



# In this issue

Publications Editor

Peter vom Scheidt

Writers

Meribeth Dingwall Frank Pagnucco

Port Colborne correspondent

Dino lannandrea

Published monthly for employees and pensioners of the Ontario division of Inco Metals Company, Produced by the public affairs department and printed in Canada by Journal Printing Company in Sudbury, Member of the International Association of Business Communicators.

Letters and comments are welcomed and should be addressed to the editor at Inco Metals Company, Public Affairs Department, Copper Cliff. Ontario POM 1N0. Phone 705-682-5425.



## 38 years later

When Jean Lawton, who had worked at Inco during the war, wanted to get together with a few of her war time work mates she didn't expect the overwhelming response she received.



# Inco weathermen

The air quality section of the environmental control department is able to predict the weather, eight hours in advance, with an accuracy of about 90 percent.



# Spring planting

After a long cold winter a lot of people are just itching to get their garden growing but if you heed the advice from the Inco agriculture department you shouldn't be in too much of a hurry.

## **Rock mechanics**

Most of us think of rock as being pretty permanent but according to the rock mechanics group in the mines research department rock is a very elastic thing.

2



## On the cover

Congratulations to the first aid team from the copper refinery for winning the R.D. Parker Trophy and also winning the McCrea competition emblematic of the best first aid team in the Ontario mining industry. The team photo was taken at the copper refinery, where team members are flanked by copper wirebar and cathodes in the shipping area. Team members are, from left, Frank MacKinnon (captain), Robert Fournier, Lori Dupuis, Austin Burns (coach), Bill Dane and kneeling is Norm Asselin. A full report on the Parker competition begins on page 4.



Mike O'Neil, left, and Tony Laurich inspect the huge hinges that fit onto the water-cooled lurinace door and trame they helped manufacture.



Three plate shop employees involved in putting together this special door and frame, from left, Vic Weight, Mike O'Neil, and Tony Laurich. Iff the door to show the frame's massive dimensions.



Vic Weight puts some finishing touches on the turnace door and trame bound for Indonesia. Tony Laurich left, and Mike O'Neil look on

# Plate Shop handles tricky problem

Last month the plate shop received a simple request from Indonesia to perform a not so simple job. Employees in the plate shop were asked to use their skills in constructing a special water-cooled frame and door for one of the furnaces in Indonesia.

Two weeks and 700 man-hours after they started, plate workers and welders had put together a 7600 pound door and frame ready for its long trip to the other side of the world. Rarely has the plate shop seen a project of this type.

The work involved bending and shaping 3/4 inch pressure vessel quality, high temperature steel into the required form. People who regularly worked on this job, like first class plate workers Mike O'Neil and Tony Laurich and first class welder Vic Weight, describe the project as "tricky."

The fact that almost every piece of the door is on an angle and must be bevelled contributed to the difficulty, they say. This double-chambered, water-cooled device requires as much welding on the inside as it does on the outside. Both the door and frame must be pressure tested.

Word around the shop is that no firm anywhere was willing to undertake the task of manufacturing this special frame and door. Doing what no one else could, the plate shop employees met and surpassed this new challenge.



## Tuesday afternoon, March 23.

In the basement cafeteria of the Copper Cliff copper refinery administration building the copper refinery first aid team and several assistants are in the middle of working yet another in a seemingly endless string of first aid problems designed to prepare them for the Parker Shield final only 48 hours away.

Over the three months that they have been together the members of the team have demonstrated enough first aid excellence to have won the Finlayson trophy, emblematic of first aid supremacy in the company's smelting and refining section. Standing in the swirl of activity is coach Austin Burns, the man entrusted with the task of guiding the copper refinery team over the last hurdle to the Parker Shield.

Eyes riveted to one of his charges tying a bandage onto a victim, Austin explains the reason he thinks his team will win. "There's a helluva lot of experience in this team," he says. "There's a lot of depth here." Austin himself has been involved in first aid competitions for nearly 25 years. His name was inscribed on the Parker Shield in 1958. Team captain Frank McKinnon has been on two previous Parker Shield championship teams including the 1978 crew that won the McCrea Cup. Others either on the team or helping it prepare have experience that extends far beyond the few months that this edition of the copper refinery team has been together.

The team has been practically eating and sleeping first aid for the last while and, the way Austin figures it, it should be peaking some time Thursday night. Every man knows the St. John's Ambulance First Aid Book, the 244 page bible of first aid competitors, practically by heart. Through practices, competitions and attending seminars they have learned the traditional first aid techniques and any new ones that have arisen.

The copper refinery team is aware

# The Parker

# A countdown to victory

Mommy or mummy? Playing the part of an expectant mother injured in an automobile accident Suzanne Methot of the workmen's compensation and rehabilitation office, is bandaged extensively by Levack team member John Broden.

of their competition from Levack. "They have to be a good team to be there," adds one individual. There is even some good natured rivalry between members of either side. Lori Dupuis, the copper refinery's "fifth man", the individual who roves over the accident scene, carrying bandages, splints and stretchers and generally keeping an eye on things. knows that his opposite number on the Levack side, Andre "Little Red" Lalonde has proven himself an exceptional fifth man who was on the Parker Shield team in 1976, "You tell Little Red I'm waiting for him," Lori laughs.

But the copper refinery's fortunes on Thursday night will be in their own hands. Austin and Frank make a distinction between being nervous and having "the butterflies" on Thursday. "What makes you nervous is when you don't know what to do," elaborates Frank. "We should be able to handle anything they throw at us."

Confesses Austin. "On Thursday we'll have the butterflies. But this is good. It shows that you're really ready for competition." His boys know all about pressure. In the Finlayson



The copper refinery team explodes into celebration after hearing the results of the Parker Shield competition.

showdown they were sequestered for 5 1/2 hours waiting for their turn on the floor.

The copper refinery has a number of incentives for winning the Parker Shield. They want to win it for Frank McKinnon, who is going after his Parker Shield hat trick. They want to even things up with Levack who won its seventh Parker last year at the expense of the copper refinery. They want to represent the company in the McCrea Cup competition.

If Austin had his druthers, the copper refinery would go first in the Ontario division final. "If we win the toss we'll go first and get it over with," he says. As the team returns to practicing, Austin stresses team work. "You can't rely on one person in a competition. We win or lose as a team." Almost as if to help psyche up the squad for Thursday, one member chips in, "This is the big one .... the Stanley Cup of first aid."

## Wednesday morning, March 24.

Outside the Dowling fire hall, old man winter has served up a steel gray morning and is littering the world with a soggy excuse for snow. Inside, oblivious to this temporary repression of spring, the McCreedy West first aid team is readying itself for the Parker Shield final tomorrow night. As they have done regularly since winning the Mutz Trophy as the top first aid team in the mining and milling section, the McCreedy West team and its assistants launch themselves into another day of practice. Coach Nick Schatalow holds up a binderful of problems three inches thick. "I would say that I would not be exaggerating if I tell you we've practiced 75 to 80 problems, maybe more," he estimates.

By getting the McCreedy West team into the Parker Shield final under the banner of the Levack Complex, Nick has already made an accomplishment. This marks the first time a team from McCreedy West, formerly Levack West, has progressed this far along the path to first aid supremacy in the Ontario division.

A seasoned first aid man who has been involved in first aid since 1953, Nick knows too well the demands made of individuals by the Parker final. Hoping to groom the squad into a smooth running, quick thinking first aid machine worthy of the Parker title, Nick has drilled the team again and again.

The McCreedy West boys have learned and relearned everything the



One of the victims is lifted into position by, from left, Clem Castonguay, John Broden, Bob Sallows, a plant protection officer acting as a bystander in the scene, and Danny Seguin. Clem, John and Danny are members of the Levack complex team.



Jan Kenyon is rushed away from the overturned motorhome, by copper refinery team members Norm Asselin, left, and Lon Dupuis, right, with the assistance of bystander Bob Sallows.



