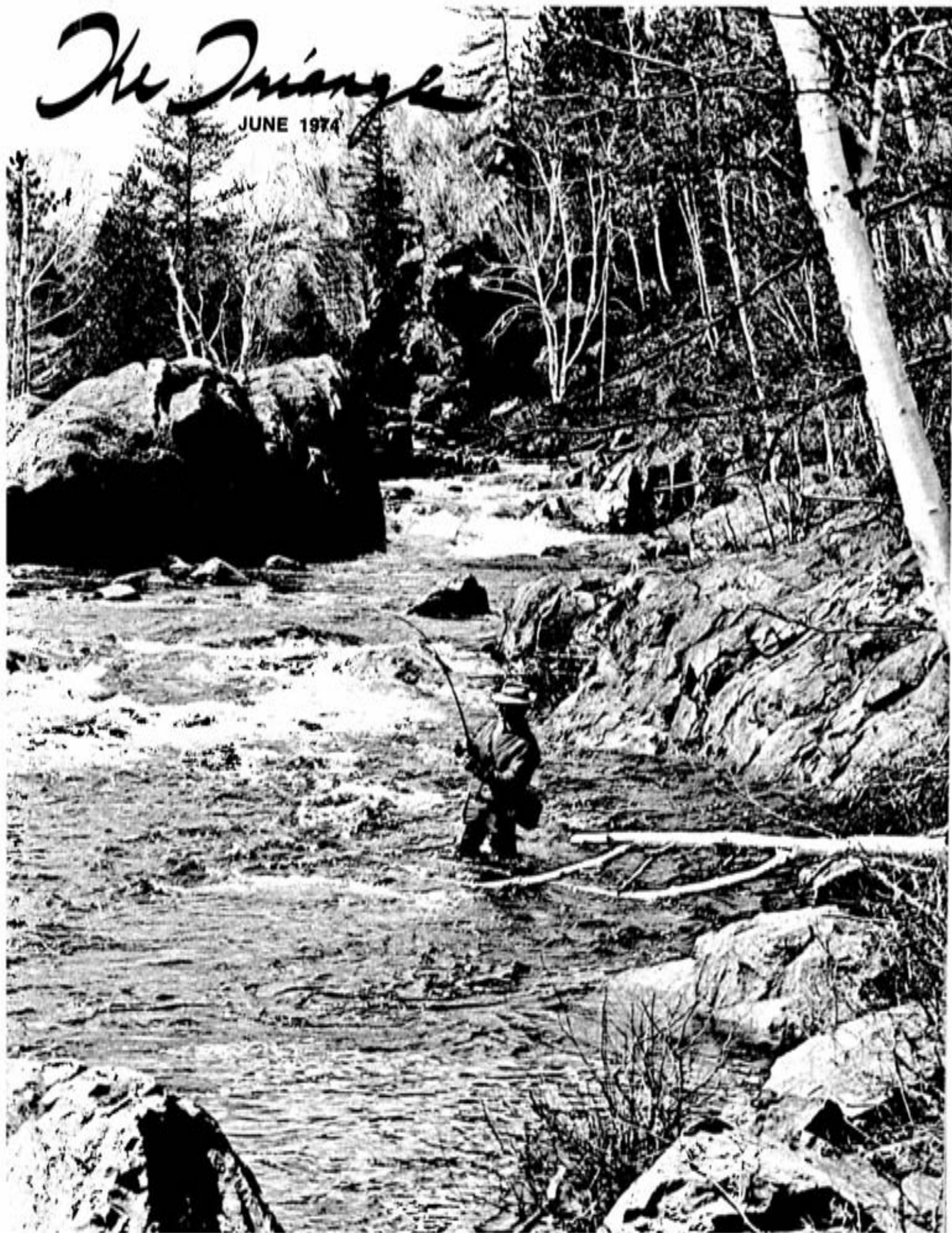


The Triangle

JUNE 1974



The Triangle

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On the cover . . .

Up to his knees in the crystal clear and fast running waters of Sandcherry Creek — some seven miles north of Chelmsford — Copper Cliff smelter maintenance electrician Tommy MacDonald fishes the tumbling white water for speckled trout.

Revelling in the warming sun of a sparkling early spring afternoon, Tommy's wearing a broad grin behind that bowed rod — who says the trout don't bite till the flies do ditto. He proved it and came away with several of the former and none of the latter — good for you Tommy.

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"heale"ing hands

The crew at the Copper Cliff greenhouse have their eyes on a third generation "first" addition.

Sounds a little ambiguous, doesn't it? The recent addition is a pretty agriculture student and she's the first girl to work in the new greenhouse. Her name is Ellen Heale, a student at the Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph. Ellen is working for the summer with the "green thumb" crew before returning to Guelph for the third year of her four year agriculture course.

Ellen represents the third generation of Heales to work for Inco. Her mom and dad are Inco employees; George is a machinist first class at the Copper Cliff smelter machine shop and her mom, Laura, is a registered nurse at the Copper Cliff hospital. Ellen's grandfather, Fred Heale, also worked for Inco in the mechanical department at Copper Cliff.

At this point in her career, Ellen is undecided about her plans after graduation, but says she would like to work with the Niagara Parks Commission.



Agriculture student Ellen Heale is spending her summer months at Inco's greenhouse transplanting flower shoots and also doing a bit of 'plant maintenance'.

Appointments

Geoff Lawson, supervisor, division ledger, accounting and sales invoicing.

Stan Dutchburn, division insurance analyst.

Mike Solar, superintendent, process technology, Copper Cliff smelter.

Gary Dorland, supervisor, product costing.



From the transportation department at Copper Cliff we have Darrel Shields, his wife Helene and their family. In front are Jimmy, 9, Marcy, 3, Michele, 5, and beside Dad is Rachel, who is 12. The Shields live in Copper Cliff.



Maurice Paquette worked at Creighton when this picture was taken but is now at Stobie. He's a rigger and he and son Daniel, who is 10, are joined here by his wife Claire, Michelle who is 7, and behind, Lynn, 15, and Joanne, 13. The Paquettes live in Sudbury.

Family Album

Albert Rebellato played junior "A" hockey in Sudbury many years ago and still plays with the local Oldtimers. Albert and his wife Chea are parents to 21-year-old Rick, also a hockey player, and 11-year-old Nancy who is proud of both her hockey players. Albert is with general engineering.



Elphege Dion has worked at the Port Colborne nickel refinery since 1948. With him are his wife Jeannine, Richard, 15, and 12-year-old Gilles, the leading point getter in the Welland Minor Hockey League.





Scenes like this make Copper Cliff's Nickel Park a girl-watcher's paradise each summer, when May's changeable weather gives way to June's soft, warm breezes. Enjoying an early picnic in the park are Linda Savage (left), Diane Mason and Sharon Dennis, all employed at the process technology laboratory beside the general office.

Lunch is what you make it

Your lunch is more than a wax-paper wrapped ham-on-rye with dill . . . it's a time that can be spent creatively, restfully, actively or peacefully.

How do the people around you spend their lunch time? Cribbage has a long-standing tradition during Inco lunch breaks, and bridge is popular, but some prefer to spend their leisure not in competition, but in contemplation of the

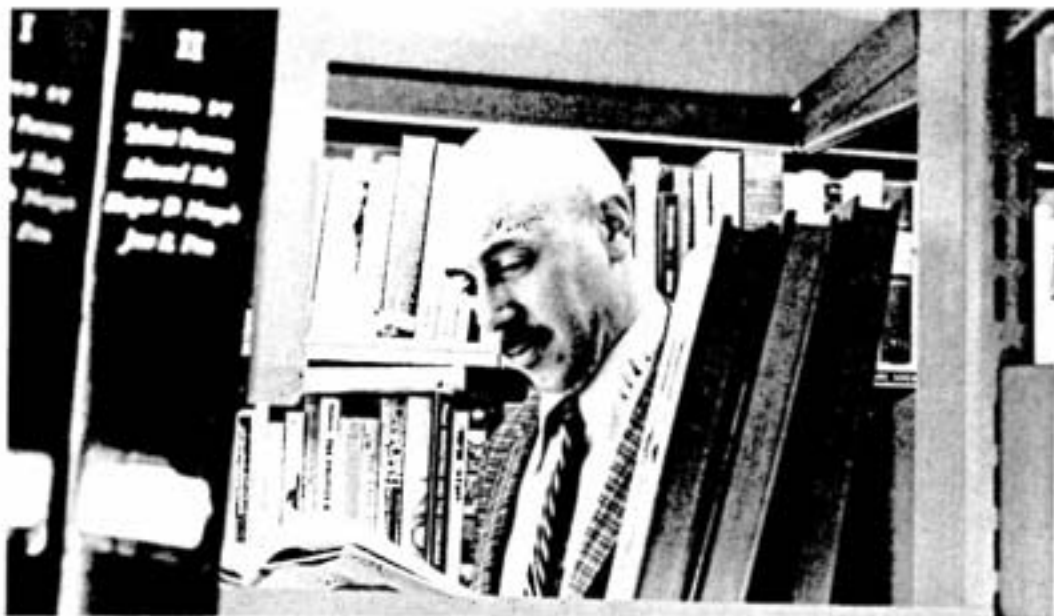
beauties of Copper Cliff's Nickel Park.

