

The Stock Pile

VOLUME 1 - NO. 8

THE STOCK PILE

JULY, 1953

BILL PASSES

SENATE APPROVES H. R. 2824
WITHOUT DISSENTING VOTE
BEING RECORDED

Late Thursday evening July 23, 1953, the Senate of the United States passed H. R. 2824 without a dissenting vote.

H. R. 2824 as originally passed by the House of Representatives extended only the tungsten program for two years.

Members of the Chrome Committee, Fay I. Bristol, Joe Holman and Gene L. Brown, had arrived in Washington the day before H. R. 2824 was reported to the full House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee by the subcommittee.

The House Committee was very friendly and helpful but suggested that they pass just the tungsten part of the bill and then have the Senate amend it.

The Chrome Committee spent several days with various senators and senate committee staffs outlining the program and giving them the necessary background.

It would have been better if months of June and July, but the members of the committee each own a one-man business, and so had to return home.

On Friday, July 3rd, Senator Guy Cordon called Fay Bristol and said that more testimony was needed and in order to save the bill with chrome in it, the chrome committee should be in Washington, Monday July 6th.

Fay Bristol and Joe Holman were able to get Walter Hoppe to accompany them, and they once again started the rounds of contacting the key men.

The committee appeared twice before the full Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and were able to supply them with the facts that were needed. The chrome committee averaged about twelve calls a day on senators, representatives and other officials.

The bill with amendments to include all the domestic strategic minerals programs was reported out and put on the Senate calendar.

On Thursday, July 23, 1953, on motion of Senator William Knowland of California, the bill was brought up for vote and passed without a dissenting vote.

The bill now goes back to the House and it is believed it will concur with the Senate amendments.

Then it is up to the President to sign or veto the bill.

LEWIS LETTER

Hon. Clifford R. Hope,
Chairman, House Committee on
Agriculture
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Hope:

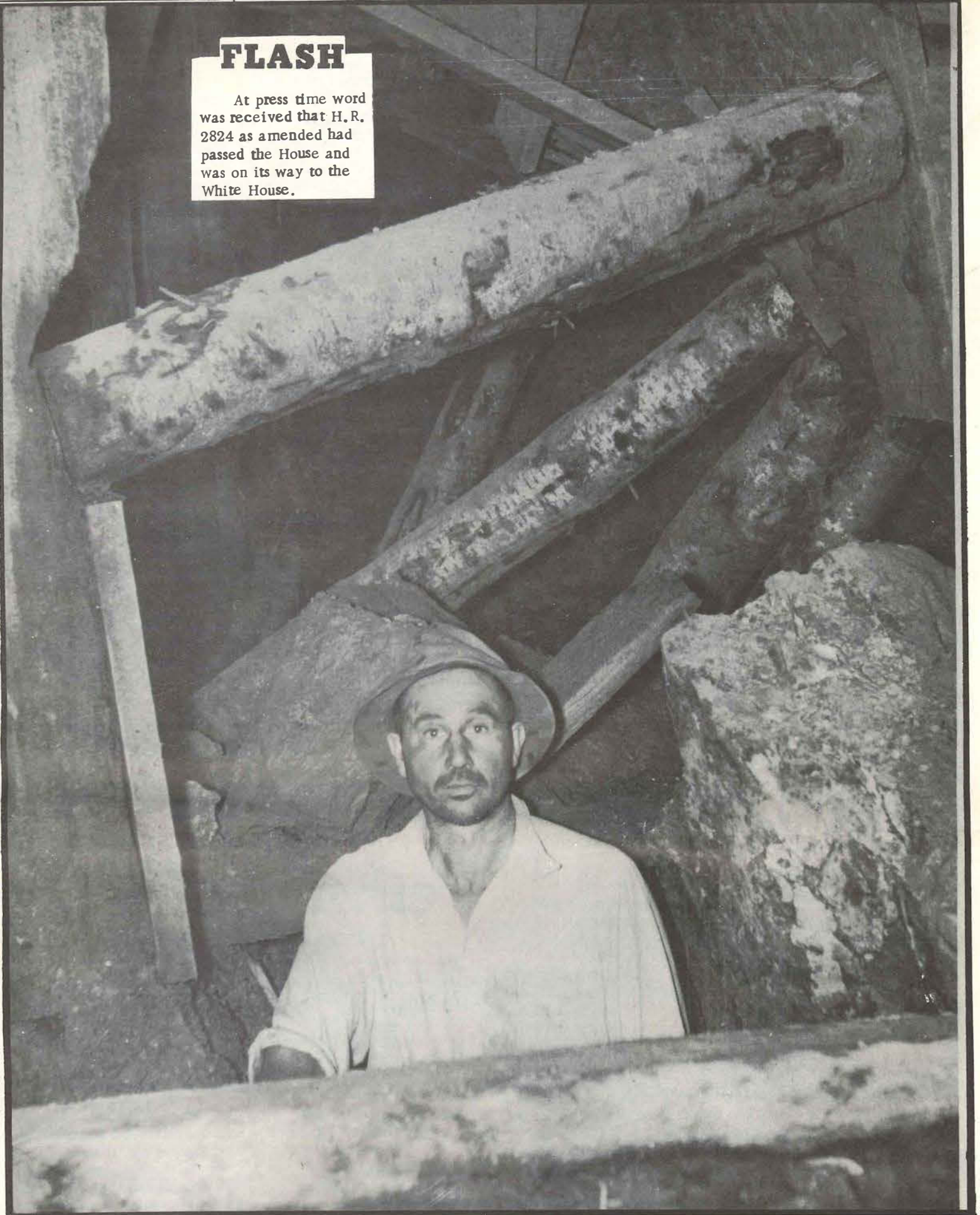
In view of the responsibility of the Department of the Interior with respect to mineral development in the national forests, we are submitting for your committee's consideration our views on H. R. 5358, a bill "To protect the surface values of lands within the national forests, and for other purposes."

We recommend that this bill not be enacted.

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FLASH

At press time word was received that H. R. 2824 as amended had passed the House and was on its way to the White House.



BEN BAKER looking through a stope at Sourdough Chrome Mine, Curry County, Oregon. Very few people realize the tremendous volume of timber used by the mining industry. The above picture illustrates how stulls are used to hold up the rock while the ore is extracted. It is very rare indeed that there is more than enough tim-

ber on a mining claim to develop a mine beyond the prospect stage. This is particularly true on a chrome mine that is located in the peridotite series of rocks the soil of which is very poor for growing trees. The average chrome mine requires more timber by far than the average underground mine. What little timber is on a claim is quickly used up, and it must then be hauled a considerable distance

ALLEN WIRE

The following telegram was addressed to the House Select Small Business Committee and signed by Niel Allen, board of governors, the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries:

"Deeply appreciate courtesy your invitation to participate in hearing before Select Committee and regret unable attend. If permissible would request you extend following remarks into record for me.

"Since 1943 member, and 5 years chairman, governing board, Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, but desire to speak in capacity private citizen as practicing lawyer with mining clientele. For many years prior to appoint-

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WITNESS HITS PROPAGANDA OF H.R.4983 U.S. DEPT. WITH HARD FACTS

(Testimony by A. O. Bartell, Raw Materials Survey, Portland, Ore. before the House Select Small Business Committee, at San Francisco, California.)

INTRODUCTION:

THEY'RE STEALING YOUR LAND," "YOU'RE BEING ROBBED," "PLUNDER IN OUR NATIONAL FOREST," "THE BIG LAND GRAB." Sensational headlines such as these have been heading articles in such magazines as American Forests, Field and Stream, the Kiwanis Magazine, and most recently Collier's. They are the work of one Cleveland Van Dresser, a staff writer of the Palm Beach (Fla.) Post Times whose admitted total knowledge on the workings of our mineral land laws was obtained by "a 20,000 mile survey trip throughout the western part of the United States." Mr. Van Dresser has proven himself a fecund and skillful propagandist who was of the opinion that the mining laws had to be changed. With this preconceived conclusion, he made a biased investigation of the facts and tailored them to achieve the desired reaction.

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83rd CONGRESS, 1st Session, H. R. 4983

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 4, 1953

Mr. D'Ewart introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under the mining laws of the United States, prior to issuance of patent therefor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives (Continued on Page 2)

THE STOCK PILE

PUBLISHED by a committee of the Oregon Mining Association: Walt Freeman, William S. Robertson, and Dewey Van Curler.

EDITOR: Fay I. Bristol P. O. Box 505, Rogue River, Oregon

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EDITORIAL

CONGRESS EXPECTED TO CHANGE MINING LAWS

The U. S. mining industry is confronted with a change in the mining laws.

There are now two bills before the Congress of the U. S., one is Congressman D'Ewart's H. R. 4983, which adequately answers the complaints of the Department of Agriculture. The other bill introduced by Congressman Hope, H. R. 5358, carries forth the ideas of the "Do-Good" planners.

Congress is in the mood to pass a bill changing the mining laws. There has been tremendous national publicity given to the various articles, either written by or ghosted by Cleveland Van Dresser. He was furnished his so-called facts by the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Land Management. In all of his articles, the following paragraph occurs:

"Claims have been filed on about 50,000 acres in the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon, although government assay reports reveal no valuable minerals in commercial quantity. During World War II, the area covered by the claims produced 88 million feet of timber annually. Today the government needs the Rogue River timber (worth \$30,000,000) for the construction of Army camps, but it can't get it. Since the law forbids anyone to cross a claim without permission of the miner, the Government can't even go after \$40,000,000 worth of timber on unencumbered federal property behind the claims."

Your editor has discussed this problem with the director of the Rogue River National Forest, and with Daniel L. Goldy, who was Regional Administrator for the Bureau of Land Management in charge of enforcement of the mining laws of the Pacific Northwest. They admitted an investigation had been made, and that the claims in practically every case were invalid, but they claimed they did not have the appropriation to prosecute the claim holders.

Daniel L. Goldy did have the time and money to publish many mimeographs on this and other alleged loopholes in the mining laws; his department had time and money to send their employees to the Oregon legislature to lobby, his department had time and money to send Daniel L. Goldy to speak before practically every Isaac Walton Club in the Pacific Northwest, and any other club that would listen to him.

Daniel L. Goldy and C. Jerrard Davidson, his superior, stated publicly they wanted no mining laws under which there was a review by the courts, and that the people would have to get over their archaic ideas of property rights.

Their propaganda has reached the point where an article was published in Collier's magazine, in which there is a complete misstatement of facts, and a condensation has just been printed in the Reader's Digest of that article.

Regardless of what mining laws we have, without enforcement none of them are any good. With a law such as the Hope bill in the hands of the people like Goldy and Davidson exploration of our public lands would cease. The mining industry is up against a carefully planned propaganda line directed so as to eventually put the mining industry at the complete mercy of the federal bureaucrats.

CONGRESS WANTS FACTS

Your editor, along with Joe Holman, Walter F. Hoppe, and Gene L. Brown, spent three of the last seven weeks in Washington, contacting members of the House and Senate of the United States, regarding the problems concerning the chrome miners.