From left, Andre Lalonde, Bob Sallows, Danny Seguin and Clem Belanger help dress a leg wound on victim Ray Racicot during the Levack squad's turn on the floor.



Danny Seguin diagnosis the injunes of Ray Racicot as Dr. Wally Woychuck looks on

St. John's First Aid Book has to offer. They have dealt with every situation that Nick and his assistant. Tom Luoma have thrown at them. Tom is an experienced first aid man who was a member of last year's victorious Levack Complex team.

"I think the team has a very good chance of winning," Nick assesses. "They're ambitious and very 'up' for the Parker Shield." A determined lot, the McCreedy West team can, he thinks, make it all the way to the all-Ontario competition.

As far as he is concerned the team does not consist of one captain and four subordinates. McCreedy West consists of four captains and the all important fifth man or rover. Each, he says, can handle any situation and, as a team, they can take care of six or seven casualties at once.

At every turn throughout the first aid campaign his team has sought to learn from its mistakes. The other night part of the team took in the Falconbridge first aid competitions to learn from any mistakes others might make. Hopefully they will avoid making costly errors in the Parker competition.

The team members have, on a number of occasions, encountered members of the copper refinery contingent. While they admit that the copper refinery is a good team, it will not be the copper refinery that will beat the mining and milling titlist. They are masters of their own destinies, stresses Nick. "They can't beat us, we can only beat ourselves (by making mistakes)."

Nick has counselled his team to ignore the hundreds of people who may be watching the competition. "Once you see the people you might get stage fright." he notes. "The key is to be calm, cool and collected." The team should read and understand the problem at the door and conduct their first aid activities in quick but not rushed fashion.

Tomorrow will be a day of relaxation for his team. They will get together, go over "a few bandages" and talk about proper techniques. Should Levack Complex win the toss, Nick will want the team to go on second. He believes taking the floor second is better because the judges have had a chance to get warmed up and be better prepared to mark the contestants.

Regardless of how the team performs, its members know that they got this far one way only ... "with a lot of hard work and a lot of sweat." With a little bit of luck their efforts may take them to the Parker Shield and beyond.

## Late Thursday evening, March 25.

Both teams of Parker Shield finalists are lined up center stage flanking the Parker Shield and Eric Kossatz, vicepresident of mining, who is about to read aloud the name of the winning side.

The perspired brows of the contestants reveal that they have worked hard and endured the heat of a very competitive final. In a few seconds they will know just how far their hard work and training has carried them.

Up until a few moments ago they each had been rehashing in their own minds what went right and what went wrong over the 35 minutes they performed on the floor. Was that mistake big enough to kill our chances?

Once again the safety department had devised a problem that challenged their physical and mental abilities as first aid men. The problem involved a large motor home which had tipped over near a lumber yard on Highway 17 West. The occupants, two men and two women, were hurt in the accident. One man was trapped under the vehicle. One of the injured women was also pregnant. This marked the first time in the history of the Parker Shield competition that females have been used for patients.

To complicate matters, there was a propane leak and a totally uncooperative lumberyard proprietor, played beautifully by Dave Derochie of the safety department, who heckled, hounded and otherwise



A bird's eye view of the Parker Shield competition.



Tallying up the score. The judges, sitting around the table, clockwise from left, Jack Corrigan, Rick Cholette, Dr. Wally Woychuck and Gerry Dinel add up the points that determined the Parker Shield champion. John Rickaby, superintendant of central services and Wayne Tonelli, competition timekeeper watch the procedure.

harassed the competitors mercilessly.

When both teams had finished, the judges gathered to make the final tally. Few if any knew if one team or the other had scored a clear cut victory.

"The winner of the 1982 Parker Shield is ... the copper refinery," announced Mr. Kossatz, sending the copper refinery and its supporters into fits of jubilation. The first people to congratulate the victors are members of the Levack Complex team. The warmest congratulations exchanged are between the two fifth men, Lori Dupuis and Andre Lalonde.

# Friendships Rekindled



Forty years ago these ladies posed for a camera smuggled into the plant, from left. Verie McLaren. Claire Roy. Lena Mathe (deceased). Simone Laroque and Norma Houle.

It was a mixture of eager anticipation and curiosity that brought over 70 women together for a reunion in March, 38 years after the war that sent their men overseas and put them into overalls and jobs at Inco, that until then, had been performed by males only.

While many ladies were from Sudbury, a good number travelled from Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay to attend this unprecedented gathering. Some clutched yellowing photographs of themselves and friends taken in a long past era of which time has bequeathed us only images and sounds ... the Boogy Woogy Bugler Boy and newsreel film clips of Allied troops storming the beaches of Normandy.

Organized by Jean Lawton, who had worked in the Copper Cliff crushing and concentrator plant during the war, the reunion originally intended to bring together the gafs that had been employed in the crushing plant and the concentrator. As the word spread, women who had been at other plants and mines expressed a desire to attend the meeting. "It just snowballed," exclaimed Jean. "I had so many calls that I just had to turn some ladies down. There wasn't any room for them."

As the women packed into a special functions room at the Cardinal Motor Hotel in Sudbury, it was evident that most had not seen each other since the war's end had terminated their tenure at Inco. Some recognized each other almost immediately. Others couldn't identify the face until they heard a familiar voice to go with it.



The remaining four members of the smiling quintet posed for the camera one more time for old time's sake at the reunion; from left, Verlie McLaren, Claire Roy (now Rancourt). Simone Laroque (now Beauleau), and Norma Houle, (now Percival).

Still others had to exchange memories until they hit upon one common to both.

As the chatter of voices rose to a clamor, one could pick out interesting remembrances of the past and comments on the reunion. Frances Spurway, who at the time was single and held her maiden name, McCtelland, recalled her first day at the crushing plant. "I didn't think I would stay too long," she laughed. "I was sent over to shovel a pile of ore. I picked the smallest shovel I could find. When the shift boss came by and saw my shovel he said 'If you can't handle that, I have a teaspoon in my lunch pail that you can use.""

Another lady remarked on how the girls who worked at Inco during the war felt like queens because of the wages they were being paid. She had been a waitress earning \$9 a week before hiring on with the company. The 65 to 70 cents per hour she received at Inco gave her the largest paycheck she had ever seen. "Boy, we thought we were rich," chuckled someone.

Pauline Nadjiwan and Rita Myre, both employed in the concentrator during the war, recaptured some of the flavor of the good old days by attending the gathering wearing the garb of the working girl of forty years ago, overalls, a tight fitting kerchief knotted in the front and a lunch pail. So anxious was she to get a job at Inco, Rita remembers, that she "doctored" her birth certificate to make officials think she was the mandatory 18 years of age. Rita was seventeen at the time.

Vivian Bosek remembered the girls on her shift throwing a surprise bridal shower for her in the lunchroom. It was a little party complete with food and gifts. When lunch was over, the affair ended and the girls went right back to work. The camaraderie that had been established four decades ago had been rekindled this evening. The success of the reunion was almost overwhelming for its architect. "I think this is fabulous, just wonderful," exclaimed Jean Lawton, "I can't believe it."

Jean expected to hear from 30, maybe 40 women at the most when she started the ball rolling on what she thought would be a modest gathering. As word of the reunion spread, the number of women wishing to attend mushroomed. "I even had men calling to ask if they could come," Jean added. Unfortunately only 75 girls could be accommodated at this reunion so that Jean had to turn many down.

One universal sentiment among the women that did attend was that Jean not wait another 38 years before planning another reunion. Sure enough Jean has started working towards another, bigger reunion in the near future. This one may bring the hundreds of women that worked at all Inco operations during the war together.



Separated by nearly four decades, two former Inco employees, Gladys Rinta, left, and Elleen Bryce, were reunited. They had worked at the Frood rockhouse during the war.



