



GENERAL view of the uranium reduction plant at Gunnison, Colo., where the Gunnison Mining Company processes ore from its leased Los Ochos mine. That company is owned by the same group of partners who own the Lakeview Mining Company. (Western State Aviation photo by Rocky Warren, Gunnison, Colo.)

Gunnison Mining Company In Operation Over Year

A 12-page article in the January "Trefoil," publication of the Denver Equipment Company, told in story and pictures an account of the Gunnison Mining Company, uranium producer at Gunnison, Colo. The Gunnison company and the Lakeview Mining Company are owned by the same group of partners, with Dr. Garth W. Thornburg president of the Lakeview firm and his brother, Vance, president at Gunnison. The other partners are the Sid Richardson - Perry Bass partnership, of Fort Worth, Tex., and the Murchison Trusts, of Dallas, Tex.

LMC employes may be interested in some details of the operation of the sister company, which put its reduction plant into operation in January of 1958.

The Gunnison plant uses ore from the Los Ochos uranium property, 26 miles from the mill. The primary uranium ores, which are pitchblende derivatives, are hard and abrasive. In the hard rock, with no water problem, mining methods include square set, open slope and modified room and pillar.

Ore is hauled to the mill in nine company-owned 15-ton dump trucks.

The plant handles about 350 tons of ore per day, running seven days a week with the 35 employes averaging five and a third days per week. Primary grinding is done by a 6 x 12 foot Denver rod mill in closed circuit with a spiral classifier. To obtain a grind of 65 mesh, the overflow from the classifier is pumped to a cyclone, from which the overflow in turn goes to a 4 x 5 foot ball mill. The pulp goes to the leach section which includes four 16 x 16 foot agitator tanks, built of wood staves. Sulphuric acid and sodium chlorate are added at the No. 1 leach tank.

The sand-slime separation is made in four spiral classifiers and four 40 x 10 foot thickener tanks, the latter built of wood staves. Separation is added in the thickeners to flocculate and settle the slimes for pumping to the 40-acre tailings pond.

The No. 1 thickener overflow goes to the solvent extraction circuit. Here the uranium oxide is extracted

from the pregnant aqueous by the organic solution which is composed of kerosene, Di Phosphoric acid and Iso Decanol. The pregnant aqueous formerly was sent to plate and frame filter presses, but this has been discontinued as the clarity of the thickener overflow is adequate.

The stripping section consists of three stages of mixers and settlers where the uranium values are taken from the solvent organic by the sodium carbonate solution, leaving a barren organic for re-use. The pregnant carbonate is pumped to filter presses for clarification, from which the precipitates are removed as filter cake, repulped and pumped to the head of the rod mill circuit to assist in the oxidation process.

The clarified pregnant carbonate is precipitated in one of two 12 by 12 foot agitator tanks, where sulphuric acid and magnesium oxide are added. Heat was formerly used, but has been discontinued as operation has shown that adequate agitation is sufficient to precipitate the uranium.

While away from home, the stingy husband sent his wife a check for 100 kisses on her birthday. She sent him a postcard: "Dear Jim, thanks for the birthday check. The milkman cashed it for me this morning."

LETTER BOX

GENTLEMEN:

On behalf of the members of the Safety Committee of District 5 of the Western Pine Association who had the good fortune to be conducted through your uranium reduction plant Saturday, February 7, I extend our thanks and appreciation for your time and consideration. All of the individuals who participated in the tour personally expressed to the writer the fact that the tour was the high point of our safety meeting.

VIRGIL MASTELOTTO
American Forest Products Corporation.

DR. THORNBURG:

Congratulations on your newsletter. I found it most interesting and I know it will be eagerly received by LMC employes.

With best regards and every good wish for the success of your newsletter and your fine new plant.

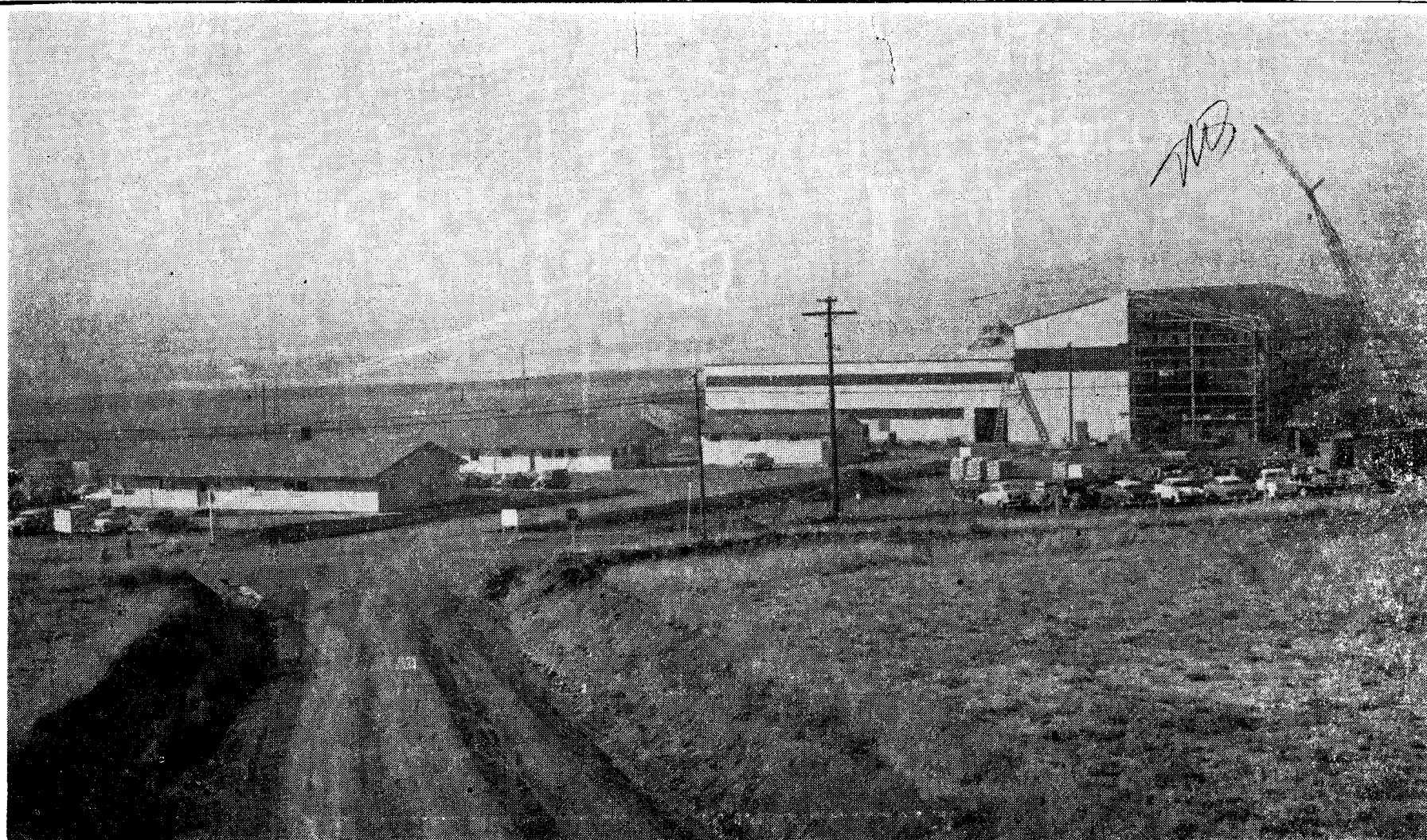
AL ULLMAN
Congressman
Oregon Second District.

(A letter of congratulations was received from State Representative Verne N. Cady, of Burns, another good friend of Oregon mining.)

CONVENTION

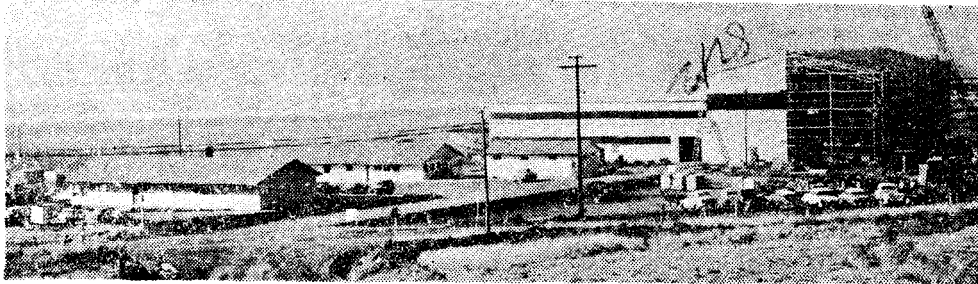
Dr. Garth Thornburg and James Poulos, president and general manager, respectively, of Lakeview Mining Company, attended the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco from February 15 through 19. About 4000 attended the session.

Husband was fast losing his temper. He yelled at his wife, "Look out, or you'll bring out the beast in me." "So what?" she yelled back. "Who's afraid of mice?"



Nearing completion at Lakeview, Oregon, is the Lakeview Mining Company's 210-ton-per-day uranium reduction plant. Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of the company, said the plant is scheduled to begin operation

November 29, and the company has asked that anyone who has uranium ore that is amenable to the acid leach process used in the Lakeview mill contact officers of the firm.



THIS IS NEW Lakeview Mining company's 210-ton-per-day uranium reduction plant at Lakeview, Or., where initial production got under way last week. Monthly payroll will be \$85,000. Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of company, asks that anyone who has uranium amenable to acid leach process used in Lakeview mill, contact officers of firm.

Uranium Miners Strike

Union Action Virtually Halts Mining Work

An order restraining the United Mine Workers union from threatening violence against employes of the Lakeview Mining Company was signed Wednesday afternoon by Circuit Judge Charles H. Foster following a hearing on a complaint brought by the mining firm, an outgrowth of the miners' strike which the union voted Sunday, July 20.

At the same time, the court set 9:30 a. m. Monday, July 28, as the time for the union to show why an injunction should not be granted against the picketing. The court explained that it would not at this time issue a temporary injunction against the picketing until the union had had a chance to give its side of the dispute.

Pickets appeared at the entrance to Lakeview Mining's headquarters north of Lakeview at 10:30 p. m. Sunday, July 20, and James Poulos, general manager of the mining company, said that on Monday morning only about 20 of the firm's 84 mining employes at the White King uranium mine showed up for work.

At the hearing before Judge Foster, Poulos explained that the picket line is delaying the work schedule at the mine. The Lakeview Mining Company is developing the White King and Lucky Lass uranium properties for the production of uranium "yellow cake" under a government contract by which the product will be sold to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Poulos and others told the court, under questioning by the mining company's attorneys, T. R. Conn of Lakeview and Richard Maxwell of Klamath Falls, that some employes have been threatened with violence by union members because they continued to work after the strike was called. Two men testified that they had been threatened.

District Attorney Julian Herndon, appearing under subpoena, said that three men were under arrest on charges of vagrancy, alleging threats of violence. He said that Arnold Holmes, Davey L. Graham and Lawrence Ray Bays were arrested by the sheriff's office and city police Tuesday night, July 22, and had been arraigned before Justice

trict 50 has refused to comply with the Labor Management Act by taking the non-Communist oath, and to recognize this union would deprive the employes of the company of the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act; second, the company feels it should not select a union for the workers until the reduction plant and the mine are in full operation, as this would deprive future employes of the right to a voice in choosing their union.

The company explained that present construction work, both at the mill site and at the mine, is being done by employes who are temporary, working only until this construction work is done. After the mill is in operation, crews will be operational workers, different from present employes. The company said it feels those future employes should have a voice in selecting their own union.

Bananto said that under the National Labor act, the signing of a non-Communist oath is optional, and his union exercised its option by not signing; that signing an affidavit makes the law class legislation because the company is not required to sign a non-Communist affidavit and yet is allowed the facilities of the NLRB. Bananto explained that the UMW in the early 1920's adopted a clause in its constitution prohibiting communists or other subversives from becoming or remaining members of the union, but the Taft-Hartley act stopped the UMW from expelling members of the Communist party or any subversive organizations.

Bananto said that after the strike vote Sunday, he talked with Poulos and said he was available at any time for talks to avert the strike. At

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Andrew J. Bananto, field representative for District 50, United Mine Workers of America, and Elwin S. Grier, president of UMW Local 14159, said the local had received its charter from the UMWA headquarters, Washington, D. C., last week and the strike vote was taken July 20. The union seeks recognition as the bargaining agent for the mine workers at the White King.

The strike affects only the mine work. Construction work at the uranium mill site north of town has not been effected. The mining company, as its own general contractor, has working agreements with the crafts and trades union involved there, and these unions have not recognized the UMW strike.

A few weeks ago, the Industrial and Construction Employees Council of Southern Oregon and Northern California petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for certification to represent the employes of the Lakeview Mining Company. In a letter of June 23, the NLRB dismissed the petition because the company was found not to be operating in the field of "business affecting commerce," as the firm did less than \$50,000 worth of interstate commerce during the previous year.

District 50, United Mine Workers, orally asked the company for recognition as the mine workers' representative, but the company's counsel, T. R. Conn, said the company is reluctant to do this

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Bananto said that after the strike vote Sunday, he talked with Poulos and said he was available at any time for talks to avert the strike. At that time, at Poulos' request, said Bananto, the company was given permission to use three pumpmen to keep the pumps going and the mine from flooding.

The union man said the men on the picket lines had been given instructions not to use any coercion or intimidation, and that there was to be no drinking or drunkenness on the line.

The complaint filed July 23 by the Lakeview Mining Company asked for a temporary injunction against the picketing and for an order restraining the defendants from threatening personally or by phone or by any other means of communication, any employe of the plaintiff with violence because of his working for plaintiff since July 21. Defendants named in the complaint are United Mine Workers of America, Region 60 of District 50, Local No. 14195; Andrew J. Bananto, Elwin S. Grier, Donald R. Peterson, Ebert S. Johnson, Oliver E. Riley, Wayne Crist, Richard L. Barrett, C. J. Cleveland, Lawrence Bays, Davey Graham, Arnold Holmes, Jerry Keifer, Clarence Gutknecht, George Mahoney, Dennis Neilson, Joe C. Burleson and Erven Huffman.

In a recent letter to its mine workers, the Lakeview Mining Company showed that its wage rates and working conditions are comparable to those of the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho, and the workers receive time and a half for Saturday work, and has had no complaints from the workers. It also stated that the company has periodic inspections from the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Oregon Industrial Accident Commission, and all recom-

Mine Picketing Enjoined

Motion Disqualifies Judge in Mine Case

Circuit Judge Charles H. Foster on Wednesday morning, July 30, granted a defense motion disqualifying himself from sitting in the case of The Lakeview Mining Company vs. United Mine Workers of America et al. After notifying the State Supreme Court of this action, Judge Foster said he was informed that the new judge named to the case probably will be Judge David Vandenberg of the Klamath County circuit court.

Meantime, a temporary injunction against picketing by the union was continued in force by an order previously made by Judge Foster.

In open court at 11 a. m. Wednesday, Judge Foster disqualified himself after announcing the motion had been filed at 8:45 a. m. that day by all defendants through their attorneys, Herbert P. and Robert L. Welch. The motion stated that the defendants felt the judge was prejudiced against their interests.

Foster disclaimed any feeling of prejudice for or against either party to the case, but said the statute providing for disqualification of a judge is clear and mandatory if the motion is timely. When plaintiff's attorneys, T. R. Conn of Lakeview and Richard Maxwell of Klamath Falls, would have argued the timeliness of the motion, the court ruled that such argument could be held before the new judge and if the motion was not found timely, he could be reinstated to the case.

The court earlier on its own motion, feeling that there might be a move to disqualify him, entered an order

that in the event of his disqualification, the temporary injunction against the union picketing would be continued until a new judge could be named, and could either continue or vacate the injunction order. (At the same time, in case of a successful move to transfer this case from the circuit court to the federal court, he made another order continuing the injunction until such time as the federal court could act.)

The temporary injunction against picketing was issued Monday, July 28, at the close of a hearing on plaintiff's motion for a temporary injunction. At the same time, the court set 9:30 a. m. Wednesday, July 30, as the time to hear arguments on merits of the picketing and to decide whether the injunction should be made permanent.

At the July 28 hearing, the defense, appearing by their attorney Robert Welch, moved for 48 hours delay because they were not prepared to present testimony. Welch explained that a 9 a. m. that day in District Federal Court in Portland a motion had been filed to remove the case from this circuit court to the federal court. The motion had been filed by Andrew J. Bananto, field representative for District 50, United Mine Workers of America, one of the defendants. However, at 8:30 that morning, plaintiff's attorneys had appeared in court here and took a voluntary non-suit as to defendant Bananto, so the court here held that the motion to remove was of no effect as to other defendants.

Welch asked for 48 hours to prepare for the injunction hearing, but Maxwell said such delay should be allowed only if a temporary injunction were granted for that time. The court explained that at the earlier ex-parte hearing (only one side heard) on July 23, it had refused to grant a temporary injunction because defense had not had a chance to present testimony nor to cross-examine wit-

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Meantime, jury trial of three union members on charges of vagrancy, alleging threats of violence, has been set for 10 a. m. today (Thursday) in the court of Justice of the Peace O. C. Gibbs. The three men, Arnold Holmes, Davey L. Graham and Lawrence Ray Bays, entered pleas of not guilty on July 24, and they are out of custody, under \$500 bail each. The jury was chosen Wednesday, July 30. The men are accused of threatening violence against some men who continued to work at the Lakeview Mining Company's White King uranium mine after picketing started July 21.

UMW Local 14159, Lakeview, voted on July 20 to strike at the White King mine, seeking recognition as the workers' bargaining agent. The Lakeview Mining Company is developing the White King for production of uranium ore from which to produce uranium "yellow cake" at the mill the company is building north of Lakeview. The company has a five-year contract for sale of the yel-

Union Contract Signed

Mining Co. Signs With Operating Engineers

A contract between Lakeview Mining Company and Local 87, Operating Engineers Union, was signed at Lakeview Wednesday night, August 13, it was announced by T. R. Conn, attorney for the mining company.

The contract names Local 87 as the bargaining agent to represent the mining operation and maintenance employes at Lakeview Mining Company's

uranium mine. The firm already has agreements with the crafts and trades unions represented at the reduction plant construction site north of town. Local 87 headquarters is at Portland.

Conn said Wednesday night that this morning (Thursday) he will file with the clerk of the circuit court a motion to dismiss the complaint of the Lakeview Mining Company vs. the United Mine Workers, et al. The motion will be sent to Circuit Judge William S. Fort, Eugene, for action as that judge has been appointed to this case by the State Supreme Court, following the disqualification two weeks ago of Judge Charles Foster.

A temporary injunction against picketing granted July 28 by Judge Foster still is in force against Local 14159, UMW, and on Thursday, August 7, the UMW through its attorney, Robert L. Welch, filed a motion to dismiss the injunction.

The UMW local voted to strike on July 20, and maintained a picket line until the injunction was granted on July 28.

Contract Signed for A-Ore Plant

The Atomic Energy Commission today signed a contract for construction of a \$2,600,000 uranium processing mill at Lakeview, Ore., Gov. Robert D. Holmes said.

Holmes said he had been notified by Elton Youngberg, assistant manager for operations for AEC, that the contract was signed with the Lakeview Mining Co., which operates the only commercial uranium mines in Oregon.

