INCO
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Katherine Hucal examines a beautiful handpainted Easter egg. Find out how these eggs are created on Page 9.

Serious about safety

Malcolm Leger, an employee in the smelter training centre, has taken the Safety Month theme to heart. During the month of May, workers will be urged to Carry Safety Home. Malcolm will be carrying that message to his co-workers through posters, videotapes and key chains.

Inco gives $120,000 to United Way Drive

Inco has announced a corporate donation of $120,000 to the Sudbury and District United Way campaign.

This marks the single largest corporate donation ever by the Ontario Division to the United Way, surpassing last year's mark of $115,000.

This donation, coupled with the record breaking canvass of hourly and staff employees, brings the total company contribution for 1989 to $341,715.

For the sixth consecutive year, the United Way employee canvass at Inco reached an all-time high in

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Spring may have arrived but it's SNOing at Creighton

The scientific world has never sunk so low nor soared so high.

Fifty of the world's top scientists hit rock bottom in Sudbury this month during a visit to the 6,800 level of Inco's Creighton Mine. Now they have nowhere to go but up - 10 storeys up.

The scientists, members of the international SNO team, were joined by politicians, civic leaders and industrialists at an April 19 ceremony marking the kick-off of excavation for the $61-million Sudbury Neutrino Observatory.

Trading in their labcoats for hardhats and safety boots, the scientists visited the site where a 10-storey cavern will house an acrylic vessel holding 1,000 tonnes of heavy water - the heart of the observatory's neutrino-detecting system.

Standing between the scientists and their goal is sixty-seven thousand tonnes of rock. It will take Inco work crews two-and-a-half years to carve the cavern out of the stone.

On surface, during a ceremony in the warm room, Ontario Division president Bill Clement unveiled a plaque commemorating the official start of excavation. Affixed to a two-ton piece of polished nickel/copper ore, the plaque will be on permanent display outside the Creighton Mine administration building.

"Who would have thought back in 1983 when the prospect of the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory was a wisp of an idea that we would enter the new decade on the threshold of a bold new scientific opportunity?" asked Clement.

"The Sudbury Neutrino Observatory holds great promise. It may not only help solve the riddles about the origin and fate of the universe, but it may even stem the so-called brain drain of talented Canadian scientists lured to richer pastures.

"For our part, we are proud to make a long-term commitment to SNO by making it all possible deep within Creighton Mine, our oldest and one of our richest mines in the Sudbury Basin."

Joining Clement in addressing the gathering was John G. Kelly, vice-president of Maintenance and Mines Research, who welcomed the visitors to Creighton Mine. He was followed by Dr. Art McDonald, director of the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory Institute, who acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Speakers included Sudbury Regional Chairman Tom Davies, and MP for Timiskaming John MacDougall, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Energy Mines and Resources. Arne Sorenson spoke on behalf of the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation, of which he is general manager, while scientific observations were provided by Dr. John Erskine from the United States Department of Energy, and Dr. J.C. Douglas Milton, vice-president of Physics and Health Sciences with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Davies praised Inco for being "first off the mark" in lending support to the SNO proposal.

"To my knowledge there was not a moment's hesitation," he said. "Very quickly on board with sup-

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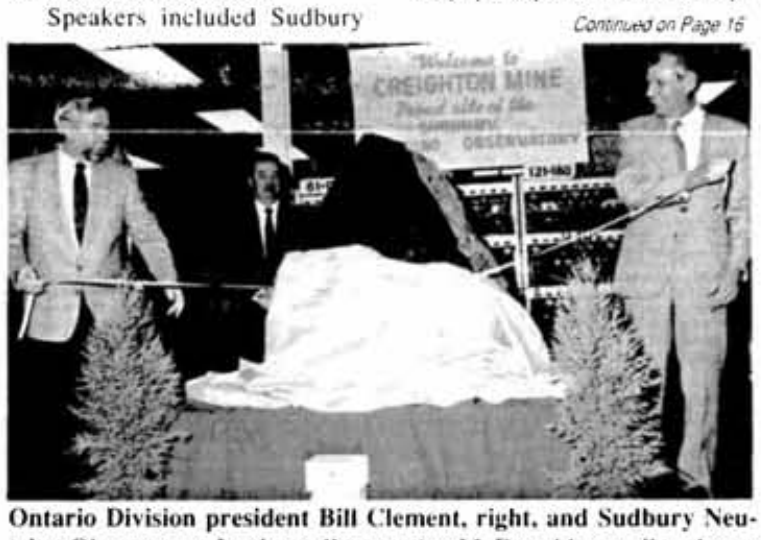

Ontario Division president Bill Clement, right, and Sudbury Neutrino Observatory Institute director Art McDonald, unveil a plaque mounted on polished ore commemorating the start of excavation at Creighton Mine. Looking on is regional chairman Tom Davies.

Watch for more on Sudbury Neutrino Observatory in May's Inco Triangle

And you thought it was just another party?

Farquharson's Follies coming to Quarter Century

Charlie Farquharson

Don Harron's been around so long that there aren't any edges left on him.

Ever the entertainer, he drops anecdotes about the Canadian entertainment world with insouciant ease.

But, as the malapropish farmer from Parry Sound, Charlie Farquharson, Don Harron becomes Darn Herring, not another pumped up city slicker from Trawna.

Harron a/k/a Charlie Farquharson is moseying up to Sudbury at the end of next month to enliven Inco's spring thaw, Quarter Century.

Charlie, who's boning up on Inco lore and personalities, will appear as the headliner for two nights as Quarter Century begins the 1990s with a dramatic jump in annual membership. Over the next five years, as many as 600 new members a year will join the prestigious, 25-year club.

For this year's celebrations in late May at the Holiday Inn, Charlie promises to be as irascible as ever.

His creator says so.

"I'm basically an entertainer," admits the 65-year-old actor, writer and broadcaster from his 1870 home in Toronto's Annex district. For Harron's sake, Inco public affairs' researchers are scouring the Ontario Division for arcane facts, topics, eccentricities, bugbears, private pursuits and all the other minutiae for an idiosyncratic performance. "The more grist for the mill the better."

A staple on the theatre circuit, Harron is good-naturedly accepting his new status as a senior citizen. His schedule belies it.

Having settled once and for all Charlie's History of Canada and debunked for all time the Canadian establishment, Charlie's ready for the world. Or, rather, he's out of this world.

From early May until early September, Charlie Farquharson's Universe will run at the McLaughlin Plantarium in Toronto. It's Charlie's look at the world of science from the Babylonians to

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Kelly assumes new vice-presidential position

Former Creighton Complex Manager John G. Kelly has been appointed the Ontario Division's fourth vice-president, a move that has created a new sphere of responsibility and reassigned the maintenance portfolio.

John has become vice-president of a new Mines Research portfolio and the reassigned maintenance portfolio held formerly by Paul Parker.

Reporting to John will be the managers of Central Maintenance and Utilities, Mines Research, Computer Services and Purchasing and Warehousing.

Paul Parker continues to hold a heavy load of responsibilities as vice-president of Human Resources and Administration. Reporting to Paul will be the managers of Safety and Training, Employee Relations, Environmental Control and Occupational Health, the Medical Director of Occupational Medicine, the superintendent of Property Management, the supervisor of Office Services, and the Legal Officer.

Gerrry Marshall will continue duties as vice-president of Mining. Reporting to Gerry will be the managers of Frood-Stobie-Garson Complex, Creighton Complex, Levack Complex, Mines Engineering, Mines Exploration, Capital Projects and Engineering.

Robert N. Browne will also continue his duties as vice-president of Milling, Smelting and Refining. As in the past, reporting to Bob will be the managers of Central Mills, Copper Cliff Smelter and Matte Processing, Copper Cliff Nickel Refinery, Copper Cliff Copper Refinery, Port Colborne Nickel Refinery, Process Technology and Transportation and Traffic.

New appointments also include Ronald C. Aelick as manager of the Creighton Complex.

Reporting to Ron will be the superintendents of Creighton Mine, Copper Cliff South Mine, Crean Hill Mine and Maintenance, Creighton Complex.

Joseph Loring will be the new manager of Mines Research. Reporting to Joe will be the superintendent of Copper Cliff North Mine and the functional groups for Rock Mechanics Research, Method and Equipment Research and Industrial Engineering.

Stewart A. Tait is the new manager of Computer Services, replacing Randy H. Cave, who will be retiring in June after 25 years service. In the interim, Randy will act as Senior Advisor to the manager of Computer Services. Reporting to Stewart will be the superintendents of Technical Services and Systems Development, as well as the functional groups for Data Entry and User Support.

Jack J. Longston is the new superintendent of Engineering Services. This assignment follows the reorganization of responsibilities at the vice-presidential level wherein the position of Administrative Assistant to the Vice-President, Administration and Engineering has been eliminated. The new assignment also addresses a requirement of the Engineering Department to meet the additional demands imposed by major projects. Jack will report to P. W. Pula, manager of Engineering.

In another appointment, Jon Gill moves to the position of Mine Superintendent. Jon has had extensive experience with Inco, having held responsible positions in the Manitoba Division, Guatemala, Indonesia and Inco Gold. Jon will work in the Levack Area and will report to J.W. Smith, manager of the Levack Complex.

Inco funds crucial to campaign

Continued from Page 1

1989 with $211,215 in donations. That figure represents the largest single donation by employees of a company in the six years of United Way in Sudbury.

Inco pensioners also played an important role in the overall success of the campaign by chipping in an additional $10,500.

"Forty -five per cent of the 8,154-member workforce participated in this year's drive and the average donation was $57," said campaign chairman Bob Todd. "That's up significantly. We have a 16 per cent increase in the size of the average donation.

"We did all this with a new campaign that moves away from the one-on-one canvass and towards the group canvass with a significant decrease in the negative effects on production."

Nicole Boivin, United Way executive director, said Inco's contribution has always played an important role in determining the Sudbury campaign's success.

"The combined donations from the company in 1989 represent over one-third of the total United Way campaign," she said. "We have always relied heavily on the contributions of both labor and management at Inco.

Ontario Division president Bill Clement, left, presents the cheque to Nicole Boivin, United Way executive director, and Gerry Clifford, president of the United Way board.

"It was a new campaign this year and everyone adopted a wait-and-see attitude. But they pulled it off beautifully.

"The workers deserve most of the credit for their outstanding contributions."

OntarioDivision president William P. Clement praised employees and pensioners for "their continuing commitment to the growth of the United Way in Sudbury."

Combining Inco's corporate donation with the amount generated by employees, the company will have contributed 35 per cent of funds raised by the United Way in 1989.

"We feel a responsibility at Inco to be leaders in this worthwhile campaign," said Mr. Clement. "We are grateful for the ongoing support and generosity of our employees in helping us achieve this goal."

Do you practice safety at home as well as at work?

Alan Pulvermacher, plant protection officer, McCreedy West Mine: "I take the idea of safety home with me. I suppose you realize things can be dangerous a little more when you're conscious of safety at work. I think most Inco people do. I trim hazards around the house, basic things like picking up things that you could trip over."

Butch Donnelly, coordinator matte separation, Smelter complex: "Yes I do. I'm on the Occupational Safety Health and Environment committee at work, so I realize safety is a 24-hour-a-day, 365-days-a-year concern. Accidents can happen anywhere, anytime."

John Steele, miner, Levack: "I try to take safety home, to watch what I do around the house and what the kids do. It's a habit you pick up at work over the years and it stays with you whether you are at work or not. You pick up your habits as you go through life."

Janie Therrien, material coordinator, McCreedy West Mine: "I think I do, probably keeping in mind the general things that go on around here. I encourage my son to wear safety boots when he cuts the lawn. I'm conscious of these things because of all the emphasis on safety here at work. I know what carelessness can do."

Mike Larocque, dryman, Creighton Mine: "Yes, all the time. I just finished building a house and I always wore steel-toed boots, glasses and gloves. You have to be careful all the the time when you're working with power tools. Safety is a 24-hour-a-day job."

Mike Arsenault, boom truck operator, Creighton Mine: "Yes, I practice safety at home. I do a lot of work around the house and I always use safety glasses and steel toed boots for any of my projects. I teach my family to practice safety as well, especially around power tools in the garage where we're making things all the time."

Albert Perrault, leader at #3 dry, Smelter Complex: "Yes I do. Safety's just as important off the job. I try to make safety everybody's responsibility around the home. Accidents happen fast. My wife Maria tripped over our pet, fell down three or four steps and fractured her right foot."