A goodly portion of the old concentrator gang was brought together again during the reunion

# Predicting the unpredictable

At what speed does smoke travel up the superstack?

What is the temperature of the air 2,000 feet above the ground?

How much rain is going to fall in the area?

Answers to these and a multitude of other questions are the concern of Inco's weather office also known as the air quality section of the environmental control department.

Organized in 1972, the air quality section monitors the weather in order to control ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide. According to Brian Bell, environmental coordinator, certain atmospheric conditions have an adverse effect on the way emissions from the superstack and the I.O.R.P. stack are dispersed.



Weather maps received from the Atmospheric Environmental Service in Montreal help Frank Bruhmuller in analyzing the weather.



Predicting the weather and its effect on the plume, permits the company to cutback production when undesirable concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> are expected.

Problems with dispersal of the plumes generally occur when "thermal turbulences" in the atmosphere prevent them from being carried away. Brian's rule of thumb is "the more sunshine and the lighter the winds, the greater the cutback." The exceptionally warm summer of '81 caused 79 days of production cuts.

Brian and the two senior environmental analysts who predict the weather, Frank Bruhmuller and Graham Laporte, use a variety of equipment to help them in their work. The Inco weather office, located in the general engineering building in Copper Cliff, has an Alden recorder linked to the circuit of the Atmospheric Environmental Service in Montreal. It provides them with weather maps of the continent showing the pattern and direction of different air masses and fronts.

A teletype brings the weather men relevant data on conditions at different weather stations throughout the province. If they are concerned about a system moving in from the west, Inco's environmental analysts can monitor hourly weather reports from stations in the west such as the one in Sault Ste. Marie.

Equipment installed in the 1.000 foot CKSO tower in Sudbury records wind speed and direction and the air temperature. This information is relayed to incols weather office

Bran Bell Hall a computer contour will data, on analier constants in the intreduce contour computer to indicate conditions in the immediate area.

Weather balloons are released regularly into the atmosphere from Copper Clift by Frank and Graham. Tracked by a pair of "dishes" installed on the roof of the general engineering building, the balloons transmit wind and temperature data at different elevations as they rise upward.

The other variables they must consider are those involved with the emissions from the two stacks. An in-stack monitoring system at the 267 foot level of the superstack, provides emission data as well as temperature and velocity of the smoke as it rises up the stack. This information, coupled with weather conditions, enables them to inform the Copper Cliff smelter and I.O.R.P. if production cutbacks will be necessary.

To monitor sulphur dioxide concentrations on the ground the department has two mobile monitors complete with SO<sub>2</sub> analyzers and radio telephones. In addition to this the company operates three fixed station SO<sub>2</sub> analyzers throughout the region. Data is also available from 13 pollution monitors belonging to the Ministry of the Environment.

When this system of monitoring weather and emissions was established by Inco in 1972, it was known as the Voluntary Emission Reduction Program, one of only a handful of voluntary emission programs in existence at the time. Since 1978 when pollution control orders were legislated, the air quality section interacts with the Ministry of the Environment on these matters.

It is more than the smelter and the I.O.R.P. who use the weather service provided by the environmental control. Brian points out that estimates of rainfall amounts is passed onto the utilities department so they will have some control over water flow at their power dams.

The utilities people would like to be aware of any impending electrical storms which may cause power outages. The transportation department, anxious to keep its tracks clear, also needs information on approaching storms. Pilots from the geology department ask for weather reports before they fly their exploration missions.

How accurate are the predictions of inco weather men? Meteorologists in the government's weather office are assumed to be correct 75 to 80 per cent of the time. Inco's sky gazers, working within a shorter, eight hour time frame. Brian estimates, predict correctly over 90 per cent of the time. Not a bad batting average at all.

Incidently, for those trivia nuts who want to know about the speed of smoke going up the smelter stack. Brian tells us it is usually somewhere around 35 miles per hour.



Up, up and away. Graham Lapone releases a weather balloon trait will send back information about wind and temperature in the upper reaches of the atmosphere.



As the core wire turns, Rudy manually feeds the smaller diameter wire so that it winds evenly around the core.

Inset: careful alignment of the centre bridge is important.



Proper alignment of the sound posts is a critical procedure in assembling a circbalom. Here Rudy uses his very critical eye to make sure that everything is just right.

Most successful musicians are dedicated to their art but some give the word dedication a whole new meaning and Port Colborne's Rudy Toth is one of these people. Rudy's musical dedication includes building his own musical instrument from scratch.

Rudy, a machinist in the maintenance department at the Port Colborne nickel refinery, comes by his musical talents naturally. When he was a teenager Rudy's father started a band and wanted to include a cimbalom, a traditional Hungarian musical instrument dating back many centuries. His father tried unsuccessfully to purchase one so he decided to build one. One day as the nearly completed instrument sat in the garage, Rudy sat down and tried to play it.

"The music came very easily to me, and I was fascinated and excited about my playing. My father had intended that my youngest brother play the instrument, but it was me that ended up playing in the band only six months later," Rudy recalled.

He now plays mainly for his own enjoyment and often travels to listen to others play the instrument. Cleveland and Detroit are among the more active locations.

Rudy learned the finer points about building the cimbalom when he ordered some cimbalom strings from a man in Detroit and eventually met the man who would teach him how to properly build a cimbalom — Alexander J. Sagady.

He encouraged Rudy to build a new instrument and gave him all the information he needed. Alexander looked on Rudy as his protege. After Alexander died, his family gave Rudy all of the written instructions, patterns, and special tools needed to build cimbaloms. To his knowledge. Rudy is the only person in North America building these instruments. They can be ordered from a factory in Hungary

Rudy Tolh practices on his ombalom.

# **Cimbalom maker**

with about a two year wait for delivery. Rudy is probably the foremost authority in carrying out repairs and advising about them in North America and is the only source for strings outside Hungary.

Rudy's dedication became more apparent about seven years ago when it was discovered that he had a serious health problem. His kidneys were failing. Through five and one half years of spending nearly eight hours, three times a week, on a hemo dialysis machine, he managed to keep working on, and playing, his instruments. "Many times I just did not feel like playing, but I hated to disappoint the people that wanted to hear me play." Rudy stated.

Last year Rudy had a kidney transplant and he has been feeling much better since. During his recovery from the operation, he met a talented musician from Hungary who taught him many of the finer points of playing music.

"There are about 50 musicians that can play the cimbalom in North America. It is a very difficult instrument to play, and often leads to frustrations that cause people to lose interest," he stated.

Rudy's main goal at the present time is to find a younger person that is interested in the cimbalom; someone he can pass on all of the information that he was given and has learned from his experience.

Not only has he managed to master playing the instrument, but he has become a master at building them, having completed five to date. He has also managed to keep his interest alive through life threatening adversity and that is the sign of a truly dedicated musician.





Glorious spring has arrived! And with it comes the desire to work the soil. The Triangle sought the advice of Alex Gray, Inco's gardener, on gardening tips for the spring planting of popular flowers such as pansies, petunias, zinnias and snapdragons and vegetables such as beans, peas, lettuce and carrots.

Actually, spring flower and vegetable planting should not take place until late spring, around the end of May or early June, according to Alex. Usually by that time the soil has dried up enough from the spring thaw.

A good way to determine if the soil is ready for cultivation is to conduct the soil ball test. Take a handful of soil from your garden and clench it in your fist. Open your fist. "If the soil crumbles, it is too dry," Alex explains. "If water seeps from the soil, it is naturally too moist. If the soil remains in a ball, it is of good consistency."

Alex cautions not to tred on soil that is still wet from the recent thaw. The soil becomes compacted and this can eliminate air spaces which encourage plant growth.