These are two mines, 14 miles from Lakeview. The deposits were discovered in 1955.

The mining company will build and operate the mill, with the AEC reserving 20 per cent of the production. The mill is expected to turn out 210 tons daily of "yellow cake," a concentrated form of ore, which then will be shipped to plants in the east for further processing.

Holmes said the plant, which will employ about 80 persons, is to be completed in about a year.

It will be the second such mill on the west coast. The other is at Spokane, Wash.

The president of the Lakeview Mining Co. is Garth Thornburg, Grand Junction, Colo.

Uranium Plant OKd; Lakeview Boon Seen

LAKEVIEW, Nov. 19.—A \$2,600,000 uranium ore processing mill here was licensed Monday by the atomic energy commission which at the same time signed a contract to buy the radioactive material the plant will produce.

The mill, to be built by Lakeview Mining company, will boost the firm's present 40-man payroll to 130 men on a year-around basis. The mill also will be an economic "shot in the arm" for this lumber and ranching town of 3000 persons.

Announcement of the contract was made by Gov. Robert D. Holmes' office in Salem. The pact was signed earlier in the day by AEC officials at their regional office in Grand Junction, Colo.

JIM POULOS, general manager of the mining company,

said preliminary work on the mill will start immediately with actual construction getting under way "as soon as the weather breaks" next spring. The plant is to be in operation in 10 months.

The mill is to have a 210-ton-a-day capacity. It will reduce one ton of ore-bearing rock to six pounds of uranium concentrates, Poulos said.

Poulos explained that uranium development of Lake county has been shackled by the "prohibitive" cost of shipping the raw ore to the nearest reduction mill at Salt Lake City. When the mill is built, freight charges will be paid on only six pounds for every ton of ore taken from the firm's two mines, Luck Lass and White King, located about 40 miles from here.

THE COMPANY will finance the construction costs. The firm is backed by Clint Murchison, prominent Texas oil man and financier; Sidney Bass, another Texan, and Dr. Garth Thornburg of Colorado Springs, Colo., who is company president.

Lakeview Mining company presently employes 40 persons. Ore now being mined is stockpiled against the day when the mill goes into operation, Poulos said. Several hundred tons of raw ore were shipped last year to Salt Lake to test its commercial value.

The uranium mill will be the second in the Pacific Northwest. The other is located at Spokane.

Look - See At White King

Lakeview Mining Co. Hosts Group at Mine

Nearly 90 members of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce took part in a tour of the White King uranium mine Monday, July 21, as guests of the Lakeview Mining Company. Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of the firm, and James Poulos, general manager, were hosts for the occasion which opened at moon with a luncheon served at the mine.

In a talk to the group following lunch, Dr. Thornburg explained that exploration and development work at the White King to date amounts to some \$1,750,000, and that the company now employs about 84 men at the mine and some 120 at the mill construction site, for a monthly payroll of about \$85,000.

The mill construction will cost about \$3,000,000, said Dr. Thornburg and by the time the reduction plant reaches production the investment at the mine also will be about \$3,000,000, for

a total of some \$6,000,000 investment by the company before any return is realized.

The group was divided into small parties, with a mining firm employe in charge of each to tour the surface operations and see first-hand the work going on at the mine. Later, parties totaling about 40 persons were taken on tours of the exploration shaft at the 160-foot level.

The exploration shaft is down to 312 feet, with tunnels developed from three stations.

A new production shaft is now under way, to go down 700 feet at an estimated initial cost of \$500,000. The group saw crews working on the ore hopper and head frame, the double-drum hoist and foundations for the six new air compressors. The equipment at the new shaft will be electrically powered, with the power supply being brought in by the California Oregon Power Company.

Dr. Thornburg said that when the new shaft is completed and in production, in about a year, the exploration shaft will be abandoned.

The fried chicken and trimmings served to the guests was catered by Van's, prepared and hauled to the mine from Lakeview.

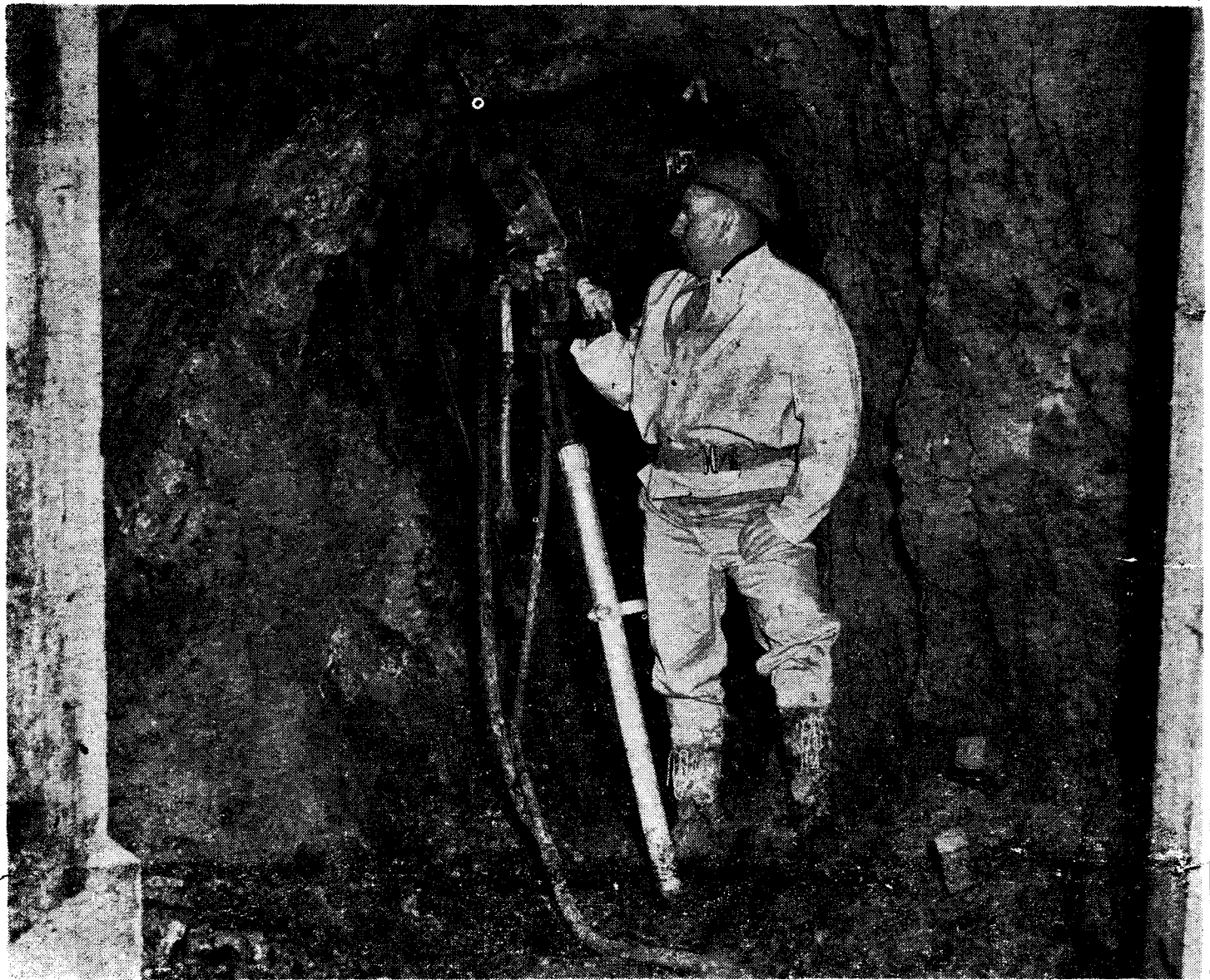
URANIUM MI

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Lakeview, Oregon Price 10¢

Thursday, November 21, 1957



UNDERGROUND at the White King uranium mine, James F. Poulos, manager of the Lakeview Mining Company, shows part of the exploration and development work performed by the company in preparation for the Atomic Energy Commission contract which, by providing for sale of the uranium concentrates to the commission, now gives the firm the green light for construction of a \$2,600,000 reduction plant at Lakeview. This picture was made in a drift on the 65-foot level in the mine. (Examiner Photo)

ALL ASSURED

Local Mining Firm Has AEC Contract

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Lakeview Mining Company have signed a contract for the sale of uranium concentrates (U308) to the commission.

The contract will result in the construction and operation of a new uranium processing mill by the Lakeview Mining Company, at Lakeview. The mill will have a capacity of about 210 tons of uranium ore per day and will cost approximately \$2,600,000.



Dr. Garth Thornburg

It will employ about 60 men.

The contract provides for the first uranium mill in Oregon, and will make Lake County the heart of a new industry for this state; also for Northern California and Northern Nevada.

The contract was signed Monday afternoon, November 18, at Grand Junction, Colo., at the Grand Junction operations office the AEC. Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of the Lakeview Mining Company, and his brother, Vance Thornburg, signed for the company, the latter as assistant secretary. Signing for the AEC was Allen Jones, chief of the AEC.

Dr. Thornburg told *The Examiner* by telephone from Phoenix, Ariz., on Tuesday of this week that the firm's first step now will be to name an engineering firm to handle the big job of engineering and designing, and about the first of April a construction contract will be negotiated for the actual start of construction.

The plant will be built just north of Lakeview where the company has an option.

Associated with the Thornburg Brothers in the Lakeview Mining Company are the Murchison interests of Dallas, Tex., and the Richardson-Bass partnership of Fort Worth, Tex. The same group owns a uranium property at Gunnison, Colo., where their Gunnison Mining Company has a 200-ton processing mill under construction now. Dr. Thornburg said that mill will be ready to start operations about January 1.

The Lakeview mill will process uranium ores from the Lakeview Mining Company's properties, the White King and the Lucky Lass claims on Augur Creek. In addition to treating ores owned or controlled by the company, the mill will purchase if available a certain amount of amenable ores from independent producers of the area.



Dr. Garth Thornburg

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No Immediate Job Increase

The AEC contract with Lakeview Mining Company for government purchase of uranium concentrates, which will permit the company to go ahead with plans for construction of a reduction plant here, will bring no immediate increase of jobs.

Dr. Garth Thornburg explained from his home at Phoenix, Ariz., that the company's first step will be to retain an engineering firm for the planning and engineering work, and the company hopes this can be completed in time to negotiate for a construction contract in early April. Actual employment on the project will come after that.

Neilsen B. O'Rear, assistant to the manager for public information at the Grand Junction AEC operations office, said in a telegram to The Examiner:

"The Lakeview Mining Company began exploration activities in the Lakeview area in 1955 and the commission was kept advised of the developments and the company's plans. By 1956, a sufficient ore supply had been blocked out to interest the company in proposing a mill operation and preliminary talks with the commission were begun in the fall of 1956. Amenability tests were run on the Lakeview ores at the AEC pilot plant in Grand Junction in early 1957. A formal proposal was submitted by the company in April, 1957, and negotiations were substantially completed in August of 1957."

PROGRESS GOOD

James F. Poulos, manager of the Lakeview Mining Company, said that 40 men are now employed by the company at the White King mine where about 1800 feet of underground drifts, rises and crosscuts have been developed. Dr. Thornburg and Poulos said progress at the mine has been favorable, and as far as it has gone it has verified the indications gained from the core drilling.

Ore being taken from the underground development is being stockpiled at the mine, and Dr. Thornburg said the company will have to accelerate the underground work before too long.

News that the contract had been signed, with its assurance of the mill construction, was gladly received in Lakeview Tuesday morning. G. Ira Moore, manager of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce, organized a parade in which the Lakeview High School band marched to the Lakeview Mining Company's office with a banner which bore congratulations to the firm. During this time, two local planes circled overhead. After the parade to the office, the band took the banner and the martial music to the north end of town and

MILL PROJECTED

Thornburgs Submit Proposal To A. E. C.

The Lakeview Mining Company on Friday, April 12, submitted a formal proposal to the Atomic Energy Commission at Grand Junction, Colo., for construction of a uranium mill at Lakeview.

The announcement was made here yesterday afternoon by Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of the

Lakeview Mining Company. With him here were H. L. Hazen, of Denver, consultant to Thornburg Brothers, and James Polous, manager of the Lakeview Mining Company's operation.

SIXTY-TWO EMPLOYES

The mill will be rated at 210 tons per day capacity, dry weight, and will employ about 62 people. It will operate 24 hours per day, seven days a week, and will accommodate custom ore from other uranium mines, providing the custom ore is amenable to the processes for ores under control of the Lakeview Mining Company, said Dr. Thornburg.

Dr. Thornburg and Hazen estimated that it will take the AEC about 90 days to process the mill proposal and about 10 months for construction. They estimated the mill should be ready for operation about May 1 of next year.

COST ESTIMATE

Dr. Thornburg and his

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COST ESTIMATE

Dr. Thornburg and his brother, Vance, also head the Gunnison Mining Company, at Gunnison, Colo., which is now building a uranium mill there. That mill is under contract to the Western-Knapp Engineering Company, of San Francisco, and that company ~~estimates cost of~~ the proposed Lakeview mill at about \$2,750,000.

It will be the policy of the company, said the president, to employ local labor to the greatest extent possible. It will be necessary to bring in four or five technicians for the skilled positions, but he and Hazen said that men raised on farms usually make the best mill men because of their experience with various kinds of machinery, and their initiative.

The Lakeview Mining Company and the Gunnison Mining Company have developed their own ore prospects. Dr. Thornburg and his brother each own 25 percent of each company, and 25 percent each is owned by the Murchison Interests, of Dallas, Tex., and the Richardson-Bass Interests of Fort Worth, Tex.

TO ACCELERATE WORK

Dr. Thornburg said the White King mine has developed phenomenally since the company took the lease in September, 1955, and started explorations. During the coming summer they plan to employ 54 men in exploration and development at the mine, and to accelerate underground development.

In the shaft, a second station has been established at the 165-foot level, and in the next 60 days underground bins of 160 tons capacity will be installed.

The shaft headframe is being raised 20 feet, in preparation for development, and a production skip and hoist have been purchased and

ley High School; Ted McKee, assistant Honker basketball coach; Rod Harlan, Lions president; Bob Howard, chairman of the awards program. (Examiner Photo L-426)

Discuss Adel-Nevada Route

Lake County Examiner

Favorable interest of Humboldt County, Nev., officials in a proposed highway connection between Adel, Ore., and Winnemucca, Nev., was found by a local group in a meeting at Winnemucca last Saturday, April 20.

Humboldt officials were

asked to have the route within their county classified as an FAS route for federal and state highway aid, a step already started by Lake County officials. This suggestion was made by Oregon Highway Department engineers at Salem recently, when local officials discussed the proposal with them. The proposed route already is paved in Nevada from Winnemucca to 10 miles west of Denio, and in Oregon from Lakeview to Adel.

Oregon highway engineers showed interest in the proposal when it was discussed with them, and suggested that its feasibility was good.

Making the trip from Lakeview were County Judge C. H. Langslet, Commissioner Jewell Corum, District Attorney Julian Herndon, Chamber of Commerce president Bob Weir Jr., CC manager G. Ira Moore, Don Campbell, Ralph Renner, Barney Nunley and George Giese.

tion Slated For Fairgrounds

tion will be shown throughout the day.

Advance ticket sales are being handled by the boys of all units, and they will be available at the door. Sixty percent of ticket proceeds will go to the units making the sales, and 40 percent will go to the district training library for film strips, etc.

The Lake County Jaycees will handle the concessions, with proceeds to go to the training library.

4/18/57

Early Day Teacher of This Area Dies In Idaho

Mrs. Ina Dixon Dobson, who was a member of the first graduating class at Lakeview High School and later a teacher here, died recently at Orofino, Ida.

Mrs. Dobson was born near the present site of Hampshire, Ill., on November 7, 1870. She came with her parents to Lakeview in 1882, and in 1889 she was a member of the first class to graduate from the first standardized high school in Lake County. Other members of

seph, Morris Wingfield and Eva Joseph.

After graduation, Ina Rose Dixon taught school here and in 1890 she went to Troy, Ida., where on December 25, 1891 she was married to Julian Dobson. The Dobsons moved to Gilbert Hill, near Orofino, when that area was opened to homesteading in the middle 90's. In order to establish a school there before the turn of the century, Mrs. Dobson taught the first school in the Gilbert area in

Lana County U

Lucky Lass Ore Shipment Made

Three carloads of uranium ore from the Lucky Lass mine was shipped by the Lakeview Mining Company on Tuesday, October 15, it was announced by James Poulos, company manager.

The ore went to Vitro Chemical Company at Salt Lake City, for processing. Poulos said ore has been stockpiled at Lakeview for a larger shipment which will be made later.

Lakeview Mining

NEWS LETTER

Volume 1, Number 1

Lakeview, Oregon

January 19, 1959

Water Excess Curtails Mine Output

Surface water running into the mining works at the White King has caused a temporary loss of production in Stopes 905 and 905 A, said Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of the Lakeview Mining Company, and James Poulos, general manager.

The excess of water results from the unusually warm weather. The two men estimated that production at those stopes will be delayed at least a month.

The crew which handled repair and backfill at the ~~stope cave-ins~~ were commended by Dr. Thornburg and Poulos for their effort and cooperation.

The lowest ebb is the turn of the tide.

—H. W. Longfellow

Uranium History

Lake County Joined Uranium Industry in '55

Uranium in Lake County has an interesting history, brief though it is even in comparison with the brief world-wide history of uranium as an important metal. It is perhaps fitting that the first issue of this newspaper, associated as it will be with uranium and the men who mine and mill it here, carry an account of this local history.

Prospecting for uranium, on a more or less small scale, went on here for several years and in 1954 some ore was found on the middle fork of Deep Creek by John Roush. Although some several score claims were

staked there at the time, the grade proved too low for commercial development.

DISCOVERY

Rockhounds Don and Irma

(Continued on Page 2)

THE REDUCTION process had completed the circuits in mid-December when this picture was taken at the yellow cake filter. Left to right are C. Oliver Hower, plant superintendent; Dr. Garth W. Thornburg, president; Burr Johnson, contraction superintendent; and James F. Poulos, general manager. (Bennett Photo).

\$25 Offered For Paper Name

What's in a name? Maybe 25 bucks.

One thing newspapers got to have, that's a name. Most newspapers get themselves a name before they get even news. This one was in too big a hurry to get on with the news, so its name will be selected from suggestions. The winner will be rewarded with 25 simoleons.

Any employe of the Lakeview Mining Company can turn in a name, and the employes' wives are invited to get into this contest, too. Just mail the suggestion to us at Box 1231, Lakeview. Be sure your name is with the suggestion so we'll know who gets the check.

