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DGGS'S GORDON HERREID TO RETIRE

Gordon Herreid, Mining Geologist with the State Division of Geological and Geophysical Survey, is retiring at the end of the year. A 1951 U of A graduate who was hired just after Statehood to start the geology section of the Division of Mines, Gordon is opting for an early retirement. He says he wants to devote more time to oil painting, cross-country skiing, walking, gardening, and living it up in his octagonal-shaped cabin in the woods on the outskirts of Fairbanks with his sexy wife Marilyn. His quiet competence, ready smile, gentle mien, and spitoonlike coffee cup will be sorely missed around the Survey.

In his 12 years with the State, he has spent a considerable amount of time in the field---mostly in small parties in the Alaska wilderness. With this in mind, we asked him for some tips (and some philosophical balm) for the aspiring Alaskan geologist.

**ON FIELD WORK:** Living in the field can be sort of an art form---trying a life style that is suited for much hard work in a primitive setting. There is no point in bringing in any more complications than necessary for comfort. Each geologist usually works on his own project with an assistant, and therefore has to create his own style of field life.

**ON KEEPING DRY:** Who likes to write reports? The fun of geology is due to the field work, so find out how to enjoy it. The Alaska wilderness is wonderful if one has good rain gear and rubber boots.

Lately, in Southeastern, I've been putting up two 20-foot square plastic tarps. They are used as an office, living room, and kitchen. We (my sexy wife Marilyn generally accompanies me) build a camp fire of driftwood under it and let the smoke escape at a corner or through a hole cut in the roof. (One can dry out every evening in view of the magnificent scenery.)

**ON MOSQUITOES:** Use plenty of mosquito dope---I prefer OFF---and think about what you are doing. In the tent I burn a little Buhach. It's morbidly facinating to watch the mosquitoes do Immelmans before passing on to that Great Muskeg in the Sky.

ON BEARS: I'm glad bears are out there; they don't give me any trouble and I don't give them any. I don't seem to have enough hands to do geology, scramble up mountains, and carry a rifle too. Therefore, I leave the gun in camp, think kindly thoughts about them, and sweat when one gets too close. We have never had any trouble with a bear tearing up the camp---perhaps because we do not bring fresh meat and we burn all garbage each day.

ON KEEPING THE WEIGHT OF YOUR GEAR DOWN: Extra gear is just extra work---even when one is flown to camp or brought in by boat. Don't ever take any more pots and dishes than it takes to cook and eat one meal. This way you'll never get far behind on your dishwashing. Use the pot lids for plates, and take one spoon and one fork per person. Tin cans can be used for a variety of extra cups and dishes; this often seems more useful than the store-bought crockery.

The fetish for fancy pocket knives is a curious one. I find a \$1.00 Camp King Boy Scout knife will open cans and screw screws, is easy to sharpen, cuts just fine, and is no great pain to lose.

ON FOOD: The basic secret is to bring your wife (or a sexy friend) along to take care of the grub. I used to live on tuna and instant rice. Marilyn and I still eat a lot of tuna, but now we add it to brown rice, dried vegetables, lentils, split peas, etc. We also eat old-fashioned rolled oats, powdered skim milk, and lots of Rytak; it's better and cheaper than instant food. We use real coffee. (Yes, the kind Granny used to make.) Just add the grounds to a pot with cold water in it, and bring it to a boil. What could be simpler?---or better? Generally, we have stew for supper, and try to save some as a "starter" for the next day's evening meal. (This prevents the discouraging process of starting from scratch.)

We cook on a camp fire with a light pressure cooker. A campfire has several advantages: it provides heat, allows you to dry off, and helps keep the mosquitoes away. (Besides, what's the fun of standing around a Coleman stove?)

Much of our work in Southeastern has been done using an inflatable boat with a 20-hp motor. This not only enables us to work 9-10 miles from our comfortable camp on the beach, but allows us to augment our larder with an occasional fish. I am a clam freak. They are a big favorite, especially in months with R's in them---like Juler and Argust. However, less zealous clam eaters should heed summer's red tide.

