

The Stock Pile

MR. ROBERT E. SORENSON
C/O OLYMPIC HOTEL
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HOLD FOR ARRIVAL

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THE STOCK PILE

30 CENTS

AUGUST, 1953



IN THE HIGH PLACES, John Henner of Haines and Frank DeMerritt of Baker, hike in to their claims in the Elkhorn Mountains. Unseasonal snowstorms had many Eastern Oregon miners climbing to their diggings with packs on their backs. Assessment work in

many cases was not completed until well after July 1 this year. The pleas for bulldozers, in harvest season, were pitiful to hear.

CAPITOL MINE

THE CAPITOL MINE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
BY

WALTER F. HOPPE

In July when the chrome miners found that it was necessary to protect their interest in the Capitol Mine due to the fact that a complete new management had been installed, a delegation headed by Mr. Fay Bristol made an examination of this property and herewith present their findings.

On arrival by plane we found one of the leading boarding houses and after being assigned to our bunks, put on our diggers and headed for the mine. The main shaft, draw works, dry room and company offices are situated on the hill.

After checking in we got on the cage and were lowered to the bottom level just above the sump. There are two parallel veins in the mine. The one on the foot wall side is known as the Senate vein, while the hanging wall vein is called "The House."

There are two main haulage drifts to the main shaft. The two veins are connected by several crosscuts on each level. The Senate vein was the first to be examined. We went up the various raises, along drifts and into the working faces of every part of the mine. Samples were taken at each face and carefully tagged.

We had frank discussions with shifters and men wherever they were working. We found all crews

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WENDON DEPOT

WENDEN MANGANESE DEPOT
by

R. I. C. MANNING

Following the announcement of the General Services Administration on July 21, 1951 of a purchase program at Deming, New Mexico for Arizona Manganese ores there was considerable activity in prospecting for and locating deposits of this mineral. The first shipments were made to Deming December 15, 1951 and it soon became apparent that properties located in the central and western parts of the state could not be profitably mined for shipment to this depot principally because of high freight rates.

In the early part of 1952 a group of mine operators in the western part of Arizona initiated a campaign toward the location of a depot in this state that would be conveniently located to their mines. This group worked in conjunction with the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association and the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources. Since by far the greatest concentration of ores was in an area between Wickenburg on the east, Parker on the west, Gila Bend on the south and Kingman on the north with Artillery Peak in the center it was decided that either Aguila or Wenden, both of which were centrally located and on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad as well as U. S. Highway 60, would be a suitable location. Considerable work was then done to prove to the General Services Administration

(Continued on Page 4)



GEIGER HUNTER, Alfred Thode of Granite sounds an old cut, but specializes on dumps. He has tried every mine in northern Grant County. Some good clues have been found in the Granite district and also in the Greenhorn Mountains. Formerly with the Buffalo Mine, Thode resigned to give attention to his own properties, the Olive Butte Mine and others.

SHIPPING PROBLEM

Chromite prospecting and development still is being carried on over a large area of Grant Co. and, to some extent in Baker Co. General Services Administration refused to give any heed to the Eastern Oregon plea for a railhead price at Baker. Said Oregon already had one chrome depot. Impossibility of shipping ore around the state slows down the industry. One tired prospector, looking for highgrade, said:

"I just want to find one big chunk of highgrade ore, put it on my back and walk in to Grants Pass.

CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT

Manganese owners in the other major belts of Eastern Oregon, Dry Creek and Sheep Mountain, are continuing development work aimed at shipping or installing plants.

George Bailey, one of the Sheep Mountain mine owners, has been doing research work in conference with engineers to determine feasibility of a beneficiation plant.

Fred Ranes has been building roads and stockpiling manganese, and rarely comes to town, so that we don't know just what he is doing now. The last seen of him, he was buried in highgrade manganese at his Dry Creek property in the Whitney district.

NICKEL PLANT

HANNA COMPANY NICKEL PLANT
by

ESTHER BRISTOL

In March of this year, the vanguard of engineers of the big Bechtel Company arrived at Riddle, Oregon, a little town of 600 population in southwestern Oregon, to begin construction of an \$18,000,000 plant for the famous Hanna Nickel Smelting Company. By late August, the wooded hillside had been cleared and the skeleton of the sprawling plant was clearly visible as work was being rushed to get fills in place and ground work finished before the Oregon rains set in. Roads were nearly completed, the railroad spur had been brought to its terminus site and soon the huge Bonneville transformers would be in place.

It isn't easy to get into the property to view the workings at close range. A three mile trip southwest from Riddle brought us to the plant site where we were stopped at a little station, resembling the guard stations at the entrance to Crater Lake. We were directed back to the Hanna offices over the Red and White store on the main street of Riddle to obtain passes.

Bud Butterfield, assistant field engineer, young, good looking, graduate of the University of California, was our guide through the plant site which is located at the 960 foot sea level. Above, at the 3160 foot level, we could see the big clearing where the nickel ore

(Continued on Page 5)

THE STOCK PILE

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EDITORIAL

HATS OFF

It is certainly interesting what can be done when someone is enthused about the potentialities of their area. In this issue we are telling a story of Eastern Oregon and its activities. Nadie Strayer who has been very active in mining in Eastern Oregon, and President of the Eastern Oregon Mining Association really got out and on the boat this time. Our hats are off to Nadie for wonderful pictures and stories.

We would like to specialize in one area for each edition, and we are sure that some of the rest of you could do the same thing. We would certainly appreciate it.

Quite a few members of your chrome committee will be at the American Mining Congress convention in Seattle on September 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. This year the meeting is being attended by more Congressmen and Senators than ever before. They are meeting with the mining industry to find out the problems and to see what can be done to enable the U. S. to produce more strategic minerals.

Out of the panel discussions should come some vital information, which will result in better laws for our country.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS CONVENTION SPEAKERS



ARTHUR B. LANGLIE
Governor of Washington



ALLEN POMEROY
Mayor of Seattle



PAT McCARRAN
Senator from Nevada



RICHARD M. SIMPSON
Congressman from Pennsylvania



TOM MARTIN
Congressman from Iowa



A. L. MILLER
Congressman from Nebraska



HENRY C. DWORSHAK
Senator from Idaho



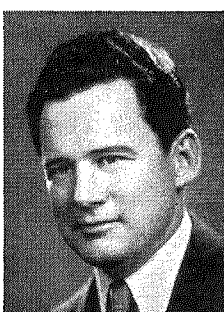
GEORGE W. MALONE
Senator from Nevada



ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
Director, Office of Defense Mobilization