Rick Zatylny, operator in casting building, Smelter Complex: "Yes, if I'm doing any woodwork I always wear glasses or whatever equipment the job calls for. I try to teach my family to live safely as well. Safety is very important off-the-job. If you don't carry safety home with you, you might not be able to come back to work."

Bob Parker, production miner, McCreedy West Mine: "Yes I do. I've got almost 33 years with Inco and the idea of safety kind of rubs off on you. It shows in the little things you do, like blocking the wheels when you jack up the family car. The way I do things at work, I do at home. It's usually just a matter of common sense."

Gerrard Goudreau, tram operator, Levack Mine: "You always look after safety first, especially at home. The reason is that these days, with the cost of things, you can't afford to take time off work with an injury, and it doesn't matter if you get injured on the job or at work."

Discarded safety glasses shipped overseas

Inco man's vision helps Third World workers

If it hasn't happened yet, it's bound to happen eventually: Some poverty-stricken Third World workman will owe his eyesight to Inco's Bill Koivu.

A plant protection officer at the Iron Ore Plant, the 43-year Inco veteran used to wince when he saw safety glasses discarded, some with only a scratch or two.

He's been collecting Inco's spent safety glasses to be distributed to Third World countries through the Medical Missionary Aid Society's "Eye Project" program, an idea that came to him when he was having his own prescription glasses renewed last year.

"They asked me for my old glasses when I told them I intended to throw them away," said Bill. "They said they could put them to good use by sending them to people who couldn't afford to eat, let alone buy prescription glasses.

"I figured that if these people couldn't afford prescription glasses, safety glasses would probably be a luxury they couldn't afford. Why not see if our discarded safety glasses couldn't be of some use?" he said.

Bill said he approached the folks at Inco's safety department about the idea, and a subsequent letter went out to all plants asking that any discarded safety glasses be saved at the Modified Work Centre until pick-up and delivery to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

"Inco people have been very cooperative," said Bill. "We get them by the box and sometimes single pairs in envelopes. Some of them have just a scratch or two."

He called the CNIB and was told the safety glasses would be welcome. "I wanted to make sure they would be used," said Bill. "I didn't want us to go through all the time and effort of collecting them and then find out that they weren't needed."

He brought in about 300 last fall, he said, and they've since been distributed. Another 300 was delivered to the CNIB recently and have since been sent to Toronto for distribution in the next overseas Eye Project.

"The Modified Work Centre used to repair our glasses at one time," said Bill, "but the cost of the repair these days is more expensive than purchasing new ones. It isn't economical to do it anymore. The people at the centre are happy that we've taken the glasses off their hands."

CNIB District Administrator Patrick Crowther said the glasses are much needed. "Safety glasses are probably one of the last thing Third World industries can think about or afford, especially small industries," he said.

Prescription glasses have been sent overseas for years, he said, but this is the first time that he knows of that the project has expanded to safety glasses.

"It's a very good idea. It certainly is needed for the prevention of blindness."

Optician Clare Decaire who works with the Medical Missionary Aid Society's "Eye Project" said the glasses go to a wide variety of people, from mechanics to farm workers. "We distribute them to people people in occupations where there is the chance of an eye injury."

"There aren't that many white collar jobs in these countries," he said. "There is quite a call for safety glasses. There are many people in these countries who wouldn't have eye problems if safety glasses had been available."

An added advantage is the occasional pair of prescription safety glasses mixed in with the rest.

Because frames are often more expensive than the lenses, the safety glasses frames are sometimes used to hold prescription lenses.

"Last time, about 60 or 70 safety frames were matched up or adapted to hold reground lenses. We are training people right now to do more of this kind of thing."

The CNIB acts mainly as a collector, and the glasses are sent to a Mississauga warehouse where almost 100 volunteers sort through the glasses and pack them into suitcases for shipping. The last shipment went to Ecuador along with volunteer ophthalmologist and support personnel.

Glasses are also sent to the Dominican Republic where local people have been trained to measure their strengths and catalogue them on a computer selection sheet.

At the Eye Project, the reading glasses are assessed and dispensed by the optician. Between 5,000 and 8,000 pairs of glasses are given out in less than two weeks.

The five or six annual Eye Projects also included surgery such as corneal transplants, cataract removals and lens implants.

Inco plant protection officer Bill Koivu, right, and Patrick Crowther, district administrator for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Sudbury, hold discarded safety glasses destined for Third World workers.

Proper estate planning saves headaches

Levack workers lectured on 'will' power

There's nothing certain in this world except death and taxes, the wiseheads say, yet the one is only grudgingly accepted and the other is often ignored.

That's one of the reasons the Levack Complex recently ran a unique project to introduce their employees to the ins and outs of estate planning.

"It's kind of a jump ahead on Safety Month (in April)," said Levack Complex General Foreman of Safety Leo Vienneau. "I suppose this could be related to off the job safety, the thrust of this year's Safety Month."

Andrew Little at Levack.

According to Leo, the program of 10 sessions dealing with making out wills, appointing executors and other matters dealing with the uncomfortable thought of death, was well received by the over 600 employees who not only attended a lecture but showed a keen interest in the subject. He thinks it's unique to Inco.

"I was quite surprised that a unusually high percentage or our people have thought about it already and have made some preparations," said Leo. "From a show of hands, we found that probably about 30 per cent of them have made out a will."

Nevertheless, even for those people who are prepared, the 20-minute series of lectures followed by question and answer sessions was valuable. "Some of the laws and regulations have changed since some of these wills were made out," he said, "and people were urged to check to see if the changes have affected their own preparations."

Leo got the idea from a lecture his wife attended at her department store. "I thought it was an excellent idea. You might think it's only important here because we have an aging workforce, but everybody, young and old, should be prepared."

The project has been a success at Levack, he said, with the questions following the lecture revealing a keen interest. "We've been getting some good questions. People seem to be taking the subject seriously."

Unique series

Andrew Little of the law firm Weaver Simmons, one of four local lawyers who volunteered to participate in the program, said the series is unique not only at Inco but in the community at large. "I don't do this often, probably because many people don't want to think about it," he said. "But everybody should be. If not, at least they should know what problems can arise from not being prepared."

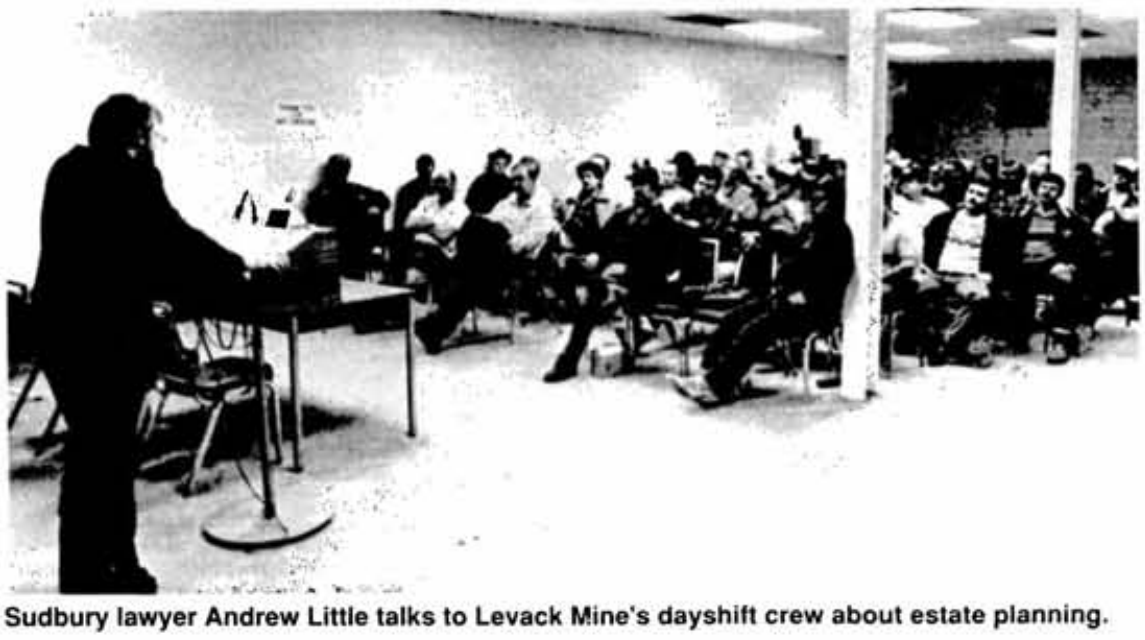
He said estate planning can not only save their survivors money, but a lot of headaches as well. "I've had situations where being unprepared has led to hard feelings among family members. Making out a will doesn't always ensure that problems have been eliminated, but it certainly reduces disputes."

Often, he said, people think that because they aren't rich, they don't feel they need a will. "Yet most people don't realize how much they have. Add together their home, boat, snowmobile, cottage and other assets, and they're often approaching a quarter million," he said. "Anything over $10,000, and you should be preparing."

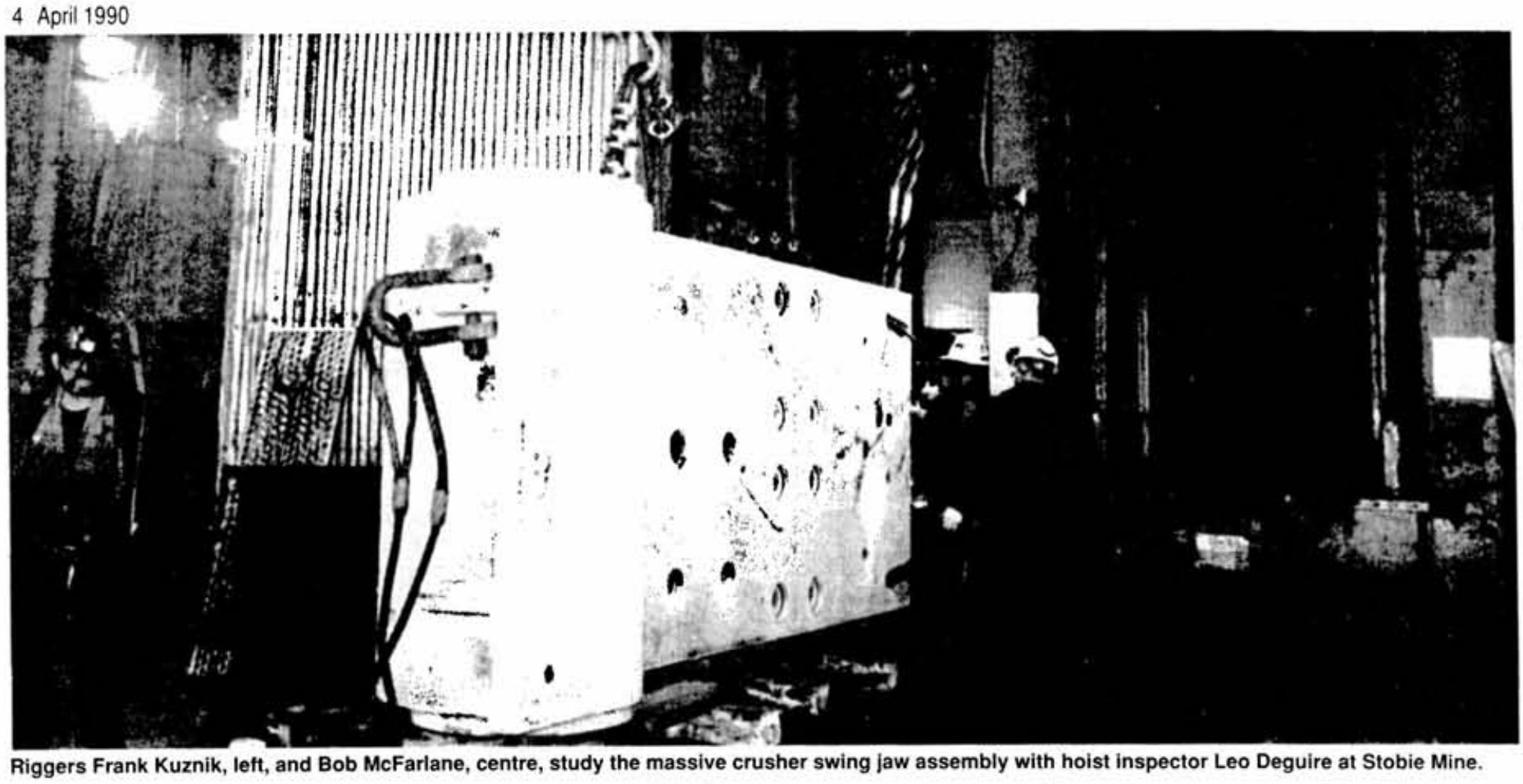
He said people should be aware of changes in the Family Law Act that could affect wills made out prior to 1986. He avoided generalities, saying that each case is individual and different. He warned against using typewritten forms sold as do-it-yourself wills. "Technically they are invalid, since wills in Ontario must be completely handwritten by a single writer."

