

STRATEGIC MINERALS
Priorities 1941,
1942, 1943

Correspondence
Antimony
Calcite Crystals
Cinnabar
Nickel
Tungsten

Joesting

February 11
1942

Mr. Lloyd Lounsbury
Fairbanks
Alaska.

Dear Mr. Lounsbury:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 9 in which you request the issuance of a serial number covering your Clipper Mine.

Under a recent ruling by the Administrator of Priorities the following information must be submitted before a serial number will be issued:

1. Name of Operator and main office address.
2. Name of mine.
3. Post office address of above:
4. Materials produced:
5. Daily production expressed in tonnage:
 - (a) Mine
 - (b) Plant
6. Number of men employed:
 - (a) Mine
 - (b) Plant
7. List of defense contracts on which your material is being supplied and percentage of the current output assigned to defense orders:

.	%
.	%
.	%

L. Lounsbury

-2-

2/11/42

Upon receipt of the above data I will be able to certify your mine as an operating property and will forward your letter to the Administrator of Priorities for his consideration.

In the meantime I trust that you may be able to secure locally such materials as you may need for maintenance, repair and operating supplies. If not, I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. H. R. Joesting, representative of the Department of Mines at the University at College, to whom I have recently sent a copy of Preference Rating Order P-100. I believe that pending receipt by you of a priority number you would be entitled to use the A-10 rating granted by Preference Rating Order P-100, the application of which Mr. Joesting can explain to you.

Very truly yours,

BDS:B

cc: H. R. Joesting
College.

B. D. Stewart
Emergency Coordinator
of Mines.

February 11
1942

Mr. Herb C. Smith
Fairbanks
Alaska.

Dear Mr. Smith:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of February 7th in which you give the information necessary in making application for a serial number under Preference Rating Order P-56.

Your letter is being forwarded to Mr. Wilbur A. Nelson, Administrator of Priorities, at Washington, D. C. for consideration. If a serial number is granted to you you will hear from Mr. Nelson direct.

In the meantime I trust that you may be able to secure locally such materials as you may need for maintenance, repair and operating supplies. If not, I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. H. R. Joesting, representative of the Department of Mines at the University at College, to whom I have recently sent a copy of Preference Rating Order P-100. I believe that pending receipt by you of a priority number you would be entitled to use the A-10 rating granted by Preference Rating Order P-100, the application of which Mr. Joesting can explain to you.

Very truly yours,

BDS:B

B. D. Stewart
Emergency Coordinator
of Mines

cc: H. R. Joesting
College

College, Alaska
March 4, 1943

Mr. Fred Crane
Livengood, Alaska

Dear Fred:

Magnesium ore - brucite, magnesite, dolomite, or sea water⁴⁰²²⁰⁰ is abundant and cheap and occurs in many places. Most of the production is close to plants that produce the metal. The location of magnesium plants is determined by such factors as cheap power and transportation.

The metal is expensive because it is expensive and difficult to produce, not because the ore is high priced. Probably nine-tenths of its cost lies in its reduction to the metal.

There is no chance of any of the dolomite, found in many parts of interior Alaska, being used for magnesium manufacture; at least not in the near future.

Recently I completed and sent to Stinson for copying a map of some of your diggings. When they return a copy will be sent to you.

Best regards to you and to Mrs. Crane.

Henry

Henry R. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engineer

hrj:os

Livengood, Alaska
March 3rd. 1942

Dear Hank:

I have been hearing a good deal from the outside about Magnesium of late, and the unusual demand for it. Price quote at 22 cents a pound.

There is a good sized deposit of Dolomite here that runs 28½ per-cent Magnesium Carbonate. is that likely to be of any value.

Write me at Livengood.

Best regards

Fred D. Crane
Fred D. Crane.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

L. C. Doheny
Supervising Engineer
R.F.C. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska
April 24, 1942

Mr. Henry R. Joesting
Associate Mining Engineer
Territorial Department of Mines
College, Alaska

Re: Prospecting Loans

Dear Hank:

As per our telephone conversation on this date, the following are the new provisions for strategic and critical minerals.

A prospecting loan of not to exceed \$20,000 will be considered to a U.S. citizen, partnership, or corporation that have a title or a lease on the property. There must be evidence that there are deposits of ore within the property that warrant development. This would exclude a proposed tunnel to cut possible ore bodies.

The application should be made out with sketch maps and assay data. Routes of freighting to regular transportation should be outlined. In Alaska this would be to some point on the west coast of the U.S.

The examination of the property will be made at the R.F.C.'s expense after the application is passed on favorably in Washington, D.C. The authority to make the examination does not necessarily mean that a loan will be disbursed.

The security for the loan will be only out of the proceeds of the production of the mining property. A chattel mortgage or a lien will be required to the R.F.C. for all equipment purchased through loan funds.

Application blanks and additional data can be obtained by contacting the Fairbanks office of the R.F.C.

The marketing arrangement for critical and strategic minerals is handled by the Metals Reserve Co., a subsidiary of the R.F.C. Separate agreements must be made to cover each contract. The M.R. Co. could be contacted directly at Washington, D.C. or through the R.F.C. office in Fairbanks.

Mr. Henry R. Joesting

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April 24, 1942

With this is the memorandum of March 1942, outlining the changes *
in the development loan procedure.

Very truly yours,

I. C. Doheny
I. C. Doheny

lcd:os

Enclosure

INFORMATION
DEVELOPMENT MINING LOANS
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

In order to facilitate more rapid development and expansion of production of small mining properties, which are of great importance in connection with further increase in production of strategic and critical minerals within the United States, Reconstruction Finance Corporation will consider and promptly act upon applications for Development Mining Loans, on the following basis:

1. Applicant must be a United States citizen, partnership, or corporation.
2. Applicant must be owner, or lessee of record, of the mining property.
3. Reconstruction Finance Corporation will, at its own expense, examine the mining property provided the data set forth in the application indicates that the property should be developed.
4. Such Development Mining Loans will be made on the following basis:
 - a. The loan will be evidenced by a note payable only out of proceeds of production of the mining property.
 - b. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may require a chattel mortgage covering only equipment purchased with loan funds, or make other arrangements regarding a lien upon the equipment purchased, as shall be agreed upon.
 - c. The loan will be made available as the development requires.
5. Regarding applications:

Application for one of these loans must contain data to show that there are exposures of ore or mineral within the mining property, either on surface or in the mine, which warrant development.

In the case of a vein or lode mine, this information should consist of a map of the surface or of the mine workings, or both if available, upon which is shown the location of every sample taken of ore exposures, the width of ore each sample represents, and its assay values. On this map should be outlined the proposed plan of mine development. The application should contain the applicant's estimate of the cost of doing this work. An estimate of all proposed expenditures from loan funds is requested. The

application should include an inventory of all usable equipment on the property. If new equipment is to be purchased, a list and description of it and an estimate of the cost of the same is desired. The application should contain complete information concerning the source and cost of water and power and a detailed statement of the applicant's expenditures to date on its property.

If the property to be developed is of the placer type, the application should contain a map of the property on which is shown the location of every shaft or drill hole that has been sunk to prospect the property, and the value per cubic yard that was recovered from the gravel of each shaft or drill hole. If holes were drilled, the log of each hole should be submitted. A detailed description of the method used in making the value determinations is very essential. The proposed plan of development work to be carried on from the proceeds of the loan should also be shown on this map. The application should contain the applicant's complete estimate of the cost of doing the development work. Complete information concerning the source and cost of water and power, and a detailed statement of the applicant's expenditures to date on its property should likewise be submitted.