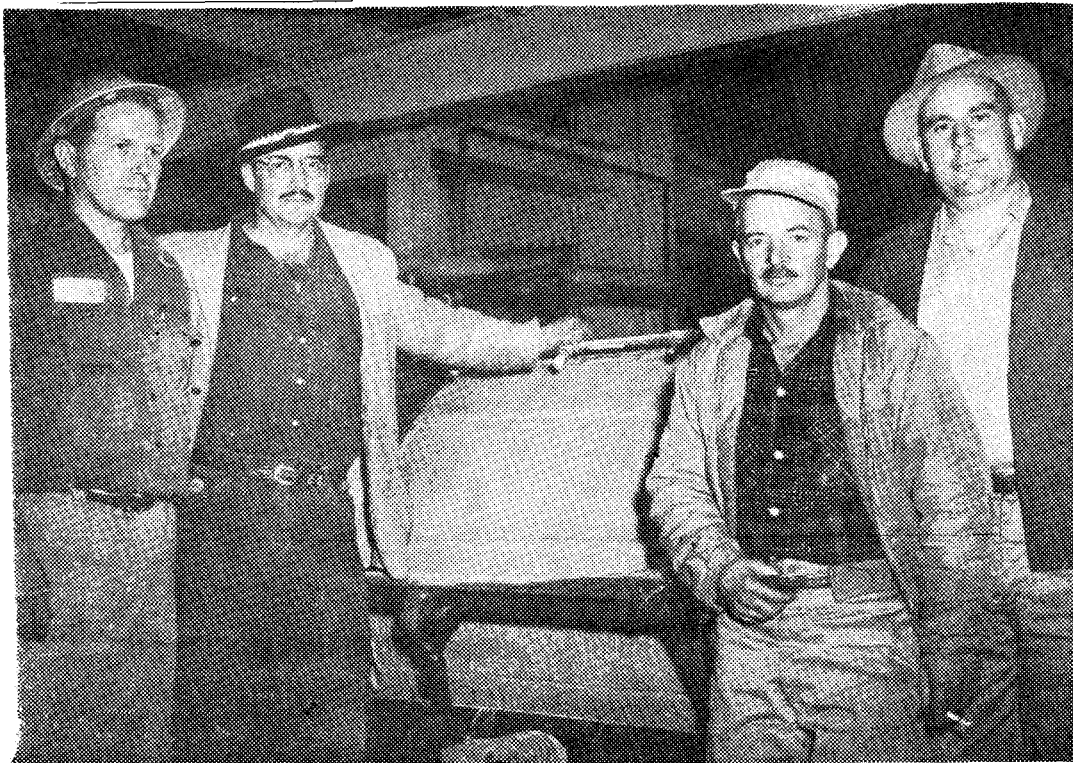
The selection will be made by a committee composed of Mrs. Anne Sprague Lake County school superintendent; Hugh Stapleton, company office manager, and the editor.

We Want News

We want news about you and your families. Let's make this a newspaper for all of us at LMC.

Have you made a trip or a houseboat . . . held a party or 1500 pinocle . . . had house guests or a baby . . . gotten married or engaged? Has your son or daughter won a contest, come home from college, gone to the service, had a birthday party?

Lots of things make good news about the people at LMC and their families. Help make this a paper for all of us by sending the information or tips about stories to Box 1231, Lakeview, or by phoning the editor evenings at WH 7-3399.



their own plans with confidence.

Even as the parent of a new-born child, we look to the future of this newspaper with hope that it will help build a strong team. —LS.

Uranium History

(Continued from Page 1)

Tracy, while looking for gem specimens, became interested in searching for uranium ores and one day in early 1955 they were shown some rock from the Augur Creek area by Walter Leehmann Jr. After checking the location of the rock, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy showed the ore to John Roush who identified it as uranium ore. As the site was just inside the border of the Fremont National Forest, adjacent to the Augur Creek meadow which was owned by Walter Leehmann Sr., the resulting partnership including Don and Irma Tracy, John Roush, Walter Leehmann Sr., Walter Leehmann Jr., and Roush's son, Wayland. The claims were named the White

King and the strike was first announced in the Lake County Examiner on July 14, 1955.

The following week the second discovery was announced, this being the Lucky Lass group of claims near the White King. Owners are Don Lindsey, Bob Adams Jr., Choc Shelton and Clair D. Smith. From the first announcement, prospecting activity skyrocketed, especially in the Augur Creek, Camp Creek, Thomas Creek and Dairy Creek areas, and during that year several thousand claims were filed in the county.

LEASES

In September of that year, the White King, Lucky Lass and a number of other nearby claims were leased by Thornburg Brothers, of Grand Junction, Colo. Associated with Dr. Garth Thornburg and his brother, Vance, are the Richardson-Bass partnership, of Fort Worth, Tex., and the Murchison interests,

at Salt Lake City, was named to engineer and design the plant.

Acting as its own contractor, the Lakeview Mining Company employed Burr Johnson as construction superintendent and in April grading and leveling at the site began. The first ore entered the plant on November 29 and the first yellow cake came through the dryer on December 15.

The \$3,000,000 plant uses acid leach process with solvent extraction. In effect, the uranium oxide is leached from the ore by sulfuric acid, then is extracted from the acid liquor by an organic solvent (kerosene and amine). It is stripped from the solvent by sodium carbonate which is then precipitated by sulfuric acid and caustic soda to leave the yellow cake, or uranium oxide.

PRIVATE MONEY

The more than \$6,000,000 so

the mine and plant appeared in the December, 1958, issue of The Ore-Bin, monthly publication of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries which is headed by Hollis M. Dole. Written by Norman V. Peterson, field geologist with the department's Grants Pass office, the article included maps and drawings of the mine development and plant operation. Extra copies of the Ore-Bin are at the office and at the Lake County library.

Difficulties are the things that show what men are. —Epictetus

LOST—Somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever. —Horace Mann

Lakeview Mining News Letter

Published by The Lakeview Mining Company
Box 1231, Lakeview, Oregon

DR. GARTH W. THORNBURG President
JAMES F. POULOS General Manager
LESLIE SHAW Editor

Lakeview Mining

NEWS LETTER

Volume 1, Number 2

Lakeview, Oregon

February 2, 1959

Backfilling Work At White King Progresses

An experiment in backfilling the stopes with dry gravel and sand introduced through drill holes from the surface is meeting with success at the White King, said Howard Dutro, geologist and assistant general manager of the Lakeview Mining Company.

The experiment was tried to short-cut usual backfilling procedures and to speed return of the stopes to full ore production.

A 14 inch drill hole was sunk 95 feet into Stope 902 A, drilled on a continuous basis by the Mavhew 2000 rig. Drillers Roy Risley and Miley Banks worked 28 hours in one shift and 20 hours on the next to complete the hole. Two consultants who have advised on this work are Kenneth Kutz of Cobalt, Ida., mining superintendent of the Howe Sound Mining Company there, subsidiary of the Calera Mining Company; and Roy Hickman, mining superintendent at the Bretz mine at McDermott on the Nevada-Oregon line.

The dry sand is introduced into the drill hole at the surface by a slusher and inside the stopes it is spread by other slushers. Stope 902 A requires about 650 yards of sand backfilling and other stopes will require about 1650 yards additional. The sand is being put in at about 15 yards per hour.

Dutro explained that this initial backfilling operation will lead to a contemporaneous filling system to be carried on with the mining. He estimated the initial backfilling operation will be completed in about two weeks, and the production schedules in the individual stopes is being resumed as backfilling is completed. Far from be-

ing a shut-down at the mine, the work constitutes necessary development.

Backfilling in Stopes 905 and 905 A had been completed about January 17, prior to the present experiment. On January 11, there was some timber failure at those stopes due to an excess of surface water, caused by rains and unseasonal warm weather, but Dutro said production work in those stopes is due to start again this week.

In the future, it is planned to carry the backfilling one floor behind the square sets at all times.

Little League Needs Helpers

The Lakeview Little League, now planning its 1959 season, needs men who can coach, manage or in any way help to guide the young baseball teams.

Any LMC employe who has had experience in baseball or with youth teams, or who wants to help the program, can contact Carter Fetsch or Judge Charles Foster.

Most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be.

—Abraham Lincoln

Correct Your Home Address

Some LMC employes didn't get their first copy of this newspaper because the wrong address was on file at the office.

The paper is mailed to all employes without cost, so any who have moved since they gave the office their address should drop in there (or phone or write a note) and have the address corrected.

The Other Shift

(The following poem, on a theme dear to the hearts of all mine and mill men, was found written on the timber slide at 905 A stope at the White King. We regret to say the author is unknown.)

I've never met
the other shift,
But this it's
safe to say:
It never is
the other shift
That makes the
old mine pay.

The other shift
don't timber much
Ncr do they break
much stone;
They mess things
up generally
And then they
sneak off home.

Ours, too, is called
the other shift,
I couldn't
tell you why;
We do our work while
the other shift
Is just about
to die.

Yellow Cake Shipment Made By LMC

The long-awaited moment arrived last weekend at the Lakeview Mining Company reduction plant when the first shipment of yellow cake was made.

General Manager James Poulos said the shipment was loaded by Lakeview Transfer on Friday, January 30, and left Lakeview on January 31. The uranium oxide goes to the Atomic Energy Commission's western field office at Grand Junction, Colo.

The plant went into operation November 29, and this shipment of yellow cake will represent the first income. In fact, it will be the first income for the company which, since it entered the Lake County uranium picture in the fall of 1955, has spent upwards of \$6,000,000 in exploring and developing the mining property and in construction of the reduction plant.

Paper Still Needs News

In the first issue two weeks ago there was a request for personal news about LMC employes and their families. There has been no response to this request, and we still want news.

Anyone who has a news item is urged to let us know about it. Call the editor evenings at WH 7-3399, or jot down the notes and mail them to the office at Box 1231, Lakeview.

Editorial

Tote that Bale

Somewhat contrary to the experience of many industries entering new communities in other parts of the land, the uranium industry has been welcomed in Lake County, made to feel at home. The county court, town council, chamber of commerce, other organizations and the people themselves have been cooperative and helpful and encouraging while this new industry set its roots here.

Community endeavor is a broad avenue, open to many lines of civic and public enterprise. It's a toll road on which the fee is payable in service and mutual responsibility. As the community has done its part toward this new industry, now it behooves the new industry . . . meaning primarily the men employed there . . . to enter and help develop that avenue of community progress.

Some of this service, but actually very little of it, can easily be accomplished by a monetary donation. The big job calls for the personal touch, participation by the individual members of the community. Such openings are always available, in every community, for men and women who are willing to step in and carry their share of the load . . . willing to tote that bale.

The public bodies . . . county court, town council, school boards . . . welcome attendance at their meetings; they welcome discussion and suggestions. More than that, they welcome any who are willing to share the fuller duty of service. Most such jobs are unpaid, and all are pretty much un-thanked; but all are necessary.

And there are civic jobs to be done with youth, fraternal and patriotic organizations. The field is wide open for many talents. Every person, if he or she has the desire and the inclination, can find an outlet for his efforts.

This is no aspersion against any of the men and women who are now serving in civic and public capacities; nor is it a suggestion that the people at LMC should simply move in and take over the important community functions. It is only pointing out that there is always a place for any person capable and willing to fill a position.

Our industry and our people have been welcomed to the community. We trust that many of our number will repay that welcome by finding a way to serve within the community. —L. S.

The Other Shift

—By Leslie Shaw

I set the best brains I know . . . mine . . . to figure out a name for this column. And I don't reckon a better one could be found than "The Other Shift" which was so ably described in the little poem found written on the timber slide at 905 A stope.

I DON'T know who wrote the poem. Maybe it originated here at the White King. And maybe it was written miles away and years ago at some other mine. But it can be enjoyed by men of all shifts. The poem is in type and had better be somewhere in this paper.

TWO MEN in Lake County deserve a big hand right now. They are John Buell and Frosty Abramson, having been named by the Chamber of Commerce as Senior and Junior First Citizens for 1958 in the annual awards program. The honors were well placed for John and Frosty have done some big jobs of community service. Our best compliments to both men.

IT'S EASY to say in all truth that everyone at LMC is mighty proud of the big new reduction plant. But for all its efficiency, all its tanks and pumps and motors, for all its concrete and steel and its cost, it's safe to aver that the plant will never amount to much until there is an easy chair and a reading lamp in the reagent section.

THIS YEAR of 1959, Oregon gets on to be 100 years of old. The birthdate is February 14, which gives rise to the names "Valentine State" and "Sweetheart State" which Oregon is sometimes called when not being called "Beaver State."

INCIDENTALLY, February

14 is also the birthdate of Lake County which officially was severed from Jackson County on that date back in 1875, one year before Lakeview was born.

LAKE COUNTY will take a full share in Oregon's Centennial celebration, mostly guided by the Chamber of Commerce. Part of the county's activity already has started, and maybe you've noticed the "Lake County Bucks" which are being sold here and there. Printed on calf skin, with the hair left on one side (I forget whether it's the inside or the outside) the bucks call attention to outdoor sports, mining, timber, ranching and other parts of the county's economy.

THE BUCKS cost a dollar and they're worth the same because you can get a dollar's worth of goods for a Lake County Buck at any store in the county. Naturally there is a small hope that people who buy one or ten of the Lake County Bucks will keep it or them as a souvenir or souvenirs rather than spending same. You see, unredeemed Bucks will help Lake County C of C maintain a booth at the Centennial this summer.

Withholding For US Bonds?

There has been some request at the LMC office for bond withholding on the payroll

Office Manager Hugh Stapleton says that provision can be made to withhold for purchase of US Savings Bonds if enough of the employes want it. Anyone interested should let him know.

Lakeview Mining News Letter

Published by The Lakeview Mining Company
Box 1231, Lakeview, Oregon

DR. GARTH W. THORNBURG President
JAMES F. POULOS General Manager
LESLIE SHAW Editor

No Decision On Election

There still is no decision as to the bargaining rights election held December 22 and 23 among employes of Lakeview Mining Company. At that time, eight votes of mill workers were challenged by the United Steel Workers and the matter went to the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board for recommendation before going to the NLRB for decision.

The regional director, Thomas P. Graham Jr., on January 16 filed a recommendation that the eight challenged votes not be counted as the men were on the plant construction payroll on November 15 and not on the plant operational payroll until November 24.

In the election, there were 79 votes counted including 41 for the Steel Workers, 37 for the Operating Engineers and one for neither. In addition, the eight votes of mill workers were cast, a number sufficient to change the outcome.

In recommending that the eight votes be not counted, Graham set January 26 as the deadline for filing objections to the recommendation. At the request of the Operating Engineers, this deadline has been extended to February 6.

The company has filed objections to the recommendation on the ground that employes of both mine and mill should have a voice in selecting their union bargaining agent, regardless of which union finally is named

All that we are is the result of what we have thought. The mind is everything. What we think, we become.

—Buddha

It's Not the Right Way

If It Isn't Safe

Orphan Mine Has Another Water Problem

Water for every purpose at the Orphan uranium mine in Grand Canyon of Arizona must be trucked 60 miles, and there are times when people at Lakeview Mining could wish much the same for the White King. The contrast between wet and dry is startling.

Unseasonal water run-off seeping into the White King ground recently caved in and temporarily shut off production from Stopes 905 and 905 A. At the Orphan there would seem to be little chance of a water-caused cave-in.

An article in the January, 1959, Mining World told of the strange problems faced by Western Gold & Uranium, Inc., in developing its Orphan mine. In the first place, its "surface" installations cling to the steep south wall of the canyon, reached by an 1800-foot tram line which actually traverses only a small part of the 1500-foot length of the claim. The first 1000 feet of the tramway descends at 37 degrees, and the next 800 feet at a 57 degree angle.

But the tramway makes production slow and expensive, so a new 3-compartment 1500-foot production shaft is being sunk from the canyon rim, and will be in production about March.

We
Need
News
To
Fill
Up
Spaces
Like
This

Response Good To Safety Suggestion Prize Contest

That the men of Lakeview Mining Company are safety conscious is testified by the number and quality of suggestions which have been submitted in the new monthly safety suggestion contest.

The committee will meet shortly to consider the January suggestions as each monthly contest closes with the last day of the month. Three prizes offered each month are \$25 first, \$15 second and \$10 third prize.

Suggestions must be of an engineering nature . . . a new method, a new or improved tool or device, etc. They must not be safety slogans or just suggestions to "post a sign."

The fact that prizes will be given for the best suggestions each month does not obligate the company to adopt any of the suggestions for use at the plant or the mine. The decision to use a

suggestion will have nothing to do with the committee's decision on prizes, and the company will consider all suggestions for their practical adoption and use.

Suggestions may be mailed to the company at Box 1231, Lakeview, or left at the office or dropped in the suggestion box at the mine.

Father: "Get up, John. Do you know what Abraham Lincoln was doing when he was your age?"

John: "No. But I know what he was doing when he was your age."

His thoughts were slow, his words were few, and never formed to glisten;

But he was a joy to all his friends — you should have heard him listen.

And Yet We Judge

How little we know, and yet we judge.

This one is **good** and that one is **bad**. This one is **weak** and that one is strong. This one is **wise** and that one is **foolish**.

But the **good** go wrong and the **bad** on occasion reveal heroic qualities. The **weak** perform miracles of strength, and the **strong** collapse in the presence of danger. The **wise** grope in doubt and stand stock still in consciousness of limitations, while the **foolish** march with confident step into the unknown.

We all know so much more than we can express and are so impatient of another's judgment. Others know so much more than we can understand, and yet we judge them.

The foolishness of one age is the wisdom of the next and the wisdom of one era becomes the foolishness of the succeeding.

Dreams are transformed by time into realities and the stable things dissolve as mist before the sun.

Virtue in one place is sin in another and the good of one condition is turned into evil in new surroundings.

How little we know—AND YET WE JUDGE.

—Anonymous

Name Contest Deadline Set February 16

A number of suggested names for this newspaper have been received, and it looks like the committee will have a tough job to select the winner for the \$25 prize offered.

The contest is still open. Because the story announcing the contest did not name a deadline, this will be set for Monday, February 16, and the winner will be announced shortly thereafter.

Names so far suggested cover a wide field. LMC employes and their families are invited to submit a name, and the one chosen for this paper will win \$25 for its author.

Kermac Puts Largest Mill In Production

The nation's largest uranium reduction plant, located 22 miles northwest of Grants, N. M., in the Ambrosia Lake district, went on stream November 28. The mill, owned by Kermac Nuclear Fuels Corporation, cost \$18,000,000 to build and has a capacity of 3630 tons of ore per day.

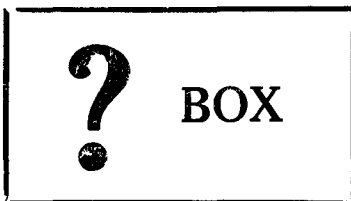
The new plant uses the acid leach and solvent extraction process, and uses ore from six mines owned by Kermac.

Announcing completion of the plant, Dean A. McGee, president of Kermac, stated it is "another source of strength in the free world's supply of nuclear energy, which we trust will find its greatest value in peaceful uses."

He: I wish I had enough money to buy an elephant.

She: Why on earth do you need an elephant.

He: I don't, I just need the money.



(Note: In this space, we will try to answer questions by the readers. Address questions to this paper, Box 1231, Lakeview, Ore.)

QUESTION: What do the letters in Oregon license plates mean?—Mrs. Virginia McPherson.

ANSWER: The letter, which is a part of the license number, indicates the month of expiration. If the letter is A, it means that the plate expires in January, and the same is true if the letter is N. Omitting the letters "I" and "O" because they could be confused with numerals, the remaining 24 letters of the alphabet are used . . . A and N meaning January, B and P meaning February, etc. Oregon plates are issued on a five-year basis, starting with 1955, so the plates you now have will be used to 1960 when plate design, color, etc., will be changed.