ON BOOZE: My sexy wife Marilyn and I bring along a bottle of 150 proof rum to help ward off the chill or lift one's spirit after a couple of weeks of rain. (You'd be surprised how much it can rain in Southeastern.)

ON PERSONAL HYGIENE: I heartily recommend it---whatever it is. I was brought up under the notion that anybody who was clean in the field was suspect. But in recent years I've taken to jumping into the ocean or a nearby river as much as for shock therapy as a means of getting clean. It is like a sauna in reverse.

IN SUMMARY: First off, adapt to the field, and do not use up your energy trying to bring your normal standard of living to the field. Avoid heroics and live as comfortably as possible with as little junk as possible.

Second, if you need a wife at home to take care of the logistics of living, you need her twice as much in the field.

Another good philosophy is to use your field assistants to the fullest extent. Put them to work mapping, and don't give them much instruction. Let them go out and do their own thing. They'll have a ball and put out huge volumes of work and map all the mountains. This leaves you free to map the beach.

So long, Gordon.

DGGS AEROMAGNETIC MAPS TO BE ISSUED IN JANUARY

Final proofs of the 1973 DGGS aeromagnetic maps have been approved by the Survey and returned to the contractor for final publication. The sale date, price and other particulars will be announced in the January issue of the Mines Bulletin.

THE SMALL MINER---PROMOTING

(Editor's note: The following is from a series of guest articles submitted to The Mining Record by Arden L. Larson, Geologist.)

After prospecting and initial sampling, our next step in the development of a mine is to raise the risk capital needed to explore and develop the property. Unless you happen to be rich (if you are, you aren't a small miner), you must go out and promote your mine. That is the topic of this week's article.

I have often said that the most difficult job in the world is to be an honest mining promoter. I have even had people tell me those three words don't belong together, but I believe they do. When most people think of a mining promoter, they imagine some guy with a big black cigar, driving a brand new Cadillac, milking widows and orphans out of their money. Unfortunately, that is often the case. We must police our own industry to eliminate this type of promoter. It makes the job of raising money from legitimate sources very difficult to have these guys around.

So, how do you go about being an honest promoter? First, I think a person should think a little bit about what he is going to do. He is going to go out and try to talk some guy out of money, money that the promoter doesn't have. Rule number one, don't try to talk anyone into investing in a project that you would not invest in yourself. Too many small miners have the misconception that, just because an investor is fortunate enough to have a large income, that he has some magic way of deducting a loss from his income tax and thus the loss is really taken by Uncle Sam. That is not the case, a person can deduct a loss from his income, but he still must have that income and he still gets hurt (often very severely) by a loss. Just because an investor is a doctor or lawyer, doesn't mean his money is any less hard earned than one of us miner's, and I don't know of a harder way to earn a living than being a small miner.

Rule number two, separate facts from theory. Don't tell someone that you have an ore body unless you actually blocked out the ore by careful sampling, drifting, drilling or whatever is needed. You can say that you have ore grade material, if you have done your sampling properly. Please don't tell an investor that you have a whole mountain of ore, even Butte (The Richest Hill on Earth) doesn't fit that description. If you believe that an ore bearing structure continues into an unknown area, don't say that it does. Say that you think it does, then give your reasoning behind your theory. One of the best ways to build your credibility is this. Suppose you were talking to a prospective investor and he asks you if you have any ore. You say that you really don't know. You believe that you do, here are your sample results, maps, and property description. You show him your facts, then you explain to him your ideas.

Rule number three, prepare a detailed plan of exactly what you want to do with the money, why you want to do it, exactly where this money is going to go and what you expect to prove or disprove by your plan. Do this in writing and with considerable care and exactness. Try to qualify as much of your material as possible: an example would be to give a breakdown on individual costs of driving a drift rather than a lump sum figure or gross per foot figure. Break it down into powder, labor, fuel, timber, etc. If a person is going to invest his money, he wants to know as much of this type of data as possible.

A promoter without a well thought-out plan is really hurting his chances of finding the money needed. Put yourself in the position of the investor. If some stranger came up to you and said he needed ten thousand dollars but wasn't exactly sure what he would do with it, would you invest?