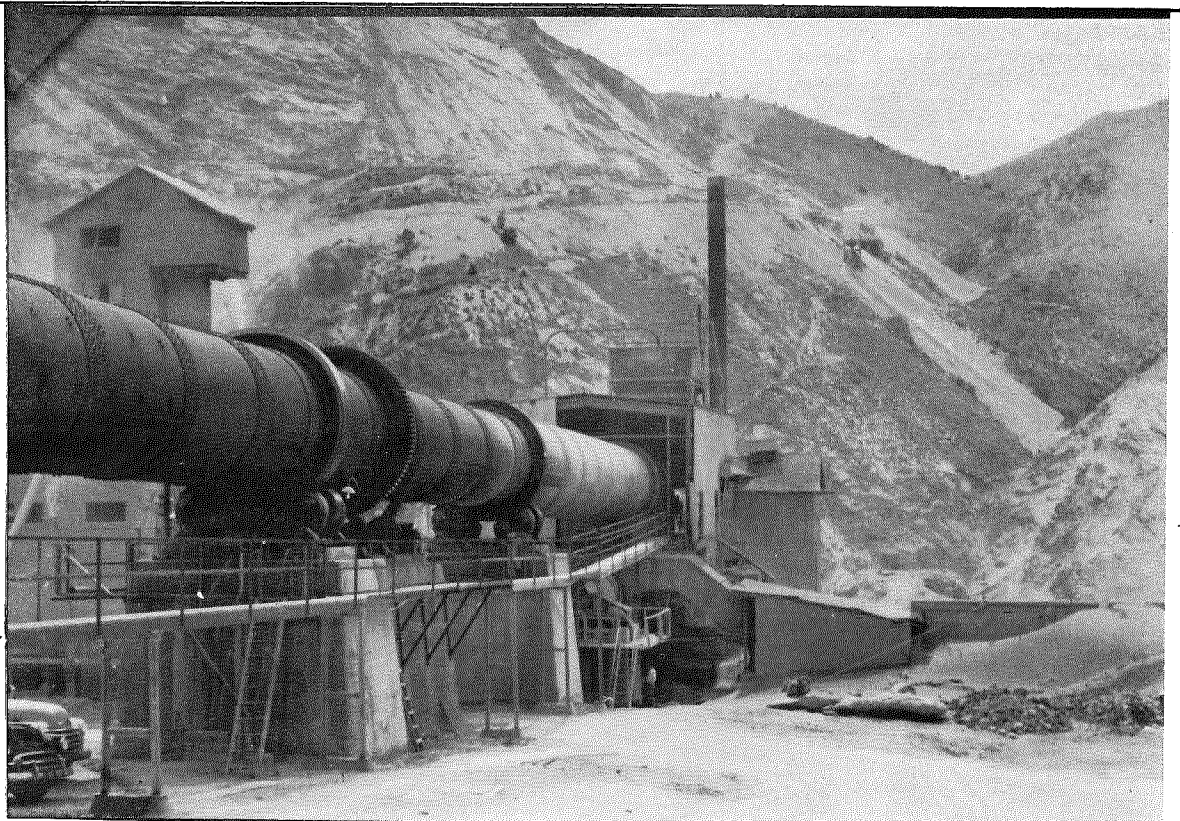


WESLEY A. D'EWART
Congressman from Montana

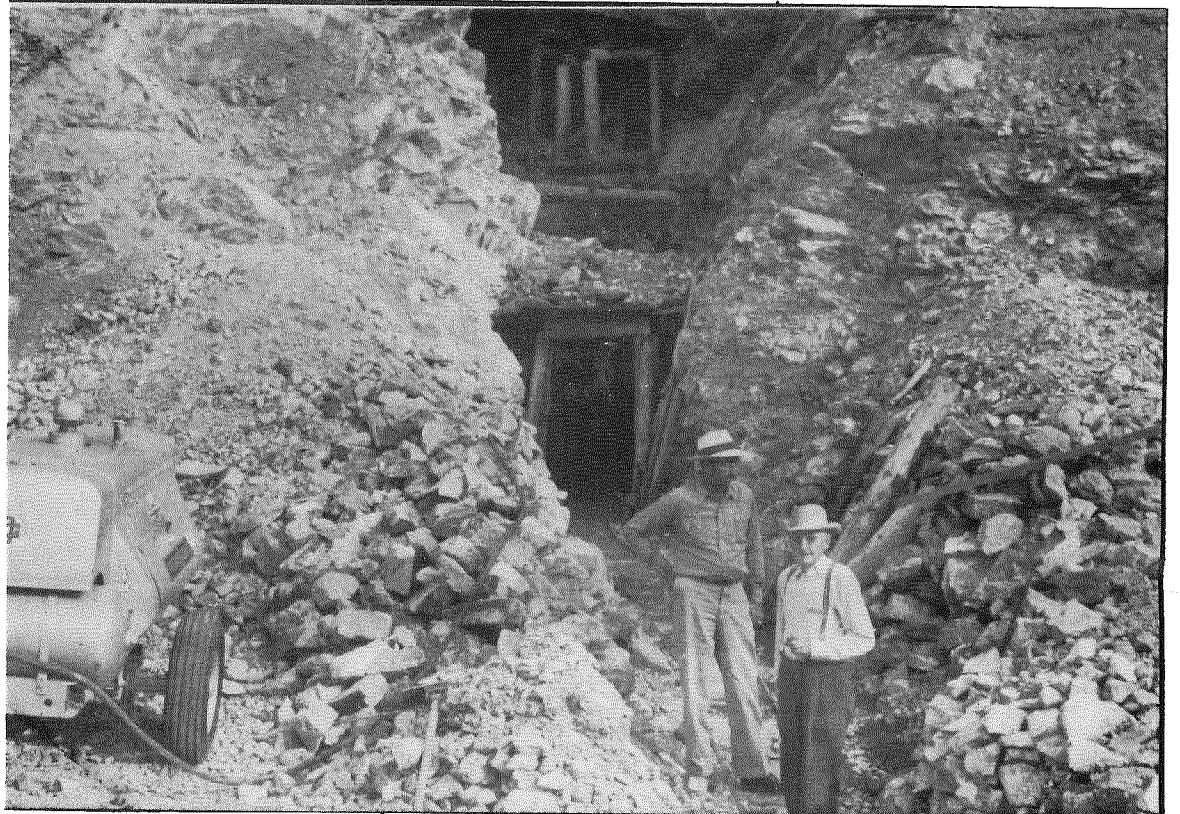


CLAIR ENGLE
Congressman from California

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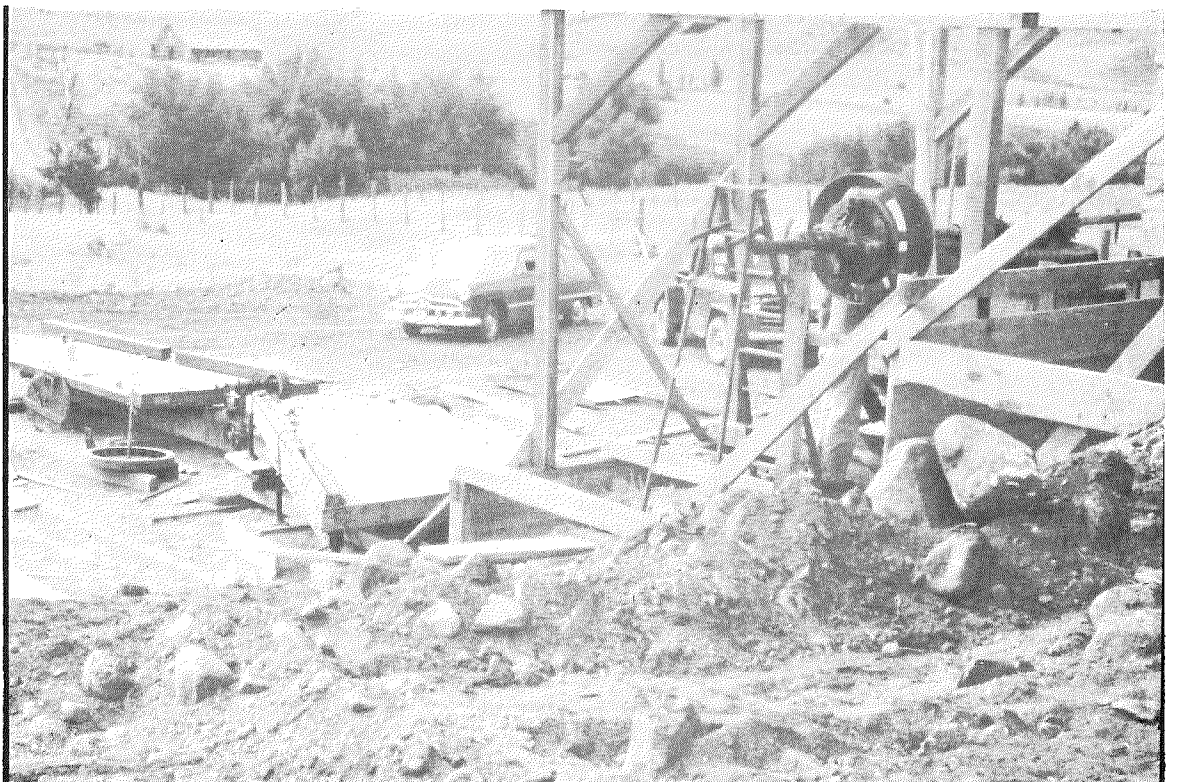


THIS VIEW OF A PART OF THE KILN AT THE LIME CEMENT PLANT also shows the limestone quarry across Burnt River, source of the rock brought by tram to the plant. Under Oregon Portland Cement Company's modernization plan, the lime will be brought by belt conveyor. The company has extensive lime rock reserves developed on Fox Creek, located over the hills on the Snake River side of the divide.



BUILDING A CHROME MILL near John Day is Burt Hayes, experienced Grant County mining man. He is photographed with Paul Van Arsdale (left) of Baker at the portal of the Ray Summers Chrome Mine which Hayes has taken under bond and lease. Paul made the trip to John Day to report this news and get pictures for The Stockpile.

The new and lower tunnel is opened for 200 feet to reach a body of ore which supplied a large tonnage for shipment during World War I. Sampling is reported to have given assays of 32 to 34 per cent chrome ore. Elevation at the mine is 5426 feet, drops to less than 3700 feet at the mill site.



NEW CHROME MILL GOES UP. A Brian mill is now being installed by Burt Hayes to handle ore from his mine, located about 7 miles southeast of John Day on Dog Creek. Main Power will be by gas or diesel engine, with small equipment electrically powered. Hayes recently sold the Standard Mine in the Quartzburg district after doing considerable work opening tunnels and constructing a small mill. Cobalt and copper, as well as gold, occur in the Standard veins, and some radio-active mineral - probably pitchblende - was discovered on the dump, according to reports of both state and federal mineral agencies.

CAPITOL MINE

(Continued from Page 1)

working intelligently and industriously. The morale seemed good. The men in charge listened intently to our suggestions and the questions they asked were to the point and showed all concerned were deeply interested.

The Guy Cordon stope interested us very much. It was here we received much valuable information. Before we left the Senate vein we attended a safety meeting where we were permitted to make suggestions. These were promptly put into a resolution and forwarded to the superintendent.

After our examination of the Senate vein we again went to the bottom level and rode the ore train to the main shaft. From here we walked to the workings on the House vein. One of the most productive areas of this vein was the Clair Engle stope. They really get some good production from this stope.

In all we spent several days underground going over the various faces. The first day we forgot to take our lunch buckets but found that the company maintains a couple of dining rooms for the employees. Since we felt we had a substantial interest in this property we ate along with the crew.

One of our most valuable sources of information came from Bill Freeman, the mine assayer. He gave us a full list of assays on all parts of the mine. It was this information that enabled us to make our suggestions effective.

We also examined some of the outlying veins such as G.S.A. and D.M.P.A. and talked with Superintendent McKay. We were well received and, as you now know, our suggestions were put into practice. We did not meet the president of the company as he was out of town when we walked by his cottage.

In conclusion, we feel the mine is in good hands and the boys, from the company president to the muckers are doing a good job. They are willing to act on reasonable suggestions, fairly and honestly presented by sincere people who represent the majority of operators and who have the company interests at heart.

NEW FLOW SHEET

The East Eagle Mine, operating in the Eagle Mountains north east of Baker, has a new flowsheet developed at the U.S. Bureau of Mines laboratory at Albany. Raleigh Chadwell, manager, says arsenopyrite, among other minerals, was causing him to lose some of his values down the creek. He spent a week at the laboratory, with his son, Bob Chadwell, and praised the engineers for all of the work they are doing. Funds for such constructive work are scandalously low, he reported.

The East Eagle mine started mill work on the new flow sheet the first of September. It is reported the company will engage a new mill man soon, has been operating with a short staff. The mine produces gold and copper.

TOMMIE'S SUPER SERVICE MOVED

Tommie's Super Service has moved to 324 Redwood Highway, Grants Pass, and Tommie says their shop, parts department and office is now open. The building will not be fully completed, but nearly all the equipment will be out there, and he says business will go on as usual. They will have their usual high quality of workmanship in a bigger and better space.



PROSPECTOR ON THE SNAKE. Dan Cole of Homestead at the portal of one of the tunnels of his copper-silver-lead-gold property. Veins occur in a mineralized dike 1500 feet wide. Snake River cuts many such igneous dikes with exposures, of complex ores, destined to wait for production until transportation problem is solved. Many Snake

River mining people hope for federal construction of Hells Canyon dam and the 90-mile long lake it would provide for transportation to now inaccessible mines and removal of ores and concentrates. With power and transportation, mines of districts immediately adjacent to the deep canyon could produce many thousands of tons of ore daily, engineers estimate.



SUIT TO INTERVENE IN THE HELL'S CANYON dam dispute has been filed by the Butler Mining Company of Minnesota, owners of the Iron Dyke Mine at Homestead. The company's application stated it neither favored nor opposed the Idaho Power Company's proposed lowhead dams in Snake River, but wished to intervene for protection of valu-

able mining property interests near Homestead. Pictured is the main dump of the \$5,000,000 gold and copper producer as it looks now, the mine idled since World War II. The shaft reached a depth about 150 feet lower than the bed of Snake River. Workings would be flooded by construction of a high dam in Hells Canyon.

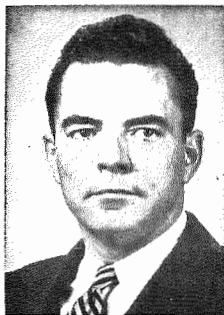
AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

1953 CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 2)



HARRIS ELLSWORTH
Congressman from Oregon



JOHN W. BYRNES
Congressman from Wisconsin



JOHN P. SAYLOR
Congressman from Pennsylvania



FELIX E. WORMSER
Assistant Secretary of the Interior



LEWIS HOFFMAN
Bureau of Land Management



FRANK HEINTZLEMAN
Governor of Alaska

WENDON DEPOT

(Continued from Page 1)
 ration that a sufficient amount of ore was present in this area to warrant a purchase depot. Following numerous conferences, trips to Washington, field surveys and exploration work of various sorts the General Services Administration announced in the fall of 1952 that a depot would be established at Wenden.

This depot consists of a sampling plant having a capacity of 400 tons per eight hour shift, together with the necessary warehouses, offices, etc. and some housing for employees. Ships for both railroad and truck shipments are provided. Ores after passing through the sampler are stored on the ground and there is ample storage space. A dust collection system is now being installed.

The first ores were delivered to Wenden on January 26, 1953 at the rate of 350 to 400 tons daily the total for the first week being 1600 tons. This tonnage gradually increased until it was necessary to work overtime to handle shipments. Within three months it became apparent that the plant will have to operate on a two shift basis in order to accommodate all of the producers. And this was done as of June 1, 1953.

From the beginning shipments by Arizona Manganese miners to this station exceeded the most optimistic predictions. Daily ore deliveries to Wenden are said to have exceeded the combined weekly receipts at the Government Purchase Depots at Butte and Phillipsburg, Montana and Deming, New Mexico.

The Wenden depot has been assigned a quota of 6,000,000 units, and up to July 28th, 904,000



A MILLION DOLLARS will be spent this fall by Oregon Portland Cement Company to modernize and increase capacity of the plant at Lime, Oregon, according to announcement in August by Frank McCaslin, president. This view of the plant shows buckets moving on tramline which will be replaced by a belt conveyer system to increase conveying capacity.

The kiln firing system will be modernized and crushing capacity increased, by the first of the year, sufficient for additional installations, although scheduling of these installations was not announced. The company has operated its Lime plant for many years, and has another plant at Oswego.

units had been delivered to it. Since this is the first six months it can confidently be expected that this depot will accumulate Manganese at the rate of 2,000,000 units annually.

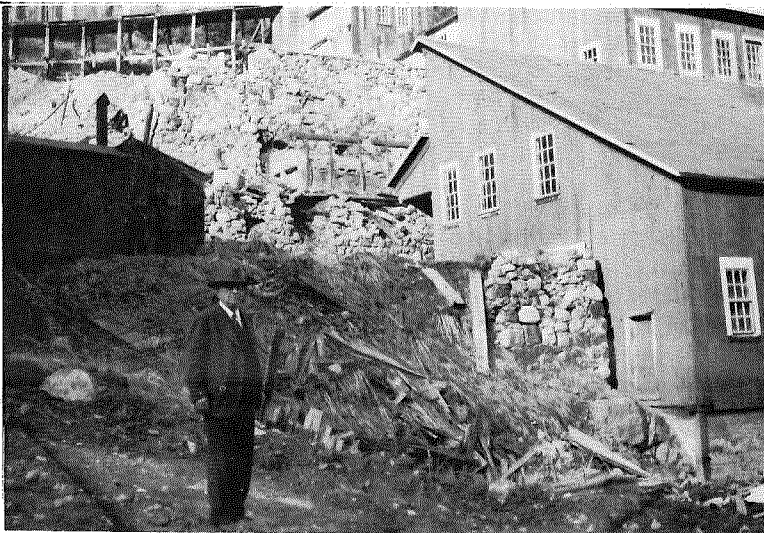
There are about 50 shippers, mostly by truck, with about 60% of the total tonnage being delivered by 10% of the operators.