He has found that his Congressman, and your congressman, your Senator and his senator are avid for factual information on the problems confronting the people of the U. S. They are most cooperative, interested, and when they are satisfied they have accurate and sound and basic facts, they are at all times willing to act for the good of the U. S. Your editor wants to say that he is proud of the men that comprise the Congress of the United States.

EXCELLENT FINDS BY JAMES

Vern James of San Luis Obispo has now accumulated all of his mill equipment has it on the ground and construction has started. Vern reports that he expects to be in operation within the next 30 days. His development work on the Froom Ranch has exposed several excellent finds and these promise a large and successful operation.

WORKING NEW LEASE

Jack James of Coalinga has moved off the prospect he was developing in the Clear Creek District, San Benito County, and is now working a new lease in the New Idria Mining property.

SHIPPING CONCENTRATES

The McClendon Mill near Crescent City, California, is shipping concentrates.

ALLEN WIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment Douglas McKay as Secretary Interior, Bureau of Land Management increasingly fostered and developed socialistic philosophy, retarding exploration and development of our mineral resources. Such Interior administrators as C. Girard Davidson totally and perhaps deliberately misconceived the fundamental and practical bases of the mining law of the West. Without authority of the law they substituted feudal policies of Federal overlordship in place of incentives to private enterprise. This is exemplified by statement made to me in 1949 by Dan Golby, then regional manager BLM, in presence Davidson and without comment by him. In response to my statement of miners' objection to trend toward nationalized mineral resources he said, 'Mr. Allen, the time has come when the people of this country must radically revise their archaic ideas of private property rights.' The discussion was ended. Our only hope then was an appeal to Congress to write a workable department policy encouraging private discovery and development of our latent and dormant mineral resources. Now that we are assured departmental help and a favorable climate for sound growth of the Nation's mining economy, we would recommend to the Congress full support of Secretary McKay and Interior Department in restoration of historic economic principles.

"It was this incentive to private enterprise which historically uncovered and developed our miners and minerals as important factors in national wealth and as essential items for the national defense. We have confidence in Douglas McKay and we place trust in Congress to support him. I am grateful for this opportunity."

Signed: Niel Allen

H. R. 4983

(Continued from Page 1)

of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That mining claims hereafter located under the mining laws of the United States shall not, prior to issuance of patent therefor, be used for any purposes other than prospecting, mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto.

Sec. 2. (a) Any mining claim hereafter located, prior to the issuance of patent therefor, shall be subject to the right of the United States, its permittees and licensees, under the limitations of subsection (c) hereof, to use so much of the surface thereof as may be necessary or appropriate for forage control or usage, or reforestation, fire prevention, or other forest protection, upon such claim or for access to adjacent land for said purpose or to cut and remove timber on the adjacent land, and to the right of the United States, its permittees and licensees, under the limitations of subsection (c) hereof, to cut and remove dead, down, diseased, insect-infested, or over-mature timber.

(b) Except to the extent required to provide timber for the mining claimant's prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto, or to provide clearance for such operations or uses, or for buildings or structures in connection therewith, no claimant or an unpatented mining claim here -

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WITNESS HITS PROPAGANDA OF U. S. DEPT., CITES FACTS TO PROVE BIASED REPORTING OF EXISTING MINING LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

Starting with the regime of ex-Secretary of the Interior Ickes, the Bureau of Land Management supported by the U. S. Forest Service has had an organized campaign to remove mineral lands from entry under our mining laws and into a leasing or "permittee" system. Mr. Van Dresser's writings and photographs have been lifted bodily from the plethora of propaganda issued by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service in support of this campaign.

The organization I represent, the Raw Materials Survey, is financed by private industry and is dedicated to the industrial growth of the Lower Columbia River Basin. We have made a considerable investigation of the alleged land grabs in Oregon. It is our conclusion that the Bureau of Land Management's and the Forest Service's campaign is promoting discord among the natural resource based industries, and that the removal of mineral lands development from the jurisdiction of the courts and into a bureau designed permittee system is inimical to the best interests of our industrial development. To summarize our findings in a sentence, we found that mining claim "land grabs" in Oregon had been greatly overplayed, misleadingly presented, and that mining laws abuses were well within the power of the Bureau of Land Management to prosecute.

THE CASE OF THE 60 THOUSAND ACRE TIMBER GRAB

Two years ago, the citizens of Oregon were startled by the front page headline in our morning "Oregonian" "TIMBER GRABBED IN MASS FILING OF MINING CLAIMS". This front page story went on to say, "Thousands of acres in Oregon and Washington are being grabbed as mining claims under laws dating back to 1872", and that "The staking of spurious claims has been given impetus by a report of the Cottage Grove area where a miner sold timber on his claim for more than \$120 thousand", and "In all the national forests, thousands of mineral claims have been proved up for patents and then used primarily for summer homes, tourist camps, resort sites". You can imagine the furor this caused. County commissioners petitioned our congressmen that the mining laws be revised because they feared that the county's share of timber revenues from the public domain would be lost since unscrupulous individuals were apparently able, under mining laws, to grab up huge areas for their private benefit. A state senator denounced the mining laws and called the situation "An outrageous timber steal." A county judge in the timbered area publicly demanded a separation of mining and surface resources. Newspapers editorially took up the hue and cry.

The Directors of the Raw Materials Survey believe that orderly harvesting of the area's timber resources is essential to industrial development, but they are also fully aware that one of the vital links in the growth of the area's economy is a mining industry capable of supplying our industrial needs. Therefore, they delegated me to ascertain the facts concerning this headline-producing situation. You will be interested in the following:

1.) Whether or not the "timber grab" actually covered 90 square miles as the newspapers stated, I am not sure, but it was quite true that a very large acreage of some of Oregon's most valuable timber lands in the Crater Lake area had been staked and held as association placer claims. This, at a time when the loggers are bidding as high as \$46 a thousand board feet for stumpage -- not for lumber -- mind you. This bid is for the tree in the woods -- bark, twigs, and all. A conservative estimate has placed the timber value of this parcel involved at over \$30 million! Oddly enough the man heading this association is a lumberman who owns a sawmill. He publicly claimed that he was interested only in the mineral possibilities, but that he "would sell the timber also." The location work had been done by using a bulldozer to dig pits at the center of each square mile -- thus "locating" four 160 acre claims at once.

2.) Our investigation of the events concerning the report from the Cottage Grove area where the miner had been selling timber from his claim at a handsome profit, some very interesting facts were brought out. It was found that 19 claims were involved, but that these claims were patented and all of them had been patented before 1910 when timber in that district had no sale value whatsoever. As a matter of county court record, two groups of claims, which accounted for more than half the timber involved in the sale, had been disposed of at tax sales by the Lane County Commissioners for \$287 in 1942 and 1954. What was even more startling, one of the Lane County commissioners who signed the deed for the sale of these valuable claims for a paltry \$287 is the same one who is now petitioning our congressmen, pleading changes in the mining laws on the ground that they allow timber thefts from public domain!

3.) It was found that only ignorance of the facts or a dishonest motive could account for such a grossly misleading statement as the one that implied that cabins with patented mining claims were springing up all over in our national forests like toadstools in your front lawn. A check of the Oregon patent filings from 1930 to 1950 showed that there had been only 15 groups of claims patented in the last 20 years. This 20-year total amounts to 1288 acres, less than .004 of 1% of the total Government-held lands in Oregon.

Going back to the 60,000 acre timber grab -- as you in this audience know, not a single stick of timber can be sold from a mining claim unless a patent has been granted, and further, that in the case of placer claims, nothing short of a probable commercially valuable mine will suffice for a patent in a forest reserve. Of the acreage in question, it was the opinion of qualified geologists and mining engineers that it was hardly possible that a valid discovery could be made on a single claim in the area, and that although a little fine gold could be found in some places, a mineable quantity would not average more than two cents a yard. When I reported this to the Raw Materials Survey Board of Directors, they unanimously passed a resolution urging that the administrative officers of the Department of the Interior initiate cancellation proceedings against the claimants, demanding that the mining laws be conscientiously enforced so that the Pacific Northwest mining and lumbering industries could de-

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CHROME CITY

by
CLEM BAKER

I am writing this article about the most unique mining and milling chrome operation I believe that exists. It was created by Mr. Joseph Holman and Mr. Harold Pimlott, both of Pasadena, California.

We call our little camp, Chrome City, which is 27 miles north of Coalinga, California. Our chrome deposit is known as Rucker Ridge and is located three miles from our mill and camp.

Before coming to Coalinga, Mr. Holman and Mr. Pimlott shipped approximately 600 tons of high grade lump ore to Grants Pass Stock Pile from a property they owned approximately 75 miles from Monterey Bay.

After some months of investigation in the Rucker Ridge district, Mr. Holman and Mr. Pimlott decided that this district would justify a mill for concentrating the lower grade chrome ores.

Last fall in 1952 they secured their leases and started building roads to the mine, and erecting the mill, which was completed some time in January of 1953. I was, at the time, with the Department of Interior. Mr. Holman and Mr. Pimlott, knowing of my past experience in mining and milling of minerals, and my record of producing high grade chrome ore during World War II decided to employ me as their superintendent to help carry on their operations. I, in turn, resigned from the Department of Interior and accepted the position in March of this year.