QUESTION: When will the dry room at the mine have hot water so the men can take showers before coming home?—Mrs. L. E. Patrick.

ANSWER: Shortly. The dry room is ready for use except that some re-wiring is necessary to put the water heater into operation.

The girl applied for a job as steno and was given a spelling test.

"Spell Mississippi."
She thought hard for a while then asked, "The river or the state?"

Two little boys talking:
How old are you?
Five; how old are you?
Don't know.
Do girls bother you?
No.
You're four.

Story Appears In Western Mining Paper

(The following story appeared in the January, 1959, Western Mining and Industrial News published at Sonora, Calif.)

The Thornburg Brothers have put their second uranium processing plant into operation. It went "on stream" November 29 at a new \$3 million mill near Lakeview, Oregon.

The new mill is owned by Lakeview Mining Company, of which Dr. Garth Thornburg is president. Other owners are Vance Thornburg of Grand Junction, Colorado, the Murchison Brothers and the Richardson-Bass partnership, all of Texas. The same combine owns the Gunnison Mining Co., the mining and milling firm at Gunnison, Colorado, which Vance Thornburg heads.

The concrete and steel plant a mile north of Lakeview uses an acid leach process to handle 210 tons of uranium ore a day. Most of the ore comes from the firm's White King mine, where \$3 million has been spent in exploration and development, but amenable ore from independent producers will be bought if offered.

About 140 men will be employed for the three shifts at the mill, company officers said. A contract for concentrate purchase by the AEC runs for five years.

The story did pretty well until it got to the 140 men, which is the number estimated to be employed at mine and mill together, not for the mill alone. This is a little like the stories in Oregon papers a while back which told that the mill's capacity is "210 tons of yellow cake" per day . . . which would make people very happy, if true. Editor.

Bride: The two things I cook best are meat loaf and peach cobbler.

Groom: Well, which is this?

Vacation Plan Explained

The vacation plan for employes of Lakeview Mining Company works like this:

For one full year of continuous employment, one week vacation; for two years and over, two weeks per year. Vacation pay is figured at the employe's base rate (at 40 hours for one week, 80 hours for two weeks.)

Employes will have a voice in naming the time of their annual vacation, and the company will in all possible cases grant the vacation according to the wishes of the employes. But operation of the plant and mine must be considered.

Any employe who has one week of paid vacation coming, but who wishes to take two weeks, may arrange to do so. In this case, one week would be without pay.

Soon the office will send out forms on which employes will be asked to name first and second choices for their vacation times. To the fullest extent possible, these choices will guide the company in setting up the vacation schedule.

SAFETY RECORD

The 1800 employes of the Chino Mines Division of Kennicott Copper Corporation set a new all-time safety record on November 10 last by completing 117 days without a lost time accident. Their previous record was 114 days in 1957 and early 1958.

There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. —Shakespeare

To me the highest thing, after God, is my honor. —Ludwig van Beethoven

Doing good to others is not a duty. It is a joy, for it increases your own health and happiness. —Zoroaster

So you met your wife at a dance. Wasn't that romantic? No. It was embarrassing. I thought she was home taking care of the kids.

Safety Is The Thinking Man's Way

Lakeview Mining

NEWS LETTER

Volume 1, Number 3

Lakeview, Oregon

February 16, 1959

Stopes Return To Production At White King

Stopes at the White King mine are back in production, as of the past weekend, with completion on Thursday night, February 12, of the preliminary backfilling operation.

Future backfilling will be carried out on a contemporary basis, as each timber set is advanced. Drill holes from the surface, through which to introduce the sand for backfilling, will be drilled in advance of the need said the assistant general manager, Howerd Dutro.

Dr. Garth Thornburg, president of the Lakeview Mining Company, James F. Poulos, general manager, and Dutro announced that study is being given to the possibility of stripping the shallower portions of the deposits, but they pointed out that no such mining operation is contemplated until such time as the major underground production is coming from the Number 2 shaft.

The company officials stated that at least three-fourths of the White King reserves are at depths to be reached by underground workings through No. 2 shaft, and if stripping work is undertaken for some shallower deposits this will in no way effect the underground mining.

**The Safe Way
Is The Right Way**

Lucky Lass Ore

A stockpile of Lucky Lass uranium ore has been moved to the reduction plant site and soon it will be processed in the new Lakeview Mining Company mill.

This will be the first ore other than that from the White King which will enter the processing stream at the mill. The Lucky Lass stockpile has been located at the trackside at Fremont Sawmill Company, and contains ore mined during the summer of 1957.

The Lucky Lass, located in the Augur Creek area near the White King, is owned by Don Lindsey, Bob Adams Jr., Check Shelton and Clair Smith.

New Employee List Issued

The number of Lakeview Mining Company employes, as of the past weekend, totaled 184. This number includes several who have been employed since the first list was published a month ago.

L. C. Brashears has rejoined the LMC force. He originally was hired on August 3, last, but when he went to get his family he found them ill and this delayed his return to Lakeview.

The list of new employes, as prepared by Hugh Stapleton, office manager, is as follows:

- P. A. Appier, stope miner.
- W. J. Bales, stope miner.
- Carole Crain, receptionist.
- R. L. Hanson, shaft miner.
- R. F. Hewitt, stope miner.
- C. E. Marso, stope miner.
- T. R. Poinbeeuf, stope miner.
- E. F. Runyan, stope miner.
- H. A. Turner, truck driver.
- C. F. Utlej, stope miner.

First Winners Named In Safety Suggestion Contest

The winners of the January safety suggestion contest are R. S. Lee, T. E. Copeland and George Larson. The selection committee met at the office Thursday afternoon, February 12, and named the winners from among eight submitted.

The \$25 first prize went to R. S. Lee, skip tender at the White King, for this suggestion: Fix bell cord from collar to sump; also run bell cord to dump.

The \$15 second prize was

earned by T. E. Copeland, welder at the plant, for the suggestion: Put shields around the arc welder in the shop. Copeland got in on the January contest, but was one of the group whose employment terminated last weekend.

Third prize of \$10 was awarded to George Larson, hoistman at the mine, for his suggestion: Put bottle switches or pull switches on each station, also in pockets where skip tenders can reach them.

Name Contest Ends Today

By next issue, this paper should have a name all its own.

The contest ends today (February 16) and the committee will soon meet to pick the winner. The prize is \$25, and at least two dozen names have been suggested.

The committee is composed of Mrs. Anne Sprague, Lake County school superintendent; Hugh Stapleton, LMC office manager; and the editor.

If wrinkles must be written upon our brows, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirit should not grow old. —James A. Garfield

A poor young man called on a rich man to learn how he became so rich. "It's a long story," said the old man, "so while I'm talking we'll save the candle." And he blew it out. "You needn't go on," said the youth, "I understand."

In presenting the winners with their cash awards at the office last Friday afternoon, when pictures were taken, General Manager James F. Poulos said that the efforts of these men in winning the contest can help all employes to be safety conscious and thus maintain a safe and efficient operation.

Some other good suggestions were turned in unsigned. The three prizes offered each month in this safety contest are for cash money, but can be awarded only when the committee knows the name of the contributor. There are safety suggestion boxes at the plant and at the mine.

When the One Great Scorer comes to write against your name

He marks—not that you won or lost—but how you played the game.

—Grantland Rice

Child's definition for a compliment: "It's something nice someone says about you that you wish was true."

Editorial

The Sleeping Pill

This is that inevitable time of year when most of us "pay" our income taxes. The joke of it is that this selfsame most-of-us hardly know that we pay any taxes at all, having been lulled by the biggest sleeping pill known in the history of man.

Thanks to this pill, called tax withholding, most of us little know and less care that Uncle Government is spending our money to the tune of more than \$320 millions every day. The good or the bad of that spending is beside the point . . . the point being that under the insidious withholding plan, most of us barely realize that we pony up our full share and never care where it goes.

A man with a wife and one child, on an income of \$5000 a year, pays about \$550 in federal income tax. But to him those 550 dollars might as well be so many pebbles, for all he sees of it is the typed figure on his withholding statement. He never saw any of the money, never had it in his pocket, never had to put it into an envelope for the Collector of Internal Revenue. It's just a figure on a piece of paper, and although he has actually paid his full tax he hasn't one bit of concern over it. Let the spenders spend and the taxers tax; the majority of us taxpayers just don't give a hoot.

This bit is no argument that taxes and spending are too high; arguments for and against those can wait for another time. This is concerned only with the sleeping pill which dulls the minds of most of us against taking any interest in the what or the why of the taxes and the spending.

If there were no withholding, if that man mentioned above had to pay his \$550 tax all in one chunk, by the old fashioned method of taking the money out of his hip pocket, he would soon awaken to a massive interest in what goes on in Washington. Maybe he'd agree with all of it; maybe he'd pick and choose. But for sure he would find millions of his fellow taxpayers awake, too, and screaming for more dope on the last budget.

We don't pretend to know what the final result would be. Perhaps these awakened taxpayers would approve even greater spending. But one thing is certain: The taxpayers at least would be awake.

America is the greatest nation on earth. It could be an even greater nation if all the taxpayers were awake to the use of their tax dollars. They could be awake if they would get rid of the Magic Taxpayer Sleeping Pill.

L. S.

The Other Shift

—By Leslie Shaw

One thing I don't like is a misstatement. I can excuse some of my own, of course, but even some of those had better be caught by me because someone else is apt to make it embarrassing by pointing them out. Such a one was in the last issue of the leading Lake County mining newspaper, when I mentioned that this county's birthdate is February 14.

IT AIN'T. The birthdate is February 1. I won't confuse the issue any further by discussing how come I made the mistake. It was made and I'm not glad.

SINCE a lot of our readers are newcomers to Lake County, perhaps they'd like a brief sketch of the local history. I'll try to do this without any need for a follow-up to correct errors such as that February 14 bit.

IN THE beginning there was Wasco County. Back in the days of Oregon Territory, Wasco County included everything east of the Cascade Mountains, covering what's now Idaho, Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and part of Wyoming.

IT CAME to pass that the area which now is Lake and Klamath Counties (except Warner Valley) was taken from Wasco County (I've never discovered the year this happened) and was annexed to Jackson County, with Jacksonville as the county seat.

BUT ON October 24, 1874, the state legislature decreed that on the following February 1, 1875, Lake County would come into being with Linkville as the temporary county seat until the people could choose their own county seat by election. The people down here, knowing the bill to create the county would be introduced, had asked for the name of Crook County, but the Jackson County legislator wrote the bill for Lake County, and so it is.

LINKVILLE, now Klamath Falls, was the only town in all this area, but most of

the folks in the new county lived around Goose Lake. The election was held June 5, 1876, and Linkville got 88 votes out of the 314 cast. As most of the people lived in the eastern part of the county, they wanted the county seat around Goose Lake but they had no town to vote for so they used a diversity of names, like Bullard's Creek, Bullard's Ranch, Goose Lake, Goose Lake Valley, Bullard's Creek in Goose Lake Valley, these totaling 193. Thirty-three of the ballots were left blank, and the official canvass of that election shows 33 ballots for candidate "Blank."

THERE was a big argument then as to where the county seat should be. Although most of the county court was favorable to the east side of the county, the county clerk was not and he refused to move the books from Linkville. So the matter went to the election the following November 7.

BUT THERE was coming on to be a town in Goose Lake Valley. Even two months before the June election, a store had been opened here by A. and C. U. Snider, who had a store at Willow Ranch. During the summer other businesses were opened at the present site of Lakeview, including a livery, hotel, saloons; and several homes were built here. M. W. "Moon" Bullard, who had homesteaded the land at the mouth of Bullard Creek in 1868, said that he would donate 20 acres of his land for a townsite if this location won the election. By November, the town had a name, Lakeview, because the lake was in easy sight of the town in those days.

SO THE names Lakeview and Linkville were on the November ballot. Linkville got 181 and Lakeview 242 votes and county seat came to Goose Lake valley. And Moon Bullard gave the land he had offered.

Construction Man Reached Top Of Profession By Boot Straps

W. Burr Johnson, who superintended construction of the new uranium reduction plant here for Lakeview Mining Company, from blue prints to yellow cake, has an interesting and valuable career which makes him today one of the nation's leading men in the construction field.

This man who once thought of writing as a vocation, has been in construction work since 1925 and in the administrative end of that work since 1936. Without a college degree, he worked his way up from the wheelbarrow the hard way and along the line he improved his chances by taking a total of some eight years of correspondence courses in engineering through such schools as the University of Wisconsin and LaSalle University.

Johnson started with his father, Claude M. Johnson, who was a contractor at Lake Chelan, Wash., and Grants Pass, Ore., dealing mostly in construction of roads, streets and irrigation canals. Burr Johnson was born at Lake Chelan and graduated in 1923 from Grants Pass High School.

After working for a time with his father, Johnson joined the Bureau of Public Roads, first in Portland then in Alaska where he remained for 20 years. His first six years there were with the Bureau, and during the next 14 years he was a vice-president with the R. J. Summers Construction company, engaged in building roads, bridges, air fields, buildings, etc.

Leaving Alaska in December, 1949, Johnson went to Albuquerque, N. M., where he joined the Anaconda Company. He supervised their first housing unit there, then had charge of constructing Anaconda's 3000-ton uranium mill at Blue Water, N. M.

With the same firm, Johnson went to Chile in 1955, spending the next two years

as superintendent of construction on a new 36,000-ton copper mill at El Salvador. He returned to the States in 1957, and the following spring he came to Lakeview to build the reduction plant here. He is now looking at other construction projects, but his next work is not certain at this date.

There is little of the construction field Johnson has not handled, but he admits there is one thing he would like to do: Construct a building of 40 stories or more.

In 1933, Johnson was married to the former Elsie Baggen at Sitka, Alaska. They have two daughters, the elder being Mrs. Elsa Bounds, of Chula Vista, Calif., whose husband is a lieutenant with the Naval Air Force, and the younger being Mrs. Ann Slack of Albuquerque, N. M., whose husband is with a finance firm. Mrs. Johnson is now at Chula Vista, where their fifth grandchild is expected soon.

Pink & Blue Shower Held On February 2

A surprise pink and blue shower was given in honor of Mrs. Jim Riggan by Mrs. Ben Sheppard and Mrs. O. M. Buhl on Monday, February 2, at the home of Mrs. Sheppard.

Those present were Mrs. Dec Kiernes, Mrs. Clifford Dodson, Mrs. Kieth Dotson, Mrs. John Russian, Mrs. Darrell Smith, Mrs. Ronnie Olsen, Mrs. V. J. Parks and Mrs. Jim Salyer.

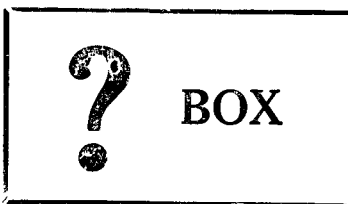
Gifts were sent by Mrs. Don McPherson and Mrs. C. D. Prestwich. Game prizes were won by Mrs. Kiernes, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Russian and Mrs. Parks.

The honored guest displayed her lovely gifts, and a dessert, which Mrs. Salyer helped prepare, was served.

Johnson Baby Improving

Mrs. Ebert S. Johnson, whose husband is a stope miner at the White King, recently made a trip to Medford with their baby, Ebert Jr., to keep an appointment with Dr. Mario Campagna, a neuro surgeon. The baby is improving and the doctor was pleased with his progress.

Mr and Mrs. Johnson said they would "like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has helped us in recent months when our baby has been ill."



(In this space, we will try to answer question submitted by the readers. Address questions to this paper, Box 1231, Lakeview, Ore.)

QUESTION: This week, we ask a question of our own, to wit: Why have the readers not asked any questions for this week's column?

ANSWER: We don't have an answer to that question. But let us assure all readers that we will do our best to answer any questions of any kind.

There is a further answer to a question which appeared in the "? Box" two weeks ago: Hot water is now available in the mine dry room.

IMPROVING

Mrs Gene Gabert, who has been ill the past two weeks, is showing some improvement.

The day will come when . . . victorious nations will plan and build in justice and freedom a house of many mansions, where there will be room for all.

—Winston Churchill

The art of pleasing requires only the desire.

—Lord Chesterfield

Officials Visit Local Mill And Uranium Mine

Dr. Garth W. Thornburg, president of the Lakeview Mining Company, James F. Poulos, general manager, and Howard Dutro, geologist and assistant manager, left Tuesday, February 3, for Denver where they attended the National Western Mining Conference of the Colorado Mining Association, where 2200 people were present. The local group flew to Denver from Reno by Western Airlines.

During the conference, the Denver Equipment Company presented the January issue of its publication, "Trefoil," which featured a 12-page section of story and pictures about the Gunnison Mining Company which is owned by the same group of partners who own the Lakeview Mining Company. A resume of the "Trefoil" article is being prepared for publication in this paper.

From Denver, Poulos and Dutro returned to Lakeview, while Dr. Thornburg and his brother, Vance Thornburg of Grand Junction, Colo., president of the Gunnison Mining Company, accompanied a group to Gunnison where they spent two days inspecting the mine and mill. With them were George Nicoud, of Dallas, Tex., representing the Murchison Trusts; John Conneley, of Fort Worth, Tex., representing Sid Richardson and Perry Bass; and George Krueger, geologist representing the Chase Manhattan Bank.

That group, accompanied by Les Ross and Dick Shreve, mine and mill superintendents respectively at Gunnison, arrived at Lakeview on Monday, February 9, to inspect the new reduction plant and the White King mine. The visitors left at noon on Wednesday, February 11.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, the visitors together with Mr. and Mrs. Poulos, were dinner guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thornburg.

Lakeview Mining News Letter

Published by The Lakeview Mining Company
Box 1231, Lakeview, Oregon

DR. GARTH W. THORNBURG President
JAMES F. POULOS General Manager
LESLIE SHAW Editor

LETTER BOX

(This paper will gladly receive and publish letters from the readers. The letters should not be more than 150 words in length, and they must be signed. They cannot contain libelous statements.)

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just received Volume 1, No. 1, announcing the birth of a new newspaper. As a retired newspaper editor and publisher, I simply can't refrain from congratulating you and the Lakeview Mining Company.

In looking "To the Future," you and your associates are on the beam. The unmittigated curse of any business, and especially of a mining enterprise, is the uninformed scuttlebut which usually goes the rounds. You are so right when you say "an informed public is a strong public."

I have had more than a passing interest in scanning the present list of company personnel. Many who are now on the roster I have known for many years. Several of them address me (I hope with sincere respect) as Dad Hower.

May the future rewards to you and the Lakeview Mining Company be commensurate to a sincerely dedicated attitude toward your work.

OLIVER HOWER
Emmett, Idaho.

(Mr. Hower is the father of C. Oliver Hower, superintendent of the plant.)

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just received your first issue of the Lakeview Mining Newsletter.

I think you are taking a right step in putting out this publication. You can keep the people of the area informed of the progress of your very important operation so that rumors will not be rampant. Further, if any legislation comes up that would be detrimental to the mining industry, this could be a

good means of getting it to the people.

Congratulations and best of luck.

HOLLIS M. DOLE, Director, Oregon department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Portland, Ore.

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations on your new Newsletter and I want to thank you for including me on your mailing list. I think this is an excellent project and cannot help but be a good thing for your community.

