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IN THIS ISSUE

BUREAU LOSES HEALTH AND SAFETY ENFORCEMENT

(Coal News - May 11, 1973)

In a major Department of the Interior shakeup this week, the job of enforcing mine health and safety was taken out of the Bureau of Mines and given to a new agency, the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

That was the most direct effect on coal producers in a sweeping reorganization of Interior, and particularly of its functions dealing with energy.

Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton set up three other new offices concerned with energy:

-Office of Energy Conservation, to encourage people to save energy, and to study ways to reduce energy demands. It will develop plans for dealing with national energy emergencies.

-Office of Energy Data and Analysis, to gather energy information and analysis to help federal officials make policy decisions. It apparently will not take over the Bureau of Mines' function of gathering coal industry statistics.

-Office of Research and Development, to set energy research priorities and coordinate Interior budgets and programs. It will also administer the $25 million central energy fund proposed in next year's budget (President Nixon in his energy message said $21 million of this is earmarked for coal) and will direct research in underground electric power transmission.

These four new agencies are under the Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals, Stephen A. Wakefield. In addition, the Office of Land Use and Water Planning was established, under another assistant secretary, to develop and coordinate policy on use of public land and water resources.

Secretary Morton did not announce who will be heading the new agencies. He said he will begin making appointments "shortly," but an Interior spokesman said none was expected in the next few days.

Mr. Wakefield, in a news conference in Pittsburg, said one of the reasons for the reorganization was concern over a possible conflict of interest in the Bureau of Mines, which was responsible both for promoting coal and other mineral resources and for enforcing mine health and safety laws. He said Donald P. Schlick will head the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration "in an acting capacity" for the time being.

The Bureau retains its functions of research and development in energy, metallurgy and mining, and its data-gathering duties. The Office of Coal Research was apparently left intact, as were the Geological Survey and the Office of Oil and Gas.

FREE MARKET GOLD GETS ANOTHER JOLT

(Metals Week - May 14, 1973)

Political problems in Washington, shaky stock markets worldwide, renewed dollar weakness, and fresh speculative buying from the Middle East-resulting from the current crisis in Lebanon-all contributed to a new rise in free market gold prices which forced London fixings up to $94.80 on Thursday.

Dealers are now reportedly predicting $100 prices in the near future, and in fact, Paris quotes rose above $97. Meanwhile, little progress was made last week on Par Value Modification, with its amendments for gold ownership. The House Banking Committee is expected to send its version to the Rules Committee soon for a House vote.

GOLD RECLASSIFICATION EYED BY SUBCOMMITTEE

(Washington-AP)

A Senate subcommitte Tuesday was urged to approve legislation allowing U.S. citizens to buy, sell and own gold.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., John O. Pastore, D-R.I., and James A. McClure, R-Idaho, said that despite Treasury Department objections, the time has come to deomnetize gold and reclassify it as a commodity.

They testified before the production and stablization subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee.

The senators said the government ban on private ownership of gold should be lifted because the metal no longer is used for currency or the backing for currency.

Pastore called, too, for partial temporary easing of government restrictions to save jobs in Rhode Island while the total lifting of gold regulations is being debated.

He said his home state is losing 2,100 jobs because the Pentagon is phasing out 80 per cent of the operations of the military base which is the state's major employer.

Jewelry manufacturing, another major Rhode Island industry, will suffer job losses because of the instability and sudden increase in gold prices on the international market, Pastore said. The rate currently is about $90 an ounce.

Pastore said the government immediately should sell eight million ounces of its gold hoard to Americans licensed to hold gold. He said jewelry manufacturers use that amount annually, most of it imported.

Unless such action is taken, he said, foreign manufacturers will encroach on the American jewelry market, particularly the sale of class rings to high school and college graduates.

"You're going to have emissaries from all over the world coming here to sell gold rings to our graduates," he asserted.

INTERIOR REPORT SEES GLOOMY MINERAL PICTURE

Economic growth will place strains on U.S. minerals supplies unless substitutes are found

(Metals Week - May 14, 1973)

The U.S. may face serious difficulties as its demand for minerals grows under pressure of economic growth and technological change. The warning comes from a comprehensive 722-page study released last week by the Interior Dept's. Geological Survey. The report states that the U.S. will be forced to rely strictly upon foreign sources for the great bulk of its mineral needs unless it can develop economic substitutes.

