



# The Triangle

Editor, Derek Wing, Copper Cliff  
Associate Editor,  
Les Lewis, Port Colborne



## On the cover . . .

Up, up and away! Jeff Grleve, environmental analyst with the air quality section of Inco's Environmental Control department at Copper Cliff, prepares to release a "mini sonde" into the atmosphere. Filled with helium, the "balloon", carrying its delicate instrument package, rises at a constant rate — approximately 492 feet per minute — and will be tracked for about 20 minutes, as part of a progressive programme to determine, in advance, any weather patterns that might influence local air quality.

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Bob Martindale, mine geologist at International Nickel's Shebandowan mining and milling complex located some 60 miles west of Thunder Bay.



It's 7:30 a.m. and it's a cold, crisp morning. The thermometer registers 30 below zero under a clear blue sky, and the air is still.

The only movement to be seen is a wraith-like wisp of steam rising lazily from the chimney of a solitary cabin that squats comfortably in a clearing where tall pines once stood.

A storm door opens with a squeak, then slams; a bluejay, startled from its concentrated efforts to wrest a pine seed from its cone, gives out a raucous cry of indignation and, in a blur of blue and white, departs in swooping flight for the tree-tops.

Feet crunch over packed snow, hesitate, and are replaced by the sound of a recoil starter. On the third pull, a snowmobile motor roars to life, and Bob Martindale, 31-year-old mine geologist at Inco's Shebandowan mine, is on his way to work.

Lower Shebandowan Lake, frozen into immobility just a stone's throw below the Martindale cabin and quilted with two feet of snow, is Bob's three-and-a-half mile highway to work — a lot shorter than the summer-by-road route that presents a 17-mile drive from the north-shore cabin site to Inco's south-shore mining and milling complex.

Just about an hour before the storm door squeak, 26-year-old bachelor-geologist Boris Yuriy slammed his car door, turned the ignition key, and started his 60-mile journey from Thunder Bay to Inco's Shebandowan complex.

Arriving at the company parking lot at just about the same time, Bob and Boris head for the geological office where they bid good morning to lab technician Hank Czapski and fellow geologists, Ron Colquhoun and Harold Wood. Shebandowan mine's geological department is complete.

Routine mine chores fill the early part of the morning and, after a glance at the weather — still clear and cold — Bob and Boris figure it's a good day to head out and pay a visit to another of their responsibilities — a surface exploration diamond drill located on the lake shore some one and a half miles to the east of Shebandowan mine's concrete head-frame.

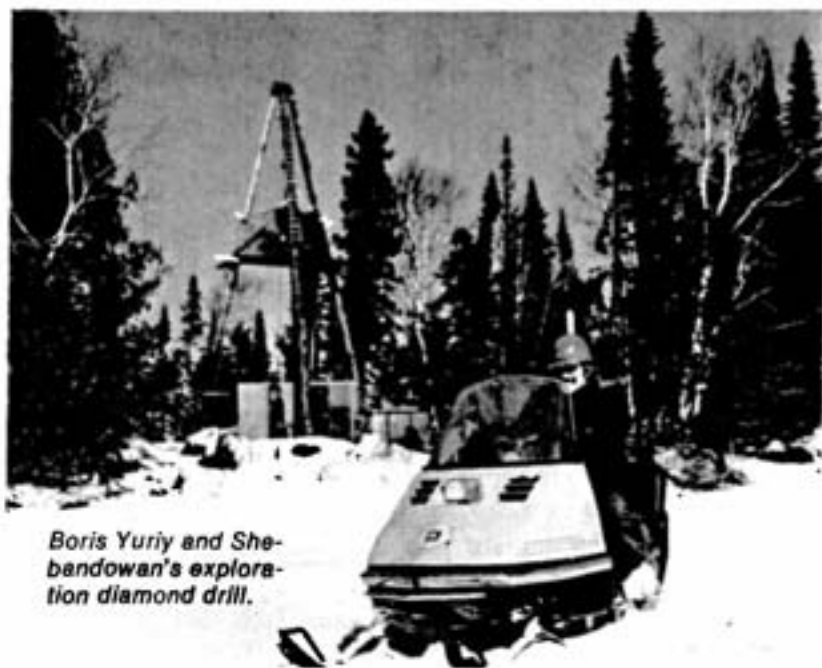
(more)



"Well Carl, first the bad news. We didn't hit ore . . ."

reaching down at

# Shebandowan



Boris Yuriy and Shebandowan's exploration diamond drill.

reaching down at

## Shebandowan

Two-up on a company snowmobile, the duo heads down the lake with Boris at the controls ("I like to drive — besides which, I'm the better driver — sorry, Bob!").

In minutes, the characteristic shape of the drill rig — three poles, tepee fashion — is in sight and the dull throb of its 90-horsepower diesel motor can be heard.

The throbbing has been going on from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. almost every day (two weeks out for Christmas) since the diamond-studded drill bit began grinding its way into volcanic surface rock in November of 1974.

The grinding is now going on 3,300 feet below surface and won't stop till the bit reaches 5,000 feet below the boots of the drilling crew. Then it'll start again, because two more exploration holes — both down to the 5,000-foot level — are planned for the area in a search for an eastern extension of the mine's proven ore body.

Located where it is, about 100 feet from the shore line on a point fingering into Lower Shebandowan Lake — a very popular holiday resort lake — the drill could be a potential pollution hazard.

But it's not.

Churning away at the rock and driving steadily downward, the bit advances at a rate of about 60 feet a day, producing two pounds of pulverized rock — mud, sludge, or silt, call it what you may — for every foot that it bites into the ancient rock formations.

To cool 'em and to lift that mud to surface, drill bits need water, lots of water.

Responsible for the drill's operation, Boris installed a separator to trap the mud and to make the cooling water suitable for recirculation. He makes sure that the captured mud doesn't reach the lake — it's transported inland and safely deposited in a suitable disposal area.

Boris also zeroes in on diesel fuel and lubricating oil. At any place where there's

liable to be drip spillage, there's a drip pan to catch those potential pollution drops.

"We've got the drop on drips," says Boris, "after all, I fish this lake too, you know."

At day's end, Bob Martindale, an Inco employee since 1968 with service at Totten, Garson, Kirkwood and Stobie mines in the Sudbury area before he moved to Shebandowan mine in 1973,

heads back to his cabin — there's that bluejay again — and wife, Janet, and their youngsters, Jenny May, 1, and David, 3.

Bachelor Boris — from Roblin, Manitoba and to Inco and Shebandowan mine in 1973 — behind the wheel of his big Dodge Charger, heads back to Thunder Bay.

At 6.30 tomorrow morning, they'll start all over again.



*Geologists Bob Martindale and Boris Yuriy in the drill-site core shack.*





Floyd Walker, a switchman at Stobie mine, and his wife, Zita. That's Floyd junior, 15, and Alma, 17, behind mom and dad, with Barry, 8, and Ralph, 5. Their dog's name is Lady.



A maintenance mechanic at the Copper Cliff nickel refinery and a Wahnapiitae volunteer fire fighter would describe Ernie Giguere. Ernie and his wife, Lucille, with their three sons; Barry, 17, David, 11, and Brian, 21.

John Williston is a painter with the mechanical department at the Port Colborne nickel refinery. He and his wife, Coralene, are proud of their five children. They are, clockwise, Kerry, 14, David, Darla, Kevin, and Danny, 11.