Also important is the proper temperature of the soil. Plants or plant seeds grown in soil still cold from the winter temperatures don't have much of a chance for survival. "A plant grown in a warm climate then transplanted to soil that has a temperature of five degrees Celsius (about 43 degrees Fahrenheit) experiences a severe environmental shock," says Alex. "Due to the cold conditions, the plant checks, meaning its cell tissues harden and this retards the plant's growth."

Prior to planting, fertilizer such as 7-7-7 (equal parts of hitrogen, phosphate and potash) should be applied to the soil and cultivated to a spade's depth, approximately 12 inches.

Flowers or vegetables are usually planted as seed or transplanted. Some gardeners prefer to purchase young flowers and then transplant them to the garden.

If you are such a gardener, there are a few things you should look for when buying plants; they should be dark green, short and stocky, which indicates they are healthy and are growing well; they should also be



Greenhouse staff member Egidio Barbadoro, left, waters while fellow employee Gino Naccarato transplants celery seedlings.

short stemmed, which shows that they are strong and self-supporting. Avoid plants that are elongated between the leaf joints; they tend to be soft and susceptible to breakage. The condition is also indicative of weak growing and improper lighting.

Plants or seeds are to be germinated according to package instructions and in roomy, evenly spaced rows. They should be placed at the same depth so as not to alter the feeding structure of the root systems. Tall vegetables or flowers should be planted at the rear of the garden to avoid shading the smaller members of the plot.

Once the seeds or plants are in the ground, a weekly shallow cultivation is suggested to control weeds and aerate the upper two inches of soil. "Plants that are cultivated regularly require less water," Inco's gardener adds.

With these tips in mind, how could you not have a prosperous garden? The only one to answer that will probably be Mother Nature.

Greenhouse technician Danielle Brunet transplants phlox from seedling fats to a growing box. The flower will be later transplanted to the grounds at Nickel Park.





# Keeping a heritage alive

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Miss Barnes and the pupils of Grade Eight wish to express their sincere thanks for the privilege of visiting your pasteurization plant. We appreciate the kindness and courtesy shown. We found it interesting and educational.

> Yours gratefully, Grade Eight

Four decades ago students of a local school sent this note of appreciation to Frank Anderson following a visit to his dairy farm, a large agricultural enterprise that was an important supplier of fresh milk to Creighton Mine and Copper Cliff. Anderson, a Finnish immigrant who arrived in Copper Cliff in 1900, turned 366 acres of rough and raw Pre-Cambrian country-side into one of the best dairy concerns in Northern Ontario with hardwork and resourcefulness.

By 1958 the Anderson farm stopped producing milk and eventually the members of the family died leaving the property, its venerable buildings and implements to fall prey to the erosions of time.

As the town of Lively grew, inexorable urban sprawl spilled over Anderson property threatening to bury forever this monument to individual enterprise and a way of life that no longer exists.

Late in 1976, Anderson farm received a reprieve from doom. A team of consultants commissioned to study the orderly development and growth of recreational facilities and programs through the town of Walden, recommended that a program for the development of the Walden

Jm Fortin demonstrates the churning action of a butter churn.

Community Centre include the preservation of Anderson farm as a historic site. An approach to the restoration of the Anderson farm was devised and accepted by Walden town council. The town purchased, the Anderson farm in the spring of 1977, and nearly 14 acres of land surrounding it.

Before development of the historic site was started Inco donated 3.2 acres of land adjacent to Anderson farm.

Various civic, provincial and federal grants funded this project from its inception to the present. A technical advisory board was appointed to define the direction the project should take considering its relation to the community as a whole and the cost that would be incurred. Bob Boudignon, an Inco pensioner. and Jim Savage, grounds supervisor in the agriculture department, are members of the committee.

Presently the Anderson farm site consists of a farm house, milkhouse, dairy barn, grainery and a sauna. Work on refurbishing these structures that date back to around 1917 began in the summer of 1978. Jim Fortin, a history graduate from Laurentian University, has been working on the Anderson farm since the inception of the facility's reconstruction. Commencing in the autumn of 1978 he has been the site's project co-ordinator.

Jim remarks that his goal is to bring back Anderson farm "as close as humanly possible" to its original state. It is not, he says, a restoration in the strict sense of the word. Technically a restoration implies bringing a structure to its original state using the exact tools, methods and materials used when it was first erected. This project, Jim continues, is a rehabilitation where modern construction methods are used to make buildings look like the originals. "Complete authenticity would be too expensive," he says. "We're keeping the taxpayer in mind. He is paying our bills."

Scraping away layers of paint, wallpaper and dirt, reconstructing walls that had rotted away, bolstering a sagging foundation and revarnishing pine floors, doors and walls were part of the painstaking operation that saw the resurrection of the Anderson farmhouse from what Jim calls a "decrepit" state, to an accurate replica of the original two story house Frank Anderson built 64 years ago. The most challenging aspect of what often was a tedious, mind-numbing exercise was "maintaining interest and having lots of patience," he feels.

Much of the material used in this and other rehabilitations on the Anderson site have been, for the sake of both authenticity and expense, salvaged from nearby structures not included in the project's development plans or other farms in the area. Jim received permission to cannibalize the



The Anderson farm, with restored farm implements in foreground.

old Gagnon farm on Inco property before it was demolished. According to Jim it yielded a wealth of materials, everything from door framing and baseboards to a cream separator. Many artifacts have been donated. A butter churn, now part of the Anderson project, was on the way to the dump before Jim asked for and received the implement.

Volunteers, summer students and fulltime employees have worked on the Anderson farm project. Senior citizens, who currently operate a wood working shop in the farm's grainery, have offered their assistance by doing some of the needed carpentry work on the site. The members of the Lively fire department have chipped in by overhauling and reconditioning antique farm machinery.

Along with his duties concerning the Anderson farm's building and artifacts, Jim and his staff have researched the Anderson family, its way of life and its accomplishments. Family papers, correspondence and photographs, some of which will be displayed, tell a fascinating tale of an immigrant family carving a niche for itself out of Northern Ontario wilderness and working towards prosperity.

Frank Anderson, Jim notes, was something of a remarkable individual. While strolling one day in 1908 Anderson found the payroll for Creighton mine. He turned over the cash to Canadian Copper Company officials and was rewarded with a job for as long as he wished. Anderson worked in the mines until 1914 when he devoted himself to his dairy operation. Then years later, he returned to work at Frood mine where he eventually became a shift boss. His wife, Margaretta, undertook the day-today operations of the farm. The farm itself employed the Anderson family, six full time workers and, during harvest periods, 15 casual workers. Anderson died in 1944.

Jim says that elementary school children have already toured the renovated Anderson farm and have enjoyed it immensely, not unlike school children of another era. This island of heritage preserved in a sea of urban sprawl gives children a sense of what life was like in the area decades ago. It reveals to them how initiative and dedication allowed pioneers in the north to challenge and survive an inhospitable, unforgiving frontier. Over 3,000 people toured Anderson farm last summer. The official tour season begins on the Victoria Day weekend.

Jim says that the staff is on hand five days a week to conduct informal tours for those who wish to see a piece of the area's past. He adds that Anderson farm will be open for special events throughout the summer and fall.



# Family Album

## Family Album Photos

If you are an Inco employee and would like your family to appear in the Family Album section of the Triangle please let us know by calling 682-5425, or send in your name to the address on the masthead.

Earl Porteous, a foreman at McCreedy West mine, his wile Judy and children Jannie, 16, Jason 11, and James 16 (twin to Jannie), are gute involved in sports. If they're not participating in a sport, they're watching it. Sons Jason and James are baseball and hockey buffs while Jannie likes arts and crafts, reading and swimming. Mom enjoys swimming as well. Dad fishes and hunts in the warmer weather. A popular pastime is visiting relatives in southern Ontario and camping along the way.