Although some shipments with a manganese content above

40% have been made, by far the greatest tonnage has a manganese content close to the minimum acceptable 15%.

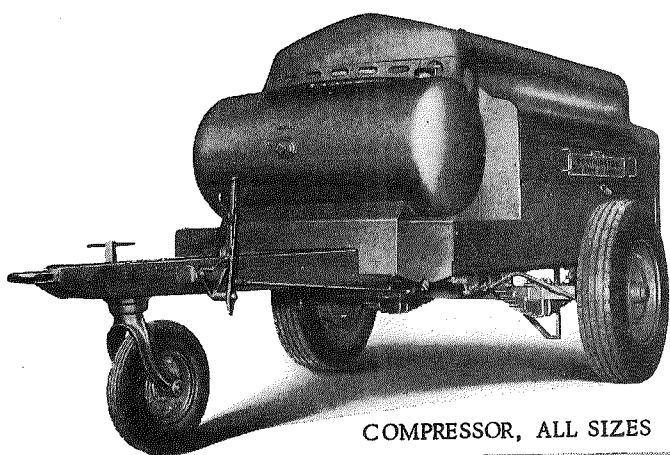
There's a big difference between a horse race and a political race. In a horse race the entire horse runs.

"FUSION FACTS"

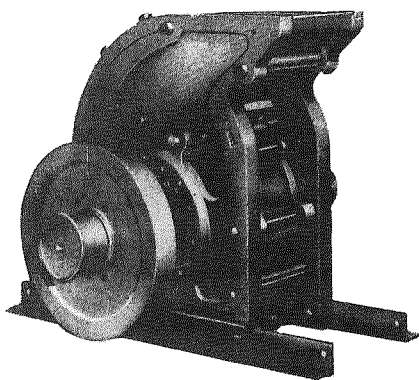


MILL AT BOURNE, and John Arthur, mining and metallurgical engineer, who built the mill and carried on operations at the Bourne mines during the last world war. The mill is not in operation, gold price prohibiting growth of the large project of Bourne Mining Company to develop the huge lode along which are strung the Columbia, Tabor Fraction, North Pole, E & E and other oldtime producers. Hal Bradley, in charge of work for the company, headed by Cecil Curl, is continuing to so dome work at the Columbia and last year shipped four carloads of gold ore from that mine.

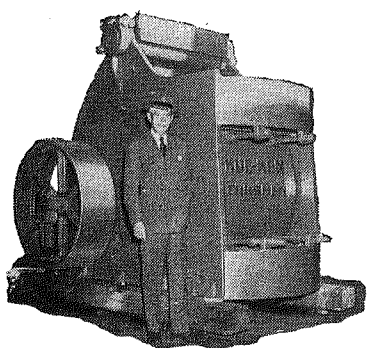
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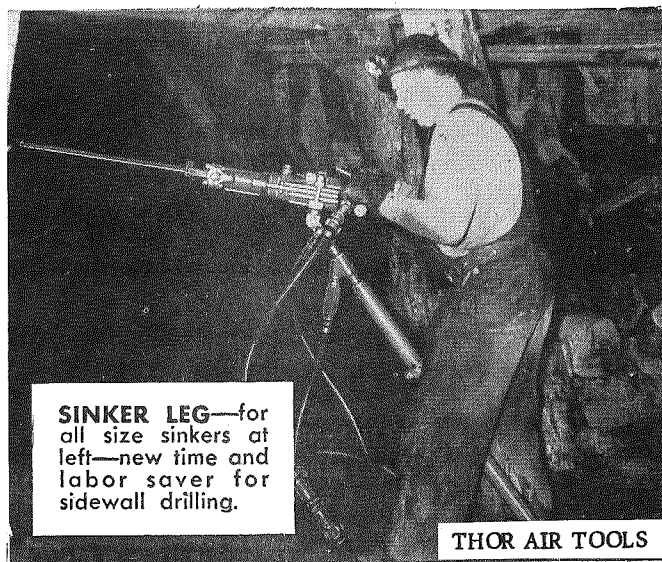


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NICKEL PLANT

(Continued from Page 1)

will be mined; the line up the hill where the aerial tramway is to be placed to bring the ore to the smelter. It will be dumped into a huge stockpile then shoved into a 260 foot long tunnel through 3 feeder pits.

Conveyors will carry the ore to two driers, each 110 feet long which will be heated by wood. After this process, the ore turns a sharp corner, goes down hill to two big crushers and sampling house.

From this structure, the ore will go into the big calciner, a rotary kiln where the ore will be "roasted" before going to the smelter. Four huge electric furnaces will convert the ore into nickel by a secret process discovered about three years ago by a Frenchman, and named for him, "the Uginé process". Nickel "pigs" will be shipped by railroad.

A new road is being cut from the smeltersite to the mine, which will take 5 miles off the old road put there years ago by another mining corporation. The present road will be a 12 per cent grade.

On the hill at the 1175 foot level, two water tanks will be installed, one for fire protection, the other for domestic use. Water is being piped a mile from Rail Creek to fill the big tanks.

Space is being cleared also for huge oil storage tanks. Three types of fuel will be used in the operation, wood, oil and electricity.

Office buildings of light construction with corrugated sides had the steel frames in place, 100 x 40 foot buildings for the office, lab and change house. Wooden sheds provide temporary office space now.

About 350 men are employed at the present time, mostly hired through Portland union halls. At the peak of construction approximately 550 men will be on the job. The noon siren blew while we were there and the beehive of activity became quiet as men ate their lunches in shady corners... all except the concrete workers who had to finish the block before they could quit for food.

H. M. Munger, engineer for Hanna Coal & Ore Company at the downtown, office, gave us some information about the deposit itself.

It is a huge deposit, "enough for a good long operation", atop Nickel Mountain, which until the discovery of the Uginé process, would have been unprofitable to use because of the low nickel content. The ore is broken up and well weathered and the mining method will be open pit with road machinery, tractors, etc.

The ore will be mined at 500 tons an hour and will be carried by a 8,030 foot aerial tramway down the slope in two ton buckets. It will operate 16 hours a day, 10 months a year and will establish a stockpile of 25,000 tons at the base so the smelter can run through bad winter months. The mine is at the snow level during Oregon winters. A 30 x 40 crusher will be at the mine.

In the old days, the Indians used the red colored clay in making their pottery. Years later, discovery that the red clay is a low-grade nickel deposit was made and a series of companies have had it in their possession. Half way up "the hill" to the mine site is the remains of an old hotel, called "The Garden" by present day workers, built there over 40 years ago by a mining company.

(Continued on Page 7)



CLEARING FOR TRAM LINE TAKEN FROM ORE STORAGE. MINE TOP CENTER OF PICTURE.

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AMERICAN MINING MEET

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Panel discussions of public lands matters, tariff policies and mine taxation will highlight the program for the 1953 Metal and Non metallic Mining Convention of the American Mining Congress, to be held in Seattle, Washington September 21 to 24. The program will also feature other important topics such as labor relations, manpower, progress in defense mobilization, national mineral policies, new horizons for minerals, monetary problems, uranium mining and its future, and new developments in mine and mill operations.

Slated to participate in the panel discussion of public land matters are such prominent members of Congress as Senator Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho, Senator George Malone of Nevada, Representative Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana, Clair Engle of California and John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. This panel discussion, which will be held on the afternoon of the opening day, Monday September 21, will also be participated in by representatives of the mining industry, the Bureau of Land Management, and other land users.

Another highlight of the opening day will be an address by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, who will bring the mining industry up to date on the progress being made in defense mobilization and plans for the future. A later session will present a review of U. S. mineral policies by Sect. of Interior Douglas McKay.

The tariff and taxation panels are scheduled for Tuesday morning, September 22. Outstanding authorities in these fields who will appear on the panels include Representative Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, sponsor of tariff protective measures for domestic industry at the present session of Congress; Representative Tom Martin of Iowa; Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas; and Representative John Byrnes of Wisconsin. The latter three men

hold important posts on the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, incentive plans for greater productivity, and means of overcoming a serious shortage of young mining engineers will be discussed by mining industry authorities at a special session devoted to labor relations and related subjects, scheduled for the afternoon of September 22.

At the session of new horizons for minerals on Wednesday morning, September 23, Governor Frank Heintzleman of Alaska will tell convention delegates of the latest developments concerning minerals in that important area. This session will also give attention to opportunities in uranium mining, presented by an official of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, and to the role of research in mineral progress.

Special conferences will be held on strategic minerals, gold, silver, and monetary problems, taxation, uranium mining, advances in milling and metal extraction, non-metallics, and developments in prospecting. Featured speaker at the conference on gold silver and monetary problems will be Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, long-time champion of mining in the Senate, and chairman of the Western Conference of Senators.

Subjects of particular importance to mine operating officials which will be discussed at special sessions of the convention include advances in mechanization and safety, rock breaking, modern mining methods, roof support and open-pit mining.

During the meeting, the mining industry will draw up and adopt resolutions covering matters of national policy which effect the industry.

The Resolutions Committee starts its work on Saturday, Sept. 19, and completes its job before the convention convenes on Monday. Much of the work of subcommittees is done by mail prior to the first meeting when reports of subcommittees are presented to the whole committee. Although many states have only one member on the Resolutions Committee, Arizona has two: Denison R. Kitchel of Phoenix who is chairman of the Labor Relations Committee and Charles F. Willis, Phoenix, a member of the Public Lands Policy Committee. Kenneth C. Keller of Lead, South Dakota, is general chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

The Last day of the convention September 24, mining men will take an all-day trip to near-by Victoria, British Columbia.

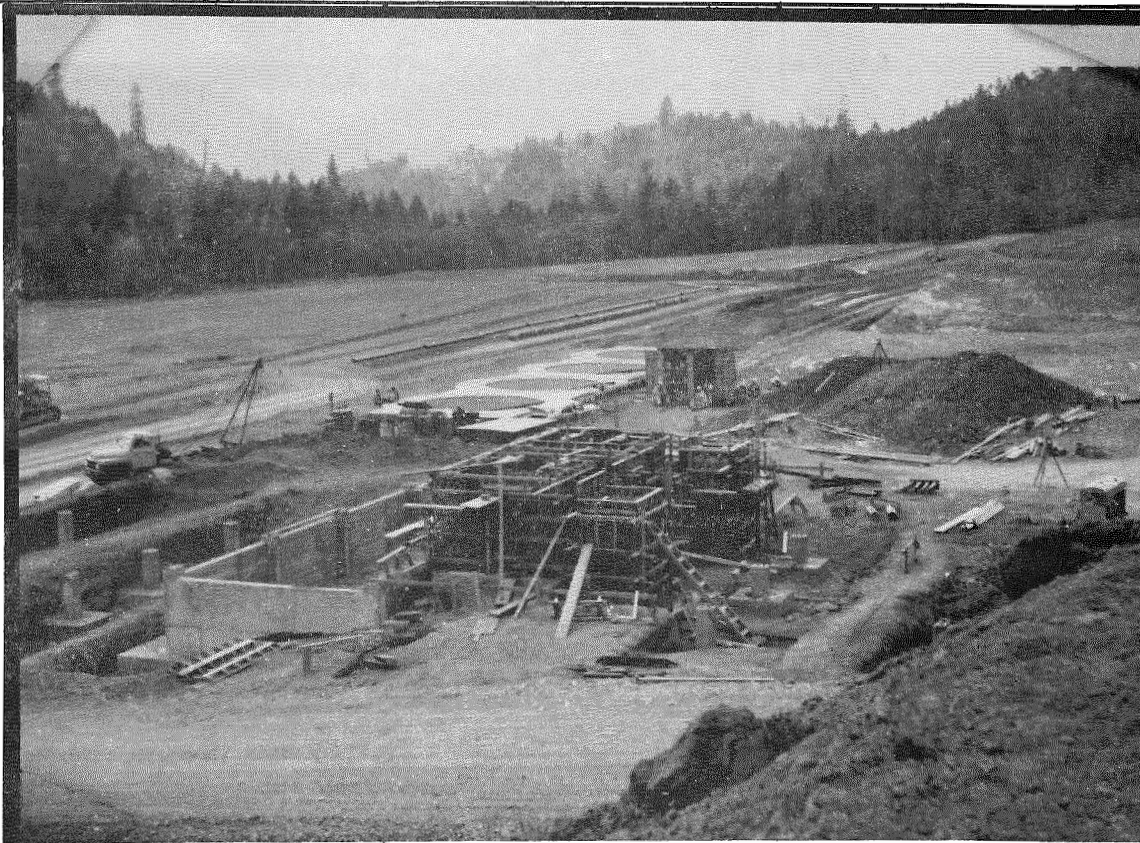
Some 2,000 mining men are expected to attend the meeting and will be drawn from all parts of the United States and Canada.

