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James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

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April 20, 1992

F.T. Graybeal
New York Office

Emmett McLoughlin
Fair Winds Trading Co.
Tucson, Arizona

On April 15, 1992, I spent four hours with Mr. Emmett McLoughlin and his associate Ursula MacLagan. Chuck Sewell was also present.

Emmett and Ursula are fluent in verbal and written form in German and Russian.

About four years ago they started working in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, trading goods from all over Europe for goods in Kazakhstan.

The capital city of Alma Ata is a "sister-city" to Tucson and Emmett had gone along on the first tour by the Tucson city council, and may have been the force behind the door to have it happen in the first place, as he acted as guide and interpreter for the Tucson group. Nonetheless, Emmett is an enterprising, 50 year old, dealing in commercial real estate, has been on the Tucson City Council, a member of the Arizona House of Representatives, Chairman of the Pima County Republican Party, etc., etc., and thus is putting his political science-business administration background into use by dealing with the Russian block for the past four years.

He has an associate and five business partners in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, where he has established a FAX machine and communications back to Tucson. Fair Winds has taken over the running of the Hotel Dostyk (see brochure packet) and is involved in a number of deals.

They have not gotten into minerals yet, though they did take Sewell along once to look at a bauxite situation, and Chuck is now studying Russian to possibly get further involved with Fair Winds.

Emmett and Ursula go to Europe-Russia about twice a year. Fair Winds has an Associate and office in Leipzig, Germany, and Shannon, Ireland (both family affairs), and Tbilisi, Georgia, as well as in Alma Ata.

Apparently with their partners in Kazakhstan they are doing well, and though they have a FAX and associate in Tbilisi, the Georgian deals are slow in developing.

As they are the reservation contact for the Hotel Dostyk outside Kazakhstan, they are well aware of the outside parties interested in the country.

I'm sure Emmett and group could be of assistance in any work-reviews being made in the Russian area, including the ex-Soviet States.

I attach a packet containing a number of items that I thought might interest you.

1. Emmett McLoughlin - Fair Winds Trading Company business card.
2. Map showing Russia and the neighboring countries with article on Newmont's Uzbekistan agreement. I have highlighted Kazakhstan in yellow, Georgia in green, Uzbekistan in pink, and Kirghizia in purple. The following brochures - copies are also color coded in the same manner.
3. Brochure on Hotel Dostyk, Kazakhstan (in English, 4 pages).*
4. Intourist Guide to Soviet Kazakhstan (in English, 19 pages), ca. 1982.
5. GCNL, No. 235, Dec. 6, 1991, on Goldbelt Resources, Kazakhstan (in English, 1 page).
6. IGMN, Vol. 19, No. 4, p. 56, Note on Goldbelt Resources, Kazakhstan (in English, 1 page).
7. Cover and 3 pages of Intourist Guide to Georgia (in English, 16 pages), ca. 1982.
8. Cover to "Ore Deposits of the Caucasus," IAGOD Excursion A-1, A-2, 1982 (in English, 141 pages).*
9. Cover to "Guide to the Ore Deposits of Caucasus," (in Russian, Moscow, 1978, 219 pages).
10. Cover to "Guide to the Tectonic Map of Caucasus," (in Russian, Tbitisi, 1974, 24 pages).
11. Cover to "Guide to the Geology Map of Caucasus," in Russian, Moscow 1978, 94 pages).
12. Cover to "Guide to the Metallogenetic Map of Caucasus," (in Russian, Moscow, 1978, 123 pages).

13. Cover and 1 page of Intourist Guide to Soviet Uzbekistan (in English, 20 pages) ca. 1982.
14. Cover to "Ore Deposits of the Uzbekistan," IAGOD Excursion C-2, 1982 (in English, 36 pages).*
15. Cover to "Ore Deposits of the Kirghizia," IAGOD Excursion C-3, 1982 (in English, 32 pages).
16. Copy of business card of Dr. Nikolay M. Gavrilenko, Chief of the Ukraine Republic State Committee for Geology and Resource Utilization, with note on contact person in Lakewood, Colorado (1 page).
17. Brochure on the Ukraine, passed out at the CSM breakfast, SME meeting, Phoenix, February 1992, with Dr. Roman Z. Pyrih company address, 2 pages.
18. Cover of "Mineral and Energy Resources of the USSR," publications in English, published by the American Geological Institute, 1980.
19. GCNL, No. 72, April 10, 1992, on Gulf International Minerals, Ltd., progress on negotiations, 1 page.
20. IGMN, Vol. 19, No. 4, p. 57, April 1992, article on Candorado Mines (Vancouver) agreement to rehabilitate one or more gold mines in Russia.

*Note to F.T. Graybeal attached.

As noted in the attachments, the geologic-ore deposits knowledge in Russia is widespread, but except for a few text books, guidebooks, and journal translations, all are in Russian.

The American Geological Institute may have additional information as well as the Library of Congress and the USGS-USBM.

Emmett with his present contacts and organization, his knowledge of business and politics, his knowledge of German and Russian, verbal and written, would be a means of learning more about any part of Russia, although he feels at "home" in Kazakhstan.

Emmett believes in starting off in small deals as the best way to show that you can do what you say you can do, and his experience has shown that they will then come back with "more" for you to do.

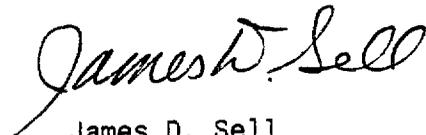
F.T. Graybeal

April 20, 1992

I'm sure Emmett would be pleased to talk with anyone from Asarco at any time on avenues of entry into the Soviet system

He says that although it seems that anyone in the government bureaus can sign a piece of paper stating that you can do this or that, he has found that many other contacts must be made in order to actually be able to perform in the Soviet system.

JDS:mek
Attachments


James D. Sell

cc: W.L. Kurtz

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TUCSON, ARIZONA 85711
TELEPHONE (602) 748-1288
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TELEX 910-962-1225 496-10-334

FAIR WINDS TRADING COMPANY
TUCSON, ARIZONA SHANNON, IRELAND



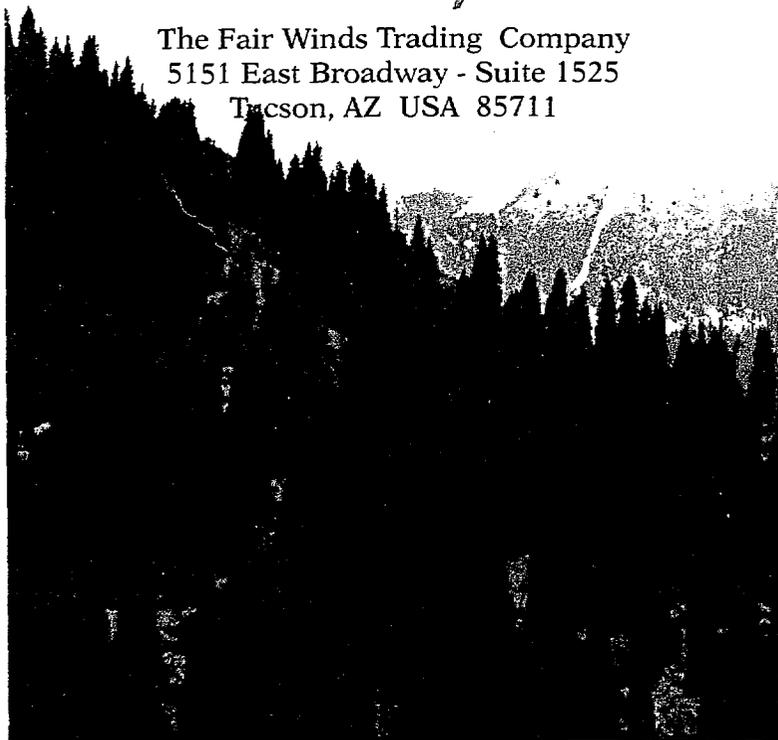
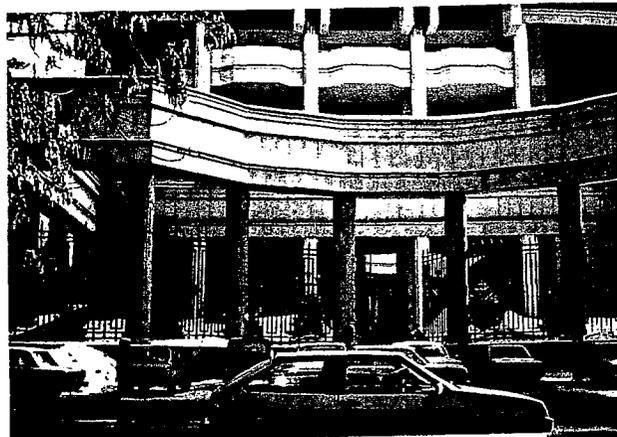
EMMETT McLOUGHLIN
PRESIDENT

Visit **SOVIET**
KAZAKHSTAN





The Fair Winds Trading Company
5151 East Broadway - Suite 1525
Tucson, AZ USA 85711



Alatau Mountains.

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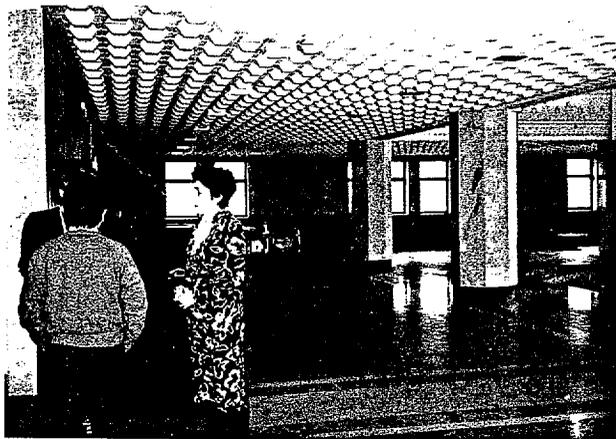


The Businessmans Hotel in
Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR

*LET US MAKE YOUR STAY IN THE
SOVIET UNION A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.*



HOTEL
Dostyk



Reception area.

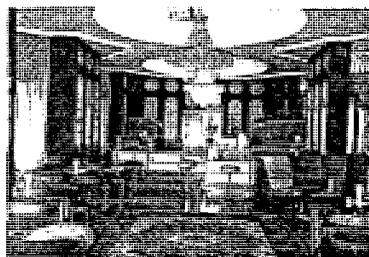
Welcome to the Hotel Dostyk. One of the finest hotels in the Soviet Union. This small hotel is designed to give the business traveler the maximum comfort while away from home. With but 68 rooms, it has all the amenities of a much larger hotel. The hotel was built in 1983 by a Finnish company for the use of Soviet political leaders. Its' beauty is reflected in the magnificent marble lined foyer, the grand staircases and the artistic plaster work of the ceilings, the crystal chandeliers and the solid comfort of wood-lined suites and rooms. The hotel is situated in the center of the city in its own small park.

Enjoy The Comforts

All rooms are equipped with television and radio (for the Russian speaking traveler). CNN is available for part of the day.

There is a Finnish sauna with a mineral water plunge pool for relaxation after your business meetings.

The large restaurant offers a good and varied menu, plus the adjacent banquet room can be reserved and a Western style dinner arranged for the

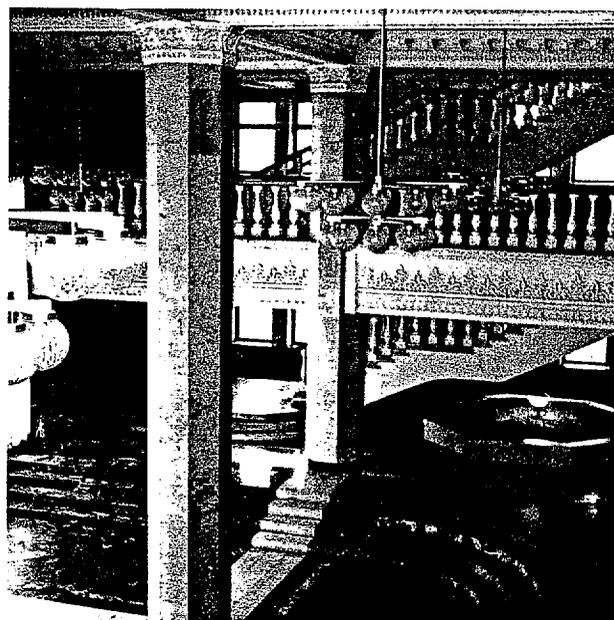


Cocktail lounge.