Henri Jacques, a general cleaner in the shearing department at the Port Colborne nickel refinery, has been with Inco for 26 years. His pastmes include playing cards in writer and camping in the summer. His wife, Bita, enjoys knitting and playing bingo. Ther children are back from left, Lise (Mrs. Jean-Claude Desmarais). Carol (Mrs. John Thompson), Bita (Mrs. Allan Breton), and Ivan. Although all the children are married and have left the nest, the family still plans many activities together.



Jim Tyers, an Inco veteran of 13 years, is supervisor of contract administration in the engineering services department. In the winter, Jim, his wife Julie and youngest son Bryan, 4, spend much of their lesure time at the local arena watching the older boys, second from left, Jeffrey, 8, and at right, Brent, 10, play hockey. When the summer rolls around, the family heads out to the cottage on Manifoulin Island. There Mom and Dad like to tackle the wind and waves on Lake Huron in ther salboat.

# Doré furnace gas cleaning system

A new system designed by Inco engineers for cleaning gases resulting from the refining of silver in the Copper Cliff copper refinery's Doré furnace was put into operation last June. The \$2.8 million system promises a clean work environment and improved materials handling.

The Doré furnace treats a byproduct process stream from the copper refining process to recover selenium, tellurium, silver, gold and other precious metals. The old system was a combination dry-wet system for cleaning furnace off-gas fumes, which required manual methods for removing recovered product from the gas cleaning system.

The new system for cleaning Doré furnace gas, by contrast, employs wet scrubbing techniques. The various off-gas impurities are caught and contained in a solution which can be easily treated to recover selenium, tellurium and precious metals values.

The new system consists of: a quencher to cool the furnace offgases from 1800°F to 160°F; a Venturi scrubber to remove particles from the gas stream; a wet electrostatic precipitator to further clean the gases; a thickener to settle out recovered solids from the solution that circulates through the quencher, Venturi scrubber and wet electrostatic precipitator. While the technology involved is not new, it has never before been applied at such high temperatures. The corrosive nature of the solution in the gas cleaning circuit necessitated the use of special materials of construction. These include acid resistant brick, lead and Hastelloy C, a high nickel alloy renowned for its corrosion resistance. In addition to eliminating materials handling problems, the new system provides a better draft on the furnace, reducing the amount of gas escaping into the work environment.

Commissioning of the new scrubber represents a significant improvement in the process of refining precious metals.





Mike Malkoski at the 4,000 toot level of Garson mine shows how a tape extensioneter can be used to measure drift closure. Inset shows close-up view of dial.

# **ROCK** A behaviour all its own

Reclining his big frame into the swivel chair behind his desk in the Copper Cliff Clinic building, Phil Oliver, supervisor of the rock mechanics section of the mines research department, mulls over a comparison a layman can draw between his field and every day life. "It can range from the understanding miners have of how rock behaves underground to a form of space age technology." he states after a small pause. "It can involve mathematics requiring computers and it deals with the future."

Complex equations and computer

printouts are a far cry from the images the term rock mechanics might conjure in one's mind. For all we may know it has something to do with rocks and wrenches, maybe on surface and maybe underground. Phil defines rock mechanics in this manner: "The prime function of the rock mechanics department is to supply the mining department with a special, consultative person or group to advise about ground behaviour."

Part of this consultative function, he continues, involves examining plans and layouts and making recommendations or revisions to avoid problems before they occur.

The history of rock mechanics at Inco dates back to the 1930's when the fill method of mining was started at Frood mine. Important work was done back then in the area of mine sequencing, that is, the order in which an orebody should be mined to minimize ground problems. Phil notes: "Stope and pillar sizes, and mining sequences were developed which are valid today.

Rock, explains Phil, is a very interesting, almost beautiful material with which to work. "It is," he points out, "more elastic than steel." That





Paul Rochon installs a geophone in a hole drilled in the back of a drift on the 6,600 foot level of Creighton nine shaft.

means it is a strong, resilient material capable of withstanding great stresses. By way of illustration, Phil calculates that rock 7.000 feet under the surface of the earth withstands a maximum pressure of 14,000 psi. That mine, involves the use of a tape is comparable to the pressure one would find 32,000 feet below the surface of the ocean. Rock easily handles the stress that would crush the best concrete.

Apart from the ongoing advisory role to the mines, the rock mechanics department is working on a number of research projects to test new monitoring techniques, improve on existing equipment and develop a modelling system to show the effect of different mine plans on ground stability.

One such project is the development of a simpler, more reliable and accurate borehole extensometer than the one they have been using since 1970. Borehole extensometers are installed in drill holes and they measure, to an accuracy of a few thousandths of an inch, changes in the length of

boreholes caused by mining activity. Two different versions of the new extensometer have been installed at Garson mine.

A second project, also at Garson extensometer to measure changes in the sizes of mine openings.

The researchers are striving to develop a three dimensional mathematical modelling system at Copper Cliff South mine, which can be used to plan for the safe, efficient mining of local ore bodies. "As yet we have not come into a numerical three dimensional model which is suitable for all ore bodies in the Sudbury Basin," states Phil. "The problem would realize a quicker solution if the ore bodies were thin plates rather than bulbous shaped as many of them are in Sudbury." He estimates that it could be five years before we will know the effectiveness of the model now being studied.

A major project is underway at Creighton to determine if the intensity and point of origin of small rock noise

Rock noises detected by geophones are relayed to a seismic source location system at Creighton nine shaft. Here Terry Villeneuve listens to rock noises on one of the geophone channels.

can be used to locate, at an early stage, areas where ground problems may be developing.

The system consists of a number of highly sensitive microphones located around the test area. These microphones are connected to a central computer that calculates the location of the noise on the basis of the time it takes for the noise to reach each microphone.

Unfortunately, the system cannot tell the difference between noises caused by the rock and those that are caused by drilling, blasting, tramming, etc. The main challenge is to perfect a system that will automatically sort out rock noises from the others.

What these projects are leading to is a safer and better way of mining. That is the ideal the rock mechanics department is committed to, both with their research projects and the consultative function they perform. Sums up Phil: "Good planning is the best kind of rock mechanics there is, in other words, an ounce of prevention ....'



The feeling borders on the unexplainable.

Your aching leg muscles tremble and your arms, if they were detachable, could be used as 100 pound weights. A queasiness seems to settle in as you exert the stomach muscles. Your heart hammers against your chest all the way up to your throat.

Yet from all this comes an exhilarating feeling. You feel like you could run forever or lift the world on your shoulders with no problem at all. You could tackle anything you put your mind to.

Ever had the feeling? If so, you're one of a small (unfortunately) group of Canadians known as physical fitness enthusiasts. They refer to the feeling as a natural high.

The euphoria is the result of gradual changes the body and specifically the heart undergo during regular fitness exercises. A good workout for the heart is to elevate its rate to approximately 135 beats per second. Various activities such as jogging, swimming, skipping or circuit weight training can help you achieve an elevated heart rate.

As the body becomes fit, the heart muscles strengthen, making it easier for the heart to pump blood to various parts of the body. The heart rate actually slows down and the heart, with each beat, pumps a greater volume of oxygenated blood (blood

Rex Marzett exercises on a bicyclerike work meter that tests the body's oxygen uptake

# **A Natural High**

charged with oxygen) to the muscles being used.

But in an age of convenience and leisurely lifestyles, many if not all of our muscles just don't get used as much or as often as they should. Lengthy winters which seem to restrict outside physical activity and a reluctance to include regular physical exercise, as part of one's life contribute to the physical unfitness of so many Canadians. Some simply become disgusted with themselves, their unfit and overweight bodies and decide to take action.

"The initial and perhaps the hardest step in becoming physically fit is motivating yourself to do something about it," says Rick Marzetti, an Inco employee and an expert on physical fitness. "You have to tell yourself that you need some time every week to get your body in shape. You owe it to your body so that you can get the most out of everything you do."

Once you've put your mind to it, Rick says, contact an expert in the field of physical fitness at the Y, a fitness centre, college or university who can help you chose a program to suit your needs. "The expert can also give some idea as to how much of a lifestyle change has to be made and that, of course, all depends on you."