Lunch time talks and demonstrations are an important aspect of the safety program, while some seek other knowledge in their noon-time novel.

However you spend your lunch time, in conversation or cat-nap, it should send you back to work refreshed and with renewed enthusiasm to tackle the "second inning".

George Watson, a buyer in the purchasing and warehousing department, enjoys a brisk noon-time walk to his home on Cobalt St.





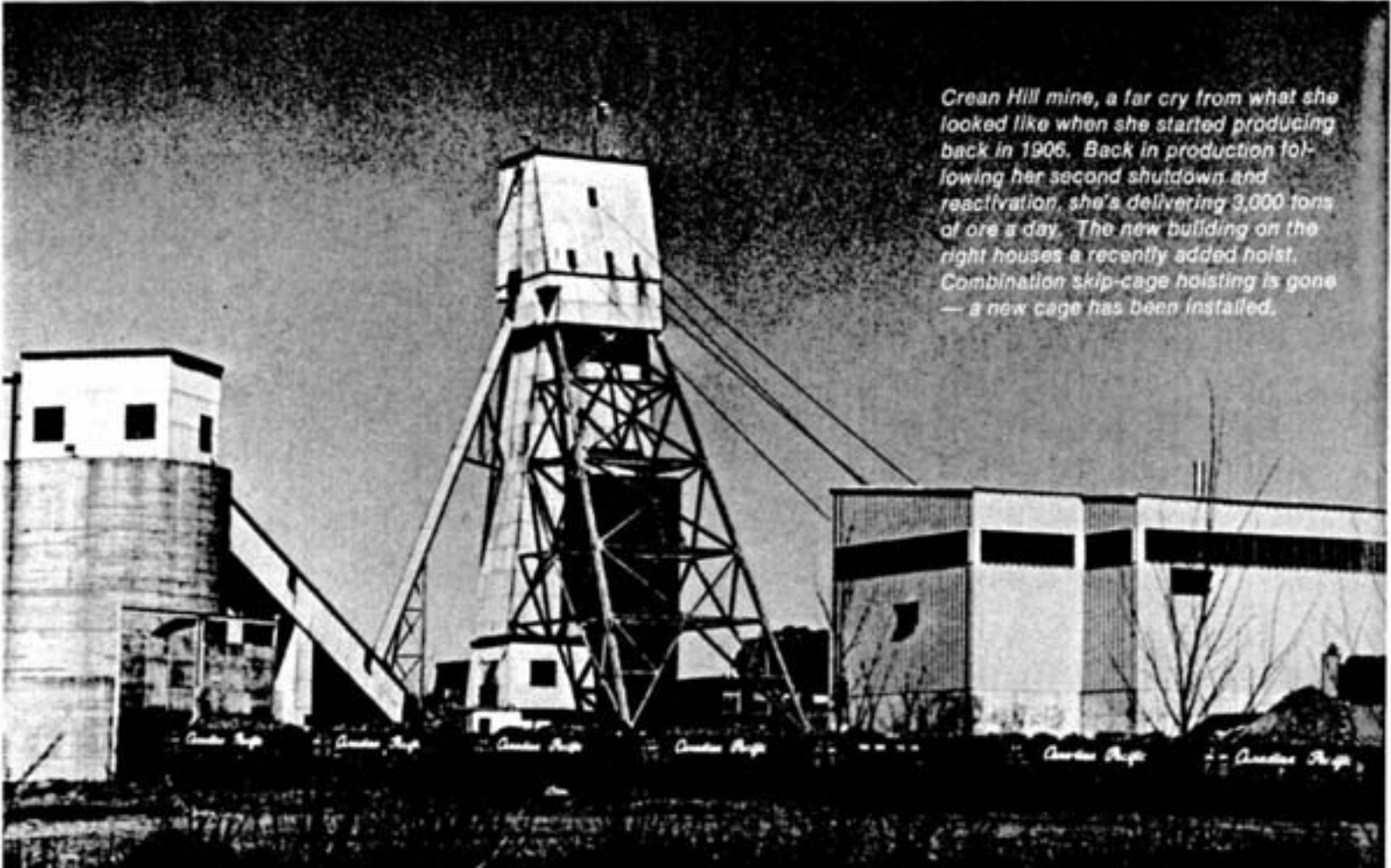
Searching through stacks of books at the Copper Cliff Centennial Library for something to catch his fancy occupies the lunch break for Jan Matousek, technical assistant to the manager of the smelter.



Cards are a popular pastime everywhere in International Nickel. Obviously enjoying a noon-hour rubber of bridge at the Copper Cliff smelter winding shop are (left to right) Bob Canapini, Don Sylvestri, bystander Jack Dube, John Luptak and Delmo Tomassini.

Combining lunch with learning, mid-day safety talks are important in reviewing on-the-job practices and regulations. Mine foreman Percy Pilatzke leads this discussion in the lunchroom on the 3400 level at Garson mine.





Crean Hill mine, a far cry from what she looked like when she started producing back in 1906. Back in production following her second shutdown and reactivation, she's delivering 3,000 tons of ore a day. The new building on the right houses a recently added hoist. Combination skip-cage hoisting is gone — a new cage has been installed.

for the third time

It could be described as a small meadow. Tall grasses grow in the warm sunlight and ripple quietly in the wind. Tall and graceful silver birch trees, hand in hand with scotch pine and spruce, edge the clearing, and the murmuring breezes stirring their branches sound gentle whispers — as if echoing the laughter and small-talk of people long gone.

Slumbering peacefully just a loud-shout beyond a meandering creek that reflects the headframe of the Crean Hill mine, the meadow was not always that way. Back in the early 1900s, a settlement of more than a hundred dwellings, a church and stores claimed the land and was known as Crean Hill.

Bustling once again following a production halt in 1971 that put the Crean Hill mine on standby until January of this year, 3,000 tons of ore are now shipped daily by road to the Clarabelle mill at Copper Cliff, some 22 miles to

the east.

It's the mine's second comeback since it started producing in 1906. Its first slumber was a long one, lasting from 1919 until 1953.

She's changed her face in the last little while. She now boasts a brand-new hoistroom and a double-drum, double-clutch Bertram hoist that previously saw service at the Copper Cliff South mine.

The new hoist operates a full-size 43-man cage that has been installed in the shaft. Previously, hoisting utilized a skip-cage combination. The existing hoist now assumes the task of full-time ore hoisting with the mine's 10-ton bottom-dump skips. The new hoisting system allows ore hoisting while men and supplies are on the move in the shaft.