-PAY DIRT

SAN FRANCISCO MINERAL FAIR

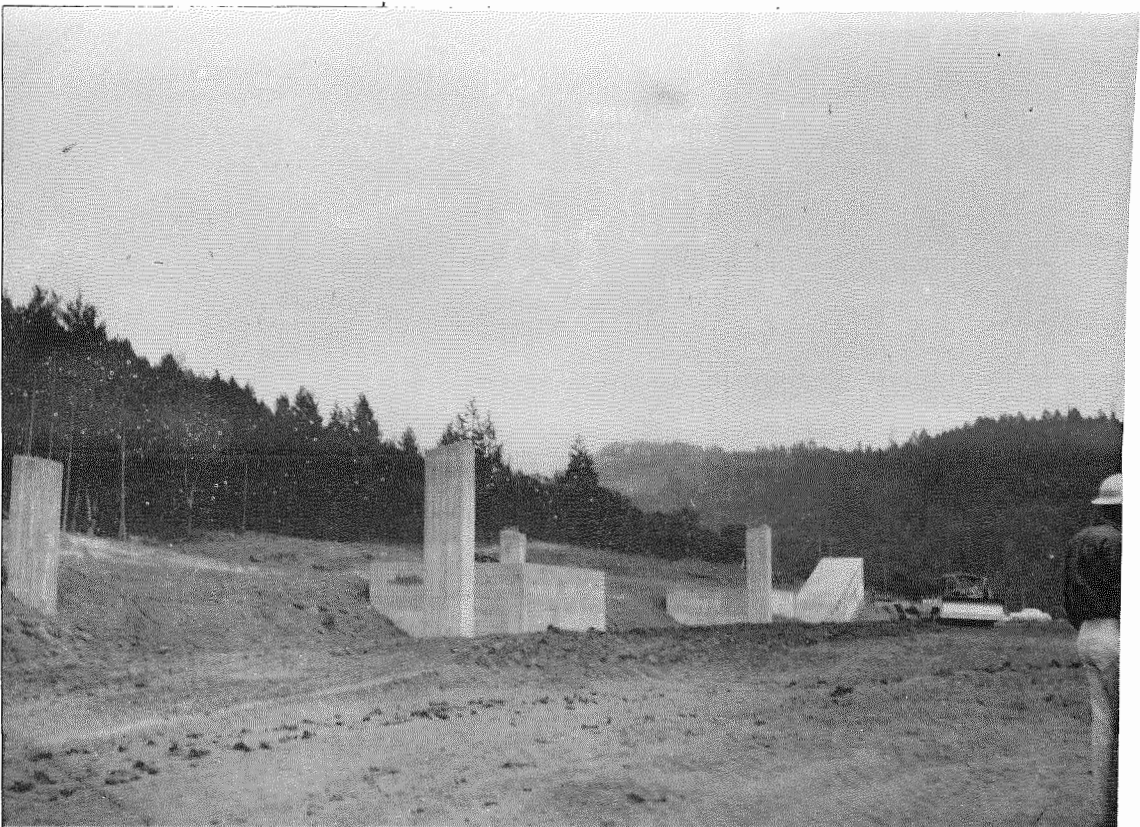
The San Francisco Gem and Mineral Society (formerly the Northern California Society) is sponsoring a Gem and Mineral Fair to be held October 17th and 18th at the Scottish Rite Hall on Sutter Street and Van Ness Ave, San Francisco. On display will be an outstanding collection of minerals, cut stones and jewelry. The San Francisco Gem and Mineral Society invites all to come, admission free.

Six Mile Creek Mill on Illinois River road, Oregon, is now milling ore.

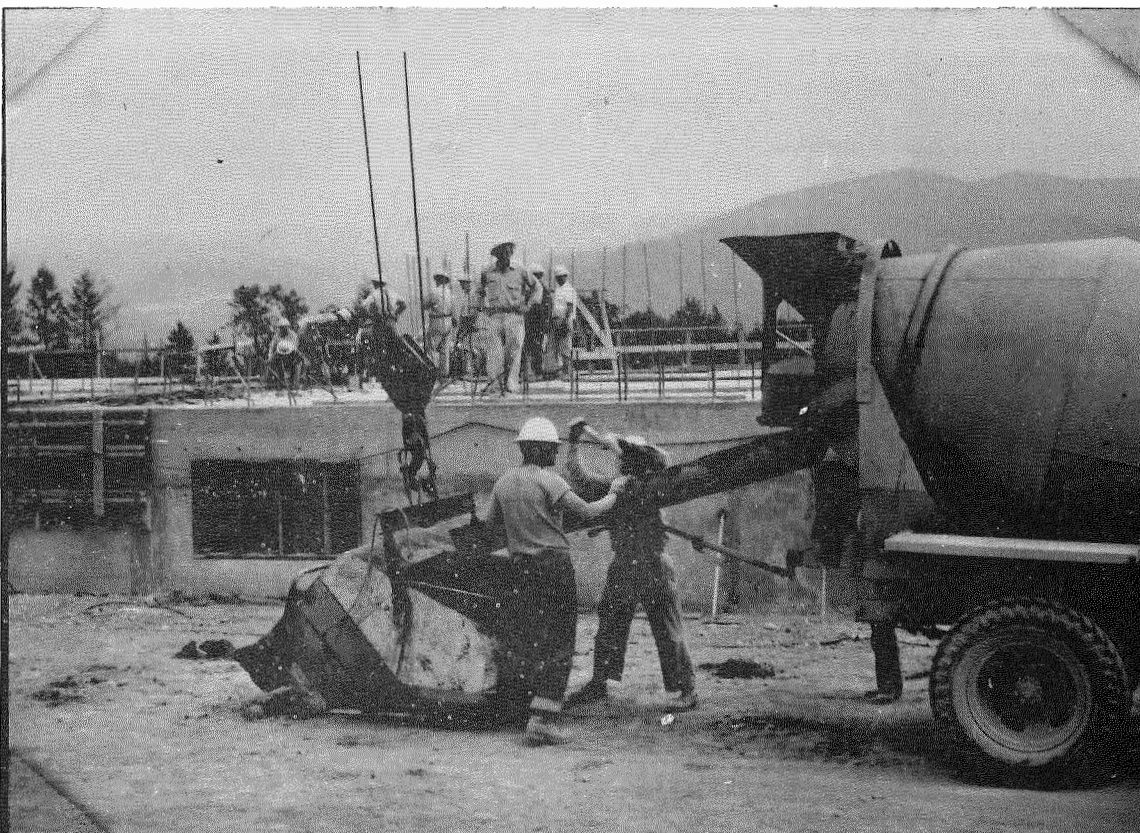


FOUNDATIONS FOR CRUSHING PLANT. OIL STORAGE TANK FOUNDATIONS IN BACKGROUND.

THE TOP PHOTO AND THE TWO BELOW ARE OF "OPERATION NICKEL" AT RIDDLE, OREGON



TUNNEL CONVEYOR FOR NICKEL ORE STORAGE AT FOOT OF TRAM LINE



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266 Pacific Highway 99 South

NICKEL PLANT (Continued from Page 5)	BULL RUN MINE BOUGHT	MILL TO HANDLE GOLD ORE	BUFFALO MINE	FILED CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES
<p>Now the bright yellow Bechtel equipment is busy on the hillside, a huge crane, a concrete mixing plant, dump trucks, ready mix trucks, pickups, and scores of men in their tin helmets with the distinctive yellow Bechtel insignia, building the big smelter for the Hanna Company. Estimated construction time is 16 months.</p> <p>Nickel-plating was developed on a commercial basis about 1870.</p>	<p>The Bull Run Mine was purchased this summer by Albert Bolma of Forest Grove from Cully Tricket of Baker. The property consists of nine claims and some equipment including a rod mill and diesel engine. The new owner is re-timbering a tunnel and making surveys.</p> <p>The Bull Run, situated six miles southwest of Unity, has a gold production record of \$10,000; has not operated for the past 10 years.</p>	<p>Burt Sturgill, owner of the Basin Mine in the Eagle District north of Keating, is making preliminary survey for a new mill to handle the gold ore which in past years made a profitable operating mine.</p> <p>Other gold properties undergoing extensive development are the Ben Harrison in the Greenhorns, owned by Loren P. King; and the Continental in the Mount Ireland district, owned by Jack Gyllenberg of Baker.</p>	<p>Operators of the Buffalo Mine near Granite, are Jim Jackson and Bill Coxe, holders of the lease from the Boaz Mining Company of Seattle. They are continuing to mine gold, silver, copper, zinc ore from the 400-foot level and ship concentrates. The mill run now is reported to be \$80 per ton.</p> <p>Titanium has the best combination of high strength, light weight and corrosion resistance of any known metal.</p>	<p>Owners of the Sumpter Valley Dredging Company and the Buffalo lode mine have joined the ranks of mine owners filing claims with the government for damages sustained under WPB Order L-208 stopping gold production.</p> <p>LEASES CHROME RIDGE CLAIMS The Ashland Mining Company, operated by Fred and Dewey Van Curler, has a leasing agreement with Dana Bowers to work any of the old Sordy claims not being worked by Bowers and sons.</p>

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. SPECIFICATIONS. -- (a) Chemical requirements. No material will be accepted by the Government which does not meet the following specifications:

Chromic oxide (Cr ₂ O ₃)	Minimum 42%
Silica (SiO ₂)	Maximum 10%
Chromium to Iron ratio (Cr/Fe)	Minimum 2 to 1

(b) Physical requirements: All material shall be in unmixed lots consisting of one of the following types.

Type I. Lumpy ore - shall be hard, dense, nonfriable material of which not more than 25% shall pass as one-inch Tyler standard screen. All material shall pass through a twelve-inch ring.

Type II. Fines - no size restrictions shall apply to fines (including friable lumpy material)

Type III. Concentrates - no size restrictions shall apply to concentrates.

2. PRICE. The contract price for material accepted by the Government under this contract shall be the base price, with applicable premiums and penalties, stated below. Prices are based on a long dry ton (2,240 pounds avoirdupois), dry weight, of material delivered at Grants Pass Purchase Depot. Fractions appearing on analysis reports will be prorated in computing premiums and penalties.

The base price shall be \$115.00 per ton of Type I (lumpy ore), or \$110.00 per ton of Type II (fines) and Type III (concentrates), all analyzing as follows:

Chromic oxide (Cr ₂ O ₃)	48.00%
Chromium to Iron ratio (Cr/Fe)	3 to 1

PREMIUMS

Chromic oxide content - above 48%:
\$4.00 per ton for each 1% of chromic oxide content

Chromium to iron ratio - above 3 to 1:
\$4.00 per ton for each one-tenth increase in Cr to Fe ratio up to but not exceeding 3.5 to 1

PENALTIES

Chromic oxide content - below 48%:
\$3.00 per ton for each 1% of chromic oxide content down to and including 42%

Chromium to iron ratio - below 3 to 1:
\$3.00 per ton for each one-tenth decrease in Cr to Fe ratio down to and including 2 to 1

3. WEIGHING, SAMPLING, MOISTURE DETERMINATION, AND ANALYSIS. All material will be subject to weighing, sampling, moisture determination and analysis by the Government at its own expense prior to acceptance. The producer shall be afforded an opportunity to witness weighing and sampling. The weight of each truckload will be determined by a Government weight master on scales provided by the Government. A weight ticket for each load will be furnished to the producer. Material will be sampled at the time of unloading at the depot by a qualified sampler selected by the Government. A representative sample of each lot shall be taken in accordance with methods approved by the Government and the producer prior to delivery. Representative portions of lumps, rubble and fines will be obtained after trucks are unloaded. The gross sample so obtained will be mixed, and a screen size determination will be made. The sample will then be reduced to one inch maximum particle size and divided into two portions, one of which will be used for moisture determination by the Government and the other prepared for chemical analysis. The Government's determination of moisture content shall be final. Each sample shall be analyzed by a recognized commercial laboratory selected by the Government in accordance with analytical methods approved by ferrochromium manufacturers. The chromium content of any material shall be 68.4% of the chromic oxide content. The assay results shall be final and shall constitute the basis of payment. All material found not to meet the specifications contained herein will be rejected. The producer shall be afforded ten days to re-sort any lot of rejected material and to offer the re-sorted material to the Government. All material rejected after re-sorting and all rejected material which the producer does not elect to re-sort must be removed by the producer at his own expense within fifteen days after notice of rejection to the producer. Upon failure of the producer to remove the material within the time allowed, the Government may dispose of it without liability. Such failure shall constitute grounds for the Government's refusal of further offers of material from the producer.

