotives. He wound up his career as a mechanic at a tailings line pump station. His malaria has not troubled him since he came to this country. He retired on disability pension after a warning signal from his heart this year.

In speaking of his beloved Cornwall, where he was born in 1893, Stanley always makes it clear that "I'm not an English-



This group of Inco geologists and guests took advantage of the unusually fine fall weather to review in the field some of the geological problems of the Sudbury district. Seated, left to right, are H. F. Zurbrigg, Inco chief geologist; Dr. J. S. Stevenson, professor of geology, McGill; J. O'Neill; Dr. H. E. McKinstry, Harvard professor of geology and Inco consultant; Dr. L. C. Graton, retired; H. R. Elves, R. R. Taylor, B. E. Souch; standing, E. C. Speers, C. E. Michener, vice-president, Canadian Nickel Co.; T. Podolsky, G. L. Colgrove, E. H. Cornford.

man, I'm a Cornishman or a Cousin Jack, and proud of it!" In 1924 he made a short trip back home and there married Lilley Trethewey, his childhood sweetheart. "Smartest thing I ever did," he says. Gerry Martyn of Frood-Stobie No. 7 shaft engineering office is their son.

AND SATISFIED SMILES
Mrs. McTavish looked out the window as the family was going in to dinner and wailed, "Och, Alex, here comes company, and I bet they haven't eaten yet." "Quick!" ordered the Scotsman. "Everybody out on the porch with toothpicks."

Many Students Given Summer Jobs at Inco

A total of 264 students from universities and colleges received employment at Inco's plants in the Sudbury district during the past summer, a report from the company's personnel department shows.

The largest representation was from the University of Toronto, 49. Next in number were 36 from Queen's, 23 from Western, 22 from McGill, 21 from Ryerson, and the balance from 41 other institutions.

There were 46 mining students, 45 enrolled in arts, 19 each in geology and business administration, 16 each in medicine and general engineering, and others from a wide variety of courses including nine in theology and four in architecture.

A breakdown by placements shows that 69 were given work in the mines, and 36 each in the smelter at Copper Cliff and the copper refinery. The mines mechanical department took 22 and the electrical department 16.

In addition to the 264 from the universities and colleges, the Company provided summer employment for 248 students from high schools, almost all from the immediate district.



Evening Tribune

They're First Port Colborne Team to Cop Provincial Baseball Title

First Port Colborne team to win a provincial baseball title, East Side Athletic Association's classy crew of youngsters became Hall of Fame material by copping the OBA 1956 midget A championship. They licked Leamington 18-1 and 9-5 to take the title in a canter, which was really no surprise to any one since they had dropped only one decision in their 16-game season. Standing, left to right in the picture, are: Bill Bentley (coach), Gary Brown, Merv Fretz, Dick Beauchamp, Bill Mountain, Jim Haun, Bill Beeskereki; kneeling, Armand Landry, Gary White, Bob Ferguson, Joe Kirkpatrick (bat boy), Dick Robinson, John Chandik, Bob Baker; foreground, Robbie Bentley (coach of the coach).

SELECTIVE

On a train the other day, a friend of ours found herself sitting beside a little girl with a doll in her lap. Our friend leaned over and asked cheerily, "Does your dolly talk?"

"Yes," said the little girl curtly, "but not to strangers."



John Rennie



Judith McKinnon



Karl Sarlin



Carl Skerl



Susan Dunbar



Eugene Wasylenki

Gilbert Milne and Inco Triangle

Children of Employees Share In Inco's Assist to Education

Seven sons and two daughters of Canadian employees of The International Nickel Company were among the first to share in new scholarship support launched as part of Inco's \$2,500,000 aid-to-Canadian-education program.

Selected by a four-man awards committee which included three high school principals from Copper Cliff, Sudbury and Port Colborne, the nine sons and daughters of Inco's Canadian employees will be assisted in studies of their own choice, and at universities of their own choice, through scholarships renewable up to four years. These under-graduate scholarships each have a value of approximately \$1,200 per year. In practice, Inco pays the tuition fees and other dues for each winner, advances through the university the sum of \$300 to help the student with cost-of-living, and pays outright \$500 to the university selected by the student as a means of helping to meet the institution's expense.

