

The Triangle

APRIL 1974



The Triangle

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On the cover . . .

The victorious Copper Refinery first aid team — division champions and winners of the coveted R. D. Parker shield.

Looking remarkably relaxed after completing a gruelling 45-minute problem, from the left they are: Hubert Seguin, Frank MacKinnon, Norm Dever (captain), Chandu Morbia, Dunc White (coach), Phil Gaudreault and Ron Taylor, Ontario division president, who made the presentation. Heading the page — another logo interpretation. See the back cover for the identity of the writer.

April 1974

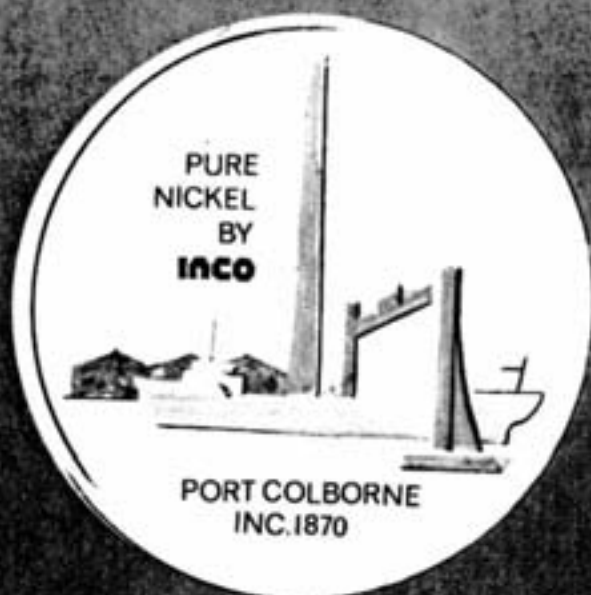
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CAST OF THOUSANDS





The final design of the Port Colborne souvenir medals drew smiles all around when it was presented to city council recently. From left, city administrator Joe Wilhelm, Mayor John Buscarino, alderman Bill Summers, Port Colborne nickel refinery manager Ron Browne and chamber of commerce president Harold Parker admire the design.

The die is cast for 10,000 souvenir nickel medallions at Port Colborne.

As the Lake Erie terminus of the Welland Canal, and for 50 years the location of the world's largest electrolytic nickel refinery, nothing could be more appropriate as a souvenir of the city of Port Colborne than a pure nickel medallion showing both the refinery and a lake freighter.

International Nickel has donated to the city the preparatory work, the nickel and the manufacturing costs of producing 10,000 such medallions. The city, whose crest appears on the other side of the medal, paid only the cost of engraving the dies from which the medals were struck.

About the size of a "nickel" dollar, the medallions will be distributed by the city council to civic guests.



Toronto engraver and designer Harry Markwardt was chosen to cut the dies from which the nickel medallions were struck.



Gord Burmaster (left) and Wilf Marinoff with Marianne Bidal. Lost in a blizzard, Marianne had wandered from Azilda to the Murray mine road before being spotted by the two Clarabelle open pit rotary drill operators.

"This is
an A.P.B..."

Ten-year-old Marianne Bidal has found two new friends. Actually, it's the other way around. They found her not long after an all points bulletin had been sent out by police in an attempt to locate the missing girl.

Gord Burmaster and Wilfred Marinoff, rotary drill operator at the Clarabelle open pit, found little Marianne on the Murray mine road on Friday, February 22, the day of the blizzard that dumped 18 inches of snow on the Sudbury region.

When Marianne left her home in Azilda at 1:00 p.m. that afternoon she intended to walk a short distance to the home of a girl friend near Whitewater Lake. Marianne was found four miles from home at 7:00 p.m.

The two Clarabelle open pit workers had started on a power line inspection patrol and were driving their truck on Murray Mine road when they received a call over the two-way radio that a truck was stuck at the Clarabelle mill.

Gord and Wilfred headed for the mill, and that's when they spotted Marianne.

"She was just standing at the side of the road", recalled Burmaster, "she wasn't crying, but she sure looked cold."

They took Marianne to the Copper Cliff North mine first aid station, gave her hot tea and sandwiches, and wrapped her in a warm blanket.

Pit foreman Des Kearney then phoned the police and it relayed the information that Marianne had been found to her relieved parents.

Thanks to the alert eyes of Gord Burmaster and Wilfred Marinoff, Marianne Bidal is safe and sound.



Back home again, Marianne, her mother, Bernadette and father Paul, who works in the Copper Cliff smelter separation building, are happy to be united again. Marianne has had enough of blizzards and it will be a long time before she sets out to brave another.



Bernard Beck, an electrician at the Port Colborne nickel refinery, his wife Jacqueline, Janet, 11, and Mark who is four, are a happy group.



Phil and Betty Bonhomme have a fine looking family of teenagers. Mike, on the left, is 13, Bob, 15, and Susan, 14. An Inco employee since 1950, Phil works at Garson as a plateworker and they live in that community.

Family Album



Our Stobie family this month is that of Rene Goudreault with his wife Edna, 7 year old Marc, and Lynn, 6. Rene operates a load-haul-dump machine at Stobie. He joined Inco in 1964.



Eight-week-old critic Cynthia is expressing herself at an early age but James, 3, appears to approve of the photographer. Dad is Bruce Kutchaw, an instrument-man at Clarabelle mill and mum is Joan.

"Help!" was the cry in the March issue of the "triangle" — and help came regarding an unidentified general office. Several people offered vague memories, some offered encouraging leads that fizzled, but pensioner Robert White named names and pulled some 74-year-old memories from the days of his youth. Thanks, Robert.

Port Colborne, Ontario.
354 Catharine St.

Dear Derek:

I was very interested in your picture of the old general office in the last "triangle" and I am sure that I have seen it somewhere, possibly at the old smelter at Copper Cliff, which is now covered with the slag dump.

We moved to Sudbury in 1896 and sometimes I went along with a neighbor boy to take clean laundry to his older brother who worked in the old smelter at Copper Cliff. I think that is where I saw the old general office. I could be wrong. My father started work in Copper Cliff in 1897 and we moved there in the late summer of 1900. Being 14 years of age, I got a job as rock picker at the number two mine. I have a record from "Scotty" Godfrey saying that I was paid 9 cents an hour. (No income tax).