Front courtyard.

Marble-lined foyer.



entertainment of your business partners.

The hotel prides itself on the beautifully appointed guestrooms and especially the deluxe suites, with 2 or 3 rooms, multiple bathrooms and kitchenettes. Here you are able to work, entertain and relax in the most comfortable of settings.

The large ballroom can be used as an exhibit center, the adjoining movie



Billiard room.

theater can seat 68 people. When not in use for seminars, the theater shows Western and Soviet films twice a week. By prior arrangement we are able to organize meeting rooms, translating service and chauffeur driven cars by the day or by the hour.

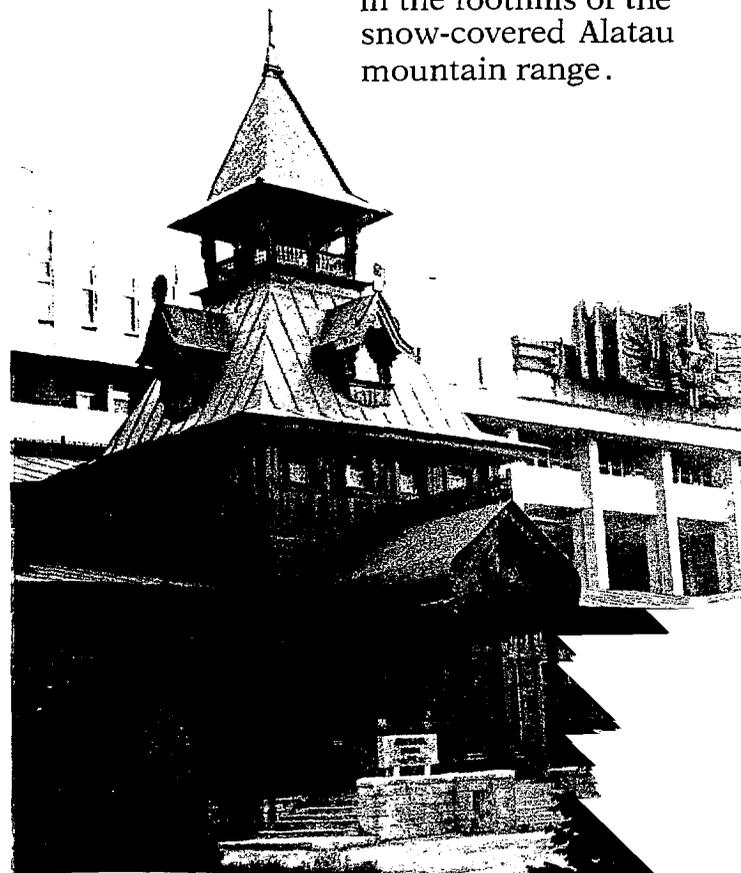
A fully equipped and staffed business center which will include a small reference library is in the planning stages. Its completion will allow you to make your stay with us as efficient as possible.

Our friendly American-trained staff is looking forward to welcome you. We hope your stay will be memorable and that you will return soon.



The Wooden Cathedral.

Alma-Ata is one of the most beautiful cities in the Soviet Union. With 1.2 million residents, it is the capital and largest city in Kazakhstan. It is situated in the foothills of the snow-covered Alatau mountain range.

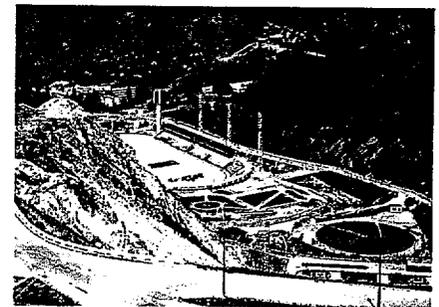
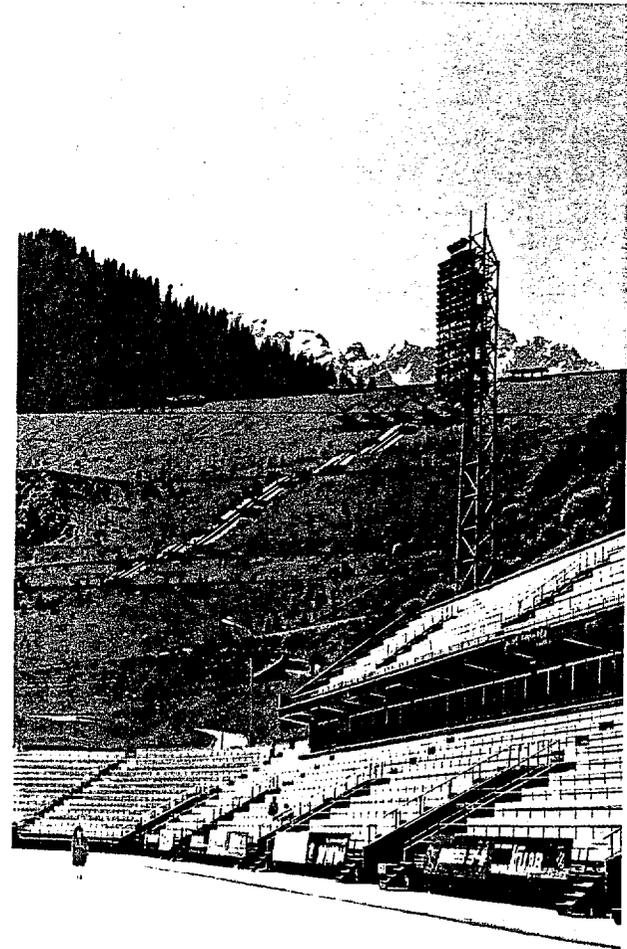
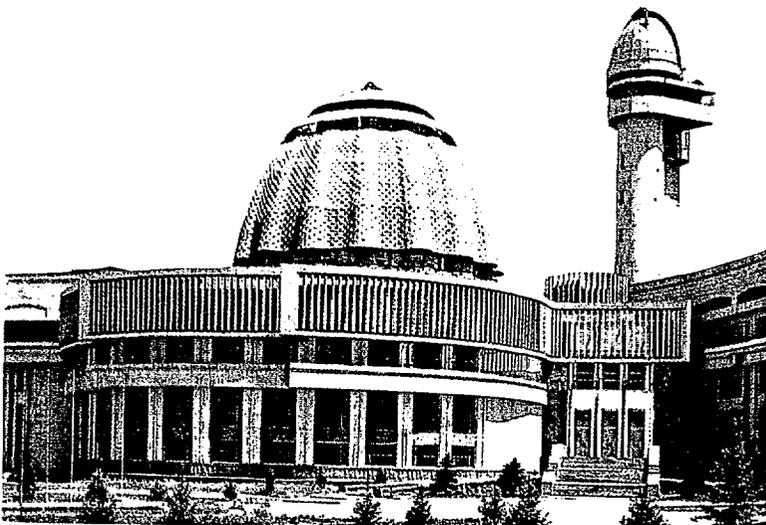




Breshnev's Dacha.

The city is surrounded by apple orchards. Blooming flowers and budding trees highlight spring and summer, while in fall and winter, skiers are attracted to the nearby Chimbulak ski base and skaters to the world-class outdoor Medeo Speed Rink. Many of the world speed skaters have set world records here.

Alma-Ata is a garden city with streets lined with large trees. There are a series of parks which lead to and complement the many attractive public buildings.



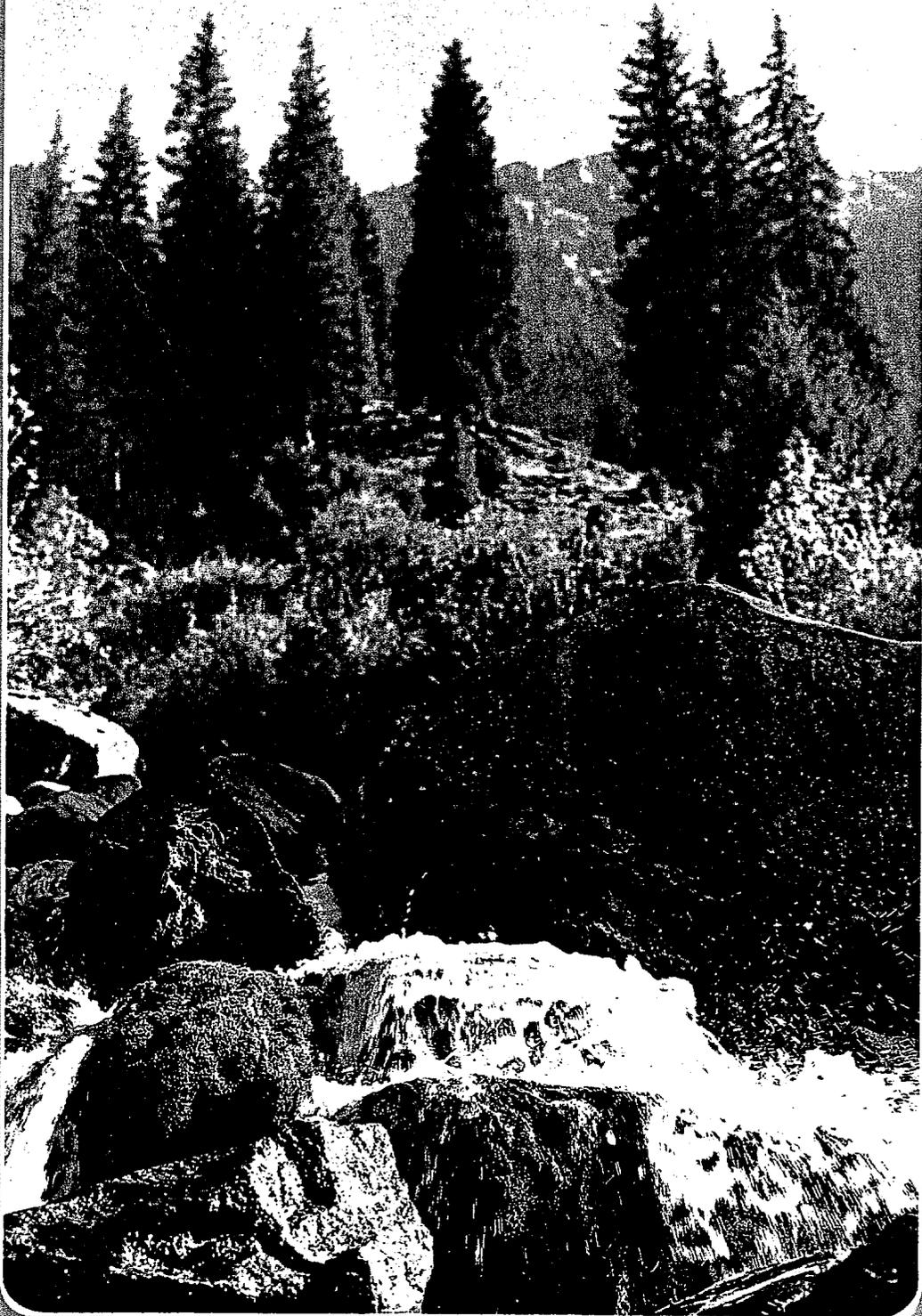
Medeo Speed Rink.

The beautiful snow-covered Alatau mountains make a magnificent backdrop for the Medeo Station.

Visit **SOVIET**
KAZAKHISTAN



In the mountains of Kazakhstan





An eagle soars proudly in the clear cloudless sky. Its wings spread wide, it spirals up in sweeping circles, gradually dwindling into a barely perceptible dot. But however high it flies, and however sharp its vision, it cannot take in the entire territory of Kazakhstan.