I am looking forward to seeing all of you again and am planning to do some work in the Lakeview area next summer.

NORMAN PETERSON,
Field Geologist, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Grants Pass, Ore.

May Effect Oregon Mining

Two bills which could effect the mineral industries of Oregon have been introduced in the 50th legislative session at Salem. Both were introduced by the state and federal affairs committee at the request of the interim committee on government reorganization.

House Bill 132 would create the Department of Natural Resources, the first duty of which would be to make a study of all laws and agencies relating to natural resources of the state, and to present this study to the 51st legislature together with recommendations for a method of coordinated, long-range programming for the conservation, development and wise use of the natural resources. The study would include a consideration of which functions relating to natural resources should be performed by the new department and which functions should be performed by other agencies. The new department could take over part or all the functions of the present Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

House Bill 126 would provide a means for the governor to consolidate, abolish, trans-

Value of a Smile

It costs nothing but gives much.

It enriches those who receive it, without making poorer him who bestowes it.

It takes only a moment, but creates a lasting memory.

A smile creates happiness in the home, fosters good will in business, and is the countersign of friendship.

It brings rest to the weary, cheer to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad.

A smile cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen; it has no value until it is freely given away.

Some people are too tired, too discouraged, too discomfitted to give a smile. Give them one of yours, for none needs a smile so much as they who have no more to give.

"Suggestion" Of Paper Name Brings Laughs

The name contest is over, so, so perhaps it is fitting to relate now that some fun came out of the project. A name suggestion was received from Carroll B. Howe, superintendent of the Klamath County schools, and with it was a "news item" to accompany announcement of the name selection. Hr. Howe is an uncle of Hugh Stapleton, LMC office manager and one of the contest judges.

The suggested name was "Uranamite," and Howe indicated the name would be used "as in dynamite . . . a dynamic company, a dynamic product, a dynamic newspaper." His suggested "news story" to accompany the announcement follows:

"After selecting the name "Uranamite" for the publication of the Lakeview Mining Company, the contest judge, Hugh Stapleton, former office manager for the company, told an angry mob of company employes that "the name stood alone, and

fer or coordinate the functions of any state agency which has an appointive head by making recommendations to the legislature, and the recommendations would become effective unless either house should adopt a resolution opposing the change.

the fact that the entry was submitted by my uncle had nothing to do with the choice.

"Company officials said that Stapleton's transfer to the City of Plush had no relationship to the contest. The move was prompted by the fact that the climate at Plush is more healthful due to smog around the plant this season.

"Superintendent Anne Sprague, the other contest judge, announced that she planned to do supervisory work at Fort Rock and Silver Lake for the next few months with the possible view of opening a new school at Fleetwood to serve the children of future contest judges. Before leaving, she reiterated to the howling, screaming mob of disappointed contestants that "her former friendship and business associations with the winner had no bearing on the choice."

There is always another chance . . . This think we call "failure" is not the falling down, but the staying down. —Mary Pickford

Lady driver: The only thing I don't like about parking is the noisy crash.

Angry wife speaking to husband at dinner table: "Monday you liked beans; Tuesday you liked beans; Wednesday you like beans. Now all of a sudden on Thursday you don't like beans."

The Story Of Uranium: Part Lake County Examiner Of County Progress

As The Examiner dedicates this entire special edition to Progress in Lake county and Oregon, it is fitting that an account of uranium be included because the coming of the new uranium industry brings full circle the area's progress from ox yoke to U 308, from the past to the future.

When Oregon was born and when Lake county was established, uranium was known only as a coloring agent for ceramic ware and as a substance to fix the dyes used in textiles and leather. The mineral's new uses in nuclear fission, recognized as the foremost fuel for power generation and for the Space Age, make it far too expensive to be used as a mordant or a coloring agent.

NAME SAKE

Uranium was discovered in 1789 by the German scientist, Martin Heinrich Klaproth and was named by him in honor of the 1781 discovery of the planet Uranus by Sir William Herschel. But only the oxide was first known, and it was not until 1841 that the metal was produced. The property of radioactivity, later found in many other elements, was first discovered in uranium in 1896. The atom-splitting experiments of the 1920's and 1930's led to the first sustained chain reaction during the World War II days. Since that time, uranium has been successfully used in produc-

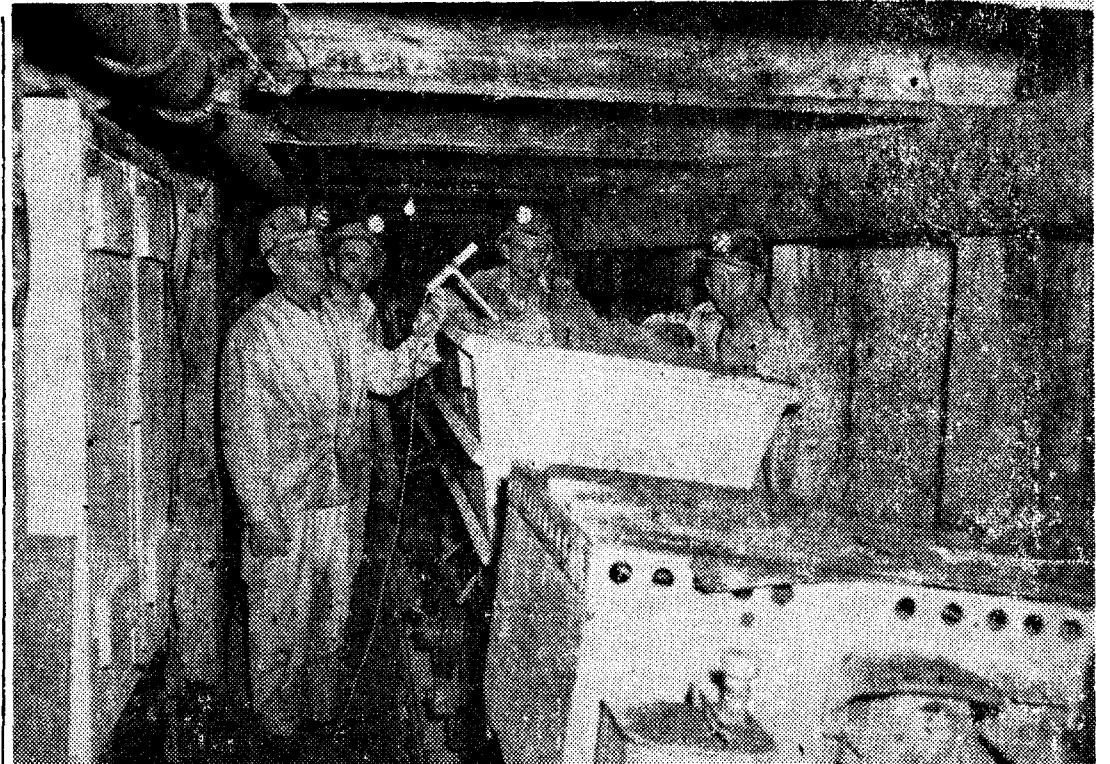
plant there.

A contract for sale of uranium oxide from the Lake county deposits was signed with the Atomic Energy Commission on November 18, 1957, and this was the green light for construction of a \$3,000,000 reduction plant here. Acting as its own contractor, with plans and designs prepared by the Galigher Company, of Salt Lake City, the Lakeview Mining Company built the mill during the summer and fall of 1958, the first White King ore entering the plant on November 29 and the first yellowcake emerging on December 15. At the close of 1958, this mill was one of 23 uranium reduction plants in the United States.

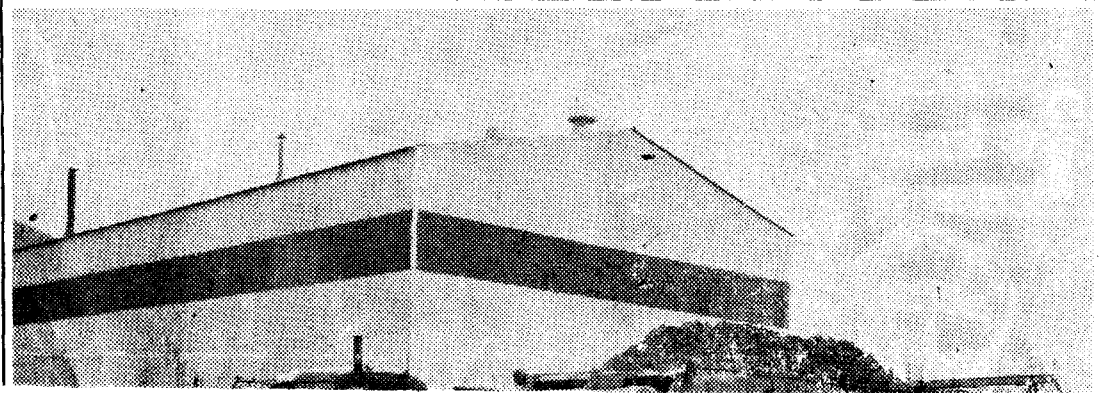
GEOLOGY

The general geology of the White King area was described in the December, 1958, issue of The Ore-Bin, monthly publication of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. The article, written by Norman V. Peterson, of Grants Pass, geologist for the department who has undertaken an intensive geological study of the Lakeview uranium area, stated.

"All rocks exposed in the general area are Tertiary age and consist of a great variety of volcanics. The oldest rocks in the mine area consist of a series of acid to intermediate tuffs, tuff breccias, crystal tuffs and welded tuffs which are promin-



Most White King ore for the uranium reduction plant has, until recently, come from underground. This group of miners is shown checking a carload of ore, at the 6130 station, for radioactivity to check its content of uranium oxide. A recent change in Lakeview Mining Company's ore production program discontinued the underground mining in favor of an open pit operation. Left to right are W. E. Carnell, mine shift boss; Leroy Breshears, trammer; J. L. Shelton, miner; W. A. Ferguson, shift boss.



White King Uranium

ing power and its radioactive isotopes have put seven league boots on scientific and medical research.

Early arrivals in Oregon and Lake county, intent as they were on gold or silver, would not have recognized the uranium ores nor would they have paid them any attention. Most likely they didn't even know the name, Uranium.

Today, Lake county's uranium deposits are producing the ore, and Lakeview Mining Company's reduction plant is producing the oxide to be turned into uranium metal for the nation's stockpile of peace power. And certainly the hope of all is that this uranium will be used entirely for the greater benefit of mankind.

DISCOVERY

Uranium in Lake county was discovered in the spring of 1955 by Don and Irma Tracy. Joining forces Leehmann Sr. and Jr., the with John and Wayland Roush and with Walter partnership leased their White King properties to Thornburg Brothers, of Grand Junction, Colo., and associates. Dr. Garth Thornburg and his brother, Vance, together with the Richardson-Bass partnership of Fort Worth, Tex., and the Murchison Trusts, of Dallas, Tex., formed the Lakeview Mining Company to explore and develop the White King and other leased properties here. One of these was the Lucky Lass, discovered shortly after the White King by Don Lindsey, Bob Adams Jr., Choc Shelton and Clair Smith. The Lakeview Mining Company owners also own the Gunnison Mining Company, at Gunnison, Colo., which has a uranium reduction

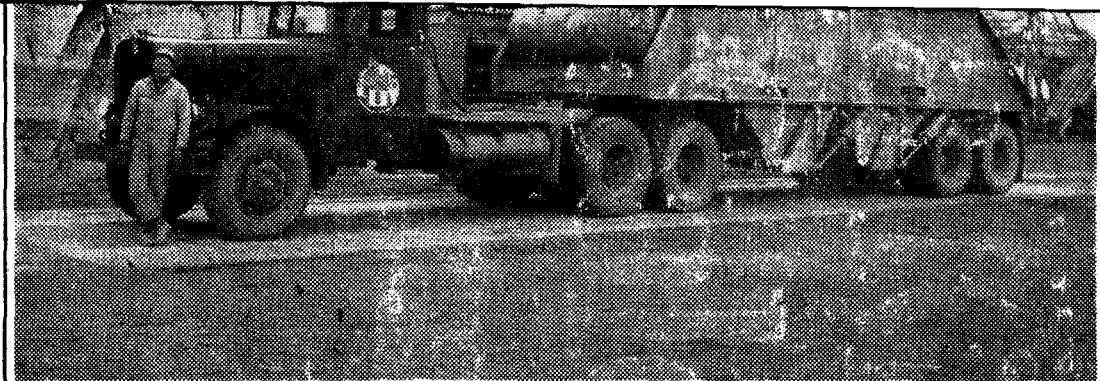
plant exposed in northwest-trending with steep northeast-facing fault scarps. A fossil phinoceros tooth found in this sequence in the summer of 1958 has been identified as being of early Miocene age. These tuffs are overlain by less indurated agglomerates, clayey tuffs and a thick section of tuffaceous lake beds. The younger, less indurated tuffs are in turn usually covered by thin to thick olivine basalt flows. The tuffs and basalt have been intruded by glassy flow-banded rhyolite.

"Except for a small amount of commercial-grade material containing secondary minerals in the oxidized zone near the surface, all of the ore is found in a roughly rectangular area about 400 feet wide and 1200 feet long. Ore bodies are roughly tabular and extend downward and eastward from the original discovery point.

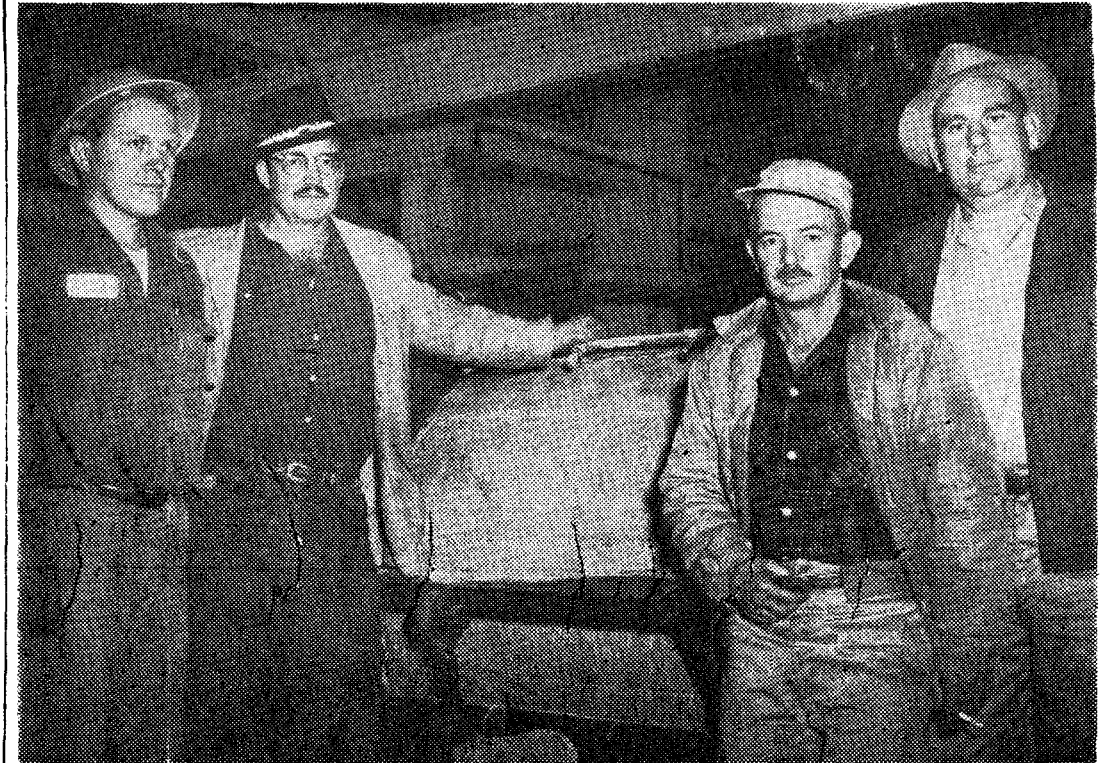
"The mineralization appears to be directly related to the intrusive rhyolite, and localization of the mineralization is the result of faulting. The mineralization is found in a host of younger tuffs and agglomerate surrounded on all sides by down-faulted basalt flows. A variety of minerals indicates the possibility of at least two periods of mineralization. The earlier mineralization period contains low temperature minerals such as cinnabar, realgar, stibnite and opal. A suite of medium-temperature minerals including sooty pitchblende, coffinite, galena, pyrite and jordisite is believed to have originated at some later time."

EXPLORATION

Signing of the White King, Lucky Lass and other leases
(Continued on Page 10)



The Lakeview Logging Company, under contract, hauls the ore from the mine to the reduction plant, using this specially built all-steel ore bed which averages 55 tons per load. It has brought in 60 tons in one load, and the overall weight of truck and ore runs up to 80 and 85 tons. The haul is made over roads built and owned by the logging company. Shown with the truck, here parked on the 100-ton scales at the plant, is Lew Holland, driver.



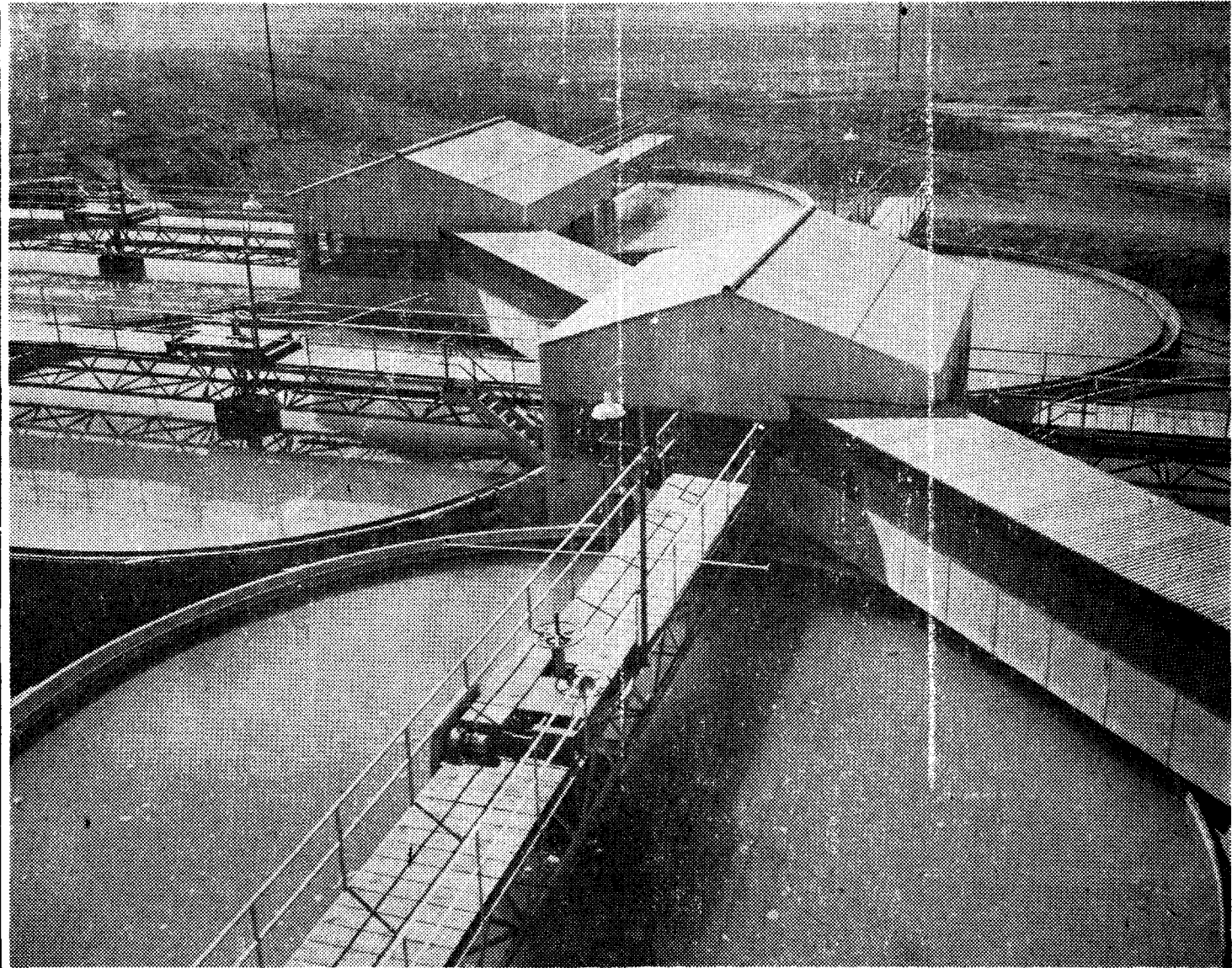
THE REDUCTION process had completed the circuits in Mid-December when this picture was taken at the yellow cake filter. Left to right are C. Oliver Hower, plant superintendent; Dr. Garth Thornburg, president; Burr Johnson, construction superintendent; and James F. Poulos, general manager. (Bennett Photo)

Thickener Tanks

One of the many processes to which the ore is subjected in extracting its uranium oxide, takes place in the six huge thickener tanks, located outside the reduction plant. Before reaching this stage, the uranium has been taken into solution by sulphuric acid, and in these tanks the liquid with its load of uranium is separated from the remaining solids. The loaded liquor goes back into the plant where a kerosene-amine solution extracts the uranium from the sulphuric, a sodium carbonate solution strips the uranium from the kerosene, caustic soda and more sulphuric precipitate the oxide from the carbonate. The resulting yellowcake is then dried, ground to powder, and packaged for shipment to the AEC. The whole process, from the time ore enters the plant until the yellowcake emerges, takes about three days.