Jean-Paul Gervais and his wife, Irene, Paul junior, 7 months, on Irene's knee, and 8-year-old Joanne. Jean-Paul is a maintenance mechanic at Frood mine, and plays softball for the Frood mine shift league in the summer.

# Family Album



**A bizarre chain of events — a truck backed into a worker and then into the base of a ladder from which a second worker fell. The falling ladder dislodged a brick from a scaffold. The brick landed on the head of another worker.**

## Creighton's Champs

"Hey fellas, come quick! There's been an accident! We need help!"

This frantic plea triggered the professional first-aid response which earned the Creighton mine number three shaft mechanical department team a well-deserved victory and the Parker Shield for 1975.

During a simulated construction site disaster at Sudbury's Inco Club, March 20, Creighton and Port Colborne mechanical department first-aid teams battled against the elements of time and surprise in stiff competition for the first-aid championship of Inco's Ontario Division.

It was the fourth such triumph for Creighton since the contest of skill and wits was initiated in 1937.

A tense crowd of more than 300 witnessed the rivalry for the coveted shield and, with the two five-man teams, shared pressure-filled moments during which five accident victims were diagnosed and treated for major and minor injuries.

Split-second timing and alertness were of the essence during each of the two 45-minute sequences, as first three patients, and then two surprise "victims" — one of electrocution and

the other of an explosion — were administered to.

"The element of surprise is tricky for the first-aid teams", said Joffre Perras, compensation claims administrator with Inco's safety department and creator of the competition problem. "It attacks their ingenuity and their ability to relate to an unexpected situation".

Special effects during the simulation, including those of sound, set, and make-up — all under the direction of the safety department — were so lifelike that at times the audience was forced to jog itself back to reality. As "patients" lay bleeding, broken and sometimes lifeless, it seemed nothing short of a miracle would permit them to stand and walk away from the scene after completion of the problem.

As far as the first-aid teams were concerned, however, there was no simulation.

They were a group of electricians, working on the construction of the Valley Shopping Mall on the outskirts of Boom Town. They had recently completed a first-aid course and were urgently summoned by a fellow worker in the wake of a series of casualties at the site. With the hospital a 20-minute drive away,

"Patients" Alan Butler, foreground, and Grant Gauthier attended by Port Colborne's Emile Holmes and John Boggio, right, Phil Perras, left, is a bystander.





they were needed for their first-aid knowledge and level-headed approach to what might otherwise have been a fatal situation.

After drawing lots, it was the Port Colborne nickel refinery team, coached by Bob Lambert and comprising captain, Barry Bitner, and mates, John Boggio, Italo Iannandrea, Emile Holmes and Wayne Benner, which was first on the scene. The first-aiders were immediately confronted by three casualties, the result of a bizarre chain of events. As explained to the audience prior to the competition, a truck had backed into a worker, and then into the base of a ladder from which a second worker had fallen. Finally, the falling ladder had dislodged a brick from a scaffold. The brick landed on the head of yet another workman.

Exactly the same problem faced the Creighton mine team, coached by Jack Filshie, and including captain, Al Keller, Paul Roy, Glen Phillips, John MacDonald and Perry Kirkbride.

On the floor, both crew demonstrated the superior qualities of first-aid teamwork which brought them through the earlier elimination contests to the ultimate Parker Shield competition. Port Colborne earned the right to represent surface plants when it won the Finlayson trophy competition February 25. And Creighton became representative of mines and mills following its performance in the Mutz trophy contest two days later.

When the two top teams finally met for the Parker Shield final, an appreciative audience viewed first-aid work at its finest.

*Winners of the R. D. Parker Shield — the Creighton mine number three shaft mechanical department first-aid team. From left; Perry Kirkbride, John MacDonald, coach Jack Filshie, captain Al Keller, Paul Roy, Glen Phillips and Ontario Division president, Ron Taylor, who presented the trophy.*

Said Joffe of the team: "I would say these are the best-trained first-aid people in Canada".

With his announcement of the winning team, Inco's Ontario Division president, Ron Taylor, reminded the audience that Creighton was the best of 122 teams which had taken part in elimination contests.

Ron presented each of the victors with \$100 and a medal engraved with a replica of the Parker Shield; Port Colborne team members received clock radios.

Judges for the event were: Dr. Lindsay Morgan; Dr. Ken Hedges; Dr. John Jones, and safety department personnel, Hank Derks and Jack Corrigan.

*The early minutes of the first-aid competition exercise. With injuries unknown, three "patients" lie among the debris of fallen building materials and under a broken ladder. Ready to swing into action and apply their skills, Port Colborne's mechanical department first-aid team moves in.*





With a feeling of spring already upon us, and the "crazy days" of summer fast approaching, it's time to shed those winter drearies, and put on a happy!

But just what IS this thing called happiness? You can't touch it, but you can sure FEEL it! — and, as "the triangle" soon found out, it's pretty hard to pin down.

Happiness is . . . what? . . . to whom? Always curious, we approached a number of the company's employees and, armed with recorder and "mike", asked for individual reactions to the question "Happiness is . . .?"

It was a lot of good fun, and we invite you to enjoy the results with us. Some of the following remarks appear in part, some are complete, and some aren't even here at all — we just didn't have enough room!

Fred Lowes, Copper Cliff general engineering building:

" . . . Sunshine and a full glass of beer . . ."

Rudy Semenzin, Copper Cliff smelter, carpenter shop:

" . . . My wife feeling good . . ."

Charlie Davison, Port Colborne nickel refinery:

" . . . The 24th of May weekend, fishing at Bobcaygeon . . ."

Frank Reynolds, Shebandowan complex:

" . . . Good health, good women, good wine, and good food . . ."

Tom Gravestock, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:

" . . . Watching your children grow up . . ."

Henry Fiacconi, Copper Cliff general engineering building:

" . . . Having my fish camp built . . ."

Allyson Lidkea, Shebandowan complex:

" . . . Happiness is . . . love."

Bud Furschner, Clarabelle mill:

" . . . Friday afternoons at 4:30 . . ."

Del Bertrim, plant protection:

" . . . Winning the Olympic lottery . . ."



Veronica Nicholls  
Copper Cliff general office



Joe Larosa, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:  
"... Workin' and gettin' paid and havin' fun ..."

Larry Roach, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... The ending of the employees' hockey season and the start of the golf season ..."

Sweeney Rautainen, Frood mine:  
"... A million dollars ..."

Jean Rickard, Copper Cliff general engineering building:  
"... Expecting a pay increase ... and getting it ..."

Arnold Hansen, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:  
"... A perfect safety record ..."

Merle Noyes, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... To be in Las Vegas, at about three o'clock in the morning, winning about ten thousand dollars, with six girls around me, buying me drinks ..."

Remo Canapini, Clarabelle mill:  
"... Happiness is ... my work and playing the horses ..."

Elmer Anger, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Going to Georgia in March to play golf ..."

Danny Beltrane, Copper Cliff smelter, carpenter shop:  
"... To have what I think I should have ..."

Geza Szalkai, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Black bass fishing with my daughter ..."

Jim Davidson, Central mills:  
"... Getting a raise ... a big party ..."

Rosemary Scharfe, Toronto office:  
"... The ability to keep smiling under all circumstances ..."

Barry Bitner, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Maybe winning the Parker Shield ..."