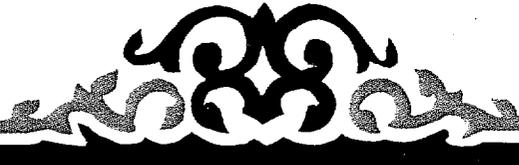
Kazakhstan lies in the southwest Asian part of the USSR. In the south, its vast steppes border on sun-scorched sandy deserts, and in the east reach the foot-hills of the Zailiisky Ala-Tau Mts. The Kazakh SSR is the second largest (2,717,300 km²) republic of the Soviet Union. Its population (over 15,000,000) comprises people of more than 100 nationalities, mostly Kazakhs, who are the indigenes of that land.

For centuries, the quiet of these enormous spaces was disturbed only by the clatter of semi-wild horses' hooves and by the tinkling of the bells tied to

the necks of grazing sheep. Across the unmown grassland there stretched the Great Silk Route, plied by merchant caravans on their way from China to Europe; none of them ventured on the journey without experienced local guides.

Many times the land of Kazakhstan was overrun by hordes of bellicose nomads. But the horsemen galloped away, the screeching carts in their train crept out of sight – and again, all one could hear in the vibrant silence of the steppeland was a lonely shepherd's song.

This mineral-rich land was for long no more than a supplier of raw materials to tsarist Russia. Many hardships and privations fell to the lot of its talented and industrious people. It was only Soviet power that brought them a new life and helped them through the transition from feudalism to socialism. The people almost 100 per cent





illiterate now have a written language of its own. The joyless nomad life is gone, never to return. Beautiful modern cities have cropped up on what used to be desolate tracts of wasteland; bare mountain slopes have become blooming orchards; irrigation channels now cross the sun-scorched deserts, bringing water to the previously barren parts of the Republic.

Kazakhstan is a land of fantastic scenic beauty. In spring, its steppeland is covered as far as the eye can see with a motley carpet of scarlet tulips, blue irises and fiery poppies. In summer and autumn, branches heavily laden with fruit hang low in the orchards, and the wheat-fields glow with pure gold.

The climate of the Kazakh SSR is determined by its geographical position. Situated in the centre of the continent, well away from seas and oceans,

Kazakhstan gets more sunny days than do the resorts of the Crimea and the Caucasus. But even at the height of summer the heat is alleviated by the cool breeze blowing from the mountains.

Kazakhstan today is a highly developed economic area of the Soviet Union. The varied output of the Republic's industrial enterprises is exported to more than 80 countries.

The agriculture of the Republic, which is one of the country's major granaries, is making rapid progress. The output of meat, dairy products and fine wool is growing from year to year.

The Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress provide for a 22-25 % increase in the Kazakh SSR's industrial output and an 11-13 % increase in its farm produce output in the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-1985).



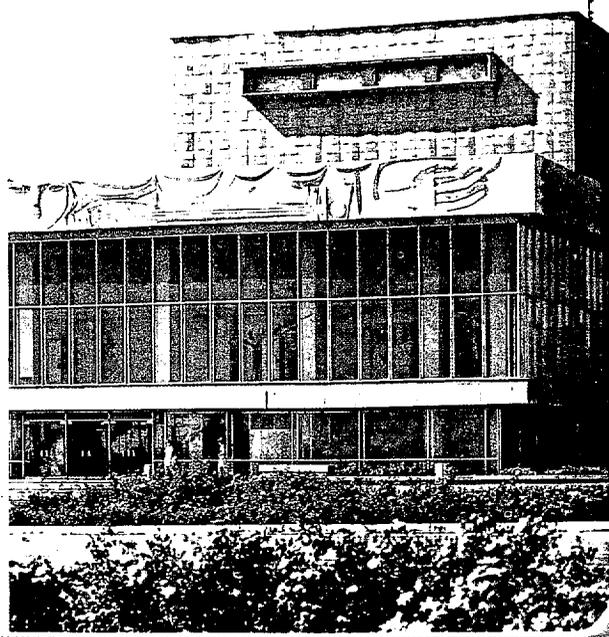


Alma-Ata. The Wedding Palace

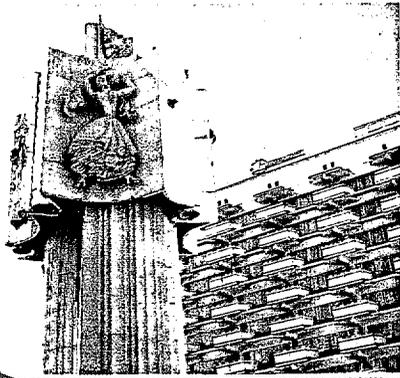


Alma-Ata. The Wedding Palace. Fragment

Alma-Ata. The Drama Theatre



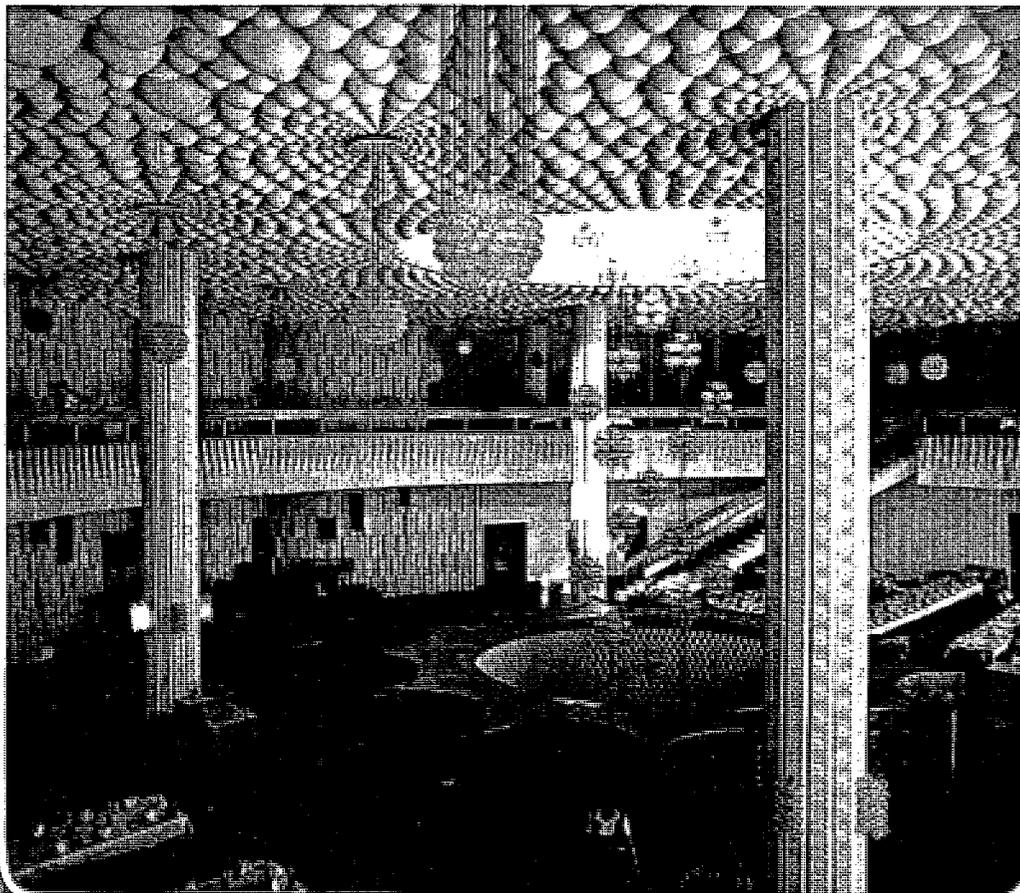
Alma-Ata. A hotel





Alma-Ata. The Central Republican Museum

Alma-Ata. In a restaurant of the hotel "Kazakhstan"





Intourist invites you to make a fascinating tour of the cities of Soviet Kazakhstan.

Cities are like people – each has a character and an individuality all its own.

You will see two worlds at one and the same time—the bustling new world of today and the romantic world of the past which appeals to the heart and to imagination. You will meet the hospitable Kazakh people, learn about their way of life, customs and art.

Alma-Ata (pop.: 975,000), the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, a modern city with arrow-straight avenues, large squares and attractive light-toned apartment blocks, is by right considered one of the most beautiful cities in the USSR.

Let's glance into the past . . .

A merchant caravan has come a long and dangerous way. The men are tired, the camels tread heavily, dragging their feet and sagging under the weight of the enormous bales on their backs. A halt must be made, but it seemed there would be no end to the journey. At last, a cluster of adobe huts, buried in verdure,

rises into view far ahead, and a puff of smoke can be seen. This is Almatu (the Kazakh for “a town of apple trees”), a small settlement on the “Silk Route” well-known in the Orient. Marco Polo, the famous Italian traveller, visited this picturesque place in the Middle Ages and, judging by his travel notes, was delighted by its shady groves and mountain creeks.

Time and time again, conquerors razed the settlement to the ground.

In 1854, a small town Verny, emerged near the ruins of this ancient settlement. After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution (1917) it was given its old but slightly altered name—Alma-Ata (“the father of apples”).

A short trip by a funicular car brings you to the top of Mt. Kok-Tyube (“green hill”), which commands a magnificent panoramic view of the capital of Kazakhstan, a green city with its numerous parks and gardens.

The city's architecture has a charm all its own. The buildings are faced with shell rock and marble and the façades are decorated with carvings in national style. Special attention is paid to monumental forms in





creating the urban aspect of the city.

The master plan of the development of the capital of the Kazakh SSR, covering the period up to the year 2000, provides not only for the further modernization of the city, but also for preserving the harmonious unity of architecture and nature.

Alma-Ata today is a major cultural centre of the USSR. The city has a university, various institutes and museums. The latter include the Central Republican Museum whose exposition traces the history of Kazakhstan up to the present day. The Museum is in the building of an early 19th-century cathedral. Its pinkish walls and light-blue cupolas are particularly attractive against the background of shady trees. The belfry of this unique wooden building, put together without a single nail, is 56 m tall.

The State Art Museum of the Kazakh SSR has a rich collection of arts and crafts which shows how much the local people appreciate beauty. Household utensils and national costumes, marked by their makers' impeccable taste and

boundless imagination, are real gems of folk art.

In Alma-Ata there are seven theatres which offer colourful folk performances, classical and modern plays, concerts by national ensembles, leading singers and musicians.

The State Opera Theatre named after Abai Kunanbayev, the great national poet and enlightener of the 19th century, presents works of Kazakh art unique for their colour and tuneful music.

The environs of Alma-Ata are most picturesque.

Medeo, a beauty spot in the mountainous part of Kazakhstan, is situated 20 km from the city, at an altitude of 1,720–1,740 m above sea level. It became famous after a unique high-altitude skating rink was built there. The light-blue mirror of ice, framed in mountain ridges, glitters in the sun. This sports complex is rightly called "a factory of records". The world's leading speedskaters have often competed in Medeo.

On one of the slopes of the gorge near Medeo is Intourist's summer tourist centre called "Kazakhski Aul" (Kazakh Village). Its yurtas (circular





nomad tents) look very picturesque against the background of dazzling mountain peaks and dark-green Tian-Shan firs. These traditional homes of nomad cattle-breeders have been built for tourists by folk craftsmen in strict accordance with tradition. The wooden frame of the yurta, covered with thick white felt, is engirdled with woven belts bearing national ornaments. The interior is decorated with wall carpets in traditional Kazakh style.

In the bar-yurta you will be offered a large choice of drinks including the invigorating "kumiss" (fermented mare's milk). There is a dance floor in front of the bar-yurta.

Hiking enthusiasts have interesting itineraries to choose from. You can climb mountain passes as high as 2,300 metres above sea level and feast your eyes on the beauty of alpine meadows (dzhailyau).

There is plenty to enjoy there: the pure air, the bright sunshine and the quiet, broken only by the soft murmur of mountain streams.

From Alma-Ata, Intourist will take you on a tour of Southern Kazakhstan's cities which

emerged long ago on sites of ancient caravanserais.

Dzhambul (pop.: 277,000).

The city stands on the site of Taraz, a major Asian trade centre of the 10th–11th centuries.