He also suggested that an executor and at least one back-up be named. "And he should be told that he's been appointed," he said.

Other lawyers who volunteered their time for the project were Jim Mason, Andy Buttazzoni and Serge Treherne.



Sudbury lawyer Andrew Little talks to Levack Mine's dayshift crew about estate planning.



Riggers Frank Kuznik, left, and Bob McFarlane, centre, study the massive crusher swing jaw assembly with hoist inspector Leo Deguire at Stobie Mine.

'No room for error' in Stobie success story

Leo Deguire and Frank Kuznik make sure cables are secure.

Maintenance mechanic Eddy Grant tightens clamps while Leo Deguire makes a final check.

Maintenance foreman Vince Wierzbicki, right, looks on as Bob McFarlane, centre, and Leo Deguire watch the 23-ton crusher swing jaw assembly slowly being raised off the ground.

It was like threading the proverbial eye of the needle, a job that would make even the most seasoned, hard-bitten miner break out in a nervous sweat. One slip, and Stobie Mine could have been shut down and over 500 of its' people out of work for months.

In this case, the "eye" was a 3,750 foot stretch of Number Seven shaft, and dangling on the end of the "thread" was 23 tons of crusher swing jaw assembly.

"There was literally no room for error. We couldn't afford the smallest of miscalculations," said Frood-Stobie, Garson Complex Maintenance Superintendent Ivon Chaumont. "If everything didn't go exactly as planned it would have been a disaster."

He said a new crusher station at 3,750 level was required to facilitate an increase in production at the mine, and the new crusher is much bigger and heavier than the old equipment.

"This stuff is probably the biggest thing you are ever going to sling underground," he said. "Including a good safety margin, it's right on the edge of what can be done with the hoist."

But the sheer weight wasn't the only concern. While the almost 70,000 pounds of the crusher's swingjaw assembly had to be lowered down the shaft gently, the team of two dozen also had to ensure there was absolutely no rotating movement of the huge piece of crusher on its way down.

With the shaft opening approximately six by 14 feet and the swingjaw assembly measuring six feet wide and 18 feet long, the massive piece had to lowered down like a key in a slot.

"The last time I know of that anything like this was done was back in the late '60s," said Ivon. "Most of the people who did this job had never done anything like it before. We were green men on a first time job."

Perhaps that's one of the reasons why the project was plotted like a military campaign and even the most minute of details was worked out in theory first. Everyone on the project was involved in the planning and preparations.

The project also provided the best possible example of why Inco's has adopted a new "Failsafing" policy.

"The entire job was failsafed," said Ivon. "Meetings were held with various people of various expertise. Everybody was involved, including the safety people, management and the mine site, as well as the people actually involved in doing the job. A procedure was established and written up."

"Failsafe," a program that basically asks "what if" at every phase of Inco operations, attempts to catch and eliminate potential hazards before they happen. In the Stobie project, the procedure quickly discovered a potential—even probable—disaster.

"There are lugs meant for lifting right on the swingjaw," said Ivon, "and somebody asked what would happen if they gave way. We examined the lugs as a precaution and discovered that none of them passed the inspection. There were cracks, and one of the lugs may well have let go."

Planning pays off

All the planning and reviewing had the required result. "There wasn't even a minor incident. Everything went exactly as planned. The big thing was communications. With a crew below and one above, keeping in touch with what was happening was a top priority. There wasn't a single move made without everybody knowing about it."

With the restricted space of the shaft, balance of the crusher equipment was critical. "You can't see it as it goes down, so we had to make sure that it would go down evenly before it went into the shaft."

To make sure, a mobile crane was used to pre-hang the equipment and check the balance before the piece was lowered into the shaft.

Although all possible precautions were taken, planners nevertheless prepared for the worse case scenario. Since a piece of equipment stuck in the shaft would trap the underground crew, a skip was on stand-by to provide emergency evacuation.

Not only did the project go as planned, but it was completed hours

Rigger Frank Kuznik, above, watches closely as the crusher swing jaw assembly begins its descent down the shaft. At upper right, Ivon Chaumont, maintenance superintendent for the Frood-Stobie-Garson Complex, watches the proceedings on videotape with maintenance safety supervisor Ken Fitzgerald. At right, operating shaft boss Armand Belanger appears on the televison monitor while crew members watch a videotaped account of their successful undertaking.

ahead of schedule.

"It was done on a weekend so there was no loss of productivity," said Ivon. The job was estimated to take about 32 hour, but it was completed in 26 hours.

Safety foreman Ken Fitzgerald videotaped the entire project. "A good way to show the guys what they've accomplished and to review everything afterwards," he said. "It's also a good way to show what failsafing did for us on this job."

The video was show to the crew after the project at a working lunch provided by mine management. A thank-you letter also went out to each member of the crew, extending the gratitude of the management team of the Frood-Stobie, Garson Complex for the "professionalism that was demonstrated."

"The teamwork effort that was exercised contributed to the excellence and the quality results attained," stated the letter.

"It was well planned and well executed," Mine Superintendent Peter Venus told the group at the special lunch. "I didn't lose a minute of sleep over the thing. I knew the people involved where skilled enough to carry it out. You're the boys who did it. It's good to see that when we have big jobs like this to do, we can draw on such a diversity of skills here.

Said Ivon Chaumont: "After all the precautions have been taken, in the end it still boils down to the men who do the job. Without them knowing what they are doing, you could still end up in trouble."

Stobie Mine crew members standing from left are general foreman Richard Laframboise, mechanics Eddy Graham, Frank Kuznik, Leo Deguire, Bob McFarlane, Robert Labelle, Elard Hein Jr., safety foreman Ken Fitzgerald and shaft foreman John Gies. Kneeling are shaft men Lucien Rheaume, Roger Perrault, Roger Belair, Matthew Hynes and mechanic Henry Prinoski.

Familiar faces take on new positions

Arthur F. Hayden has been appointed General Foreman, Transportation, effective immediately. He succeeds Morris P. Bertrand who has been promoted.

Art will be responsible for co-ordinating the safe and efficient operation of the Company's Sudbury District railroad facilities, and the interface with the commercial rail carriers servicing the Company's Sudbury District operations.

Art joined Inco in 1968 and has acquired experience within the Copper Cliff Nickel Refinery Complex and the Safety and Training Department.

Prior to his new appointment, Art was General Foreman Safety, Milling, Smelting and Refining Plants.

He will report to Wayne Smith, Superintendent, Transportation Operations, Transportation and Traffic Department.

Brian J. McQueen has been appointed Superintendent of Maintenance at the Copper Cliff Smelter.

Brian joined Inco in 1965 as a Control Room Operator Supervisor Trainee. Since that time, he has held positions of increasing responsibility in the Ontario Division operations. Prior to his new assignment, Brian was Superintendent of Operations, Matte Processing. Brian will continue to report to J. A. Blanco, Manager, Copper Cliff Smelter.

Appointed Superintendent of Plant Engineering was Bob Remington. In his new capacity, Bob will direct the Copper Cliff Smelter's Plant Engineering activities, including design, standards, controls and project implementation. Bob's group will also serve as the plant's liaison with the S02 Abatement construction project.

Bob joined Inco in 1965 as a Graduate Mechanical Engineer. Since that time, he has held positions of increasing responsibility in the engineering and Plant Maintenance areas. Prior to his new assignment, Bob was Superintendent of Maintenance, Copper Cliff Smelter. Bob will continue to report to J.A. Blanco, Manager, Copper Cliff Smelter.

Richard J. Hilton has been appointed Manager, Occupational and Environmental Health. After working summers in Copper Cliff, Rick joined Inco on a fulltime basis at Port Colborne in 1969. He held various positions there, the last of which was Environmental Control Co-ordinator. In 1981, he transferred to the Occupational and Environmental Health department in Toronto as Industrial Hygienist. Rick became a Certified Industrial Hygienist in 1982.

In another appointment, Adam Dutton, Superintendent of Operations, will assume responsibility for all processing circuits at the Copper Cliff Smelter, including the recently assigned Liquid 5°2 Plant, Matte Processing, and the new Acid Plant.

Reporting to Adam will be: C.D. Feeley - Superintendent, Services; A. Fritz - Superintendent, Matte Processing; A. Longo - Superintendent, Sulphur Fixation Projects; and J.P. Lindsay - Superintendent, Nickel and Copper Circuits

Adam has held positions of increasing responsibility with Inco Operations worldwide, including Superintendent, Ore Processing, Exmibal, Guatemala. Adam will continue to report to J.A. Blanco, Manager, Copper Cliff Smelter.

Appointed Superintendent, Nickel and Copper Circuits at the Copper Cliff Smelter was Phil Lindsay. Phil joined Inco in 1968 as a Graduate Engineer and has held numerous positions of responsibility in Ontario Division operations. Prior to his new assignment, Phil was Superintendent, Nickel Circuit at the smelter. He will report to Adam Dutton.

Appointed Superintendent of Matte Processing is Tony Fritz. Tony joined Inco in 1964 as a Graduate Engineer. Since that time, he has held positions of increasing responsibility in Ontario Division operations. Prior to his new assignment, Tony was Superintendent of the Copper Circuit at the Copper Cliff Smelter. Tony will report to Adam Dutton.

John Newman will move to the position of Plant Standards Coordinator, Copper Cliff Smelter. In his new assignment, John will direct the plant's Engineering Standards and Control Function and the Smelter's Total Quality Improvement and Contract Management Programs.

John joined Inco in 1971 as a Draftsman. Since that time, he has held positions of increasing responsibility in the Engineering and Plant Maintenance areas. Prior to his new assignment, John was Maintenance Controller, Copper Cliff Smelter. John will report to Bob Remington.

Dr. Curlook honored with CIM Fellowship

Dr. Walter Curlook, Executive Vice-President of Inco Limited, will receive a Fellowship in the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The CIM Fellowship Award was established in 1986 to recognize members who have distinguished themselves through outstanding contributions to the mining, metallurgical and petroleum industries.

Dr. Curlook will receive his award during a Delegates' Luncheon at the 29th Conference of Metallurgists in Hamilton in late August.

Dr. Curlook joined Inco in 1954 as a Research Metallurgist at Copper Cliff and has been Executive Vice-President of the company since 1982.

He has received numerous awards.

In 1983, he received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Laurentian University in Sudbury and in 1988 he was named an Honorary Life Member of Science North.

NickelNews

Arresting Problem

Bringing a Navy jet fighter travelling 225 km. an hour to a teeth-jarring halt on 100 meters of bobbing aircraft carrier deck is an unforgiving experience. Not only for the highly-trained pilot but for the landing gear and arrester system that must snare the 20 tonne aircraft and bring it to a halt in just two seconds.

That's why cobalt-nickel alloy steel is being used on the landing gear of the United States Navy's Hornet twin-jet fighter. The alloy's combination of strength, corrosion resistance and lightness has made it ideal for the purpose.

Great (Stainless) Pyramid

Memphis, Tennessee, has decided to do one better than its ancient Egyptian sister city by doing it with stainless steel instead of rock. A 32-storey pyramid reminiscent of the one rising from the dunes at the ancient capital, the first of consequence to be built in 5,000 years, will be built in the United States city at a cost of $52 million U.S.

But unlike its famous counterpart, the Tennessee version will do more than provide lounging for Cheops in his eternal sleep. The American version will contain a two-deck arena, a museum, restaurant, observation areas, theatre and office suites.

Thin-Skinned Nickel

The United States Air Force's Centaur rocket stage will get off the ground with the help of stainless steel manufactured to the thickness of a quarter of a millimetre. The thin-skinned transition section of its upper stage ties together two liquid hydrogen propellant fuel tanks.