The new west smelter was put in operation shortly before I arrived and the old smelter was closed down. Sometimes a gang of us boys would go prowling around the old vacant smelter building, especially the old laboratory where a beaker boy had a fatal misadventure making gun powder.

The picture shows four men with white collars probably directors paying an official visit. In 1900 Jimmy McArthur was the manager, Thomas Kilpatrick was the smelter superintendent, Johnny Gribble was the office worker. All were considered as old timers and possibly worked in 1891 and according to height and weight I would say that the man in the far left of the picture was Johnny Gribble. The fourth man from the left was Jimmy McArthur and the fifth tall man sitting on the fence was Thomas Kilpatrick. Again, I could be wrong, yet there is a possibility.

I had such jobs as water boy and sampler until late in 1905 when I went to work for Mond Nickel as sampler and beaker boy. I left Mond Nickel in late 1909 to go to Cobalt looking for a silver mine. No luck, returned to Copper Cliff as a chemist I was transferred to the PM lab here in Port Colborne in 1930 and retired in 1956 at the age of 70 years. My second wife died in 1962 and I became a globe trotter for five years when I was slowed down with a couple of cataracts.

I am well into my 88th year, health fairly good except for eyes and ears, living alone and doing all my housework.

If at any time I can help you please feel free to ask.

Please give my very best regards to my old friend Don Dunbar.

Yours truly,
Robert White.

is Robert White right?



Port Colborne pensioner Robert White. He's 87 and worked at the Copper Cliff smelter in 1900. He thinks last month's unidentified general office picture was taken at Copper Cliff.

John Zurbrigg, superintendent, salary administration and organizational planning.

Emile Mailloux, mine geologist, Crean Hill mine.

Ron Symington, supervising buyer, purchasing and warehousing, Copper Cliff.

Appointments

Rob Hall, maintenance superintendent, Copper Cliff nickel refinery.

Fred Johannes, superintendent of the construction group, engineering and central utilities, Copper Cliff.

Frank Sorochinsky, superintendent, administration, for the Port Colborne nickel refinery.

Wally Gretton, superintendent, industrial relations.

Don Saville, supervising industrial engineer, Copper Cliff smelter and matte processing.

Clear thinking

Coleman mine comes clean

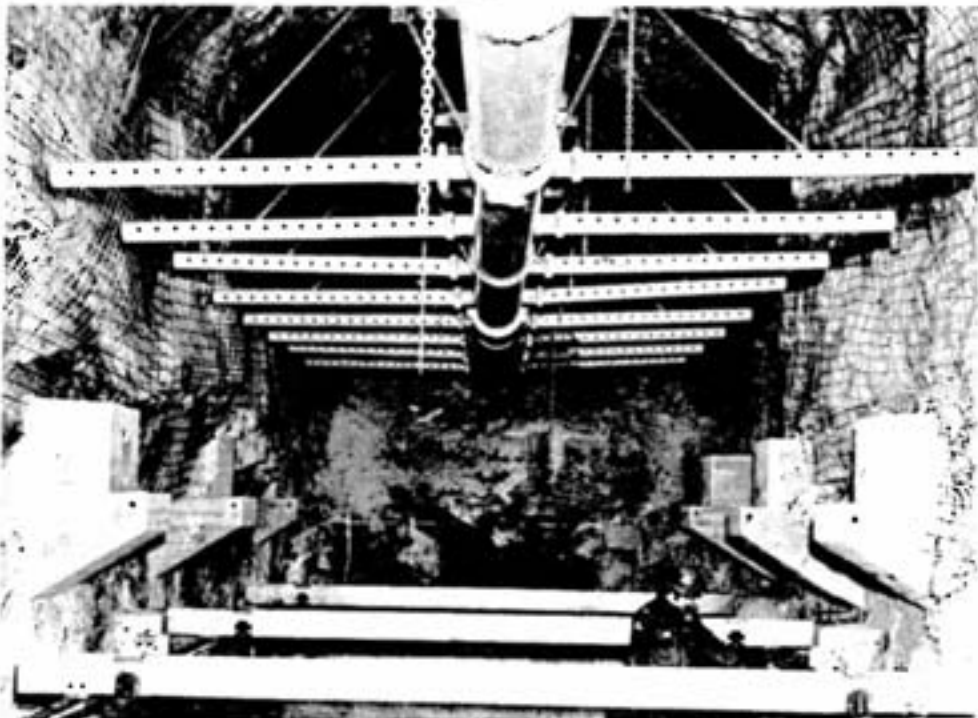
Water clarification and recirculation commands a high priority at Coleman mine — about \$200,000 worth. That's how much it cost to build a gravity-operated filter and clarifier system at the three-year old mine near Levack.

Included in the plans for the 4,000 tons-per-day mine right from the start, the clarifier was completed just two years ago, in April, 1972, and has been in operation since June of that year.

It is different in design, but similar in function, to International Nickel's first underground water clarifier, built at Copper Cliff North mine when it opened in 1967.

The vast underground clarifier, in construction on the 1880 level at Coleman mine now clarifies water for recirculation in sandfill and for discharge. Checking before water was pumped in are Bill Daniels (left), a Coleman mine engineering department divisional supervisor and engineer Gerry Krause.

Perforated pipes, shown during construction, are submerged to draw out clarified water. Engineer Malcolm Morris inspects the sludge collecting rake.