Evelyn Brewer, Frood mine:  
"... Getting along with people ..."

Larry Gruhl, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... About 80 degrees temperature, sitting in my backyard with a gin and tonic ..."

Donna Bruneau, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:  
"... Hangin' around the dry at shift change ..."

Shelley Jack, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:  
"... Following Donna through the dry at shift change ..."

Harold Wood, Shebandowan complex:  
"... A warm puppy ..."

Jack Perron, Copper Cliff general engineering building:  
"... As soon as the rush is over, I'm gonna have a nervous breakdown ... I worked for it, I owe it to myself, and no one's gonna deprive me of it ..."

Hector Lacombe, Frood mine:  
"... Doin' my thing ... I just came back from happiness ... Mexico! ..."

Alex Krol, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Getting on a quick-handling motorcycle and going for a fast ride ..."

Ann DiFilippo, Copper Cliff general engineering building:  
"... A weekend at Fairbanks Lake, playing cards and drinking beer ..."

Darryl Mathe, Copper Cliff general offices:  
"... Being with people you love ..."

Cal Peyton, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Getting to the sunny south in the wintertime ..."

Jo Walmesley, Copper Cliff general offices:  
"... Working, playing ... that covers everything, doesn't it? ..."

Joanne Villeneuve, Shebandowan complex:  
"... Being satisfied with your life ..."

John Rose, Clarabelle mill:  
"... Having free time to travel ..."

Gail Hurst, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Sitting around a campfire on a quiet summer's night ..."

Barbara Ackland, Clarabelle mill:  
"... Enjoying every minute of every day ..."

Dale Duetta, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:  
"... The Stanley Cup for Montreal ..."

Mary Grace, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Sleeping in on Saturday morning ..."

Janet Paquette, Iron Ore Recovery Plant:  
"... A trip to Australia ..."

Jim Elliott, Shebandowan complex:  
"... Enjoyment in what you are doing ..."

Lloyd Goss, Port Colborne nickel refinery:  
"... Being alive ..."





**\$335** Bruno Tramontini and John Akkanen  
Copper Cliff smelter

### Sudbury Area

This month 28 men from the Copper Cliff smelter shared \$1,490 worth of suggestion plan award money.

Top money winners were **Bruno Tramontini** and **John Akkanen** at the blacksmith shop. They split \$335 for devising a more efficient method of producing mould lifting hooks.

A threesome with the smelter maintenance department, **Ferruccio Deni**, **Ray Langlois** and **Ernie Everitt**, put their heads together and picked up \$325 for designing a swing-type conveyor belt scraper.

**Bob McGhee**, a supervisor at the casting building, collected \$235 for his suggestion to install connectors for punching machine solenoid valves. Bob was a skimmer at the

converter building when he made his suggestion.

**David Lang** and **Mike Demers**, from the maintenance field force, combined for \$115. Mike and David proposed different type bolts for superstack lighting fixtures.

**Ernie Schemline** received two awards. He pocketed \$75 for suggesting the nitrogen dryer be shut down when the purification plant is not running. He added \$45 to his pay cheque for proposing connectors on gate feeder solenoid valves.

**William Weber** and **Al Sanchioni**, at matte processing, split \$45 for devising a method to make overload alarm blocks more easily removable.

At the \$35 mark, we have **Jack Dube** from central shops. He devised a method of

preventing electric impact wrench cords from pulling out.

**Loyal Lagrove**, also at central shops, picked up \$30 for suggesting a shelf be put in the baking oven for faster melting of compounds. Loyal also pocketed an additional \$25 for his idea to relocate the coil winding motor starter.

At the \$25 mark were **John Bellerose**, converter building, and **Aime Sabourin**, maintenance. John proposed safer hose clamps for concrete breakers, while Aime suggested replacing gate valves with Knox plug valves.

**Luigi Feola** was a busy man in the utilities department. He received three separate awards totalling \$50. For seeing the need for a flow switch on the reactivation heater, he pocketed \$20. For his idea to install a

these  
ideas  
just don't make  
"cents" ...

**\$325** Ray Langlois, Ferruccio Deni and Ernie Everitt  
Copper Cliff smelter



**\$260** Ugo Donofrio  
P.C. nickel refinery



...they make "dollars"!

thermostatic switch on the reactivation heater, he netted \$20, and for suggesting that the air line valves be repositioned, he collected \$10.

**Marc Tugby**, transportation department, took home a \$20 bonus for proposing that electrical inspection of slag pots be carried out after slag spills.

**Yvan Blais, Robert Leduc and Damiano Maslero**, transportation department, each pocketed \$15. Yvan thought that it would be a good idea to redirect the air discharge from the air brake away from the ladder on copper cars. Robert came up with a practical solution for replacing glass covers on flare boxes with plywood and Damiano saw the need for higher fencing on railway overpasses. **Laird Morbin** suggested installing control panel lights in the MK

building and picked up a \$15 cheque. **Don Primeau** and **Ray Sasseville**, transportation department, received \$15 each; Don for his safety proposal to paint safety chains at the Clarabelle mill tipple a bright color, and Ray, for seeing the need for a restricted clearance sign and a brightly-colored beam at the entrance to the Copper Cliff copper refinery. **Garnet Wright**, converter building, received \$15 for his idea to install a telephone in the MK building.

## Port Colborne

A cheque for \$260 was the plum picked up by **Ugo Donofrio** for his suggestion to use cap screws instead of clay to fill the holes in the long copper anode moulds when filler pieces are removed.

**Louis Brema** pocketed \$250 for his brain wave of moulding plating tank plugs of epon to replace the former cast-iron type.

Modifications to locomotive journal boxes to eliminate much of the welding and machining during overhauling netted **Joe Dulai** \$240

**Jim Suess** is richer by \$65 for suggesting a new set of flat iron hooks for positioning copper anode moulds at the radial drill.

**Hector Ranger** checked in with a new method of resurfacing valve seats and pocketed \$30.

An award of \$15 went to **Emilio Mazzulo** for suggesting a scraper on the discharge end of the floor belt at the reject dorco copper filter.

**\$250** **Louis Brema**  
P.C., nickel refinery



**\$240** Joe Dulaj  
P.C., nickel refinery



**\$235** **Bob McGhee**  
C.C. smelter





## Beds, Buds, Bulbs & Blooms

*In Inco's Copper Cliff greenhouse, agricultural assistant, Debbie Olfert, bones up on the latest on the flower front.*

Green thumbs are in the minority — belonging to a few gifted gardeners and jolly green giants!

So this article is for the majority. It's for those of you who have thumbs that refuse to turn green — for those whose lawns turn to crabgrass, whose flowers never bloom and whose tomatoes never ripen before the first frost.

Inco's agricultural department has a few tips to help you grow that garden of silver bells and cockle shells and pretty maids all in a row. Unfortunately, there's still no guarantee for the lawn, flowers and tomatoes. But, hang in there — you may be a prospective green thumb.

Agricultural department grounds supervisor, Don Young, says a good time to start thinking about gardening is as soon as the snow melts — usually around the end of April in the Sudbury area. That's when you should take a good look at what's left of your lawn and grab a fan rake. Raking will remove the dead thatch layer built up from last summer and allow air to dry out your lawn. Don't burn your lawn. That may be dandy for fields, but ornamental lawn grasses (hopefully the kind you still have) cannot tolerate burning.