Loans will not be considered on mining properties the ore bodies or mineral deposits of which are under water or, due to caving of the mine workings are inaccessible for examination by one of this Corporation's engineers. Loans are not made for the purpose of making such deposits accessible or for the purchase of mining properties.

Mining loan applications are to be filed in duplicate with the Washington office of this Corporation on blanks furnished for this purpose.

March, 1942

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

L. C. Doheny
Supervising Engineer
R.F.C. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska
April 29, 1942

Mr. Henry R. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engr.
Terr. Dept. Mines
College, Alaska

Re: Strategic & Critical
Minerals

Dear Hank:

Thanks for the copies of your reports on the Hudson and the Conradt properties. These were received on April 28, 1942. As per your request, if other than official R.F.C. use is to be made of these, it will be after securing the owners permission.

In the case of Sam Gamblin's Tok River antimony, the writer had Sam's approval to send the copies to private persons.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Doheny
L. C. Doheny ^{by o.s.}

lcd:os

May 10, 1943

Commanding Officer
Alcan Military Highway
Dawson Creek
British Columbia, Canada

Dear Sir:

Sam Gamblin, the bearer of this letter, desires permission to travel over the Alcan Military Highway and connecting roads in connection with prospecting for war minerals.

Mr. Gamblin has been known to me for 10 years, during which time I have been in frequent touch with him and have also made several prospecting trips with him; consequently I know him to be thoroughly trustworthy.

Any courtesies that you can extend to him will be appreciated and will help us in our program of developing war mineral deposits.

Very truly yours

Henry R. Josselyn
Assoc. Mining Engineer

Hjeh

Stony River, Alaska
May 31, 1943

Mr. Henry R. Joesting,
College, Alaska

Dear Mr. Joesting :

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter. I have just returned from the "Outside".

We are doing all we can to check on the report that there is coal on the Stony. One of the men is going up with Natives to check on what they have told us. We are also checking on reports from Swift River.

We shall write you promptly if there is anything to warrant interest.

Sincerely,

Winifred White

College, Alaska
Nov. 24, 1941

Mr. Milton Buzby
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Mr. Buzby:

Some time ago Sam Gambelin told me that you own, or know of, a mineral deposit near Valdez that contains iron and manganese.

I am collecting data on the so-called strategic minerals in Alaska for the Department of Mines and would be grateful for any information you can give me on this deposit - such as location, owner, size and grade of orebody and amount of development work done on it, if any. If you desire, the information will be kept confidential.

Although you are probably aware of it, I would like to call your attention to the free assay service offered by the Department of Mines through its Assay Office at College. Also, and particularly for strategic minerals, we are glad to examine prospects that appear promising. This examination includes systematic sampling and any surveying or geologic work that is necessary. There is no charge for this service.

If you care to, you can phone me at College instead of writing, or if you happen to be out this way I would be glad to have you drop in. The room number is 203, Main Building.

With advance thanks for any information you can give me,
I remain

Very truly yours

Henry R. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engineer

College, Alaska
Nov. 24, 1941

Mr. Orval Holmes
Flat, Alaska

Dear Orval:

While looking over assay records of strategic minerals, I noticed that in 1938 you sent in two samples that ran 0.22 and 0.28 oz. Pt, and 26.1 and 41.9% Cr_2O_3 , respectively.

I am gathering data on the occurrence of strategic materials in Alaska and will be grateful for any information you can give me concerning the occurrence of the above mentioned samples, or of any other strategic mineral prospects you may know of.

What I am mainly interested in is information on location of prospect, owner, approximate size and grade of orebody and amount of work done. Of course, in many cases all of this information is not available; in this case any reliable dope you have will be appreciated.

If you wish any of this information to be kept confidential, please indicate it in your letter.

With kindest regards to you and to Mrs. Holmes and with best wishes for a Merry Christmas, I remain

Sincerely yours

Henry M. Joesting
Asso. Mining Engineer

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

L. C. Doheny
Supervising Engineer
P.O. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska
April 23, 1942

Mr. Henry R. Joesting
Associate Mining Engineer
Territorial Department of Mines
College, Alaska

Re: Strategic
Metals

Dear Hank:

As per our telephone conversation of April 21,
1942, there are enclosed with this, the following:

1. Copy of letter from Laredo Smelter
2. M. R. Co. on Manganese, 2-20-42
3. M. R. Co. on Chrome, 3-5-42
4. M. R. Co. on Copper, Lead, and Zinc
5. Application for Contract
6. Current R.F.C. list of strategic
and critical minerals.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Doheny
L. C. Doheny

lcd:os

Enclosures

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TEXAS METALS AND MINING COMPANY

Laredo, Texas

October 28, 1941

AIR MAIL

Mr. L. S. DeLong, Supervising Engineer
U.S.C. Box 1213,
Fairbanks, Alaska.

Re: Strategic Metals
Antimony

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. to hand yesterday.

Replying to your enquiry, ore of satisfactory grade and purity would be acceptable in various lots of 100,000 pounds or more. Less than specified lots would be too expensive from a freight cost point of view.

The present prices for satisfactory ore is on the basis of \$1.50 lbs. per short ton unit for 30% and decreasing proportionately to \$1.40 lbs. per short ton unit for the minimum grade of 10% antimony. These prices are f.o.b. shipping port with a maximum freight allowance to the Laredo smelter of \$14.00 lbs. per ton.

The maximum combined impurity (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Arsenic) tolerance would be 0.4%, and ores containing over 0.01% Selenium would not be acceptable.

Any other information which you might desire will be gladly furnished if it is available.

Yours very truly,

TEXAS METALS & MINING COMPANY

E. J. Traveling
Vice President

WJ/ea

CC - By ordinary mail.

METALS RESERVE COMPANY
Washington, D.C.

March 5, 1942

INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE OF TRUCKLOAD LOTS OF CHROME ORE

OREGON - NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

In order to stimulate production of chrome ore from small deposits located in Oregon and Northern California and to provide a ready market for such ore, Metals Reserve Company (herein sometimes called "Buyer") has arranged to purchase in truckload lots from the producer (herein called "Seller") chrome ore mined either in Oregon or Northern California. The terms and provisions of this Circular will be effective until April 1, 1943.

1. PURCHASE DEPOTS. Such chrome ore may be delivered and, subject to the provisions of this Circular, will be accepted in lots of one or more than one truckload at Purchase Depots established by Buyer. Purchase Depots, where Purchasing Agents will be available, will be located at Coquille, Grants Pass, Seneca, Oregon, Yreka, California, or at other Purchase Depots established by Buyer. Ore or concentrates delivered to Purchase Depots under the terms and provisions of this Circular will not be accepted as delivery under nor will same be applied against contracts entered into by Metals Reserve Company under Schedules of November 14, 1941, December 19, 1941, or February 20, 1942.

2. SPECIFICATIONS. Purchases of such ores will be limited to three grades of the following specifications:

	<u>"High Grade"</u>	<u>"Low Grade A"</u>	<u>"Low Grade B"</u>
Chrome (Cr_2O_3) - Minimum	45.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Silica - Maximum	11.0%	13.0%	No Maximum
Phosphorus - Maximum	0.20%	0.50%	No Maximum
Sulphur - Maximum	0.50%	1.00%	No Maximum
Chrome (Cr) - Iron (Fe) Ratio - Minimum	2.5 to 1	2.0 to 1	No Minimum

3. CHROME CONCENTRATES.

(a) If briquetted, are acceptable under the schedule of prices and terms and conditions herein.

(b) Other chrome concentrates, if of "High Grade" or "Low Grade A" specification, will be accepted under this schedule at a discount of \$3.00 per long ton.