These nine employee scholarship winners will be assisted in their current studies, eight being presently enrolled at various colleges and universities associated with the University of Toronto. The ninth has enrolled for the 1957-58 academic year in McGill University. Winners were:

Reginald Kusnierczyk, a graduate of St. Charles College, Sudbury, who is now in first year medicine at the U. of T. Mr. Kusnierczyk's father, Joannes Kusnierczyk, has been a miner at the Froid Mine for 27 years. Reginald was first in his class at St. Charles for four consecutive years.

Carl M. Skerl, a graduate of Sudbury High School, now in the first year of an architectural course at the University of Toronto, lives at 11 Bulmer Ave., in Gatchell (Sudbury). His father, Joseph Skerl, is a maintenance mechanic leader at the Copper Cliff mill.

Miss Judith MacKinnon, class valedictorian in the 1955 Commencement Exercises at the Copper Cliff High School also had highest standing in departmental examinations. She is the daughter of J. C. MacKinnon, Inco's superintendent of transportation at Copper Cliff. Miss MacKinnon is presently attending the University of Toronto School of Nursing.

Karl Sarlin, another graduate of the Copper Cliff High School, is in third year chemical engineering at the University of Toronto. His father, Siivo Sarlin, is employed in

the roaster department at the Copper Cliff smelter.

Miss Susan Dunbar, daughter of D. M. Dunbar, editor Inco Triangle, is enrolled in honor history at McGill University but will not begin her studies until next year because of an automobile accident. In her final year at Copper Cliff High School she was president of the Students' Council.

Horst W. Messer, also in first year architecture at the University of Toronto, is a graduate of the Sudbury High School. His father, Karl Messer, is employed in the mechanical department at Inco's iron ore recovery plant.

Eugene H. Wasylenki, now in first year medicine at the University of Toronto, is a graduate of the Coniston Continuation School and the Sudbury High School. His father, Walter Wasylenki, is a feeder boss in the blast furnace department at the Coniston smelter.

Donald Riou, a graduate of the Port Colborne High School, is taking an arts course at the University of Toronto with the intention of becoming a solicitor. His father, Allan Riou, is a subforeman at Inco's nickel refinery with 27 years' service with the company.

John Rennie, a pre-medical student at the University of Toronto, is also a graduate of the Port Colborne High School. His father, Thomas Rennie, is a unitman in Inco's nickel refinery at Port Colborne, where he has been employed for 20 years.

Members of the awards committee which selected the nine winners were: W. M. Harrington, B.A., B.Ed., principal of the Copper Cliff High School; F. J. Costigan, B.A., principal of the Sudbury High School; Duncan J. Pierce, B.A., principal of the Port Colborne High School, and G. S. Jarrett, B.Sc., chairman of the Copper Cliff High School Board.

Selection of the successful candidates was on a basis of scholastic standing and personal reputation.

These awards are the first to be announced of 40 scholarships Inco is giving to outstanding graduates of Canadian high schools and preparatory colleges. Half of the scholarships will cover instruction in the fields of geology, geophysics, mining, metallurgy and engineering to encourage students to choose these fields for their careers; 10 scholarships will be unrestricted as to recipients or field of study, and



Horst Messer



Donald Riou



Reginald Kusnierczyk

10 are reserved for children of the Company's employees in Canada, with free choice of school and course.

Both Armories

(Continued from Page 11)

corporal tradesmen are working hard in preparation for their trade tests in mid-December. A complete range of machine tools is provided in the workshop at the squadron's armories on St. Clair Street, along with top-flight instructors. A radio technician's course and a vehicle mechanic's course covering both internal combustion and diesel engines are among the features of the training program.

Of community-wide importance was the recent decision of the squadron to sponsor the Nickel District collegiate trumpet band under the direction of Doug Dunn, providing it with instruments and arranging for it to attend the army band school at Petawawa next summer. Some 20 boys will be added to the strength of the squadron through the band, and it is expected that the majority of them will take advantage of the chance to obtain first class trades training.