Now that you've prepared your lawn, take a look at your trees and shrubs. Prune off the dead material — broken branches and such — as close as possible to the living branches. Any wound — that's gardener talk for a cut — bigger than three-quarters of an inch should be covered with tree dressing to prevent disease and insect contamination. Tree dressing is available at your nearest garden centre. Now is also the time to prune and to shape your ornamental shrubs and trees, except those which flower. Generally speaking, flowering trees and shrubs, such as lilacs, must be pruned after they blossom.

Well, how does it sound so far? Are your thumbs tingling yet?

As long as the ground has thawed and you're still feeling adventurous, you can prepare the soil for your flower and vegetable gardens. Don strongly recom-



mends a soil test for all gardens-to-be. A soil test kit is available from the Department of Agriculture and the test simply involves taking a sample of soil from the garden area and sending it away to the University of Guelph for analysis. Once done, the analysis should be good for years.

Guess what. You don't have to wait for your analysis to start working in your garden. Lucky you. Since most soils in the Sudbury area are naturally very acidic, you'll need some agricultural limestone to correct the condition — about 60 pounds per 1,000 square feet of surface area.

Anything else you use will depend on your soil analysis. You may need fertilizer, in which case you'll return to your garden centre and knowledgeably ask for some 4-12-10 fertilizer. And don't worry about what the numbers mean — even some gifted gardeners don't know.

Finally, if your soil is poor in humus (sandy or clay), your garden will require some well-rotted cow manure or compost. When you've finished dumping it on your garden, just dig the whole mess in thoroughly to a depth of 10 inches.

By now your grass should be turning green — time to apply a recognized turf fertilizer to your lawn. You'll need to apply this, according to the instructions, at least three times before the end of the summer.

About this same time, you may want to plant some new trees and shrubs.

"Always plant trees and shrubs in good soil," advises Don. "A bit of extra time in preparation now will mean you, as well as your grandchildren, will be able to enjoy the fruits of your toil."

Since the do's and don't's of tree and shrub planting are many, Don suggests consulting "Plant a Tree", a brochure put out by Sudbury's Tree Planting Committee and available from the Regional Urban Renewal Co-ordinator, P.O. Box 370, Sudbury, Ontario.

The brochure outlines all you'll need to know, but major points to remember are: take care not to plant trees and shrubs

too deeply; water them immediately upon planting, and prune them back to compensate for roots lost when dug up.

About mid-May, again depending on the weather, it should be time to cut your grass for the first time. Grass should never be cut less than two inches high — any shorter kills ornamental grass and encourages the growth of crabgrass. your lawn will need to be aerated at least once this year and the end of May is the best time for it. There's a special machine, about the size of a large power mower, which may be rented to do the job. And don't panic about the holes in your lawn, it needs to breathe.

Now you're ready to choose flowers and vegetables for your gardens. If you're planning to start your vegetables from seed, you can plant them in the garden any time after May 24.

According to Don, beans are a fantastic crop for the average gardener and even tomatoes and corn, as long as they're the short season variety, are easy to grow.

If you're going to a nursery for flower and vegetable transplants, select young, healthy plants which are not overgrown. Those already flowering are past the point where they're easily transplanted.



*Save your poinsettia for next Christmas. Cut back as shown, repot, and sink in flower-bed. Return to house before first frost and set in a sunny window.*

Don't plant annuals (one-season flowers) before June 1. Proven standbys for a good show of colour are geraniums, petunias, bedding phlox and snapdragons. Perennials may be planted as soon as the ground is soft, but they're best planted in early October.

Before planting either flowers or vegetables, ammonium nitrate (or some other high nitrogen fertilizer) should be raked into the surface of the soil. About two pounds per 1,000 square feet should do it.

It's best to plant in the evening and plants should be watered well, though not overwatered. In the beginning, foliage should not be sprinkled with water. Rather, sprouts should be watered at the base from a cup or the open end of a hose.

Established plants should be watered long enough to soak the top six inches of soil. For this, stationary sprinklers, rather than hoses, are ideal.

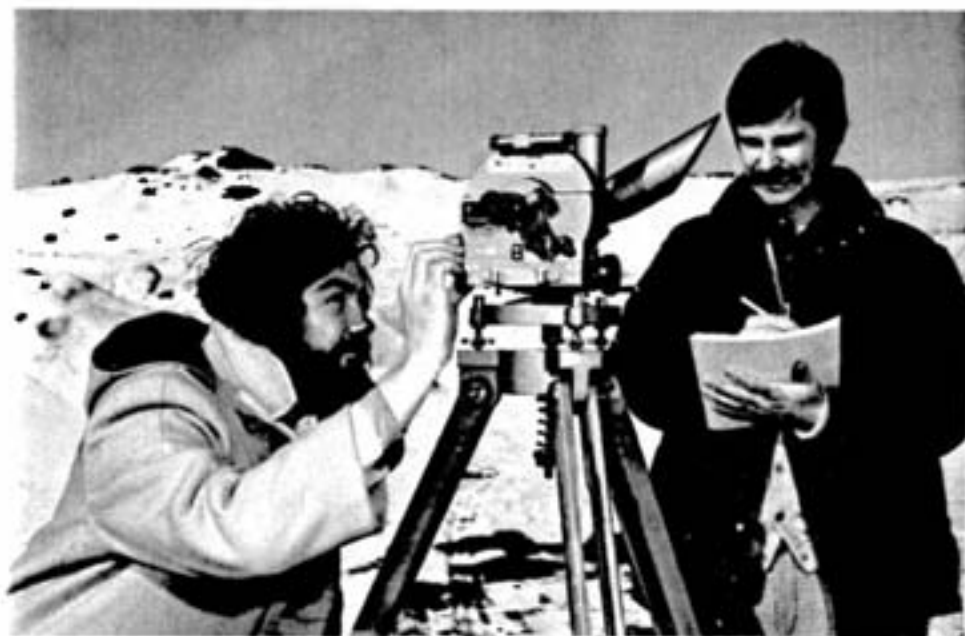
Now — how does it feel to be a graduate of Don Young's gardening school?

All we can say is, if your thumbs aren't green yet, you weren't meant to be a jolly green giant!