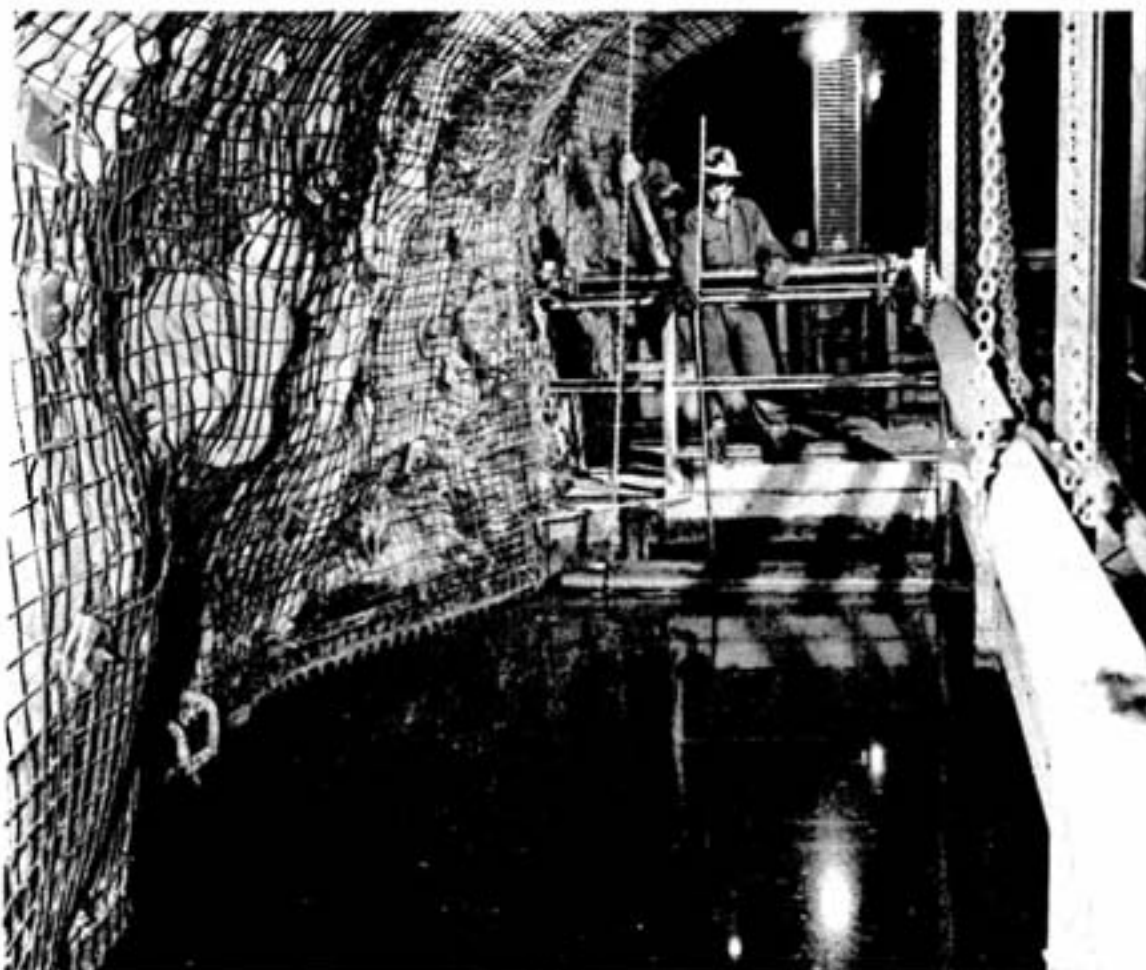
Clear thinking

The clarifiers benefit both the company and the communities near the mines. The objective is to clarify mine water for the protection of pumps and other equipment, and also bring any mine water discharge to quality standards set by the provincial government.

According to environmental control engineer Malcolm Morris, mining at Coleman is well below the surface, allowing very little seepage, so most of the water in the handling system has been used in the mine's operations. The

water is drawn from the town of Levas system at about 168,000 gallons per day. The fresh water is used mostly in drill operations, and some 116,000 gallons per day are cleaned and recirculated in the sandfill operation. The remainder minus a small portion retained in the system, is discharged to Strathcona Lake.

At the heart of the system, on the 1880 level of the mine, is a man-made underground cavern measuring 210 feet long and 16 feet wide and deep. The 122,000 gallon clarifier is divided



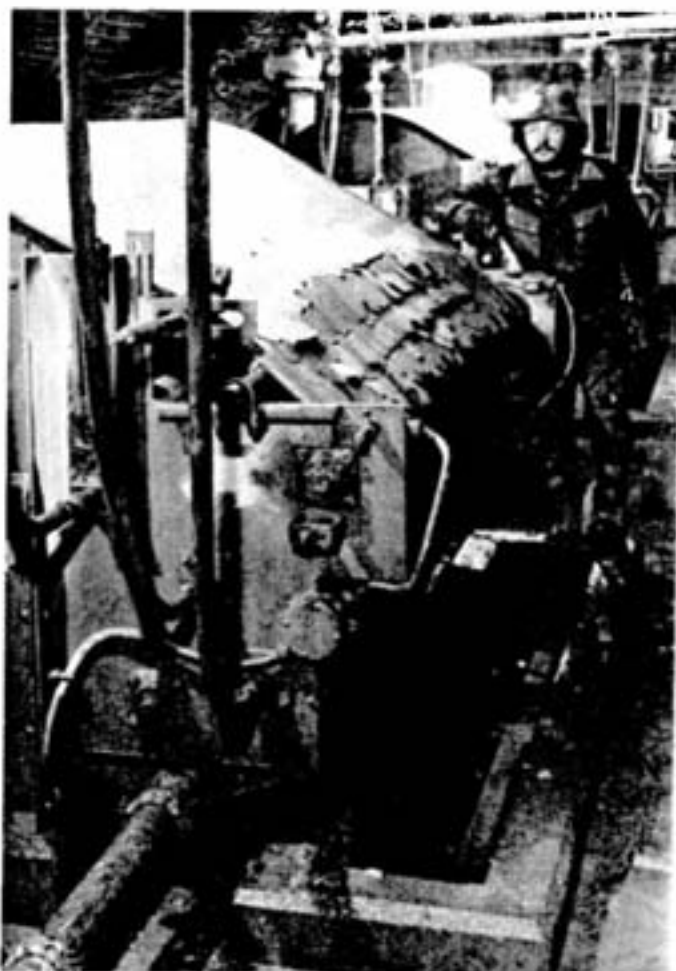
Bob Carriere checks the Coleman clarifier's sludge level. Measuring 210 feet long and 16 feet wide and deep, the 122,000 gallon capacity clarifier recycles about 116,000 gallons of water per day for sandfill operations.

into two equal sized section. One is active, the other an emergency basin.

Mine water is held in the clarifier while the sludge, mostly drill fines and clay particles from sand fill, settles out. At the bottom of the clarifier, a rake moves at a rate of 18 inches per minute gathering the sludge to the thickening end. The sludge is passed, by gravity, to the filter station on 1950 level, where two belt discharge vacuum filters remove enough moisture to make handling possible in the ore stream.



Frank Kelly (left), superintendent of Coleman mine, discusses operation of the clarifier with Inco's supervisor of water management Bob Butler, Tom Armstrong and Les Fitz from Ontario's Ministry of the Environment, and Inco environmental control engineer Malcolm Morris.