Uranium

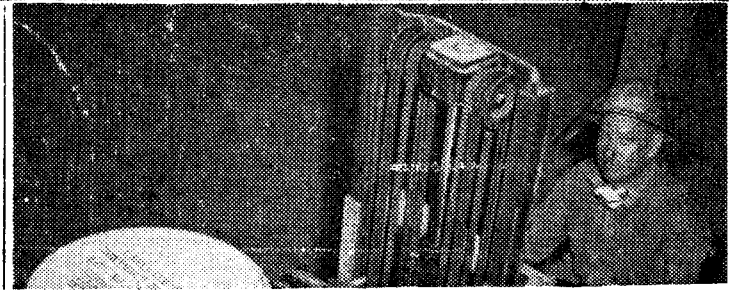
(Continued from Page 7)
by the Lakeview Mining Company. Thornburg Bros. start of extensive exploration in the area signaled the drill rigs and drillers were brought from their Colorado and Arizona fields to begin the business of looking underground, and core drilling went forward throughout the winter of 1955 and the following year. The truck-mounted Sullivan rotary drills explored the findings of geologists, and in 1956 the company went to Texas and bought a large Mayhew 2000 rig to sink 14-inch holes as deep as 1700 feet. All drill holes totaling upwards of



early this month the decision was made to abandon all underground mining, turning the entire White King operation to open pit. On April 12 a contract for stripping and open pit mining was signed with Isbell Construction Company, of Reno, and on April 13 underground ore production was

away the uranium. The kerosene, or solvent organic, is then circulated through sodium carbonate which in turn takes the uranium into solution, leaving the organic to be re-circulated.

The final chemical step is the precipitation of the uranium from the carbonate which is done in two batch



125,000 feet, were probed for mineral presence, and cores were systematically checked with Geiger counters.

The first White King shaft was started in 1956, a two-compartment shaft with stations at the 70, 160 and 260 foot levels. Drifts, rises and other exploratory underground works have totaled more than 4000 feet, and in addition to the exploration feature of the No. 1 shaft and its companion works, all White King ore production until recently has come from there.

DEVELOPMENT

The No. 1 shaft was sunk for two main purposes, exploration to prove the results of the core drilling and to secure ore for amenability tests to determine what type of reduction plant would be built. Ore recovered during this work was stockpiled against the day a reduction plant would be in operation; but the company knew that once the plant was working, production from the small shaft would have to be supplemented by ore from another shaft or source.

So in June, 1958, with the plant construction well under way, work was started in sinking a 7 by 18 foot, three-compartment shaft. With a 96-foot, all-steel headframe and double-drum electric hoist, this shaft was intended for a depth of 700 feet with five working stations.

Underground mining problems made slow work of the No. 2 shaft, and production from the No. 1 fell far short of supplying the 300-tons per day needed at the plant. So in March of this year an open pit operation was started to augment production from the small shaft, and

ceased, starting the salvage of equipment and machines used in the underground works.

Underground mining at the White King was by stope development, with square sets and sand backfill. A new method of introducing sand into the stopes for backfilling was developed by the company, with eight-inch drill holes sunk from the surface to the filling area. The sand, from a nearby deposit, was fed into the holes by slushers, and in the mined-out stopes it was spread by slushers and air blast.

Investment in exploration and development has totaled some \$3,000,000.

The ore is hauled to the mill by the Lakeview Logging Company, under contract, a job for which the logging firm had a special body constructed for one of its huge Kenworth logging trucks. This outfit hauls about 55 tons at a time (a load has totaled 60 tons) and the gross weight of truck and ore is usually 75 to 80 tons.

MILL CIRCUITS

The reduction plant uses the acid leach and solvent extraction processes. Ground finely in the rod mill and ball mill, the pulp goes first into the eight leach tanks where the uranium oxide is oxidized by sodium chlorate and leached from the ground ore by sulphuric acid. Next it goes to the six outdoor wooden thickener tanks where separation of the solids and aqueous liquor is achieved. The solids are pumped to tailing ponds, and the liquor returns inside the mill where it is first clarified in a filter then is circulated through a solution of kerosene and amine, the latter taking

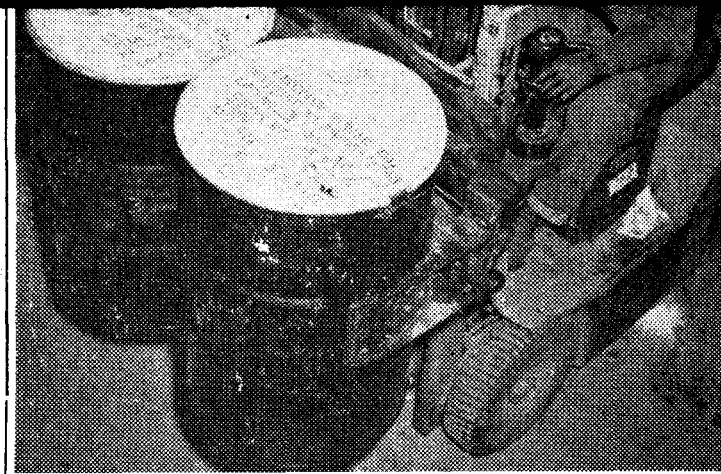
tanks for sulphuric acid and caustic soda. The resulting yellowcake is settled out in a conical-bottom thickener tank, from where it is pumped to a filter before dropping into a large dryer, for which heat is supplied by steam and batteries of heat lamps.

The dried yellowcake is ground in a hammermill, then drops into 55-gallon drums in which it is packaged for shipment to the AEC at Grand Junction, Colo. The reduction process, from the time the ore enters the mill until the yellowcake emerges, takes about three days.

At all stages throughout the milling process, tests are made in the company's complete laboratory at the plant site. Technicians work around the clock to make sure that all processes secure the correct results, plus carrying out extensive research to improve on the processes wherever possible.

With Dr. Thornburg as company president, officials of the Lakeview Mining Company are James F. Poulos, general manager; Howard Dutro, chief geologist and assistant general manager; Kenneth Kutz, mining superintendent; Carroll Flick, assistant mining superintendent; John Vecchies, assistant plant superintendent; Dale Cutting, chief chemist; Hugh Stapleton, office manager.

Of the more than \$6,000,000 so far invested by the company in plant construction and in mine exploration and development, most was furnished by a loan from the Chase Manhattan Bank, of New York City, in which the First National Bank of Oregon, with a branch at Lakeview, participated.



The final product at the reduction plant, U 308 or uranium oxide which is called yellowcake, is packaged in 55-gallon drums for shipment to the Atomic Energy Commission's field office at Grand Junction, Colo. Here two of the filled drums are moved to storage by D. E. McPherson, plant safety engineer and warehouseman.

Geology Dept. Reports On Preliminary Study Of Area

A report on the 1958 field study of the Lakeview uranium area appears in the February, 1959, issue of the Ore-Bin, monthly publication of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

The report was written by Norman V. Peterson, field geologist for the department stationed at Grants Pass, who made the study last summer. The account is accompanied by a geologic map of the area made by Peterson from his field notes and studies.

The report is part of the department's continuing uranium project intended both to enlighten and encourage the uranium prospector and to obtain basic stratigraphic information in areas of mineral significance that may lead to additional mineral

discoveries. The study area, starting with the White King and Lucky Lass properties, Oregon's only commercial uranium discoveries to date, covers about 140 square miles in Townships 37, 38 and 39 South, and Ranges 18, 19 and 20 East.

The maps detail the area's principal faults and geologic formations, the latter ranging from alluvium of the Pleistocene and Recent ages to the older tuffs of the Miocene.

The geologist adds: "After determining favorable geological locations, there are many geochemical prospecting methods such as soil sampling and testing of ground water or surface stream waters that may lead to the discovery of concealed deposits."

Uranium dump may *Lake Co. Exam, 9-21-78* have to be removed

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council has tentatively scheduled another hearing October 18 on the matter of the definition of radioactive waste, a matter that could seriously affect Lakeview's Precision Pine Company, owners of the former ARCO uranium plant.

The decision to hold another hearing was made at a meeting of the Council September 11 in Bend, on the recommendation of a hearing June 27.

Oregon law forbids storage of radioactive waste materials in the state. The Council must decide what is and what is not "radioactive waste" for administrative purposes.

Michael Pollard of the Department of Energy said the tailings dump at the old ARCO plant will probably be included in the definition, thereby making it an illegal site.

"It's difficult to define that pile as anything but radioactive waste," Pollard said.

The position of the Department of Energy, Pollard said, is that the site was declared safe by the State Health Division recently and should be treated as such. But the way the law is written, whether it is clean or not makes no difference.

"According to either of the definitions

that are being considered, it would come under the definitions," Pollard said. "Under the current statutes, that site would have to be moved out of the state."

Pollard said he did not know the status of pending federal legislation that would also deal with the removal of such sites.

Nat Stock, co-owner and manager of the Precision Pine mill now owning the site, said he didn't feel it was his company's responsibility to remove the tailings dump.

"Our care of it is purely custodial," he said. "We share the same concern as any Lake County citizen about it."

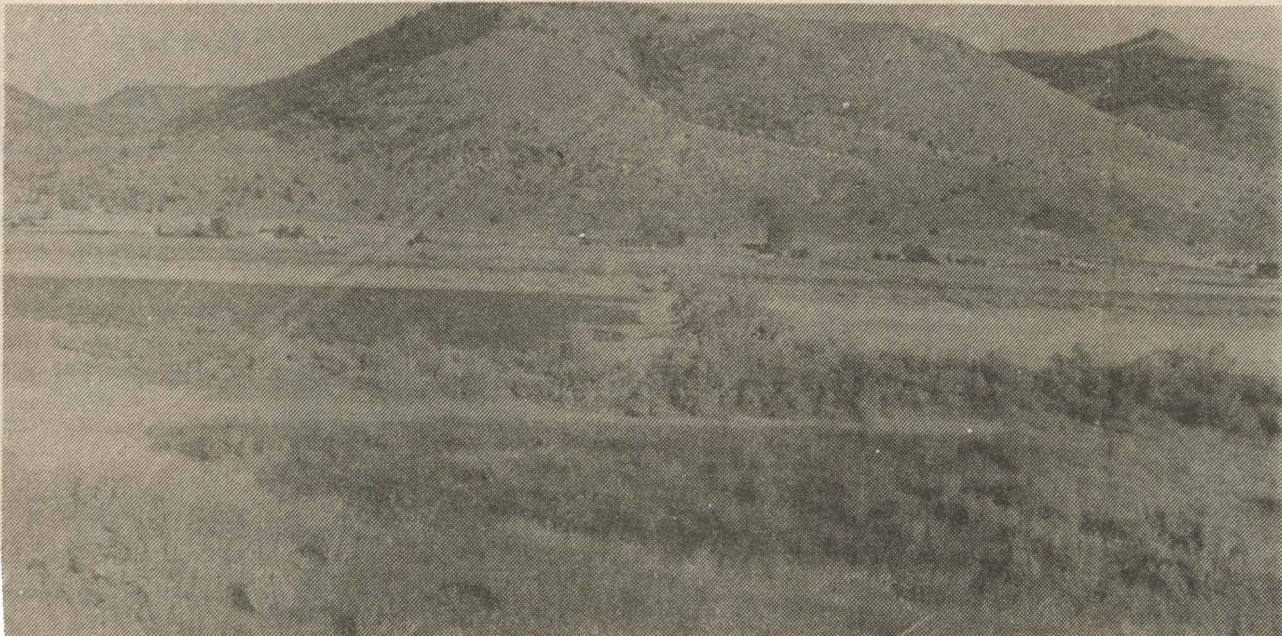
Precision Pine bought the 40-acre site, which was used as a dumping ground for waste material from the uranium processing, because ARCO would not sell the plant without the dump.

Stock said his position was the same as that of the Health Division and, incidentally gubernatorial candidate Victor Atiyeh, that the site is safe. He said he is no expert on radioactivity and has to take the Health Division's experts' word.

Pollard said a committee at the Department of Energy would be working on possible legislation to get around the requirement that such sites be moved from the state.

ARCO settling ponds

LAKECO. EXAMINER 10-19-78



CONTRAST--Photo shows contrast, with partially filled pond on left, empty one on right.

Empty ponds have been a dust source in Lakeview for years. (Examiner photo)

Ponds being filled

A bit of good news has been announced for persons in the Lakeview area, especially those living north or south of the old uranium plant settling ponds, which habitually have released clouds of dust into the air when disturbed by winds: Precision Pine Company, new owners of the plant and ponds, began filling them with water as originally planned last week.

Nat Stock, plant co-owner and manager, said the action was planned for some time but was held up by legal problems over water.

The dust basins have a long history of causing enormous dust clouds, especially during a north wind.

"I stand amazed that the community failed to do something about it for so long," Stock said.

Last year, after many years of no action, District Attorney Neal Walker initiated a suit against ARCO, the then owner of the plant and land, to force a clean-up. ARCO, which was at that time

in negotiations with Stock for the sale of the property, attached the ponds to the plant as a pre-caution of sale, which Stock accepted in order to acquire the plant.

Stock told the Lake County planning commission he would take care of the dust problem as soon as possible, when he met with the Commission in February of this year.

The reason the ponds were left uncovered all summer, Stock said, was that a legal dispute arose as to ownership of the well planned to be used to fill the ponds. The dispute is still in process of being settled.

In what Stock praised as a "neighborly attitude," Bob Utley allowed Stock to tap a water source on Utley's property. However, by the time of Utley's offer, it was the middle of summer and the water was too low, Stock said.

Utley allowed Stock to build a small dam to raise the level of the surface water, install a pump and fill the ponds.

Last week, as the water level had risen, the pumping began. As of Friday, only one of the ponds had about two feet of water in it, but filling was scheduled to resume full scale this week.

"There are five ponds, and we have to fill all of them. That's the task," Stock said.

He said the dust that has been blowing has nothing to do with the radioactive waste at the nearby tailings dump. Apparently, Stock said, water was used to settle the tailings, or by-products of the uranium processing procedure, and then the clean, uncontaminated water was drained off and allowed to evaporate at the five ponds. Eventually they became miniature, man-made alkali flats.

Stock has invested about \$1,000 in the process, but doesn't begrudge the effort. He said the site will be much nicer with water in the ponds, and even hopes to attract some waterfowl eventually.

"I think it'll be an asset to the community with water in there."

State to grapple with tailings prob

Lake Co. Examiner 11-30-78

What to do with some 40 acres of land containing 130,000 tons of radioactive material near Lakeview is one of the problems that will face the 1979 Oregon Legislature when it convenes in January.

The land is the remains of a uranium tailings dump, created in the 1950s and early 1960s by the uranium processing plant north of Lakeview. A law passed by the 1977 legislature unintentionally made the site illegal, and now Oregon must

decide what to do; comply with the law or revise it?

The law, ORS 469.525, says "no waste disposal facility for any radioactive material shall be established, operated or licensed" in the state. The legislature apparently did not have the site here on Lakeview's doorstep in mind, but the Energy Facility Siting Council, faced with the task of enforcing the law, indicates that it will not be able to ignore

the tailings site. It is clearly a waste disposal facility for radioactive material.

A recent article in the Oregon Journal indicates the Council has no way of ignoring the site, but may be able to dump the responsibility on the Legislature.

Frank Ostrander, assistant Attorney General, told the Examiner that a federal law recently signed by President Carter would probably solve the problem. Eventually.

The law is the Federal Uranium Ore Tailings Act of 1978, intended to aid

states with such sites in administering the sites. It would pay 90 percent of the cost of buying the properties involved, leaving the various states to cover the remaining 10 percent.

"The problem in Lakeview is one of 22 in various states, with similar problems," Ostrander said. He pointed out the town of Grand Junction, Colorado, which has houses actually built with foundations of the uranium tailings and other material, and an area in Utah where part of a highway is constructed with the radioactive material. By

comparison, Lakeview's tailings site is almost innocuous.

The site presently belongs to Precision Pine Company, which bought it from the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO). Nat Stock, who manages the mill jointly owned by himself and brothers Ted and James F., has consistently pointed out over the months since purchasing the property that the tailings dump is not Precision Pine's responsibility. It is the responsibility of the agency responsible for putting it there in the first place, he

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says. In other words, the federal government.

The recent Act recognizes that fact, at least implicitly.

The site was included in the deal when the Stocks bought the plant from ARCO, as a condition of sale. The current state law which makes the site illegal was under debate at the Capital at the time.

The tailings are waste material left over after the processing of the uranium in the nearby plant. The plant, which lay abandoned for about 15 years, is being

(Continued on Page 8)

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converted into a sawmill by the Stocks.

The Health Division has declared it is satisfied with the safety of the tailings site, which is covered with about four feet of earth and fenced off. Ostrander said the site was actually in conflict with the safety standards, however, so the 40 acres is in violation of both state and federal laws.

Stock maintains a posture of neutrality throughout the controversy, saying the question should be settled by experts, which he does not consider himself.

The federal plan would be for the government to purchase the land, maintain the fence around it, keep trespassers out and possibly put some dirt on top of it. The Journal put the figure for purchasing the land at nearly \$300,000, making the state's share \$30,000.