Best Brigades

(Continued from Page 10)

from a hydrant. Starting 50 feet from the hydrant the brigade raced its truck 175 feet stretching a line of 2½-inch hose which was then connected to the pumper and a 1½-inch hose hooked up to the pumper's discharge side. A fog nozzle was attached to this hose, the water turned on, and the blaze put out. The new champions performed this dash-and-douse manoeuvre in the sparkling time of 42 seconds.

The second part of the problem called for donning a face mask and, entering a smoke-filled chamber, connect two lengths of 1½-

inch hose and then couple the other end, with an adapter, to a 2½-inch hose. There was a two-second penalty for every connection that wasn't hand-tight.

For the non-pumpers the toughest practical test concerned a fire in an oil storage shed, the brigade being required to lay hose lines and take other necessary action, besides answering questions as to the location of oil shut-off valves, etc.

It was another very successful competition, Mr. Humphries told the Triangle, the brigades scoring high on enthusiasm as well as speed and know-how. To the winners went the Inco inter-plant championship shields, and to the losers another chance next year to bring home the bacon—smoked, that is.

Cast and Cool

(Continued from Page 7)

approximately ¼-inch. This material is belt-conveyed to two 500-ton storage bins in the separation building, where its treatment by flotation will be the subject of a subsequent issue in the Triangle.

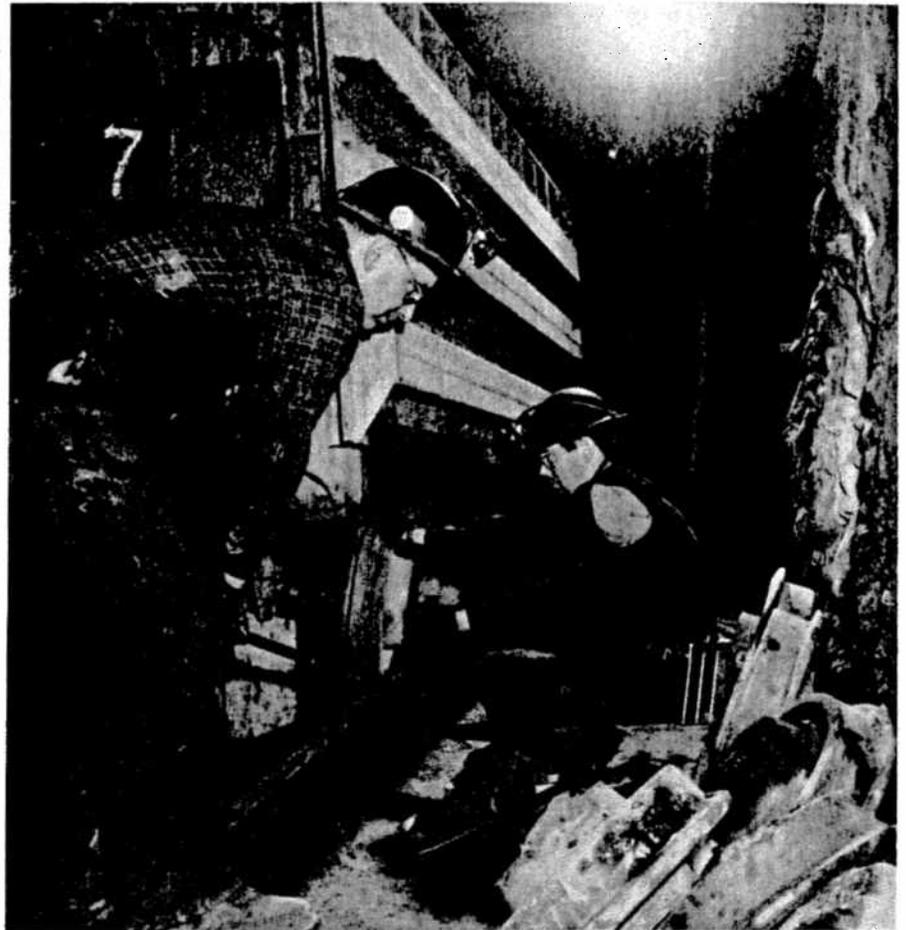
The facilities of the casting and cooling department are as impressive as its process is intriguing. The building is 884 feet long, 98 feet wide, and 73 feet high. There are 213 moulds, 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Two 60-ton cranes service the department. The steam hammer, mounted on a matte breaker specially designed for the job by Inco's engineering department, has an action similar to a pile driver and packs a wallop of 13,400 foot pounds at 80 pounds pressure. One of the jaw crushers is 66 inches wide, the other 48 inches, and the belt conveyor running between them is also 48 inches wide.