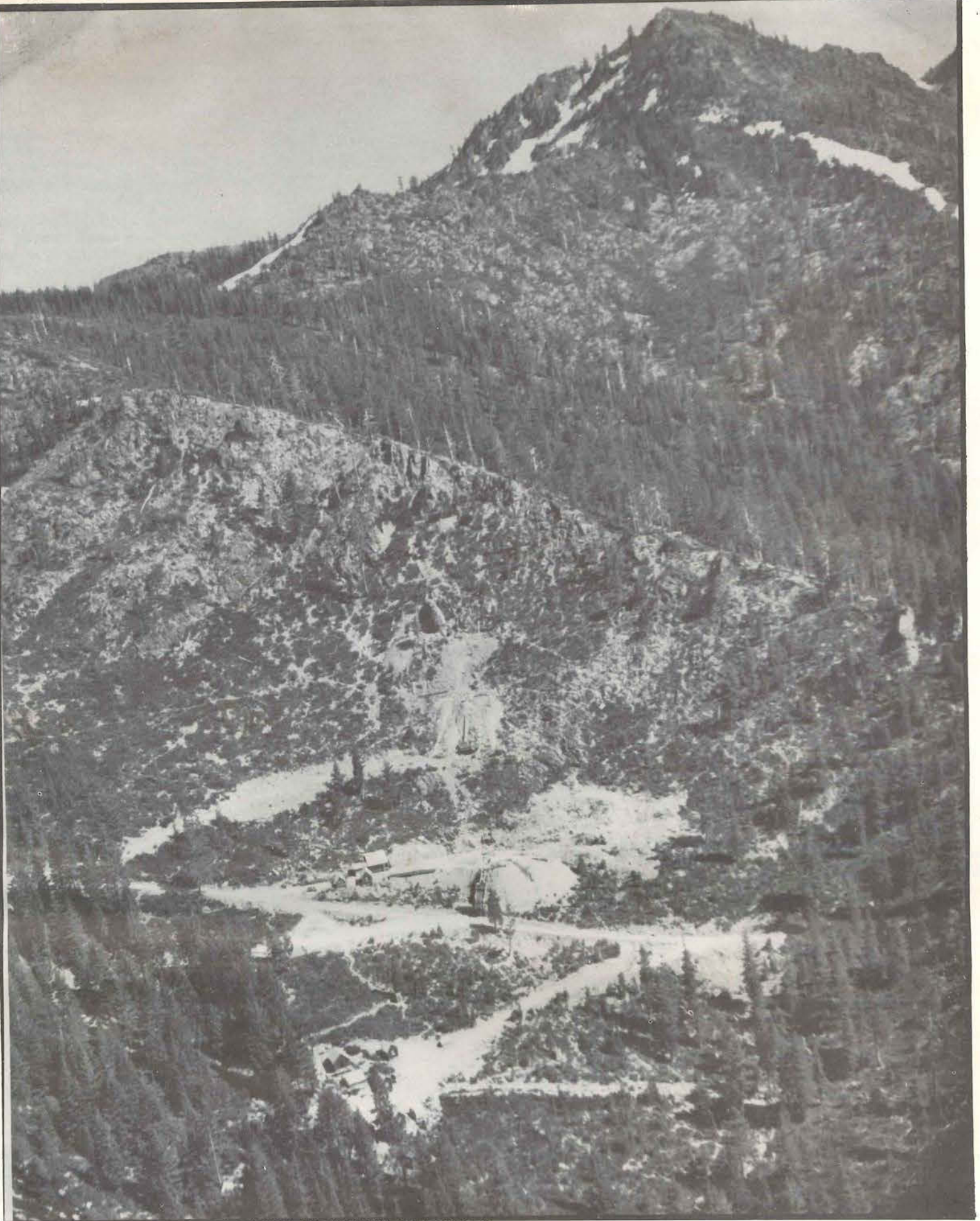
Senator Gene Brown of Oregon, Mr. Fay Bristol of Grants Pass, Oregon, who is President of the Oregon Mining Association, and Mr. Joseph Holman, an active member of the Oregon Mining Association, recently made two trips to Washington, D.C. for the procurement of our chrome program, which is a definite benefit for all chrome miners and operators. I hope that all chrome operators and producers will appreciate the sincere efforts that these gentlemen have put forth in assisting in the development of our National Chrome Defense Program.

Our source of Chrome Ore at Rucker Ridge is on a contact of formations between the Serpentine Magnesite and Shale. The ore deposits are some 50 feet west of the contact zone. The dip of the deposit is to the northeast.

We are mining the chrome ore by open pit method. We have a half yard P. H. Shovel which loads a ten ton truck. We also have a bulldozer which takes the waste or wall rock away. Our ore deposit is from 6 to 30 feet wide for a length of 600 feet that we know. We have a depth at present of 40 feet at the extreme southwest end. Our ore is practically all disseminated with a high Silica content.

At our mill, we have a Ferguson tractor lift that feeds our crusher from a stockpile of from 200 to 500 tons of ore. Our crusher is 10 by 18 with a Grisleyscreen of 3/4 inch mesh, and our crusher is set to 3/4 inch. From our crusher the ore goes to a 25 ton ore Bunker gravity flow; then is fed with a belt feeder to a 42 inch Ellis Ball Mill with an outside screen discharge. We are using a 1/4 inch steel screen mesh. From the mill the ore goes directly to two 4 x 12 economy concentrating tables; on our tables we are cutting about 20 inches of middlings which are pumped back

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SOME SNOW STILL REMAINS. The Cyclone Gap Chrome Mine on July 22nd in Siskiyou County, California. What a difference between this picture and the picture on Page 10 of the May issue!

UNDRESSES PROPAGANDA

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velop peaceably together. Other groups have also gone on record as soundly condemning the staking of these claims and demanding the Bureau of Land Management take appropriate adverse action. This was over two years ago but, according to a Bureau of Land Management spokesman, the bureau still has a "wait and see" attitude. The mining industry charges that this outrageous abuse of the mining laws is being wait-ed and see-ed by the bureau for the sole purpose of using the case for propaganda purposes.

THE GREAT HOT DOG STAND CONTROVERSY

Recently the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service have made much ado about the construction of hot dog stands, filling stations and other business enterprises on mining claims. They have indicated that they are powerless to act on these cases. This is in direct opposition to the truth. There is ample court precedent to establish that although a valid mineral claim entitles the claimant to exclusive enjoyment of the surface as well as the minerals of the claim, this possessory right is granted only for the purpose of operating the claim as a mining venture. Hotels, stores, manufacturing or business enterprises, and structures not directly related to the mining operation are specifically prohibited by law (182 Fed. Rep 678). In the face of this the Swan Island Station of the Bureau of Land Management had the effrontery to publish a mimeographed pamphlet for public distribution entitled "Mining Claim Locations Used for Purposes other than Mining." One of the examples follows:

"In T. 22 S., R. 17 E., B. M. on the shore of Magic Reservoir reported to be the best fishing spot in southern Idaho, a placer claim has been located to include 3/4 mile of the reservoir frontage. The locator has constructed two substantial buildings; one a store for dispensing to the public fishing supplies and gasoline, the other for sleeping quarters. Also on the claim, there are about 40 other cabins and trailers mounted on blocks.

Across the reservoir and situated on another placer claim, there

is a lunch room and drink place.

There are no mining improvements on either one of these claims. It is obvious and, in fact, admitted by the locators that the locations were made because action was speeded up and they could occupy the land immediately."

Bureau speakers propagandizing for changes in the mining laws, have used these cases as typical abuses of the public domain which are the result of loopholes in the mining laws. The conclusions are always the same: the bureau is powerless or lacks the funds to act. It will be well to point out here that in years gone by when our governmental bureaus had relatively insignificant funds and personnel they were able to enforce the laws. In 1910 one Rizzinelli acquired a choice business site in the Coeur d' Alene district of Idaho by the simple expedient of filing a mining claim. After completing the

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WANTED MILL FEED

Will purchase outright,
run on shares or by the ton

"F" Street Chrome Mill
Frank Tubrandt

N.W.F.St.

Ph. Grants Pass 2351



BOB BRADCLIFFE AND AL LEE have quite a story to tell. They were up on the Chrome Ridge road looking for an old prospect and had given up their search. Al Lee said he was going to take a short cut over the top of the ridge. The result is the chrome mine which you see pictured above. The last few days of June they got a bulldozer in and built their 1 1/2 mile of road. They have now received their first settlement for some very nice highgrade ore. We have a new mine in production!

WITNESS

(Continued from Page 3)

digging of a location hole and setting out stakes to satisfy the minimum requirements to establish his claim -- he built a saloon thereon. The federal land officers hailed Mr. Rizzinelli into court, and here is the finding as it appears in the statutes today:

"It is unlawful for a locator to erect on his mining claim a saloon or other buildings or structures, without permit, that are in no way connected with mining or development of the claim as such."

The court further held that:

"... the phrase 'exclusive enjoyment' means enjoyment of the surface for mining purposes alone, and hence the location of a mining claim within a forest reserve did not operate to withdraw the land embraced therein from the Secretary of Agriculture, nor give to locators having acquired a possessory interest only any authority to use the surface for the erection and maintenance of a saloon without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture."

(U. S. vs. Rizzinelli, 182 Fed. Rep. 675).

Does our Bureau of Land Management need the law spelled out any clearer than this?

WHY HAVEN'T THE MINING LAWS BEEN ENFORCED?

If enforcement is the answer to these much publicized abuses of the mining laws, why then hasn't the enforcement agency, the Bureau of Land Management, fulfilled its duty to the public?

The classic formula for dictators both large and small for seizure of the government or the abrogation of public laws is to promote lawlessness, breed dissension and discord, then to step into the chaos with what seems to be the only logical and expedient plan at the moment and bring about order. This, it is charged, has been the studied campaign of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to abrogate our mineral land laws. Commenting on this, Charles F. Willis, Secretary of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, and former member of the Public Lands Committee of the National Minerals Advisory Council, had this to say:

"Those departments of the government administering public lands had been loaded down since the days of Secretary Ickes with people who were highly socialistic in their thinking, and who were determined that, in spite of the law of the land, public lands should never be permitted to go into private ownership or be developed by private capital. Therefore, they started a period of sabotage of the laws. They would not enforce the laws as written, and there is hardly a case of misuse of the public land laws which cannot be corrected by the enforcement of the laws we now have."

"However, there was no enforcement and the result has been a tremendous growth of abuses and allowing people to get away with acts which were a direct violation of the law with nothing done to stop them or hinder them. In fact, they went further and encouraged more such violations by telling how easy it was to get away with such acts."

"Furthermore, the saboteurs of the public lands laws deliberately and with malice, created an antagonism between the various users of public lands in an effort to get them to fight among themselves over their rights and encroachment of others on their rights. The whole program was designed deliberately to create such a chaotic condition in public land administration that some future Congress would rise up and nationalize the entire public lands system and prevent any public lands from going into private ownership other than on a leasing basis, thereby gaining their socialistic desires."

"The public lands committee of the National Minerals Advisory Council made many investigations on this subject and submitted recommendations time and again for more rigid enforcement of the public land laws. These recommendations fell on ground that was not fertile, because the socialistic influences within the government agencies administering these lands had other fish to fry." ***1

If one will take the trouble to examine critically the abuses that are attributed to loopholes in the mining laws, he will find that most of those abuses are actually violations of the laws. When confronted with the evidence on specific cases, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service will always retreat to the time worn statement that it does no good to adverse a claim even though it is in violation of the law because (due to loopholes in the mining laws!) the claimant can go right back out and relocate the same claim. That this is not so is the opinion of every mining attorney with whom we have discussed this statement. Charles L. Gilmore of Sacramento has written:

"Following the age old axiom that there must be an end to litigation, it is my opinion that where, after full and fair hearing where the mineral claimant has had the opportunity to present his case backed by expert testimony fully and completely, and had the final decision of the Department of the Interior is to the effect that the land is non-mineral in character, and that the mining location thereon is void, the United States may at any time, either by an action in trespass, or by the shorter and more effective action of contempt proceedings, oust and punish any person who goes upon the same ground and attempts to make a mining location. I believe that the law as it now stands, and giving full force and effect to the decisions of our courts in such matters, affords any subsequent locator of that same ground no more rights or privileges than the locator whose claim was declared void."

"Statements that have emanated from the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to the effect that they have no way of ousting illegal mining locators from the public domain fall of their own weight when we consider the law of the case. These decisions of the government have all of the law necessary to effect the desired ends backed by decisions of our courts that have stood the test of time. In my opinion, these departments do not care to exercise the legal means now at their command. They seek to bar the legitimate miner from the public domain along with the claimant of the invalid location by some sweeping statute of Congress. In other words, the policy appears to be in both departments to prohibit any further acquisition of title to public lands by the citizens. Their

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CHROME CITY (Continued from Page 3)

to our mill. Our band of chrome concentrates ranges from 15 to 32 inches. Our chrome concentrates, after leaving the tables, go to a screw elevator, and then to a 43 ton steel bunker.