4. SIZE OF ORE. None in excess of 12 inches. In "High Grade" and "Low Grade A" not more than 40% to pass a 1-inch screen. Requirements as to amount of fines are waived on "Low Grade B".

5. PRICE. Effective April 1, 1942, purchases will be made in accordance with the following schedule (all prices quoted being per long ton - 2,240 pounds avoirdupois - dry weight at Purchase Depot):

"High Grade" - Base price, \$40.50 per long dry ton for ore containing 45.0% Cr_2O_3 , and with a ratio of chrome (Cr) to iron (Fe) of 2.5 to 1; with an increase of ninety cents (90¢) per ton for each 1.00% Cr_2O_3 in excess of 45.0% Cr_2O_3 ; with an increase of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) per ton for each tenth increase in chrome-iron ratio to a maximum of 3.0 to 1. (The chrome content of any ore is 68.4% of its chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content.)

"Low Grade A" - Base price, \$28.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 40.0% Cr_2O_3 , and with a ratio of chrome (Cr) to iron (Fe) of 2.0 to 1; of 40.0% Cr_2O_3 ; with an increase of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) per ton for each tenth increase in chrome-iron ratio to a maximum of 3.0 to 1.

"Low Grade B" - Base price, \$24.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 40.0% Cr_2O_3 , with an increase of sixty cents (60¢) per ton for each 1.00% Cr_2O_3 in excess of 40.0% Cr_2O_3 .

Fractions prorated in all cases.

The price of each lot will be determined by the specification under which it falls.

Seller must, at his own expense, deliver all ore or concentrates to and unload same at Purchase Depot.

Buyer will pay the cost of weighting, sampling, and analyzing.

6. WEIGHING. The weight of each truckload will be determined by a Metals Reserve Company weighmaster on scales which will be provided by Metals Reserve Company at or in the vicinity of the Purchase Depot. A weight ticket will be furnished Seller for each lot.

7. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Each lot of chrome ore will be sampled at the time of unloading by a Metals Reserve Company sampler. Analysis will be made by a Metals Reserve Company analyst.

8. PAYMENT. As soon as analysis, including moisture determination, is obtained, settlement sheet, together with check in payment, will be mailed to Seller from Buyer's Portland, Oregon, office. Weighting, sampling, analysis and classification by Metals Reserve Company shall be final and conclusive.

9. REJECTION. Buyer will reject any ore or concentrates which do not conform to the applicable requirements and specifications set forth above. Any and all ore rejected by Buyer must be removed by Seller within 15 days after mailing of notice of rejection. Any and all ore not removed by Seller as above provided may, at the option of Buyer, be removed or otherwise disposed of by Buyer without any liability therefor.

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(7)

March 7, 1942

PROGRAM FOR PREMIUM PAYMENTS BY METALS RESERVE COMPANY ON PRODUCTION OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC IN EXCESS OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION QUOTAS

In effecting the program announced by the Honorable Jesse H. Jones as Federal Loan Administrator on January 12, 1942, Metals Reserve Company will pay a premium on all domestic production of copper, lead, and zinc in excess of monthly quotas established by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration and approved by Metals Reserve Company, which will reflect the difference between the respective ceiling prices for the materials involved and the equivalent of 17¢ per pound Connecticut Valley for copper, 9½¢ per pound New York for lead, and 11¢ per pound East St. Louis for zinc. With respect to excess production of Tri-State District concentrates (which are being handled under separate arrangement, as explained later herein), the premiums to be paid, on the basis of the present ceiling prices, are \$28.05 per dry ton for 60% zinc sulphide concentrates and \$39.60 per dry ton for 80% lead concentrates, respectively, with an adjustment of five cents (5¢) for each change of one-tenth of one percent (.1%) in grade above and below 60%, as for a period of not to exceed two and one-half (2½) years from February 1, 1942, but may be terminated earlier should the National Emergency come to an end prior to July 31, 1944, in which event settlement with eligible producers will be made on the basis hereinafter mentioned. The premium program will apply to all excess production after February 1, 1942, regardless of the time when the quotas are announced and the actual payments begin.

With regard to excess production from the usual "custom ores", various smelting companies throughout the United States have been designated as agents for Metals Reserve Company to obtain and transmit to it the necessary data required for the making of the premium payments. Each producer representing himself as eligible for any premium payment in any month must (1) cause the smelting company to which he ships to be furnished, as agent for Metals Reserve Company, with a sworn producer's affidavit (forms thereof can be obtained by the producer from the smelting company) showing, among other things, the amount of material in excess of quota delivered during the month covered by such affidavit for which he has been paid or will be paid and on which he is eligible for a premium, and (2) cause the smelting company to be furnished with all necessary information so as to enable it to supply Metals Reserve Company with a statement setting out all data required for the making of the premium payments.

Due to the special method of marketing concentrates which prevails in the Tri-State District, the premium program, as the same relates to Tri-State District zinc sulphide concentrates and lead concentrates, will be handled under a somewhat different arrangement than that described immediately above. Mr. Leslie H. McColgin, Joplin, Missouri, has been designated as representative for Metals Reserve Company in the Tri-State District, and all producers of Tri-State District concentrates representing themselves as eligible for premium payments must cause their sworn affidavits and other required data to be furnished to Mr. McColgin, who will transmit to Metals Reserve Company the necessary papers supporting requests for premium payments.

Following receipt in each month of its agents' and representative's statements, together with the sworn producers' affidavits, Metals Reserve Company will arrange for the premium payments to be made promptly to the producers.

A principal requirement of the program is that any deficiency in monthly deliveries below the monthly production quota of any producer must be made up in the next succeeding month or months before such producer can receive any premium payment on excess quota production, and the producer's affidavit will be required to show that such deficiency has been made up.

Should the National Emergency come to an end prior to July 31, 1944, Metals Reserve Company will give notice of its intention to terminate the premium program thirty days from the date of the giving of such notice. Thereupon the actual output of each producer, which has been in excess of quota, shall be averaged on a monthly basis for the six calendar months prior to the notice of termination,

and such average shall be considered as representing such producer's "monthly capacity to produce in excess of quota" as of the date when notice of termination is served, and such "monthly capacity to produce in excess of quota", multiplied by the number of months remaining before July 31, 1944, shall be considered to be such producer's "Total unfulfilled excess production".

In the event that any producer shall have had excess output for a period of less than six months prior to the notice of termination, then Metals Reserve Company may at its option either (a) base such producer's "monthly capacity to produce in excess of quota" on such producer's rate of excess production during such lesser period, or (b) appoint by agreement with such producer, an arbiter, who shall determine such producer's true "monthly capacity to produce in excess of quota" as of the date when the notice of termination is served.

Metals Reserve Company, having thus established the producer's "total unfulfilled excess production", shall thereupon at its option either:

1. Agree to accept a quantity of material equal to such producer's "total unfulfilled excess production", and to settle for such material on the basis of 17 cents for copper, 11 cents for zinc, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents for lead, and, as respects Tri-State District concentrates, on the basis of \$83.33 per dry ton for 60% zinc sulphide concentrates, and on the basis of \$115.80 per dry ton for 80% lead concentrates, but leaving the producer free to deliver this material from any part of his production, whether above quota or below quota; or

2. Settle in cash for such "total unfulfilled excess production" (without obligation on the producer to make any further deliveries), at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for copper, $1\frac{3}{8}$ cents for zinc and $1\frac{3}{8}$ cents for lead, and, as to Tri-State District concentrates, at the rate of \$14.03 per dry ton for 60% zinc sulphide concentrates, and at the rate of \$19.80 per dry ton for 80% lead concentrates.