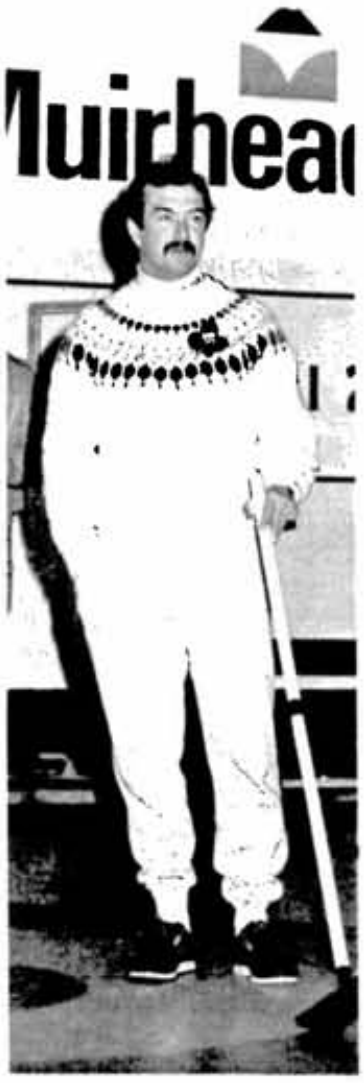
A Stainless Smile

Metal structure for dental prosthesis, (in short, false teeth) are being set in stainless steel and covered with porcelain. That's one of the applications of stainless steel being tested successfully in Brazil. According to a Brazilian dental surgeon and metal-ceramic technician, the composition of most of the non-precious alloys used in the manufacture of dental prostheses-orthodontic bands and crowns is based on chromium and nickel.

Nickel in Hot Water

Another Brazilian application of nickel-containing stainless steel is the the replacement of copper for the manufacture of hot water reservoirs of solar energy heaters. Besides increasing resistance to corrosion, the stainless steel has excellent mechanical properties and guarantees high quality and better hygienic conditions for the system.

Curling fever sweeps General Office



Mark Evans of Computer Services strikes a casual pose while marking the ice.

Inco's General Office Building is just a stone's throw away from the Copper Cliff Curling Club.

And there were plenty of stones being thrown during the annual curling bonspiel March 17.

Twenty-four teams of four turned out to throw, sweep and shout their way to curling supremacy in the General Office.

The skill levels on the ice ran from accomplished to amateur.

Skill has nothing to do with fun, however, and everyone had plenty of that.

The competition was friendly but fierce and the festive St. Patrick's Day spirit had everyone joking, laughing and bragging about the shot they "just missed" that could have won the game.

The eventual winner was a team from Computer Services comprised of Rena Armstrong, Monique Belanger, Tim Egan and Tim Sarmatiuk.

John Gast, editor of the Triangle, was one of the hardy few who tried his hand at curling for the very first time.

Prior to this, John thought curls were reserved for beauty parlors and ice was something you put in a drink.

When he wasn't curling, John was busy capturing the flavor of the day with his trusty camera. His photographs are shown on this page.

Rick Eles displays good form using his broom and leg for support before releasing stone.

Marianne Ramarr, wife of Denis in Computer Services, watches her shot intently.

Greg Riddoch, left, and Dave Dube, both in the Purchasing Department, sweep furiously to bring their stone down ice. Below, Greg slips and falls leaving Dave to carry on alone.

Rick Eles of Internal Audit calls the shot for his teammate.

This unidentified person wins the award for fastest curler.

Failsafe thinking credited for avoiding injury

Extra bit of safety saves a life

Neil Pacaud doesn't seem the overly-serious type. Perhaps it's the hint of a grin that never seems to leave his face, or the dry wit that tends to understate things whenever the conversation gets bogged down in solemnity.

When Neil does get serious, it catches you by surprise.

"Get a shot (picture) of Rolly," he said as he nodded his hard hat in the direction of Construction Foreman Rolly Fuller. "That's the guy who saved my life. Not for him, I wouldn't be here today talkin' to you."

That's an overstatement, according to Rolly. Neil owes his life to Inco's Failsafing program. He only applied the "What If" scenario that the program demands and suggested to Neil that a little extra precaution wouldn't hurt.

Neil Pacaud and fellow construction mechanic Robert Rivet were core drilling the floor in the Stobie hoistroom, creating a series of holes in the concrete floor to facilitate cable entry to a new hoist switchgear arrangement.

"You tend to be conscious of the danger when you work in a place like this. It's one of those places where you keep your hands in your pockets."

"The hoist room is full of electrical breakers, switches, compressors and cables. It's kind of the heart of any mine...a high voltage heart," said Neil. "You tend to be conscious of the danger when you work in a place like this. It's one of those places where you keep your hands in your pockets."

Prior to drilling, a check was made of electrical drawings as well as an electronic instrument check for buried cables and conduits in the concrete slab.

Rolly didn't completely trust the outdated drawings or the visual check with the electronic sensor. "What if the drawings were wrong?" he said. "I knew they weren't always reliable, and that's exactly what happened in this case."

As a standard and routine precautionary procedure, a ground fault breaker is used on the power supply. Rolly suggested the added precaution of using a ground cable, a simple device similar in appearance to an automobile jumper cable, that was clamped on one end to the drill's handle and the other end to a ground.

"The job went rather well," said Neil. "The core drill takes six-inch chunks out of the over eight-inch-thick cement. It takes about 45 minutes per hole.

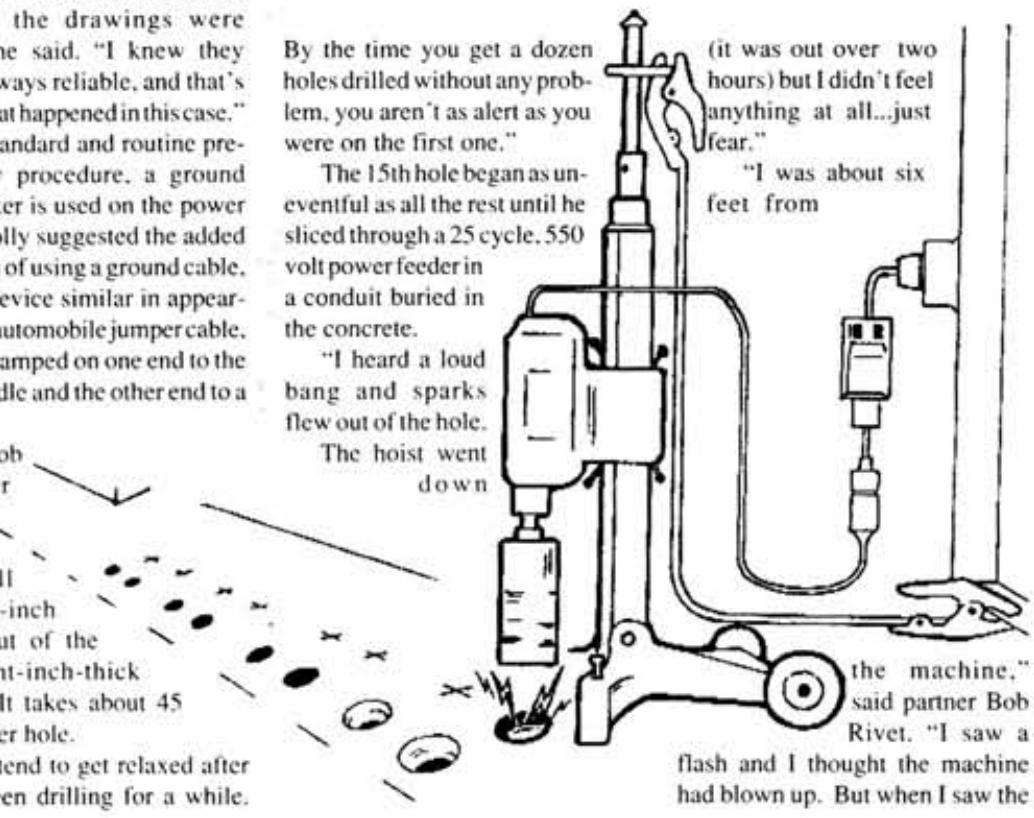
"You tend to get relaxed after you've been drilling for a while. By the time you get a dozen holes drilled without any problem, you aren't as alert as you were on the first one."

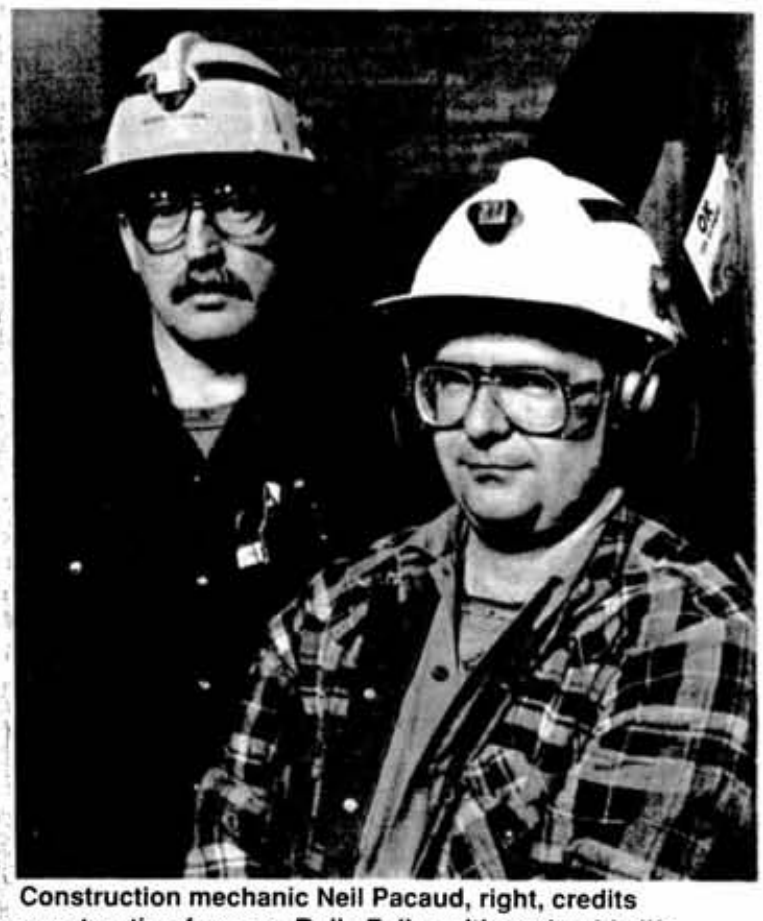
The 15th hole began as uneventful as all the rest until he sliced through a 25 cycle, 550 volt power feeder in a conduit buried in the concrete.

"I heard a loud bang and sparks flew out of the hole. The hoist went down (it was out over two hours) but I didn't feel anything at all...just fear."

"I was about six feet from the machine," said partner Bob Rivet. "I saw a flash and I thought the machine had blown up. But when I saw the skip hoist stop, I knew we had hit a cable."

Bob Rivet demonstrates the core drill his partner was using when he sliced through a 550 volt power feeder.





Construction mechanic Neil Pacaud, right, credits construction foreman Rolly Fuller with saving his life.

Construction mechanics Bob Rivet and Neil Pacaud study the ground cable they feel saved Pacaud's life.

Bob described Neil as "a bit excited" but apparently unhurt. Neil said he was quite calm through the experience, but began getting "the shakes" after five or ten minutes.

"You get nervous thinking about what could have happened," said Neil.

He's convinced that, without the ground cable, the charge would have travelled through the handle of the drill to his hands and down his legs. "If there hadn't been the extra ground cable, the path of the charge would have been down a leg to the wet floor. I wouldn't have had to worry about clipping my toenails anymore.

"We use water when we drill," he said, "so there is water on the floor. I figure I owe my life to that little extra safety precaution."

Neil views the entire incident as a healthy experience. "It builds good, healthy fear. It's a good thing it happened. After this, there's no chance that I'll ever get complacent."

"It builds good, healthy fear. It's a good thing it happened. After this, there's no chance that I'll ever get complacent."

Katherine Hucal, 15, wearing a traditional Ukrainian embroidered blouse, displays a basket of colorful handpainted Easter eggs.

Andrea Durkac, 14, daughter of Nickel Refinery electrician Joe Durkac, carefully draws lines of wax across her egg.

Ukrainians make Easter art an 'eggs-act' science

Something this beautiful should never be hidden away.

That's why Sudbury's Ukrainian community reserves a place of honor in the home for its handpainted Easter eggs.

While thousands of Sudbury youngsters hunt high and low for hidden quantities of the chocolate version, Ukrainians place their eggs on prominent display as a proud symbol of a rich cultural heritage.