'Behind the Scenes'

In all sections of the Company's operations, day in and day out, there are men quietly going about jobs that seem to lie just beyond the rim of the spotlight. Like the prop men in a play, they never appear on the stage but the show couldn't go on without them. Often carrying out a "lone wolf" type of assignment, they patrol their beats attending to maintenance and repairs, their interest and sense of responsibility matching their skill with the tools of their trade. The other day the Triangle camera sought out some of these "behind-the-scenes" workers at Creighton mine to point up their importance on the Inco team.



Replacing the bolt holding the throw to a switch bar is a Creighton trackman, Radojko Dobrik.



On 58 level at Creighton two car repairmen, Raymond Guse and Andre Vallee, are seen above putting a new set of wheels on a 110-cu. ft. Granby mine car.

Take the trackman, for instance. By fixing and guarding switches, cleaning points, levelling track, he prevents accidents and costly delays due to derailments. Or the car repairmen — they're another good example of men with "mine-run" jobs that run the mine. By regularly greasing and checking the wheels, doors, couplings, bearing cover plates, etc., of the mines department's rolling stock (every one of the 1863 ore cars in Inco mines is on a fixed inspection schedule) they help keep the muck on the move. With their portable equipment they also specialize in on-the-spot repair work that cuts transportation holdups to a minimum.

Another very important fellow is the pipeman, who prevents delays that would involve many men by keeping air and water lines abreast of mining in the stopes, mending a hose, or spotting a leak in the main supply lines before serious trouble develops. And don't overlook the value of the ventilation timbermen who, besides building and installing the doors that are used to control the air flow through the mine, go around making sure the system is in good working order so the smoke from blasting is quickly cleared from the stopes and an adequate supply of fresh air is delivered to all the working places underground. And they're also available for special work like putting up a brattice to correct a temporary local condition such as fog.



Trimming the bottom of a ventilation door to make a snugger fit, in this picture taken on Creighton mine's 20 level, are George Syvokas and Bill Lucky.



The pipeman shown removing a pipeline no longer needed in this production drift is Boris Lariviere.

"Somebody's Got to Do It So It May as Well Be Me" — Jay



Jay McCarthy dispenses a few early-season pointers to four young stalwarts of the bantam division of his Copper Cliff Athletic Association kid hockey league at Stanley Stadium. The bright-eyed zinging stars of tomorrow are Paul Duffy, Jack Shoveller, Jimmy Latreille and Lyle Madill.

Although he "retired" many moons ago, that high scoring young ace of the 1942 Copper Cliff junior Redmen, and member of the 1945 Nickel District champion senior Sudbury Wolves, Jay McCarthy, probably spends as much time on or beside the ice now as he did at the height of his playing career. This month sees the start of his sixth consecutive season as organizer, operator, arbitrator and what-have-you of the Copper Cliff Athletic Association's hustling kid hockey setup that keeps the rafters ringing at Stanley Stadium every Saturday morning as well as Monday and Wednesday evenings.

The handling, guiding, directing and disciplining of some 185 would-be Pocket Rockets ranging from 8 to 16 years of age is a King-sized contribution to the welfare of any community, and Jay is a marked man in Copper Cliff's esteem.