Under the watchful eye of Jim Mihajic two belt discharge vacuum filters on the 1950 level remove enough moisture to make handling of the sludge possible when it enters the ore stream.



Dennis St. Martin inspects the main ore conveyor on the 1950 level. This conveyor carries the partially dried sludge to the shaft where it's hoisted to surface.



The largest crowd ever to assemble for an R. D. Parker Shield first aid competition packed the Inco Club in Sudbury for the 1974 edition, won by the Copper Cliff copper refinery.

Championship bout

Pine Cove camp for boys, 15 miles by boat from the nearest town, was the scene of two accidents requiring first aid attention. Two separate incidents resulted in five patients.





Clarabelle open pit team captain Gary Patterson (left) guides the removal of a patient found in a cave mid-way through the problem.

With a loud bang to "twang" already tense nerves, first aid teams from the Clarabelle open pit and the Copper Cliff copper refinery began the 37th annual R. D. Parker shield competitions at the Inco Club in Sudbury on March 7.

When it was all over, the copper refinery had won the right to display the Ontario division's supreme first aid award for the fifth time.

The five-man squads played the roles of counsellors at Pine Cove camp, a boys' camp isolated 15 miles by boat from the nearest town.

The team's introduction to the problem was an explosion in the camp's "oil house", where the boys had been filling outboard motors with gasoline. They found three patients, all in shock and one under the collapsed wall of the oil house. Two of the patients had sustained severe burns — the first really "tricky" area of the problem, according to Joffre Perras, compensation claims administrator in the safety department, who prepared the problem.

"The problem was something that could easily happen," says Joffre, "but severe burns are not all that common in first aid competitions.

"Another area calling for good first aid sense was the patient with a piece

of metal embedded in his abdomen — removing that would have cost the team 20 points, but neither team did.

"Competitions at this level traditionally have a surprise element," Joffre had told the competition's largest-ever crowd of about 600, so 15 minutes into the problem three bystanders entered the scene and alerted the team to another accident, some distance away.

"At this point, both teams had to re-assess their situation — the other accident was a five minute walk away, thus effectively eliminating any members of the team from assisting at the original accident if they were dispatched to the second. On the other hand, they now had three bystanders who could assist them," Joffre says.

"Unfortunately, both teams could have improved on their management of the extra help. And both teams, upon arriving at the second accident and finding it located in a cave, neglected to use the flashlights provided and so lost points.

"But the difference in the competition was that the copper refinery team completed the problem and placed a call for assistance, whereas the open pit team's treatment of one patient's facial burns was incomplete."



Copper refinery team captain Norman Dever.



Clarabelle open pit team member Elmer Heikila.



Copper refinery team member Frank MacKinnon.



Copper refinery team member Phil Gaudreault.

'O M OVER V 'OME R




Office staff at Inco's Thames House in London still need extra clothing because of "minimum central heating" in the energy crisis. Barbara Reeves (left), Judy Lake, Pat McMonagle and Janet Povey seek extra warmth from the emergency lighting.

One may be quite sure there aren't many mini-skirts around the London, England offices of International Nickel, Ltd. these days.

It's getting awfully chilly over 'ome, what with the energy crisis, and mittens, mufflers and midis are the order of the day.

Thames House, in the heart of the world's largest metropolis, is head office for Inco's United Kingdom subsidiary, and the staff there have had to cope with minimum central heating and only three days of electricity each week.

They're also showing remarkable perseverance in getting to work in the face of a gasoline shortage that has packed public transit. An article in the "Inco Reporter", published at Thames House, tells of Sid Straw, an ex-Royal Marine now working in the administration department, one day walking 10 miles to work, because it was quicker and easier than travelling by bus. Dan Dorrian, an accounts clerk, cycles 15 miles each way to work — a round-trip that used to take six hours by bus.



As if there wasn't trouble enough, Thames House (the building on the right) was shaken by a car-bomb explosion in December. The government's Home Office, on the left, was the target, and 52 people, none Inco employees, were injured.

And how about Rowey Darvill, who "celebrated 35 years of service with the company by . . . leaving home at 6:30 a.m. and by car, bus and finally on foot, arriving at Thames House at 11 a.m." — four and a half hours for a trip that usually took him 45 minutes to complete.

Similar situations apply at the Acton, England refinery and the European Research and Development Centre in Birmingham. The Clydach, Wales refinery, classed as a continuous process industry by the British government, is exempt from the three-day work week, but its intake of electricity has been cut to 65 per cent of normal.

But none of those places has yet had to cope with a car-bomb explosion on its doorstep, as has Thames House.

"Things are a bit grim over here" says Erica Vickers, editor of the "Inco Reporter", and supplier of the London pictures. With the recent settlement of the coal miners' dispute and the return to a five day week, however, things are looking up over 'ome.



The air may be chilly, but their smiles are evidence of the warm personality of these three well wrapped Thames House telephonists and telex operators, Liz Roberts (left), Rosemary Lawrence and Christine Woolnough.

track!



Copper Cliff South mine plant protection officer Bill Koivu gets his exercise in the bush near his home in Lively.



Cross country marathon skier and silver medalist Bill Koivu.

Have you noticed that nine times out of ten it's the quiet people that come up with startling achievements? Well, one of them has done it again. He's mild mannered Bill Koivu, a plant protection officer at Copper Cliff South mine.

Forty-seven years old, Bill recently entered the 100-mile cross country ski marathon organized by the Canadian Ski Marathon Club and surprised himself and his friends by completing 73 miles of the course to win himself a silver medal.

Held in Quebec, the two-day event attracted 310 entrants whose aim was to ski from Lachute to Hull. Only 17 completed the 100 miles.

Of Finnish origin, Bill was practically raised on skis. The first pair he owned were handmade from hand-hewn birch by his grandfather, and provided Bill's only means of transportation between home and school near Worthington, Ontario, where he grew up. Limbering up exercises involved twice-weekly 14-mile cross country runs to Worthington for mail and provisions.

Apart from a few painful muscles and a couple of bruises as a result of an argument with a birch tree on one of the trail's steeper slopes, Bill emerged from his escapade unscathed.

Amazed by the enthusiasm for cross country skiing — by both young and old — Bill reports that the meet was attended by more than 2,000 participants. Living in Lively with wife Aura and youngsters Brenda, 18, and Brian, 20, Bill has worked for International Nickel for 27 years.