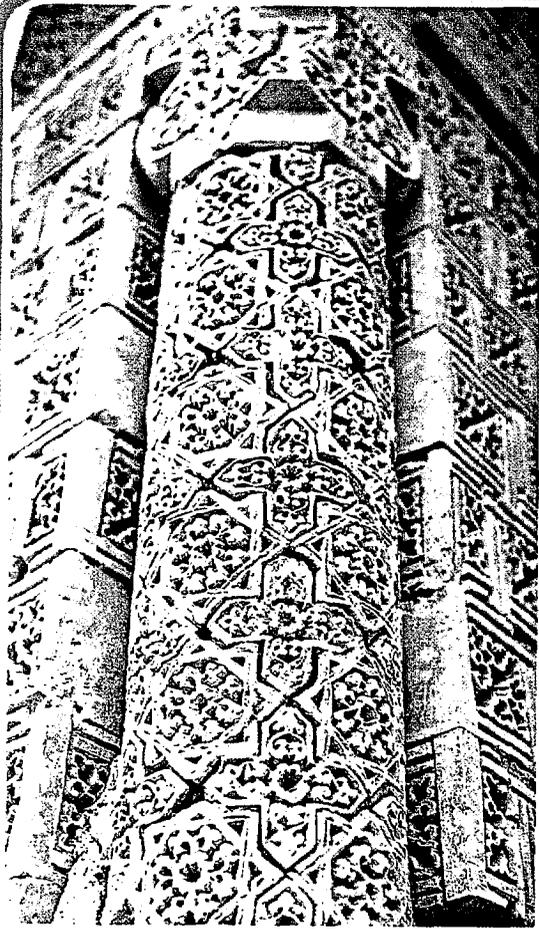
Again, let's look back over the centuries . . .

. . . A market place, the heart of the trade town, throbs with life from early morning till late at night. The merchants cry out the praise of their wares – spices and silk, furs and arms, fruit and jewelry—at the top of their voices. They come from many countries—Taraz is widely known . . .

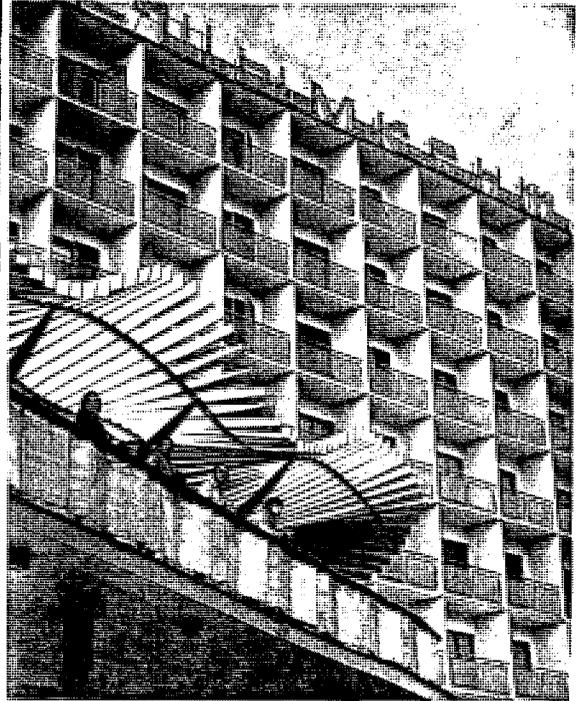
Frequent raids by bellicose nomad tribes weakened Taraz, and at the end of the 13th century it fell into decay. Five centuries later, a new town rose near the ancient ruins—but failed to attain its predecessor's fame and prosperity.

In Soviet years, this town was renamed Dzhambul after the folk bard Dzhambul Dzhabayev, who sang the beauty of his native land, the industrious and talented people of Kazakhstan. Gradually the town changed, became more beautiful;





◀ *Dzhambul. The Aisha-Bibi Mausoleum
(11th–12th centuries)*



Chimkent. A hotel



In the environs of Dzha

Chimkent. The Karakul Sheep-Breeding Museum

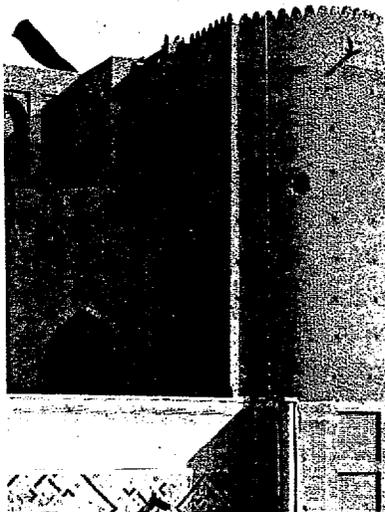


Kentau. The Miners' Park



Chimkent.

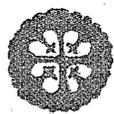
mbul



Turkestan. The Khodzha Akhmed Yasavi Mausoleum (14th century)



Turkestan. The Khodzha Akhmed Yasavi Mausoleum. Fragment



green boulevards and flower beds were planted, and modern apartment blocks went up in place of small adobe huts. In building the new Dzhambul, the local residents have sought to preserve the distinctive atmosphere of the old town. Monuments of old architecture have been reconstructed and restored.

The Local Lore Museum has on display exhibits pertaining to the distinctive cultures of Southern Kazakhstan, as well as works of applied art which have come down to us from the remote past. In the "History of Soviet Society" section, you will be introduced to the achievements of Dzhambul Region over the years of Soviet power. On the Museum grounds you will see the Karakhan and Shamansur mausoleums of beautiful Oriental architecture.

In the Museum is a unique collection of ritual stone sculptures—objects of ancient nomads' worship.

Dzhambul is famous not only for its ancient monuments. Today it boasts a thermal power station, Kazakhstan's biggest, and numerous factories.

There are plenty of historical

monuments in Dzhambul's environs as well, such as the Aisha-Bibi Mausoleum, a masterpiece of 11th–12th-century Kazakh architecture, 18 kilometres from the city. The graceful outlines of its archways, the fanciful carving and pastel tones of the pink terracota tiles covering its walls and columns create an impression of amazing buoyancy. From afar the mausoleum seems woven of tenuous lace.

Intourist organises interesting excursions to collective and state farms near Dzhambul.

From Dzhambul, we proceed westward.

...As our bus speeds along the highway, colourful landscapes glide past, one after another. The mountains draw nearer and nearer. The picturesque road takes us to Mashat Gorge, one of the most beautiful places in the Karatau Mts. The rocky slopes around it abound in caves, the most famous of which is "Pearl Drops". As you enter it, bright sunshine cedes place to mysterious twilight. The cool air of the cave is refreshing on a hot summer day.

The next point on our itinerary is Chimkent.





Chimkent (pop.: 334,000)

The first recorded mentions of this ancient city date back to the 11th-12th centuries. In those remote times Chimkent, like many other towns of Southern Kazakhstan, depended heavily on trade between Europe and Asia. Thanks to the fertile local soil and the rivers Badam, Koshkar-Ata and Karasu flowing nearby, the town has always been famous for its orchards and flowers. Chimkent is especially beautiful in spring, when its orchards are in bloom, and in autumn, when the apples, apricots, grapes and melons ripen.

Numerous fountains and decorative pools and luxuriant vegetation create a healthy climate. Although the desert is near, its hot breath is hardly felt at all.

The architecture of many buildings in Chimkent is most ingenious. Their balconies are shielded against the sun and shaped like yurtas—the traditional nomad tents of Kazakh cattle-breeders. The buildings of the Kazakhstan Cinema, the Regional Drama Theatre and the Metalworkers' Palace catch the eye.

The unique Karakul Sheep-

Breeding Museum has more than 1,000 pelts ranging in colour from black to pink and golden-white, on display.

From Chimkent, you can go on to **Kentau**, a mining city. Its modern housing developments spread at the foothills of the majestic South-Eastern Karatau Mts. The city is less than thirty years old.

Walking along its streets, past the cool geyser-like fountains and fragrant flower plots, admiring the architecture of its avenues and squares, one finds it hard to believe that until quite recently this was a place of sun-scorched desert land. People brought water here, and the desert retreated. Today Kentau boasts the Republic's best swimming pool.

We recommend an excursion to the Concentration Plant of the Achpolimetall Mills, a huge and almost completely automated ore-mining complex. People of forty nationalities of the Soviet Union live and work in the city.

And now, on Turkestan, a city of ancient legends, dramatic history and numerous relics of the past.





...Turkestan was glorified in many legends and fairytales of the Orient. Its majestic buildings, rich rulers and strong warriors were described in ancient manuscripts. Bards sang of its cool gardens, the blue cupolas of its mosques, the enchanting beauty of its women. Merchants from all over the world brought the treasures of their lands to Turkestan and, returning home, cherished the memories of this magnificent and fascinating town for years.

Now, centuries later, only individual olden buildings and archeological finds remind us of those times.

The Khodzha Akhmed Yasavi Mausoleum complex (14th century) is a fine monument of medieval architecture. Its domes, light blue against a background of desolate salt-marshes, stand out like a dream of blue sky and life-giving water. The majestic buildings of the complex look light from afar but, as one comes closer and closer, they are seen to be severely monumental. Time seems to have stopped here, at the walls of this 44-metres tall

Mausoleum. The bright ornamental tiles and majolica of the façades and the cupolas have not faded through the centuries and remain as resplendent as ever.

Visitors will long remember the contrasts of old Turkestan and the lively new city of Kentau.

Intourist invites you to take another trip through Kazakhstan, this time to the north-east of the Republic, to the areas of highly-developed industry and agriculture.

The main city of that vast part of Kazakhstan is Karaganda.

Karaganda (pop.: 583,000) is the second largest city of the Kazakh SSR. Its name reflects the local people's love of the picturesque nature of their land. Karaganda is the Kazakh for "the place where yellow acacias grow".

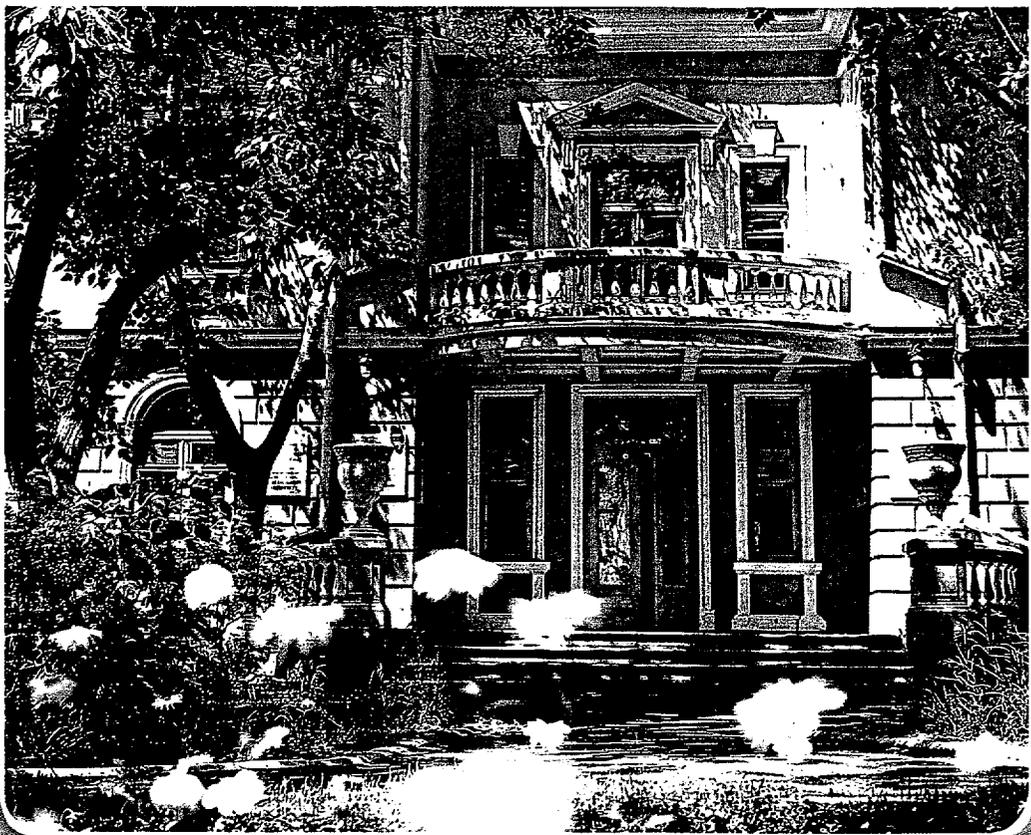
Ancient legends often mentioned the "burning black stone"—the coal—which this place abounds in. The first mining settlements appeared there in the 19th century, and





Karaganda. The Miners' Palace of Culture

Karaganda. Hotel "Chaika"





in 1934 the construction of a major industrial centre began.