On the departure of Gordon Alcott in 1947, Val McGauley stepped in to handle Stanley Stadium's "Little N.H.L." for the next four years. In 1951 Jay succeeded Val and has carried on steadily since that time. Of invaluable assistance to him has been the help and support of Guy Generoux and two kid hockey league graduates, Billy Baker and David Fuller, both sons of well known Inco men.

In this hockey beehive of Jay's, the peewees (8 to 9 years) have two teams, the minor bantams (10 to 11 years) have six teams, the bantams (11 to 13 years) have three, and the midgets (13 to 16 years) have three. To belong, a boy must have a minimum of hockey equipment and his father must be a member of the C.C.A.A.

From the bantam and midget

groups all-star teams are chosen to play in the Nickel Belt minor hockey league.

When registration is completed in early November Jay and his helpers sort the boys into age groups and then into teams as evenly matched as possible. Definite playing time is assigned each team, usually a 40-minute game each Saturday. Jay and company serve as both referees and coaches, changing lines and players so that everybody gets into the act. By and large, they say, the boys are a pretty good lot and follow the rules in a manner indicating their appreciation and respect.

The bantam and midget all-star teams are coached jointly by Jay and Guy unless both teams are playing on the same night, when they split up. Travel to any out-of-town game is by bus provided by the Athletic Association, as are sweaters for the all-star teams. After an out-of-town jaunt Jay and Guy see that the boys get home, then back to the stadium they go to put the gear away. Although championships are still eluding them Jay figures some hockey training to many hundreds of boys is of vastly greater importance.

How much of a fellow's time does all this work take? Jay admits that from November to April, about two nights a week is all he can call his own. But he gets a kick out of being with the boys and feels he is very fortunate in having a wife who understands and encourages him in his community service. He says with a smile, "Somebody's got to do it and I suppose it may as well be me."

Jay admits that the one disappointment to both the boys and

himself—and it's a big one—is lack of parental interest. "It is not so much to help me, but the kids would sure get a bang out of it if a bunch of their mothers and fathers were to turn out regularly as rooters." Almost any lack of interest Jay and his associates can and do contend with, but they can't take the place of parents.

Indicating the fine calibre of his midget hockey players, Jay proudly informed the Triangle that teammates of young Wayne Johnston, who was killed in a motor accident in 1955, donated a trophy to perpetuate his memory. It is the hope of all concerned that a midget hockey tournament for the entire district will be held some week this winter with the winner receiving the Wayne Johnston trophy.

Born in Niagara Falls, Jay came to Copper Cliff at the age of four. He worked for the Company from 1941 to 1945 and then rehired in 1946. Of recent years he has been one of Tom Strong's capable mechanics at the Copper Cliff mill. In 1944 he married the Copper Cliff figure skating star, Dorothy Digby, and they have a daughter Susan who is 8.

An unpretentious chap who quietly and faithfully does a lot of work and a tremendous amount of good, Jay and others like him are among the character builders of the nation.



Bill Eastick

Local Boys Make Good

A pair of sailfish measuring over 8 feet long and weighing about 125 pounds each were trophies caught by Bill Kilby of Froot-Stobie plate shop and Mike Sharko of Creighton on a whale of a holiday trip to Acapulco, Mexico. Dick Fuller of Copper Cliff plate shop was another member of the party.

Build castles in the air; then put solid foundations under them.



Pre-School Kiddies Get Salk Vaccine

The auditorium of the Inco Club in Sudbury was the scene of a great community blessing when 5,319 pre-school children between the ages of six months and six years received their first Salk anti-polio vaccinations at a three-day clinic organized by Dr. J. B. Cook, Sudbury and district medical officer of health. The staff of the Inco Medical Centre,

of which Dr. J. H. Stanyon is chief, gave valuable assistance in the project, which Dr. Cook termed a very gratifying success. Picture shows Mrs. Jean Stevenson, of the Sudbury and district health unit, registering Richard, 4, and Pauline, 5 mos., for their vaccine, the children of Mrs. Hector Pilon, whose husband is a mail truck driver.