That Easter Bunny



Madeline Landry
Grade 4
9 years old.

The Easter Bunny does indeed live, if only in the vivid imaginations of nine and 10 year olds, but nobody can agree about his appearance or where he came from.

The "triangle" took a survey of opinions in the Grade 3 and 4 class of Mrs. Cheryl Olafson at Georges Vanier Public School in Lively. Here's what some of the youngsters had to say:



Mark Steers, son of Anthony Steers, a section leader at the Copper Cliff mill.

WHO IS THE EASTER BUNNY?

The Easter Bunny first came when Jesus rose from the dead. This was on a Sunday.

The Easter Bunny was an animal made by Jesus. He has fluffy hair and has huge ears. Every Easter He sends him out and tells him to go to every good boy and girl. He gives them a present. When he comes back he is put back in heaven.

Mark Steers
Grade 4
10 years old



Christine MacLean
Grade 4
9 years old.



Christine MacLean, daughter of Copper
Cliff stationery clerk Peggy MacLean.



Sion Jennings, son of Alan Jennings,
an assistant to the division metallurgist.



Tammy Yaw, daughter of Alex
Yaw, a driller at Creighton mine.

HOW THE EASTER BUNNY CAME TO BE

A long time ago in North America there lived a man and his son, Ward. They had run away because everyone treated them harshly even their step mother. All they possessed was a few pure white chickens and pure bred roosters and a rabbit. Ward was playing when he came up with a name. He called his father. Father, father, father I have a name. We will name him Easter Bunny. They both thought that was a good idea.

Sion Jennings
Grade 3
9 years old

THE EASTER BUNNY

The Easter Bunny came from somewhere, we do not know. But on Easter day you will find candies and other things. Children your age get excited over the Easter Bunny. Some say they have seen it eight feet tall or ten feet tall, so please do not tell that story. See it to believe it. If you see one, ask him if you can come on his journey. If he says yes go with him on his journey. If you like him watch him fly with his floppy ears — flopping away in the sky.

Tammy Yaw
Grade 3
9 years old

MY ADVENTURE WITH THE EASTER BUNNY

Where did the Easter bunny come from? I don't know myself but he came from a place called Hanala Hokie. He's pink with yellow and black dots. His face is a greenish color with blue pimples. Where did I find out all of this? Of course I saw him. I'll tell you about my adventure I had with him.

I was in my bedroom when all of a sudden I heard a noise. Plump! Plump! I came running down the stairs but not loud enough for that thing or person to hear me. When I came down stairs I found out it was the one and only Easter Bunny! He saw me, I saw him. He thought I was small. I thought he was big. He was twelve feet wide and nineteen feet high. When I got to know him and he got to know me we went on a wild adventure. He took me in his hand and off we went. First we went on a plane ride but it looked like a peanut butter and jam sandwich. I found out we were in Easter Bunny land. There were two bunnies dressed up in ice cream cone suits. After I saw him I thought I had better get home but I couldn't. I ran to Mr. Bunny and told him. I then realized I was dreaming. But I wish it came true.

Christine MacLean
Grade 4
9 years old



Michael Owen
Grade 4
11 years old.



Allen Davidson, son of John Davidson,
a mine foreman at Creighton mine.

WHERE DID THE EASTER BUNNY COME FROM?

Do you know where he came from? No, I didn't think so. I saw him once. He was taller than a half ton truck, as fat as a beachball and had a basket as large as two men. It was full of three feet long chocolate bunnies. Two men went up to the moon, they landed in five days. When they saw this tremendous thing they called earth and told them. The science lab went bananas trying to find out what it was. The space lab said bring it down. When they got it down it shrunk, then it shrunk some more. The science lab said to get some moon air so it could grow again. After they got some moon air they put the thing in a room with the air and it went back to a large size. I guess when I saw him he had taken a breath of it because he wasn't very small. That is where I think he came from.

Allen Davidson
Grade 4
10 years old



Bobby Burke, son of Bob Burke, a production
costing clerk at the Copper Cliff general office.

THE EASTER BUNNY AND WHERE HE CAME FROM

Once upon a time Mrs. Rabbit knew summer arrived and it was time. She had her babies. She named one Peter. One Cotton Tail. She named one Flopsy, one Mopsy. The last one she decided to name him Easter Bunny. Mrs. Rabbit gave them a basket for picking blueberries. Off they went in all directions. Easter Bunny went far away from home and got lost. Day by day he grew old and had many, many chocolate eggs. He did not know what to do with them all. He thought and he thought. He finally got an idea. He would give them to the good little boys and girls. He has been doing this for a long time. He is now six feet and two inches.

Bobby William Burke
Grade ?
10 years old



Bobby Mottonen, son of Pentti Mottonen,
a driller at the Copper Cliff North mine.

WHO IS THE EASTER BUNNY?

An Easter Bunny is a great friend to everybody in the whole wide world. The Easter Bunny is five feet tall and he has really nice fur on him. But no one would dare to kill him because they will never ever get not even one Easter egg from the Easter Bunny. If you have been very good he might bring you a great big chocolate Easter rabbit. The Easter rabbit has flowers in his basket so no one will see the Easter eggs. The Easter rabbit has floppy ears on his head. His eyes shine very brightly. But remember that if you are good he will bring a big chocolate rabbit.

Bobby Mottonen
Grade Four
10 years old



On hand for the presentation of two films to the Royal Ontario Museum by Tom Peters (right), Ontario division agriculturist, were (left to right) Shirley Salo, the daughter of former Creighton miner John Salo and now employed at the ROM, Dr. Walter Tovell, the museum's director, and Hewitt Bailey, museology chairman.

The Royal Ontario Museum, in Toronto, has acquired International Nickel's award-winning film "Rye on the Rocks" for its archives.

Tom Peters, Ontario division agriculturist, presented the film to Dr. Walter Tovell, director of the Royal Ontario Museum, recently. He also presented the film "Shebandowan — A Summer Place" to the world-famous institution.

The museum, familiar to many Canadians by its Gothic facade on University Avenue in the province's capital, each Sunday afternoon screens some of its films for the public.

Show & Throw

Inco senior vice-president Johnny McCreedy delivered the first rock in the Club Montessori 10th annual curling bonspiel, held at the Copper Cliff Curling Club.