The physical fitness program should focus on the training of the largest muscle groups in the body: the leg, trunk and arm muscles. "The program

Rick does trog kicks to improve the abdominal muscles.

should entail exercises for the whole body, from one muscle group to the other." Rick says.

"Choose activities from each muscle group that appeal to you and do those activities on a regular basis. Consistency is the key." It is recommended that you exercise for at least 20 minutes three times a week.

Another equally important key in reaching your physical fitness goals, Rick adds, is maintaining a sensible, well-balanced diet as stated in Canada's Food Guide.

Rick explains his relentless drive for physical fitness which he shares with others wishing to improve their physical condition in these words: "I want to be the best I can possibly be whatever it is."

As your heart races up your throat and your legs grow numb from exertion, what words could be more encouraging?



# The gift of gab

Mark Beaton has the 'gift of oratory'. And he has the trophies to prove how good he is at it. In fact, he is such an excellent orator that this year he will be a spectator during the Legion's Public Speaking Contest in the Sudbury region.

Son of Augustine 'Gus' Beaton, a shaft inspector leader at Levack mine, Mark entered the Legion contests last year while he was a grade twelve honors student at Levack High School.

He won the local school competition that March simply, he says, "because no one else wanted to do it." From this win he went on to zone competitons in Capreol two weeks later to prove himself again other grade twelve students.

Once again Mark walked away with the top award for students in his grade level. But he didn't stop there. Two weeks later he gained the trophy for district competition, and a month later in Kirkland Lake he won the Northern Ontario division.

The month of May saw Mark and his family bound for Hespeler for the provincial competition where he was expected to match his talents against contestants from across the province.

While he prepared himself to face the judges and audience in the Hespeler auditorium, and during the competition, Mark recalls, "My mother walked the floor, back and forth in the motel room. Actually she only saw one of the competitions. She's more nervous about things like that than my dad is. Having her there would have really made me nervous."

Her mother's floor pacing, father's calm moral support and Mark's obvious talent paid off in the end. His speech and presentation won him the first place trophy for students in his grade level.

Mark compares his desire to win the provincial with a mountain climber and Mount Everest. He did it, he says, "because it was there." For him, speaking is only part of the excitement. He enjoys the time spent developing and writing the speech. The reward is to be able to view the audience reaction.

"People couldn't care less about my pet budgie. So I tried to make it interesting. I get a kick out of the way people react at the end," says Mark.

Along with his public speaking awards, Mark was the recipient of the 1981 Inco Proficiency Award and the 1981 Levack High School Drama Award. Currently he is in preparation for the Sears Drama Festival. He is a prolific writer of poetry and drama scripts.

One would almost conclude that Mark's future lies in these fields. Upon graduation this year however, he intends to enter an engineering program at university. And versed in both arts and science, he will supplement them with drama and arts classes.



Surveying Mark's cache of awards. Gus proudly confides his pride in his son's achievement.

# How much did you say?

Q: What is two and a half superstacks high?

A: One million bread tabs piled on top of each other.

Of course the bread tabs were not actually piled to that height. Once collected, the bread tabs were counted, placed in 100 clear plastic bags, 10,000 per bag, and displayed (in small piles) at Levack Public School then at other elementary schools in the Sudbury area. Inco's Levack mine supplied the heavy duty bags for this rather unusual undertaking.

The project took three years to complete. Hundreds of students, family members and teachers from the Sudbury area and other northern communities pitched in to collect an unimaginable amount of bread tabs.

And that was precisely the reason for the project: to make an unbelievable number believable.

The whole idea developed from a comment made in teacher Dale Pepin's class at Long Lake Public School in 1977. In reply to the comment "I'll bet you a million dollars," Dale asked if the student had any idea how much a million was. Soon thereafter students began collecting a million stones, but the winter months and the large volume of stones put a damper on the project. A decision was made to collect bread tabs instead.

In the meantime, Dale Pepin moved to L.J. Atkinson Public School in Garson. His former school continued to gather the tabs as did the Garson school and other area schools.

In the fall of 1981, quantities from all schools were loaded into a truck and brought to Levack Public School. The Levack school alone contributed 90,000 bread tabs. There at the school the tabs were packed into 14 inch by 24 inch plastic bags provided by Levack mine.

The bags are used at the mine and other Inco mines to hold powdered explosives for underground blasting operations. "The bags are made of extra heavy plastic which makes them good and tough for industrial operations such as mining," says Ralph Whynott, warehouse foreman at Levack mine. "They don't rip very easily." The project has provided students with a greater understanding of large numbers according to Mick Sandblom, principal of Levack Public School. "The bread tabs also acted as counters for the elementary grades," the principal says. "It was a good way for the children to learn to count."

Grade five students Vicki Brownlee, Tammy O'Bumsawin, Craig Robinson and Steven Sherrington, all children of Inco employees, agreed the project was "a lot of fun." The students not only counted the bread tabs, they analyzed them under microscopes.

Steven Sherrington, son of Danny Sherrington, a maintenance foreman at Levack mine, saw "lots of different particles" in his bread tab specimen. Now he has a better idea as to the chemical and particle makeup of bread tabs.

The one million bread tabs were recently shipped from the Levack school to another area elementary school for display and possible use in arithmetic exercises. It would be interesting to see what other imaginative minds learn about an unimaginable number.



Levack Public School students from left, Vicki Browniee, Steven Sherrington, Craig Robinson and Tammy O'Bumsawin fill the last of the plastic bags with bread tabs while principal Mick Sandblom looks on



Levack warehouse storeman Winston Campbell displays one of the plastic bags supplied by inco to the bread tab project.

# PEOPLE

## German Archives at Laurentian

The Laurentian University Library has officially opened archives under the heading "Germans in Northern Ontario". German in this context means all people of German speaking origin. These archives will preserve public records, historical documents, private letters, diaries, notebooks, prints, maps, seals and photos that are relevant to the history of the Germans in the entire Northern Ontario area.

Donations are being sought for the archives. At present, the collection is doing well. A variety of cassette tape recordings were done of German pioneers and old photos dating back to the early 1900's have been collected with a notebook dating from the summer of 1902. Addresses of Germanspeaking oldtimers are being sought for possible future interviews.

Northern Ontario has never been researched for German material and this will make the archives unique.



Bill Gagnon, right, presents Brian Donnelly with the A.L. Gagnon Memorial Trophy.

### "Clean-Up Week"

The Sudbury and District Health Unit, at its regular monthly meeting, endorsed the week of May 10th to 14th as Clean-Up Week for the Health Unit Area.

The purpose of Clean-Up Week is to rid all yards, lanes and streets of refuse and rubbish that has accumulated over the winter months.

Each year, all participating member municipalities provide additional vehicles and men to pick up this refuse and rubbish.

## Most Improved Lawn

Brian Donnelly, an electrician at Copper Cliff South mine, was recently awarded the A.L. Gagnon Memorial Trophy for the most improved lawn in Lively in 1981 by Bill Gagnon, a drill fitter leader at Creighton nine shaft.

Bill is the son of A L. (Lorne) Gagnon who worked for Inco's agricultural department until his untimely death in a car accident some 16 years ago Since then the trophy has been presented in his memory to the person with the most improved lawn in that town as chosen by Inco's agricultural department.

Brian has been carefully maintaining the grounds around his home on Woodland Avenue since he moved there approximately five years ago. "I enjoy looking after my lawns," Brian says. "It's like a hobby for me."

Brian labels himself as a "weed hater." The "tender loving care." Brian gave to his grounds certainly paid off.

## 206 Years accident free

As part of the Ontario division's safety recognition program, the first individual five year plaque awards were presented by Ontario Division president Wint Newman to five employees, each of whom have amassed a very impressive accident-free service record. Each has worked over 40 years without a single accident. Altogether the employees have accumulated a total of 206 years of accident-free service.