4. PAYMENT. Payment for any material accepted by the Government will be made promptly by means of a sight draft on a Grants Pass commercial bank which may be collected by presentation of the draft together with the executed original of this contract.

5. WARRANTY AS TO TITLE AND SOURCE OF MATERIAL. The producer warrants that he has title to the material offered and that such material has been mined and produced in the United States.

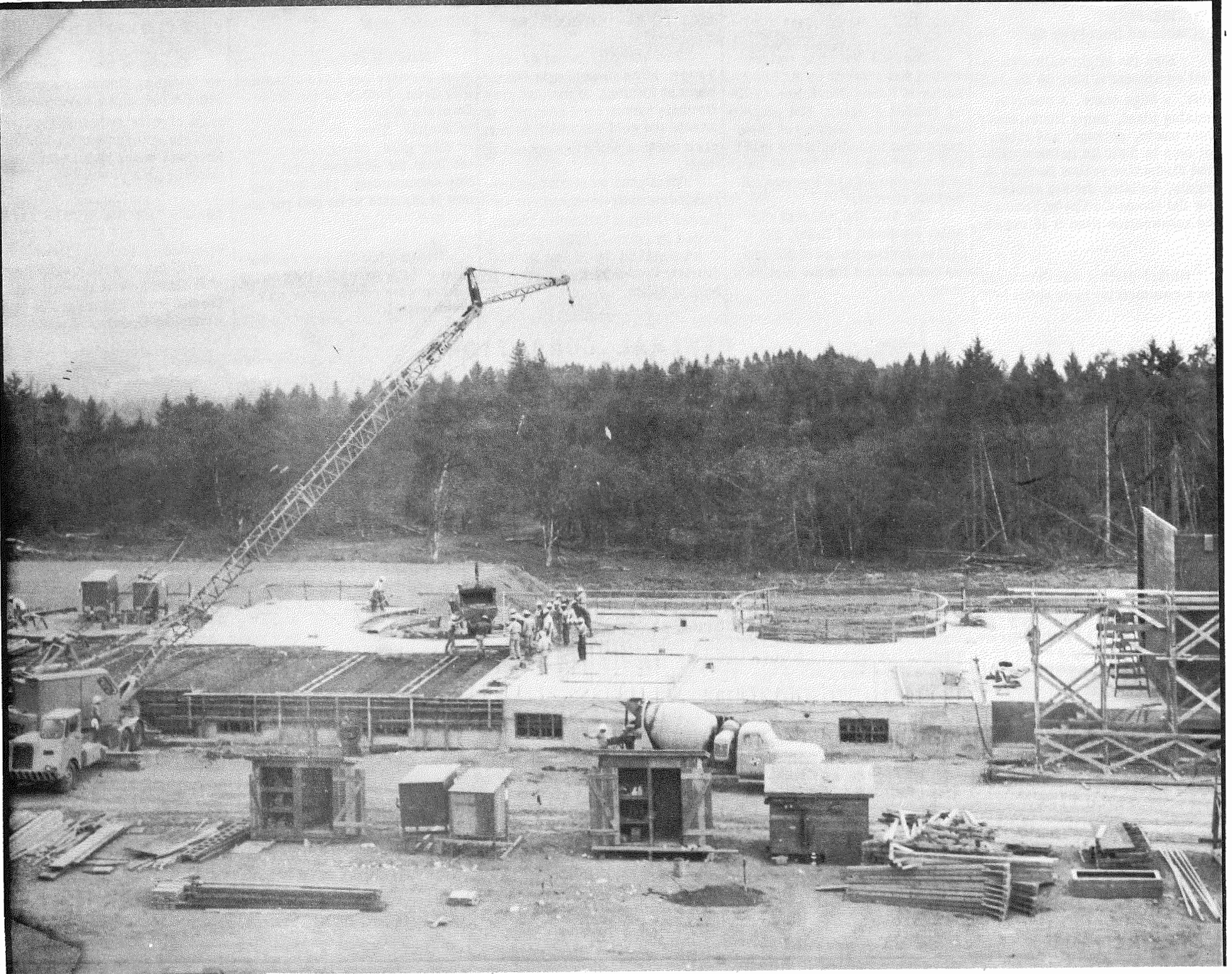
6. CONVICT LABOR. In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the producer agrees not to employ any person undergoing sentence of imprisonment at hard labor.

7. WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT. If this contract is for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, or equipment in an amount which exceeds or may exceed \$10,000 and is otherwise subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act as amended (41 U.S. Code 35-45), there are hereby incorporated by reference all representations and stipulations required by said Act and regulations issued thereunder by the Secretary of Labor, such representations and stipulations being subject to all applicable rulings and interpretations of the Secretary of Labor which are now or may hereafter be in effect.

8. NONDISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT. In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the producer agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin; and further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all subcontracts hereunder except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or for raw materials.

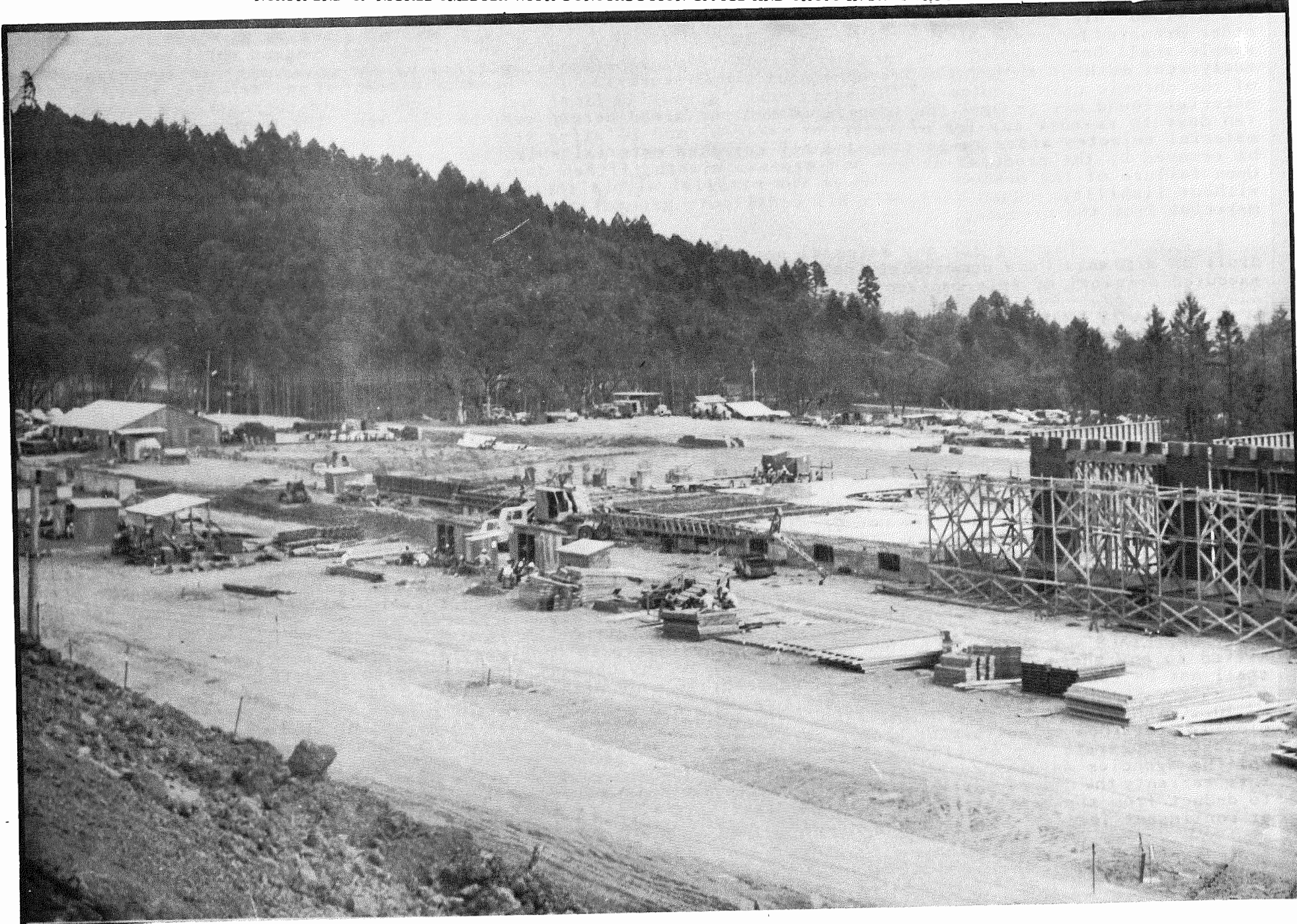
9. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT. No member of or delegate to Congress, or resident commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this contract if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

10. COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES. The producer warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this contract upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the producer for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty the Government shall have the right to annul this contract without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the contract price or consideration the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.



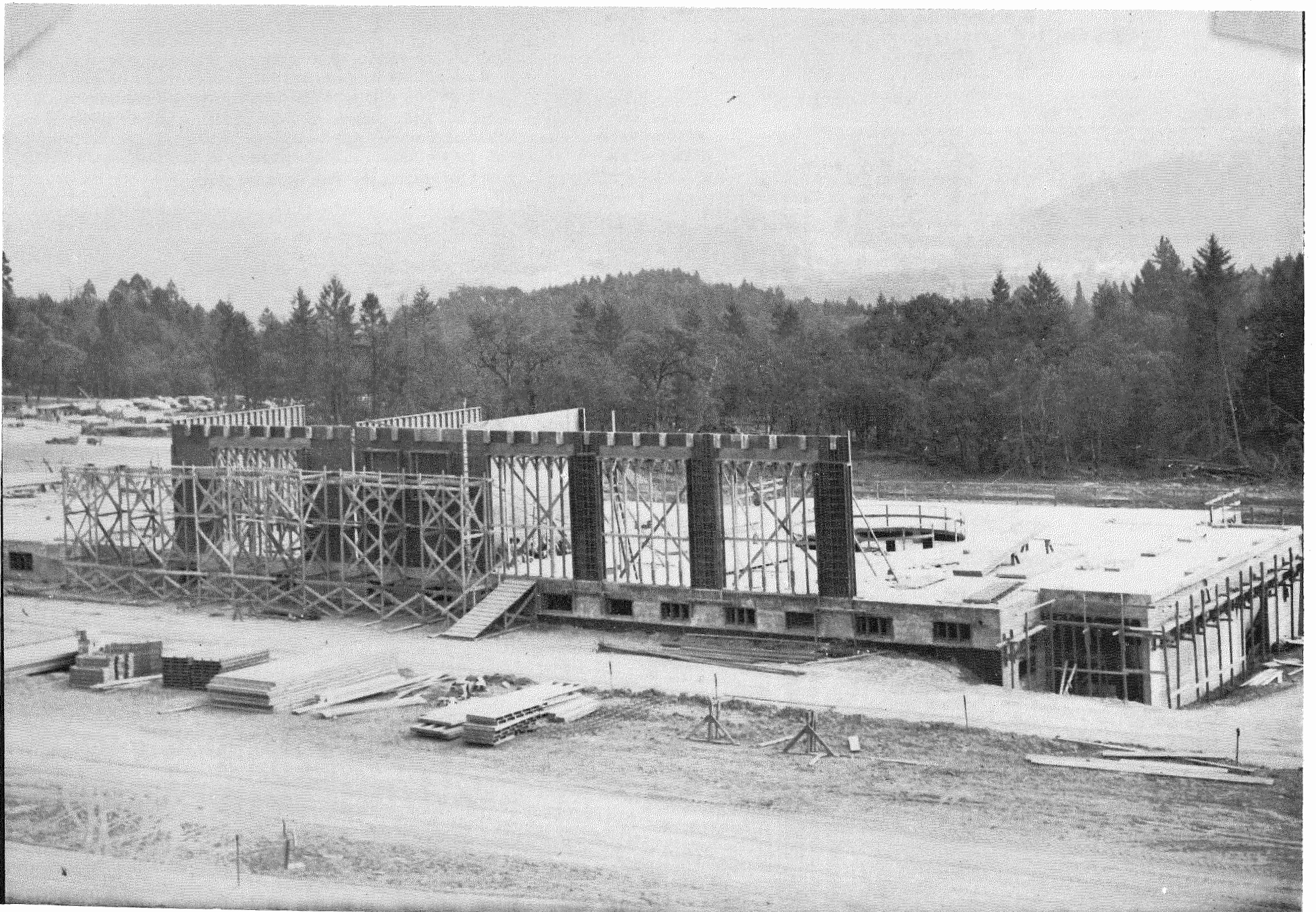
POURING CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS FOR ELECTRIC FURNACES AT NICKEL SMELTER