Life in the city is closely bound up with coal mining. The Karaganda coal basin is the third largest in the USSR, after the Donbas and the Kuzbas.

The modern housing developments in Karaganda's centre, its parks and gardens, are reflected in the waters of the man-made sea created on the Bolshaya Bukpa river.

The mining capital of Kazakhstan with its wide avenues, boulevards, apartment blocks, attractive parks and gardens, is a pleasant place in any season.

One of its most remarkable buildings is the Miners' Palace of Culture, faced with marble and granite and decorated inside with murals and stucco mouldings.

Peace Boulevard, up to 80 m wide, is very beautiful. It is lined with two-kilometre-long rows of decorative trees and shrubs.

Karaganda's sights include the sports complex named after N. Abdirov, Hero of the Soviet Union; a picturesque park named after the 30th anniversary of the YCL, laid out and planted by the city's Komso-mols; and a botanical garden with a rich collection of plants from all over the world.

A broad motorway leads to **Temirtau** ("the iron mountain"), Karaganda's satellite town. A young industrial town which recently marked its 35th anniversary. Temirtau is known for its iron-and-steel works, chemical factories, and power stations.

Soviet people have created a water reservoir here in the once desolate desert. Modern residential areas stretch for many kilometres along it.

The Metalworkers' Palace of Culture is certain to attract your attention. It is well-known locally for its children's Folk Choir, its puppet theatre, its vocal and dance groups.

And now we go on to **Tselinograd**, a city whose very name ("the virgin land city") reflects the Soviet people's heroic labour deeds.

Previously known as Akmo-linsk, it was just another tiny dot on the map of Kazakhstan, a god-forsaken place lost in the vast steppes.

One fine day, the first team of men arrived here, on the banks of the Ishim river, in order to turn the barren steppe into a grain basket of the country. Tractor motors roared, plough blades cut into the earth, and the first seeds of wheat were sown





into the freshly upturned virgin soil. The new lands richly rewarded the people for their efforts. Now this is a land of bumper crops.

In 1961, Akmolinsk was re-named Tselinograd in honour of the new land pioneers. Since then, the centre of the new lands has grown and become a fine modern city. The whole nation helped build it. People came here from various republics and cities of the Soviet Union to build houses, schools and institutes.

The streets and squares of Tselinograd are lined with trees and decorated with flower beds. Visitors admire the architecture of Lenin square, the Palace of New Land Pioneers, the Drama Theatre, the TV centre.

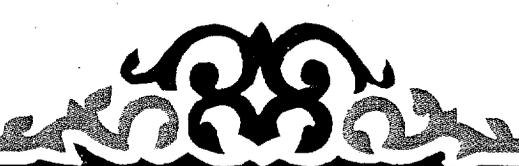
A shady city park, planted in the 19th century, is very popular with local residents. There are a children's railway and many attractions in it.

Like all the cities of the Republic, Tselinograd always welcomes guests.

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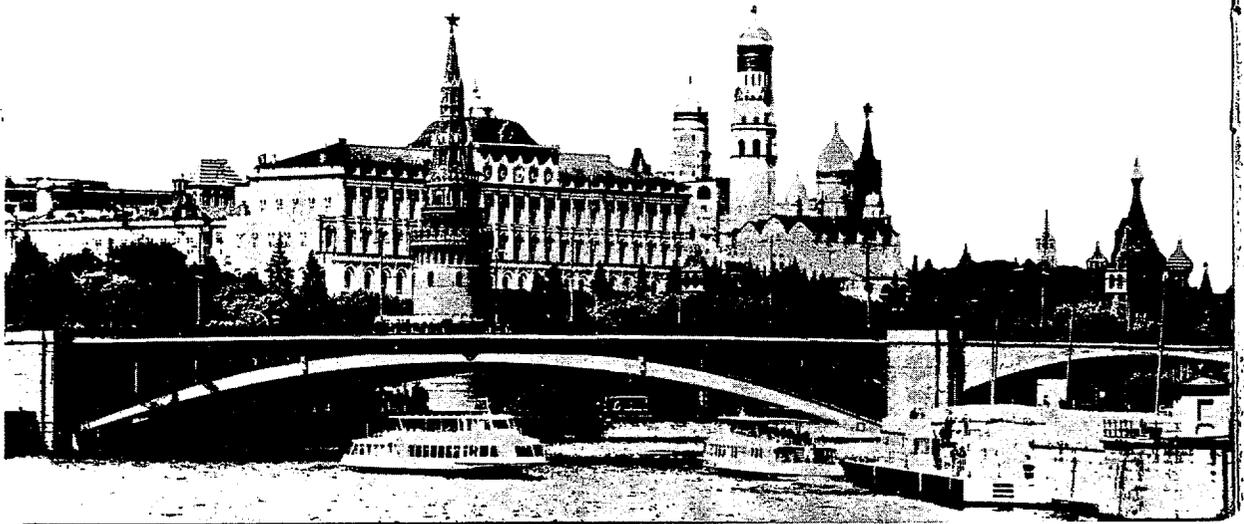
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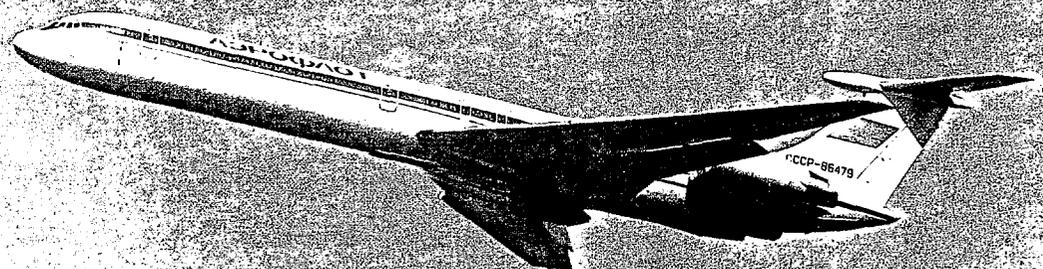
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Recovered from Econoleach test:

<u>Sample No. 2</u>	Gold	0.495
	Platinum	.089
	Palladium	.073
	Rhodium	.050
<u>Sample No. 3</u>	Gold	.468
	Platinum	.082
	Palladium	.068
	Rhodium	.047

Procedure No. 2/ was a Chemical Assay, by Aqua Regia Digestion:

<u>Sample No. 2</u>	Gold	0.507
	Platinum	.092
	Palladium	.074
	Rhodium	.055
<u>Sample No. 3</u>	Gold	.471
	Platinum	.086
	Palladium	.070
	Rhodium	.051

Procedure No. 3 - Confirmed by Fire Assay:

<u>Sample No. 2</u>	Gold	0.500
	Platinum	.091
	Palladium	.076
	Rhodium	.053
<u>Sample No. 3</u>	Gold	.475
	Platinum	.080
	Palladium	.070
	Rhodium	.049

 metals. Assay results from samples No. 2 and No. 3 correspond closely with the values recovered in Sample No. 1. The three samples assayed to date comprise a continuous length of 63.5 feet from 390 ft. to 453.3 feet, in hole No. 7. The values for the precious metals are significant. Additional core samples over identical footage has been sent to an eastern Canadian laboratory for check assays. The company plans to drill and assay at least one diamond drill hole close to Hole No. 7, to a depth of approximately 1,000 feet. Should the results correlate, a major diamond drilling program will be undertaken.

Dr. Peter Fox PhD. P. Eng. has been retained as consulting geologist. He has logged and split all of the core for all of the seven holes drilled previously by the vendors.

Dorothy Dennis president Noble Metal Group reported the first sample assayed by the company was from 400 ft. to 420 feet in hole No.7 and returned 0.48 oz. gold/t, 0.32 oz. platinum/t. This assay was by bromine/chlorine leach.

Noble Metal has acquired an option to buy a 100% interest, subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty, in one claim, 16 units, for: 400,000 shares, of which 100,000 are due upon signing and the balance at intervals; \$30,000 cash; and a minimum of exploration work including diamond drilling. Prior to this acquisition and after the July 1991, private placement of 1,440,000 units at 15¢, Noble Metal had 6,736,555

ond and third samples of a total of five. A total of five 20 ft. long sections of core were taken from drill No. 7 on the Tor Group of Claims located approx. 12 km NW of Princeton, B.C. in the Similkameen Mining Division of B.C. Each section has been assayed by three different methods. The entire samples were crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh. They were then passed through a splitter to obtain a small representative split for assay. The bulk of the material was then assayed by three methods. One of the assay methods used the Ciano chemistry and ion-exchange resins to recover the precious

geochemical surveys and 3,700 feet of diamond drilling in 7 holes testing a volcanic tuff.

The vendors prepared a mixture of core samples from diamond drill hole No.'s 6 and 7 for analysis by bromine/chlorine leach testing, the weight of each sample was 10 lbs. The actual footage of the sample spacings of Hole No. 6 were reported by the vendor as being at various intervals from 120 feet to 490 feet. The sample spacings for Hole No. 7 were from 145 ft. to 490 ft. Hole No. 6 showed 0.48 oz. gold/t: Hole No. 7 assayed 1.80 oz. gold/t plus 0.80 oz. platinum/t. (SEE GCNL NO.129(91)NOV.28/91 FOR MAP OVERLEAF PAGE ONE)

GOLDBELT RESOURCES LTD. (GDB-V)

SOVIET MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED - Goldbelt Resources has concluded an agreement to participate as to 50% of 99.5% in development of mineral resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in the Republic of Russia. Goldbelt will fund U.S. \$5,000,000 to advance to feasibility a gold tailings deposit in Kazakhstan and a major copper-silver deposit in the Republic of Russia. Evaluation of the two projects has been underway for 12 months. Joint venture agreements are expected to be concluded shortly with 50/50 participation between a private company being acquired by Goldbelt and the Republics.

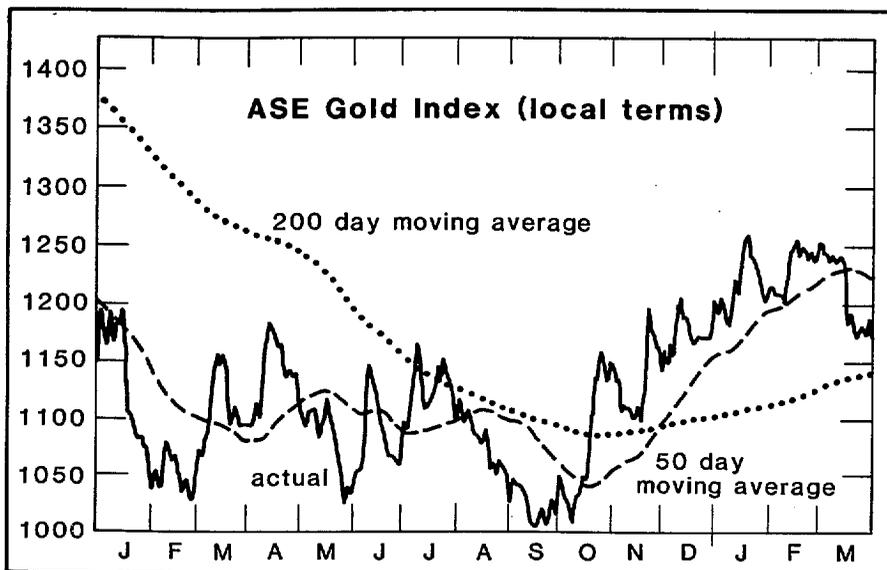
The gold project is composed of five adjacent tailings deposits encompassing 133,000,000 tonnes hosting 2,600,000 ounces of gold. A feasibility study is expected to be completed Feb. 28, 1992.

The copper-silver deposit in Eastern Russia has been under exploration development for a number of years and is considered one of the largest deposits in the world. A feasibility study on this deposit will follow that of the gold project.