Drawmaster Albert Rebellato of Copper Cliff general engineering reported 180 entries with some 160 actual curlers. Out-of-town guests included that well known Torontonians Joe Piccininni and Royce Fracconi from the Sault who won top event.

A special seafood dinner Friday night kicked off the very popular 'spiel and further gastronomical goodies were enjoyed after curling. "Everyone's a winner in this 'spiel," declared Albert.



All poised to sweep the ceremonial first rock in the Club Montessori 10th annual curling bonspiel are former Copper Cliff mayor Dick Dow and Sudbury mayor Joe Fabbro. Showing some of his old form in getting away that rock is Johnny McCreedy, Inco senior vice-president.

BITS, BITES AND BAFFLES

Bits and bites are housed in the IBM 360 model 50 computer at the general office. Baffles, according to lead computer operator David Matthews, shown here, are information storage devices.



Bud Savage, an electronic data processing specialist with field exploration, runs his own programs on the computer.

It takes eight bits to make a bite, and more than half a million bites to make Inco's computer work for you.

Bites, you see, are made up of bits, and this little electronic wizardry stores all the knowledge programmed into the Ontario division's IBM 360 model 50 computer.

That all gives rise to the old "hungry computer" joke — it hasn't had a bite all day. But the computer, housed in an atmosphere-controlled section of the general office, never gets that chance to complain — it's on the go 24 hours a day, taking data in and feeding information out.

By dividing the computer's "memory" into as many as eight sections, the computer systems department, under manager Randy Cave, can perform many functions simultaneously.

At the same time your payroll cheque is being calculated, an engineering document may be on its way to that department and an inventory check may be under way.

There are 12 points of direct access to the computer scattered around the Sudbury district. Three terminals are located in the general engineering building, two each in the nickel refinery and general office, and one each at the



Most of the information fed into the computer is handled on tapes coded by keytape operators like Cathy Prentice (left) and Janet Gere. Tapes are faster than keypunch cards, but the latter are still in use.



Garson is one of four mines equipped with computer terminals. Surveyor Gerry Dionne prepares the plotter accessory for transmitting survey information.

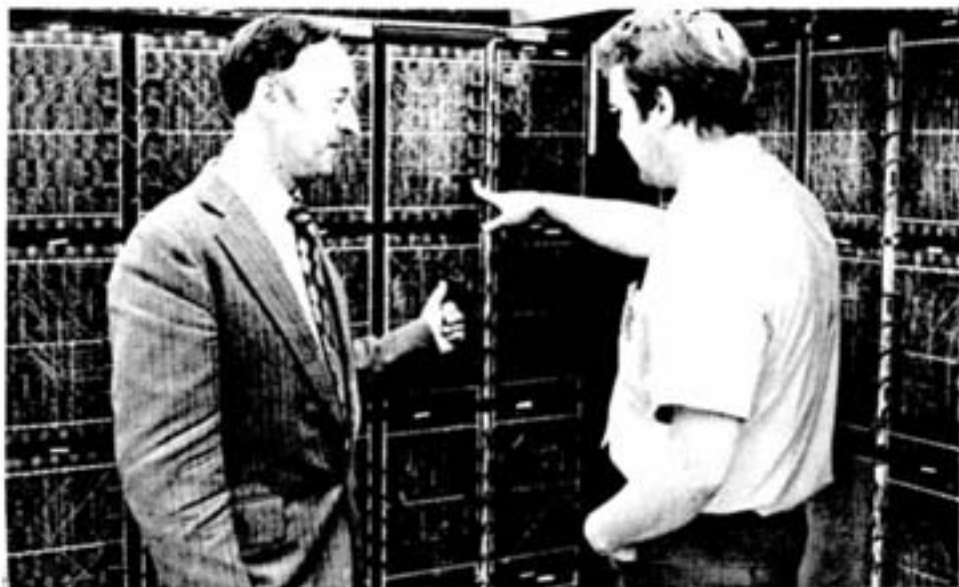
iron ore recovery plant and Stobie, Creighton, Garson and Levack mines.

The mines, whose terminals all include "plotters" to transmit survey information, use the computer for blasting circuit resistance calculations and updates of their 20 year production plans, for example.

The iron ore recovery plant has a daily production report programmed, available by 9 a.m. for manager George Nowlan, and the nickel refinery calls on the computer for process information.

Each of our lives is more directly touched by the computer, if only through wage and employment records. An unimposing collection of six-foot high cabinets and associated print-out equipment, the computer's core is also the key to a highly-developed inventory control system and has, among its current collection of 47 different functions, the capacity for handling Huronian Power Company bills and transactions in the accounts payable department.

"Never before has there existed the opportunity for so much to go wrong so fast," says Randy Cave, "actually, the computer is infallible, once it's informed correctly, that is."



Randy Cave (left), manager of computer systems, discusses the intricacies of the computer's electronic circuitry with IBM service representative Al Evans during a routine check.

Informing the computer is a mammoth job. For example, for the computer to process the payroll for hourly-rated employees, it had to be fed 206 different sets of instructions, or programs.

"We have about 1,000 active programs," Randy says, "and each program may have 5,000 different instructions that a programmer has fed into the machine."

That may sound like a lot of work, and much of it manual, but consider the time it has saved in just one area: inventory control.

"Inventory control is a balancing act between service and over-expenditure," explains Paul Marsh, who helped design this particular system. "We use our computer to calculate a minimum inventory, and economical order quantity, for every item. It scans our inventory daily, checks items below the re-order point, searches our 16 warehouses for surplus stock, and orders a transfer or prints out a purchase order. When an ordered item is delivered, the computer is notified and sends a message to accounts payable to mark the date payment is due. It orders payment on that date, and if a cash discount is involved, it works that out, too."



Information is ready for retrieval at a moment's notice from computer librarian Raija Luoma. The library is an "inner sanctum" within the atmosphere-controlled computer building.

Ideas pay off

Mike Chertow, 1st class maintenance electrician at Copper Cliff, is \$645 richer as the result of a recent suggestion award. This is Mike's first and it's a good one. He proposed a separate power control unit for cutting the high flanges on locomotive wheels. Previously the power source was the locomotive itself; Mike's suggestion is safer and more economical.