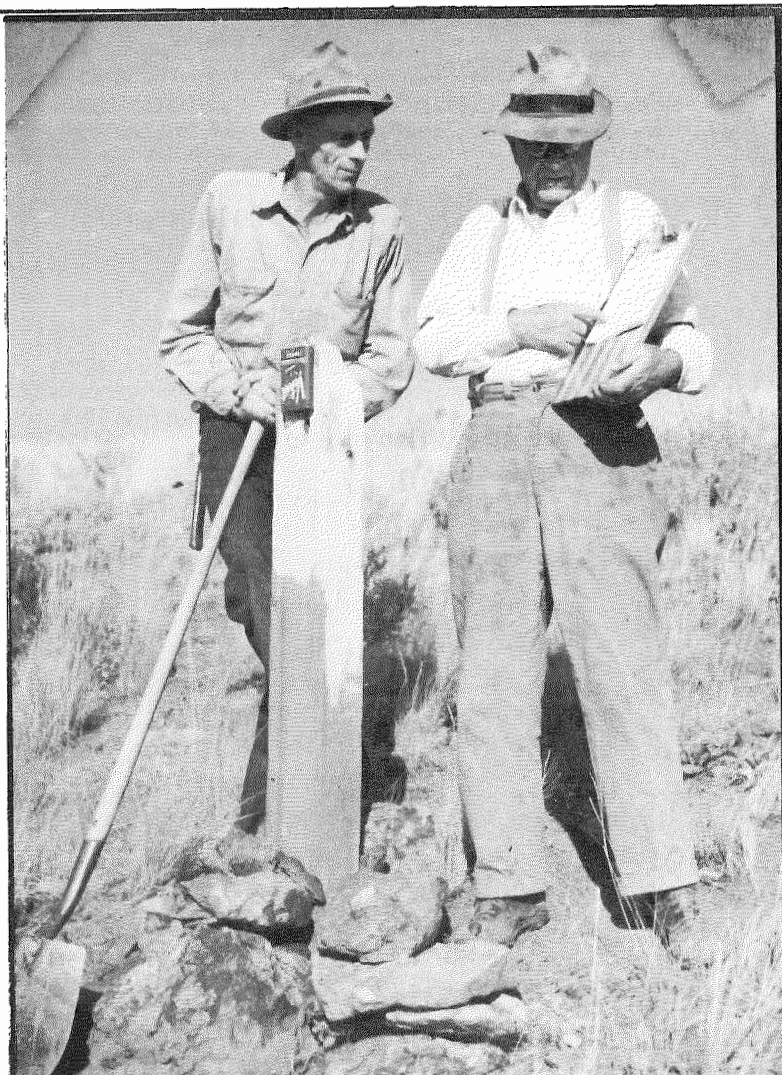
NORTH END OF NICKEL SMELTER WITH CONSTRUCTION OFFICE AND SHOPS IN BACKGROUND



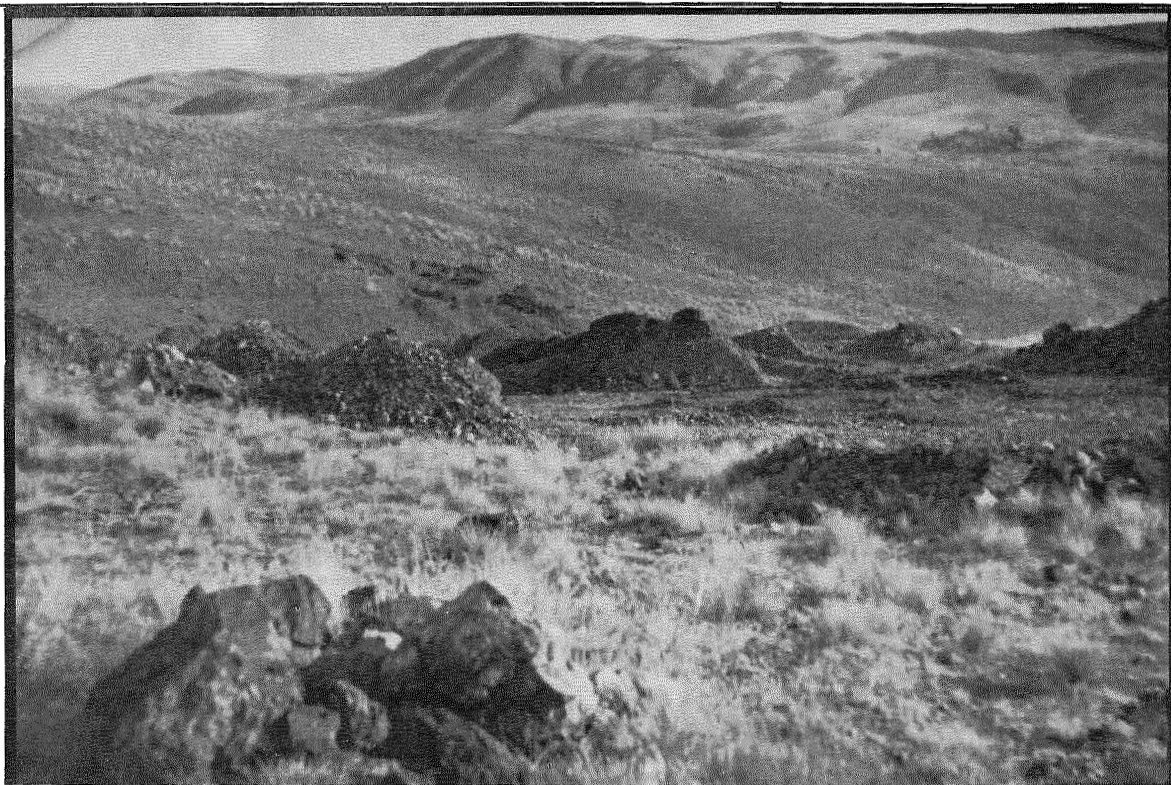


FOUNDATIONS FOR STORAGE LABORATORY AND OFFICE BUILDINGS. RAILROAD SIDING IS SHOWN. ;
FOUNDATIONS FOR MAIN ELECTRIC FURNACE NICKEL SMELTER





LOCATION WORK, a major job when prospectors go after the minerals of modern uses. Here, John Arthur (right) dean of Eastern Oregon mining men, gives Cecil Edwards a lesson in how to locate a claim and do it right.



MANGANESE COUNTRY of the Pleasant Valley district is typified in this photograph, showing results of stripping operations at an early stage. Country rocks are quartzite and clay slates. Rhyolite, which once covered the area, now has almost completely eroded away.

RIDDLE WATCHES RIDDLE

George Riddle, old-time resident of Grants Pass, and former owner of Rogue River Hardware, has particular interest in the big new Hanna nickel project near Riddle, since part of the construction is on the homeplace where he was raised.

Mr. Riddle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Riddle, homesteaded the ranch in 1851, acquiring additional property from time to time until they owned 1700 acres which they ran as a sheep ranch. The ranch was named the Glenbrook Farm and a beautiful home built there. This year, the Hanna Company razed that old farm home to make room for new buildings.

Mr. Riddle reminisces that as long as he can remember, the nearby mountain was known to contain nickel; and a small amount of chrome was also shipped from there. He recalled that the first time anything was really done about the nickel was 75 years ago when Will Q. Brown came there in the interest of the Edison Adams estate of San Francisco. Then in 1892, another company actually installed machinery, built roads, but never shipped anything. Mr. Riddle recalled the foreman at that time was Sam B. Cobb. It was during that period that some young mining engineers from Stanford University visited the property. One of them was Herbert Hoover, destined to

(Continued on Page 11)



BLACK MANGANESE OUTCROP discovered while locating new claims quickly turned into a promising body of ore where Ellis and Associates are now mining after opening up the manganese on at least seven other claims along the five-mile belt north of Pleasant Valley. Pictured are Waldo Douglas (left) and Frank M. DeMerritt, both associates in the new enterprise and both experienced lode miners.

DeMerritt, who, with John Arthur and Nadie Strayer, is owner of claims which formed the nucleus of the company's now extensive holdings, formerly held the lease on the Argonaut, gold silver, lead and zinc mine of the Bourne district. He now directs mining operations on the manganese, sharing with Jim Ellis the responsibility and faculty for keeping the work swift and clean.

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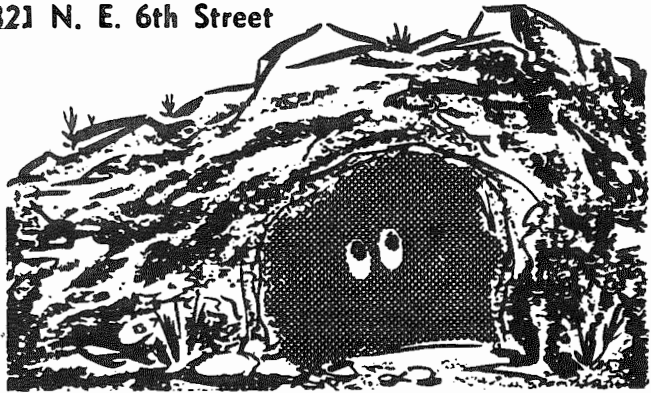
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MINING MANGANESE

Site of a present workings is in a gulch where ground is steeper than it is over most of the manganese belt. A 10-foot face of ore is exposed in a long cut. After some shallow stripping, followed by blasting, dozing and hand mining and sorting, the truckloads of

black rock move down the gulch about two miles to Highway 30, thence east a few miles to Durkee and the railroad siding.

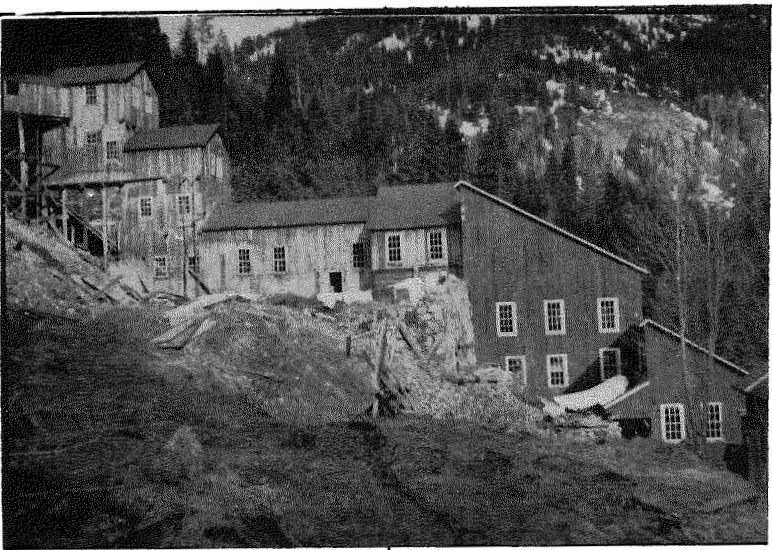
Equipment includes a large compressor, a D-8 bulldozer, a cat-shovel and a string of trucks and power wagons. All equipment is new.

Men on the job live at Baker,

drive about 15 miles to the property. They plan to work throughout the winter. Preparing for season of comparatively light snow in the district, they are using waste to improve their dirt roads across the hills.

Supplies and equipment for

(Continued on Page 11)



MINING MANGANESE
(Continued from Page 10)

an assay laboratory now are being assembled. Early shipments were made of practically any rock encountered, with no special attempt at sorting. They ran about 32 per cent manganese. Shipments of ore of 35 per cent and better grade are anticipated.