METALS RESERVE COMPANY

APPLICATION FOR CONTRACT

Metals Reserve Company
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

_____ (Place) _____ (Date)

Gentlemen:

Hereunder is my application for a contract to sell Metals Reserve
Company _____ long tons of domestic chrome ore.
(state tonnage)

1. Name of applicant: _____
(State whether individual, partnership, association
or corporation.) (If other than as an individual, give full and correct
name of the partnership, association or corporation.)

2. Address of the applicant, partnership, association, or corporation:

3. Business references:
(1) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)
(2) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)

4. Exact name and location of mine, deposit or claims from which the ore is
to be produced.
Name _____
Location _____

5. Rate of expected delivery on contract applied for: _____ cars
per month. (state number)

6. Name of railroad station or siding from which shipments will be made:

7. Analysis of ore offered for contract: _____ % Chrome; _____ % Silica;
_____ % Phosphorus; _____ % Sulphur: _____ to 1 Chrome-Iron Ratio.

8. Experience of applicant in mining this or other types of ore:

(Application for Contract)

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9. Brief description of mine, deposit or claims; extent of exposures, ore developed, ore stockpiled at mine (if any), underground or surface developments equipment (if any), etc.

(Signed)

(Title)

(Use additional sheets if necessary, to make information complete under any of the headings.)

April 6, 1942

CURRENT LIST OF STRATEGIC & CRITICAL MINERALS

Aluminum	Magnesium
Antimony —	Manganese (ferro- Grade) —
Arsenic	Mercury —
Asbestos —	Mica (sheet and block) —
Bauxite —	Molybdenum
Beryl Ores	Monazite sand
Bismuth	Nickel —
Cadmium	Nitrogen Compounds (Natural)
Chromium —	Osmium
Cobalt	Palladium
Columbite	Platinum
Copper	Quartz Crystal —
Corundum Ore	Rhodium
Cryolite —	Rutile
Fluorspar	Ruthenium
Graphite (flake) —	Sillimanite
Indium	Steatite Talc
Industrial Diamonds —	Tantalite
Iodine	Tin —
Iridium	Tungsten —
Iron Ore	Vanadium
Keyanite	Zinc
Lead	Zinc Concentrates
Magnetite	Zirconium

METALS RESERVE COMPANY
WASHINGTON DC

February 20, 1942

INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE OF DOMESTIC MANGANESE
ORES

Superseding Schedule dated December 19,
1941

For the benefit and guidance of producers desiring to make offers of low grade manganese ores, Metals Reserve Company herein provides information describing in detail the specifications, price schedules, conditions of shipment and delivery, sampling and analysis which will be included in contracts for the purchase of manganese ores.

The terms under which Metals Reserve Company will purchase domestic manganese ores are subject to change without notice, and the terms and provisions of each contract will be based on conditions and circumstances existing at the time of acceptance. The policies herein outlined do not apply to ores originating outside the limits of continental United States.

The changes contained herein are applicable at the Seller's option to all contracts which have been granted under the schedules dated November 14, and December 19, 1941.

1. Quantity: One thousand (1,000) to ten thousand (10,000) long tons per contract. Contracts in excess of ten thousand tons may be obtained as a result of individual negotiations, provided reliable and complete engineering data submitted by the applicant warrants a contract for a larger quantity.

2. Term of Contract: Deliveries must be completed within eighteen (18) months of date of contract. If delivery of twenty percent (20%) of the tonnage contracted for has not been made within six months of date of contract, Buyer may cancel contract forthwith.

3. Quality: Purchases of domestic manganese ores will be of three grades with the following specifications:

	<u>"High Grade"</u>	<u>"Low Grade A"</u>	<u>"Low Grade B"</u>
Manganese-Minimum	48.0%	44.0%	40.0%
Alumina-Maximum	6.0%	10.0%	No Maximum
Iron-Maximum	7.0%	10.0%	No Maximum
Phosphorus-Maximum	0.18%	0.30%	0.50%
Silica-Maximum	10.0%	15.0%	No Maximum
Zinc-Maximum	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

(A) Black oxide ores: The schedule of prices and the terms and conditions herein refer to black oxide ores of manganese.

(b) Concentrates: Manganese concentrates to be acceptable under this schedule must be nodulized or sintered.

(c) Carbonate ores: Manganese carbonate ores will be accepted under this schedule only if calcined.

Size of ore: None in excess of 12 inches and not more than 25% to pass a 20-mesh screen.

Buyer may reject any shipment which does not conform to the applicable requirements and specifications as set forth above.

4. Price: Effective February 24, 1942, contracts will be considered on the following schedule for domestic ores, within continental United States (excluding Alaska); all prices per long ton (2240 pounds) of dry weight, f.o.b. cars at stockpile designated by Buyer.

"High Grade" - Base price, \$36.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 48.0% manganese with increase of seventy-five cents (75¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) in excess of 44.0%; fractions prorated.

"Low Grade A" - Base price, \$28.60 per long dry ton for ore containing 44.0% manganese; plus an increase of sixty-five cents (65¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) in excess of 44.0%; fractions prorated.

"Low Grade B" - Base price, \$22.00 per long dry ton for ore containing 40.0% manganese; plus an increase of fifty-five cents (55¢) per ton for each unit (22.4 pounds) in excess of 40.0%; fractions prorated.

In addition to the above prices, an allowance will be made for each long ton shipped equal to the freight tariff per long ton from Seller's nearest convenient rail station to Buyer's stockpile.

The cost of sampling and analysis by the Buyer, weighing, and unloading onto stockpile will be for the account of Buyer.

Under the contract, each lot will be priced under the grade within which the specifications fall. Thus a lot carrying 45% manganese but also 0.50% phosphorus would be priced as "Low Grade B".

5. Shipment and Delivery: Seller will give such advice regarding shipment and arrival as Buyer may require at least ten days prior to shipment of the ore from point of loading onto railroad cars; otherwise, any demurrage at the stockpile will be for Seller's account.

Shipment will be made in flat bottom gondolas, if available, in lots of not less than one carload, to the stockpile designated by Buyer. Seller will prepay the freight to such stockpile, where the ore will be weighed in cars, light and loaded, on track scales, and sampled for moisture. The lot will be sampled as unloaded and upon receipt of analysis, Buyer will advise Seller as to whether the ore is acceptable and under what classification.

If the lot is ascertained to be unacceptable under the above specifications, Seller will not be entitled to any allowance for prepaid freight and will be held responsible for the removal of this shipment of ore from the stockpile location. Upon failure so to remove the ore within fifteen days of due notice, Buyer may, at its absolute discretion, remove such ore and the cost of such removal shall be for Seller's account; or Buyer may, at its option, otherwise dispose of such ore without any liability therefor. In the event that Seller fails to repay Buyer within fifteen days after notice, for the cost of removal, Buyer may cancel the contract forthwith.

6. Payment: As soon as moisture and analysis determinations are received, Buyer will promptly pay Seller in accordance with the weight certificate and the above schedule.

7. Weights: The weight paid for will be net railroad track scale weights (Weight of loaded car less weight of empty car), less moisture as determined by standard practice.

8. Sampling and Analysis: Each lot will be sampled at the time of unloading onto stockpile by a sampler designated by Buyer, three samples being taken, one each for Seller, Buyer and Umpire, and analysis made for manganese and other guaranteed elements. Usual provisions will be made for splitting limits and settlement by average of Seller's and Buyer's analyses, or by trade practice if samples are sent to Umpire. Moisture samples will be taken in accordance with standard practice. Seller may have representative at sampling at his own expense.