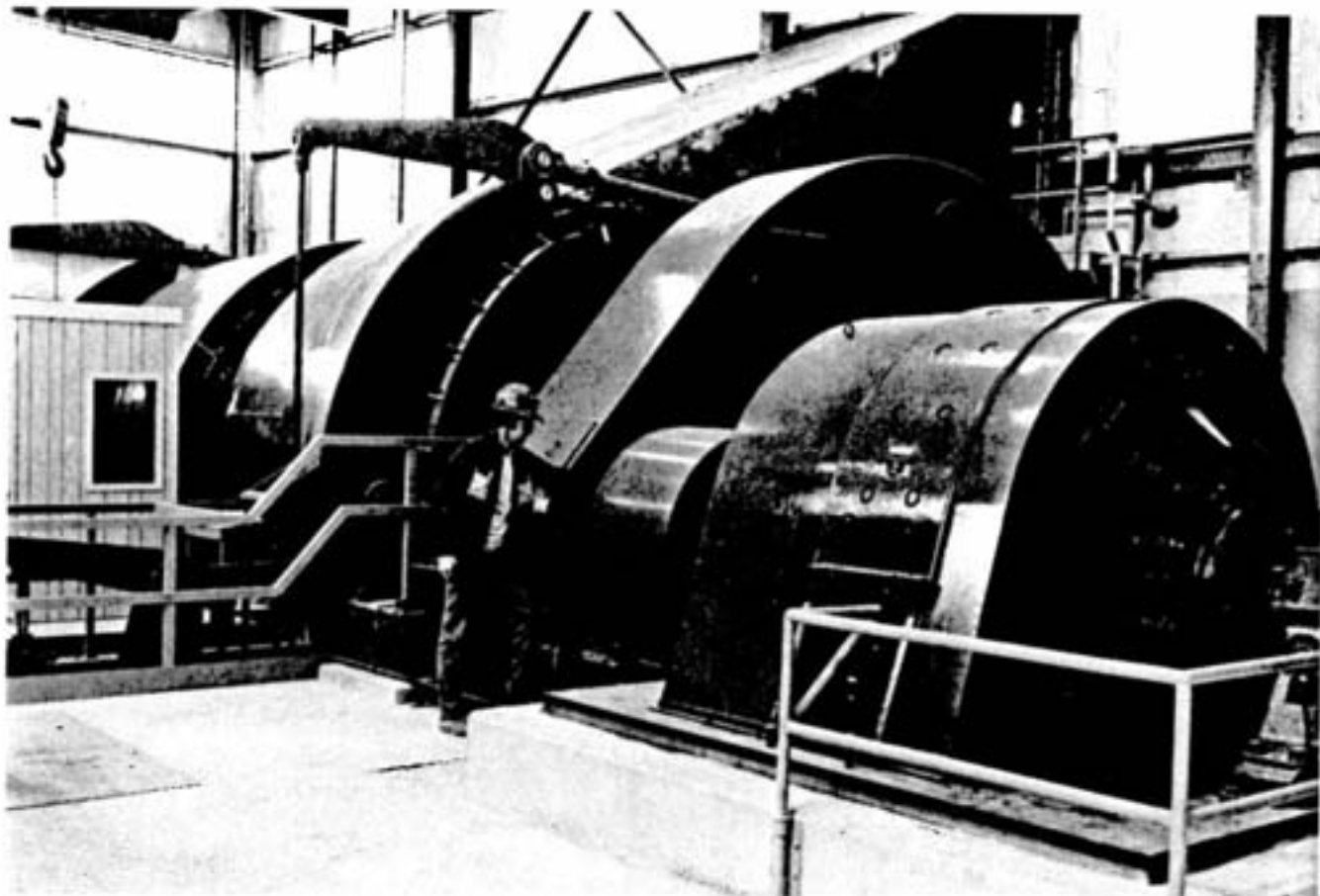
The biggest task tackled during the reactivation of the mine, the cage and counterweight installation involved

relocating existing shaft services into a new services compartment; the installation of cage and counterweight guides, and the slashing of four of the mine's eight operating shaft stations to allow access to the cage.

Other tasks included the lowering of 10 load-haul-dump machines, a jumbo drill, a couple of muck conditioners and eight husky diesel motors. Tugger hoists and other moth-balled equipment required minimal attention.

Mine superintendent Keith Henderson reported no problems attracting the work force to the mine. "They all wanted to come back," he said with a grin, "there's something about the mine — once you've worked here there's just no substitute."

As if in agreement with him, the trees in the meadow across the way nodded their heads, and the whispering and murmuring became just a teeny bit louder.

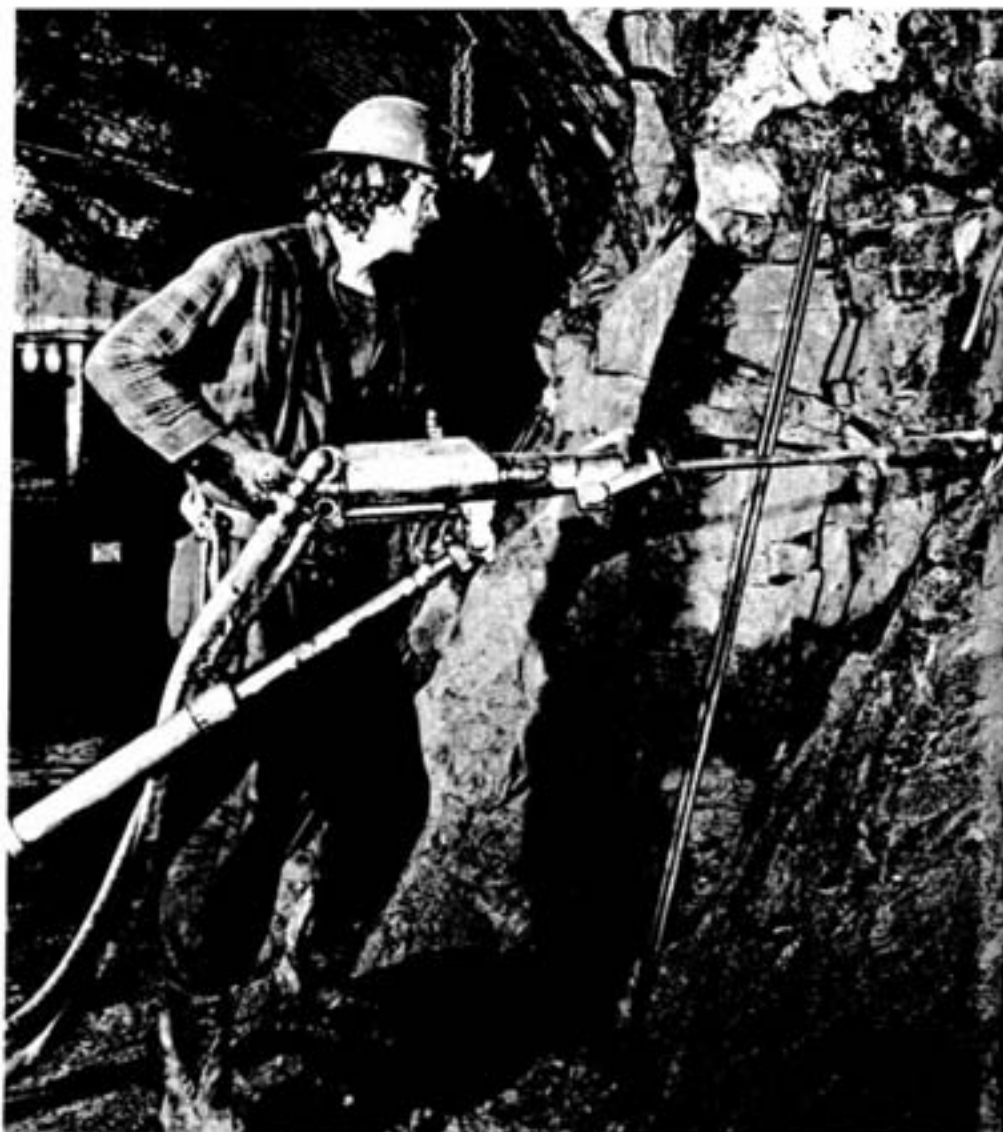


Newly installed at the Crean Hill mine, and operating the shaft's single 43-man cage, this double-drum hoist first saw Inco service at the Copper Cliff South mine. Giving the machine a once-over is hoistman Peter York.

In the warmroom, waiting for the cage; (L to R) Len Cywink, Norm Belanger, Jim Martin, Mike Lebreton, "Frenchie" Gagnon, Vic Migwans and Gerry Trauner; some of the employees who keep the "muck" moving from Crean Hill mine.



for
the
third
time



To provide access to the mine's newly installed cage, four of the mine's eight shaft stations had to be enlarged. Bolting after the slash on the 300 level, driller Ray Lees uses a jackleg drill.

General foreman Elmer Manninen, (left) mine foreman Reg Taylor, and Crean Hill mine superintendent Keith Henderson.



One of the 10 LHD machines that were lowered down the shaft, this ST-2 is being dismantled in the mine's platemshop by welder "Seagull" Ross, riggers Al Green and Bernie Whalen, and plateworker Ed Olfert, (right).



So you work in an office, you say.

A good safe place, you say.