We are putting through our little Ellis Mill from 120 to 180 tons per week. Our recovery in chrome concentrates is from 40 to 83 tons per week. Our best run so far is 83 tons of chrome concentrates out of 174 tons of ore in 144 hours. Our chrome oxides are running from 50 to 52%. The iron ration runs from 2.5 to 3 to one and the silica less than 5%. On a car shipment, we have made as high as \$123.17 per ton, and we are now on our 18th car since the first of March and one car was a 70 ton car.

We have eight men employed at the mine and mill including Mr. Pimlott and myself.

For a small operation, I believe that we are making a wonderful recovery, because our loss is very small. This loss occurs in our slimes, which are very fine, and which assay in Iron, Chrome ratio 1.5 to 1.

So you have the reasons why I believe that we have the most unique operation on the Coast. This should be an inducement to other operators and new investors in our Chrome National Defense Program.

H. R. 4983 (Continued from Page 2)

after located shall cut and remove any timber growing thereon without authorization from the United States. Any cutting and removal of timber for such prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incidental thereto (but not cutting required to provide clearance as aforesaid) shall be conducted in accordance with sound principles of forest management.

(c) Any use of the surface of an unpatented mining claim authorized to be made under this section 2 by the United States, or its permittees or licensees, shall be such as to not interfere materially with the prospecting, mining, or processing operations or reasonably incidental uses of the mining claimant.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed in any manner to limit or restrict or to authorize the limitation or restriction of any existing rights of any claimant under any valid mining claim heretofore located or to authorize inclusion in any patent hereafter issued under the mining laws of the United States for any mining claim heretofore or hereafter located, of any limitation or restriction not otherwise authorized by law.

L. Davenport is shipping concentrates from the Scotts Bar Mill, Scotts Bar, California.



TRUCKS

Exclusive Dealer Josephine County

PARTS, SALES & SERVICE



Call Grants Pass 3316

EMERGENCY NIGHT REPAIRS



A Truck For Every Job

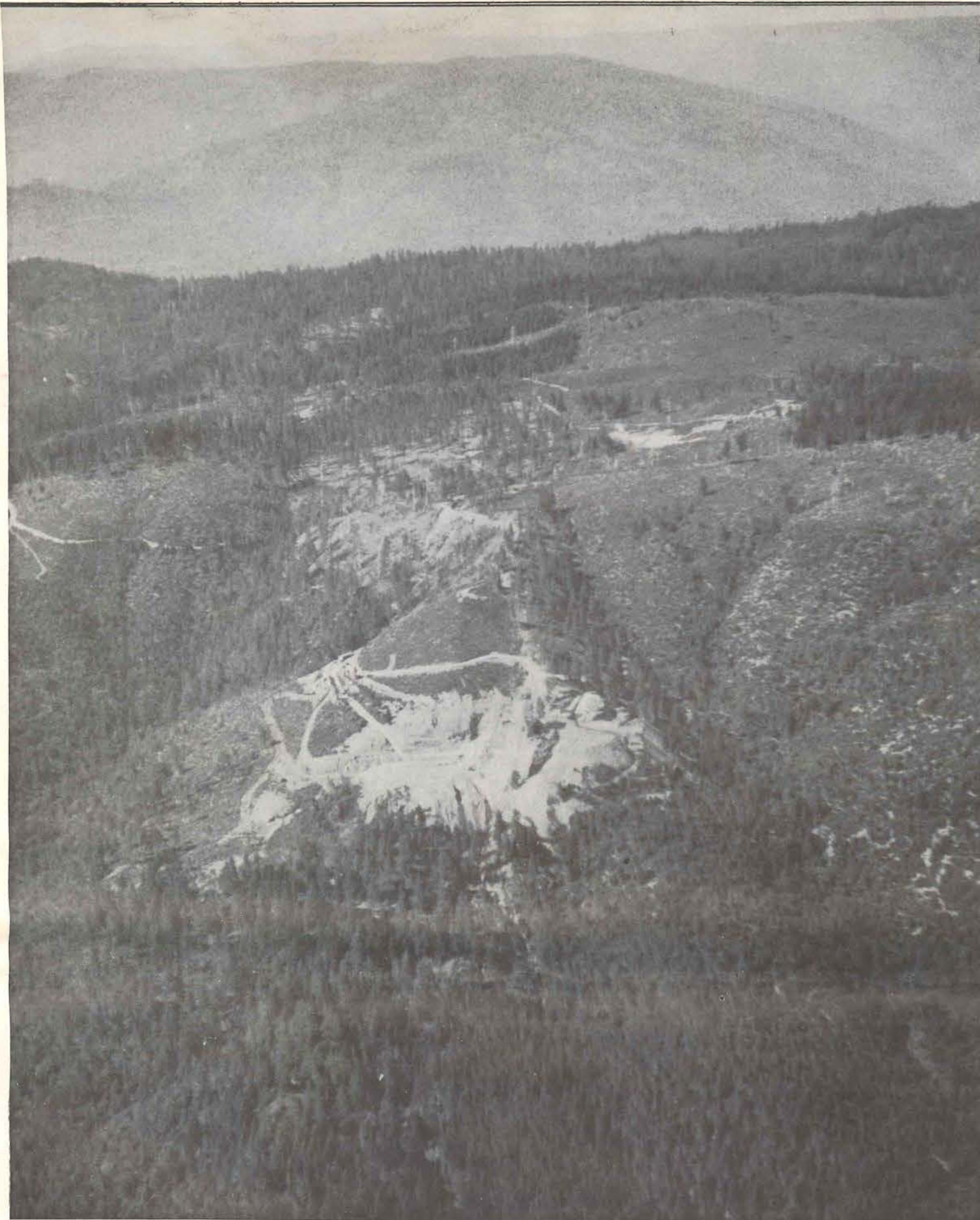
- ECONOMICAL
- DURABLE
- DEPENDABLE



Standard Chevron Products Towing Day or Night



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Above is the FRENCH HILL MINE, Del Norte County, California. This mine was developed through the first and second world wars, by many small tunnels. During the last 18 months it has been

WITNESS EXPLAINS MINING LAWS

(Continued from Page 4)

desire is to have the socialistic concept established in this Country, that of ownership by government, with the citizens merely licensee." ***2

Concurring in opinion, C. Jay Parkinson, Salt Lake City, stated: "It is maintained that even though a claim is declared invalid, there is nothing to prevent an immediate relocation of the paper claim by the losing claimant, or by someone in his behalf. I cannot believe that a claim held invalid in such a proceeding could be validly relocated in defiance of a judgment. No court or administrative tribunal is without power to effectuate its legal determinations and any contravention of the judgment would subject that party to actions sounding in contempt and fraud, to say the least." ***3

WHY NOT CONSIDER AMENDMENTS?

The mining industry has heretofore consistently opposed any changes in the mining laws -- and with good reason. On August 23, 1941, Oscar L. Chapman gave a convincing display of what he could do to the basic mineral laws with the totally unrelated phrase "sustained yield." During the 7-year period prior to April 8, 1948, the O & C lands comprising 2.5 million acres, nearly half of Southwestern Oregon, were closed to mining development -- not by legislation -- but by edict of Chapman, the then Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

These grants, known as the Oregon and California railroad land grant and the Coos Bay Wagon Roads land grant, were cancelled and returned to the public domain by acts of Congress in 1916 and 1919. These acts provided for mineral development on exactly the same basis as other lands in the public domain.

In 1937 Congress passed a bill providing that the timber lands in these parcels shall be managed on a sustained yield basis in order to insure a permanent yield of timber. Congress made no mention or

(Continued to Page 6)

operated more or less as an open pit operation. The old workings had caved, and the ground was very loose. This mine is the largest shipper of chrome ore in Del Norte County. Operated by J. & W. Mining Company.

MANGANESE REPORT

Domestic mine shipments of manganese ore in April increased slightly from March to 12,700 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Montana supplied 77 percent of the total, Nevada 12 percent, and Arizona, Arkansas, California, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia the remaining 11 percent.

ACQUIRE PROPERTIES

The California Mineral Information Service reports:

"Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, Perlite Division, Los Angeles, recently acquired the perlite properties of the Alexite Engineering Division of Alexander Film Company. Included in the transaction is a perlite mine at Rosita, California."

George Schicora of Crescent City is moving a D7 on Rattle Snake Mountain, East of Crescent City, California.

MINING PROGRAM SHAPING FOR SEATTLE MEETING

The program committee for the 1953 Metal and Nonmetallic Mining Convention of the American Mining Congress, scheduled to be held at Seattle, Sept. 21-24, is rapidly lining up a program that will be studied with speakers from Congress, the executive departments and agencies, and the mining industry.

Slated for discussion are such subjects as the outlook for the mining industry, national mineral policies, public land problems, mine taxation and tariff matters.

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HOLMAN LETTER

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

The recognition of facts concerning the position of the United States of America with regard to certain strategic minerals, and most specifically chromite, is clearly and emphatically set forth in the "Declaration of Policy" in your Senate Bill # 1620.

To the average citizen and more particularly the working miner or producer it would appear that further supporting evidence or testimony on chromite should be unnecessary, to secure this very new and budding industry full Senatorial blessing on extended time in which to achieve initial goals, and give our Nation developed resources capable of supporting at least a war emergency.

Either there must be a considerable lack of faith in our ability to develop a sound mining industry or else too much misinformation is being disseminated among our Country's policy makers.

Suppose we attempt to answer some very pertinent questions which you as a committee could very well be asking.

1. WHY IS MORE TIME REQUIRED AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1953?

The western mining industry was practically non-existent by 1951. Few people had chrome knowledge or experience, and chrome milling operations were so limited as to be completely discounted.

Rehabilitation of old high grade workings constituted the principle contribution to the chrome program during 1952.

What mills that were installed suffered so severely from lack of experience that the loss of capital and general all around failure was pitiful. Recognizing the fact that it takes time to overcome difficulties or failures it is no wonder then that there was no creditable showing until June of 1953.

#2. WHY DOES THE BUREAU OF MINES FAIL TO CREDIT THIS NATION WITH ADEQUATE RESERVES OF THIS MINERAL?

Because past operations were limited almost exclusively to mining high grade lump ore or scalping of float from surface exposures, only a comparatively few mines were opened. While the dumps at most of these operations were loaded with untold thousands of tons of mill feed, apparently lack of milling operations caused appraisers to discount this source of chrome completely.

A particular case in point of miscalculating reserves is true of the Cyclone Gap Mine in Northern California. By the end of World War II it was reported worked out completely. Since this report the mine has already produced 5,000 tons of high grade lump ore and reserves appear far from exhausted. It is now being worked from the 500 foot level.