Rule number four, don't expect to keep the lion's share of the mine. Very seldom does a small miner ever end up with the biggest piece of the pie unless he has substantial proof that the element of risk in this investment is very small. Suppose that someone came up to you, said that he had an option to buy a certain car for one hundred dollars less than cost and, that if you would go into cahoots with him, put up the money for the car, you would own the car, but he got to drive it five days per week. Would you buy the car? Too many small miners have exactly this type of attitude toward their option on the car (mine). Personally I really favor an approach where the investor gets his money back before the miner gets much more than a reasonable salary, then making it possible for the miner to be in control of the property and receive the bigger portion of profits. Of any approaches that I know of, this method is most fair to both the investor and the miner.

Rule number five, don't promote a mine unless you are willing to give it your full commitment. A small miner may not have much money, but he has a strong back, a head on his shoulders and he had better have a little bit of pride. Pride in himself and pride in his industry, for we make America strong.

Thus, an honest mining promoter must first believe in the property thoroughly himself, treat other people's money much more carefully than his own, separate his enthusiasm from the facts, know exactly what he is going to do, be willing to give as well as receive and, above all, he must keep his word.

I think of a man named DeLamar when I think of an honest mining promoter. He raised a sum of money to explore the property that I now have leased. He was looking for a blanket silver deposit among all of the lead. Had the geology been like that of most mining camps, he would have found it. But there isn't any silver here, not a bit. Thus Mr. DeLamar left this country on foot, broke and disappointed, but very determined. He later struck it rich in Idaho and Nevada where each state has a town named after him. What did he do? He repaid each investor in his initial property five times their investment. That is an honest mining promoter.

Our industry definitely needs men of this integrity, especially now after the great number of phonies in the uranium boom. We are experiencing a new gold rush, so fellows, let's keep our heads, tell it like it is and be able to look yourself in the mirror in the morning. A little bit of pride is worth a hell of a lot of gold.

#### NEW DGGS DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

The following documents have been released by the DGGS Fairbanks office:

- "Gold---You Have It, Now What?" A free 15-page pamphlet with marketing regulations, nomenclature, buying practices, licensed refiners, and outlets. Produced by DGGS and the Division of Economic Enterprise.
- Open-File Report 40, "The Geochemistry of Parts of the Bendeleben A-6, A-5, A-4, B-5, and B-4 Quadrangles," including 742 stream sediment, rock, and soil samples. The report has a location plate and six data sheets, including an explanation and selected histograms. Copies may be obtained by sending a \$7.50 prepayment to McCauley's Reprographics, Inc., 721 Gaffney Road, Fairbanks, AK, 99701, telephone (907) 456-4400.

- Information Circular 18, "Amateur Gold Prospecting in Alaska." A free six-page article, with map and explanation.

#### DGGS FILLS STRATIGRAPHER POST

Robert M. Klein is the new stratigrapher in the DGGS Anchorage office. Bob is 29, has a BS ('66) and an MA ('68) from the University of Colorado, and would be a welcome addition to any intramural basketball team. (He is 6'6.)

Bob is married, and he and his average-sized wife Janet are expecting an addition to their family in a few months. They now have one child, Timonthly, 1-1/2.