No need for hard hats, safety glasses, work gloves, safety shoes, metatarsal guards and so forth and so on that are worn in the company's mills, reduction plants, mines and refineries.

Not so, dear office-worker reader. Don't move — you're surrounded by hazards!

See that sharp pencil? It's a weapon! Removing pencil lead embedded in a finger can be painful.

How about that innocent looking envelope — remember those paper cuts? Painful, exceptionally so when the envelope is licked to seal and cuts a lip.

High heels and office stairs don't mix. Office chairs with casters and reclining backs tend to tip over backwards. Spilt coffee can result in scalds, and the number of kneecaps that have fallen foul of open desk drawers are uncountable.

How about that desk drawer with the dust and dirt in it? Don't blow it out — if you do you'll join the legions who've made the trip to the first aid department for an eye wash.

And, finally, there's the classic. Piles of files or computer tapes, or whatever, can be heavy! Lift with the legs — don't bend the back.

Got you worried? Good! Remember — safety is a state of mind.

Nice an' Safe?



How not to open a filing cabinet is demonstrated here by Janet Kenyon, pretty safety department stenographer at Copper Cliff. Open one drawer at a time and make sure all other drawers are firmly closed. Never overload top drawers — it can tip on you just the way it's happening to Janet!

First aid faux pas

If you have an accident, just hope some certain fourth-graders don't come to your rescue. Their teacher revealed these answers to a first aid quiz. The Port Colborne nickel refinery first aid department found them in "Niagara South News".

For head colds:

"Use an *agonizer* to spray the nose until it drops into the throat".

For nose bleed:

"Put the nose lower than the body".

For snakebite:

"Bleed the wound and rape the victim in a blanket for shock".

For fractures:

"To see if the limb is broken, wiggle it gently back and forth".

For fainting:

"Rub the person's chest, or if it's a lady, rub her arm above the hand".

For asphyxiation:

"Apply artificial respiration until the patient is dead".

Copper Cliff smelter instrumentman Mike Gareau redesigned the fiber tees used in Jamesbury valves. His suggestion netted him an award of \$215.

\$ u g g e

Leo Vincent has been a maintenance mechanic at the Copper Cliff copper refinery for several years and has done considerable repair work on the vertical furnaces, in particular the replacing of water screens that were damaged under pressure. Leo came up with the idea of blocking off the lower end of the screen, which practically eliminated the problem, and brought him an award of \$520.

And at the smelter, **Mike Gareau**, an instrumentman, proposed a redesign for the fiber tees in Jamesbury valves. This works fine and gives a much more dependable oxygen "on-off" indicator. It also gave Mike an award of \$215.

At Creighton mine, **Charlie Briggs** and **James Corbierre** teamed up on a suggestion to protect load-haul-dump machine pump drive bases from damage when an axle breaks. Their idea was worth \$50.

Gary Eadie, from Copper Cliff North mine, earned \$45 by suggesting the drill steel carrier be relocated, and **Doug Teddy**, of the Clarabelle mill, suggested a change in bus bars in the motor control centres, worth \$40.

Metro Bendick, also of Clarabelle mill, picked up \$35 for his suggestion to provide safety chains on hydraulic jacks to prevent them from falling over. **Elmer Lahti** proposed a method of fabricating a portable scale from salvaged parts of two others, that netted him \$30; **Roger Barrette** and **Richard O'Brien** also won \$30 for their suggestion of a platform around number 147 conveyor belt counterweight, and **Aleksander Maslakow** found that a warning horn and red light in the car shed was worth \$30. All four suggestions came from matte processing department men.

There was quite a large group that rang the bell for \$25 awards: **John Dever**, for suggesting a warning sign and flashing red light near the number two vertical furnace, and **Heinz Rummel**, who proposed relocating a hot water line into the silver building, both from the copper refinery; **Lloyd Firth**, for an improved method of calibrating shop instruments, **Stan Smith**, whose idea was to install a crawl beam leading to HL-2 conveyor, and **Michael Macko** suggested an improvement to the repositioning operation on oil burners; Lloyd, Stan and Michael are all from the iron ore plant; **John Hancock** of the Clarabelle mill, suggested lowering clean-up pumps for more efficient spillage control; **Phillip Lapointe** from matte processing, saw the need to



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install a stairway on "A" floor in the FBR building; and from the smelter, **Melvin Ross**, proposed a concrete slab beside number seven furnace pit to facilitate scrap handling. **Andrew Sagle** had an idea for a chute at the tail end of 32B conveyor to prevent feed build-up, **Henry Lanouaz** suggested a stairway from "G" to "F" floor, **Athanase Richer** added a clevis to a hoist vibrator, and **William Baxter** pointed out an improvement to emergency lights at numbers one and two cottrells.

Among the seven \$20 winners were **Bill Ingram** of the copper refinery, for an emergency shower in the tankhouse basement; **Gary Mel**, for safety chains at number two pellet machine pallet changing area; and **Leland Blois**, for suggesting chain operated valves in the leaching building, both these men are from the iron ore plant; **Eldon Riehl** from Copper Cliff North mine, envisioned a safety modification to a drill press; **Lloyd Perry**, of Copper Cliff South mine, proposed guards for pumps; **Tom Lamondin**, Clarabelle open pit, suggested flashing lights for vehicles guarding blasts; and at the smelter, **William Neville** added a ladder at number one and six bins for easy access to safety kick-off switches.

There were also seven \$15 award winners. From the iron ore plant **Stephen Donovan** suggested flame failure alarms for superheaters, and **Gary Selles** proposed extra lights in the pellet loading area; **William Zyma** from Creighton mine, designed a wire plug for mercoind control switches on pumps; **Len Brosseau** of Garson mine, saw the need for air holes in a naptha gas cabinet; **Howard Ryan** from the Clarabelle mill, proposed handles on top of crusher rams; **Ronald Brouillette** of transportation, suggested a switch to turn off diamond lights when leaving an area; and **William Leach**, from the utilities section, for his thoughts regarding a guard for a pump at the oxygen plant.

Len Brosseau from Garson mine won his second award for suggesting the use of oil in boiler limit control lines. That was worth \$10. And from **Lawrence Sharpe**, of Creighton, a proposal to install reflectors on nine shaft road also won \$10. Other \$10 award winners were **Rod Thompson** and **Walter Deveau** from Levack mill, for warning devices for mill conveyors; **Jean Paul Dionne** of the Clarabelle mill, for improvements to a step at number 15 conveyor, and **Roger Barrette** of matte processing, whose idea improved conditions at the sludge bins.

A Copper Cliff copper refinery mechanic, Leo Vincent suggested a screen revision in a vertical furnace water system — it earned him \$520.





Employee benefits supervisor Frank Homer, (left) appeared recently on CKNC-TV's programme "Pulse Monitor" with host Garry Janz to answer viewers' questions concerning Inco's pension plan.

Since June, 1973, the Metropolitan Life Insurance benefits programme for Inco employees has been streamlined and restructured with an emphasis on service for illness and non-industrial accident claims. With centralized services located at the Inco Club on Froot Rd. in Sudbury, the employee benefits office is staffed by three persons whose main concern is that you receive a quick claim settlement. But to ensure that a claim is handled swiftly, the employee must follow certain procedures.

If you miss work because of a non-industrial accident or illness, here's what to do:

Good for You



Employee benefits reporting clerk Diane Olivier assists Copper Cliff North mine electrician Eric Stuart prepare his statement of claim form, which Eric will have his doctor sign and then return to the employee benefits office in Sudbury. If a claim exceeds the physician's specified recovery time, supplementary claim forms can be obtained from Metropolitan Life.

1. Phone the employee benefits office in Sudbury at 675-6416 or 675-6417 and report your disability.
2. A claim form will be mailed to your home unless you wish to pick it up at the employee benefits office.
3. Fill out your portion of the claim form and have your doctor complete, date and sign the form, specifying the nature of illness or non-industrial accident injury, and return it to the employee benefits office.
4. The form is completed and sent to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by Inco.
5. Metropolitan Life determines the validity of the claim and evaluates it for payment.
6. After evaluation, you receive your claim check from Metropolitan Life. (Claims started after January 1, 1974 are considered taxable income.)
7. Once you have returned to work, phone the employee benefits office and inform them that you no longer require your benefit payments.