"The future drain on our mineral supplies is going to become enormous," says survey director Vincent E. McKellvey. "Even with a levelling off in growth of per-capita consumption, it will be necessary to build a strong America within the next three decades in the sense of having to duplicate or replace the physical plant built during all our history." He points out that mineral requirements will come from sources that today are "subeconomic" or not even discovered.

Here are the report's assessments of some of the more critical minerals needed to support economic growth:

Aluminum: The U.S. produces only 13% of the 18-million tons of bauxite and alumina it uses annually. Large domestic low-grade resources exist - - up to 300-million tons but they currently cost too much to develop.

Chromium: The 7-million tons of known domestic reserves represent only a seven-year's supply and are not being mined. The entire domestic requirement of 430,000 tpy is currently being imported. Major sources come from the Soviet Union, which helps to explain the need for a "generation of peace."

Manganese: There are no domestic reserves, but surveys could turn up some high-grade ores. The report sees a high-potential in recovering manganese from sea floor nodules, which also contain high bonus amounts of copper, cobalt, and nickel.

Mercury: The domestic production of 17,000 fl is less than one-third of U.S. requirements. (More recently, the U.S. doesn't even produce this amount.) The geologic outlook is poor for economic mercury deposits, except for some possibilities in Alaska.

Uranium and thorium: Domestic sources of uranium (as U203) totaling 273,000 tons will be enough to satisfy nuclear power needs through the 1980s. But, beyond that, the report forecasts trouble. Tremendous amounts may be extracted from phosphate rocks, black shales, and some igneous rocks. But such a development would require energy and strip mining on an unprecedented scale. Demand is still small for thorium, but needs will grow as high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors come into operation.

The Geological Survey report also portends problem areas in oil and gas, as well as in oil shale. It makes a strong point about the industry's wasteful habits in processing of ores. With no "economic incentives" to recover so-called waste byproducts, the industry is letting several crucial minerals literally go down the drain. Examples are vanadium lost in iron ore processing; selenium, tellurium, and gold lost through leaching of copper ores; fluorine, vanadium, uranium and rare earths in off-shore phosphate deposits; and cadmium, bismuth, and cobalt lost in processing of lead ores. There are also metals in waste coal ash.

BEFORE YOU STAKE OUT LAND, CHECK OPEN-TO-ENTRY STATUS

Persons interested in filing on open-to-entry land are urged to research the official land status records in the Division of Lands offices before going into the field to do the required staking. The small sets of printed maps in the five areas in which land is open-to-entry show only the general outlines of the open-to-entry lands within which there are many lands not open-to-entry.

The lands are open-to-entry within the general areas may be reserve use land for access to lakes or streams or for other purposes, private lands acquired by individuals from the Bureau of Land management, (the federal land agency), prior to the state selection of the land, borough land selections, resource management lands, federal lands withdrawn under a public land order or an executive order, lands more valuable for other purposes than the open-to-entry program and the valid open-to-entry individual sites. It would be impossible to show all of these exclusions on the hand-out maps and to keep them up-to-date, the lands division said.

The only way to determine the exact areas which are open-to-entry is to study each township plat of the area in which a person is interested in looking for a suitable site. Each township is an area six miles square and contains 36 sections of 640 acres each or one mile square or one square mile. Some of the township plats require additional or supplemental plats of some of the sections in order to show the information properly. Division personnel instruct the public how to read the status plats to determine the open-to-entry areas.

The land status plats are updated daily. Each time an application is filed, a lease issued or canceled, or some other action pertinent to each township, the milar or reproducible copy is updated and a new sheet is printed to replace the one in the official land status binder. Before such a page is inserted in the status binder, a microfilm copy of the plat is made for permanent record purposes. In this way it is possible to determine what the plat showed on a given date. For example last year a person insisted that a certain area was open-to-entry at the time of initial opening of the program on Oct. 15, 1968; an enlarged print of the township plat on that date was made from the microfilm and convinced the person of the fact that the area had never been opened for open-to-entry sites.

The law provides that a person must validate his staking by filing his application with the required $10 filing fee and $40 for the first year's annual rental immediately upon staking a site in the field if he wishes to acquire the staked site.

ARE THESE NEW STOCKPILE OBJECTIVES FINAL?