#### NEW MINING CLAIMS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Creek or Area</u>	<u>Quadrangle</u>	<u>Date Notice posted</u>
130	Cross Creek	Ambler River	Sept. 1973
149	Ambler & Shungnak River	Ambler River	Sept. 1973
7	Flume Creek	Anchorage	Aug. 1973
9	Alfred Creek	Anchorage	Aug. 1973
2	Louise Creek	Anchorage	Aug. 1973
11	Kougarok River & Coarse Gold Cr.	Bendeleben	July 1973
1	Democrat Creek	Big Delta	March 1973
8	Salmon River	Bradfield Canal	Aug. 1973
3	Coco Harbor	Craig	July 1973
6	Maybeso Creek	Craig	Aug. 1973
5	Sec. 19 & 30, T73S, R83E	Craig	June 1973
4	McGilvery Creek	Craig	July 1973
8	Salt Chuck	Craig	Aug. 1973
1	Miller Lake	Craig	Aug. 1973
5	Bokan Mountain	Dixon Entrance	July 1973
30	McLeod Bay	Dixon Entrance	June 1973
46	Little Moose & Walker Creek	Fairbanks	July & Aug. 1973
2	Little Nugget Creek	Fairbanks	July 1973
10	Moose Creek	Fairbanks	July 1973
5	Daniels Creek	Fairbanks	July 1973
9	Valdez Creek	Healy	July 1973
25	Windy Creek	Healy	June 1973
12	Chute Creek	Healy	June 1973
57	Eldridge Glacier	Healy	Sept. 1973
275	Shotgun Creek	Healy	Sept. 1973
10	Ohio Creek	Healy	July 1973
6	Timberline Creek	Healy	Aug. 1973
189	Long & Copeland Creek	Healy	Sept. 1973
9	Tom Gray Creek	Holy Cross	Sept. & Oct. 1973
60	Wolf Creek Mountain	Holy Cross	July 1973
2	Willow Creek	Iditarod	July 1973
1	Lemon Creek	Juneau	July 1973
6	Gold Fork	Juneau	Aug. 1973
5	Helm Bay	Ketchikan	Aug. 1973
2	Lake Clark	Lake Clark	July 1973

NEW MINING CLAIMS

<u>No</u>	<u>Creek or Area</u>	<u>Quadrangle</u>	<u>Date Notice posted</u>
28	S. Fork Kuskokwim	Lime Hills	July 1973
2	Solo Creek	Livengood	May 1973
5	Bear Creek	Livengood	Aug. 1973
5	Lost Horse Creek	Livengood	May 1973
3	Twin Creek	Livengood	June 1973
3	Beaver Creek	Livengood	April 1973
9	Flat Creek	Livengood	March 1973
1	Elliot Highway, Mile 57	Livengood	May 1973
10	Nelson Mountain	McCarthy	July 1973
47	Donohoe Peak	McCarthy	July 1973
18	Castle Mountain	McCarthy	July 1973
9	Takotna River	McGrath	Aug. 1973
27	W. Fork Rainy Creek	Mt. Hayes	July 1973
40	Eureka Creek	Mt. Hayes	July 1973
22	Clearwater Creek	Mt. Hayes	Aug. 1973
2	Clear Creek	Norton Bay	June 1973
11	Coeur d'Alene Creek	Seward	July 1973
50	Warm Spring Bay	Sitka	July 1973
4	Rudy Creek	Sleetmute	July 1973
19	Casadepaga River	Solomon	July & Aug. 1973
37	Mauneluk River	Survey Pass	Aug. 1973
4	Yenlo Creek	Talkeetna	June 1973
2	Swift Creek	Talkeetna	May 1973
24	Lewis River	Tyonek	June 1973
9	Mineral Creek	Valdez	Sept. 1973
3	Jay Creek	Wiseman	May 1973

NEW USGS OPEN-FILE REPORT

The U.S. Geological Survey has released the following open-file report:

- Basic data on the ultramafic rocks of the Eagle quadrangle, east-central Alaska, by Terry E.C. Keith and Helen L. Foster; 4 sheets.

Copies are available for inspection in the USGS Libraries, 1033 GSA Bldg., Washington, DC 20244; Bldg. 25, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225; and 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Copies are also available for inspection in other offices as listed: Brooks Bldg., College, Alaska 99701; 441 Federal Bldg., Juneau, Alaska 99801; 108 Skyline Bldg., 508 2nd Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; and in the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, 509 Goldstein Bldg., Juneau, Alaska 99801; 323 E. 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; University Ave., College, Alaska 99701.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED

Frank Larson, editor of the Mines Bulletin, was married to Janice M. Espe November 23 in the Anchorage Courthouse. The bride is a '73 graduate of the U of A-Anchorage, and the groom graduated in 1960 from Wisconsin State University. The couple motored to Spenard, Alaska for their honeymoon.