Remember, an employee does not have to be back at work before claiming for an injury or illness. You file a claim with the employee benefits office immediately after a non-industrial accident and three days after you have been absent from work due to illness. Supplementary claim forms for extension of coverage when a relapse occurs, or when recovery complications arise, can be obtained from the Metropolitan Life office.

The employee benefits office in Sudbury is also the place where new employees are informed of the various Inco financial and medical programmes, and where pension information can be obtained.



Benefits counsellor Jim Donald handles inquiries about pension benefits and payments, and interviews each new employee, advising them about financial and medical benefits.



Each time an illness or non-industrial accident claim is reported, benefits reporting clerk Liette Eastwood (above) or Diane Olivier consult the payroll hours register to verify the claimants last workday.



The first step in processing a claim through the employee benefits office is to phone in the claim and then either pick up the claim form or have it mailed to you. Frood driller Raymond Guerin has reported to the benefits office and Liette Eastwood clarifies some of the details asked for on the claim form.

Basil Sharabura, of Sault Ste. Marie, has a good memory — so has Inco in its well-kept records that are stored in the general offices at Copper Cliff.

That combination of memory and records recently produced a \$3.36 cheque for a shift that Basil had worked back in 1933, but had failed to collect when he left the company and the Sudbury area in September of that year. He left no forwarding address, so the cheque was held pending word from him.

This past April, after a 41-year silence, he finally wrote the company about this matter and his letter said in part: "Gentlemen, I am writing this letter to you officials of the International Nickel Company about one day working shift eight hours that is coming to me. It took place in 1931-1932 maybe 1933, in Copper Cliff, Ontario, at the smelter.

"My shift foreman's name was Harry Trotter at that time. Other names were Mr. Jenson, Acheson and Ferguson. general manager was Mr. McDonald. president was Mr. Agnew. My badge number was 54 — maybe 52."

Basil's memory was very good; his number was 54 and he'd worked at the smelter from December 10, 1930 to September 23, 1931, was laid off, rehired in August, 1933, and quit in September, 1933. He was a labourer earning 42¢ an hour at the time.

Very shortly after receiving his letter, pay office records were checked and confirmed the fact that W. Sharabura, badge number 54, had one eight-hour shift owing which he had never collected. A cheque was made out and promptly mailed to him, and the accounting department people are hoping he will

soon cash that cheque to help keep their records intact.

Our curiosity piqued, we asked Basil how, after 41 years, he remembered this day's pay and why he had not written for it sooner. He explained that for several decades now, while driving between Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto, (which he did occasionally), he intended stopping at Copper Cliff to collect his day's pay, but it seemed that he was always in too much of a hurry.

"When I finally decided to write this letter," he said. "I showed it to my children; they laughed and said I'd never get the money after all those years. Now I'm laughing," he added.

After leaving Inco in 1933 Basil moved about for a couple of years and finally settled in Sault Ste. Marie where he had raised his family and now lives comfortably in retirement.

memories
+ records
= \$3.36

In one of the several fire-proof storage vaults at the Copper Cliff general office, Cliff Buchanan of the pay office locates the employment record of W. Sharabura, badge number 54, vintage of '33.



Sudbury Streaker Struck in 1925!



Among other things — some past and some yet to come — 1974 will no doubt be recorded in the history books as the year of the streakers.

Agile quick-fingered newspaper photographers have captured on film several of these gallopers in the buff, but they've yet to match the achievements of the Mond Nickel Company who captured just such an unclad likeness on a nickel medallion way back in 1925.

And that's us folks, because the merger of Inco and Mond followed four years later in 1929.

Struck in pure nickel to mark Mond's 25th anniversary, the medallion's obverse bears a figure symbolizing the element nickel, with a Latin inscription meaning — "Then for the first time a winged thing sprang aloft" — the discovery made by Dr. Ludwig Mond and Dr. Karl Langer in 1889 that nickel could be refined by volatilization.

Busily tossing nickel pellets from one hand to the other, the streaker's likeness to "Old Nick" could be attributed to Saxony's superstitious miners of 1751 vintage who, when attempting to smelt newly discovered ores which had the appearance of copper ore, ended up with a white metal so hard that it was useless to them.

Believing Old Nick had cast a spell over their ores, they called the metal "Kupfer-Nickel," meaning "Old Nick's Copper."

The maple leaves and daffodils on the reverse of the medallion are emblematic of Mond's mining, smelting and refining interests in Canada and Wales.

So, to streakers all, wherever you are, take heed — the nickel industry is 'way ahead of you with a healthy lead of nearly 50 years.



Stobie mine exploration diamond driller Fred Croteau. Nearly 15 years with Inco and without a lost time accident during that time.



Creighton mine exploration diamond driller Clem Beland. Almost 15 and a half years since he started with Inco and he's without a lost time accident on his record.



Copper Cliff South mine exploration diamond driller Tom Rochon, three years without a lost time accident.



In an exploration diamond 2000 level at Copper Cliff drill specialist Clare Cyr (section's safety award plus specialist Dick England.

Bra

About now, it's not at all hard to spot one of the 148 members of the exploration diamond drilling section of Inco's mines drilling department.

Just look for a person with his head held high, his chest puffed out with pride, and with a look of satisfaction in his eye.

And with good reason — they won the Canadian Diamond Drilling Association's safety award for 1973 with the best record

among the association's 12 coast-to-coast mining company members.

Section head and diamond drill specialist Clare Cyr fairly "bubbled" with enthusiasm as he came up with facts and figures. Working underground in 10 of the company's Sudbury area mines with a force of 128 men and 29 diamond drills in 1973, the section drilled more than 1,000 core holes ranging in size from 1½ to 3½-inch diameter with a total



Kirkwood mine exploration diamond driller Al Turgeon. Proud of his record — 25 and a half years with Inco without a lost time accident.



Copper Cliff North mine exploration diamond driller Rene Fortin, approaches 15 and a half company years and no lost time accident.



Levack mine exploration diamond driller John Lamontagne, 16 years with Inco — and all of them without a lost time accident.

vo!

length of more than 72 miles; worked 217,000 man-hours doing it; and pulled nearly half a million pounds of core.

"When you consider the scope of our activities," said Clare, "you begin to realize what our men have achieved — truly a remarkable performance."

Constantly on the move with their two-ton drills, the exploration diamond drillers are the advance guard, working in the furthest and deepest places in the mine in their quest for "buried treasure".

Recognizing the fact that this is the third time during the past five years that the exploration diamond drilling department has won this award — they won it in 1969 and 1970 — mines drilling department superintendent Bill Taylor observed that; "This record was only achieved through the enthusiastic, safety conscious co-operation of all concerned. It will no doubt inspire not only our department, but all fellow Inco personnel".



Guests of roaster operator Frank Spyrka at the smelter's matte processing area family day recently were his wife Stella, and daughter, Lydia.

The highlight of many tourists' stop in the Sudbury area is a tour of the mining, milling and smelting facilities of International Nickel. But tours of these plants are not restricted to visitors to this region — since the summer of 1973, ladies tours have been conducted at many Inco sites.

In some cases, the event is called family day, and children over the age of 16 also participate in the tour. Since the inception of the tour program, more than 2,000 relatives and guests of employees have visited the underground working place of their "sponsor", and another 2,500 persons have visited surface plants.

Other important visitors outside the

tourist classification include the technical and professional guests of the company. Frequent visitors in this category are Cambrian College students and large groups of out-of-town high school students, who take a surface tour when they visit.

Also in this category are the numerous groups of convention delegates, and organizations such as the Sudbury Chamber of Commerce and Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities whose members visited recently.

Each year, the number of visitors to Inco facilities is swollen by sightseers from across Canada and the United

About 40 members of Sudbury's Chamber of Commerce visited the Clarabelle mill.



Four busloads of delegates to the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities meeting enjoyed a light lunch during their bus tour.



States. Special arrangements are made for their tours — which this year started the summer season on May 1. Guests are advised to assemble at the Copper Cliff curling club, where literature is available and bus transportation is provided. These two-hour tours visit the Copper Cliff North mine hoist room, the Clarabelle mill, the Copper Cliff smelter and the tailings reclamation area. They start daily Monday through Saturday at 9:00 a.m. and continue until 2:30 p.m.

Last year, during the May 1 to September 3 summer tour season, nearly 9,000 sightseers visited Inco facilities in Copper Cliff.

All visitors to Inco facilities are provided with safety equipment and guided by full-time employees. Two of this summer's eight guides are Tom Plexman (right) and Steve Garrett.