Goldbelt has agreed to acquire the private European company which has negotiated development agreements with U.S.S.R. officials in Moscow. A finder's fee will be paid on the acquisition. Goldbelt has negotiated a private placement of 1,400,000 units at 50¢ each consisting of one share and one warrant. Each two warrants are exercisable to purchase one additional share at 50¢ in year one and at 60¢ in year two. BLACK SWAN GOLD MINES LTD. (BSW-T,V) had an agreement to participate in these projects which has expired and the terms of Black Swan continuing involvement are subject to further negotiations.

BFD INDUSTRIES INC. (BFI-V)

AGENCY OFFERING ARRANGED - BFD Industries has entered an agency agreement with C.M. Oliver & Co. Ltd. to offer 1,000,000 units at \$3.70 per unit. Each unit will consist of one share and one warrant exercisable in twelve months at \$3.70 each. Prior to this spring the company had 8,404,414 shares issued. The company designs, manufactures and markets a family of high quality eye and face shield products which are anti-fogging, distortion free and 100% optically clear. The shields are comfortable, lightweight and disposable.



ners would jointly finance the project substantially utilising a financing plan already developed by Bema. The plan includes approximately \$US75 million of gold loan financing, approximately \$US25 million of mining equipment lease financing and approximately \$US20-30 million of equity for an estimated total of \$US120-130 million.

The Refugio project is located in north central Chile and to date Bema has spent \$US12.2 million on exploration and feasibility work on the property, outlining a geological reserve of 8.6 million oz of gold in the Verde and Pancho deposits. The feasibility study recommended that the Verde deposit be developed as a large scale, open pit heap leach gold mine. A processing rate of 33,000 tons/day was recommended to produce an average of 233,000 oz/year of gold at an average operating cost of \$US189/oz over a 9.4 year life.

* * *

Australian-based CRA has received approval to reduce its interest in the troubled

Mt Kare mine in Papua New Guinea. CRA is to reduce its interest from 51% to 12.75% by selling 12.75% each to **Placer Pacific, Highlands Gold and Renison Goldfields**. The remaining 49% will remain in the hands of the Kare-Puga Development Corp., which represents local landowners. Each company will also take a 25% stake in the hard rock prospecting authority surrounding the alluvial operation. The three incoming companies have agreed to fund the next stage of gold exploration in the area and will finance the recommencement of alluvial gold mining at Mt Kare. Production was stopped in January after an attack on the site by an armed gang.

* * *

Placer Pacific and CRA have also announced that a preliminary agreement has been reached for the joint evaluation of the Hidden Valley gold deposit in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea. Placer will earn a 50% interest in the project by managing and funding the ongoing evaluation

programme which will continue to focus on drilling to locate sufficient ore for the establishment of a viable operation.

CRA has also reported that at the end of 1991, construction was nearing completion at the Kelian project in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The project has suffered some delay and cost overruns, but commissioning of the plant began in October 1991 and gold production began at the beginning of 1992. The project is designed to process six million tonnes/year of ore for an average production of 264,000 oz/year of gold.

* * *

Meanwhile, Australian-based **Renison Goldfields** has sold its 40% interest in **Gold Fields Philippines Corp. (GFPC)** to Canadian-based **Reach Ventures**. The consideration comprises a nominal initial payment followed by a share of the proceeds from future operations. The principal asset of GFPC is Nalesbitan mine in the Philippines which was developed in 1989-90. It was placed on a care and maintenance basis in November 1990 following production problems.

* * *

Vancouver-based **Goldbelt Resources** is to proceed with the development of a gold recovery project in Kazakhstan. Discussions are under way to raise finance for the projected \$US36.3 million capital cost and construction is expected to begin by the third quarter of 1992 and production is anticipated late in 1993 or early 1994. The project involves the processing of 136 million tonnes of polymetallic mine tailings, not previously treated for precious metals, that hosts 2.7 million oz of gold and 20.7 million oz of silver (*IGMN* Mar 92, p.40):

Goldbelt will have a direct 50% share of the project which is projected to produce 924,000 oz of gold and 5.74 million oz of silver during the first ten years of operation. During the first two years of operation, production is projected to be 126,194 oz of gold and 695,323 oz of silver. The overall project life is estimated to be in excess of 25 years.

Largest Gold Mines in Rest of Western World in 1991

Mine	Location	Ownership	oz	
			1991	1990
1. Porgera	Papua New Guinea	Placer Pac 30%/Renison 30% Highlands 30%/PNG Govt. 10%	1,216,101	265,645
2. Ertsberg/Grasberg	Indonesia	Fresport Copper & Gold 100%	420,800	284,000
3. Ashanti	Ghana	Lorimo 45%/Ghana Govt. 55%	400,452	400,757
4. Ok Tedi	Papua New Guinea	BHP 50%/Amoco 30%/PNG Govt. 20%	345,000*	443,776
5. Misima	Papua New Guinea	Placer Pac. 80%/PNG Govt. 20%	323,127	317,167
6. El Indio	Chile	LAC Minerals 82.95%	191,342	215,767
7. Sansu	Ghana	Lorimo 45%/Ghana Govt. 55%	189,000	0
8. Morro do Ouro	Brazil	RTX 51%/TVX Gold 22.7%	166,600	160,258
9. Crixas	Brazil	TVX Gold 50%/Morro Velho 50%	109,500	96,600
10. Dizon	Philippines	Benguet Corp. 52.5%/Dizon 47.5%	101,900	136,983
11. Choquelepica	Chile	Billiton 42%/Northgate 35%/Citibank 23%	94,200	100,300
12. Vatukoula	Fiji	Emperor Mines 100%	85,883	78,787
13. Macraes Flat	New Zealand	Macraes Mining 100%	81,635	10,979
14. Martha Hill	New Zealand	Amax Gold 33.5%/ACM Gold 33.5% Mineral Resources 32.9%	80,223	81,604
15. Syama	Mali	BHP 80%/Mali Govt. 20%	80,000	14,630
16. La Coipa	Chile	Placer Dome 50%/TVX Gold 50%	70,000	27,882
17. Benguet	Philippines	Benguet Corp. 100%	69,700	76,808



VISIT GEORGIA



Intourist

Georgia, one of the fifteen Soviet Socialist Republics making up the USSR, is called a land of sunshine, mountains and sea. Its territory, almost 70,000 sq. km, lies between the mountain systems of the Greater and the Lesser Caucasus.

Nature has richly endowed Georgia. In this realm of luxuriant subtropical vegetation graceful palms tower and flaming citrus fruits ripen. Through the lavish greenery the snow-capped peaks of the Caucasus Mts. are seen. Its mountainous terrain plus the influence of the Black Sea make the climate of Georgia perfect for rest and vacationing. The winters are mild here, the summers sunny and moderately hot. About one-third of the Soviet Union's curative mineral springs are concentrated in Georgia. In fact the entire territory of the republic is a natural mountain and sea resort. People come here to rest, to take medical treatment and to travel.

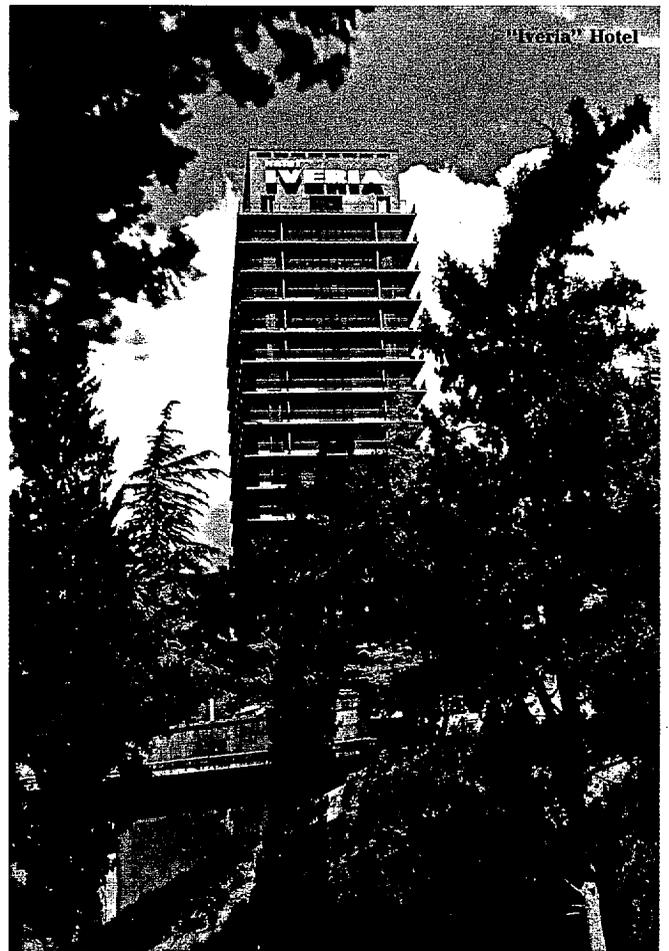
The history of the Georgian people can be traced back to antiquity. The legend of the voyage of the Argonauts from Greece to Colchis (the name by which Georgia was known in antiquity) dates back to the pre-Homeric era. Situated at the crossroads of important trade routes, Georgia was repeatedly invaded by hostile neighbours. It was only in the early 19th century, after it had firmly allied itself with Russia, that Georgia acquired a reliable defence against its external enemies. The Georgian people won full freedom and independence, however, only in 1921 when the Red Banner of the Soviets was hoisted over the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, and the working people of Georgia joined the mighty family of the peoples of the world's first socialist state. Present-day Georgia is an industrial-agrarian republic with a highly-developed modern industry, mechanized agriculture, and a rich socialist culture.

TBILISI IS THE CAPITAL OF THE GEORGIAN SSR.

Tbilisi's main thoroughfare, named after the great Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli, is a sort of boundary between the city's past and present. The 6th century stone basilica and the modern silhouette of the "Iveria" Hotel; the Metekhi Church standing on a sharp curve of the Kura and the Philharmonic building resplendent in glass and marble; the Chess Palace, the Metro stations and the ruins of the ancient Narikala Fortress, and the old sulphur-bath buildings – all these make up the contrasting and yet harmonious interlacement of the old and the new which lends such a singular charm to the Georgian capital. High above the city, on Komsomolskaya Alley, towers the gigantic statue "Mother Georgia". The figure of a woman holding a sword in one hand and a bowl in the other symbolises the indomitable spirit of the Georgian people, ready to give battle to foes and to greet friends with open hearts.

In the centre of the city's main square which bears the name of V. I. Lenin stands a monument to the leader of the proletariat.

Most of Tbilisi's higher educational establishments and research institutes are in the Vakeh and Saburtalo districts. Here are the various institutes of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; Tbilisi University; the Polytechnical, Medical, Pedagogical, Foreign Languages



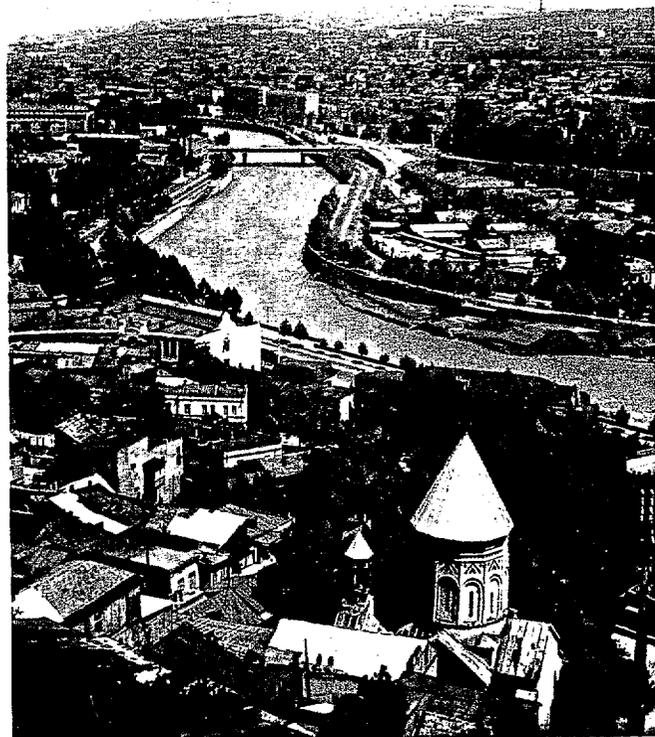
and Physical Culture Institutes. The city has long since outgrown its old limits and attractive new housing developments – Digomi, Varketili, Avchali and Gldani – have been built up on its former outskirts.