3. WHAT APPEARS TO BE PRESENT PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES?

Experience and sounder judgment in development and production procedures has already become apparent. The current figures at the Grants Pass stock pile reveal production for the first six months of 1953 exceeding the same period in 1952 by 2 and 3/10th times. The older established mines will be in full production shortly, after the heavy winter snows, and new mills and mines are coming into existence almost daily.

(Continued on Page 8)



IDEAL CEMENT company's quarry at Wilderville, Oregon.

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION POLICY IS OUTLINED BY GOV.

The Office of Defense Mobilization has announced a six-point program for developing a mobilization plan that lies within U. S. material and fiscal resources

The program is as follows:

(1) measuring the production potential of our industry for hypothetical war years as well as the support we may receive from the materials and facilities of the free world;

(2) estimating rock-bottom civilian requirements;

(3) estimating the share of the production potential that by preliminary tests it seems possible to allot to war goods and the impact of that allotment on the economy;

(4) testing the ability of specific industries to supply the principal tools, equipment, components, sub-assemblies, materials, and skills needed to produce the pattern of weapons desired by the military within its allotment;

(5) identifying deficiencies;

(6) estimating the exports

from the United States essential for the security of the free world. Mobilization Director Arthur S. Fleming said that, where necessary, capacity would be expanded in industry "within the workings of the free enterprise system." The program calls for the plugging of prospective gaps in machinery, tools, equipment and power for the maintenance of idle plants and machines which would be needed should an M-day come.

Fleming also said that material and facilities controls will be limited to defense priorities and the allocation of scarce and critical materials. He stated that the controls will be used to accomplish the completion of defense

(Continued on Page 9)

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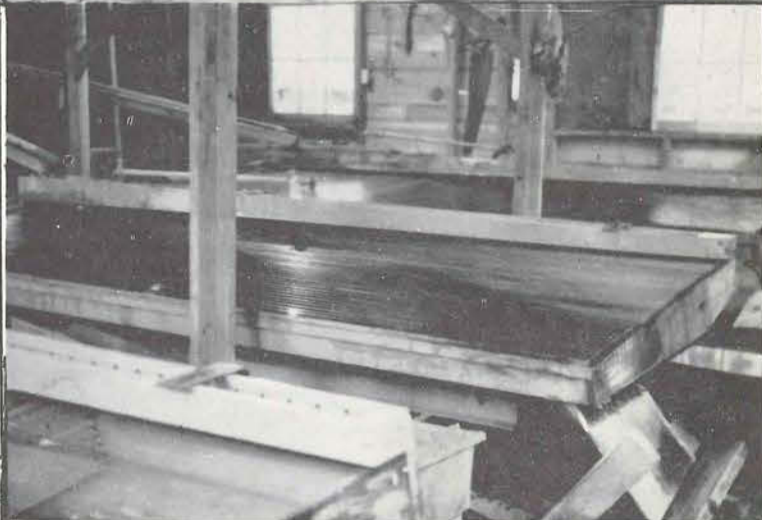
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"F" STREET CUSTOM MILL at Grants Pass, Oregon. Frank Tubrandt now has the mill up in fine shape and has been making regular shipments to the stock pile. Below, F Street tables run on the chrome ore.

DUTIES ON SCRAP METALS

Import duties were automatically restored on several scrap metals July 1, as Congress took no action to extend the provisions of Public Law 535, which had suspended scrap import duties until June 30, 1953. The scrap metals affected were copper, aluminum, zinc, magnesium and iron.

TRI-COUNTY MILL

From the volume of concentrates arriving at the Chrome depot from Tri-County Mill near John Day, Ore., it appears that they are doing a swell job.

J.R. Brownell and associates are shipping some lump ore out of the Sad Sack Mine on Chrome Ridge.

WITNESS EXPOSES FALSIES

(Continued from Page 5)

reference in this bill to closing the lands to mineral entry. Four years later it occurred to Mr. Chapman that the mining laws were "clearly irreconcilable and in conflict" with the sustained yield program. So, by interpretation and by edict, 4,000 square miles were closed to mineral development. It was only after a bitterly waged 7-year battle on the part of the mining fraternity and organizations and individuals interested in Oregon's industrial development, that the Oregon delegation was able to force a bill through Congress setting aside Chapman's ruling and reopening the land to mineral development -- and even then, the Interior Department saw to it that there were strings attached.

With this example fresh in the memory is it any wonder that the mining industry opposed any changes that would give Mr. Chapman further opportunity for "interpretations?"

This, happily, is behind us. Our new Secretary of the Interior and former Governor of Oregon, Douglas McKay, is a man of integrity. We Oregonians can assure you that he will administer the laws as they were written and intended by our congressional representatives. We Oregonians can assure you that there will be no Chapmanesque interpretations.

There are minor changes in the mining laws which could eliminate conflicts between the various land users and probably simplify administrative problems. We know that the mining industry is actively discussing various proposals with other interested groups at the present time. Our Raw Materials Survey has been participating in some of these sessions.

WHAT INDUSTRY ASKS

We have full confidence that our new Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay will see to it that our mining laws are enforced with vigor and in good faith. We ask that this be done as promptly as possible.

We ask that our congressional representatives give the industries based on the utilization of our national resources time to iron out their conflicts. We ask time to suggest legislation which will be based on common need and public interest rather than acceptance of legislation hysterically promoted as a last gasp effort by a repudiated regime.

***1 Excerpt from letter to Roger Dakin, Editor of Collier's, April 9, 1953

***2 Excerpt from letter to Hon. Clair Engle, M.C., House Office Building, Washington, D.C., May 21, 1952

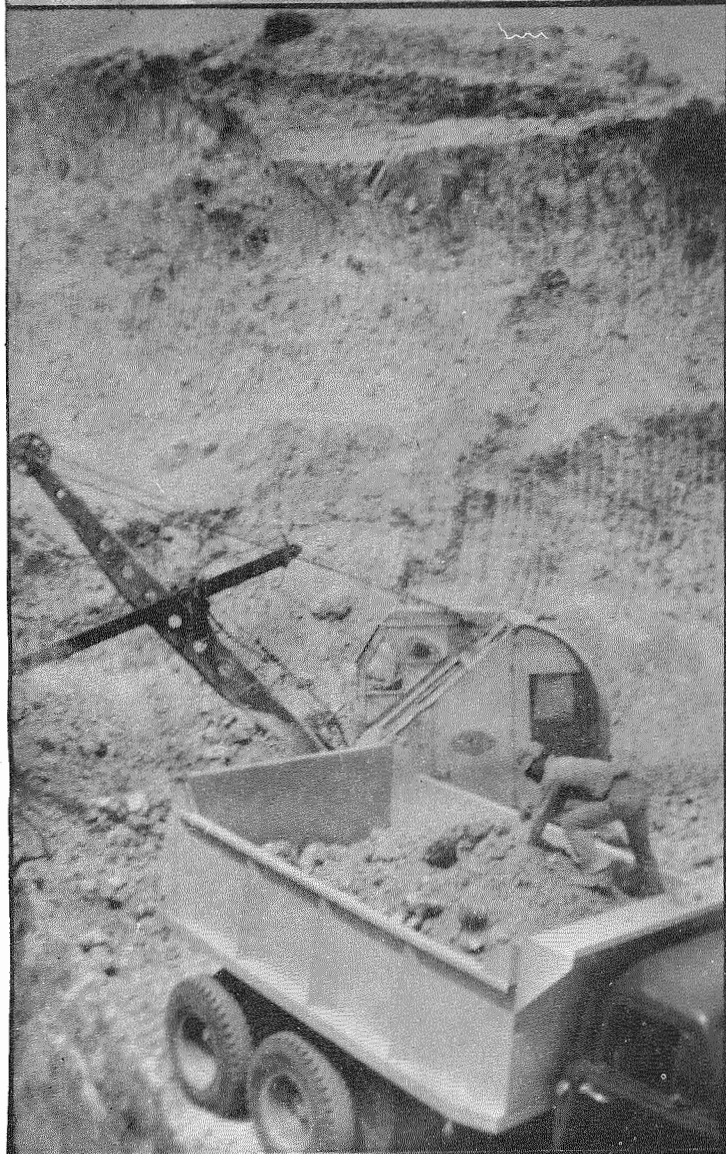
***3 Excerpt from speech presented at the meeting of the American Bar Assn., Washington, D.C., September 19, 1950, "Should the United States Mining Laws Be Changed or Revised?"



PALO ALTO MINING COMPANY

Palo Alto Mining Company of San Jose reports taking on a fine lease near San Jose with an excellent ore body of mill feed which should do well to maintain a steady production from their mill.

The Mining Division carries on a continuing survey of the mineral resources of the Region, with special attention to deposits of critical and strategic ores. The most promising of the known deposits are selected for further investigation by trenching, drilling or underground working.



MILL SITE where Chrome ore is concentrated from Rucker Ridge mine is shown in the top photo. First picture down shows a half yd. shovel loading chrome ore on a 10 ton truck at Rucker Ridge, Coalinga, California, operated by Joe Holman and Hall Pimlott. Next photo down shows Mrs. Clem Baker in the distance standing on one end of the platform where 120 ton of chrome concentrates are awaiting to be loaded on cars from the Holman and Pimlott mill. And, bottom photo shows a truck just finished unloading 180 tons of the chrome concentrates from the same mill, ready to be shipped to Grants Pass, Oregon stock pile.



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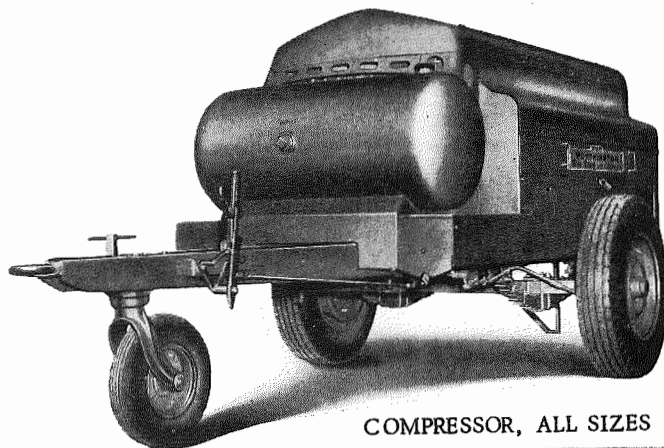
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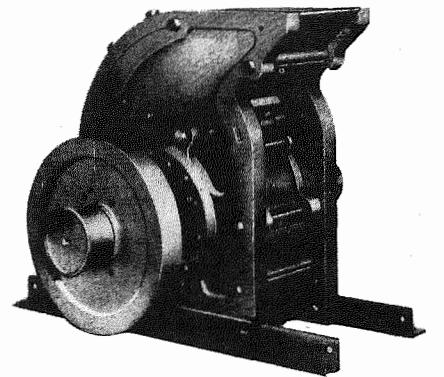
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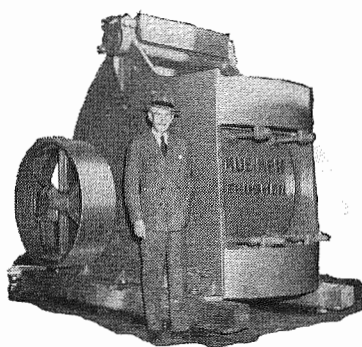
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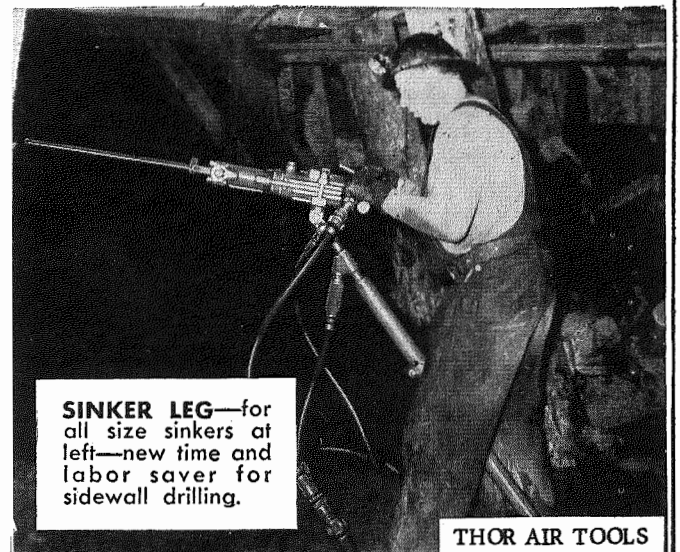