9. Applications for Contracts: See next page for form of "Application for Contract" and if applying for a contract, either fill in, sign, and mail the form, or submit similar information in a separate letter, using the form as a guide. All the information called for on the application form must be supplied before consideration can be given to granting a contract.

College, Alaska
Nov. 6, 1942

Mr. Otto Menzel
Box 761, Fairbanks

Dear Mr. Menzel:

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the Territorial Department of Mines is endeavoring to obtain information on all known occurrences of strategic minerals in Alaska.

We ^{will} therefore, be grateful if you will furnish us with a few details concerning your granite prospect, a sample of which was recently submitted for analysis to the Department of Mines Assay Office at College. About all that ^{we would like to know} is the approximate location of your prospect, the ~~name~~ name, and whether in your judgment it warrants further prospecting. Any additional information that you consider worthwhile you, of course, be appreciated.

This information will be kept confidential and does not obligate you in any way. In case your prospect appears to justify additional development, I ~~will~~ be glad to make whatever type of coordination is necessary, and report on it to the Bureau of Mines, if you so desire.

For your convenience in answering, the blank part of this sheet may be used. A stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

Sincerely yours

Henry K. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engineer

Encl.

Dear Sir:

Because of the increased demand for ores of the so-called strategic minerals, the Department of Mines is endeavoring to obtain information on all known occurrences of these minerals in Alaska. We will, therefore, be grateful if you will furnish us with some information concerning your prospect, from which a sample was recently submitted for analysis to the Department of Mines Assay Office.

This information will be treated confidentially and will not be made available in any way. However, examinations of workable mineral resources will be made at the pleasure of the Bureau.

For your convenience in answering the following questions, please use the attached, addressed envelope if enclosed.

Very truly yours

Please fill out the following information:

Name and address of prospector

Name and address of claim owner

Approximate location of prospect

.....

Any additional information

.....

ANTIMONY

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

L. C. Doheny
Supervising Engineer
R.F.C. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska
July 3, 1942

Mr. Henry R. Joesting, Asso. Mining Engineer
Territorial Dept. of Mines
College, Alaska

Dear Hank,

Enclosed with this is the newest marketing arrangement
for antimony.

With the warmest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

L. C. Doheny
L. C. Doheny *H. J.*

Enclosure

lcd:hj

C
O
P
Y

THE HANSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Post Office Box 37
El Segundo, California

June 15, 1942

Mike Nyntti
c/o Reconstruction Finance Corporation
P. O. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Sir:

A copy of your letter of May 18 addressed to Mr. G. Temple Bridgman, Vice President, Metals Reserve Company, Washington, D. C. relative to the sale of antimony ore, has been referred to us by Mr. H. P. Henderson, Chief, Antimony Section, Tungsten Branch of the War Production Board at Washington, who asks us to write you directly.

While we understand that this matter is probably being further discussed by one of our Cleveland office officials with Mr. Henderson in Washington, we hasten to advise you that we operate a primary antimony smelter here and are purchasing antimony ores and concentrates, either oxidized or sulphide, or mixed. To be acceptable, ore should contain 40% or more antimony and be reasonably free from impurities, such as arsenic, lead, copper, etc. Normally, we allow $\frac{1}{2}$ % combined impurities free. If present in quantities only slightly in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ %, we deduct the entire content from the antimony content and pay for the remainder. Should there be appreciable quantities of impurities present, we would, of course, want a representative sample first upon which to make full and complete analysis.

There are freight rates published to this point from both Portland and Seattle, minimum weight 40,000 pounds, for ore and concentrates provided they are shipped in bags. Mr. Henderson has written as follows:

"I shall be very glad to have you negotiate with Mr. Nyntti for the purchase of any lots of antimony ore that he has ready for shipment from time to time, subject to the approval of the Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board before such purchase and sale become effective. If you conclude tentative negotiations with Mr. Nyntti or anyone else in Alaska for lots of ore, kindly write to the Antimony Section, War Production Board, and ask to have the ore allocated to you, with the prospective seller named as supplier."

We therefore quote you tentatively, for ore in bags, delivered at either Portland or Seattle, in lots of minimum weight of 40,000 pounds or more, as follows:

Mr. Mike Myntti
c/o Reconstruction Finance Corporation

June 15, 1942

Page two

Pay: \$1.85 per unit of contained antimony based on a dry weight content of 50%.
This price will be increased 2¢ per unit for each 1% over 50% up to 55%, with a further increase of 1½¢ per unit for each 1% of contained antimony over 55% up to 60%.
The above base rate will be decreased 1¢ per unit for each 1% contained below 50% down to 40%.

Should contemplate shipment of material under 40% but not less than 35% or 30% as an absolute minimum, we would want further and full, complete information in regard to the assay, analysis and quantity.

If you decide to make shipment and will either write or wire us, we will immediately take the matter up with the War Production Board for formal approval and wire you when granted.

Please feel assured of this company's earnest desire to cooperate fully with you to the end that production of this strategic mineral may be increased, and do not hesitate to write us if further particulars are desired.

Thanking you for the inquiry and trusting that we may be able to afford you a market for gradually increasing production, we beg to remain

Yours very truly,

THE HARBHAM CHEMICAL COMPANY

HJY/mr
cc: Mr. H. P. Henderson, Chief
War Production Board
Washington, D. C.

By s/ H. J. Bishop

Mr. L. C. Doherty, Supervising Engineer
R.F.C. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska

Mr. O. J. Hall

TEXAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY

Laredo, Texas

October 28, 1941

C
O
P
Y

A I R M A I L

Mr. L. C. Doheny, Supervising Engineer
R.F.C. Box 1349,
Fairbanks, Alaska.

Re: Strategic Metals
Antimony

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. to hand yesterday.

Replying to your enquiry, ore of satisfactory grade and purity would be acceptable in carload lots of 80,000 pounds or more. Less than carload lots would be too expensive from a freight cost point of view.

The present prices for satisfactory ore is on the basis of \$1.50 Dls. per short ton unit for 50% ore decreasing proportionately to \$1.40 Dls. per short ton unit for the minimum grade of 40% antimony. These prices are f.o.b. shipping port with a maximum freight allowance to the Laredo smelter of \$14.00 Dls. per ton.

The maximum combined impurity (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Arsenic) tolerance would be 0.4%, and ores containing over 0.01% Selenium would not be acceptable.

Any other information which you might desire will be gladly furnished if it is available.

Yours very truly,

TEXAS MINING & SMELTING COMPANY

E. M. J. 14 + 14, 12/16/41
2⁰⁰ (10) 2¹⁰ / unit for 50-55% - \$100 -
2¹⁰ (6) 2²⁰
2²⁰ (20) 2³⁰
WJG/CB
58-60%
60-65%

W. J. Graveling
Vice President

CC - By ordinary mail.

Antimony

College, Alaska
Dec. 8, 1941

Mr. W. J. Graveling, Vice President
Texas Mining and Smelting Co.
Laredo, Texas

Dear Mr. Graveling:

Enclosed is a copy of a report on the antimony prospect of Mr. Sam Barblin, which I had promised to send you. Since several copies were required for distribution up here, there were not enough to send one to Mr. Dakin, also. At present our clerical staff is undermanned and overworked, so it may be sometime before another set of copies can be typed. However, if Mr. Dakin still plans to come to Alaska next summer I will be glad to give him any help possible.

There are numerous antimony prospects in the Territory that can probably be worked under present conditions, but I believe most of the owners are waiting for higher prices before opening them up.

Recently Mr. Larry Doherty, R. F. C. Field Engineer stationed at Waktankas showed me a letter from your organization quoting prices for antimony ore. I would be very grateful indeed if you would advise me in case there is any substantial increase in price, so that I may keep informed a number of prospectors.