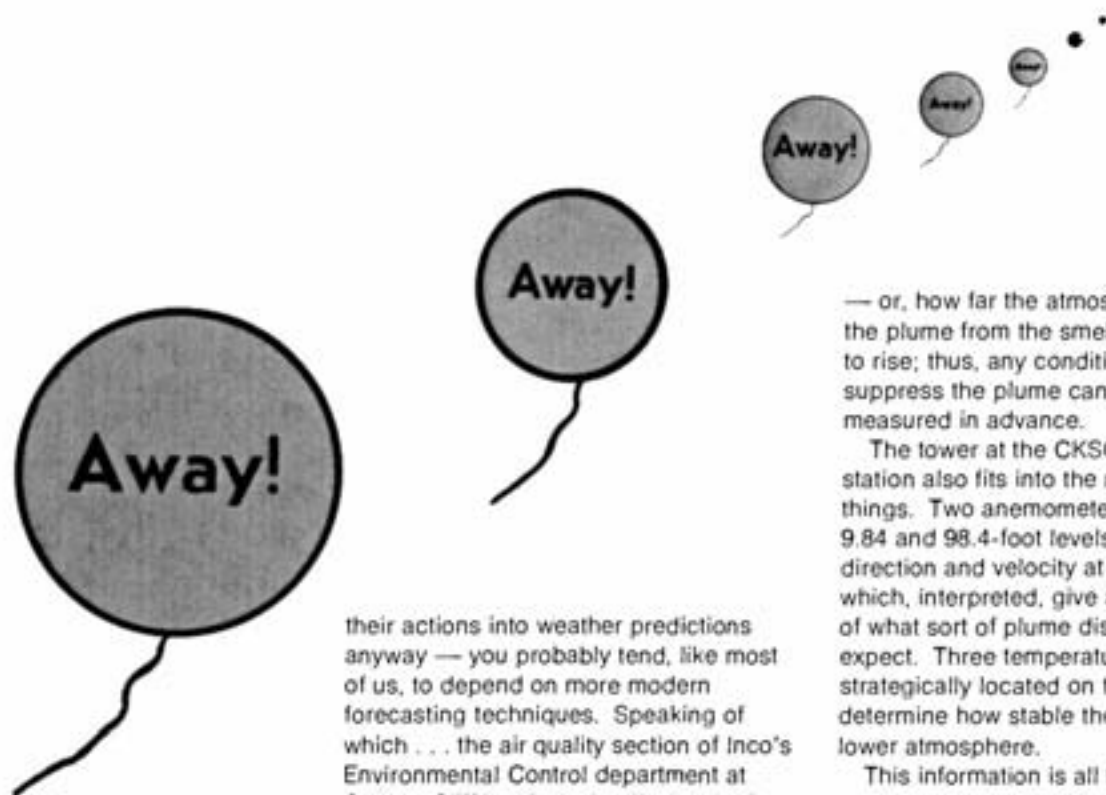


*Brian Bell, supervisor of Environmental Control's air quality section, takes a reading from the new data recording centre in the section's instrument room.*

# Up! Up! and Away!



*Mike Peters, environmental technician, and Jeff Grieve, environmental analyst, determine wind direction and velocity by tracking a mini sonde with a theodolite.*



Picture a cow with her tail to the wind . . . or a hog buried to its jowls in mud . . . and, depending on your powers of observation, you should have a pretty good picture of what to expect for the next couple of days.

It all has to do with weather forecasting and, simply by watching his cows and hogs, "Farmer Brown" can apparently predict not only where, but when it will rain; in fact, word has it that a Texas farmer actually challenged his nearby Houston office of the national weather service to an 80-day test period of weather forecasting, pitting his knowledge of cows and hogs against "an army of weathermen and its electronic gadgetry".

Suffice to say that "Farmer Brown" knew his stuff — much to the chagrin of one particular meteorologist who happened to be directly involved.

However. If you don't just happen to have a couple of barnyard friends handy — and wouldn't know how to translate

their actions into weather predictions anyway — you probably tend, like most of us, to depend on more modern forecasting techniques. Speaking of which . . . the air quality section of Inco's Environmental Control department at Copper Cliff has been busily developing and adapting some rather sophisticated instrumentation, in order to obtain and interpret, in advance, any upcoming weather conditions that'll affect the local air pollution index.

Perhaps you've already noticed the new "mini sondes" — fairly large balloons floating upwards over the Copper Cliff general engineering building on Highway 17W. These balloons carry a temperature-measuring instrument package which transmits its findings to a recorder at ground level. Simultaneously, the balloon's flight is tracked by a theodolite — looks like a surveyor's transit — to determine altitude, wind direction, and wind velocity.

These mini sondes are sent up daily before sunrise, as the heat from the sun can change the air temperature profile; because the balloons rise at a constant rate, the air quality section knows exactly what the temperature is at any given altitude.

Information gleaned from the mini sondes helps to establish a mixing depth

— or, how far the atmosphere will allow the plume from the smelter's superstack to rise; thus, any condition that might suppress the plume can be spotted and measured in advance.

The tower at the CKSO transmitter station also fits into the new scheme of things. Two anemometers, placed at the 9.84 and 98.4-foot levels, provide wind direction and velocity at the lower levels which, interpreted, give a good indication of what sort of plume dispersion to expect. Three temperature sensors, also strategically located on the tower, help determine how stable the air is at the lower atmosphere.

This information is all telemetered, via Bell lines, back to the instrument room at the air quality offices, where a weather-mapping machine, linked directly with the Department of Transportation's Toronto weather office, provides basic information.

A third innovation is the new instrumentation right inside the smelter's superstack, which constantly measures the temperature and velocity of the stack gases, as well as sulphur dioxide content; these readings, too, are telemetered back to the air quality offices.

In addition, Inco's five fixed monitoring stations at Chelmsford, Hanmer, Long Lake, Little Round Lake, and New Sudbury, provide 24-hour ground-level surveillance, enabling the air quality section to maintain constant records of progress.

People who make it all work? Brian Bell, supervisor of air quality; Graham Laporte, senior environmental analyst; Jeff Grieve, environmental analyst; Frank Bruhmuller, meteorological technician; Mike Peters, on the mobile monitors, and two Laurentian University students who weathercast on weekends.

# Inco's construction group . . .



Grangesburg rock dump construction on 1725 level of Creighton mine. From left: M. J. Kovac, M. J. Kovac and John

You've got 7,000 feet of solid rock between you and the surface of the ground. Your problem — install an electrical switchroom from scratch and then hook it up to three immense water pumps. Just one of the things that are all in a day's work for the men in Inco's construction group.

Their base of operations is at Murray mine, but their scope of operations could include any of Inco's Ontario Division mines or plants in the Port Colborne, Sudbury and Shebandowan areas. Their duties could take them more than 7,000 feet underground to the bottom of the Western Hemisphere's deepest continuous shaft, Creighton number nine,

or to the top of the Copper Cliff smelter's superstack, 1,250 feet in the air.

The 115-man workforce is composed of highly-skilled personnel who can handle anything from a delicate electronic installation to the removal of a 100-ton crusher from underground to surface, as evidenced by some of the jobs they've handled in their short two-year history as a group.

They installed the complete hoisting facilities at Crean Hill mine; Grangesburg dump systems at Levack mine, Frood mine, Creighton mine and Copper Cliff South mine; a baghouse and ductwork system in the separation building at the Copper Cliff smelter's matte pro-

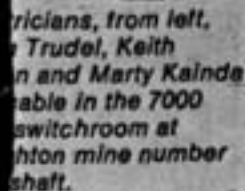
cessing area and an acid plant evaporator at the Copper Cliff copper refinery.

One of the most difficult and interesting jobs that the group's tackled recently was the removal of number three crusher from the 1725 level of Creighton number three shaft to surface. The mammoth crushing setup, which weighed in excess of 100 tons, had to be brought up lock, stock and barrel.

The trickiest part to remove was the 21-ton swing jaw. It was in such a position that the only way to remove it was to blast it loose, which is exactly what the men did. After that, the jaw had to be raised from the lower level of the



When the jaw reached the haulage ramp, it had to be transferred to a flat-bed trailer and hauled to surface by twin L.H.D. machines, one in front and one





... here,  
there,  
and  
every-  
where

*Barry Vaudry, left, and Richard Metcalf make final adjustments in the 7000 level pump-room of Creighton mine number nine shaft.*

behind for safety.