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H.R. 5358

REPRESENTATIVE HOPE'S BILL AFFECTING MINING INTERESTS

TITLE: A Bill to protect the surface values of lands within the national forests and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That hereafter mining locations made under the mining laws of the United States upon lands within the national forests shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting and mining, including the taking

of mineral deposits, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy:

Provided, that any person entering said lands shall not acquire title, possessory or otherwise, to the timber, now or hereinafter growing thereon, which timber may be managed and disposed of by the United States as is or may be provided by law, except that such person shall have the right to use so much of the timber thereon as may be necessary in the development and operation of his mine until such a time as such timber is disposed of by the United States, but timber cutting by the locator shall be conducted in accordance with sound principles of forest management as defined by the National Forest Rules and Regulations except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to pro-

vide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations:

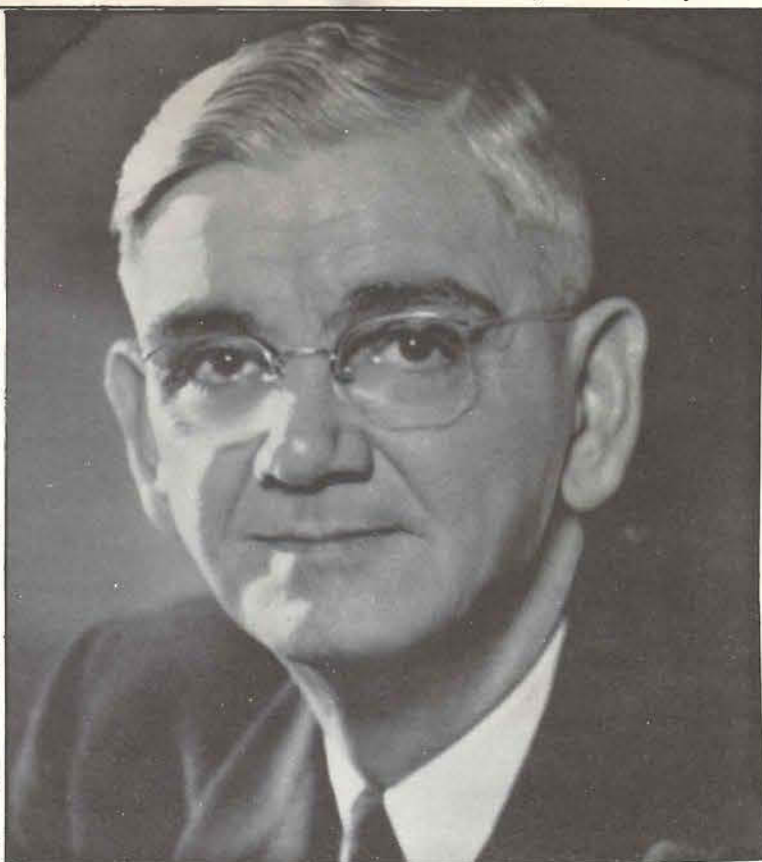
Provided further, that no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carry on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the national forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy or use of the surface under authority of national forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development:

And provided further, that placer mining operations shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may adopt for the minimizing of soil erosion, pollution of water resources, and damage to watersheds, and for restoration of the surface.

SEC. 2. Northing in section 1 hereof shall be construed in any manner to limit or restrict, or to authorize the limitation or restriction of, the rights of any patentee under any patent issued under the mining laws of the United States, except that the patentee, or those claiming title under him, shall not acquire title to the timber then or thereafter standing on the land covered by the patent unless he shall purchase such timber at the time of applying for patent, or within three years thereafter.

The purchase price of such timber shall be calculated by the Department of Agriculture, taking into consideration the right of the patentee to use, in accordance with sound principles of forest management as defined by National Forest Rules and Regulations, timber from the patented land in his mining and processing operations and structures connected therewith.

If the patentee does not purchase (Continued on Page 9)



GOVERNOR PAUL PATTERSON has certainly shown an understanding of the mining industry. In 1947, he served on a legislative interim committee on surface mining, and held hearings throughout the State. Since he has been governor of Oregon, he vetoed the very controversial bill relating to timber on mining claims. Our hats off to a very good friend of the miners!

HOLMAN LETTER CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

NEW 1953 MINE & MILL OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Operator	Mill Location	Conc. Delys. June 1953	Est. Annual Production
Palo Alto Mining Co.	San Jose	160 tons	2,000
San Luis Mining Co.	San Luis Obispo	200 tons	2,500
Elder & Omadon	San Luis Obispo	200 tons	2,500
James & Spiess	San Luis Obispo	200 tons	2,500
Durand Hall	San Luis Obispo	800 tons	10,000
Geo. Scott	Morro Bay	150 tons	2,000
Walt. Hoppe	Auburn	130 tons	2,000
Jack Hoppe	Auburn	130 tons	1,000
L. Davenport	Scotts Bar	160 tons	2,000
El Dorado Chrome	El Dorado County		5,000
Pierce & Biagini	Cayucas		2,500
Jack James	San Benito	100 tons	1,500
J. R. Holman	Coalinga	250 tons	3,000

The above summary is based upon the writer's first hand knowledge, and is only a partial report of conditions obtaining. Nevertheless the situation shows a healthy and sound growth which as yet is only scratching the surfaces.

#4. FROM THIS POINT ON WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO ATTRACT NEW CAPITAL TO DEVELOP MINES AND CONSTRUCT MILLS.

Not without assurance of more time than the two years remaining in the present program. Allowing 60 - 90 days for mill construction and discounting time lost due to bad weather the possible production would conceivably be limited to twelve months which is not sufficient safeguard for return of capital let alone a justifiable profit.

It is not sufficient to trust to D. M. P. A. to promise a later extension without legislative directive, as such a condition would immediately suspend projected plans and the inertia engendered would be very hard to overcome in case of war emergency.

(Continued on Page 9)

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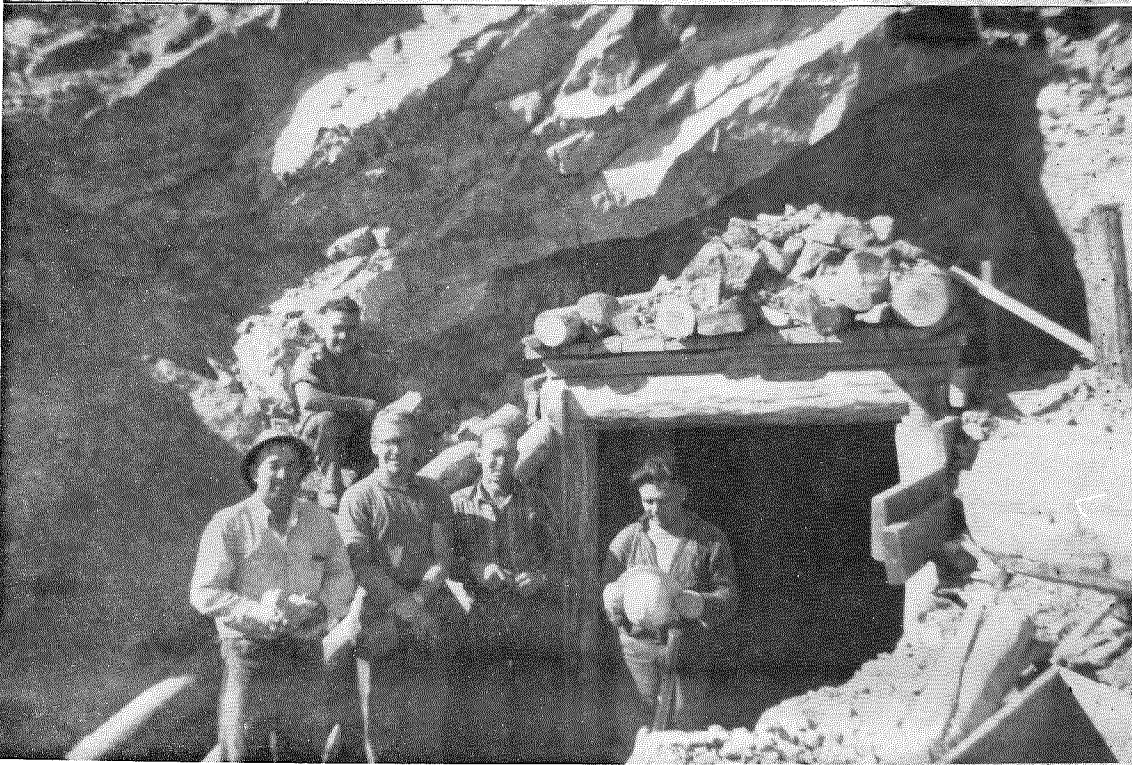
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HERMAN, ELMER AND PERCY WEEKS, AND BILL JOOK, of Scott Bar, California, are shown above at their Pearsoll Peak Chrome Mine, atop the bunkers. They are shown again below at the entrance to their tunnel, which has been driven on partly high grade and partly milling ore. They are mining the ore and the milling is being done by E. A. Foster on a partnership basis. Pearsoll Peak Chrome Mine is just below the lookout station, at an elevation of 5200 feet. Just a skip over the Josephine County line in Curry County, Oregon. Incidentally, they have to cross the low water bridge, as was shown in the first issue.

HOPE'S BILL # 5358
(Continued from Page 8)

chase the timber, the patent shall reserve to the United States all timber then and thereafter standing on the lands covered by the patent with the provision that such timber may be removed or disposed of by the Department of Agriculture at any time.