The plaques are presented to employees who have worked five years and every five years thereafter with no accidents. The employee is entitled to receive a new plaque once every five years of accident-free service.



Wint Newman presents the first individual five year plaque awards to employees from left. Jack McFadden, Elmer McVey, Hank Grenon, Dave Warkus and Frank Beauchamp. At right is Dan Sweezey, charman of Local 6500's salety and health committee.

## Good Neighbors

The annual Valley East Good Neighbor Snowmobile Club's ride for disabled children was a huge success as evidenced by the many smiles and squeals of delight throughout the day. The event was organized to give disabled children the opportunity to ride on a snowmobile, or in some cases to ride on a horse drawn sleigh.



Children of snowmobile operators join their disabled friends on Fern Lelievre's sleigh. Fern is a driller at Stobie mine.



So many children attended the event that a sleigh was added in order to accomodate more children. Pictured here is Roger Pelleter of the machine shop, right, with a group of very happy children.

A reunion will be held for all students and their families who attended Levack District Secondary School in the last 25 years from May 21 to 23 at the school. Reunion celebrations will commence Friday at 6 p.m. and conclude at 6 p.m. on Sunday. Activities will include a family picnic, games, tours and walkabout displays of the good old days. There is a registration fee of \$10. For further information contact Levack District Secondary School at 966-3491.

## Processor donated

Members of the Azilda Lions club were busy removing an xray film processor from the Inco club for shipment to the Caribbean island of St. Lucia. The developer, donated by the company, will complement the x-ray machine previously donated by Inco and sent to the island by the Lions. With the assistance of two local doctors. John Desmarais and Bob Greco, x-ray technicians will be trained on St. Lucia using this equipment.



From left, **Bob Simpson**, an x-ray technician, **Norma Darrach**, occupational health nurse at the Copper Cliff Clinic, and **Claude Landry**, a member of the Azilda Lions club, examine an x-ray film developing machine donated by the company to the Azilda Lions.

An average of one in four suggestions submitted to Inco's suggestion plan is accepted. So don't delay, submit your idea now. Remember, an idea is only an idea until you make it a suggestion.



Hugh S. Judges, past charman Board of Directors, Sudbury General Hospital, thanks Mr. Stein Hagen, Marketing Manager Blackwood Hodge Canada, for the \$35,000 donaton which closed the C.A.T. Scanner Campaign Finday. December 4, 1981 Mr. Fred Castron, vicepresident Blackwood Hodge Sudbury, looks on. Initiation locally by Blackwood Hodge resulted in the closing donaton from the Sunely Charitable Foundation London, England, established by the late Bernard Sunley, founder of Blackwood Hodge. Mr. Judges was charman of the Board of Directors when the campaign was launched and also spearheaded the drive to gain approval from the Ministry of Health for a whole 'body' scanner.



Hank Derks demonstrates the proper method of administering mouth to mouth resuscitation on an intant training mannikin.

## Infant resuscitation

One hundred people attended an infant resuscitation seminar sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. Eleven instructors including Hank Derks, Inco's chief first aid co-ordinator, taught the group how to deal with an infant who is choking or who has stopped breathing. With the great interest shown in the two hour seminar by Sudburians, organizers had to place 60 people on a waiting list for the next seminar. The \$5 fee for attending the seminar was donated to the Heart Foundation.

Those wishing further information on the infant resuscitation program should call the YMCA at 674-8315.

### **Ride for Sight**

Any motorcyclists in the Sudbury area wishing to participate in the ride for Sight can pick up pledge forms or get more information from Jim Robinson in product costing (682-5784).

Jim is co-ordinating the event for the Nickel Riders Motorcycle Club. The club is participating in a province wide effort to raise money for a hereditary eye disease called retinitis Pigmentosa, which afflicts children and young adults.

The ride is from Sudbury to Orilia and slated for May 29th.





Elected chairman

George W. Johnston, area mine engineer at the Frood-Stobie complex, was elected chairman of the advisory committee of the Haileybury School of Mines campus of Northern College.

Appointed to the Committee in 1979, he became a member of a three-man sub-committee to the OMA Ground Control Committee.

# RECENT STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Raymond Barbeau, sample house foreman, copper refinery

Cesarino Battochio, geological assistant, field exploration, Copper Cliff Donald Cameron, flotation foreman,

Copper Cliff mill

Joseph Carriere, process supervisor, Iron Ore Recovery Plant

Roy Cividino, pay office clerk. division comptroller. Copper Cliff

Andre Courville, smelter foreman, Copper Cliff smelter

Roger D'Aoust, first aid attendant, plant protection, Copper Cliff

Martie De Corby, paymaster, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

Gerard Dellaire, process supervisor — mills, Clarabelle mill

Harold Diebel, supervisor payrolls, division comptroller, Copper Cliff Pietro Florotto, smelter foreman,

Copper Cliff smelter

Caliste Francis, incentives administrator, mines engineering. Levack mine

Ed Frappier, smelter foreman. Copper Cliff smelter

Robert Gagnon, process assistant, Clarabelle mill

Clifford Gainsford, mine foreman, Creighton nine shaft

James Gibson, materials coordinator, Iron Ore Recovery Plant

Anthony Heal, senior designer, engineering, Copper Cliff

Kenneth Hembruff, tailings foreman, Copper Cliff mill

Michael Hrytsak, senior process assistant, copper refinery

Trina Hurd, separation clerk, matte processing

Carl Jorgensen, supervisor data control, division comptroller. Copper Cliff Sadik Kassam, senior design engineer, engineering, Copper Cliff Kurt Koski, dewatering foreman, Copper Cliff mill

Juirgen Kuik, smelter foreman, Copper Cliff smelter

John Lafleur, supervisor capital expenditure control — property recording, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

Robert Lavigne, ventilation assistant, mines engineering. Levack mine

Henry L'Heureux, plant protection officer, plant protection, Copper Cliff

James Mainprize, shift foreman, Iron Ore Recovery Plant

Brooks Matthews, general foreman, copper refinery

Kim Mayo, clerk-stenographer, copper refinery

Donald McLeod, mine superintendent, Levack mine



John Buchowski, maintenance foreman at the LO.R.P., centre, measures the rock as Jim Amson, general foreman maintenance at matte processing, left, and Alex Killah, transportation general foreman at the divisional shops, witness the event.

Daniel Merrick, analyst. copper refinery

Kerry Moxam, analyst, copper refinery

Lawrence Murray, smelter foreman, Copper Cliff smelter

Nancy Nadjiwon, shipping clerk, copper refinery

Don Nadorozny, maintenance superintendent, copper refinery

Darlo Pagnucco, designer. engineering, Copper Cliff

Bill Prince, supervisor of timekeeping, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

James Renahan, engineer, engineering, Copper Cliff

Hugh Riddle, process foreman, Copper Cliff smelter

Susan Savignac, senior accounts payable clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

### Curling Bonspiel

The smelting, refining and shops maintenance staff club concluded a busy year of curling by holding a bonspiel at the Copper Cliff Curling Club in March. It was a full house with 112 curlers participating in the day long event.

The team of Chris Sheridan, Leo Groulx, Bill Taylor and John Hanley won the competition.

### Scholarship winner

Dave Sabourin, a second year student at the Haileybury School of Mines and son of Roger Sabourin of McCreedy West mine is making a habit of winning scholarships. Last year he won the Patrick Harrison scholarship for his scholastic achievement as a mature student. This year he was voted the R.W. Laakso Public Speaking Scholarship for a speech he gave at the CIM meeting held in Haileybury on February 26.

The topic of Dave's speech was planning a tunnel under the English channel. His wellreceived talk elaborated on the century old ideas of French engineer Thome de Gamond. Dave applied modern mining techniques to the old concept of driving a tunnel to a shoal known as the Varne Bank, mid-way across the channel. At this point, he envisions building an island (the water is only 18 feet deep at this point). The tunnelling could then continue on four fronts in a safer, more effective and cheaper way.