Heather Pasanen, Rosemary Perras, Sharon Paulaushkas, and Wanda Creswell (front row, L. to R.) all Inco employees and special guests on an underground tour for relatives of Copper Cliff North mine employees, are ready to meet their guides: Ted Schmidt, Hector Poulin, John Lackmanec, Ernie Pitre, Mel Peterson and Rene Ploutte.



When provincial New Democratic Party leader Stephen Lewis visited Copper Cliff North mine, he stopped for a chat with cagetender Pete Kluczkowski. Also in the tour group were Sudbury MPPs, Elie Martel and Floyd Laughren. The group also visited the Clarabelle mill and the smelter.

more visitors...

Coveralls and hardhats can't hide the fact that these aren't regular underground lunch room patrons. These ladies are a few of the more than 2,000 relatives and guests of Inco employees to visit their "sponsor's" working place underground at various mines recently.



"hypo" strikes again!



Port Colborne's "hypo" (alias meter checker Clarence McDowell) on the job in the nickel refinery's cobalt plant.

Usually, at the Port Colborne nickel refinery, when you hear the word "hypo", it's associated with the removal of cobalt during the electrolyte purification process. However, in this case, it happened to be the "nom-de-plume" on winning ticket number DXA 85113 on the running of the Irish Sweepstakes at Doncaster, England, and it paid off to the beautiful tune of \$25,000.

The lucky ticket belonged to Clarence McDowell, a Port nickel refinery employee since November 1936. "Mac" worked in the electro-nickel department and in the cobalt department before transferring to the instrument section of process technology in 1955. He's a meter checker first class.

"Mac" has been buying sweepstake tickets for the past ten years, and this one was the last one in the book, the one the seller had intended keeping for himself. As the old saying goes, "that's how the ball bounces". The ticket was drawn on the third-place horse, Anak Malaysia, who, unknowingly, rewarded "Mac" and his wife, Doris, with their

bonanza.

Their first thoughts were to buy a new house with the winnings, but those plans changed.

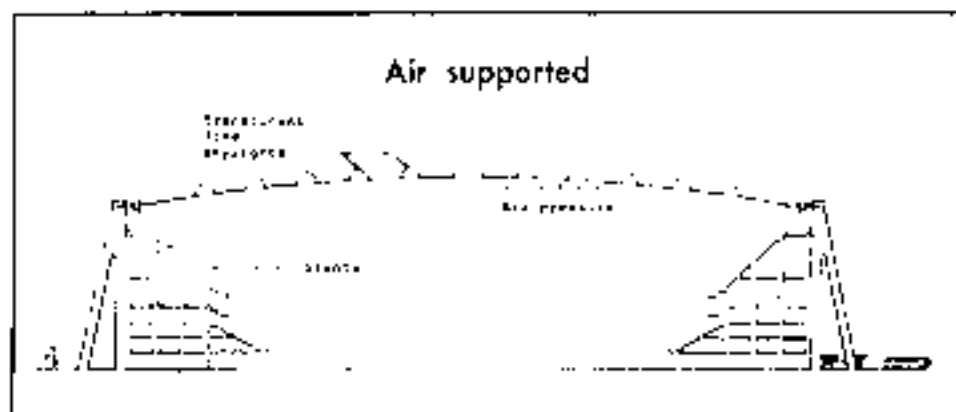
Doris bought a complete set of Belgian crystal; "Mac", a shutterbug, purchased some additional camera equipment, then, together, they went shopping for a 1974 Oldsmobile Cutlass — completely equipped including air conditioning. This should keep them cool during their anticipated trips to Connecticut and the west coast while waiting for the next Olympic Lottery draw. "You never can tell", says Doris "as this has been our second sweepstakes winner". In 1970, they won £100 and as "Mac" remarked, "If you don't buy a ticket, you haven't got a chance to win anything."

The balance of the winnings will be invested in a trust fund and the dividend added to his pension check when he retires next year.

Echoing the sentiments of his workmates at the Port — "it couldn't have happened to a nicer guy".

OK, face the horrible problem — what would you buy if you won \$25,000? Clarence McDowell and his wife, Doris, started out with tableware and camera equipment and then went on to a luxurious set of wheels. The next step? Travel — in style, it appears.





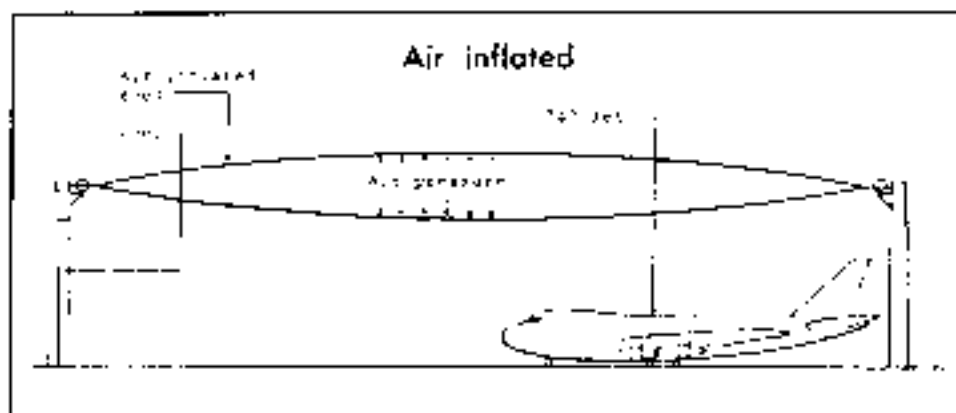
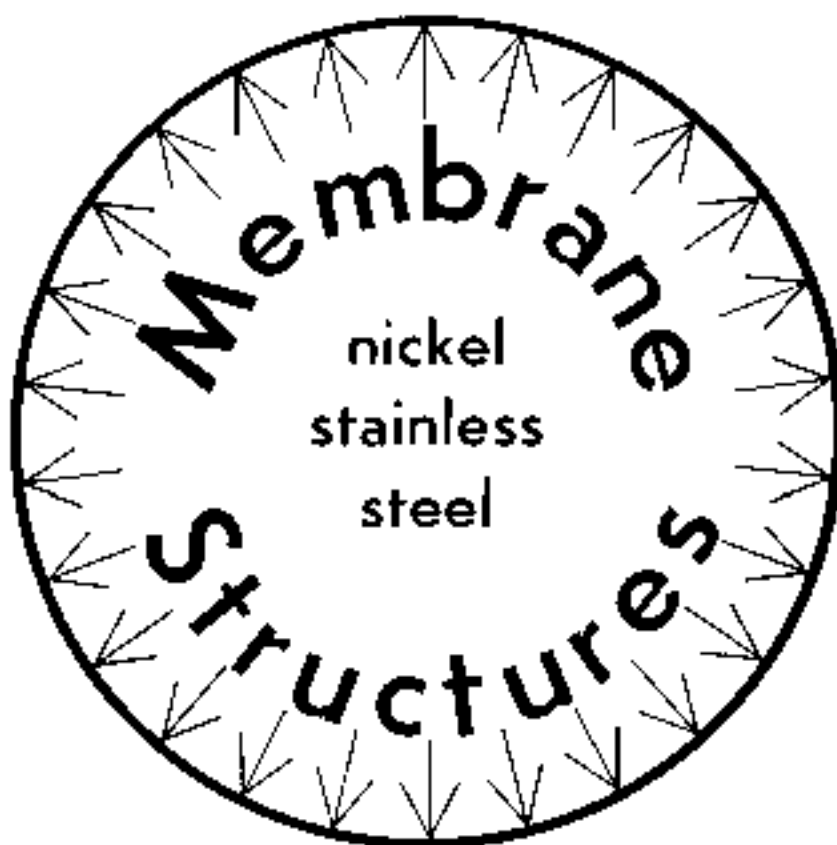
When the words tensile and membrane are mentioned, one almost expects to be overloaded into a headache remedy advertisement. But stress, tension, pressure, membranes and stainless steel are all synonymous with a new development in the engineering field.

Nickel stainless steel membrane structures supported or inflated by air pressure, are being considered for use as roofs to cover sports arenas, aircraft hangars and oil storage tanks.

Although the development of permanent metallic tension-membrane structures is recent, their concept is adapted from a familiar situation. Inflate a toy balloon and it will support the weight of a small child. The internal air pressure puts the balloon's thin skin, or membrane, in tension and enables the sphere to bear loads.