Very truly yours

Henry B. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engineer

encl.

copy

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

College, Alaska
Nov. 13, 1941

Mr. Sam Gamblin
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Sam:

A copy of the report on your stibnite prospect is awaiting you. I would have mailed it to you, but I am not sure of your address and also the copies of several sketch-maps that accompany the report have not yet been received from Juneau. I hope they will be in on the next airmail, which has been delayed several days.

If you get this please phone me and I will see that you get a copy pronto.

Best regards

Henry R. Joesting

FRED H. DAKIN
2811 HILLSIDE DRIVE
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

August 11, 1941.

Mr. Henry R. Joesting, Assoc. Mining Engineer
Territory of Alaska
Department of Mines
College, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Mr. W. J. Graveling of the Texas Mining & Smelting Company has mailed me a copy of your letter of July 30th relating to Mr. Gamblin's antimony mine situated on the Tok River. I find this letter very interesting and would like to have a copy of the report you mention. We would like to have one report sent to Laredo, Texas, and one to me to the above address. I seldom go to the smelter so would not see their report.

I am hoping to go to Alaska next summer in which case I hope to see you somewhere in that territory.

I am Thanking you for the information you have sent us,

Very truly yours,

Fred H. Dakin

FHD:P

TEXAS MINING & SMELTING COMPANY

MAKERS OF ANTIMONY AND ANTIMONY OXIDE

WORKS AND OFFICE-LAREDO, TEXAS

Cable Address
TEXMELT

TELEPHONE
678

STANLEY FULLWOOD, Sales Agent
10 East 40th Street
New York City

V. L. Kogler, President
W. J. Graveling, Vice-President & Manager

LAREDO, TEXAS

August 4th, 1941.

Mr. Henry R. Joesting, Assoc. Mining Engineer,
Territory of Alaska,
Department of Mines,
College, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of July 30th informing us of Mr. Garblin's prospect on Tok River, Alaska.

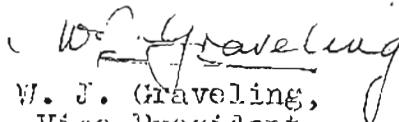
We are sending your letter to our engineer, Mr. Fred H. Dakin, for his consideration and undoubtedly he will write you in connection with this matter.

We will be glad to have a copy of the report which you mention, and any additional information that you may have available from time to time.

Assuring you of our appreciation of your advices, we remain,

Yours very truly,

TEXAS MINING & SMELTING COMPANY


W. J. Graveling,
Vice President.

CC - F. H. Dakin.

WJG/CB

Copy of attached to T. R. Report

College, Alaska.
July 30, 1941.

Exploration Department,
Texas Smelting and Refining Co.,
Laredo, Texas.

Gentlemen:

At the request of Mr. Sam Gamblin of Fairbanks, who has corresponded with Mr. Fred Babin of your organization, I am sending you some data concerning Mr. Gamblin's antimony prospect on Tok River, Alaska.

The prospect was examined and sampled by me on April 15, 1941, following the winter's prospecting by Gamblin and partner. It is on Boulder Creek, tributary of Tok River and lies about 30 airline miles north of Slana and 13 airline miles southwest of Tahana Crossing. By trail the distances are 45 and 50 miles, respectively.

Where the lode has been uncovered there is about two feet of higher-grade stibnite in an 11 foot zone of banded quartz and stibnite, which dips west at 45 - 50°. Channel samples cut in two places across the floor of the prospect indicate that the higher-grade ore carries about 25% Sb, while the remainder contains from a trace to 10% Sb. The higher-grade material contains finely disseminated quartz so that hand sorting probably would not produce much shipping ore. It appeared, however, that both the tenor and width of the higher-grade lenses increase downward along the dip and to the north along the strike.

The accompanying sketch shows the location, size and antimony content of the samples.

[Faint handwritten notes and a sketch area, mostly illegible.]

Detailed data concerning the samples is given in the following table:

Sample No.	Percent		Ounces per ton			Width of sample normal to dip, inches	Weight of sample, pounds
	Sb	As	Pb	Au	Ag		
3	31.88	tr	nil	tr	tr	picked sample	4.0
5	8.88	"	"	nil	nil	8.4	1.5
6	28.9	0.05	"	tr	"	15.4	2.8
7	tr	0.81	"	"	"	5.0	1.0
8	23.76	tr	"	0.04	"	7.0	2.0
9	2.51	0.5	"	0.02	tr.	17.5	4.3
10	10.42	tr	"	0.03	"	15.5	3.8
11	19.32	"	"	0.02	"	15.4	5.5
12	15.84	"	"	0.02	tr	19.6	5.8
13	29.94	"	"	0.04	nil	picked sample	3.5

Assays were made by the Department of Mines Assayer at College, Alaska.

Ore could be hauled from Boulder Creek to the Valdez-Nabesna highway at Slana either by tractor and sleds or by truck, depending on the amount of work done on the trail. Shipping costs would be approximately \$20 per ton to Slana and \$12 per ton from Slana to Valdez, from where it can be loaded on ocean freighters. The cost of mining and concentrating would of course depend largely on the tonnage as well as on methods used, but it should be possible to produce 60% concentrates from 20% ore for less than \$50 per ton of concentrates.

I have been perhaps overwordy in passing out unsought information concerning Mr. Gambins prospect; nevertheless I can recommend it for further development because of its large size and because of the ease with which it can be prospected.

This fall, after the field season I will turn in a report, including maps, to the Commissioner of Mines at Juneau. A copy can be sent to your organization if desired. Meanwhile I will be happy to supply you with any additional information that is available to me.

Very truly yours,

Henry R. Joesting,
Assoc. Mining Engineer.

Metal Economics Division
Bureau of Mines
Washington, D. C.

POSSIBLE BUYERS OF ANTIMONY ORES

American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, New York.
Antimony Products Co., New Brunswick, New Jersey.
China Commercial Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.
Francis A. Cundill & Co., 63 Wall St., New York, New York.
Eagle Fisher Lead Co., St. Louis, Missouri.
Federated Metals Corporation, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Harshaw Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
A. E. Highway, Hawk, N. C.
International Smelting & Refg. Co., East Chicago, Ind.
C. A. Leavitt & Co., 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.
E. J. Lavino & Co., 1526 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
The Menardi Metal Co., 2510 East 52nd St., Los Angeles, California.
Metals-Thermalt Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
S. T. H. Mines, Pine Tree Canyon near Los Angeles, Aqueduct Station,
North of Mojave, California (Custom ores)
Michigan Alkali Co., 21 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Oro, Metal & Engineering Corp., 112 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
Ozark Smelting & Mining Co., Coffeyville, Kansas.
Rare Metal Products Co., Belleville, N. J.
Texas Smelting & Refining Co., Larado, Texas.
E. Arthur Tutela, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, New York.
U. S. Smelting, Refg. & Eng. Co., 57 William St., New York, N. Y.
Wah Chang Corporation, 233 Broadway, New York, New York.
Variacid Chemical Co., 116 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
The David Taylor Co., 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Metal Economics Division

BUYERS OF ANTIMONY ORE → From Metal Statistics 1939
Buyer's Directory

Federated Metals Div., American Smelting & Refining Co.,
New York City.

Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co., Chicago, Ill.

International Selling Corp., New York City.

Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp., New York City.

Metal & Ore Corp., New York City.

Metal Reduction Corp., North Bergen, N. J.