Late-week changes in administration plans could alter or delay this week's expected package

(Metals Week - April 16, 1973)

Delayed several times from its initial late-March target date and more than ever the object of industry speculation and the sources of uncertainty, the Nixon administration stockpile legislation is expected to go to Congress some time this week. Although the timing of the public revelation has been changed a countless number of times, as of late last week the White House was slated to unveil its total stockpile package probably on Monday in a press briefing which would disclose both new stockpile objectives and details of the administration's so-called "omnibus" bill.

METALS WEEK learned last week that the legislation would consist of two parts, the first containing authorization requests for 16 specific strategic commodities all of them metals, possibly those which might arouse congressional resistance. The second part has a wording which in effect seeks blanket disposal powers for the President for the remaining new excesses that were created by the new objectives (see table p9). However, late-week developments within the administration could have sparked some shifts in the original plan, although the exact nature of the developments was unknown publicly as of Friday. For one thing, the Defense Dept. was believed to be exerting opposition to the package, introducing strategic considerations to the administration proposals for the first time (despite reports to the contrary) and possibly creating some new snags in the White House plans. Secondly, as of last week, the administration had failed to secure a congressional sponsor for its legislative package, indicating that perhaps Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.), chairman of the Armed Services stockpile subcommittee, would introduce the bill "by request".

Moreover, some possible delays could have resulted from last week's court decision reversing President Nixon's plan to eliminate the Office of Economic Opportunity, part of the same Reorganization Plan No. 1 which also shifts the Office of Emergency Preparedness to GSA—part and parcel of the administration's stockpile aims. Also significant could have been the House Rules Committee decision to accept for a House vote the House Banking Committee plant—instigated by chairman Wright Patman (D-Ark.) which calls for a rollback of all prices Jan. 10 levels (MW, Apr. 9, p1). With

Economic Stabilization legislation hanging in the balance on the eve of expiration, it's not inconceivable that stockpile legislation will be either delayed or used as a negotiating tool

However, the administration did go to Capitol Hill on Friday to brief the respective Armed Services Committees on the stockpile bill, including the new targeted objectives. Moreover, of significant interest to tin-producing nations in particular, METALS WEEK has learned that the State Dept. will be given the go-ahead to inform foreign nations about the new goals and about sales policies, as soon as the bill is sent to Congress-probably on Monday. In addition, the administration plans call for elimination of the inter-agency consultation on stockpile objectives and sales policy-specifically that involving the Intergovernmental Materials Advisory Committee-which has been a major factor in stockpile decision making.

Overall, it appears at this point that the Nixon administration will go-ahead with its plans to sell $1.3 billion of stockpile materials immediately and will undoubtedly take a more aggressive selling posture in the future, despite preventative pressure from producers and foreign nations.

WHAT'S THE LONGEST WORD IN THE DICTIONARY

(The Missouri Mineral News - January 1973)

Surprisingly enough, it isn't "anti-disestablishmentarianism" as many people believe reports THE GEODE. Instead, a 45-letter jawbreaker connected with the mineral industry goes to the forefront on this one. The word is "pneumonoultramicroscopicsillicovolcanoconiosis", an ailment caused by inhaling very fine sillicote or quartz dust; occuring especially in miners. Our only thought is that by the time any doctor tries to pronounce this ailment—his patient would probably be dead!

LITTLE SQUAW PROPERTY TOILED OVER IN ALASKA

(Western Mining News - May 18, 1973)

The lessee of Little Squaw Gold Mining Co.' Alaskan properties, Marmac Alaska Mines, Ltd., plans to have men working three shifts a day from now until the end of the summer season. Additional workers will be involved on placer deposits and other exploration, said Eskil Anderson, president of Little Squaw, in a report to shareholders, May 15th.

Marmac is required to spend over $250,000 during the rest of '73 or complete at least 10,000 feet of diamond drilling and make additional cash expenditures.

"The results of the drilling should give a fair indication of the optimum probable scale of future operations and of the later feasibility of year around mining, milling or both," Anderson stated. "Adequate water is available throughout the winter, snowfall is light and year around operations are as feasible as they are at many new large mines in Canada, Greenland and Siberia."

Marmac is going to use Little Squaw's 110-ton mill and all of its lode mining equipment and caps. Little Squaw's equipment and properties are paid for and no outstanding indebtedness exists, stressed Anderson.

Net profits are to be divided with 60 percent of Marmac and 40 percent to Little Squaw. Little Squaw expects just the required annual lease payments until the mill is in substantial production. Anderson added that the price of gold at that time will be a major item in Little Squaw Gold's future fortunes.