The brilliant colors and intricate designs have become synonomous with the Ukrainian celebration of Velikden - which literally means "Great Day" or Easter.

This year, as it does every five years, Easter fell on the same day for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. In Sudbury, the colorful eggs were being prepared weeks in advance at the Ukrainian Hall on Frood Road.

A beaming basket of Ukrainian Easter eggs.

"Creating handpainted Easter eggs requires a great deal more patience than it does artistic talent," said Morris Hucal, general foreman in smelter maintenance.

Being both Ukrainian and a father qualifies Morris as somewhat of an expert. His daughter Katherine, 15, has been painting eggs at Easter since age six.

Like other Ukrainian girls, she learned at a young age how to transform an egg into a spherical canvas for colorful creations. What few people realize, however, is that Ukrainian egg painters don't apply colors directly to the egg by brush. Their medium is wax.

Using a small marker heated over a candle, the painters trace lines of wax over the egg in the desired design or pattern. The marker, which resembles a needle, holds the wax in a small reservoir on top while allowing it to flow slowly through a hole in the tip.

Once the wax is in place, the egg is dipped in the desired color of dye. This procedure is repeated using different dyes and different wax designs. In each instance, the color protected underneath the wax remains unchanged.

Once the process is complete, the egg is held over a candle to melt away the wax and allow the colors to surface. At this point, artists face the task of removing the yolk.

"They make a little hole on both ends of the egg and blow the yolk out or remove it by syringe," said Morris.

The latter method is preferred by most, while others opt to leave the yolk in place and let it dry up on its own.

The completed eggs are then used as decorations around the home or as displays in a multicultural exhibit.

Handpainted eggs are easily the most recognizable symbol of Ukrainian Easter. Each line, symbol and color is steeped in traditional significance.

Lines mean eternal life, dots are the tears of the Virgin Mary for the crucified Jesus and a rose stands for God's love towards man. The color white symbolizes innocence, yellow means wisdom, orange stands for ambition while red signifies hope and passion.

The Ukrainian community in Sudbury is more than 6,000 strong and many of those families have strong Inco connections.

"Eighty per cent of Ukrainians who belong to the National Federation in Sudbury worked at Inco at one time or another," said Morris. "The company is well-represented."

Katherine Hucal admires a freshly painted Easter egg by candlelight.

High-tech solutions are working

Winning the war against rockbursts

Imagine a 10-foot high pyramid of soup cans at your local grocery store. According to Murphy's law, the soup you want is somewhere near the bottom, and you must gingerly remove can after can to get at your favourite brand.

Inco's "favourite brand" is nickel and copper ore, and the pyramid of soup cans is the Sudbury basin.

"Solid as a rock," says Mines Research rock mechanics specialist Phil Oliver, "is a misnomer. When you're tunnelling through it, there's no such thing as solid rock. It's all been failed at one or more times in the geological past. The stresses in the rock and rock strength are close to equal. It doesn't take much disturbance to create imbalance and instability.

"You could consider the rock as a tightly interlocked set of blocks—all in balance. Any change, and there's a shift in that balance."

It's been the job of people like Phil to find safer ways of pulling soup cans from Inco's pyramid. How effective they've met the challenge is clear from the advances made in protecting miners from the threat of rockburst, or sudden shift in pressure that can release tons of rock into mine openings.

While the potential of rockbursts have increased with the depth of today's mining, improvements in mine planning, methods, support systems and developments in de-stressing have reduced the risks to a point where it is less of a problem now than ever before.

"Today we are using stress measurements, numerical modelling and microseismic source locations technology to help further reduce rockburst hazards."

Allan Punkkinen, microseismic monitoring technician at Creighton Mine studies microseismic data on a printout.

Growing up over Kirkland Lake's mines, he's been familiar with rockbursts all his life. "When I was a kid, you could feel them often ... a sudden "Whump" under your feet."

The sudden shifts can take place anywhere. They become rockbursts only when they occur in mine openings.

There are three kinds of rockbursts, according to Phil: those that occur in new headings underground; failure of pillars (between openings of mined areas); and seismic events in rock surrounding the mine that produce shock waves that cause damage in mine openings.

Effects of high stress rock are most noticeable at new headings in high stress areas. "When it's high stress ground, it tells you," said Phil. "It snaps, it pops, it spits at you as you advance the opening."

While this combination of rockfall and rockbursts occurs less frequently, it was a major concern until the end of the 1950s. Since then, a combination of bolting, screening and de-stressing techniques developed by Inco has managed to take most of the risk out of this type of hazard.

A series of de-stress holes are drilled and then blasted to release the pressure, allowing the rock face to resettle into stability. "De-stressing is more of an art than a science," said Phil. "To date, we have always found it possible to develop a de-stressing pattern which will handle the worst inherent rockburst problem.

Screening and bolting have been used since the early '60s. Screens made it possible to safely support ground with mechanically anchored rockbolts. Inco's operation procedures permit no one to work ahead of screened areas. The screen has a secondary benefit in "bagging" or containing material from a rockburst or rockfall.

Failures of pillars, or columns of ore remaining after the ore removal, can also create problems. The hazard can be visualized by imagining the worked ore body as a giant Swiss cheese. As more and more ore is removed and the "holes" get larger, there's less support to hold the structure up.

Ironically, part of the solution has been not to make the columns stronger, but to make them weaker.

"Make pillars weaker, with little lateral confinement, so that they will fail under low levels of stress," he said. The proven technique creates harmless smaller bursts rather than giant disastrous failures.

Blasting a pillar through the "failure" stage is another solution that's used. It's done on weekends when no one is in the mine both during the blast and immediately after the blast, when most aftershocks occur.

The trick with the final blast technique is determining how much pillar must be left in place. With continuing research and such techniques as numerical modelling going full steam ahead, Inco is gradually fine-tuning the procedure.

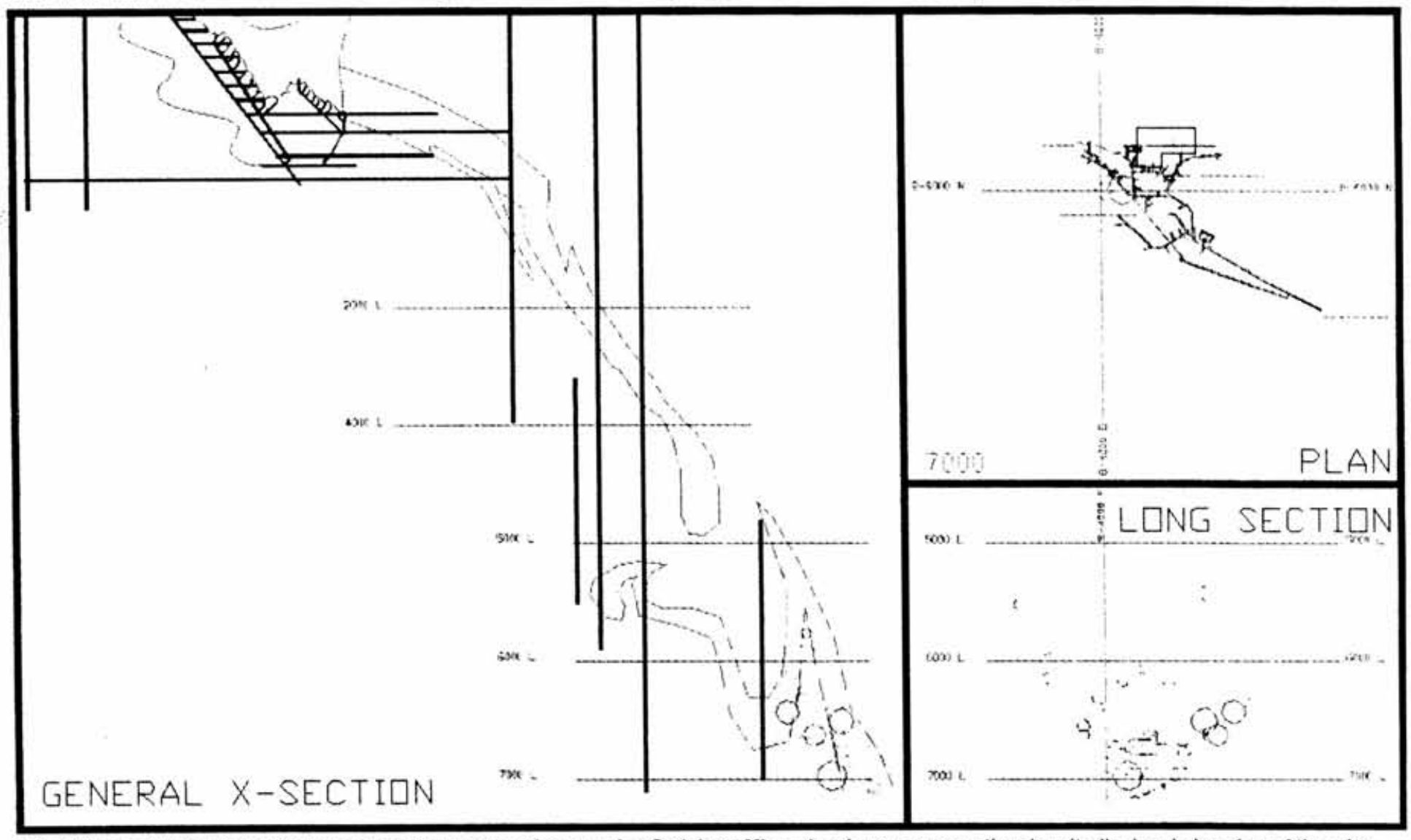
Seismic events occurring in the surrounding rock, away from mine openings, present perhaps the biggest challenge. "They generally create the more major type of events and they don't seem to follow any kind of pattern that we are aware of ... yet," said Phil. "They are totally unpredictable, and can occur when everything is quiet with no mining activity."

Damage in the mine is often no indication of where the event actually occurred, since shock waves can travel large distances from the site of the seismic event to cause the damage.

These events couldn't even be properly studied, he said, until microseismic source location systems were installed in 1980. Through multiple triangulation that times the arrival of the shock waves, the source of the rock failure can today be pinpointed within 50 feet.

Two complete systems, each with up to 64 geophones connected to computers, have been installed at Creighton. Similar systems are in place at Crean Hill, North Mine, Levack and Stobie.

"The specifications for the original Creighton system provided the blueprint for the majority of the systems set up all over North



This Autocad drawing illustrates microseismic events underground at Creighton Mine, showing a cross-section, longitudinal and plan view of the mine.

Allan Punkkinen studies undergound microseismic activity at Creighton on the computer.

America," said Phil.

Although the microseismic system will probably never develop into a rockburst warning system, it is showing promise as a tool to monitor the growth of failure around mine openings for the purpose of checking numerical model predictions. Numerical modelling involves feeding into a computer model as much information about ground features as possible, from stresses, planned and existing openings to the type and strength of rock.

"It'll help us reduce the risk," said Phil, "and it'll help us avoid locating key openings such as shafts and ore passes in potential rockburst areas."

The system also provides for accurate location of any rockburst and can indicate how well the area has "settled down" after a seismic event. "The stresses don't go away after a rockburst," he said. "When there's a failure, the pressures just shift and adjust until they find new stable conditions. The stresses are just finding a new balance.

"There's no doubt that it (microseismic system) provides some additional security for people working underground,." he said. "I don't think miners would allow us to take the system out."

The geophone, shown above, is a monitoring device used underground to detect microseismic activity.

Miners live with creaking and grinding

Holding a seismic event? Don't expect any miners to attend.

It's a snap, crackle and pop, a creaking and grinding that most miners get used to as they go about their business in their underground honeycomb.

But sometimes, without warning, it can be like a bomb going off right next to your ear as the pressure of rock against rock is released in a sudden burst. Tons of rock adjust their seating arrangement, sometimes bursting into the mine cavity in what miners call a rockburst.

A seismic event.

"There's enormous pressure down there," says rock mechanics specialist Phil Oliver. "When it releases, it can be a frightening experience."

Off and running

In his almost 30 years with Inco, most of them researching the phenomenon, Phil is familiar with the effect that a rockburst can have on people working underground.

"I heard that one guy had reported that he was thrown two or three feet by the force of a rockburst shockwave," said Phil.

"So I went to see him. I was interested in the direction of the shock, so I asked him if it threw him two feet up, down, backwards or forwards."

"None of those," the shaken miner told him. "It threw me two feet off and running."