North American Smelting Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

→ Selby Smelters, San Francisco

→ Kirk, Morris P. & Sons

quoted April, 1940. ⁷⁵
\$75/7 for 60% ore
prices drops rapidly with lower grade

C
O
P
Y

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Washington, D. C;
June 3, 1942

In reply refer to

4-G HPH 1536-R

Mr. L. C. Doheny
Supervising Engineer
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska

Constitutional Dept
August 7

Dear Mr. Doheny:

A copy of your letter of May 19, 1942 addressed to Mr. C. Temple Bridgman has been forwarded to me by Mr. Bridgman, in respect to Strategic and Critical Minerals--Antimony. I notice that sellers of antimony ore in your vicinity, after contacting Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc. and the Texas Mining & Smelting Company, have met with replies that they are not allowed to buy on account of allocation provisions by the War Production Board under General Preference Order M-112.

We expect to amend General Preference Order M-112 soon in a way that will make the movement of ore easier without getting special permission. Meanwhile, there is no objection whatever to a seller of ore and a buyer of ore making a negotiation for the purchase and sale of a given lot subject to the approval of the Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board. You can tell Mr. Myntti that he can get in touch with any user of antimony ore in the United States in respect to a sale, and mention to him that a prospective buyer, when terms of sale have been arranged, can write to the Antimony Section, War Production Board, and ask that the lot of ore whose purchase is tentatively agreed on shall be allocated to him, naming the prospective seller as supplier. Before amendment of General Preference Order M-112, the War Production Board does not agree in advance to authorize such a sale, but in the case of any out-of-the-way place like Alaska, the seller can be very confident that any sale of ore that is tentatively arranged in this manner will be approved.

The largest buyer of antimony ore on the Pacific Coast at this time is Harshaw Chemical Company, 631 S. Inglewood-Redondo Road, El Segundo, California. El Segundo is a suburb of Los Angeles. I am writing to Harshaw Chemical Company requesting that they write to Mr. Myntti regarding the purchase of antimony ore belonging to him, and I am also requesting that they send a copy to you.

Very truly yours,

s/ H. P. Henderson

H. P. Henderson, Chief
Antimony Section, Tungsten Branch

cc Harshaw Chemical Company
El Segundo, California

C
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Y

MORRIS P. KIRK AND SON, INC.
LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

April 23, 1942

Mr. D. R. Gustafson, President
Hi Yu Mining Company
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Your favor of April 3rd, also the specimen sample of anti-
mony ore were duly received and I herewith enclose an assay certificate
showing the antimony and arsenic content of this ore.

Of course, I realize that any shipments that you make could
not possibly hold up to the grade of this specimen sample, but judging
from this sample, you no doubt could ship a fairly high grade product.

As stated in a former letter, the price of \$1.90 per unit for
the antimony contained, delivered F.O.B. cars Seattle, Washington, is
a good price as the freight rate from Seattle to Atlantic Seaboard points
amounts to \$18.19 per ton, so this freight added to the price paid at
Seattle equals the quotations in New York of approximately \$2.20 per unit
for the antimony contained. This freight rate is quite high and formerly
we were able to ship from Seattle to New York by water, but there is no
inter-coastal shipments from Seattle at all. Therefore, we have to ship
by rail.

I am enclosing herewith a Defense Bulletin, No. 343, regard-
ing the shipment and receiving of antimony ore. Our interpretation of
same is that you can ship, but we will have to get permission to receive
and if you should decide to make any shipments, I would greatly appreciate
it if you would, before billing out same, telegraph us so that there will
not be any mixup.

Very truly yours,

s/ Morris P. Kirk

Enclosures (2)
Via Air Mail

(Copy)

Defense Bulletin No. 343

March 31, 1942

A copy of General Preference Order M-112 on Antimony follows:

TITLE 32 - NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHAPTER IX * War Production Board

Subchapter B - DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS

PART 1138 - ANTIMONY

GENERAL PREFERENCE ORDER M-112

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of antimony for defense, for private account and for export; and the following Order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

Section 1138.1 - GENERAL PREFERENCE ORDER NO. M-112: (a) Definitions. For the purposes of this Order:

- (1) "Antimony" means and includes:
 - (i) Ores and concentrates, including beneficiated or treated forms, commercially recognized.
 - (ii) Antimony metal, otherwise known as "regulus" and the element antimony in commercially pure form.
 - (iii) Liquefied antimony, sometimes known respectfully, as "needle antimony", "crude antimony", or "crudum", which is in any case the result of separating antimony sulphide from antimony ores by fusion, without essential chemical change.
 - (iv) Any alloy containing 50 per cent or more by weight of antimony, as defined in (i), (ii), and (iii) above.
 - (v) All chemical compounds containing antimony as an essential and recognizable component.
- (b) Applicability of Priorities Regulation No. 1. This Order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 (Part 994) as amended from time to time, except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case the provisions of this Order shall govern.
- (c) Restrictions of Deliveries.
 - (1) Allocations. Hereafter, no person shall deliver or accept delivery of antimony as defined herein except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. The Director will from time to time allocate the supply of antimony and specifically direct the manner and quantities in

GENERAL PREFERENCE ORDER M-112

- (l) For delivery under a specific contract or subcontract for the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development or for any foreign country pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States". (Lend-Lease Act) if in any such case the use of antimony to the extent employed is required by the specifications of the prime contract.
- (g) Violations or False Statements. Any person who wilfully violates this Order, or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this Order may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of materials subject to allocation, and such further action may be taken as is deemed appropriate, including the making of a recommendation for prosecution under Section 35A of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 80).
- (h) General Imports Order M-63 Unaffected. Nothing contained in this Order shall be construed as altering or modifying in any way the provisions of General Imports Order M-63 applicable to antimony.
- (i) Communications to War Production Board. All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this Order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the Antimony Branch, War Production Board, Temporary R Building, Washington, D.C. Reference M-112.
- (j) Effective Date. This Order shall take effect immediately upon its issuance, and unless sooner terminated by direction of the Director of Industry Operations, shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1942.

Issued this 30th day of March, 1942.

J. S. KNOWLSON
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS



Nov. 23, 1941

Dear friend,

Wishes to you & others - also the kind
things - I hope you will find them
of some use. I have some documents concerning
the history of the area. I am sending
you a copy of them. I hope you will find
them of some use. I am sending
you a copy of them. I hope you will find
them of some use.

Am sorry (and ashamed) that I failed
to get out your way before being shipped
south, but won't attempt to vindicate myself.

The only contemporary sample that I remember
ever having assayed was one I got from
River Canyon. Some time ago I found
one on the right bank slope of Happy Creek.
It was a small, dark, irregularly shaped
stone. I was surprised to find that
it was a piece of coal. I had never
before. I was surprised to find that
it was a piece of coal. I had never
before.

Everything is going along fine here. After
a few weeks' business of a lot of civil

habits, the Army is not so bad. It takes
a lot of ~~most~~ discipline, however. I would
... if I
... with
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... don't

any more than we do, all the ratings
... sent to them. Because, I
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... and

two nights we do I can actually man-
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We certainly have been issued a staggering
...
... in the way of clothing, etc. Have been issued
skins, & snowshoes, and white parkas, fur hats
and mitts, and tons of other stuff. With I
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...

in fact, we have a pretty good bunch
of commissioned officers.

This outfit is more or less a conglomeration. They were
drafted here from all over the Territory, both
white and black. The white boys are a little
more well drilled in terms of arms and drilling,
but they are not much more so any of our
black boys. I don't know of that,
but I don't know of that.

I don't know of that, will write again
when I get up energy enough. Best regards
to Dee.

As ever
Dave

Co. C. 297th Inf
H. Richardson
Albany

CALCITE CRYSTALS

May 18, 1943

Mr. Martin Radovin
McCarty, Alaska

Dear Mr. Radovin:

Sam Gamblin told me recently that good clear calcite crystals are found on your property on Glacier Creek. In view of the demand for calcite suitable for certain types of optical equipment and for the high prices paid for it (up to about \$50 a pound), it should be worthwhile to find out if your material is marketable.