A suggestion to install a protective sleeve on the converter crane main hoist cables brought **Merv Gribbons** \$255. A 1st class maintenance mechanic Merv has been an Inco man since 1951. This

is his third award.

Over at the flash furnace another 1st class mechanic, **Adelmo Marchioni**, came up with a suggestion worth \$170. He proposed revisions to the bell damper on the furnace. This is his third award and he has another on tap that he's optimistic about.

And up in the roasters, mechanics **Paul Levesque** and **Gerry Sabourin** teamed up on an idea that paid \$155. Paul and Gerry suggested the purchase of grease gun hose assemblies in component parts rather than made up. This resulted in a marked saving on replace-



Mechanic Steve Marinich was awarded \$510 for his proposed improvement to the screening and packing of certain foundry products at the Port Colborne nickel refinery.



Mike Chertow at the control lever of the power control unit he proposed for use in cutting high flanges on locomotive wheels. His award was \$645.

ments. This is their second team effort award.

Another team effort that paid off to the tune of \$125 was that of **Walden Ashick** and **Karl Jarvi** with their proposal to use an adjustable bar as a spreader on steel blocks for the machine shop hydraulic press.

There were two awards in the \$50 range. **Mike Huneau**, an instrumentman who has since left the company, for suggesting an improved method for testing reverb furnace air-fuel locks, and **Dave Spiers** for his idea of a revision to a skullbreaker hoist adjustment mechanism.

Robert Mason picked up \$25 for his suggestion on improved pallet handling in elevators and **Robert Bainbridge** also won \$25 with his warning device at the top of the oxygen plant cooling towers.

Ivan Thurlow earned \$20 for suggesting the switches on screw conveyors on the flash furnace settling chamber dust system be relocated.

The Port Colborne nickel refinery came up with a group of winners this month with **Steve Marinich**, a mechanic, receiving \$510 for his suggested improve-

ment to the screening and packing of certain foundry additive products.

From the electrical department **Dale Gillespie** and **Tony Greggio** collaborated on an improved design for mounting vent pipes on pachuca motors that paid them \$50.

Machinist apprentice **Rudy Toth** earned \$30 for proposing a guard on a hoist in the "S" nickel rounds building; **Gaston Beauregard**, a pressman received \$15 for an improved piping suggestion, and **Dave Roberts** also won \$15 for his idea of a safety guard near a crane runway.



Paul Levesque and Gerry Sabourin with a grease gun and hose. The suggestion to purchase the hose in components, rather than made up, was worth \$155.



Adelmo Marchioni is seen here at no 9 flash furnace. He earned \$170 for suggesting certain revisions to the furnace bell damper.



First class maintenance mechanic, Merv Gibbons suggested installing a protective sleeve on the converter crane main hoist cables. His suggestion was worth \$255.

BRRRR!



John McDonald (left) and Dennis Roy (1st Markstay) prepare some Newfoundland tea. Johnny's father, Bill, is a mechanic at Garson mine, and Dennis' dad, Jacques, also at Garson, is a motorman.

Dennis Roy checks his ice-fishing line, but he hasn't a bite this time. The fish were fickle during the whole weekend so the campers were denied the pleasures of a fish fry.



The Scouts' gear was hauled to the camp along the Kukagami Lake road. Real Demore (left) gave Tom Kirkpatrick of the 22nd Sudbury troop a ride to camp, and Ralph Constantineau took Stew Dorland.

Camp out

Despite freezing temperatures, members of the 22nd Sudbury and 1st Markstay Boy Scout troops held their first annual winter camp out during the March 2-3 weekend. Held in conjunction with Guide-Scout Week, the lads journeyed to Jackson Lake, about five miles north of Markstay. The camp out was held so that the boys, 15 in all, might reach the bronze stage, the first level toward receiving the winter camping badge.

Scout Master Cec Fleming (22nd Sudbury) prepared an active agenda that kept the boys busy. Flag raising ceremonies were held and the camp out officially started at 11 a.m. on Saturday. The Scouts then prepared their camp-sites; cut fire wood, dug snow-basins where they planned to pitch their tents, and unpacked their gear from the snow-mobiles that transported it along the Kukagami Lake road.

After the campsite was prepared the lads ate lunch and then began a series of activities including log sawing and compass course contests and ice fishing.

Saturday's events closed with the traditional campfire gathering and story telling.

All were up bright and early Sunday morning and after the "flag breaking" ceremonies attended the Scouts-own service. After checking their fishing lines for the last time they broke camp and headed back to Markstay looking forward to next year's camp out.



Scout Master Cec Fleming (22nd Sudbury) helps some of his troopers set up their abode. A timekeeper, Cec works in the time office at Creighton number 9 shaft.

Members of the 1st Markstay and 22 Sudbury Boy Scout troops officially open the camp with the "flag breaking" ceremony on the shore of Jackson Lake, a five mile jaunt from Markstay.





**Now
hear
this**



This smartly designed trailer contains hearing testing equipment. It's moved to International Nickel's mines and plants as required and as a convenience to employees.

Inco's efforts to reduce noise levels and prevent hearing loss continue unabated.

It's the company's stated policy that no employee is required to work in an area which has noise levels harmful to hearing, without adequate protection.

In an effort to reduce hazards to hearing, the company sets rigid specifications regarding noise levels on new equipment; reduces harmful noise levels on existing equipment where possible; conducts surveys to determine high noise level areas; provides the best hearing protection obtainable; insists that it be worn, and conducts annual audiometric tests to determine if any change in employees' hearing has occurred.

Hearing tests are conducted once a

year for all employees except those in low level noise areas such as offices. These people are tested every three years.

Audiometric testing began in 1968 and an indication of its acceptability is the fact that in 1973 close to 13,000 employees in the Sudbury district were tested.

A smartly designed mobile test unit, easily identified by the universally accepted symbol for a sound wave, houses the necessary test equipment and is moved from mines to plants in order to accommodate employees.

Two well ventilated sound-proof test booths in the trailer provide maximum sound reduction necessary for an accurate test.

The hearing test is relatively simple and requires about six minutes to

complete. A headset is worn and each ear is tested separately at six different sound frequencies. The intensity increases or decreases and the employee operates a simple push button to indicate when and for how long he or she hears the tone. Reactions are automatically recorded on an audiometric card.