The ore is destined for the steel industry, as a source for ferro-manganese. While it has been moving to Salt Lake City, it is reported that some may be made available to supply Portland demands.

Principals in the operation state that in event their exploration shows sufficient tonnage of low grade manganese to justify a plant for beneficiation of ore, they are prepared to construct such a plant and have plans in working stage.

RIDDLE WATCHES RIDDLE
(Continued from Page 10)

become president of the United States 35 years later.

So it is with interest George R. Riddle of Grants Pass, 85 years old this year, watches as big industry is built on his father's sheep ranch. The town of Riddle was named for his folks a long time ago.

BOURNE MILL

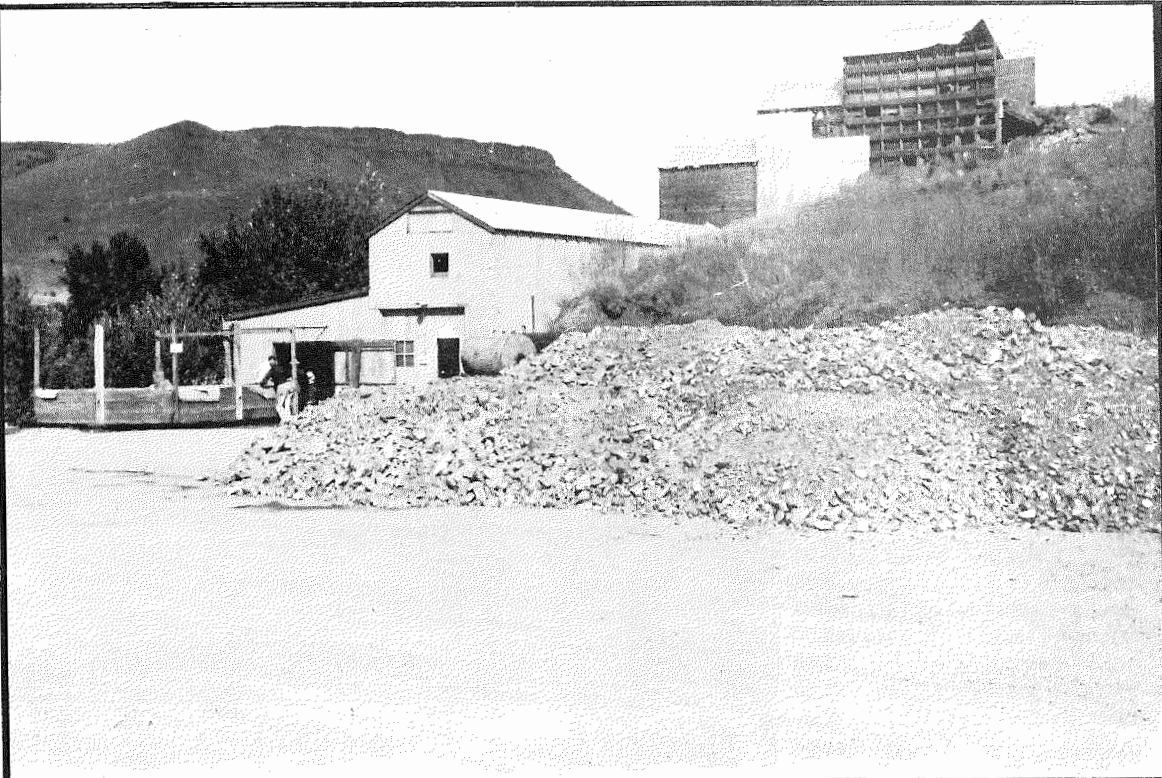
The least quiver in the price of gold and the walls of the big Bourne mill would start to vibrate with the turning of the ball mill, and the froth would pour from the flotation cells. At one time there were 2700 men on the payroll at Bourne, and the big vein at lower levels hasn't been touched.

Gold mining people and all those with copper, lead and zinc properties which could produce with some help in the gold situation are continuing to be hopeful of a gold price increase. Many Baker citizens are active members of the National Gold Committee.

Development work is being done on an extensive scale throughout the Eastern Oregon mining districts, regardless of the fact that only a few gold lode mines are operating.

Indicative of the growing interest in mining during the last three years is the fact that the Baker county clerk's records this year showed a record number of filings of mining labor affidavits. The volume of work done also is greater than in many years.

The first pure nickel coin ever issued was a 20-centime piece minted by Switzerland in 1881.



TRI-COUNTY MILL

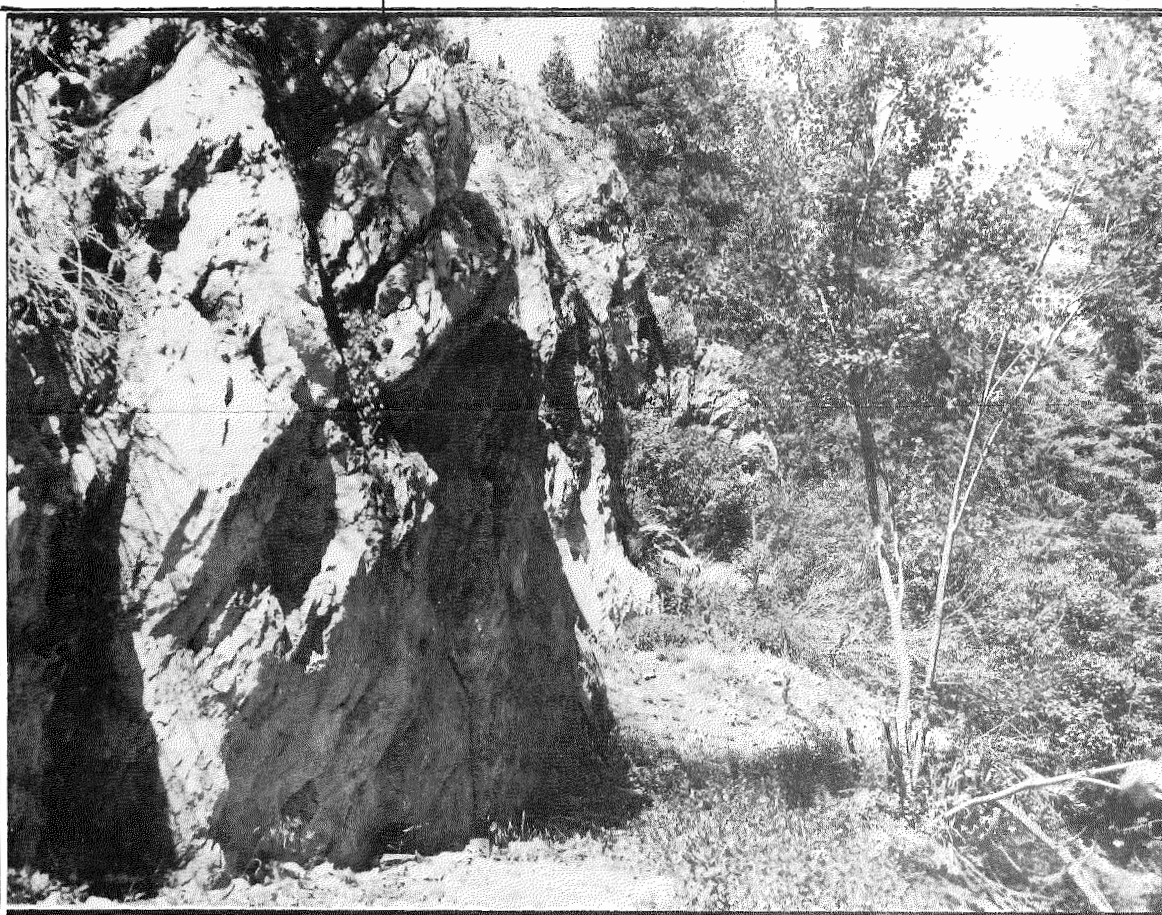
The Tri-County Mill at John Day, handling chrome from the Tri-County Mining and Milling Company's Dry Camp mine, soon will increase its capacity - now 50 tons - and may do custom milling for small chromite properties

of the district during coming months. Recently the mill went on three shifts and the company now is stockpiling ore for the winter run as well as supplying the mill.

Ernest Wells, who has been associated with the company since its operation was established, has sold his interest to J. A. Curzon,

general manager. Wells is interested in a number of Eastern Oregon properties, and his plans for the future have not yet been announced.

The Tri-County Company has a working agreement with Zanetti Brothers, now carrying on the open pit mining of Dry Camp chrome. H. R. Elliott is owner of the Dry Camp property.



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The Chicken Creek Mining District, notable old time gold diggings, is being prospected now for scheelite, the mineral that gave the gold miners grief, interfering with amalgamation. Exploration by bulldozer and by painstaking hand work, night and day, is being carried on over a group of 16 claims by John Arthur, W. A. Pierce, J. A. Hinchey and Nadie Strayer. Their property includes the Little Bonanza, on which Hin-

chey holds a lease, and the Little Hill and other mines which produced free gold in the old mining days, starting with placer work in 1863. Also being developed are the Gleason Mine and the Meridian Mine, both controlled by Mr. McCullum of Lime. Both scheelite and gold occur in narrow fissure veins of crystalline quartz, found in granodiorite which is weathered and friable and intruded by dikes of an old basalt.

BIRDSEYE CREEK MILL

Birdseye Creek Mill at Rogue River is running again.

ASSAY PRICES

Chromium	.....	\$5.00
Chrome and Iron	.....	7.00
Chrome, Iron and Silica	.....	10.00
Manganese	.....	5.00
Mercury	.....	3.00
Copper	.....	3.00
Zinc	.....	3.00
Lead	.....	3.00
Gold or Silver, ea.	.....	2.00
Gold and Silver	.....	2.50
Nickel	.....	4.00
Tin	.....	4.00
Calcium (Lime)	.....	4.00
Magnesium	.....	5.00
Limestone, complete	.....	15.00
Magnesite, compl.	.....	15.00
Molybdenum	.....	5.00
Vanadium	.....	5.00
Titanium	.....	7.50
Tungsten	.....	\$5.00
Aluminm	.....	6.00
Phosphorus	.....	4.00
Sulphur	.....	4.00
Iron	.....	4.00
Copper, Lead, Zinc	.....	7.00
Lead and Zinc	.....	5.00
Spectrographic Analysis	.....	7.50

Samples may also be left in Grants Pass, Oregon, at **PAQUIN & STORY HARDWARE** across from the Chrome Ore Depot.