**Dave Sabourin** 

Anthony Spurvey, plant protection officer, plant protection, Copper Cliff

Tony Stopciati, smelter foreman, Copper Cliff smelter

Bernice Sweezey, senior accounts payable clerk, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

Ivan Thurlow, smelter foreman. Copper Cliff smelter

Gilles Trottier, safety foreman, safety, McCreedy West mine

Yvon Trottier, shift foreman, matte processing

Arvo Vinni, plant protection officer, Shebandowan mine

Dale Watt, smelter foreman. Copper Cliff smelter

Bob Wellington, maintenance foreman, Iron Ore Recovery Plant

Leanne White, maintenance clerksteno, Iron Ore Recovery Plant Patrick Whiteway, planner, mines engineering, Copper Cliff South mine Donald Wighton, surveyor, mines engineering, Levack mine Alfred Wilkie, maintenance services co-ordinator, Iron Ore Recovery Plant Rolly Wing, division; insurance analyst, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

Paul Yearwood, environmental control co-ordinator, environmental control, Copper Cliff

Dean Young, process supervisor mills, Clarabelle mill

Jack Young, accounts payable coordinator, division comptroller, Copper Cliff

Our mistake; in last month's Triangle we listed Irvin Hrystak as a senior process assistant at the copper refinery, this should of course have been Michael Hrystak, Irv's brother.

# Suggestion plan awards

Due to the large number of suggestions this month, only those suggestions of \$150 or more are listed below.



Sid Connell and Cyril Pilon shared \$2,632 with recently pensioned John Gibson.

- \$2,632 Three employees in the roaster department of the smelter shared in this month's largest suggestion plan award. John Gibson, Sid Connell and Cyril Pilon suggested that there be a change in the dressing procedure in #1 and #3 roaster hearths. This resulted in fewer blades being installed on roaster arms so that wet feed has a better chance of passing between the blades. Less dressing does a better job and costs associated maintenance of the arms have been reduced.
- \$1,945 Ronald Tranchemontagne of McCreedy West mine, solved a problem with worn hole spotters on two boom, up-the-hole drill jumbos by making bushings out of old worn arm bushings. This was recognized as a time and material saving innovation.
- \$985 At Coleman mine, Robert Laffrenier and Gilles Goudreau looked at rectifying the problem of valves under the mix tanks plugging up with sand. The plugged valves caused sand to spill on the sand plant floor. They proposed removing a by-pass valve which was not in use and inserting a plug with a two inch pipe through the center to facilitate the attachment of a water hose. Now sand can be washed from the valve without removing it. Spills have been eliminated and there is less downtime.
- \$680 When he originally submitted his method of preventing feed from building up in the stand pipes of flotation mills at the Copper Cliff mill, Lyle Perry received \$150 based on the metallurgical merits it offered. Since then the award has been reviewed and Lyle received an additional \$680 for the labor and material saving aspects of his suggestion.
- \$550 Seeing that nine foot lengths of timber were being cut from 11 foot lengths, leaving two feet of waste, Mel Thall of Creighton mine offered a labor and material saving alternative. He advised that the timber be purchased in nine foot lengths from lumber companies which offer timber of that size.
- \$282 Franco Apolloni of the smelter suggested installing a propolene liner on the high tension alignment sleeves on the #4 cottrell rappers to reduce wear on rappers, shafts and brackets.
- \$282 In a related suggestion, Yoland Blais of the smelter, recommended that a wear sleeve with a collar be installed on the guides for high tension rapper shafts at the number 4 cottrell. This helped reduce the wear on rapper shafts.



employee Robert Laffrenier.

- \$255 When the #52 conveyor belt in the smelter has been stopped by a slipping drive pulley or bad order couplings at the drive end, the #51 conveyor dumping feed onto it does not slow down or stop. As a result feed spills onto the floor and sometimes leads to damaged conveyor machinery. Urgel Gratton and Shane Heikkila at the smelter solved the problem by proposing that a DAZ19 switch be installed on the tail pulley of #52 conveyor so that when #52 slows or stops, the switch will stop #51.
  - \$240 Leo Vincent of the Copper Cliff copper refinery noticed a number of 3/4 inch strappers were no longer being used. He offered the idea of converting these to the 1 1/4 inch type of strapper now in use. This saved on the expense of buying new strappers.
  - \$230 As an alternative to purchasing travelling centralizer pull rods for Joy jumbos from the manufacturer, Gilbert Roy of Garson mine thought that rods stocked at the warehouse would suffice. The warehouse stocked rods were found to work just as well as the other variety and at a fraction of the cost.
  - \$150 A commonly used method of removing worn mufflers from AL60 and SAL60 drill machines at Creighton mine has been to cut them off with a disc grinder. Keith Ferris and John Ross came up with a faster way of removal by using arc air.
  - Bill Zinger of Stoble mine devised a method of repairing the post holders of staging \$150 guardrails involving the use of a 6 X 6 inch plate bolted rather than weided to the postholder. Simple repairs can be done on the spot rather than having to be done up on surface.
  - \$150 At the Iron Ore Recovery Plant, Gord Davidson and John Hogan suggested the insertion of flanged rubber hose liner inside nipples in the kiln product splinter box. The liner prevents wear on the nipples by the feed and it reduces spills.
- \$150 Roger Latour of the smelter found the housing mounts for the camera monitoring the convertors to be weak causing it to fail out of alignment and forcing constant readjustments to be made. He came up with a stronger mount made out of 1/4 inch plate and two inch pipe.

# Victoria Day-1982



Enjoying the pleasures of the May long weekend few of us remember that the reason for the much appreciated holiday lies in the memory of a short, plump widow who raised nine children and the largest empire the world has known.

Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819 in Kensington Palace. London, the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent. On June 20, 1837 young Victoria succeeded her uncle William IV to the English throne, beginning the longest reign of any British monarch. Parliament voted her an annuity of £385,000 or something near \$847,000 in Canadian dollars.

She was described as having large blue eyes, a cupid bow mouth, smooth light hair that darkened with age and a receding chin. Some said she showed too much gum when she smiled. A giant in history. Victoria was something less in terms of physical stature. Under five feet tall, her frame became stouter as she grew older. When she met her cousin, Albert Edward of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, it was love at first sight. She proposed to him and they were married on February 10, 1840. Prince Albert was granted ∠30,000 (\$66,000 Canadian) a year to perform his husbandly duties which he defined as being "the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the Royal Children, the private secretary of the sovereign and her permanent Minister."

Behind every successful woman stands a good man some historians feel. Albert was seen by some as the power behind the throne, explaining state business to Victoria, who in turn made the decisions. When Albert succumbed to typhoid in 1861, a grieving Victoria plunged into a twoyear depression. For the next 40 years, at her orders, Albert's clothes were laid out on a bench in what had been his suite at Windsor Castle, and each evening, fresh water was poured into the wash basin.

The woman who gave her name to an age had a number of characteristics that made people who met her either fear or love her. Victoria was considered intensely virtuous, she possessed innate good manners, she had a great love for truth, she could be immensely selfish, she was prudish and she was tremendously personal and partisan in dealing with her ministers.

In 1897, the entire British Empire celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of her rule. By then, Victoria was the sovereign of 4 million square miles of territory and 124 million people. Her most important contribution during her long tenure on the throne was the restoration of dignity and popularity to the English monardhy.

Canadians have been observing Victoria's birthday since 1845 when the date was declared a holiday by the legislature of the united Canadas. Parliament, in 1901, the year of her death, declared May 24 a holiday in commemoration of the queen. Fiftyone years later Parliament decreed that Victoria Day would be celebrated on the first Monday preceding May 24, giving us the long weekend we so dearly cherish.