Ostrander said, to his knowledge, that amount is in the planned state budget for the next bienneum, specifically for this project.

The Journal article said the \$300,000 figure was less than one-tenth the cost of digging up the material and shipping it out of the state, as seems to be required under present Oregon law. Stock disputed that figure, but did not offer another in its place.

Ostrander said another obstacle lies in the path of the federal plan: The aforementioned Oregon law, making it illegal for the site to remain within the state.

"The real problem, of course, is the Legislature would have to act to make it possible" for the federal government to assume ownership and responsibility for the land, Ostrander said. Because, under any definition, the site is clearly in violation of ORS 469.525.

Ostrander said the problem would definitely have to be tackled by the Legislature. While he knows no specifics, he said he was under the impression that some form of legislation is definitely planned to correct the situation and allow the federal plan to go ahead.

"It is my impression that some sort of corrective legislation will be introduced to clear up some of the problems," he said. "I think there will be some sort of a balance struck."

Uranium mining gains state ok

The Oregon Legislature has passed a bill which will allow uranium mining operations in the State, Representative Denny Jones reported this week.

SB 394, part of which removes uranium tailings from state jurisdiction and places them under federal jurisdiction, is awaiting signatures of the Governor, Speaker of the House and Senate President, Jones said. He expects those signatures to be forthcoming.

Uranium tailings were defined as

radioactive waste material by the State, thereby placing them under a ban passed by the 1977 Legislature. Western Nuclear and Placer Amex, both of which have extensive uranium holdings in southeastern Oregon, said the ban would prohibit them from mining. The recent legislative action effectively removed that ban.

Representatives of Western Nuclear, which is leasing the White King mine claims, reportedly were pleased with the action.

Jones to introduce

uranium storage bill

LAKE CO EXAMINER

District 60 Representative Denny Jones is planning on introducing a piece of legislation that would amend existing law to allow disposal of uranium by-products under certain conditions.

Jones announced the plans, which are aimed at possible uranium mills in Lake and Malheur counties, in a telephone conference with the Lake County Chamber of Commerce at its regular luncheon Monday, February 5.

Jones and State Senator Bob Smith both participated in the phone conference, a planned regular feature of chamber luncheons during the 1979 Legislative Session.

Smith reported that the new "sensible philosophy" of the legislature is already being evidenced in the low number of bills being introduced. He also explained in brief the governor's tax relief program.

The program has three basic sections. The first would return a general fund surplus of \$172 million to the taxpayers; the second would modify the income tax system, reducing taxes 12.5 percent for inflation, with an additional 5.5 percent should the third section not pass; and the third section, which is a modified version of Ballot Measure 6, which was defeated in the November General Election.

The plan calls for a 1.5 percent limitation on property taxes on principal dwellings and a freeze of business and agriculture property taxes at current levels.

The chamber also heard a report from Ben Cooper, director of the Lake Activity Center, the local agency that works with mentally retarded adults.

2/8/79

Lakeview Examiner
10/18/79

Atiyeh's recommendation

Whole mill called tailings site

Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh has recommended that the entire Precision Pine mill site be designated as a uranium tailings site," a decision which some persons involved pleased and others not so pleased.

Atiyeh made his recommendation in a November 19 letter to Ruth Clusen, Assistant Secretary for Environment of U.S. Department of Energy. He said designation should be left open to change, however, based on any further studies of the site.

It is the recommendation of the State of Oregon that the site boundary designations for the Lakeview Uranium Mill site proposed by the U.S. Department of Energy be adopted subject to redesignation following adoption of EPA rules and additional site evaluations," Atiyeh said. At Stock, co-owner of Precision Pine, who now owns the affected property, agreed with the recommendation. Chris Platt of the Uranium Education Council applauded it.

The recommendation from the Governor is part of a process begun with passage by Congress last year of the so-called uranium tailings act. That act gave the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) the authority to clean up several sites around the country at which tailings from the processing of uranium have been stored or used in other ways.

The Oregon DOE has entered into an agreement with the federal department to "stabilize" the Lakeview site, the only one in Oregon.

During the late 1950s, tailings, a sandy, radioactive residue left over after the processing of uranium, were stored on a 40-acre field about a quarter mile west of the Lakeview Mining Company's uranium mill. After the mill closed down in 1960, the tailings remained uncovered for many years, exposed to wind and rain.

In the early 1970s, after it was discovered that similar tailings in Grand Junction, Colorado, had been used for building and construction fill, Oregon

some radiation, chiefly in the form of radon gas. Radon can attach itself to dust particles in the air and, when inhaled, can contribute to lung and other cancers.

When Precision Pine purchased the property from Atlantic Richfield, the Health Division supervised the cleaning up of the mill site, and some material was removed from the building and surrounding area, placed in the tailings pile, and covered up.

The 1978 Uranium Mill Tailings

Legislature gave the state DOE authority to enter into cooperation with the federal DOE to implement the act here.

A hearing was held August 29 at Lakeview, with representatives of the two departments, the Health Division and others present, to gather public input into the situation. At that hearing, it came out that what was being considered for "remedial action" under the Tailings Act was not the 40-acre field where the tailings are stored, but the entire 260-

(Continued on Page 7)

Whose job is it?

Nobody, it seems, wants to take final responsibility for the ultimate action regarding Lakeview's uranium tailings dump.

Representatives of the State of Oregon, when in Lakeview nearly two months ago, gave the impression that the program to clean up the site, while carried out at the recommendations of the state, was a federal project.

A representative of Congressman Al Ullman, when in Lakeview last week, said that, while federal money was

involved, it was basically the responsibility of the state...the federal government had washed its hands of the ultimate decision and action.

A call this week to the Oregon Department of Energy brought the answer that the program will be carried out by the federal government, in cooperation with the state.

This political shuffling of Lakeview, an issue of public health and future economic growth is the subject of an Examiner editorial this week.

health officials became concerned. Under the supervision of the Health Division, the pile was covered with a layer of dirt and planted with wheat.

Even underground, the tailings emit

Radiation Control Act gave the federal DOE authority to "stabilize, control and dispose of" the radioactive tailings at 22 sites around the country, including Lakeview's. The 1979 Oregon

Tailings designation

(Continued from Page 1)

some acres originally owned by the mining company.

One of the major points of the hearing was to give the state local input as to whether such a site description was appropriate.

Governor Atiyeh, in his letter to the federal department, said it was, under certain conditions. His letter to Clusen said, in part:

"Your letters...identified the entire site of the abandoned uranium mill site at Lakeview as the area which would be subject to possible additional cleanup under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978. You requested that the State of Oregon comment on the scope of the area proposed for further review and potential remedial actions."

Some of Atiyeh's statements indicated that additional study will be needed to determine whether the site designation is adequate, too large or too small. "The extent of any buried activity is not well documented," he said.

Atiyeh also recommended that the owners of the property be reimbursed for any costs incurred as part of the cleanup process. This came about as a result of protest from Precision Pine that it should not be forced to assume all costs and liabilities of the program.

"This property is considered to be one of the few suitable for industrial development in the Lakeview area and additional industrial development on the site is proposed in the near future," Atiyeh said in his letter. "It is Oregon's view that any economic hardship caused by the remedial actions of the site should be reimbursable to the site owners as part of the cleanup costs."

While his recommendation was based on what he called "conservative steps to assure the public is protected," Atiyeh said that only the 40-acre pile itself should pass to federal or state ownership under the program.

"Oregon's position is that any potentially harmful levels should be added to the existing tailings piles so that only the pile itself must pass to state or federal ownership...It is our understanding that U.S. DOE agrees with this approach. If not, Oregon would choose to designate a smaller area of the site until a full evaluation is completed," Atiyeh said.

Stock said he thought the governor's decision was not based completely on facts.

"I don't believe he has been completely informed," Stock said. "We've maintained the same position from the very beginning. We want whatever appropriate safeguard is necessary to be taken. But it is obvious that some portions of the property are a lot farther from the tailings pile than other properties that are not included in the designation."

ation Education Council, a local group, agreed completely with the governor's position.

"I feel that the governor's letter points out a problem we have here, one that has so far been ignored or covered over," she said. "He says additional evaluation is needed, and I agree with that." She said that agricultural products in the vicinity of the tailings pile should be monitored, that radon levels should be actively monitored, and that it should be ensured that the ground water will not be contaminated by the tailings.

"I also feel there should be no industrial development on or near that site, because of the radon," Platt said. And "people living within a quarter mile should be aware of the health risks involved." She said Precision Pine "shouldn't try to cover over the problem."

Stock said the mill's position has been that the radiation which once existed at the mill has been taken care of, and that the majority of the property, excluding the tailings pile itself, is safe to work and live on.

"Our position has been aligned with that of the Health Division from the beginning," he said.

What this all means depends on what the federal government does with Atiyeh's recommendation. Whatever is contemplated, no action will probably be taken until the site has been studied more, said Michael Pollock of the Oregon DOE.

"Once the priorities have been set by the federal Department of Energy, they

will have to basically re-do everything that's been done, as well as look at some other things," Pollock said. One of the specific other things he mentioned was investigation of the possibility of water pollution from the tailings.

What priority the Lakeview site will have is also not known. The federal government initially indicated it would have a "moderate" priority, which meant at least two or three years would elapse before any "remedial action" were taken. But, as Pollock pointed out, Atiyeh and the state of Oregon have recommended that the cleanup begin sooner than that.

"Although we recognize that the radiological hazards of the site are not as great as some other tailings piles, we urge you to consider the rapidly changing land use in the area and the relatively low costs" involved, when setting priorities, Atiyeh said in his letter.

So even though the Lake County Board of Commissioners, in a September letter to Atiyeh, protested the "studying to death" of Lakeview and the tailings site, the site will at the very least be the subject of more study in the months and years to come.

Sentiments high on mining issue

Lake Co. Examiner 4-17-80



GRAND TOUR--Nat Stock of Precision Pine pointed out features of the former uranium mill, now a lumber mill, to members of the Energy

Facility Siting Council last week, when the council met in Lakeview for a hearing on past and possible future uranium mining.

despite lack of definite plans

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) expects soon to receive an application for siting of a uranium processing plant at McDermitt, but does not expect any such applications for the Lakeview area; nevertheless sentiments here remain high over the issue.

Such sentiments were in evidence at a meeting of the EFSC at Lakeview Friday morning, April 11, in which several members of the public spoke on both sides of the issue.

The council held its meeting at Lakeview in order to view the old uranium mill facilities and tailings pile, and in order to take comments from local residents and members of the public about the possible cleanup of the tailings and possible resumption of mining and milling here.

During the public comment portion of the meeting, for which an hour was allowed, several people spoke against any uranium mining or milling activity in Lake County and for the total cleanup of the tailings site, while others voiced sentiments in favor of activity in the field here.

One Lakeview resident, Tom Pence, probably best summed up the collective state of mind of the local population when

he confessed he was confused about the whole matter, especially the safety of the tailings dump. He ask about the use of phrases "short-term" and "long-term" when the government describes the safety of the tailings, to which a Department of Energy official responded.

"In the absence of any changes, things are okay," said Don Goddard, energy department staff member assigned to the siting council, explaining what the term "short-term safety" meant. He said the tailings are in a safe state now, assuming no changes in the present physical situation. But studies need to be done to determine whether present and possible future conditions lend themselves to the long-term safety of the pile.

One person who attended the meeting from out of Lake County, Dennis Igou, member of the Uranium Resistance Coalition from Bonanza, challenged Goddard's statement that the tailings were safe, insisting that the presence of those tailings has been slightly responsible for an allegedly high cancer rate in Lake County.

"It's obvious that the presence of radon gas and the nuclear industry" have contributed to the cancer and other

health problems here, Igou said. He "demanded" that the cleanup of the site be given the utmost priority, saying the 1983 date for "remedial action" is unacceptable to his group.

"There is people in this county that are dying from what has been done in the past," Igou said. "We don't need any more of it," he said, indicating opposition to any future mining or milling of uranium here.

Igou's flat statement that radiation from uranium activity has caused high incidences of cancer in Lake County was refuted and debated by several other speakers, however.

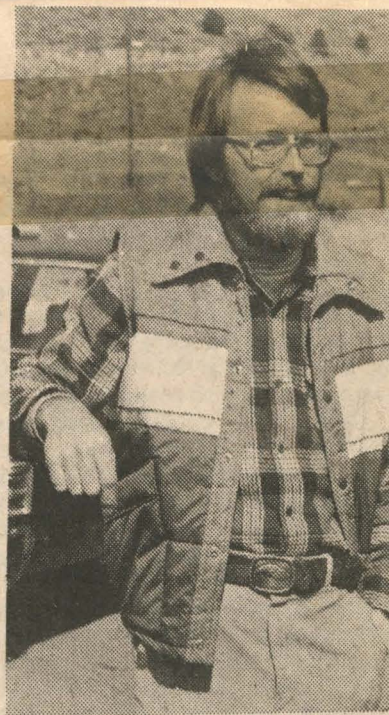
Lake County Commissioner Leslie Shaw was one such speaker, and he pointed out that, while a study is soon to be undertaken into the cancer rates in Lake County, it has not been definitely established that rates here are inordinately higher than elsewhere in the state, much less that uranium activity has been the cause.

"It's probably true," Shaw said of the statement that cancer rates, particularly those of breast and pancreas cancer, are higher here. "But it's also been flatly stated that this was the result of the

(Continued on Page 7)



ENERGY FACILITY Siting Council members and others accompanied mill operator Nat Stock on a tour through the yards of Precision Pine, which used to be a uranium mill. The group also toured the tailings dump, for which they will help determine proper methods of clean-up. (Examiner photo)



MICHAEL POLLOCK, staff member of the Oregon Department of Energy, explains a point of history to the EFSC at the mill site. (Examiner photo)

Tuesday afternoon at Merle Medical Center, Klamath Falls, being injured in a one-vehicle early Sunday morning, April 13. Hanks was returning to her home on the West Side from Seattle when her Ford Bronco left the right hand side of the road and rolled four or more times, Oregon State Police reported. The accident occurred about two miles north of Highway 140 on Tunnel Hill Road. She received extensive head injuries and had remained semi-conscious through Tuesday according to a spokesman at the hospital. Hanks is co-owner of Bar-Bets Ceramics in Lakeview and is a bus driver for

Window shot

A window in the office of the Louisa Pacific Corp. sawmill at Lakeview was shot with some kind of gun Monday April 14, according to plant manager Coleman Greer. The Lake County Sheriff's Office is investigating.

EFSC outlines plan for tailings clean-up

(Continued from Page 1)

Michael Pollock, energy department staff member who conducted much of the Lakeview meeting, said those EPA standards are now tentatively scheduled to be published this month.

The energy department has developed a list of recommendations for further actions at the mill and tailings site, as a means of preparing for future actions to be taken under the program.

The first recommendation is that the mill buildings be scanned for measurements of radon concentrations, especially in poorly ventilated rooms. No records exist of such measurements, and levels above normal background ranges may indicate the presence of tailings under or around the structures. Such details are important to the future actions.

Also at the mill site, the department recommends that any sumps, drains or septic systems be identified and if they exist, the material in them should be identified.

At the tailings pile and mill site, the staff recommended more surveys to identify any buried radioactive materials and to determine radon emanation rates. At the mill, some small hot spots have been discovered last fall, and the intent of the program is to completely eliminate any such problems once and for all so that no more action is ever needed.

At the tailings pile, radon measurements have only been taken a couple of times, and more complete studies are felt to be necessary.

Another recommendation concerning the tailings pile is that the possibility of land disturbance or migration through water tables be studied. Because there is water near the site, and it is in a geothermal area with several faults, a study of these factors will be important in determining what course of action to take.

Finally, land use and land values need to be studied. Lake County has limited areas available for industrial development, the department's recommendation points out, and the tailings site is on or near one such area.

All these studies are for the purpose of eventually deciding whether to try and take care of the tailings by covering and stabilizing them, or by moving them.

Presumably, if water leaching or faulting action could move the radioactivity about, and if future use of the land is deemed necessary, the recommendation will eventually be to remove the tailings.

A cost-benefit ratio study of moving the tailings would be part of an eventual environmental impact study done of the site.

The department has recommended what it sees as minimum standards to be followed in either case, if the tailings stay or are removed. If the tailings are to remain, all radioactive materials outside the present tailings spot should be buried in the tailings pile and the rest of the property declared clean and released to any and all possible uses; and the tailings site itself should be deeded to the state of

Oregon, no use of it permitted in any way, and a perpetual care fund used to cover cost of monitoring the land.

In deciding whether to remove the pile of tailings, standards in making the decision will include:

--No future degradation of ground or surface waters would be allowed.

--Radon emanation rates would have to be reduced to a very low level.

--No areas larger than 100 square meters with gamma radiation levels more than twice background levels would be acceptable; and no individual measurements more than four times background would be permitted.

The department has plotted a timetable for actions to occur under the program.

This year, all estimates of what will be the required actions will be established, through extensive studies as outlined above. During fiscal year 1981, the geologic and hydrologic evaluations will be conducted, an environmental statement published and preparations for the eventual remedial action begun, including acquisition of property where such action would be appropriate.

During fiscal year 1982 and 1983, the final remedial action plan will be adopted and completed. The department will probably ask the Oregon Legislative Assembly in 1983 to appropriate the necessary funds.

Other items were discussed at the Energy Facility Siting Council meeting, including whether the Trojan nuclear power plant is endangered by the

eruptions of Mt. St. Helens. Department of Energy officials said there was no danger. Also discussed was an application by a power company to transport uranium ore to a power plant to be used as an atomic generator up the Columbia River to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, the suitability of uranium processing for the Lakeview area, the economy and ecology, and the plan for the Northwest Geothermal Corp., in the Lakeview area.

Uranium mining sentiments high

(Continued from Page 1)

uranium mill and tailings," which has not been proven by objective study, he said. Such a study will begin soon, with the cooperation of the Lake County Public Health Department, Oregon Health Department and others.

"In my opinion, if such a study does determine that we have higher cancer rates than the rest of the state, it is very likely because we're closer to the sun than the rest of the state," Shaw said.

His statements were echoed by James Ogle, Lake County rancher who is

involved in various aspects of public service, including a state health advisory board.

"I would just hope that you wouldn't jump to any conclusions before we have some facts," he cautioned the Energy Facility Siting Council concerning the possible health effects of uranium mining or milling.

Concerning standards adopted recently for the siting and operation of uranium mills in Oregon, Gordon Tracy of Lakeview, who is administrative assistant to the county commissioners

and who also is involved in mining, said the standards are adequate.

"You should know that part of our community does have confidence in these standards," Tracy said.

He was responding to statements by Igou and others, notably Tess Thomas and Chris Platt of Lakeview, Radiation Education Council representatives, to the effect that mining and milling of uranium would be disastrous to Lake County.

Platt said the rules were inadequate at several points, including those provisions

for tailings pile safety.

She also pointed out several things she said would happen to the area should such activity take place. Among them were decreases in land values; various health problems associated with radioactivity, including higher cancer rates; decreases in tourism; contamination of farm land and livestock with a subsequent inability to market local products; and the long-term pollution of the area's land, water and air.