It must have been coincidence, but it so happened that the man responsible for the operation of this very crusher for 15 years, George Stalker, or "the man with the cigar" as he's known by his cohorts, was a member of the work crew that moved it.

When George was asked what he thought about the removal, he said, "It doesn't bother me that much, because I know it'll be put to good use. She sure was a good machine when I was operating her."

The crusher, which had not been in use for four years, was sent to Montreal for renovations. It will be installed at Crean Hill mine.

Most of the men enjoy working in construction because they're always moving to different projects and are constantly challenged by different problems. They're extremely proud of the fact that they're in the construction group, and most wouldn't have it any other way.

The one word that best describes Inco construction is versatile, and to quote directly from the dictionary "versatile" is defined as "embracing a variety of subjects, fields or skills". Next time you see construction in progress, it could very well be that Inco's construction group is involved.

Inco construction — a group with a constructive point of view.

Gren Rogers, chief surveyor, Inco mines exploration, was recently appointed president of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors.

Gren received the chain of office and recited the oath of presidency during the association's annual meeting at the Sheraton Caswell Motor Inn in Sudbury. Gren was introduced by John Pierce, a former president of the association, as "Buck" Rogers because of Gren's stint as a jet pilot with Canada's Auxiliary Air Command. But we're getting ahead of our story — let's back up a bit.

Gren's surveying career started in 1946 when he joined the Department of Highways as a survey apprentice. As such, he spent the next six years learning the profession, with his feet firmly planted on the ground.

But during that time he had his head in the clouds. Sent to Sudbury on a survey assignment, he was taxied to the job by Nickel Belt Airways and the moment the aircraft took off he knew he had to be a flier some day — somehow.

That day came closer when Gren joined the 400 (Fighter) Auxiliary Air Defense Squadron, stationed at Downsview, Ontario. The squadron acted as his sponsor, allowing him to take the R.C.A.F. flying course. He received his "wings" about a year later and was obligated for the next four years to be available on a standby basis.

"There's nothing in the world that can match the feeling you get inside when you're alone and flying free, high above the earth. Everything's so beautiful and simplified from that height, it gets you right here," said Gren, putting his hand over his heart.

In fact the only reason that Gren didn't make flying his career was because he didn't want his family to be raised on an air force base.

And what does Gren have to say about the other love in his life? "I've never had a boring day in the entire 28 years that I've spent surveying. Now how many people can say that about their jobs?"

That's Gren Rogers, Inco's chief surveyor, and a man whose philosophy and character have led him to be respected by those who've had the pleasure of working and flying with him.

# "Buck" Rogers

the man who

"reached the top" in two professions



*Gren Rogers accepts the chain of office of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, signifying his appointment as president of the association. With him are, left, John Pierce, a former president of the association and Jim Deardon, immediate past-president.*

There are few facets of modern life that can get along without printed products. And so it is with life at Inco, where the stationery department at Copper Cliff provides the "paper life" and circulation system for Inco in the Sudbury district.

The stationery department operates with the tight efficiency of five well co-ordinated experts; printers Joe Hickey, Art Wennerstrom, Cy MacLeod and general service man, Harvey Larson. Let's not forget the man in charge, supervisor Jim Oliver, the vital force, with 33 years at Inco in the stationery department.

A visit to Jim's print shop in the general office doesn't offer the roar of mammoth presses, nor the sight of inky overalls and ink-smudged faces. Printing has come a long way since the Chinese first hand-carved wooden blocks and inked them with water colours.

Modern techniques and machinery have done away with most of the messy, involved, hot-lead type-setting machines, ponderous oily letterpresses and the famous composing room, where each letter of the alphabet was put together in lead type and carefully locked together to create the printed page.

With the development of off-set

printing, a process based on the photographic transference of the material to be printed onto a plate of metal or photo sensitive paper, much of the drama has gone.

With the aid of four off-set printing presses, one Itek camera and a Xerox machine, phenomenal quantities of printed material are produced on this department's unpretentious premises.

For example: the month of January saw the production of a total of 1,098,818 printed sheets made from a total of 930 plates.

The stationery department must print and keep stocked at all times 2,200

# Stationery, stationary?



*The five members of Copper Cliff's stationery department. From left, Harvey Larson, supervisor Jim Oliver, Joe Hickey, Cy MacLeod and Art Wennerstrom.*

**Never!  
It's a  
matter  
of  
form**



*Cy MacLeod tightens the clamp on the department's powerful paper shear.*



different types of general forms and 822 separate types of plant maintenance forms.

Literally thousands of forms, hand-books, time cards, computer cards, letterheads and memo-pads are printed here, in all shapes, colours and sizes, in as many different inks to suit as many different requirements and surroundings. As example; there's not much point in printing delicacy and beauty into an industrial handbook. It must be sturdy, and be able to withstand a little greasy handling. Only the stenographers can appreciate the merits of delicate onion skin paper when they require copies.

Jim Oliver doesn't readily admit to production bottlenecks, but when the pressure is on to complete two or three rush jobs, "things can get a little hectic".

It's not unusual for one day's rush job to amount to 90,000 printed forms. Headaches arrive in many forms; curled paper from the factory, for instance. "We can expect the presses to react with indignation to curled paper, by crumpling up the whole works", says Jim. "Sometimes the ink refuses to dry, and we're waiting to print on the reverse side of the paper". On those kinds of days you're likely to find little stacks of paper spread in every-which direction around the print shop, so the air can circulate around them.

With almost every department in the company's Sudbury operation relying on the stationery department, what's the worst possible sight? Seeing the shelves emptying of pre-printed stock before your very eyes.

It takes a lot to faze Jim and the boys; usually "the presses are hot and running, the work's flowing well, and, with a little luck, we stay ahead of the game", says Jim as he reaches for the phone "Stationery department here — can I help you?"



*Art and Jim, at the ltek camera, adjust for reduction and exposure prior to making a printing plate. During any given month they'll make nearly a thousand plates.*



*Joe Hickey with some of the more than three thousand forms that are printed and stocked by the department. More than a million printed sheets leave the print shop monthly.*

# nearly EIGHT BILLION pounds shipped...

"This (Port Colborne) nickel refinery has, for many, many years, produced some of the finest electrolytic nickel on the market, and it is going to continue to do so for many more years" — opening remarks from Inco Ontario Division vice-president, Gordon Machum, in a recent address to the Greater Port Colborne Chamber of Commerce.

Those attending the quarterly dinner meeting learned a great deal about International Nickel's plans and intentions, as Gordon continued: "In spite of the introduction of new forms of nickel, let me assure you that the level of some 100 million pounds of electronickel a year — a level that has been in existence for some time — will suffer no major deviation in the foreseeable future. Unless, of course, we suffer a major economic down-trend. Our production has been planned through to 1980 and those plans do not change our involvement in the Port Colborne area."

In conclusion, he referred to a front page story of the Toronto Star, dealing with a study by the Economic Council of Canada, which surveyed eleven cities and reported that the cleanest air in Canada of the eleven cities surveyed was

Sudbury, Ontario. "You have no idea, after the reputation Sudbury has had after all these years, how proud we were to have that fact proclaimed in Canada's newspapers."