I shall be glad to examine samples of your calcite and report to you on their value if you will send them to me. I can also put you in touch with several firms that use optical grades of calcite, or can write to them myself if you desire.

To be of use for optical instruments the crystals must be at least an inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Larger ones are of course more desirable. They must also be colorless, absolutely transparent, and free from cracks, cavities, foreign particles and twinning.

I should also mention that if the samples prove suitable, arrangements could be made for the Department of Mines or the Geological Survey to examine the property to see how much calcite is available.

Very truly yours

Henry R. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engineer

CINNABAR

Barrow, Alaska
Dec. 21, 1941.

Dear Mr. [unclear],

My trip home, very
I didn't get sick.
He found some
at apparently very low
Canning River near
[unclear] spring. Did not
look the country over
able to locate the sample
I'll find it and send

Yours sincerely,
Christmas

Sincerely,

Beverly Morgan

NI CKEL

—

College, Alaska
March 17, 1942

Mr. John May
Caribou Creek Field
Salcha River
c/o Pollack Flying Service
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Mr. May:

Recently I heard through George Mutchler and Mrs. McGarvey that you own, or know of a nickel prospect in the Salcha River area. I tried to get in touch with you through Barney, the Gunsmith, but he told me that you had just gone back to the Salcha.

Last summer I examined Ed Sellicks nickel prospect that is on what he calls Nickel Mountain, at the head of Nickel Creek. It is about 12 miles airline northwest of the splits, and lies between the North Fork and the main Salcha River. I also looked over a lot of the country between the Salcha and Chena Rivers and found some low-grade nickel and chromium prospects, but nothing that could be worked. I did not get to the country between the Salcha and Goodpastor Rivers, nor at the time did I know anything about your prospect.

Since there is a great need for such metals as nickel, it would certainly be worthwhile to look into your prospect to determine if it is worth developing. If you have any samples, or can get any before breakup, I would like very much to have them for examination and assay. If possible two samples should be sent; one containing several pieces of the best-looking ore, and one containing more or less of an average of the ore. The approximate location of the prospect should also be sent. The results of the examination and assay will be sent to you and if the ore looks promising, I will come up and examine the prospect as soon after breakup as possible.

If you cannot get any samples at present because of the snow, I would be grateful if you will send us a description of the prospect and its location as soon as possible; the samples could be sent when the snow is gone.

Mrs. McGarvey said she tried to phone me while you were in town, but she called my residence. I can be reached by phone at my office at College between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. during the winter months.

Mr. John May

-2-

March 17, 1942

Enclosed is a circular of information referring to assay services available to prospectors that may be of interest to you.

With advance thanks for any information you can give me,
I am

Very truly yours,

Henry R. Joesting
Assoc. Mining Engineer

hrj:os

Enclosure

TUNGSTEN

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

L. C. Doheny
Supervising Engineer
R.F.C. Box 1349
Fairbanks, Alaska
May 25, 1942

Mr. Henry R. Joesting
Associate Mining Engineer
Territorial Dept. of Mines
College, Alaska

Re: Strategic & Critical
Minerals: Tungston

Dear Hank:

Enclosed with this is the newest release of
April 22, 1942, on the marketing arrangement for Tungston.
It is hoped that this will be of interest to you.

With the warmest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

L. C. Doheny
L. C. Doheny

lcd:os

Enclosure

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WPC-1603

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1942

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, today released the following letter addressed to him by C. B. Henderson, President of Metals Reserve Company, dated April 21st, 1942, with reference to the further stimulation of domestic tungsten production by Metals Reserve Company.

METALS RESERVE COMPANY

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1942

Charles B. Henderson
President

Honorable Jesse H. Jones
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

To aid further in stimulating the domestic production of tungsten the Metals Reserve Company, acting in conjunction with the War Production Board, announces that its domestic price policy of \$24 per dry short ton unit of WO_3 will remain in effect until December 31, 1943, under the following conditions:

The Metals Reserve Company will pay to "eligible producers" and to "new producers" (as hereinafter defined), for the respective periods hereinafter mentioned, \$24 per dry short ton unit of WO_3 , f.o.b. cars New York, for domestic tungsten concentrates meeting the following specifications:

ScheeliteWolframite
(Fubnerite-Ferberite)

60.00%	WO ₃	65.00%
0.05	Cu	0.03
0.05	P	0.03
0.10	As	0.25
0.50	Bi	0.50
0.40	Mo	0.40
0.10	Sn	1.50
0.50	S	0.50
.10	Sb	0.50
1.00	Mn	
.10	Pb	.10

Tungsten concentrates containing the stipulated minimum tungsten trioxide content but otherwise failing to meet the above specifications will be penalized according to the following deductions from the base price, all penalties to be assessed pro rata for amounts in excess of specifications allowable, and at the following rates:

For each 0.01 per cent of copper						10¢ per short ton unit of WO ₃							
"	"	0.01	"	"	phosphorus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.10	"	"	molybdenum	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.10	"	"	sulphur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.10	"	"	lead	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.10	"	"	arsenic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.10	"	"	antimony	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.50	"	"	bismuth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	0.10	"	"	tin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	1.00	"	"	manganese"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Scheelite only.

Tungsten concentrates containing less than the stipulated minimum amounts of tungsten trioxide will be accepted, subject to a schedule of penalties and treatment charges to be announced later.

1) An "eligible producer" is defined as a domestic producer who in the year 1941 produced not less than 10 but not more than 100 tons of 60% WO₃ concentrates, or tonnage of lower grade material having a recoverable content of not less than 600 but not more than 6,000 units of WO₃, and who will undertake in writing with this Company to produce tungsten ores at maximum capacity until December 31, 1943, in order to meet the urgent demand for tungsten for war requirements. A "new producer" is defined as a domestic producer who in the year 1941 produced less than 10 tons of 60% WO₃ concentrates, or tonnage of lower grade material having a recoverable content of less than 600 units of WO₃.

2) With respect to "new producers", the stipulated price will remain in effect until December 31, 1943. As to "eligible producers", the stipulated price will remain in effect until December 31, 1943, except that this Company may on or after December 1, 1942, at any time give notice of its intention to terminate this program 30 days from the date of the giving of such notice. In the event of such termination this Company shall at its option either

- (a) Agree to accept a quantity of material from the producer's mine equal to such producer's "total unfilled production" and to settle for such material on the basis of \$24.00 per dry short ton unit of WO_3 , or
- (b) Settle in cash for such "total unfilled production", at the rate of \$3.00 per dry short ton unit of WO_3 , it being understood that a producer's "total unfilled production" shall be an amount equivalent to the producer's average monthly production in short ton units for the six calendar months preceding the effective date of termination, multiplied by the number of months from the effective date of termination to December 31, 1943.

Domestic producers, whose production in 1941 exceeded the quantity above described, will be afforded the opportunity to negotiate contracts with this Company on the general basis expressed above, provided that they can demonstrate to the satisfaction of this Company that such arrangement are necessary to stimulate or maintain production of domestic tungsten.

Price schedules will be placed in effect in connection with the treatment plant to be erected in the Salt Lake Valley under this Company's tungsten agency agreement with the United States Vanadium Corporation, so as to permit domestic producers shipping to that plant to share in the same relative benefits as will be conferred by the above upon producers of high grade concentrates.

The terms and conditions governing the above arrangement will be announced in the near future.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Charles E. Henderson

Charles E. Henderson
President