Tbilisi has many museums, the oldest of which is the Museum of Georgia. It was founded in 1852 and possesses very rich collections, including unique items of jewellery found in excavations of tombs at Trialeti, Vani and Armazi.

At the V. I. Lenin Museum you can see an exact copy

of the great leader's study in the Kremlin. The exhibits of the Avlabar, Printing Shop Museum will tell you about the activities of Georgian Bolsheviks. The Historico-Ethnographical Museum is another interesting place to visit.

The plateau on the top of Mt. Mtatsminda is perhaps the most picturesque spot in Tbilisi. A beautiful park has been laid out here, at an altitude of 727 m above sea level where it is always cool, even on the hottest summer day. You can reach the top of Mt. Mtatsminda by



Tbilisi

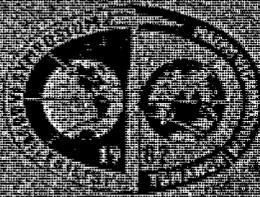
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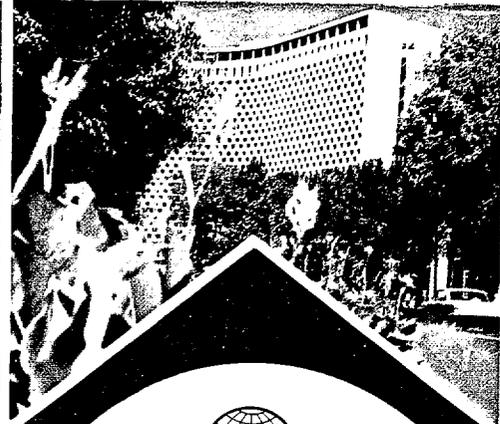
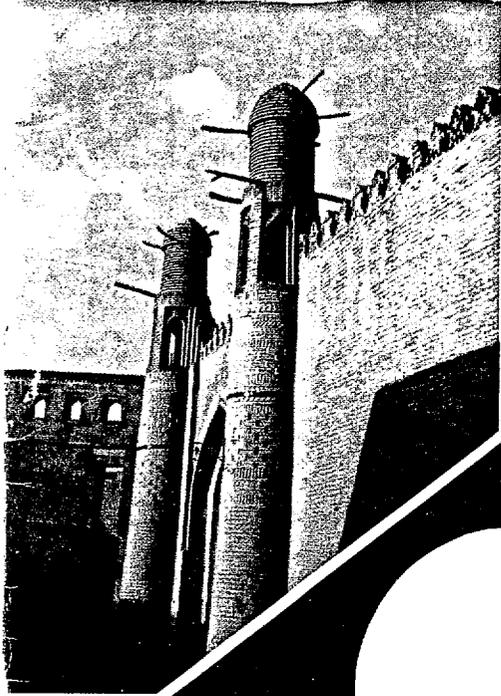
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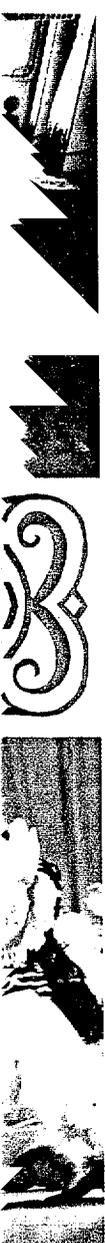
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ИНТУРИСТ
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Visit Soviet Uzbekistan





The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic is situated in Central Asia. Its territory is 447,400 square kilometres, and its population, 15,391,000. It is one of the fifteen fraternal sovereign republics constituting the USSR. Its capital, Tashkent, (pop. 1,7 million) is the USSR's fourth biggest city, after Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, Uzbekistan was a backward province of tsarist Russia. It had a primitive agriculture, a few small factories and no higher educational establishments. Uzbekistan today is a developed industrial and agrarian republic. Its economy employs 800,000 specialists with higher and secondary education—almost four times the number that existed in all tsarist Russia.

Over the years of Soviet power, 1,500 large industrial enterprises of 100 branches of modern industry have been built in Uzbekistan.

The Republic's industrial might rests on its multibranch economy, which forms a constituent part of the economy of the USSR. Impressive progress has been made by the mechanical engineering, power, metallurgical, chemical, coal, oil, gas, ore-mining, gold-extracting, and electronic industries. Uzbekistan now produces tractors and excavators, aircraft, cotton harvesters and textile machines. It is the biggest manufacturer of machines and mechanisms for cotton cultivation, harvesting, transportation and processing. These machines work in the fields of all the cotton-growing republics of the USSR, and in other countries.

Uzbekistan accounts for the greater part of the USSR's cotton output—65 per cent.

Soviet Uzbekistan's achievements in the fields of public education, science and culture are most impressive indeed. Over the post-revolutionary years it has built a far-flung network of higher educational establishments which now have a total student body of 254,000. The Republic has 26 theatres, more than 10,000 clubs and libraries. Its 260 newspapers and 142 magazines (most of them in Uzbek) have a total circulation of over 10 million copies.

In Uzbekistan, 411 monuments of architecture are under state protection. The unique structures of ancient Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent attract hundreds of thousands of visitors who use the services of Intourist and are accorded traditional Soviet hospitality in this Republic.

Uzbekistan is famed not only for its glorious architectural traditions but also for its arts and crafts, the secrets of which are passed on from generation to generation. Uzbek chasings, ceramics, fabrics, embroideries in gold, carpets, jewelry—created by professional and folk craftsmen—are highly distinctive.

Uzbeks, the indigenes of the Republic, constitute more than 60 per cent of its population, the rest being Kara-Kalpaks, Russians, Tatars, Kazakhs, Tajiks, etc. There are no national barriers in Uzbekistan, just as there are none elsewhere in the USSR. Mixed marriages are quite common.

Uzbek cuisine is most variegated. The most popular dishes are "pilau", which is served on all festive occasions, "lagman" noodles, "manty" dumplings cooked over steam. Uzbek grape wines are excellent, and Uzbek apples, pears, pomegranates, musk-melons and water-melons are delicious. In Uzbekistan, no social event—be it a large party or a talk around a family table—is complete without a few cups of fragrant "kokchai" (green tea) which is an excellent thirst-quencher and lends one new vigor.

In Uzbekistan, as in the other republics of Central Asia, the climate is sharply continental, with short and practically snowless winters, early and warm springs, hot and dry summers (in the cities, the summer heat is moderated by abundant verdure and by the cool water of the aryks (irrigation ditches). Uzbekistan's autumns are brilliantly sunny and mild. So it is a good place to visit in any season.

You can fly to Tashkent by the fast and safe airliners of the USSR's air company "Aeroflot". The capital of Uzbekistan has direct air connections with several Asian states and with major tourist centres of the Soviet Union, including the Uzbek cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench (Khiva) and Fergana.

**ORE DEPOSITS
Of THE
UZBEKISTAN
GUIDE-BOOK**

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON THE GENESIS OF ORE DEPOSITS
I. A. G. O. D.

VI Symposium

Tbilisi,
September, 1988

ORE DEPOSITS OF THE KIRGHIZIA

GUIDE-BOOK

Excursion C—3

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*was introduced at SME - CSM
breakfast meeting, by:*

*Roman Z. Pyrik
Geochem Inc.
~~17326 W 57th Ave.~~ *see brochure*
~~Golden, CO 80403~~*

(PhD, Geochemistry, 1974)

PURSUING OPPORTUNITIES

UKRAINIAN PROFILE

UKRAINE



BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

- Mineral Development
- Resource Recovery

Sponsored by:

GEOCHEM, Inc.
EnviroGroup Limited
Cyprus Minerals Company
United Engineers & Constructors

SME Annual Meeting and Exhibit
Phoenix, Arizona

February, 1992

History

Ukraine unwillingly became part of the Soviet Union's communist society. Previously, it had demonstrated a desire for self determination and free enterprise. Many of its people remember and, as the recent national referendum affirms, an overwhelming majority (90%) desire a return to an independent government and a free economy.

AREA:	603,700	sq. km
POPULATION:	51,704,000	(1989)
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Ukrainians	73.6%
	Russians	21.1%
RELIGION:	Orthodox; Catholic	
LANGUAGES:	Ukrainian	66.3%
	Russian	31.3%
CAPITAL:	Kiev	(2.6 million)
MAJOR CITIES:	Kharkov	(1.6 million)
	Odessa	(1,113,000)
	Dnepropetrovsk	(1,140,000)
	Donetsk	(1,064,000)
	Lvov	(728,000)
PRESIDENT:	Leonid Kravchuk	

For further information, contact:



12265 W. Bayaud Avenue,
Suite 140
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Phone: (303) 988-8902
Fax: (303) 988-0288

Risk and Expenses

Dissolution of the Soviet Union has disrupted the traditional channels for economic development in Ukraine. Unless a company is keenly aware of the new politics and personalities in Ukraine, efforts to establish and conduct business will be costly and unproductive.

Your Representative in Ukraine

GEOCHEM, Inc. has been asked by Mykola M. Havrilenko, Chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources, to assist in finding companies wishing to develop the country's mineral deposits and process industrial waste for resource recovery.

Through GEOCHEM'S office in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia several missions have already been conducted to Ukraine at the request of the Ukrainian Ministry for Environmental Protection. Dr. Roman Z. Pyrih, Director of Geochemistry for GEOCHEM, Inc., has cultivated the appropriate contacts at ministerial and municipal levels, and with mining and petroleum industry representatives.

GEOCHEM's contacts and Dr. Pyrih's ability to communicate in Ukrainian can benefit companies desiring to develop business opportunities in Ukraine.

Mission to Ukraine

Your company can be represented by GEOCHEM in Ukraine. GEOCHEM representation is a cost-effective and time-saving method for pursuing opportunities in Ukraine. Based on your company's interests, specific opportunities can be identified, researched, and quantified.

UKRAINE

Independent Country

The dissolution of the Soviet Union has re-established Ukraine as an independent state with a strategic market location, a wealth of minerals, and an existing infrastructure to transport products by land and by sea.

New Laws

The Ukrainian Parliament recently adopted a law prohibiting nationalization of foreign property. Law also allows unimpeded export of profits and goods produced by foreign investors.

Foreign Participation

The Ukrainian Parliament is promoting the restructuring of the country's economy through foreign participation in the development of new and producing mineral deposits. Legislation allows joint development of mineral resources by foreign firms and domestic companies with public, private, and mixed capital.

WEALTH OF OPPORTUNITY

- More than 5% of the world's economic minerals are mined and consumed in Ukraine.
- Ukraine produces:
 - 14% of the world's iron ore,
 - 30% of the world's manganese ore, and
 - 7% of the world's coal.
- More than 80 types of minerals in 8,000 deposits have been identified in Ukraine.
- A lack of capital and technology have limited development of known reserves.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Ukraine has the world's largest reserves of:

Titanium
Manganese
Iron Ore
Uranium
Mercury
Zirconium Ores

Deposits of other minerals have been identified, including the following:

Coal
Potassium
Sulfur
Graphite
Potash
Lead
Zinc
Nickel
Kaolinite

Ukraine's facilities processed 40% of the Soviet Union's iron ore, but few finished products. Idled weapons production plants are available for conversion to new peaceful uses.