Grandview Mines has reduced its Little Squaw stock holdings from 813,165 shares to 496,478 or eight and two tenths percent of the outstanding stock. Metaline Mining & Leasing Co. reduced its holdings from 717,661 shares to 685,185 or 11.4 percent of the outstanding shares. Both of these firms financed a substantial part of the previous exploration work at the Alaska properties.

Little Squaw Gold Mining Co. owns 22 patented lode claims and 13 unpatented lode claims, controlling most of the known gold bearing veins in the Chandalar district in the Brooks Range of northern Alaska. The patented claims include what were thought to be the richest lodes known in the district. Little Squaw does not have an interest in the placers as these are generally considered to have a relatively much smaller potential than lodes.

The Chandalar area of Alaska, where Little Squaw's properties are located, has not been extensively explored or developed because of its former isolation according to excerpts from an engineering and geological report prepared for Marmac last fall by a Vancouver, B.C., consulting firm. It went on to say that the property may become an important source of gold.

GOLD FEVER!

(Western Mining News - May 25, 1973)

There is something you had better take into account before you put your money anywhere, and that is that the greater the possible return, the higher the risk. That is a principle that works in most aspects of life, as a matter of fact. The man who goes out prospecting for gold hasn't much chance of finding it because it's hard to find, but if he does find it, he may be rich overnight. It is also true that a man who looks for something that is relatively easy to find is more likely to find it and less likely to be well rewarded for his trouble.

The gold pan is seldom now considered a tool for the recovery of placer gold. Although the pan is virtually the badge of the placer miner, it isn't used except for prospecting. The rocker is the poor man's gold washer. It is quite an efficient gold-saver if properly used, but is generally replaced by sluice boxes if the amount of gravel to be washed is very great.

Sluicing is a mining method that employs boxes of any type, filled with riffles or other gold-savers, through which the gravel is washed by a stream of water. The riffles and other gold-savers trap the gold particles and other heavy minerals. The gravel may be carried to the box either by the action of flooding water (ground sluicing), by hand shoveling, or by use of power shovels.

An inexpensive portable sluice box for use in sampling placer deposits can be made from three pieces of sheet aluminum, each three feet long and about a foot and a-half wide. The metal is shaped into flat-bottomed troughs about a foot wide with sides three inches high; the three sections are bolted end-to-end to form a nine-foot sluice. The bottom of the sluice box is fitted with carpet, burlap, wooden cross-slats or riffles, or other material to trap heavy minerals. Covering the material with a coarse screen prevents pebbles from clogging the carpet or burlap. Water is delivered to the sluice by means of a pump driven by a small gasoline engine, or the sluice can be placed in the stream in such a way as to use the natural flow of water. The bottom end of the sluice box should be partly closed to slow water flow, and to aid in trapping heavier particles. The carpet or burlap containing the heavy mineral concentrate is removed from time to time and placed in a tub and thoroughly washed. The washings are then further concentrated by panning. Working diligently, one man can wash a ton of gravel in a day and expect to recover fifty percent or more of the black sands present.

Equipment can be used in many ways and its effectiveness depends a lot on the operator. For example, the radiation counter not only can detect radioactive minerals directly, but indirectly can do more. If placer deposits contain both gold and a heavy radioactive mineral like monazite, the radiation counter can lead to the gold concentrations by detecting the monazite that is in it.

Many placer districts in California, the leading gold-producing State, have been mined on a large scale as recently as the mid-1950's. The streams that drain the rich Mother Lode-the Feather, Mokelumne, American, Cosumes, Calaveras, and Yuba Rivers-and the Trinity River in northern California have concentrated substantial gold in gravels. Placers occur in remnants of an older erosion cycle (the Tertiary gravels) in the same general area.

The bulk of the gold mined in Alaska has come from placers occurring along nearly all the major rivers and tributaries. Beach sands have also been productive. The principal placer-mining region has been the Yukon River basin, which crosses central Alaska and includes the extensive deposits at Fairbanks. Dredging in the Fairbanks district has produced more gold than anywhere in Alaska. The beach deposits in the Nome district, in the south-central part of the Seward Peninsula, rank second among placer deposits of Alaska. Other highly productive placers have been found in the drainage basin of the Copper River and of the Kuskokwim River.