Between 1968 and 1972, International Nickel's commercial development department in New York researched the feasibility of constructing stainless steel membrane structures. Inco's research coincided with that of D. A. Sinecki, a Toronto consulting engineer, and nickel stainless steel was found to have a desirable combination of properties for this application: high strength to permit the use of a thin, light-weight membrane; good corrosion resistance to withstand environmental attack, especially in industrial and marine areas; toughness to resist puncturing and tearing; and excellent weldability to provide ease of assembly.

Following conception studies, a 16 foot diameter scale model was constructed and became, in effect, a stainless



steel balloon. The roof design, theoretically covering a 700-foot diameter, comprised an upper and lower membrane. The membranes were stretched inside a circular compression ring, confining the pressurized air and creating only tension stresses.

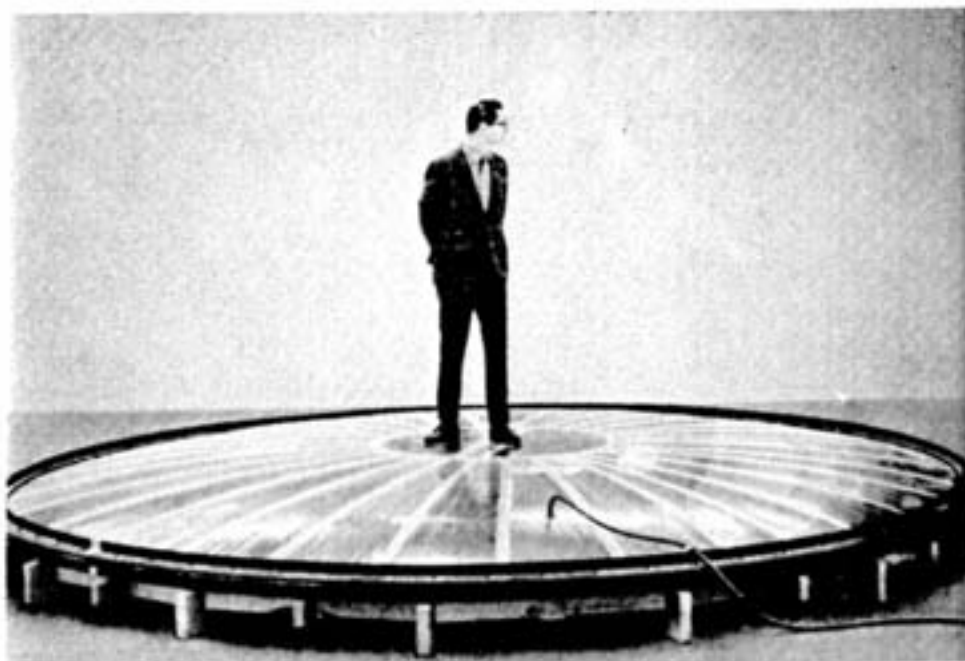
"The amount of pressurized air needed to support such a structure is between five and six pounds per square foot, which is a small amount considering normal atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch," says Don Cassidy, project manager of Inco's commercial development department in New York.

The real saving incurred with tension membrane structures is the elimination of trusses, and in some cases savings up to one-quarter of the cost of conventional rigid structures could be realized.

Construction costs could also be lowered because the segments and contraction joints can be shop fabricated, and the pie-shaped segments delivered to the construction site in coils. All membrane components can be positioned at ground level and welded together.

The double membrane system has been envisaged for use with aircraft hangars, rapid transit stations, marinas, and similar structures requiring large, clear spans that do not lend themselves to pressurization.

Single membrane structures could be used on sports arenas, airport buildings, convention centres and greenhouses. Industrial applications could include water reservoirs, and storage tanks for acids and oil.



The roof prototype above is composed of an upper and lower membrane stretched inside a compression ring. The two membranes confine pressurized air and therefore only tension stresses are created in them. Nickel stainless steel serves as both a sturdy and attractive roof covering.

Air-inflated membrane roofs can substantially reduce the construction costs of the enormous hangars required for today's aircraft. Costs are lowered because the roof sections for the membrane structures can be shop fabricated and the use of large and space-wasting trusses is eliminated.



A little ahead of our time



Expansion of the 1929 sewage treatment facility at the Copper Cliff copper refinery is in the hands of site engineer David Moores (left). Utility engineer Joe Diduch operates the plant.

When it was built in 1929, the sewage treatment plant at the Copper Cliff copper refinery was the first of its kind in North America. After almost 45 years, that sort of pioneering technology needs support, so a \$180,000 extension to the plant was started late in 1973. Completion is scheduled for June, 1974.

The "old" sanitary waste plant has been taxed to its 36,000 gallons per day limit recently. Located behind the precious metals plant at the copper refinery, the existing building is being

more than doubled in space with an 840 square foot addition.

Extended aeration was a new principle when it was applied to the Copper Cliff plant in 1929 by the Activated Sludge Company of New York. The process involves bubbling air through the sewage for extended periods — six hours in the copper refinery plant, when similar facilities were processing for only two hours. The theory was that the sewage was completely oxidized by then, and safe to discharge.



A 14-foot deep wet well includes two pumps, here installed by Bernie Forestell (left), and Frank Sottile, that lift influent to the clarifier.



Attending to the wiring involved in the construction of the \$180,000 extension are electrician George Tincombe (left), and apprentice Colin Hurley.

A system called "complete mix" is the basis for the new plant. It treats sewage for only four hours in the aeration tanks, but holds any solids in a digesting tank for up to six months before removal and disposal by a local contractor.

Here's how the new system works: influent — the sanitary waste from the copper refinery's washrooms and drinking fountains, for example — enters a holding tank that eliminates sudden surges in the system, then is pumped

through an aeration tank — where solids are removed — to clarifier and chlorine contact systems and to a cooling pond before being recycled in the refinery's processes.

The solids are pumped to the "old" aeration tank and clarifier, now acting as the digesting tank, and held until removal.

The construction of the plant extension once again puts the copper refinery system at the forefront of sewage treatment in Canada.

"They're off!"

"The stretch!"

"Censored!"



Early spring is a time of rejuvenation for the thoroughbred racing fan in the Niagara area. A bounce returns to his step and a gleam to his eye; the racing season has begun again.

With the Fort Erie race track just a scant 18 miles to the east of Port Colborne, that bounce and that gleam can be seen in the feet and the eyes of many a Port Colborne nickel refinery employee, anticipating the sound of pounding hoofs after a long winter of silence.

A day at the Fort Erie track centres around thoroughbreds, the objects of spectators' (and bettors') attention. They are — and who would contradict it —

beautiful, superb animals. Owners and trainers are always hoping for that one big one. Perhaps finding another Secretariat, Riva Ridge or Northern Dancer among the yearlings in their stable.

The jockeys, naturally, are in the spotlight also and come in for their share of adulation or criticism depending on how the horse they were riding finished.

Returning again this year to compete on the Ontario Jockey Club circuit is Sandy Hawley, who concluded a spectacular season in 1973 by riding a record 515 winners, taking his third North American riding championship in the last four years and his fifth consecutive Canadian riding crown.

The spring meeting this year at Fort Erie ran from April 14 to May 12, but the horses will return on Wednesday, July 17 for the summer meeting, which concludes on Saturday, August 31. Post time is 1:30 p.m. and from the moment the cordial voice of Daryl Wells, the track announcer, bids you welcome until the post mortems following the last race, you can feel the stir of excitement running through the patrons. When the horses turn for home and make that long run to the wire, your heart begins to pick up the beat as you stand to cheer your favourite to victory.

During the recent spring season, a number of Port refinery people were observed as they backed the "nag" of their fancy. Here, for the record, are some of their activities.



Plating tankman Otto Nytray. Chin up Otto — can't win 'em all y'know.

Tank cleaner Emmanuel Borg with Ontario Jockey Club circuit jockey Sandy Hawley who rode home on 515 winners during the 1973 season.



Craneman Danny Coghlan — deep in thought while studying his racing form.