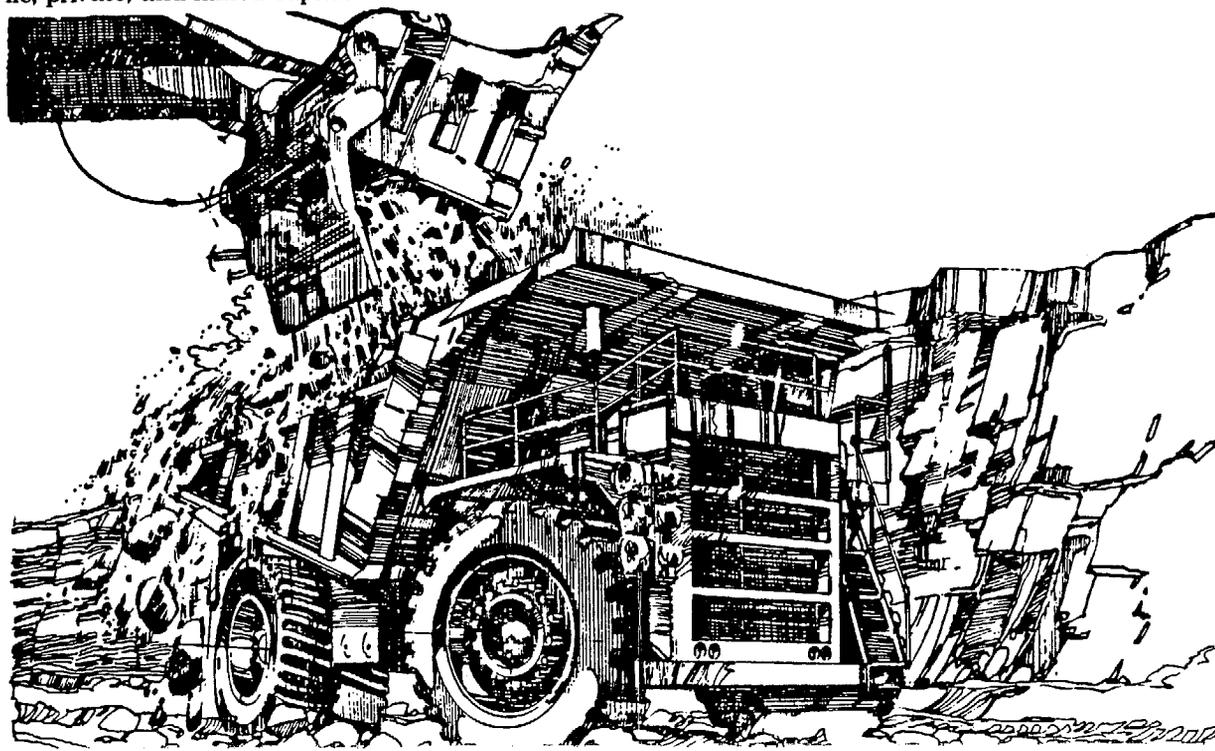
RESOURCE RECOVERY

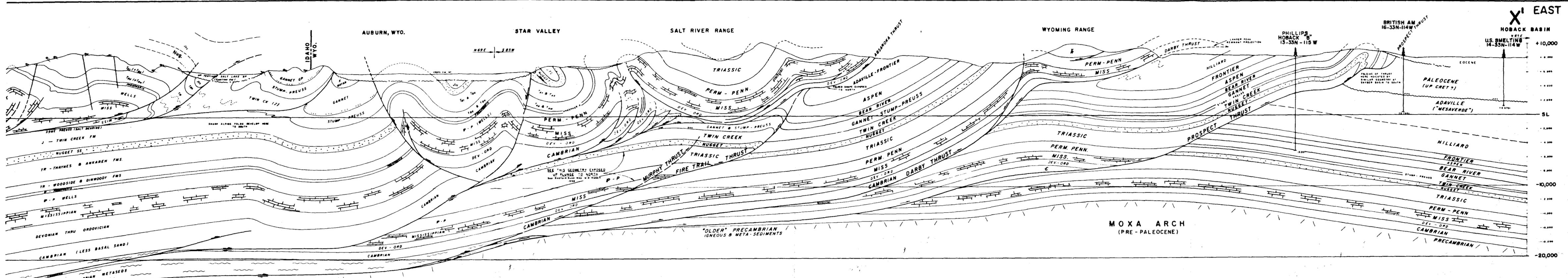
Inferior extraction technology, poor quality of produced raw materials, and wasteful use of mineral wealth has produced billions of tons of valuable mining, dressing, and processing waste. An estimated 8 billion tons of "waste" is available for reprocessing.

Additionally, vast but unquantified volumes of potentially valuable byproducts and waste from other industries are also available.

Ukraine seeks foreign investors to participate in the technical upgrading of the mining and processing industries.

Participation will be within the framework of new market relations and on the basis of property privatization.





STRUCTURAL CROSS SECTION (NORTH)
IDAHO - WYOMING THRUST BELT

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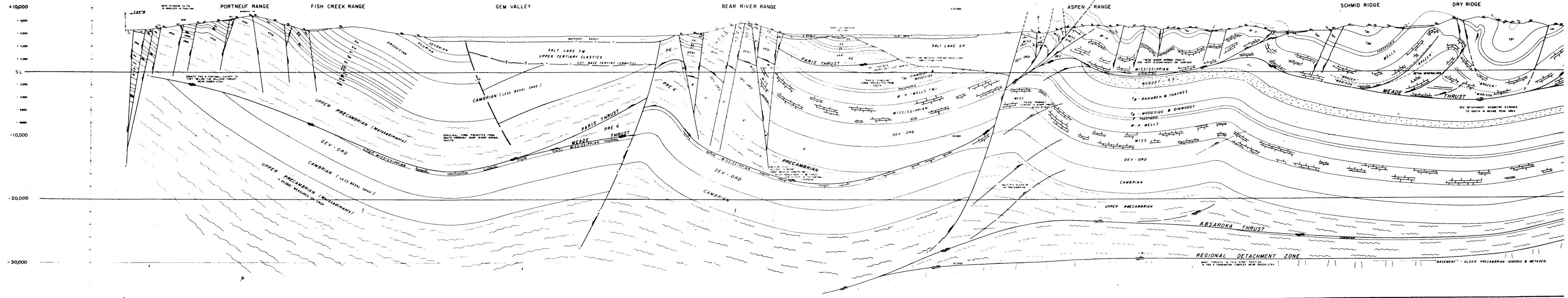
Section is drawn using concept that thrust faults are progressively younger to east and that movement on a thrust carries older thrusts "Piggy Back" and folds them.

Total shortening on Mississippian is approx. 65 miles. Original width was approx. 130 miles.



WEST

X

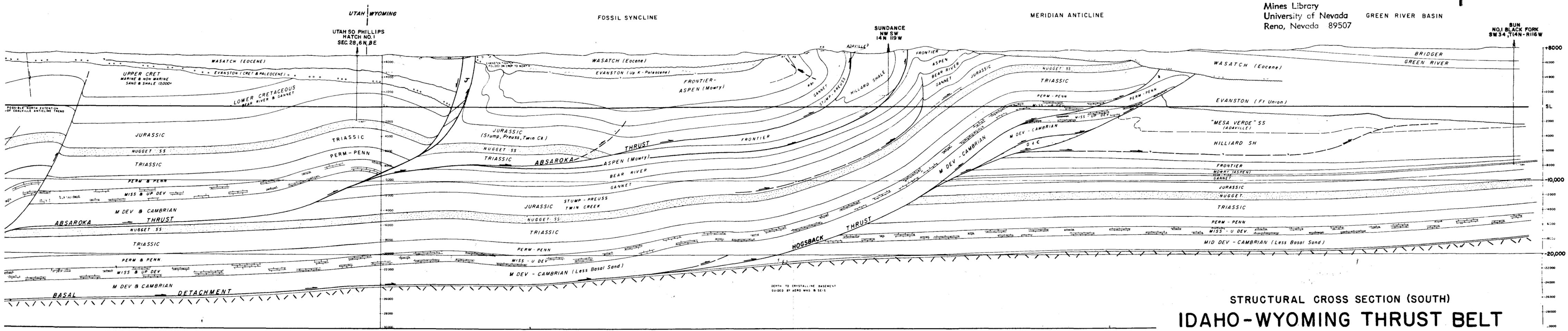


Royse, Warner, Reese **PLATE I** (left)

Y'

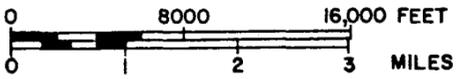
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SUN
NO. 1 BLACK FORK
SW 34, T14N - R116W



STRUCTURAL CROSS SECTION (SOUTH) IDAHO-WYOMING THRUST BELT

Total shortening on Mississippian is approx. 52 miles.
Original width was approx. 111 miles.



Y

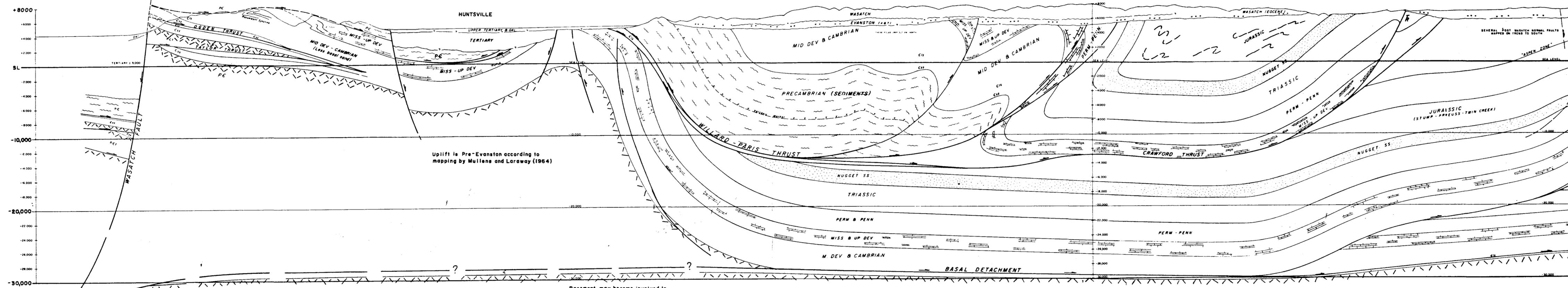
SALT LAKE VALLEY

WASATCH MTNS.

OGDEN VALLEY

WASATCH MTNS.

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MERIDIAN ANTICLINE

UNION
(S35-22N-115W)



(PROJ.)
TD 5645'

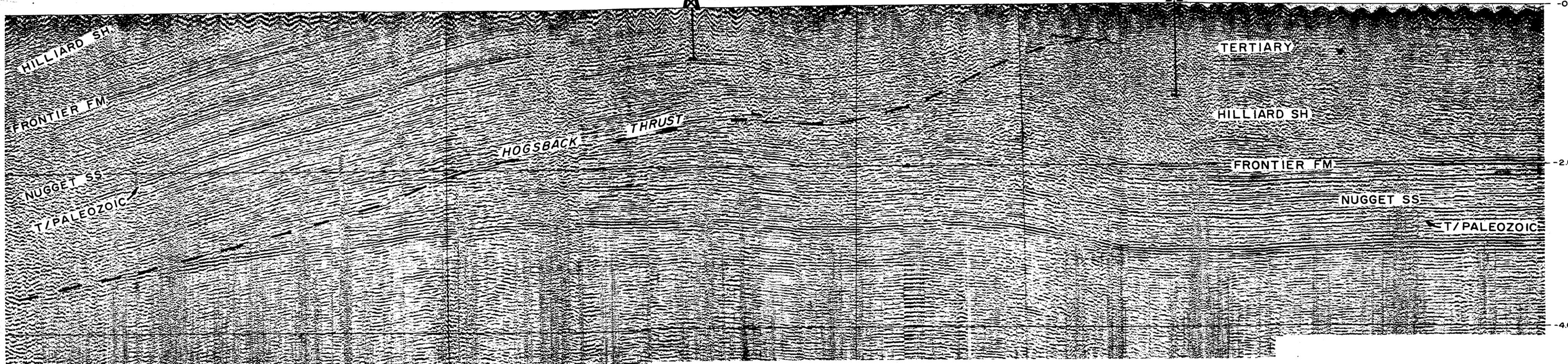
PAN AM
(S28-22N-114W)



(PROJ.)
TD 7007'

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EAST



WEST-EAST SEISMIC TIME SECTION
FOSSIL SYNCLINE AREA, WYO.



WEST

FOSSIL SYNCLINE

AMERADA
(S30-22N-117W)

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