Placer operations are not very important in the gold production of the other western mining States, although minor amounts of placer gold have been produced in South Dakota (the Black Hills region, in the Deadwood area, and on French Creek, near Custer) and in Washington (on the Columbia and Snake Rivers).

In addition to the localities mentioned above, placer gold has been found along many of the intermittent and ephemeral streams of arid regions, in parts of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and southern California. In many of these places a large reserve of low-grade ground still exists, but the lack of a permanent water supply necessitates the use of expensive dry or semi-dry concentration methods to recover the gold.

The prospector of today has advantages which to some extent make up for the increased difficulty of finding ore deposits. One of these advantages is a greatly increased knowledge about the geologic factors that have localized ore deposition. But the search for new deposits has become a complex undertaking, and the prospector should be as well informed as possible. He should acquire the ability to identify not only ore minerals, but also common rocks and their minerals, and he must be familiar with the main kinds of geologic structures. Geologic reports and geologic maps of areas of interest should also be studied. Topographic maps or air photographs of areas to be prospected should be obtained and used to plot sample locations and other appropriate data. They could also be used should you get lost! Happy huntin'.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The University of Alaska's College of Earth Sciences and Mineral Industry has announced the following publications available for distribution. They can be obtained from: Mineral Industry Research Laboratory, 101 Chapman, Box 95303, Fairbanks, Alaska. New fifth edition of Leo Mark Anthony's Introductory Prospecting and Mining. Mr. Anthony is a professor of mining extension at the university. His revised book, which runs to more than 200 pages, was prepared in lesson form to supplement instruction offered by the university's mining extension course in prospecting. While primarily intended for Alaskan prospectors, the book should prove useful to others interested in the fundamentals of mineral identification, geology and mining. Copies can be obtained at the above address for $5.00 each.

Mineral Commodity Map of Alaska by Richard C. Swainbank. Base map from U.S.G.S. Alaska Map "E" (scale 1:2,500,000). Data from Mineral Industries Research Laboratory Report 24, V2, computer printout of data in State Division of Geological Survey's Kardex file. Information is current to 1969 in recording districts 1 & 6, and to 1970 in districts 2, 3, 4 & 5. Copies can be obtained for $4.50 by mail or $4.00 when purchased in the office.

DIVISION OPEN-FILE REPORTS AVAILABLE

The following open-file reports are available for public examination at Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys offices at: Maintenance Building, University of Alaska; 323 East Fourth Avenue, Anchorage; Room 509 Goldstein Building, Juneau and Room 312, 306 Main Street, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Copies may be obtained by sending prepayment directly as follows: AOF-31 through 34 is available from **McCauleys Reprographics Inc.**, 721 Gaffney Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701, telephone 456-4400.

Open-File No.	Title
AOF-31	Aeromagnetic map, Eagle Quadrangle, Alaska, 1 sheet scale 1:250,000 ($1.00)
AOF-32	Aeromagnetic map Talkeetna Quadrangle. Alaska, 1 sheet scale 1:250,000 ($1.00)
AOF-33	Aeromagnetic map Talkeetna Mts. Quadrangle, 1 sheet scale 1:250,000 ($1.00)
AOF-34	Aeromagnetic map, northern part of Anchorage Quadrangle, Alaska, 1 sheet scale 1:250,000 ($1.00)

NEW USGS OPEN-FILE REPORTS

The U. S. Geological Survey is releasing in open file the following reports. Copies are available for inspection in the USGS libraries, 1033 GSA Bldg., Washingon, D. C. 20244; Bldg. 25, Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225; and 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025. Copies are also available for inspection at: Brooks Bldg., College, Alaska 99701; 441 Federal Bldg., Juneau, Alaska 99801; 108 Skyline Bldg., 508 2nd Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501;678 U.S. Court House Bldg., Spokan, Wash. 99201; 504 Custom House, San Francisco, Calif. 94111; 7638 Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012; 1012 Federal Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80202; and in the Alaska Div. of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, 509 Goldstein Bldg., Juneau, Alaska 99801; 323 E. 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99504; and University Ave., College, Alaska 99701. (Material from which copy can be made at private expense is available in the Alaskan Geology Branch, USGS, 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025).

Adkison, W. L., **Newman**, K. R., 1973, Lithologic characteristics and palynology of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks in the Deep Creek Unit well, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U. S. Geol. Surv., Alaskan open-file rept. #569, 271 p., 1pl.