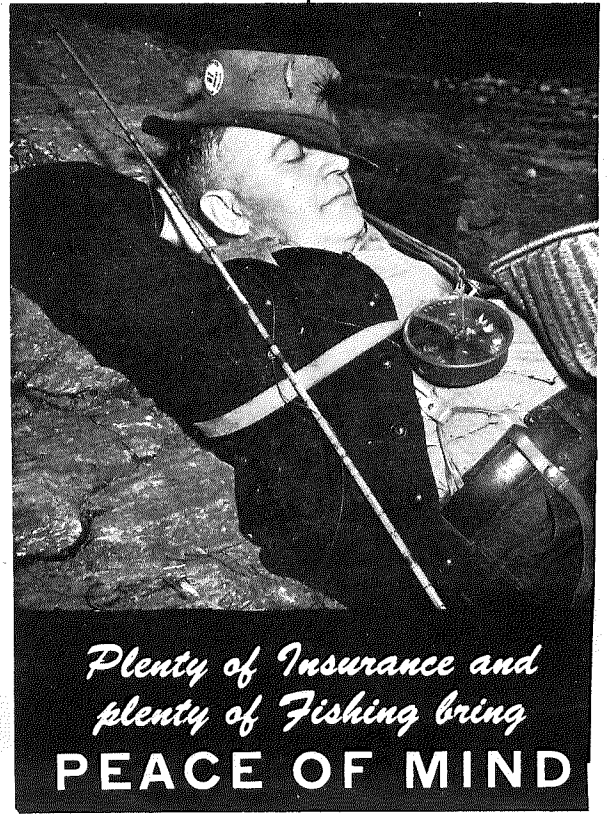
SEC. 3. If at any time the locator or patentee requires more timber for his mining operation than remains on the land after disposition of timber therefrom by the United States, he shall be entitled to obtain from the nearest national forest timber for such use equivalent in kind and quantity to that which he would have been able to obtain prior to the disposition of such timber by the United States.

(Continued on Page 10)

MOBILIZATION POLICY
(Continued from Page 6)

programs on schedule. An order, covering these controls, made it clear that allocations of steel, copper, and aluminum would be confined to programs certified by the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission and approved by the mobilization agency.

The order also declared that the distribution of steel, copper and aluminum for the defense programs would be intended to assure proper supplies of the metals on time and in proper quantity; that demands of the programs should be distributed equitably among suppliers, and that allotments should not be made in excess of current program requirements.



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HAVE YOU PLENTY OF INSURANCE?

HOLMAN LETTER
(Continued from Page 8)

#5. DO YOU CONSIDER THE ESTIMATED QUOTA OF 200,000 LONG DRY TONS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY JUNE 30, 1955?

It would be very doubtful without some additional producers in the field. This is principally due to various contingencies which could interrupt production enough to upset the most carefully prepared estimates.

Is it a fact that our present peace time requirements of chrome ores consumed by refractories, chemicals and alloys approaches 1,250,000 tons per year?

Is it a fact that during the 1950 hearings on Defense materials, that the office of Defense Mobilization stated our minimum needs for chrome alloy alone to support a war economy was 200,000 tons annually?

Is it a fact that the stockpile of this strategic mineral is not nearly as important as the stockpile of manpower and know-how in the hills where our resources and reserves are being readied for the time of great need?

Is it a fact that if by June 30, 1955 we had reached a total of 200,000 tons production of chrome, we would still be short of our annual minimum requirements in case of war?

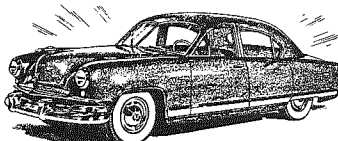
Chrome mining in this country is still small business and will
(Continued on Page 10)

DOLE RETURNS TO DEPT.

Hollis Dole, geologist with the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, who has been on leave engaged in graduate work at the University of Utah for the past two years has returned to the Department and is now stationed in the Portland office. He will devote a considerable part of his time to Oregon geologic map work.

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Kaiser FRAZER

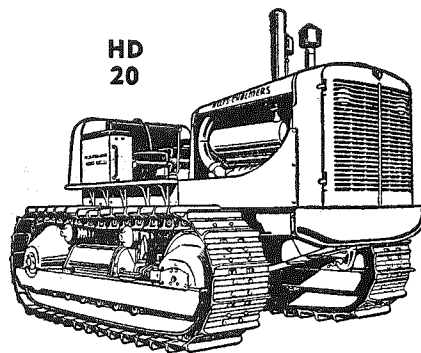
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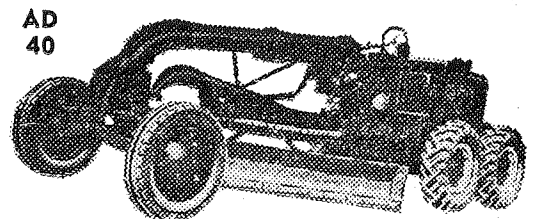
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OLMAN LETTER

Continued from Page 9)

for some time to come, at least until some of our present excellent prospects are developed into sizable mines. Small business indicates limited capital with a very hesitant desire to risk in short term ventures.

Our cause is pleaded thereon on the facts presented. Only legislative action can continue the splendid job, rather slowly gaining headway to be sure, but definitely progressing on a sound and satisfactory basis.

Signed: J. R. Holman
Representing Central Calif.
Chrome Producers

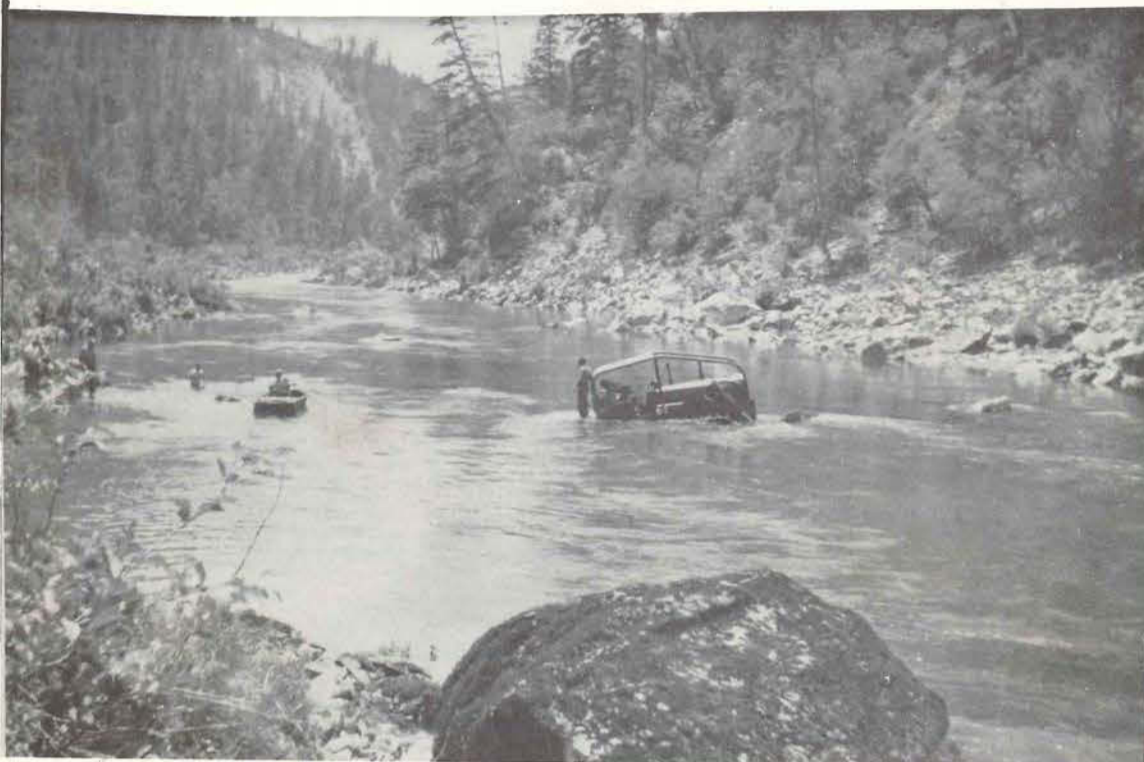
CHROMITE STUDY PROJECT

Len Ramp, Oregon State Department geologist, has resumed work on his chromite study project begun last year. As chromite areas become accessible they will be visited and mapped by Mr. Ramp. His headquarters are at present in Grants Pass.

SHIPPING CONCENTRATES

The Foster Mill at Packers Camp on the Illinois River, 12 miles from Selma, Oregon, is shipping concentrates.

**Remember—Only you can
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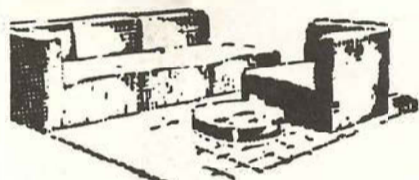
BUILDING A BRIDGE TO A MINE. The following sequence of pictures shows the building of a low water bridge across the Illinois River in Josephine County, Oregon, where Bill Robertson is opening a new chrome property. The top photo shows them dragging timbers down to the river, and the next picture shows a TD 24 just barely making it across the river. (Additional photos on Pages 11 and 12)



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HOPE'S BILL # 5358
(Continued from Page 9)

SEC. 4. Valid mining claims existing on the date of this ACT and thereafter maintained in compliance with the laws under which they were initiated may be perfected under such laws, including discovery:

Provided, that notice of the existence of all such claims must be given to the United States Dis-

trict Land Office of the land district in which the claims is situated within three years from the date of this Act and failure to give such notice within this period shall constitute abandonment of the claim as to the United States, its assignees, permittees, lessees, or licensees:

Provided further, that if patent shall not have been applied for within five years from the date hereof the location shall be-

come null and void unless the claim is relocated under the provisions of that Act:

Provided further, that development work done on claims located prior to the enactment of this Act, if relocated by the same locator, shall be applicable to patents issued under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. No mining location hereafter made on the lands within the national forests shall be valid as to the United States, its assignees, permittees, lessees, or licensees unless notice of the existence of such claim is given in writing to the United States District Land Office of the land district in which the claim is situated.

Notice of the performance of assessment work must also be given such office and failure to file such notice with said office for two consecutive years shall constitute abandonment of the claim as to the United States, its assignees, permittees, lessees, or licensees.

Sec. 6. The notice of claims required in sections 4 and 5 of this Act shall state the name and address of the locator, the name of the claim if any, the name of the county in which the claim is located, the approximate area of the claim, and a general description of the location of the claim, and such notice may be made on forms provided by the United States:

Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the description of the location of the claim in greater detail or particularity than is required by law for the description of such claim in the county records in which the claim is filed.

The notice of assessment work shall state the name and address of the claimant, the name of the claim if any, the date on

(Continued on Page 12)

Mining Supplies

DuPont Powder

Carbide

Hard-Boiled Hats

Justrite Lamps

DuPont Caps

DuPont Fuse

Logging Mill Supplies

and

All Miscellaneous
Mining Supplies

Ted Paulus

VALLEY HARDWARE

324 S.W. Sixth St.-Dial 3211

Grants Pass, Ore.