A RECIPE FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER

Since the Yuletide Solstice is nearly upon us, we at the DGGS are offering up a variation on the traditional Christmas cheer for the miners in the Bush. It is called Swedish Glogg and goes like this:

4 whole cardamom pods	2 quarts (8 cups) burgundy
1/4 cup broken stick cinnamon	1-1/2 cups raisins
25 whole cloves	1 cup whole blanced almonds
Peel of one orange	8 ounces cube sugar (2 cups)
2 quarts (8 cups) port	1-4/5 quart bottle brandy

Remove seeds from cardamom pods (should have 20 to 25 seeds); tie with cinnamon, cloves, and orange peel in cheesecloth bag. In large saucepan, combine half the port, half the burgundy, and the raisins; add cheesecloth bag. Simmer, covered, 15 to 20 minutes. Add the remaining wine and the almonds; heat through. Place sugar in another saucepan. Warm about a third of the brandy; pour over sugar and light with match to flame. When sugar has melted, extinguish flame by pouring in the remaining brandy. Add sugar mixture to wine mixture. Serve warm. Float halved orange slices studded with whole cloves in each cup, if desired. Makes 20 eight-ounce cups.

Now, if some of these condiments are unavailable to you sourdoughs, either stick with your traditional yuletide favorite (coffee royales), or substitute a like number of moose droppings for the cardamom pods.

METAL MARKET

<u>Metals</u>	<u>Nov. 26, 1973</u>	<u>Month Ago</u>	<u>Year Ago</u>
Antimony ore, stu equivalent, European ore	\$15.15-16.15	\$15.1-16.5	\$7.83-8.35
Barite (drilling mud grade per ton)	\$14-18	\$14-18	\$18-22
Beryl ore Stu.	\$30-35	—	—
Chrome ore per long ton	\$33.00	\$33-34	\$25-27
Copper per lb.	60¢	60¢	50.6¢
Gold per oz.	\$90.50	\$98.75	\$62.35
Lead per lb.	16.54	16.5¢	14.5¢
Mercury per 76# flask	\$285.00	\$282.00	\$255.00
Molybdenum conc. per lb.	\$1.72	\$1.72	\$1.72
Nickel per lb. (cathode)	\$1.53	\$1.53	\$1.53
Platinum per oz.	\$160.00	\$163.00	\$141.62
Silver, New York, per oz.	285¢	289¢	181¢
Tin per lb., New York	270¢	251¢	177.25¢
Titanium ore per ton (Ilmenite)	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$30-35
Tungsten per unit	\$43.00	\$41.00	\$55.00
Zinc per lb.	21¢	20.3¢	18.0¢

CHANGED YOUR STATUS LATELY?

If you have died or have become otherwise disinterested in the Monthly Mines Bulletin, drop us a line from wherever you are and we will remove your name from our mailing list. (Or, if you have moved, tell us and we will move with you.)

Our mailing list is now 2600 names strong, and growing. So, if you no longer wish to receive the Mines Bulletin, fill out the form below and send it to us. We'll

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remove you (or your heirs) from our distribution list.

Name-----	<input type="checkbox"/>	Address Change
Address-----	<input type="checkbox"/>	New Reader
City----- State----- Zip-----	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cancel

Send to Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys  
P.O. Box 80007, College, AK. 99701.

THE GEOCHEMIST'S TWENTY-THIRD

FAIRBANKS--Also seen on a U. of A. bulletin board:

Geochem is the bain of my existance, (Sic)  
 I shall suffer forever.  
 It leadeth me to the path of insanity,  
 It maketh one pound my head.  
 It taketh up all my time,  
 It keeps me up nights for my grades sake.

Yea, though I combine the carbonates,  
 I end up with base metals.  
 The sodiums and silicates, they will not balance.  
 It preparest bitches of exams that take up my whole  
 weekends.  
 My hydrogens runneth over.  
 Surely if Hawkins reads this, I shall be on the run  
 forever.

FAIRBANKS DGGS GOES ON UNIVERSITY'S CENTREX SYSTEM

The familiar phone numbers for the Survey, 479-2202 and 479-2203, are no longer in effect. On Monday, Dec. 3, the office went on the University's Centrex system. The new numbers are: 479-7062 and 479-7063 for the Physical Plant office and lab, and 479-7676, -7677, -7693, and -7606 for the Mining Geologists at the Resource Center.