NORTHWEST TESTING LABORATORIES

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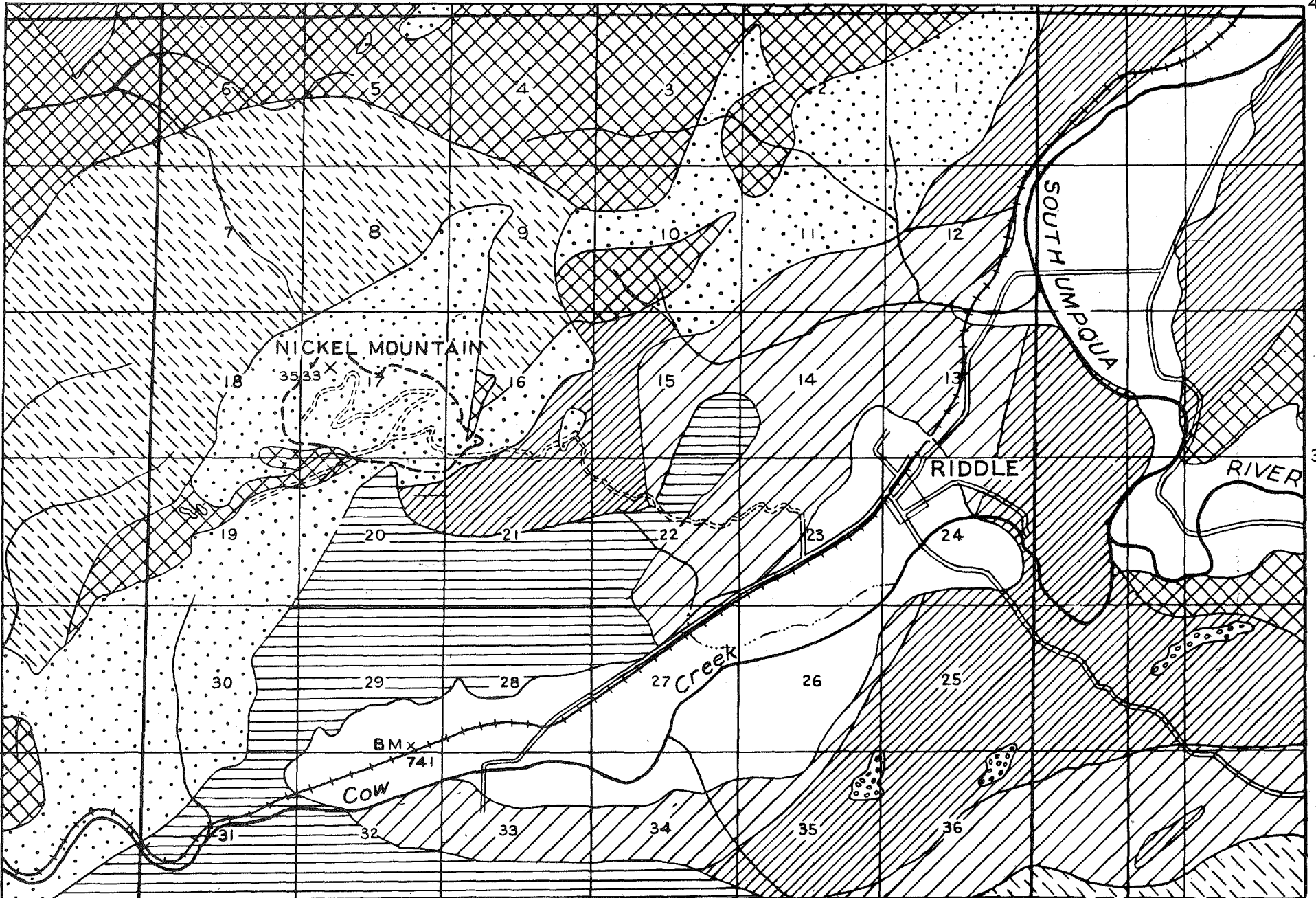
SAMPLING PLANT FOR MANGANESE ORE AT WENDEN, ARIZONA
MANGANESE ORE IN STOCKPILE AT WENDEN, ARIZONA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BULLETIN 931 PLATE 37
123°20' R.5 W.

R.7 W.

R.6 W.



Geology modified from Diller and Kay, Folio 218, Riddle, Oregon

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE VICINITY OF NICKEL MOUNTAIN, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON



GOLD IS IN THE BLOOD. Mark Lee's father, a prominent pioneer Chinese merchant, got his start in the mines of Jackson County in the early gold mining days. At an Eagle Creek placer mine in Baker County, the age-old instinct took hold of Mark, who rolled up his sleeves and started prying boulders apart. The claim, owned by Joe Jennings and Newt Bethel, is one of many worked by small hand methods; sometimes yields a dollar-a-pan for days at a stretch.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR BAKER
New Industry for Baker will be provided by mining and burning the marbleized lime of Marble Creek, 10 miles west of the city. The Chemical Lime Company, capitalized at \$500,000 has completed its organization, Anthony Brandenthaler of Baker has announced. Brandenthaler, with Portland associates, is owner of the company.

Tony, his brother, Peter Brandenthaler, and Prescott Lilley of Baker are buying the large group of Marble Creek lime claims under an agreement with owners, Leslie Richards, Henry Levinger and Sanford Adler.

A rotary type kiln is being brought from Crowell, California to be assembled in September at Baker. It is 118 feet long, 8 feet in diameter, weighs 174 tons. An eight-acre site has been acquired near the old Stoddard Lumber Co. plant and the Union Pacific Railway Company is constructing a siding.

The kiln will produce high-calcium pebble chemical lime. It will utilize local hog fuel. Two additional kilns will be installed next year.

Alex Stoyanov Engineers of Portland will install and operate the plant. Quarrying and crushing will be handled by a company with headquarters at Ontario.

A road is being constructed from the county road in Baker Valley to the quarry, high on Marble Creek where 3,000,000 yards of high quality lime has been blocked out by diamond drilling and 5,000,000 yards additional rock is nearby, not yet drilled. Deposits are estimated adequate for 30 years operation.



FREE GOLD VEIN at the Flying Dutchman Mine threw a string of colors for Culley Trickel, pictured near one of the remaining older cabins. Owner of far-flung properties in Baker and Grant counties, Trickel spent considerable time this season in exploration of his claims adjacent to the old Flying Dutchman, at the head of Long Creek in the Paddy's Paradise district. Using a bulldozer, he opened up a deposit of quartz breccia where cinnabar occurs oddly with the free gold.

NEW CHROME PRODUCER

Bob Radcliffe and Al Lea are working their claim, the Lucky L and R, which they discovered last November on the west side of the northern extension of Chrome Ridge in Josephine County, Ore.

They put in about half a mile of road and began mining on their claim this spring. They hauled out their first load of high-grade chromite early in July. To date they have shipped nearly 50 tons of ore, none of which assayed less than 52 percent Cr2O3. They are also mining some low-grade ore which they are stockpiling at Radcliffes mill at his gold mine, the Black Bear, about three miles northwest of Galice.

At the L & R claim open cuts have exposed disseminated and some high-grade chrome in discontinuous narrow stringers over a distance of about 120 feet.

ORE-BIN
August 1953

Lou and Bill Robertson have leased the Sad Sack, formerly called the Black Prince.

**Public Law 206 - 83d Congress
Chapter 339 - 1st Session
H. R. 2824**

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 417.

To encourage the discovery, development, and production of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby recognized that the continued dependence on overseas sources of supply for strategic or critical minerals and metals during periods of threatening world conflict or of political instability within those nations controlling the sources of supply of such materials gravely endangers the present and future economy and security of the United States. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the Congress that each department and agency of the Federal Government charged with responsibilities concerning the discovery, development, production, and acquisition of strategic or critical minerals and metals shall undertake to decrease further and to eliminate where possible the dependency of the United States on overseas sources of supply of each such material.

SEC. 3. In accordance with the declaration of policy set forth in section 2 of this Act, the termination dates of all purchase programs designed to stimulate the domestic production of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates and established by regulations issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall be extended an additional two years: *Provided*, That this section is not intended and shall not be construed to limit or restrict the regulatory agencies from extending the termination dates of these programs beyond the two-year extension periods provided by this section or from increasing the quantity of materials that may be delivered and accepted under these programs as permitted by existing statutory authority: *Provided further*, That the extended termination date provided by this section for the columbium-tantalum purchase program shall not apply to the purchase of columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates of foreign origin.

SEC. 4. In order that those persons who produce or who plan to produce under purchase programs established pursuant to Public Law 774 (Eighty-first Congress) and Public Law 96 (Eighty-second Congress) may be in position to plan their investment and production with due regard to requirements, the responsible agencies controlling such purchase programs are directed to publish at the end of each calendar quarter the amounts of each of the ores and concentrates referred to in section 3 purchased in that quarter and the total amounts of each which have been purchased under the program.

Approved August 7, 1953.

Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953.

Extended termination.

64 Stat. 798.
50 USC app. 2061.

Quarterly ore report.
50 USC app. 2061.
65 Stat. 131.
50 USC app. 2071 note.



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DURKEE LIME IS DRILLED

Morrison-Knudsen Company has been doing extensive exploration work this summer on a deposit of limestone near the lower end of Durkee Valley in Baker County, Oregon. Stripping and drilling has been carried on across an area more than two miles long. Testing is still under way and some carloads of crushed rock have been shipped for prospecting purposes.

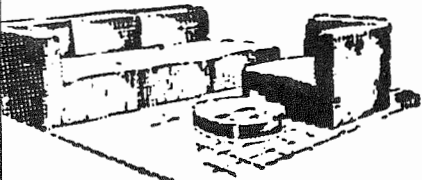
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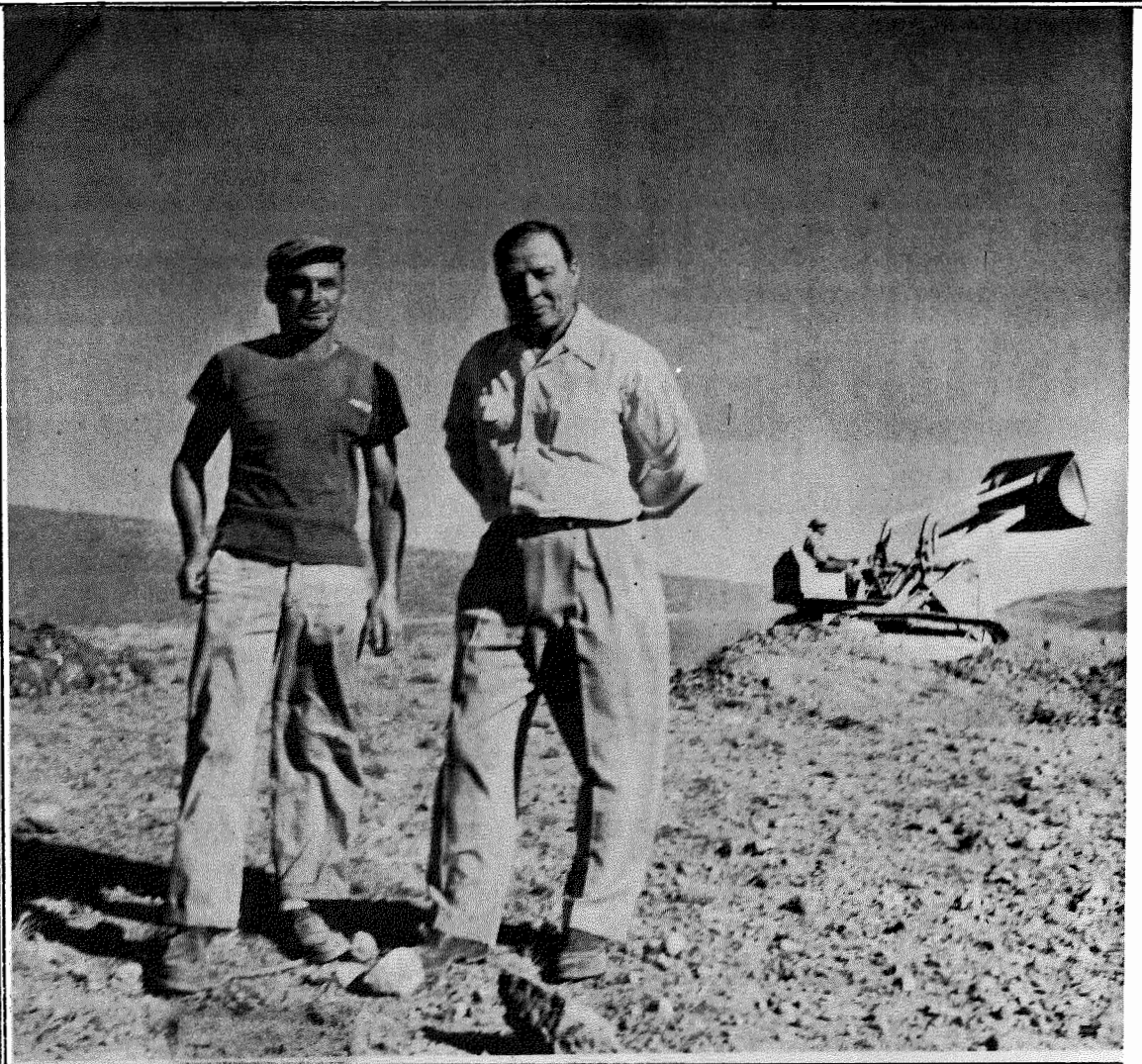
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MANGANESE MINERS broke ground at Pleasant Valley in June. Herbert Ketell, (right) president of Ketell Investment Corporation, and Jim Ellis, head of Ellis and Associates, subsidiary group doing the actual mining are happy over prospects of tonnage and increasing good values of manganese oxide ore shown by the considerable bulldozing they have done during the past three months. Picture was taken when Mr. Ketell was on an inspection trip, flying to Baker from Portland, where his office is located, to visit site of first stripping and mining operations on the old Utah property.

Ellis, a veteran of World War II, is a hard-driving expert with heavy equipment. Prior to tackling the manganese, he was in charge of construction projects at Pendleton, Portland and Astoria. He studies geology, metallurgy.

The men are standing on black manganese - pyrolusite - exposed at grass roots for width of bulldozer and length of 100 feet.

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