"I don't believe this is the time for the multi-national companies to come here, to strip our land of its non-renewable resources and leave us with 99 percent of the waste material for us to deal with for thousands of years," Platt said.

Sally Bourgeois, another Radiation Education Council member, said she was concerned about the effect uranium mining could have on local water tables. Other instances of such mining have drastically lowered water tables, she said, and that could compound an existing problem in Lake County.

Tracy said he saw no conflicts with real estate values, and no hazards posed to land, crops and livestock from the siting standards. He said he was concerned about the possible dangers from uranium mining and processing, but urged the EFSC to proceed on as swift a course as is safe.

Frank Vaughn of Lakeview voiced similar opinions, and pointed out that if Lake County water contains some radon levels, it is because the water sources have always been in contact with naturally-occurring uranium ore bodies.

"The ore bodies are here, and through percolation methods, this water has passed through these ore bodies for thousands of years," Vaughn said.

Michael Pollock, another energy department staff member working with the EFSC, said the state knows of substantial exploration going on at the present in Lake County, especially by Western Nuclear Corp., which holds the White King and Lucky Lass leases, but there are no plans for beginning uranium mining locally in the near future.

The state is not aware of any plans for development of uranium mines in Oregon except those of Placer-Amex in Malheur county, Pollock said.

A company has to submit an application to the state before it can process any uranium in the state, under current law. The siting council has authority to accept or deny any application, based on the standards recently adopted.

Brother Raphael Wilson, chairman of the Energy Facility Siting Council, said written comments, statements or material are welcomed by the council from the public at any time.

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LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

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Uranium concerns aired, answered; others raised

The concerns of Lakeview-area residents about radiation exposure from the old uranium mill site were calmed at a hearing Monday night, while at the same time their appetite for more information along the same lines was whetted.

Representatives of the Radiation Control Section of the Oregon Health Division addressed concerns surrounding the abandoned uranium mill north of Lakeview in a public hearing. The questions of the persons in attendance were answered, but many indicated they had other questions about similar environmental issues in Lake County.

At the same hearing, Dr. Robert Bomengen, Lake County public health officer, was informed that chances are good for a study of Lake County's cancer rate and its causes next summer.

George Toombs, supervisor of the Radiation Control Section's Radiation

Surveillance Program, and his assistant Ray Paris, appeared at the hearing to "clear up rumors" about radiation exposure from the old uranium mill, and particularly the tailings pond. Toombs said there is currently no radiation

hazard connected with any of the mill sites.

The Health Division entered the issue in 1972, Toombs said, when concerns arose over a situation in Grand Junction,

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Another uranium hearing scheduled

Representatives of the Oregon and United States Departments of Energy, the Health Division and others will be in Lakeview to conduct a public hearing concerning uranium tailings next Wednesday, August 29, 7:30 in the Community Center.

Michael Pollock of the Oregon Department of Energy said the hearing will deal with a federal-state program for remedial action on the uranium tailings site north of Lakeview.

The hearing will:
--inform the public of the program under which federal funding is available to remove or further stabilize the tailings site;
--solicit public input on just what kind of remedial action is needed;
--and seek public input concerning other possible uranium tailings locations in Lake County.

The state has been given until September 14 to name sites for remedial action under the federal program, Pollock said.



IS IT HOT? Several interested persons who attended a hearing on uranium tailings Monday night accompanied George Toombs of the Health Division to take a reading on a Lakeview building in which some ore samples are stored. Though the building read about double normal background levels, Toombs said it was not hazardous. (Examiner photo)

Uranium concerns

(Continued from Page 1)

Colorado. In that town, uranium mill tailings, a gray sandy substance, were used as construction fill for homes, schools and parks. The state saw the potential for a similar situation in Lakeview.

In May 1972, the Health Division brought a mobile scanning truck to Lakeview, which over the course of four days scanned 1,345 structures and many locations in and around Lakeview. No appreciable levels of radiation were found, he said.

What they were looking for was mainly radon. Radon is a "daughter" of uranium and radium, produced by the radioactive breakdowns of those elements. It is a gas, and emits alpha particles, which when inhaled can eventually cause lung cancer.

"I'm happy to say we found no problems in any of the residences in Lakeview," Toombs said. "The problems were at the mill site, primarily at the tailings pond." Those problems

were dirt blowing off the old pond, and the possibility of groundwater contamination.

The tailings pond was an area west of the mill where the gravel left over from the uranium reduction process were allowed to settle out of water used to wash it. The area covered some 30 acres, and the sand and gravel, containing some levels of radioactivity, were open. High winds tended to blow this material away, and some radioactivity was detected in a field south of the pond.

In late 1973, after all the local survey work had been completed by the Health Division, Toombs went to the Environmental Protection Agency lab in Las Vegas to ask for assistance. He and an EPA team worked together to survey the site more extensively, including the residences on the perimeter of the site.

They found the tailings dump not only exposed to weather, but also to people; the fence was in poor repair, and motorcycle tracks on the pond were evident.

Armed with this information, the

Health Division contacted the then-owner of the property, Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO), notifying the company that the site was not in compliance with state law. Toombs requested a plan of action and timetable from ARCO.

Over the next year, ARCO crews stripped the north side of the mill site and removed any radioactive material. They also removed some "hot spots" from the settling ponds west of the tailings pond, and placed them in the tailings pond.

The tailings pond was then covered with 18-24 inches of earth, and planted with wheat. This was completed in October 1974. Before the ARCO crews were released, the Health Division and EPA checked the entire site for any radioactivity.

When ARCO sold the mill and property to Precision Pine, the Health Division supervised the stripping of the mine and removal of equipment, and monitored the site afterward. Some hot spots were

picked up and taken care of. Before any equipment was transported away from the site, it had to meet with Health Division and Department of Transportation approval.

Since that time, the Health Division has regularly surveyed the site for radiation, and found the levels no higher than allowable by law, Toombs said.

The current property owner is in charge of maintaining the sites, and the Health Division will monitor the indefinitely.

Answering concerns about contamination of water from the site, Toombs said there was none. The division monitors water wells and the town water supply.

"The levels of radiation here are really no different than water in any other place in Oregon," he said.

He also said no radioactive material blows off any of the sites.

"There is nothing blowing in this valley that is radioactive from the mill site," he said. "There is radon emitting from the

ground everywhere. The levels are no different at the pile than anywhere else that we can determine."

What is the hazard to people in Lakeview? Toombs said if a person found a "hot spot" on the tailings pile, or at the mill, which he said to his knowledge don't exist, and stood on it for eight hours a day for a year, the allowable levels of radiation would be exceeded.

A hot spot producing 1.5 millirems per hour would be 1,000 times higher than the normal background level in Lakeview, which is high anyway. The Oregon allowable background dose is 500 millirems a year.

When Toombs asked if anyone at the hearing had a building or site in mind they would like to have checked for emissions, Bomengen indicated concern over the building on North 1st Street used by Western Nuclear. Upon checking the emission levels, Toombs discovered the building put off some 20-30 microrems, about double the background level. He

said the emission would have to be about 1,000 times greater than that to pose what would be considered a public health hazard.

The levels fell to about normal within 20 feet of the building.

Toombs presented Bomengen with a letter addressed to Bomengen from Dr. James Morton of the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center in Portland. Bomengen said Morton and others have in the past refused to do studies of the cancer rate and its causes in Lake County.

Morton said in the letter he hoped to be available to do such a study next summer, "in hopes of confirming or refuting the suspicions raised by mortality data of the past 25 years." He said the study would cover cancer cases in Lake County treated at Lakeview, Burns, Bend and Klamath Falls in the years 1963-77.

Bomengen said such a study would be welcome. In fact he and the Lake County Medical Society have already embarked on the first stages of such a study, because they feared no outside help would ever be available.

One of the 30 or more participants at

the hearing said she was satisfied that there was no health danger posed by the mill. But she and others indicated they wanted to pursue the topic further, either with the Health Division or whatever other agencies have jurisdiction. Areas of concern mentioned were the uranium mining sites and Alkali Lake.

National, international corporations, health division investigating uranium

Lakeview's uranium resource is in the news with surprising frequency, with at least two large companies indicating interest and the state Health Division entering the picture to answer citizen questions and fears about uranium mining and milling in the area.

A public hearing has been set for next

Monday, August 20, 8 p.m. at the Community Center. Dr. George Toombs of the Oregon Health Division will be on hand to present information and answer questions about the effects of possible processing of uranium in the vicinity of Lakeview.

Toombs will have a slide presentation

and other information, reportedly dealing with a proposal by Western Nuclear to set up a portable uranium mill at the site of the White King mine, which it has leased. He will also answer questions about possible health effects of radioactivity, including the uranium

(Continued on Page 3)

Uranium

(Continued from Page 1)

tailings storage site north of Lakeview.

On other fronts, a representative of Santa Fe Minerals, Incorporated, has applied for a conditional use permit to explore for and mine uranium in the Goose Lake Valley.

E.A. Bowen, land consultant for the company, has presented an application to the Lake County Planning Commission for wide-spread exploration on the Goose Lake Valley floor for uranium and other deposits.

Internationally, the Mining Record, an industry publication from Denver, Colorado, reported recently that Polaris Resources, Incorporated, has entered into an agreement with a French company to prospect in Lake County.

Under the agreement, Aquitaine Mining Corporation, an affiliate of Elf Aquitaine, the French international oil and mining company, will explore Polaris' uranium prospect. That prospect consists of 7,900 acres located about two miles west of the White King mine.

The Bendix Corporation has received a government contract to "fly" the Lakeview area, searching for various minerals, including uranium, the Examiner has also learned. The federal Department of Energy is conducting an extensive survey of the area, of which the Bendix contract is reportedly a part.

The Field Engineering department of Bendix will conduct a radiometric survey of some 10,000 to 12,000 lineal miles of the Lake County land, in quarter-mile grids, to obtain a profile of the mineral resources present.

Lakeview Uranium Tailings Face Removal From State

Uranium mill tailings stored near Lakeview may have to be removed following action Tuesday by the State Energy Facility Siting Council.

Meeting in Salem, the council set a March 1, 1979, effective date for rules that define radioactive waste and require disposal of such materials.

J. Michael Pollack, environmental specialist with the Department of Energy, said under definitions uranium tailings at Lakeview "exceed the levels and, if the Legislature doesn't act, they would have to be removed from the state."

About 130,000 tons of tailings, residue remaining after extraction of uranium from mined ore, are buried under four feet of clean soil in about 40 acres of sagebrush fields north of Lakeview. The mounds are six to eight feet above normal field elevations. The uranium mill operated until the early 1960s when it was shut down because of "poor economic conditions."

Since then, the property has traded hands many times. Precision Pine Co. purchased the property in 1977 from Atlantic Richfield Co. ARCO had considered reprocessing the low-grade tailings, but sold the plant when it abandoned nuclear energy operations.

Precision Pine purchased the property to convert the uranium mill, located on a 96-acre parcel that is separate from the tailings pile, into a sawmill. Managing partner Nat Stock has repeatedly said the company does not use the tailings pile.

"We're lumber people and I don't pretend to have expertise about nuclear waste," according to Stock. "I can't use it and I don't intend to use it."

Still not determined is whether a "grandfather" provision would exempt the newly adopted rules from such areas as the Lakeview site. An attorney general's opinion has been requested.

The rules adopted Tuesday followed staff recommendations. It is believed the rules will be examined closely by the 1979 Legislature. They were required because Oregon Attorney General Jim Redden said the council is responsible for defining radioactive waste materials so that a state law prohibiting permanent storage of radioactive materials could be enforced.

The council agreed exemptions for man-made radioactive materials already allowed by the State Health Division and Nuclear Regulatory Commission should be maintained. The rules say naturally occurring radioactive materials that exceed limits will be examined on a case-by-case basis.

Department of Energy staff members said proposed legislation has been sent to the governor's office recommending the council locate an Oregon disposal site for naturally occurring radioactive materials that will not be accepted in other states.

It has not been determined whether current property owners or land owners who created the problem will be required to pay for removal of the Lakeview tailings. Where the tailings will be sent is also uncertain.

Siting Council tours uranium plant, tailings; meeting ton

LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER LAKEVIEW 4-10-80

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council will hold a regular meeting at Lakeview tomorrow, Friday, April 11, following a tour today of the uranium tailings storage site and old uranium mill.

The purpose of the council's holding the meeting in Lakeview is two-fold: To give the public opportunity to ask questions about the council's standards for uranium mining and milling, and to give the council a chance to view first-

hand the facilities here.

The tour of the tailings site and mill will begin at 1 p.m. today, Thursday. The meeting which is open to the public, will begin at 9 a.m. Friday, April 11 at the Community Center.

The council is touring the site for two reasons. The first is that it was asked by the 1979 Legislature to develop standards for the siting, construction and operation of uranium mills, including disposal of tailings. The on-site tour will help give

the seven council members an idea of what they are dealing with.

The second purpose of the tour deals with the state's involvement with a federal-state program to clean up the tailings site.

In 1978, Congress passed a law calling for the monitoring of and possible remedial action (cleaning up) of uranium tailings storage sites. Last year, the U.S. Department of Energy declared the Lakeview tailings site eligible for remedial action.

But the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not yet developed and published standards for the cleaning up of such sites, so the other federal and state agencies which are cooperating in the program are waiting on that before any action is taken.

A tour of the site is felt necessary to enable the council to work on the remedial action program, said Michael Pollock, of the Oregon Department of Energy.

"It's important for the council to come to Lakeview to look at the tailings pile... so that they will understand what they're dealing with," Pollock said.

The meeting the next day will deal largely with routine matters, though the tailings remedial action program will be discussed. About an hour will be allowed for public comments and questions on aspects of the council's recommendations on uranium mills and other matters.

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Oregon Department of Energy staff will report on past and future uranium mining in Oregon. The EFSC is anticipating an application for the siting of a uranium mill in Malheur County soon. Another for the Lakeview area will possibly follow.

The status of the Trojan nuclear plant will also be on the agenda, as will a report from Northwest Geothermal Corporation on a geothermal heating district for Lakeview.

A majority of one

Intelligent meeting marred only by nuclear groupies

By Gary Whitehouse

Generally, everybody who attended the meeting of the Energy Facility Siting Council Friday, April 11 was pleased with the way in which it was conducted and with the attitudes of the council members. I among them. I take to task Mr. Scoville's assertion that the timing of the meeting was bad, which provided lopsided representation of points of view. At least as many persons spoke who were not bothered by uranium mining and milling as who were; at least as many expressed confidence in the collective wisdom of the council and its actions as did not.

Those who did express opposition to future uranium mining and processing in the Goose Lake Valley seemed to outnumber those who did not, perhaps because, in the case of one of them at least, their voices were louder and their claims more outrageous. I refer to Dennis Igou, who represented the Uranium Resistance Coalition. Igou not only gave the council the mistaken impression that he was representing local opinions and persons, he made some statements that were, if not bald-face lies, at least gross misrepresentations of fact. This Bonanza man presumed to speak for the 4,000 or so residents of the Goose Lake Valley, saying "We demand" this, and "We

demand" that. Loudly. Not only that, but he stated flat out that past uranium activity was killing vast numbers of people in the area through cancer, causing a high infant mortality rate and on and on...all statements easy enough to make, but very difficult to prove.

A local man who attended the meeting referred to Igou and Lloyd Marbet, another out-of-towner who spoke, as "nuclear groupies." For those not familiar with the term, a "groupie" is one, usually a nubile, impressionable teenage girl, who follows a particular rock & roll performer or group from place to place, and often attempts to give her body and other favors to her idols. Everybody I have spoken to about the meeting, those on both sides of the issue, resented the presence of these groupies at the meeting, especially that of Igou when he presumed to speak for us. That relieves me. For nothing will escalate this discussion into a full-blown confrontation among neighbors faster than local folks bringing in and following inane rabble-rousers.

My point about all this, and I keep coming back to it, is there are no easy answers. There are two sides to every argument, and in this case, both have

some merit. Fortunately, the EFSC is, I think open-minded. The unfortunate thing is, the vast majority of the media coverage on the general question of nuclear power, radiation and its hazards, is not so open-minded. About the only place one finds coverage of both sides of the issue is on the editorial pages. The front page news columns seem biased, indeed.

That goes for television news, as well. The Atomic Industrial Forum, an international pro-nuclear group based in Washington, D.C., has published excerpts from a report by a clinical psychiatrist who says that TV news coverage of nuclear energy is fostering a nuclear phobia.

Dr. Robert L. DuPont, associate clinical professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the George Washington University School of Medicine, a leading authority on phobias, studied 13 hours of broadcasts aired by three network evening news shows.

"According to Dupont, a phobic person often is intelligent and thinks clearly and realistically outside of the situation promoting his phobia. There may also be some risk in that situation, but for the phobic person this fear 'is out of proportion to the real, external danger.' One characteristic of the phobic person's think process, DuPont says, 'is a

spiraling chain reaction...of what ifs and each what if leads to another.' He says, 'Phobic thinking always travels down the worst possible branchings of each of the what ifs until the person is absolutely overwhelmed with the potentials of disaster.'

DuPont said the TV news coverage he reviewed was a striking example of just such a line of reasoning. The news stories were based on "what if" thinking rather than "what is" thinking.

"That is not common in journalism," DuPont says. 'You just do not see a lot of stories of planes that might have crashed.'

"DuPont emphatically rejects the notion that everyone who opposes nuclear energy has a phobia, or that opposition to nuclear energy is wrong. 'Nevertheless, after viewing the 13 hours of network TV news tapes, I am convinced that fear is the dominant theme of this particular TV coverage and that much of the fear of nuclear power has elements of phobic thinking,' he says."

What the media do, and I can verify this, is, when a nuclear expert testifies that nuclear power plants are safe, they push a microphone in his face and ask "But can you be SURE?" Of course he can't. Death and taxes...But then the headline reads that the head of this

agency or that committee admits a nuclear accident could happen.

What I can't understand is how the Walter Cronkites and John Chancellors of the media, trained in their trades, could allow such tactics to be used on their programs by reporters. And how so much of the public could fail to see through it. Let's assess the risks intelligently!

The same publication quotes Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, (the oncedarling of liberals during the preliminary 1976 presidential campaign) as saying nuclear power is needed for the interim, and that construction and licensing of

plants should go ahead if the lessons of Three Mile Island have been learned.

“‘I’m prepared to say, if North Anna (one of the plants scheduled to begin operation this year) is ready to go and NRC says the lessons of TMI have been learned, load fuel and turn it on,’ he said. ‘Nuclear’s got to be there to provide a transitional source (of electricity,)’ Udall said. ‘We’ve got 14 plants scheduled for this year. Let’s apply the lessons of TMI and put them on line.’ Udall also criticized legislators who are anti-nuclear without substituting a real energy alternative. ‘We ought to be required to put up or shut up.’”

Uranium Property Sale Due

LAKEVIEW — Main buildings and grounds at a uranium plant north of Lakeview are being worked on to ready the property for sale, according to the local representative for Atlantic-Richfield Co. (ARCO).

Al Smith of Lakeview said salvage and repair work is being done by Sessler Inc., a Klamath Falls salvage firm.

Built in 1958, the uranium reduction plant was used by Lakeview Mining Co. to process ore from the White King and Lucky Lass mines, as well as ore shipped in from Alaska and Nevada. It ceased operation in 1960 and has since changed ownership a number of times.

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