Gordon then turned the platform over to Bob Browne, manager of the Port Colborne operation, who expounded on the facilities and functions of the plant. "During the many years of operations, a variety of products have been made at the refinery and there are two which may be of interest to you" ... "approximately 50 per cent of our total production is in the form of 'S' rounds. These are small round button-shaped pieces of nickel which are refined for the plating industry" ... "another distinct feature of our refinery is the manufacture of nickel magnesium alloys. These are made of nickel containing from five to 15 per cent magnesium and are used in the steel and foundry industry" ... "we at Port Colborne are proud of these two unique production capabilities and the employees who assisted in the research, design and installation of these plants".

Since 1918, the Port Colborne nickel refinery has shipped in excess of 7,562,000,000 pounds of nickel products.

... and  
lots  
more  
to  
come

*Ontario Division vice-president Gordon Machum addressing the greater Port Colborne Chamber of Commerce. Others at the head table are, from left, Chamber members Dick Dwor and Harold Parker; nickel refinery manager Bob Browne; editor of the Port Colborne News, Gordon Brooks, and assistant to the nickel refinery manager, Charlie Ott.*





The Ontario Division of International Nickel recently donated \$7,000 to the Sudbury and District Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The money, on behalf of Inco, was presented by Will Digby, standing, superintendent of employment and benefits, to George Mayor, seated right, district administrator for the C.N.I.B. Will has been a member of the advisory board at the C.N.I.B. for a number of years. Also seated are C.N.I.B. instructress Alma Halliday and student David Basso. George, who is blind, stated that the donation will go directly into the C.N.I.B.'s service programme fund and will be used strictly to aid blind people in the Sudbury district. The Sudbury C.N.I.B. is located at Cambrian Hall, where there is also accommodation for active sightless senior citizens to live in comfort and convenience. Here the residents receive supervised care, but are permitted and encouraged to live their own lives. George Mayor stressed that "blind persons are people too. They have the same needs and wants that the rest of the population has. The whole purpose of rehabilitation," he said, "is to get the blind person back in the community. Help that person to become an asset — not a liability."

**\$7,000  
to C.N.I.B.**

## Inco presents

Pianist Gerald Forget, a student at Marymount College in Sudbury, performs during a video-taping session for a new series of television programmes sponsored by International Nickel and entitled "Inco Showcase". A six-programme series, three were televised in January, February and March. They are aired on CKSO-TV at 7:30 p.m. on the last Monday of each month. Gerald will appear on the June edition of "Inco Showcase", the final programme in the series. Each programme features four participants chosen by the Ontario Registered Music Teachers Association. The purpose of the programmes is to provide an opportunity for people in the Sudbury area to become aware of the variety and quality of trained and talented musicians who live in the locality.

**musical  
moments**





*Machinist, Harry Walton, sits atop the giant speed reducer before its check-up.*



# The reducer that didn't

The biggest speed reducer ever seen at the Copper Cliff smelter machine shop tips the scales at 14 tons. And not only that, it's worth eight times the price that Inco purchased it for 34 years ago!

"What's a speed reducer?" you ask. Well, a speed reducer has but one function in life and that's to convert speed into torque or power.

To be more specific, a speed reducer changes the revolutions-per-minute of its input to a lower r.p.m. at its output. This reduction in speed makes the output slower but it also makes it more powerful.

The mammoth CD 631 Hamilton Gear speed reducer has quite a history behind it. It was purchased in 1941 for \$8,821, and was put to use at the Copper Cliff smelter crushing and screening plant where it drove number 14 conveyor. When that plant became obsolete, due to the completion of the Clarabelle mill, the speed reducer just sat there patiently waiting.

At this point in the story, enter Lloyd Johns from Inco's engineering department. He was looking for a speed reducer for an underground installation at the Copper Cliff North mine. After checking with various companies that manufacture speed reducers, he was surprised to find that the required speed reducer would cost approximately \$60,000 and would take almost two years to deliver.

Lloyd then looked around for what was available at Inco, and found three speed reducers just collecting dust at the

obsolete crushing and screening plant. One of these was transported to the machine shop to determine whether or not it was still serviceable.

To quote Lloyd: "Not only is it serviceable but it's probably better than anything that could be purchased brand new. The casing is cast iron, and, for its day, the reducer was over-designed. We'll probably get another 30 to 40 years' use out of it."

To suit the installation at the Copper Cliff North mine, a slight modification had to be carried out. The drive mechanism had to be changed from the right side to the left. This delivered a bonus; it meant that the gear teeth on one side would be perfectly new because they'd had no previous wear. The man responsible for this end of the operation was machinest, Bill Ryan.

Over a two-week period, Bill dismantled the speed reducer and gave everything a thorough going-over. The only item that needed to be replaced was a set of roller bearings. Luckily an extra set, ordered with the speed reducer back in 1941, was still on the shelf at the Copper Cliff warehouse.

The speed reducer will be put to work on the 4000 level at Copper Cliff North mine, where it will drive a conveyor that will transport crushed ore to a storage bin on the 3800 level.

Not bad for a reducer that has increased in worth from \$8,821 in 1941 to nearly \$60,000 in 1975!



*The final gear is lowered into place by Bill Ryan with the help of electric chain blocks.*



*Port Colborne's Luella Wolfe in her crowded "kandy kitchen".*

# A family affair

Santa Claus may have elves, but the Easter Bunny's got Luella Wolfe.

Luella is the Easter Bunny's right-hand-man, or, if you're a niggler, his right-paw-woman.

But whatever the E.B. calls Luella, there's no doubt he depends on her, particularly when it comes to his friends in the Niagara Peninsula. You see, this year, and for the past 27 years, Luella has made many of the chocolate goodies found in baskets Easter Sunday morning. Easter eggs, chicks and roosters — Luella's made them all.

In all fairness though, we must inform you that Luella is not the Easter Bunny's only helper. Luella and her husband, Charles, a sampler at the Port Colborne nickel refinery for almost 40 years, are a candy-making duo. Luella brews and Charles pours — and then he samples and samples some more.

From two basement rooms in their Port Colborne home, the sweet "toothsome" produces homemade candy especially for the occasions of Easter and Christmas.

The candy factory for Luella's Candies and Novelties (the official name of the business) is divided into two sections. One is the cooking room and the other is the moulding room, where finishing touches and packaging of the treats are completed.

The rooms are separate by necessity since, if the cooking were done in the same room as the moulding, excess humidity would prevent the chocolate from hardening. (Chocolate is melted over water, rather than by direct heat.)

When you walk into the moulding room, it's like stepping into the Hansel and Gretel fairy tale. Though the doors are not gingerbread, nor the windows frosting like those on the cottage of the wicked witch, the walls are lined with chocolate — rocking horses, bells, reindeer, Santa Clauses, rabbits and ducks.

Work counters and tables are smothered in pecan rolls, peanut clusters, caramels and assorted candies, and buckets of chocolate, light, dark and ivory, tantalize the compulsive finger-dipper. You can almost taste the smell of chocolate in the air.

Metal and plastic moulds for the vast assortment of chocolate figures for Easter and Christmas glitter from shelves. Snoopys, panda bears and Pistol Pete cowboy rabbits wait for the moment when they will mould chocolate into replicas of their comic strip selves.

After the chocolate has been melted in the "kandy kitchen" and has reached exactly the right temperature — not one degree more or less — Charles pours the liquid into cool, dry moulds. When the correct amount of chocolate has adhered to the moulds excess chocolate is poured out and the figures are placed in a cooler to harden. Then Luella tends to the decorating, trimming and packaging.