Research carried out over the years by people like Phil Oliver, Terry Wiles, Paul MacDonald and Denis O'Donnell has made enormous progress in reducing the risks and hazards of rockbursts over the past 20 years.

Today, seismic listening devices attempt to locate areas of high stress and intricate blasting techniques attempt to release pressure before it builds up to hazardous levels.

Rock mechanics specialist Phil Oliver has spent most of his 30 years at Inco researching the rockburst phenomenon.

Underground cavities are lined with screens bolted to the rock, providing protection from most of the rock released in a sudden rockburst.

"The last fatality we had from a rockburst was almost 30 years ago" said Phil.

"We've had injuries since, but they've been relatively rare. There's some luck involved here, but I believe the advances we've made and good planning has had a lot to do with it."

Technically, all rockbursts are seismic events, and Inco records them in accordance with a set of labour ministry standards.

Recordable seismic events involve some damage, while reportable events bursts involve the displacement of five tonnes of rock, and injury or damaged equipment.

"Luckily, the larger the event the less frequent," said Phil.

"We may get only one or two a year of the kind we had last year at Creighton."

Smaller events, like the kind that compose the miner's background music of creaking and groaning, are recorded daily on the company's supersensitive microseismic equipment.

"We get an average of about four of them an hour at Creighton Mine," said Phil. "This equipment is so sensitive that we have to raise the threshold when the ITH drills are operating."

He said the phenomenon is similar to earthquakes. "You get slippage of plates under pressure. The joints are miles long in a quake, while there they may be only a few feet."

Unlike an earthquake that often announces itself with some advance ground movement, rockbursts can come out of a dead silence.

Phil, along with the miners that bring up Inco ore, have a healthy respect for rockbursts. Phil recalls an incident about 20 years ago when he investigated a rockburst at Levack's 3,000 level.

"I found the spot, and then everything started to snap and pop around me. Because loose material from the burst was blocking the way, I had to go up a raise.

"They told me that there were scorch marks on the ladder, that's how fast I got out of there," laughed Phil.

In Your Yard...

Ellen L. Heale, P.Ag.

Veggies need friends, too!

Many vegetables and flowers are beneficial when planted as neighbours. They may provide mechanical support, shade or protection. Some produce natural insecticides, while others provide fertility - such as the nitrogen-fixing legumes - peas, beans, sweet peas, lupines, locust, bird's foot trefoil and alfalfa. This is all part of 'companion' planting, in which flowers and vegetables, when planted together, are beneficial to each other.

Natural Insecticides and Fungicides

Ants are repelled by pennyroyal, spearmint and tansy. Garlic, chives, coriander, anise, nasturtium, petunia, pennyroyal, spearmint and tansy all discourage aphids. Tansy will also repel cutworms. In the garden, a mulch of oak leaves between rows will tend to control cutworms, slugs and June bug larvae.

Geraniums planted with roses repel Japanese beetles and when planted with members of the cabbage family (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, brussel sprouts) geraniums repel cabbage worms. Onions will also repel cabbage butterflies.

Feverfew, pyrethrum daisies, asters, chrysanthemums, cosmos, coreopsis, nasturtiums and French and Mexican marigolds are all considered 'insecticidal' flowers. Chrysanthemums are protective of strawberries.

If you have a problem with moles, elder leaves placed in mole runs produce an odour effective against moles.

Damping-off, a fungus disease that attacks germinating seedlings, may be controlled with camomile tea. Garlic planted amongst roses will protect against mildew and black spot fungus disease. Chives, planted at the base of apple trees will prevent scab and chives are also good companions for tomatoes.

Watch Out For

Narcissus or daffodils and lily-of-the-valley or tulips as cut flowers will wither quickly if put together in the same vase. Scarlet runner beans are an ornamental vine, often planted to cover a trellis. They provide shade and attract hummingbirds. However, do not plant onions or garlic close by. Keep gladiolus away from peas and beans.

Clover, another nitrogen-fixing legume, does not do well planted with buttercups. Also, from the buttercup family, delphiniums, peonies and columbine are not good companions for other plants.

For additional information on companion planting consult books such as Louise Riotte's "Roses Love Garlic".

Container Planting

Container planting on a patio, deck or balcony will add colour and provide fresh produce. Any clean container may be used as long as it has drainage holes in the bottom. It is best to use a light, well-drained potting soil. During the summer you may need to water your container garden as often as twice a day. Water the soil until the water runs out of the bottom of the container. Fertilize with a water-soluble fertilizer every 10 to 14 days or follow package directions. Compressed, slow-release fertilizer spikes for flowering plants may also be used. Keep the plants pinched back so they will remain bushy.

Some ideas for combinations of flowers for container gardening are outlined. For a partially shaded area select fuschia, impatiens, tuberous or fibrous begonias, dusty miller, or perennials such as columbine, Hosta, bergenia or bleeding heart. Miniature roses and baby's breath require full sun. For a special effect consider variegated-leaf or ivy geraniums. White flowering plants for container growing include lobelia, cascade petunias, ivy geraniums and asparagus fern for contrast. There are no limits for plants to chose from for successful container gardening.

How many earwigs are too many!

Earwigs are insects. The adults are 20 mm long and reddishbrown in colour with wings (although they seldom fly). They are readily identified by terminal pincer-like appendages. Immature stages of the earwig are similar to the adult, but wings are small or absent. As they grow they molt four times.

Earwigs may be annoying, but in fact they are harmless and do not get into people's ears. They are plant feeders or scavengers and will chew holes in leaves, flowers and fruit or vegetables. Earwigs have a preference for dahlias, zinnias, lettuce, strawberries, raspberries, chrysanthemums, celery, potatoes, beans, beets, carrots and sweet corn. Earwigs are also considered beneficial insects (in limited quantities). They feed on insect larvae, aphids and snails. Earwigs have no natural enemies in the garden.

There are 1,100 species of earwigs in the world. The most common species in Ontario is the European Earwig. Earwigs are nocturnal and spend the day in debris, under bark or in other protected locations. They will hide between doors and along door frames and will invade houses in mid-summer. However, this is accidental and they will not survive long indoors. Earwigs live only one year and over winter as adults (most die during the winter).

Earwigs may be controlled using baits, traps and sprays (insecticidal soap). Step one is to eliminate potential hiding places, such as piles of debris, from around the garden. Nonpoisonous baits will attract earwigs. Bury a shallow container (for example, a foil pie plate or sardine tin) to the rim in soil and fill it with fish oil or another edible oil.

Traps may also be constructed. Cut groves (6 mm wide x 6 mm deep)) along the length of two 8 cm boards. Face the grooved surfaces together and secure the boards with an elastic band. Stand the traps on end in the garden or shrub beds where earwigs hide. Every couple of days shake the insects out into a pail containing hot, soapy water with a small amount of oil.

Another alternative is to take half a dozen 30 cm bamboo canes, open at both ends and tie them into a bundle. Place the traps under vegetation or between rows in the garden and shake the insects out as described above. Corrugated cardboard or rolled-up newspaper also work well.

Use recommended controls during warm, dry weather (June) when earwigs are young. Keep children and pets away from all poisonous insecticides and be sure to use proper safety precautions.

Reader appreciates worker recognition

Dear Mr. Gast,

Although the March issue of the Triangle arrived on Thursday, I did not get around to reading it until this morning.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I read the articles on Gino Naccarato and Mary Whelan. Your recognition of Gino, with whom I was associated for many years in the Agricultural Department, and the perspective of his work and contribution which was projected with clarity and accuracy in your article is appreciated by the many who know him.

Gino is a ready and willing worker whose attention to detail contributed in the past and continues to do so in the present to the high quality of plants produced in the greenhouse.

This recognition will mean much to him.

The report on Mary Whelan's 100th birthday will be read with interest by the many pensioners who knew her during her career at Inco and the many in the Sudbury Area who became acquainted with her through her many activities.

Thanks for these two fine articles which accurately reflect the contribution of these two people to the Company and to the residents of the area.

Yours sincerely,
Tom Peters

Retired miner relives career with Triangle

Dear Editor;

I always look foreward to reading the Triangle. I retired in 1982 and whenthe Triangle reaches me, especially in Florida, I reminisce, sometimes with silent tears as I retrieve my wonderful mining career.

With reference to the Feb. 1990 issue, Page 13, Menno's Miners Meet the Test, I am asking if Gary Merkley (project supervisor) is the same man who worked for me at Stobie Mine where I was his foreman.

If so, I am very proud of him. I recall the shift when I suspected that his appendix was about to rupture, I made emergency calls to have this man admitted to the hospital for emergency surgery.

I hope that his parents are well as I had occasion to meet them ice fishing on Lake Penage that winter. The project is really no news for me. I always knew that the World's Best Miners were trained and worked for Inco.

Have a good day, and to all my fellow miners, have a safe working day.

Wallace "Wally" Neven,
Mine Foreman, Retired.
Creighton Mine
2605 Holloy Ave.,
Naples, Florida, 33962.
or Box 190 Noelville, Ontario,
POM 2N0

P.S. Stan Snider should have been a movie star, not a miner. He's missed his vocation!

Editor's Note: We contacted Gary Merkley and yes, indeed, he's the one in question. He says "Thanks Wally for keeping me on the straight and narrow when I was young. God knows, I needed it."

Safety and Training announces changes

A reorganization of responsibilities has been announced for two employees of the Safety and Training Department.

Brian Ewing, General Foreman Safety, will be responsible for supporting the safety programs of the Smelter Complex and Sulphur Dioxide Abatement Program.

He will also be responsible for Number 1 Dry and bus driver/janitor services in the Smelter Complex.

Fred Nicholson, General Foreman Safety, will be responsible for supporting the safety programs of the Mills, Copper Refinery, Nickel Refinery, Port Colborne, Process Technology, and Purchasing and Warehousing.

In addition, he will be responsible for the operation of the Modified Work Centre.

Fred and Brian will continue to report to Sid Segsworth, Superintendent of safety for surface plants.

These changes were prompted by the transfer of Art Hayden, former General Foreman Safety for Milling, Smelting and Refining plants, to the Transportation Department.

Students study ground control at Inco

Cambrian student Claude Danis works at the computer while classmate Danielle Perreault looks on from behind. Both are second-year students in the Mining Technology course.

Cambrian College Mining Technology students are working hard to ensure a solid grounding in their chosen field.

Literally.

The students, attending two and three-year Mining Technologist and Technicians courses at the community college, are getting hands-on experience in the world of mining by taking part in an Inco Ground Control, Instrumentation and Practices project.

"It works out to the advantage of both Inco, the college and these students," said Inco rock mechanics specialist Dave Landriault, who heads up the program with Inco mines technical specialist Ken Zeitz and Cambrian teaching master in mining engineering Dennis Shannon.

"For the students," he said, "it provides good experience at working in a mining environment. For us (Inco), it gives us the manpower to do this work at a time when we are short of people."

Ground control studies are an expansion of the curriculum of the Cambrian College course, a built-in flexibility that allows Cambrian students to take advantage of Inco's expertise and experience.

The students began the project with the usual introduction and tour of the work area, as well as the standard Inco safety indoctrination.

The 15 students participating in the project this year get involved in both surface and underground work.

"Underground work provides them with experience is gathering information and handling instrumentation," said Dave. "They collect the data themselves, all within Inco standards and practices."

Once the data has been collected, students help with the data analysis for the multi-million, four-year program sponsored by Inco and the federal and provincial government under a mining development agreement.

Overall, ground monitoring studies the response of rock mass to mining operations. "It attempts of find out what the rock is doing, how the rock mass displaces and adjusts its stress," he said. "Ideally, the information will help us come up with mining methods that are safer and more productive."

Answering questions of how the rock mass reacts to mining is an ambitious goal, said Dave, since the science is "very young."

"We are just now beginning to understand it," said Dave.

For Inco, there are other advantages to cooperating with Cambrian on such projects. "We get to know the students, and that's an advantage if and when we hire people.

For the students, he said, the experience of working with a mining company gives them a foot up in the search for employment. "We often act as references when the students apply for a job," said Dave.

Inco rock isn't new to student Claude Danis. He helped dig it out of the ground seven years. Today he's studying it.

"I worked at Levack from '75 until I got laid off in '82," he said. "I could have signed on again in 1987, but it just so happened that the same month that I decided to go to college was the same month that I could have gone back to my old job."

Claude decided to stick it out and stay with the new commitment. "I'm not sorry I did. This is a new opportunity, a challenge.