A highly skilled and trained technician conducts the tests and also makes the initial comparison of audiograms. Those indicating a change from the previous test are referred to Dr. Brent Hazelwood, Inco's director of medical services, so that any deterioration in hearing may be quickly checked.

Inco's audiometric program is certainly the equal of any currently in existence and the company believes it is succeeding in its purpose to protect and conserve the hearing of its employees.



Audio coordinator Livia Visentin checks an audiogram card after testing. He will compare this with the previous test.



The maximum distance for a backswing with the club parallel to the floor. Never go further.



Downswing is initiated by weight transfer to the left foot. Note — head remains steady.



With hands leading the club head, the golfer's weight is now completely on the left foot.



Unquestionably the most important factor leading to good golfing habits, the golfer must develop the proper grip. Here's how.

Swing with
Port Colborne pro
**Dale
Thompson**



After the hit, arms and club head are aimed straight at the target. Head remains steady.



Following through, the golfer's body should now be facing the target.



Still following through, hands should finish up no higher than the top of the head.

If attended conscientiously, golf schools can be very valuable to the aspiring Arnold Palmers and Marlene Stewart Streits, as well as winter weight watchers. Primarily, they serve two basic functions. As teachers to beginners and the slightly advanced golfer, they provide facilities for better players or advanced golfers to keep their golf swings in shape over the winter months.

It's recommended that people using golf schools attend on a regular basis for short practice sessions rather than once a week for two or three hours.

Rather than teaching a "golf" swing, the schools endeavor to teach a golfer his or her swing. They stress the importance of feel and the understanding of what

swinging a golf club is all about; so that when its time to tee up on the golf course, the player will know what's causing the bad shots (if any) and what must be done to correct them.

The swinger in the above series of pictures is Dale Thompson, a member of the Canadian Professional Golfer's Association and pro at the Port Colborne Country Club. It's his advice that appears in the captions and in this story — so it's got to be good!

Operator of a winter golf school for the last five years, his current classroom is established in the Pillar and Post Inn at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and attracts many Port Colborne nickel refinery golfers.



Putting can make or break a good score. Square to the hole, low, and short and sweet.



Off shift

Stanley Stadium after a game. Left, is coach Ken Zayette with Ray Ross, Ralph Prentice, Hermel Mainville and Ian Laing.



Frood really put the pressure on and got around Coleman goalie Bob Renaud for their second goal. Not enough though to match the six scored by Coleman.

Mines

Coming down to the wire in the mines shift hockey league, the top spot appears to be assured.

The boys from Coleman have been league leaders from their opening game and this "go-go" team has pretty well dominated the league with a good brand of hockey. Coach Ken Zayette proudly points out that their team captain, Ralph Prentice, is top scorer in the league and their netminder, Bob Renaud, is the leading goaltender.

Levack holds down second place with Stobie and Frood in a battle for the third or fourth slot, at time of writing. Ken reports that playoffs started March 18 with all games to be played at Stanley Stadium in Copper Cliff.

The usual format of the top team playing the third place and second place taking on the team in fourth spot in a best two-out-of-three semi-finals, will be followed. The final series will be a best three-out-of-five series.

The other two teams in the league, Garson and Strathcona, finished out of the running but both hope for a better season next year.

"We'll probably be changing the league name next year," said Ken who is league president this year. "We're now called the C.F.S. league, for Coleman, Frood and Stobie, because we organized it. The new name will probably be Sudbury Miners' Hockey League," he added.

Copper Cliff

Ray Frattini, that ever present and able convener of the Copper Cliff shift hockey league, reports a good season again in their two division group. In the Night League (basically men on days), Refinery finished in top spot followed closely by Warehouse, Mill and Town. Refinery had a bye in the playoffs and Town, who finished last, were out. Warehouse and Mill played a two-game, total goals series which Mill won by a score of 6-5. Mill is meeting Refinery in a best two-out-of-three series.

In the other division, Morning League, (basically shift workers), the classy Separation squad topped that three-team group quite handily with Reverbs finishing in second and Converters out of the running. In a best two-out-of-three series Reverbs scored quite an upset by taking it two straight. "They were hot and we were cold," said coach Doug MacPhail, "but we shouldn't have lost that second game." Reverbs now go against the Night League winners in a final playoff series.

"It was a pretty good season," Ray said. "The guys enjoyed it. Next year though, I'd like to make it all one league, it would make the scheduling easier."

Referee-in-chief Danny McNeill did a fine job of providing officials as required, and that was not always easy as Ray noted. On some occasions, when their league game followed a mine game at Stanley Stadium, the same officials were called on for double duty and most everyone appeared satisfied.



The Reverbs' Jimmy Dwyer gets away a rink-wide pass that Rocco Tummini of the Converters just failed to intercept.



Reverb goalie Joe Ignace digs hard for the rebound after stopping a high, hard shot that was labelled "goal" all the way.



Referee Pat Soucie faces off between Converter's Doug Hutchinson and Separation's John Churchill. Barry Wright is the goalie.



Bruno Bartolucci. He "penned" it with a brush.

Logo writer

For the last three months, you've read that the "Triangle's" cover logo was "penned" by so-and-so. Can't say that this month. That stylish interpretation on page one was "brushed" — by the talented hand of artist and Copper Cliff smelter sign painter Bruno Bartolucci.

With well-known abilities as a portrait and landscape painter, Bruno is seldom without a commission of some kind, spending most of his spare time working with palette and oils in his home studio on Marconi Street in Copper Cliff.

He's 62 years old, and he's been painting for 52 of them. Born in Fano, Italy, and with little change in his pocket when the urge to paint hit him at age ten, he made the first paintbrush he ever used and mixed his own paint. "I pulled the hairs from my own head," he said, "and bound them in the end of a goose

feather. The paints I mixed from coloured dust and linseed oil, and I got paddled for cutting a canvas from my mattress cover."

Similar to Canada's Group of Seven, Bruno was a member of Italy's Group of Fifteen when he left the old country for Canada in 1951.

"I was an artist with an unknown name," said Bruno, "and I was soon broke." Visiting his sister who lived near Copper Cliff, Bruno met Red Pianosi who suggested that Inco could use his talents. He joined the company in the sign shop in 1952. "I planned to save enough and then return to Italy with my wife Anna and our son Gordon," said Bruno with a grin, "but we put it off, and put it off — and now we're all glad we did. I'll be retiring soon and I'm going to stay right here — I'm a Canadian."