Dabbling in homemade sweets was a hobby for Luella when chocolate was difficult to buy after the war in 1948. But one day, a friend tasted her candy and suggested she supply the canteen at the company for which he worked.

With tongue in cheek, Luella bought 150 pounds of chocolate for her first batch of commercial candy. She chuckles about it now in the realization that, during 1975, she expects to use some 3,000 pounds of chocolate.

Yes, sweet teeth created a great demand for Luella's confections and at one time, the Wolfes were supplying 22 stores in the Port Colborne area with homemade candy.

Quality was more important to Luella and Charles than quantity, however, and in order to maintain their personal touch, they tapered production. They now supply only 12 pharmacies with Easter treats, thus having the time to devote to personal-touch tasks, such as roasting their own peanuts for their popular peanut clusters.

Usually, Charles is able to help out after his workday with Inco. This year, however, because Easter came so early, he devoted two weeks of his vacation to helping Luella produce for the Easter Bunny.

Making candy is not much of a money-maker, particularly since the prices of sugar and chocolate have skyrocketed. But the Wolfes stick to it — mostly because it's fun.

We're glad they like it. If Luella and Charles went out of the candy-making business, the Easter Bunny would have to find another right-hand-man — woman?



Charles Wolfe, nickel refinery sampler and kitchen sampler.



# log dream-house

*Chinked against the icy blasts of winter, Andy Tessier's log dream house. Bordering his lot, the Wahnapiatae River provides his pioneer family with year-round recreation.*



A swimming pool in the backyard or a second car might be the life-long dream of many folks in this day and age, but Copper Cliff standards engineer, Andy Tessier, always wanted a log cabin. After three years of cutting, peeling and transporting logs, while constantly contending with black flies, bees' nests, and bad weather, Andy, his wife Sandy, and their youngsters, moved into his dream-house in '69.

Located nine miles east of Wahnapiatae, on a shady bank of the Wahnapiatae River, Andy's jack pine and spruce log cabin is peacefully secluded from the hurly-burly of civilization.

"Owning a log cabin has been an obsession of mine since childhood," smiled Andy as he placed another log on the fire. "this really started out as a summer camp."

Log cabins have been in the Tessier family since 1908, when Andy's grandfather, Evangelist Tessier, built his home in the St. Charles area. Andy's father, Germain Tessier, a Copper Cliff smelter first aid man, spent part of his childhood





Andy Tessier on the job at his desk in the standards section of the industrial engineering department at the Copper Cliff general office.



A large, bright kitchen with lots of cupboard space and a rural view keep Sandy happy. Louise is right in there getting a cooking lesson from mom.

in the St. Charles log cabin, and helped Andy with the tricky task of notching the logs when Andy built on the Wahnapitae homesite.

Andy's pioneer spirit not only includes building a log cabin, but he also raises chickens. "Not many kids get the chance to pull warm eggs out from under a chicken," he said, "our three got a big kick out of doing it."

"There was a lot of landscaping to do when we came out here six years ago," said Andy, "but now we're ready to put in a vegetable garden."

The solitude of their country home is just one advantage the Tessiers enjoy about their country life, and they can't complain about the monthly water bill because there's a fresh water spring behind the home, and the water's never turned off.

"We're pretty lucky to have so many fun things to do right at our front door," said Sandy, "in the summer the kids can swim, fish, canoe, and generally run wild. It's a great life."

You can practically smell the wood-smoke. Sandy reads to Richard, 6, Louise, 4, and Roger, 9, while Andy takes time to clean his shotgun.





*The smile of champions radiates from the overall winners of the Inco Cup, individual competition; Raymond Pratte from Rouyn-Noranda and Christine Heikkila, Sudbury.*

Inco Cup skiing competitions, 1975 edition, are over for another year. The final two events were held at Rouyn-Noranda and at Sudbury, and for two skiers "the championship route" leads directly to famous Whistler Mountain in British Columbia, where this summer they'll attend a ski camp.

The trip will be made by overall girls' champion Christine Heikkila, of Sudbury's Laurentian University Ski Club and overall boys' champion Raymond Pratte, of Rouyn-Noranda's Mont Kanasuta Ski Club.

Winning the titles of best juvenile girl and best juvenile boy were Judy Richardson and Kevin Cox of the North Bay Ski Racers.

The title of overall team champions and the Inco Cup team trophy went to the North Bay Ski Racers.

At Kanasuta Ski Hills in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, over 90 skiers competed in the two day event held



Winners of the boys' giant slalom at Rouyn-Noranda are, from left, Richard Nieminen, Raymond Pratte, and Dave Tafel. Eberhard Berrer, Inco field exploration, presented the medals.



Ron Taylor, president of Inco's Ontario Division, presented the Inco Cup team trophy to the North Bay Ski Racers. Representative team members are Dave Tafel and Karen Gerbasl.

March 8 and 9.

Sudbury's Christine Heikkila won the gold medal in the girls' slalom with a time of 73.349 seconds.

In the boys' slalom, Michel Pratte, from Rouyn captured the gold medal with a time of 66.013 seconds.

Judy Richardson from North Bay won the gold medal in the girls' giant slalom with a time of 98.767 seconds.

In the boys' giant slalom the local favorite, Raymond Pratte didn't disappoint anyone when he claimed the gold medal with a time of 90.318 seconds.

In Sudbury, at Onaping Ski Hills, the best weather of the Inco Cup series was a fitting climax to the 1975 races, which were held March 13 and 14.

Under bright sunny skies Sudbury's Christine Heikkila skied her way to a gold medal finish in the girls' slalom with a two run combined time of 77.058 seconds.

In the boys' slalom Rouyn's Raymond

Pratte won the top award with a total time of 53.158 seconds.

The boys' and girls' giant slalom were held on the second day of the meet and it was these events that determined the overall Inco Cup champions.

In the girls' giant slalom, Christine Heikkila, from Sudbury, captured the gold medal with a time of 65.331 seconds.

In the boys' giant slalom, Jeff Armstrong of Sault Ste. Marie won the gold medal with a time of 58.937 seconds.

Raymond Pratte's second place finish in that event, with a time of 59.538 seconds, was enough to give him the most total points and the Inco Cup for the best skier in the boys' division for the Inco Cup series.

The North Bay Ski Racers Club accumulated the most number of points for team competitions thus winning the Inco Cup trophy for the best ski club in the Inco Cup series.

Al Keller, this month's logo writer, has good reason for the big grin . . . he's captain of the Creighton mine number three shaft mechanical first aid team, and his team's just taken the coveted Parker Shield in final first aid competition held March 20 at the Inco Club in Sudbury.

The event was the culmination of three months of stiff elimination contests — to whittle down the 122 teams originally entered in this year's competition — and saw the Creighton first-aiders triumph over a very determined Port Colborne nickel refinery first aid team.

Al's a 10-year Inco man and a machinist with the mechanical department at Creighton mine number three shaft. His interest in first aid is shared by his family — wife, Catherine, and youngsters, Richard, 2 and Carolyn, one month — and dates back to '67, when he enrolled in the St. John Ambulance first aid course "because I've seen too many people helpless in an accident situation".

Reaction to the Parker win? — "It's a great achievement," said Al, "not everybody gets the Parker Shield, it's something you really have to work for. Our success was due to the coach, and the fellows having the interest and drive to win."



Logo writer

**Al Keller**

captain of Creighton's  
first aid champions