He's living on only a fraction of what he could be making as a miner. "Money doesn't enter into it," said the 35-year-old father of three. "I'm not taking a cut in pay, I'm taking a slash in pay."

Even when he graduates and gets a job at his new career, he said, he won't be making what he could be making as a miner. "But that doesn't bother me much. It's important that you like what you are doing."

For Claude, returning to school was a rewarding experience.

"When I walked out of school in 1974 I was glad to get out. It's totally different now. It's all a matter of having a goal to shoot for. A good attitude makes all the difference. I'm enjoying school. It's giving me a second chance at a career."

Claude wants to specialize in mine development planning, but expects to do general work at first before moving to a speciality.

Designing new equipment is an interesting drill

Equipment assembler Richard Lachance, left, and Mines Research engineer Frank Catalano examine a new one-man diamond drill under construction at North Mine.

Build a better drill and miners will beat a path to your door.

That could well be the unofficial motto for Mines Research engineer Frank Catalano as he enthusiastically thumbs his way through piles of blueprints, drawings, slides and snapshots of his pet project.

"It's great to be able to do something like this," he said. "Not many companies will give you this kind of opportunity, to work at something from the design stage through to the building, testing and modifications stage. You get a real chance to be creative."

Somewhere 4,000 feet below his desk at the prototype shop, a new, more powerful drill he designed was chewing a 1,100-foot hole into North Mine rock. "We're still experimenting, testing it," he said. "What we want to establish now is reliability. That's the key before we turn it over to the mines."

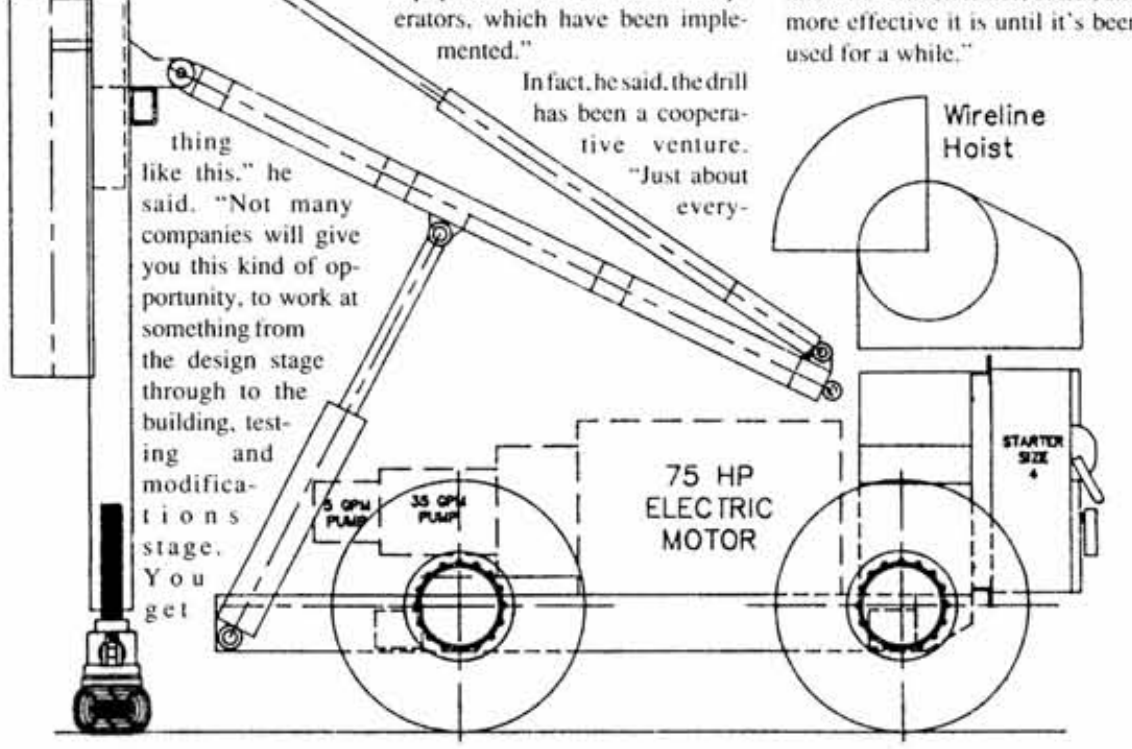
The one-man diamond drill is a self-propelled machine that can be set up independent of other equipment.

A lot of Frank's tinkering, imagination, intuition and expertise has gone into the new hydraulic, electric drill, "but a lot of ideas have come from other designers equipment assemblers and drill operators, which have been implemented."

In fact, he said, the drill has been a cooperative venture. "Just about everybody around here has had something to do with making it work. It's been a cooperative effort all the way around."

In the Prototype shop at North Mine, a second drill is being assembled. "We've incorporated some of the modifications into this one," said Frank. "The end result will be a unit that is competitive in price with others available commercially, despite the fact that it's a prototype and doesn't enjoy the economy of a production model."

The full impact of the advantages of the new equipment won't be tabulated until it goes into actual use, he said. "There's a learning curve to come yet, and we won't know how much faster, better, and more effective it is until it's been used for a while."



Heritage Threads

by Marty McAllister

Working Hard At It

It must've been around the dawn of the sixties, about the time Charlie Ferguson, Chink Merrifield and I would debate the fate of the universe — or whether to take the night train to Toronto — at the Coulson Hotel. I don't know if Jack Kerouac wrote about it, or if Bob Dylan sang about it, but someone sure dropped a bombshell: an ecosystem was not a portable Swiss yodelling device.

Not all at once, but slowly and surely, people in general began to worry more about the environment.

The veils fell, the fog cleared, and there was Inco: naked as a jaybird, polluting all over the place! Well, you can imagine the shock! "Stop it! Stop it!", they shrieked. "Have you no shame? Just wait til your father gets home!"

Kinda caught us off guard, but they shouldn't have. We'd been there before.

Unseen Spectators

If ghosts could eat, J.L. Agnew would've thrown up. Chomping into a very good cigar, our former vice-president just about blew a gasket: "I worked myself into an early grave, trying to make this the most modern company of its kind. By the time I died, in 1931, we had a brand new smelter, and CIL had its acid plant next door. We were partners in the largest copper refinery in the British Empire (I see we've bought out the others). We had closed down those obnoxious roast yards forever, a couple of years before. Anyway, tell them about that stuff! The world was staring a depression in the face, and we were growing and modernizing. Every single First Minister in the Dominion, to a man, was offering us congratulations. Most people agreed. Of course, times change. Folks get smarter about their world, and should be working to make it better like we did. We didn't waste our time criticizing our predecessors, the people who built this industry from scratch; we just took advantage of new knowledge, and got on with it. Like I said, we worked hard at it. I suggest you do the same, because all the weeping about the past won't change a thing."

R.M. Thompson Chimes In

Pulling up a cloud, smoothing down his handle-bar moustache, Colonel Thompson had a twinkle in his one good eye. "Calm down, son. The trouble with you, Agnew, was that you worked too hard — and you should have known better. When I retired as Chairman of The board in '16, you were General Superintendent at Copper Cliff, so you should have learned something from me. I lasted until I was 81, but you were only 46 when you came up here. Sure, I hustled for a long time when I was running the Orford Company, but I had a lot of fun, too. Did I ever tell you about the time the Knight Errant brought a wallaby back from Australia?

I did? Several times? Okay, okay. Anyway, John, folks should know about the good things we did in the real early days. Seem pretty primitive now, but they were state-of-the-art, then."

Thinking back, Thompson went on: "When I first bought those four swampy acres in New Jersey in '81, just across the Hudson from ~anhattan, things were an awful mess. Strategically, it perfect place to prepare copper for shipment to the world's markets, but there was a ling to do before I could build a smelter. Next door, Standard Oil had the same problem. At the same time, New York City needed a place to put its garbage, so we made a deal, and Constable Hook became a – believe the moderns call it a landfill site, but it was still a dump. Anyway, it worked. Before long, Eustis and I parted company, and I had to find ore. Sure, I needed money too, but that' s a different story. To make a long story short — whaddya mean, it's too late? — I got tied up with Canadian Copper, up in northern Ontario. They had lots of ore, but the darn stuff had nickel in it. We eventually licked the problem of separating nickel and copper, and business just kept getting better."

Yawning, Agnew said: "That's very interesting, Colonel, but what's it got to do with air pollution?"

The Constable Hook Stack

"Patience, my boy! I'm coming to that. By the end of the century, we were handling a lot of ore — and it had a lot of sulphur in it. Of course, Standard Oil was happy, because they needed it for their refinery. We were happy, because we didn't have to waste a valuable commodity. On the other hand, some people were very unhappy. You see, we made quite a smoke. On heavy, humid days, it would hang over Upper New York Bay like a blanket. At times, navigation became difficult, although I do think that Supervisor of the Harbor was wont to exaggerate a bit.

"In 1900, things got worse. Just about everyone on Staten Island was getting fed up, except maybe for our loyal employees who rowed across the Kill Van Kull to work. The Chamber of Commerce was up in arms."

"About the environment?"

"Partly, but moreso about the declining value of Staten Island real estate. They all got together and presented a bill to Congress. It didn't pass, but it was clear we had to work harder to balance the Orford Company's needs with those of the people around us. Unlike my associates in Sudbury, I couldn't just pick up and move a little further out of town. A different answer was needed, and the Custodis company helped me find it. It was a big job, and we worked hard at it. In 1901, we proudly 'unveiled' the tallest stack in North America, at 365 feet — a foot for every day in the year. From the top, you could look the Statue of Liberty right in the eyes, four or five miles away. It was a great event, and we had a grand party."

"Of course. But, Colonel, you had to be pushed into it."

"Surely you jest, my dear Agnew; I never had to be pushed into a party in my life!"

"You're incorrigible!"

"I'm incorrigible? You should've known Senator Clark! Did I ever tell you about the time . . . "

And now?

When you've been in business over a hundred years, core business has stayed pretty much the same, you've been through a lot. We've had both successes and technology has changed. Things we take for granted now hadn't even been invented when our company began. Markets have changed. Most of all, the things societies care about have changed.

Where it really counts, though, we haven't changed all that much. We're still not perfect, but we're still trying to follow up on what Colonel Thompson learned: to be open to new knowledge, to be sensitive to where the world is heading, and then to take the lead. Sometimes we haven't taken much credit for that.

We know we have to balance our economic growth with the protection of human health and the natural environment. "Today it's called sustainable development. Two words, nine syllables,

Like Roy Aitken says, "We work hard at it. "

Gosh, those words sound familiar.

Company sport support appreciated

Dear Editor:

I read with interest the item titled "Manitoba Division sponsors skiers on Page 1 (January edition) because our son is the head coach of the Cross Country Association of Manitoba.

He will be at the races in Thompson, having just returned from Europe where he was part of the coaching contingent for Canada's National Team at the 1990 World Cup Races.

Rich's father (Ron) is an Inco retiree and Rich worked one summer at the smelter when he was going to university.

I am pleased to see Inco is still supporting healthy, athletic activities.

Sincerely,

Joanne Pettit

Cambrian thanks Inco

Dear Mr. Rogers:

On behalf of the Fondation Cambrian Foundation, Cambrian College and our students, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for your contribution to the 1989-90 Annual Cambrian Awards Ceremony.

The continued generous support by Inco Limited assists our students in achieving their goals and realizing their aspirations.

We were so pleased that Dr. J.A. Blanco could be a part of our Awards Ceremony this year.

I look forward to seeing Dr. J.A. Blanco next year when the Annual Awards Ceremony will be held on Tuesday, February 12, 1991 at the Cambrian Foundation.

Yours truly,

Karen Shaw
Executive Director

Editor's Note: A picture of the Cambrian College Inco bursary winners was featured on Page 16 in the March issue of the Triangle. Jerry Rogers, to whom this letter is addressed, is Inco's Manager of Public Affairs, Ontario Division.

Award Winners

Clayton Marsh (left) of Scarborough, Ontario, and Richard Nolet, Noranda, Quebec, were awarded an Inco scholarship of $1,055. This scholarship includes tuition fees plus a grant and is based on performance in an undergraduate year and registration for a second year at the Haileybury School of Mines campus of Northern College.

Telling our age not so easy for Marty

In Marty McAllister's Heritage Threads column in the January edition of Triangle, he made reference to Wiggin as the oldest operating Inco unit, dating back to 1835.

David Balchin correctly points out that, in fact, Daniel Doncaster and Sons Limited dates back to 1778 in Sheffield.