Barnes, P. W.; **Reimnitz**, Erk; **Gustafson**, C. W.; **Larsen**, B. R., 1973, U.S.G.S. marine geologic studies in the Beaufort Sea off northern Alaska, 1970 through 1972; data type and location: U.S. Geol. Surv., Alaskan open-file rept. #561, 38p., including 29 tabular p.; 5 pl.

Cobb, E. H., 1973, Index of metallic mineral deposits of Alaska compiled from reports in open files of the U. S. Geological Survey and U. S. Bureau of Mines through 1972; U. S. Geol. Surv., Alaskan open-file rept. #564, 87 p., 1 text fig.

Patton, W. W., Jr.; **Miller**, T. P., 1973 Analyses of stream-sediment samples from the Bettles and the southern part of the Wiseman quadrangles, Alaska: U. S. Geol. Surv., Alaskan open-file rept. 562, 52 p., including 45 tabular p.

Smith, J. G., 1973, Analyses of rock and stream-sediment samples from the Ketchikan A-3 quadrangle, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Surv., Alaskan open-file rept. #567, 66 p., including 59 p. of tabular material, 1 text fig.

NEW MINING CLAIMS

NUMBER OF CLAIMS	CREEK OR AREA		DATE NOTICE POSTED
5	Lone Tree Gulch	Anchorage	Jan. 1972
16	Russaw Creek	Anchorage	Oct. 1972
8	Pioneer Creek	Anchorage	Nov. 1972
1	Democrat Creek	Big Delta	Nov. 1972
4	Squaw Gulch	Eagle	Dec. 1972
14	Baby Creek	Eagle	Dec. 1972
2	Little Baby Creek	Eagle	Dec. 1972
8	Smith Creek	Eagle	Nov. & Dec. 1972
65	Sinfktanneyak Mountain	Howard Pass	Oct. & Nov. 1972
3	Dome Creek	Livengood	Jan. 1973
2	Cape Denbeigh	Norton Bay	Oct. 1972
4	Port Wells	Seward	Jan. 1973
11	Canyon Creek	Seward	Sept. & Nov. 1972
4	Resurrection Creek	Seward	June 1972
4	Eaton Creek	Seward	Jan. 1973
4	Billings Glacier	Seward	Jan.1973
8	Hobo Bay	Seward	Jan. 1973
8	Billings Creek	Seward	Jan. 1973
4	Hillside Creek	Seward	Jan. 1973
8	Shotgun Cove	Seward	Jan. 1973
7	Quartz Creek	Seward	Dec. 1972
4	Silvertip Creek	Seward	Dec. 1972
1	Spokane Creek	Seward	Oct. 1972
4	Granite Creek	Seward	Oct. 1972
3	Slate Creek	Seward	Sept. 1972
2	Johns & Quartz Creek	Seward	Sept. 1972
3	Sixmile Creek	Seward	Sept. 1972
8	Winning Cove	Sitka	Jan. 1973
8	Chilkat River	Skagway	Nov. 1972
6	Eureka Creek	Tanana	Jan. 1973
15	Pioneer & Joe Bush Creek	Tanana	July 1972
29	Whitewater & Kiknik Creeks	Taylor Mountains	Sept. 1972

METALMARKET

Metals	June 1, 1973	Month Ago	Year Ago
Antimony ore, stu equivalent, European ore	12.20-13.20	$10.20-11.20	$7.03-8.16
Barite (drilling mud grade per ton)	$18-22	$18-22	$18-22
Beryllium powder, 98%, per lb.	$54-56	$54-56	$54-66
Chrome ore per long ton	$24-27	$24-27	$25-27
Copper per lb.	60¢	60¢	52.57¢
Gold per oz.	$116.05	$90.90	$57.66
Lead per lb.	16.5¢	16.0¢	15.0¢
Mercury per 76# flask	$300	$300	$120
Molybdenum conc. per lb.	$1.72	$1.72	$1.72
Nickel per lb. (cathode)	$1.53	$1.53	$1.33
Platinum per oz.	$150	$140	$106.94
Silver, New York, per oz.	267.5¢	216.6¢	157.18¢
Tin per lb., New York	209¢	201¢	176.0¢
Titanium ore per ton (Ilmenite)	$22-24	$22-24	$30-35
Tungsten per unit	$55.00	$55.00	$55.00
Zinc per lb.	20.25¢	20.42¢	18¢