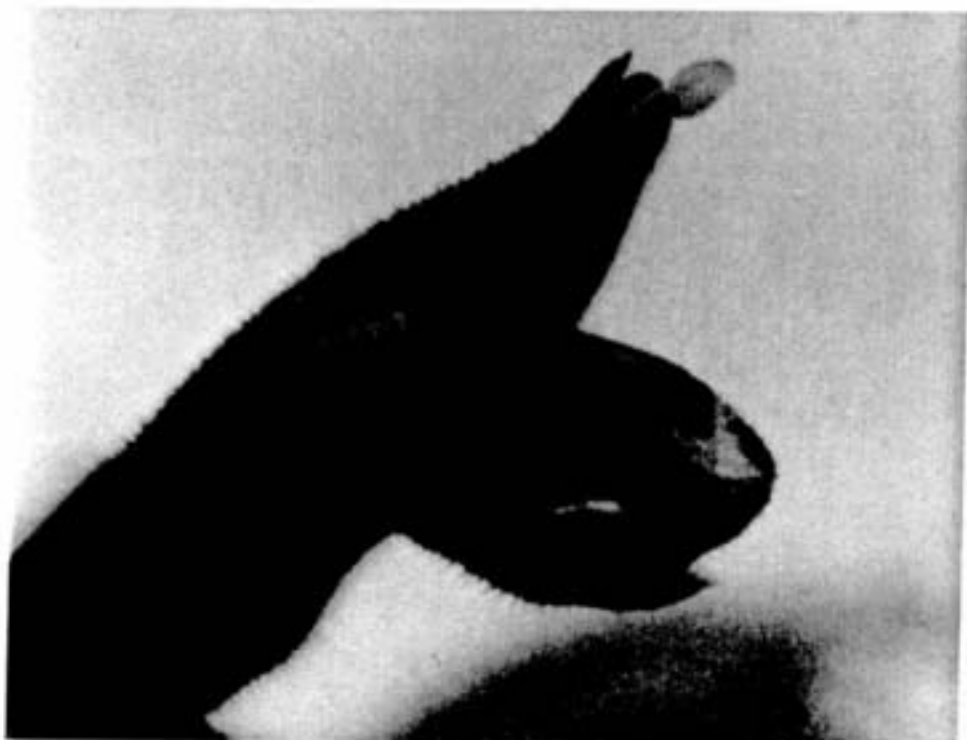
Charge mixer George Stepanchuk plunks it down. How about the smug grin on the face behind the wicket. Maybe he knows something?





That snarling dragon is really a lipstick plant, or basket vine (aeschynanthus-parvisolus), so named because of its colour and growth patterns — it's a hanging plant, that sends out shoots two to three feet long. The Latin label? It's all Greek to us.

Looking like an animal poised for a kill, the plant is really a gentle thing; it enjoys only indirect sun light, preferring to have the heavy jungle growth of the central South America tropics overhead. Alex has half a dozen of these colourful plants in the greenhouse.



It lives!

Imagine, for an instant, those finger-puppet images of a dog — the ones you form with your fingers on a sun-lit wall — imagine, again, that image turned scarlet; and alive. A living, breathing, violently-red creation of a moment's lapse by nature.

Imagine its struggles to survive in the stupefying heat of the jungles of central South America, and then imagine this science-fiction being thriving in your own back yard.

It's true. Something of this form and nature does thrive in Copper Cliff; a snarling dragon of a creature, alive in Inco's greenhouse. The proof is here before you: the pictures on this page.

This is no carnival pitch, no con man's line. Just an example of the photographer's art by Inco's agriculture foreman, Alex Gray.

Final Frame

The Copper Cliff Club mixed bowling league has completed another successful season, and this year's wind-up dinner was recently held at the Copper Cliff Club.

This year the league was composed of nine teams, with six bowlers on each team, and the league hopes to expand for next season.

The top team this year was the Edward Leblanc sextet who rolled their way to victory in the total-pins, three-game play-off, and the team members received individual trophies for displaying their bowling supremacy.

Other awards went to Art Carboni, Little Stobie engineering department planner, for the men's high average, and Marg Desanti, data process key punch operator, for the women's high average.



First place finishers in the Copper Cliff Club bowling league are (from left) Aline Leblanc; team captain Edward Leblanc, general engineering senior draftsman; Jane Skirda, daughter of general engineering project co-ordinator Mike Skirda; Brian Delorme, Edrin Leclair and Raymond Leclair of the Copper Cliff transportation department.

Flight Fancy



The recent official opening of Sudbury's new air terminal building featured Jim Jerome, member of Parliament for Sudbury, who acted on behalf of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. A plaque was unveiled to mark the official opening of the building.

Many Inco employees are among air travellers in Sudbury who have noted with great appreciation the modern terminal facilities now available to them at the Sudbury Airport.

Now providing office space for Ministry of Transport operations, the old terminal building is 25 years old, and was bulging at the seams as air traffic increased beyond its capacity.

The new terminal is three times the size of the old and offers more seating in the waiting area; an enlarged restaurant area — which is awaiting issuance of a liquor licence — a curio shop and newstand and an improved baggage-handling system. It's a welcome arrival on Sudbury's air travel scene.

Seeing Double?

Is he seeing double?? Not really. What's bothering Wayne Kenyon is who's who, or which is which. You see, Wayne must be extra careful about that because one of these lovely young red-haired ladies is his fiancée, and the other an identical twin. So you can see Wayne's problem. Huh! Some problem. He should be so lucky!

The two young ladies are Coreen and Coleen Schofield, of Copper Cliff. They were born on January 30, 1952, Coleen five minutes ahead of Coreen. Their father Harry, a long-time Frood man and Inco pensioner, died two years ago.

Coreen and Coleen are mirror twins, that is, Coreen is right handed and Coleen, left. Coreen agrees that while there is no overt example of extra sensory empathy between them, there is a sense of oneness and a feeling of "knowing" about the other.

"Our tastes in food and clothes are much the same," she said. "And Coleen's boyfriend is also named Wayne, Wayne Casconette of Sudbury." Wayne Kenyon works in the pay office at Copper Cliff.

Coreen recalls that when they were small and their parents would be looking for one of them, the other one would always know instinctively where to find her twin. At Copper Cliff high school they sometimes wore name tags to help the teacher. "Our boyfriends don't usually mix us up," grinned Coreen.

Coleen is a clerk with the purchasing department at Copper Cliff, and Coreen is a stenographer with the benefits department.

Statistics indicate that twins occur in slightly better than nine of every thousand births and identical twins in something less than one in three of those. Not all

identical twins are 'identical' absolutely, but all are in varying degrees.

There are reports of identical twins being able to wear the same contact lens and accounts of empathy such as one twin who studied for an examination and the other, without study, being equally familiar with the subject. In another case one twin reported sick and the other twin, at a distant point, had the same illness at the same time.

There have been and are many famous twins, some fraternal, some identical. A current example are Dear Ann and Dear Abby of lovelorn fame. The book of Genesis gives us Jacob and Esau; Shakespeare was the father of twins; Jean Picard of balloon fame and August Picard, the underwater scientist, are twins; author Thornton Wilder is a twin as are the editors of Guinness Book of World Records, Norris and Ross McWhirter.

eeny
meeny
miney
mo...

So you think you've got troubles! Pay office clerk Wayne Kenyon has double trouble — one of those attractive young ladies is his fiancée, but which one? The gal with the diamond on her finger is Coreen of the benefits department. Her mirror twin is Coleen of the purchasing department. Now let's see, that looks like Coreen on the left and Coleen on the right. Just a minute though, it could be Coleen on the — HELP!



The "mining game"?

"I'd recommend it as
a career for any
ambitious young fellow"



Can you read "rugged" into this month's "triangle" cover logo?

You should — it's the creation of a man whose whole life has been devoted to the "mining game" — "Chubby" Dodd, mine foreman at International Nickel's Shebandowan mine, some 60 miles north of Thunder Bay.

Born in Timmins, "Chubby" started with Inco at Creighton mine in 1941, returned to Timmins to mine gold in '45, and came back to the company and Creighton mine in '48. He worked at both Levack and Copper Cliff North mines as a general foreman before leaving to tackle the problems of a new Shebandowan mine in '72.

He and his wife Gisele have three sons — two following in their father's footsteps. Norman is with the mechanical department at Shebandowan mine; Tim is a drift driller at Creighton mine number nine shaft; and Tom is a commercial artist in Toronto. Tim and Tom are identical twins.

The "mining game"? "A great life," said "Chubby", "never a dull moment — I'd recommend it as a career for any ambitious young fellow."

logo writer —
Shebandowan's
"Chubby" Dodd