LEWIS LETTER
(Continued from Page 1)

The United States mining laws are now generally applicable to public lands in national forests. H.R. 5358 would make several drastic changes in the application of these laws to such lands. Placer mining operations could be conducted only under rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The right to the timber on the lands patented under the mining laws would be reserved to the United States unless the patentee purchased the timber within three years after issuance of patent at a price determined by the Department of Agriculture. Unpatented mining claims would be invalidated if they were not recorded in the appropriate United States district land office within a specified time, or if assessment work was not performed, or if patent was not applied for within a certain period.

This bill is apparently intended to prevent the use of lands within mining claims in national forests for purposes other than bona fide mineral development. A bill with the same general objective is already pending before the House of Representatives. This bill, H.R. 4983, "To define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under the mining laws of the United States, prior to issuance of patent therefor, and for other purposes." was reported on favorably by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on June 9.

While H.R. 4983 is far less sweeping than H.R. 5358, it contains several similar provisions. H.R. 4983 would make it clear that the surface rights of a mining claimant are limited to the use of the surface resources for prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto. Timber cutting would be permitted, for example, only if necessary to clear the land for mining operations or to provide for use in such operations. H.R. 4983 would also make it clear that the United States may use the surface of the land covered by a mining claim, or may permit its use by others, for forage control or usage, for timber renewal or protection, or for other enumerated purposes, whenever such activities will not interfere materially with mining operations.

In the opinion of this Department, the enactment of H.R. 4983 should go far toward eliminating the practice of making mining locations for nonmineral purposes, since it would remove the inducement for such locations afforded by the control of the surface. The remedy it proposes certainly should be given a real chance to solve the problem.

The drastic revision of the mining law contemplated by H.R. 5358, on the other hand, does not appear essential at this time for the protection of the national forests against improper mining claims and practices. It should also be noted that a number of the provisions of H.R. 5358 deal with subjects, such as the recordation of mining claims, that are not peculiar to the national forests. The need for any changes in the mining laws so sweeping as those proposed in H.R. 5358 should be evaluated in the light of their impact upon the general development of the mineral resources of the United States, and not merely from the standpoint of their effect on the national forests. On the basis of present experience, we

(Continued next column)

LEWIS LETTER CONTINUED

question the practicability of some of the provisions of H. R. 5358 and believe that H. R. 4983 embodies a much sounder approach to the solution of the problem at hand.

Since we are informed that there is a particular urgency for the submission of the views of the Department, this report has not been cleared through the Bureau of the Budget, and, therefore, no commitment can be made concerning relationship of the views expressed herein to the program of the President.

Signed
Orme Lewis
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

TO HAUL TO VAN CURLER MILL

It is reported that Al Sneider will be hauling ore to the Dewey Van Curler Mill at Ashland, Ore.

MILL REPORTED SOLD

It is reported that the Castella Mill at Castella, California, has been sold to Bob Jensen and others of Magalia, California.



BUILDING A BRIDGE TO A MINE. Lou Robertson is shown here tying down one end of the timbers of the bridge. Pictures showing start of the enterprise are on Page 10, finished structure is on page 12

WESTERN MINING COUNCIL

The next important meeting of the Western Mining Council, Inc. will be held in Santa Cruz, Sept. 11-12, with headquarters at the St. George Hotel.

It will be the NOMINATION and POLICY MAKING gathering.

PACKER'S CAMP

Grissom Brothers and Joe Inman at Packer's Camp, out of Selma, Oregon, are really on the job with 80 feet of new tunnel, some drifts and stopes and a steady flow of chrome going to the stockpile.

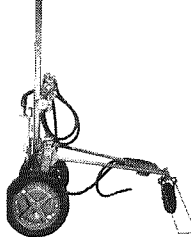
WALDO MINING COMPANY

The Waldo Mining Company (former Rice Brothers Mill) near Cave Junction has completed its remodeling and is now operating.

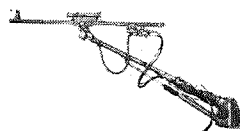
They were shut down five days because of a fire which destroyed their pumping plant.



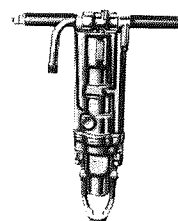
WAGON DRILLS



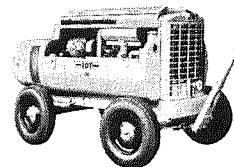
HYDRO DRILL JIBS



HAND HELD DRILLS



PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSORS



CORE DRILL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

JOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

155 Fell St. San Francisco 2 Calif.

5426 E. Washington Blvd. Los Angeles 22 Calif.

1631 N.W. Thurman St. Portland 9 Ore.

HIGH PLATEAU

By Virgil Brown

Early in the year of 1953
The weather seemed to be on a
spree.
Rain and mud with a little snow
On grind the wheels of High Plateau.

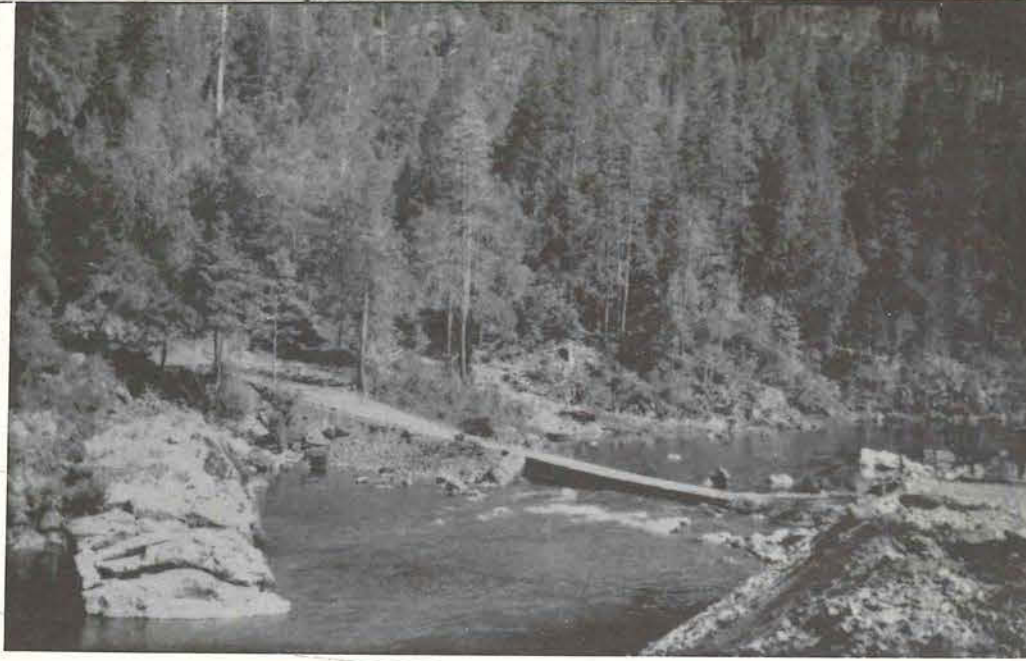
Jim Snider of Idaho, with his Sink
Float plant
Cusses the California mist and
the damp.
Three cheers for Jim and his rugged
crew!
In spite of conditions, he is ready
to go.

Contractor Hugh Morse from Easy
Valley,
With Edward Sowell and the Strong
as allies,
Puts through a road with dozer
and powder
As the boulders get bigger and the
blasts are louder.

High above the dump of the mine
A dragline tried to load two trucks
at a time.
From the cookhouse, sitting among
the trees,
The scent of fresh pies wafts upon
the breeze.

The Air-Lift is on,
High Plateau boasts a strip.
Gene Elliott as pilot
Hauls necessities each trip

On down the road, not so far at
that,
Ernie Tarbell and Sam dig chrome
with a cat.
The cabin roof is weak, but the
coffe is strong.
They will have another ton before
very long.
At the end of the road, high on the
hill,



BUILDING A BRIDGE TO A MINE. The completed bridge is shown here. Pictures showing how it was done are on pages 10 and 11 of this issue.

Solomon and Stout with a dia -
mond drill
Are probing the corners of mother
earth's home
Ever alert for a string of chrome.
Brown Brothers working side by
side
Rolling boulders far and wide,
Clear the road from Whiskey Creek
to the Mine
And will haul the ore to the rail-
road line.
With airplanes and trucks and
cranes,
With cats and powder and sweat.
And diamond drills up there in
the hills
They are going to strike her yet.
Miles away on the Valley floor
Helen types on very much as be-
fore
With ever in mind, far down be-
low,
The enterprise on HIGH PLATEAU

HOPE BILL # 5358
(Continued from Page 10)

which the claim was filed, and
the county in which it is located,
together with a brief statement
of the assessment work performed
during the year and recorded in
said county. Upon receipt of notice
of the filing of a claim or of
performance of assessment work,
the United States District Land
Office receiving such notice shall
acknowledge such receipt by
first class mail to the claimant
at the address given on the notice.
SEC. 7 A mining claim here-
after made on the national forests
may be determined to be invalid
for failure to comply with the pro-
visions of this Act or other laws
applicable thereto, including but
not limited to a showing that (1)
the deposits discovered are insuff-
icient to justify further develop-

ment of a claim as a mining prop-
erty or (2) that assessment re-
quirements have not been met.

SEC. 8. A claim hereafter
made on the national forests shall
automatically become invalid if
no application for patent is made
within 10 years after establish-
ment of the claim.

SIX MILE MILL

The Six Mile Mill is just
now starting to ship some con-
centrates.

NEWS WANTED: Stories, items,
pictures and other data pertain-
ing to mining is welcome at the
Stock Pile office at P. O. Box
505, Rogue River.

EXPLORATION WORK STARTED
ON ALMEDA MINE ON ROGUE
RIVER NORTH OF GALICE

Exploration work is underway
at the Almeda mine on the Rogue
River just north of Galice, Jose -
phine county, Oregon, according
to The Ore-Bin.

Work is being done by the Al-
aska Copper Corporation, of which
C. F. Herbert, Seattle, is president

The Alaska Copper Corpora-
tion is controlled jointly by Yuk-
on Placer Mining Company and
Transcontinental Resources, Ltd.,
of Toronto, Canada.

Examination work began last
April. Equipment was installed
and diamond drilling started early
in May, 1953. Drilling was started
underground on the river level.

Roy Hillis, Galice, is owner
of the Almeda, one of the old Ore
gon gold and copper mines.

The principal period of activ-
ity at the Almeda was between
1908 and 1916 during which time
more than \$100,000 was produc-
ed. In 1908, a 100-ton matting
furnace was erected at the mine
and was in operation from 1911 to
1916.

Ore boddies occur in a wide
zone of intense silicification call-
ed the Big Yank Lode that follows
the contact between porphyritic
dacite and argillite (Galice slate).
Two types of ore have been des-
cribed: siliceous gold-silver and
copper ore in barite gangue.



Chrome Miners & Mill Operators

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be of true value to you and Save you Much Time
and Money.

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LESS THAN CAR LOTS

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Give You the Best of Service at a Great Saving
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