There is a very interesting history surrounding that Company and I believe one time in Leeds a couple of years ago, I looked through a 200th anniversary booklet (1778-1978).

It would provide a chance for Marty to correct his error and to inform your readers of some interesting history in the U . S . operations of Inco .

Let me know if I can be of assistance.

Dave A. Allen

Busy as Beavers at junior curling event

Hanging out with teenagers can be exhausting.

Just ask Bill Beavers.

The 46-year-old storeman at Divisional Shops Warehouse described himself as "a physical and mental wreck," after spending more than a week with some of the top junior curlers in Canada.

Bill served as Northern Ontario representative for the Canadian Curling Association at the recent 1990 Pepsi Juniors in Garson.

Although elected to the post for a three-year term, Bill was a volunteer in every sense of the word. Sixteen to 18 hours a day were spent meeting with CCA officials and other provincial representatives, helping the Northern Ontario team in any way he could, and occasionally sitting down to enjoy some curling.

The Pepsi Juniors are held annually to determine Canada's national junior curling champions. The winning men's and ladies rinks represent Canada the following year at the World Junior Championships.

Bill has been involved with junior curling for 10 years as a coach, but never had a rink make it beyond the provincial playdowns. This was his first year as Northern Ontario representative and the experience, although exhausting, was definitely rewarding.

"It went flawlessy," he said. "The curling was perfect and everything that was supposed to happen did happen. The two best teams usually win and although all the teams were very good, Ontario and Saskatchewan were probably the best."

Ontario, led by skip Noel Herron, captured the men's title, while Atina Ford's Saskatchewan rink claimed the ladies crown. Both teams defeated Manitoba rinks in the final.

The Northern Ontario foursome of skip John McClelland, third Jamie Ash, second Don Merriman and lead Jason Scott, finished with a 5 and 6 record and missed the playoffs.

"If it weren't for a few bad breaks Northern Ontario could have won two of those games (they lost)," said Bill. "But their performance was quite respectable for this level of competition. This curling is just one or two steps below the Brier or the Scott Tournament of Hearts (men's and women's national championships)."

Bill's involvement with the Pepsi Juniors was a natural extension of his love for the sport. A curler for 28 years, he still indulges his passion twice a week at the Copper Cliff Curling Club, but admits his competitive fires are now directed more towards coaching.

"I played against (two-time world champion) Al Hackner in 1981 and found out how good I had to be to compete with the best," he said. "So I've been coaching ever since."

Bill's tour of duty with the 1990 Juniors actually began two years ago when Sudbury was awarded the event. This marked the first time that Canada's junior curling crowns would be contested inside an arena and a tremendous amount of advance planning was needed to ensure that things ran smoothly.

"The Garson Arena turned out to be the perfect building for it - not too big and not too small," said Bill. "The crowds weren't as good as we had hoped but there were lots of people on hand for the finals and they weren't disappointed."

Neither were the volunteers, whose long hours of labor were rewarded by a week's worth of outstanding curling that made Sudbury proud.

"There were 400 volunteers, including many from Inco, who worked hard to make this event a success," said Bill. "Without their efforts we wouldn't even have attempted it."

Bill Beavers, an avid curler, worked long and hard at the Canadian Junior Championships.

Inco shares Sudbury with Canadian curlers

Participants in the recent Canadian Junior Curling Championships in Garson took home a piece of Sudbury with them compliments of Inco Limited.

One hundred-and-fifty handcrafted curling stones, commissioned by Inco, were presented to curlers, coaches, provincial representatives, Canadian Curling Association executives and steering committee members during the week-long event in March.

Inco Comptroller Mark Martin, right, presents a handcrafted curling stone to Fin Findlay, a member of the organizing committee for the Canadian Junior Championships.

The stones were made with nickel ore from deep in Inco's Creighton Mine.

Once shaped, sanded and buffed, the stones were attached to a marble base and engraved to commemorate Inco's gift to the 1990 Canadian Junior Curling Championships.

The final product was an eye-pleasing piece of workmanship that earned numerous and varied compliments from spectators and participants alike.

Large enough to fill the palm of your hand, the stones make an impressive addition to any curler's trophy case.

The young men and women from across Canada who thrilled the city with outstanding curling, will treasure the commemorative works as a reminder of their time spent in Sudbury.

While in Sudbury, members of the Northwest Territories ladies curling team, shown with friends and coaches, took time out for a tour of Inco's South Mine. Accompanying the group on their tour were cagetender Moe Joly, front left, tour guide and division leader Mel Bray, rear left, and Inco pensioner Sterling Johnson, far right.

Cindy Ford, a member of the victorious Saskatchewan ladies rink, strikes a traditional curling pose with the commemorative curling stone she received from Inco.

Garson Greats

Workers at Garson Mine have good reason to be proud of their achievements. The Garson Mine Ramp Crew has gone 3 years and 167 days without a lost time injury while the Garson Pit Crew has gone one year (1989 to 1990) without a reported injury. Kneeling from left are: Don Rivet, John Piata, Ed Pellerin, Pat Doyle, Phil Hay, Louie Laforest, Bob Carriere, Don Komarechka and Stan Rice. Standing from left in the first row are Larry Charbonneau, Ross Riddell, Norm Lalonde, Floyd Laking, Val Tastula, Archie Chapados, Norm Grimard, Ted Cole, Syril Virch, Vic Gagnon and Mike Sylvestre (Superintendent). Standing from left in the second row are Wendal Tait, Cec Monroe, Gerry Lapalme, Arnie Morris, Norm Gadette, Ron Fraser, Peter Smith, Howard Pacand, Daryl Glenn, Marcel Plante, Ray Marcotte and Harold Fraser. Standing from left in the last row are Maurice Lamothe, Arnold Sten, Mel Stevenson, Randy Paris, Ron MacDonald, Ivan Moore, Yves Quesnel, Blondie Moratz, Ron Belisle, Clem Rothensee, Neil Gobbo and Eric Shelswell. Formen Bob Carriere, Wendal Tait and Don Komarechka credit their crews' accomplishments to a sincere commitment to safety, good attitudes and quality workmanship. Superintendent Mike Sylvestre said, "Garson employees demonstrate what can be achieved when safety, quality and commitment are taken seriously by all." Missing from the picture are: Gerry Charron, Roger Menard, Claude Lafortune, Tom Hall, Ivan Davis, Clem Bigras, Wally Legace, Bill Dyke and Sam Scola.

SNO draws effusive praise

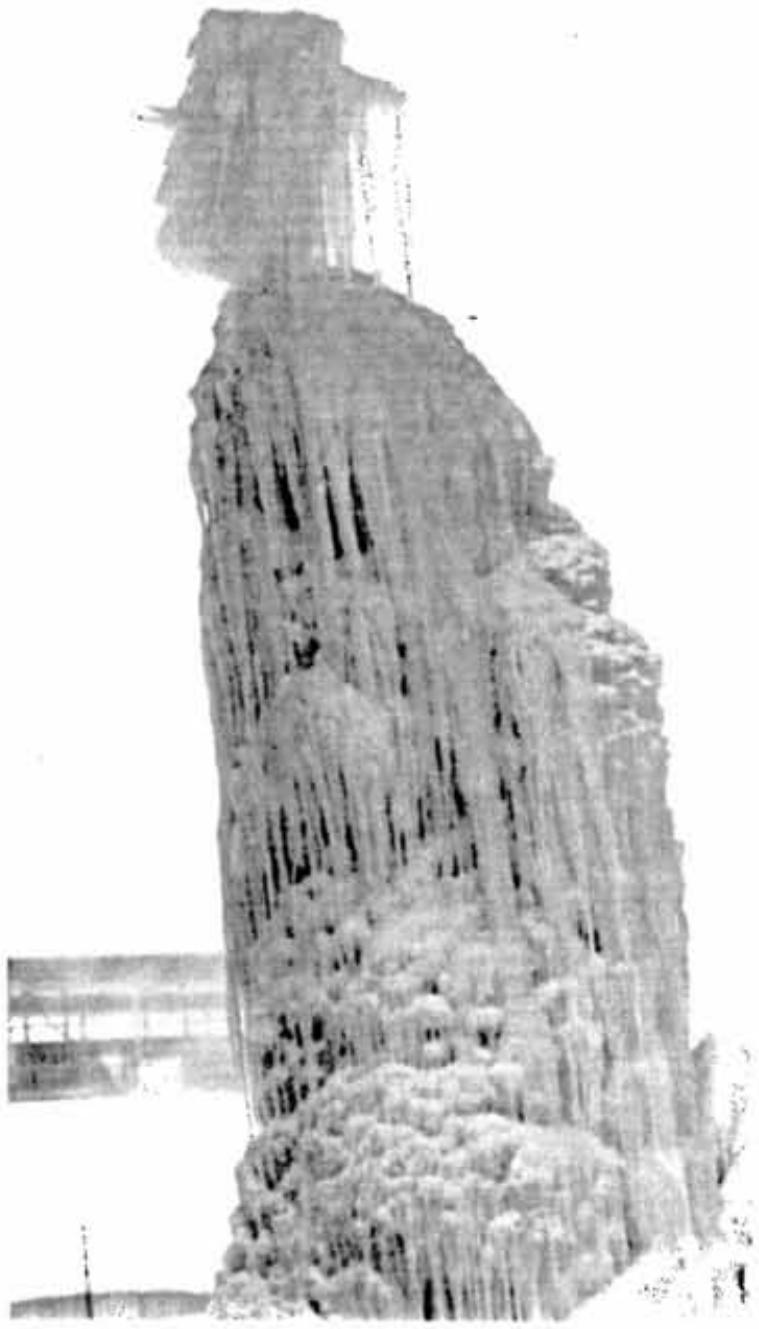
Continued from Page 1

port were Wint Newman, Graham Ross, Chuck Baird, Paul Parker, Walter Curlook, Eric Kossatz and Gerry Marshall.

"That earlier support continues today with Don Phillips, Bill Clement and all of the administrative and technical staffs at Inco."

Dr. Milton, representing AECL which provided $300 million worth of heavy water to the project, said, "SNO represents a great opportunity for Canada and a great opportunity for the truly international world of science."

The SNO laboratory, which will be completed by late 1994, will attempt to detect and study neutrinos, invisible subatomic particles which fly out at the speed of light from the centres of the sun and stars in incredible numbers every second.



Thompson Tough

We of Ontario Division's Sudbury operations consider ourselves a tough lot, what with our frigid northern climes. But consider the folks of the Manitoba Division who brave the winter chill at their peril, like this guy who was apparently frozen stiff on his way to work at the Thompson smelter. Kind of makes Sudbury look like Florida, doesn't it? Actually, the natural sculpture was the result of a leak in an overhead water line near the smelter. Of course, we can't know for sure until spring thaw.

Farquharson's Follies coming here

Continued from Page 1

Stephen Hawking. It'll also be Charlie's next book this fall.

Although Harron has had major roles at Stratford and in films and a celebrated run as CBC morning show host, he'll likely be remembered as Charlie Farquharson.

The thought doesn't bother him.

"I'm very comfortable with Charlie and Charlie's been very good to me," he said as he recalled Charlie's origins in 1952 when the celebrated Spring Thaw played coast to coast in Canada.

"I'd just come back from two years in England and I had gone to the Palladium where Bernard Miles did a Wessex, County farmer. My God, I thought, I could do that."

With Spring Thaw, director Mavor Moore wanted Harron to do a star turn but Harron, who confesses to an inability to sing or dance, wrote a short monologueabout a farmer from Parry Sound.

Later in the fall of 1952, he got the call to repeat Charlie for CBC in television's infancy.

Norman Campbell, the composer with whom he collaborated later on Anne of Green Gables, lent him a sweater for the appearance. Norman Jewison, Campbell's assistant in those days before leaving for a hit Hollywood career, gave him a wonderful hat that had belonged to Jewison's father.

"I've never given it back," Harron said.

Over the years, he's explored other sides of his creative genius. For 18 seasons, he exported Charlie to America on Hee Haw, the compone television series, hosted CBC Radio's Morningside show from 1977-1982 and the Don Harron Show on CTV from 1983-85 and written the libretto for Canada's longest-running musical, the aforementioned Anne.

But audiences most associate him with Charlie and the cult character, matronly Valerie Rosedale.

Harron may have hit 65 but his pace has hardly slowed.

"I'm a senior citizen now," he says. "I don't have to go to movies on Tuesday to get a discount and I can ride on the Toronto Transit Commision for half price."

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