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NCA MINERALS CORP.

OURT DECISION AWAITED ON - NCA Minerals Corp.'s annual meeting has been called for 29Mar79 at 11 a m. in Richmond Inn, 7551 Westminster Highway, Richmond, FUNGSTEN PROPERTY DEAL CASE B.C. Nominees for election as directors are now serving:

A. Donald MacLeod, president, owning 543,600 shares; Gordon C. Hunter, 21,670 and William E. Schmidt, secretary, no share.

In September 1977 NCA took an option from United Mineral Services Ltd. of Vancouver to acquire the Gotcha tungsten property near Clearwater, B.C. In January and February 1978, NCA extensively drilled the Gotcha property. This resulted in drill indicated ore reserves of over 19,000 short ton units of W03 with an estimated value of more than \$3,000,000. A feasibility study resulted in a recommendation that NCA proceed immediately to put the property into commercial production.

However, on 3Apr78, United Mineral Services purported to terminate the contract. As a result, NCA started legal action against United Mineral and its principal shareholders, Robert Dickinson and Murray McClaren A trial was held in the B.C. Supreme Court in February, 1979. Judgement has been reserved in this action.

NCA's accounts show \$143,769 received in the year ended 30Sep78, mainly \$130,000 by sale of shares and \$11,250 as the deemed value of shares issued for the Silver Bar property. Applied were \$93,306, mainly \$31,440 on exploration, \$31,432 on administration and \$28,152 under a participation agreement NCA had working capital of \$3,307 at 30Sep78 when 1,280,498 LOST GREEK TUNGSTEN 82 TD. 82FSW280MUT shares were outstanding, unchanged at 6Mar79.

BENSON MINES LTD.

DRILL RESULTS ON MOLY, TUNGSTEN & - Wm. L.C. Newsom, president of Benson Mines Ltd. states that the most recent diamond drill hole on the M.U.T. URANIUM PROPERTY IN B.C. REPORTED claims held under option by the company is the best

hole drilled to date. This hole is located in the area of the Lost Creek-Tungsten adit called area B and it cut a wide, 86-foot, section of favourable skarn rock formation with an average grade of: 0.035% MoS2 (molybdenum), 0.177% W03 (tungsten) and 0.002% U308 (uranium). Within this 86 feet there are the following three better grade sections:

			The first two of these sections are con-
92 to 103 ft. 1	11 ft. 0.163%	0.3780% 0.002%	sidered to be of possible ore grade. A
124 to 144 ft. 2	20 ft. 0.028%	0.334% 0.002%	minimum of four additional drill holes has
144 to 178 ft. 3	34 ft.0.014%	0.121% 0.002%	been recommended to test for the extent of
			these sections.

Mr Newscm says that, in a recent report on the property, which consists of 84 units at Lost Creek, 12 kilometers south of Salmo, B.C., immediately south of the former tungstenlead-zinc producers, Tungsten King and Dodger mines, John R. Poloni, P.Eng., states that there are eight showings where further exploration is recommended. About one of these zones he says, "The stratigraphy and mineralogy are defined as those of a true contact metamorphic nature typical of the environments for tungsten-molybdenite deposits of the Salmo area."

Mr. Poloni also said, "The main zones of exploration interest are associated with contact of limestone and limy argillite with intrusives of the Lost Creek where the presence of skarns containing tungsten and molybdenum are sought. The M.U.T. property has potential of containing skarn zones with economic grades and volumes of tungsten-molybdenum-uranium mineralization and lead-zinc-silver mineralization as bedded replacement deposits."

In this camp, all possible contacts of limestone or limy sediments with intruded rocks must be regarded as potential skarn forming targets and thus of interest for tungsten and molybdenum exploration.

Each of the showings has favourable geology and several have yielded ore grade and near ore grade samples.

The recommended program is to include: boundary survey of the claims, soil sampling over the existing grid and extending the grid, geological mapping, scintillometer survey to locate the areas of higher uranium readings, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling. The program is planned to start as soon in the spring as weather conditions permit.

Additional financing will be required for the further development of the property.

FOR THE RECORD

Dome Petroleum Limited shareholders will meet on 7May79 to consider a proposal for a 4-new for 1-old share split. Management expect certificates for additional shares resulting from the split would be issued to shareholders about 19May79.

Crown Zellerbach Canada Limited president Thos.G. Rust announces the appointment of Robert J.Molle as vice-president of Crown Zellerbach Stores, a

division that operates the company's 29 HomeTown and CrownMart stores in B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan, offering a wider range of building materials, home repair equipment and hardware, and catering to the do-it-yourself and home improvement market as well as to the professional user. Before joining Crown Zellerbach, Mr. Molle served as Alberta and F.C. regional manager with Revelstoke Companies Ltd., a building materials firm.

Columbia Trust Company offering of 250,000 common shares at \$10.25 each by 15Jan79 prospectus was registered 23Feb79 with B.C. Sup't. of Brokers. Solicitor

is Robert W. Stevenson at 1500-510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1M6. NO.50(MARCH 12,1979) + GEORGE CROSS NEWS LETTER LTD. + THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Benson Mines continued from page 9 rock formation" with average grades of 0.035% molybdenum, 0.177% tungsten and 0.002% uranium. The favourably mineralized section commenced at a depth of 92 feet, ran to a depth of 178 feet and for 11 feet—assayed moly 0.16% and tungsten 0.378%. Uranium was constant at 0.002%.

Shortly after BP field crews commenced the currently proceeding ground work, Benson's President William C. "Bill" Newsom, told International Prospector "The main terms of the agreement by which BP can earn its 50% interest are by making property payments to Benson of \$35,000 on closing: \$25,000 by May 15, 1980, a further \$25,000 by May 15, 1981. In addition, BP Minerals has committed to

Living with Inflation

by G. Stan Lenko

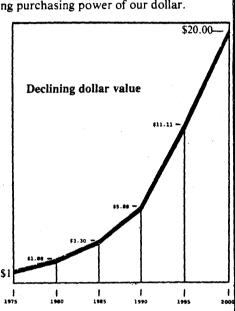
President, Lenko & Associates Former Mgr. of N.S. Credit Union

The Problem

Recent headlines state that "the inflation rate is at a 3 year high as the '71 dollar (is) worth (only) 56 cents." The news is no better as one looks at the latest U.S. and Canadian dollar performances: these facts and a jittery stock market make it imperative that we try to stem the rapidly declining purchasing power of our dollar.

The average investor is like a ship blown and buffeted from every side, while trying desperately to stay on a reasonable course. Did you know that with an inflation rate of 12% per year, a product costing \$1 in 1975, will cost \$20 in only 25 years!

It is widely recognized that in a **period** of inflationary price increases, real **estate** provides a superior hedge against **infla**tion. A small investor would be **wise** to watch the banks and insurance **com**panies, since more than ever before, they are investing in real estate. They **know** there's no safer investment and the **out**look for continuing growth is unexcelled. However, the rate of return here is usually related to risk taken and is **com**pounded by day-to-day worries, etc.



An idea whose time has come!

For the small investor looking for a **trouble-free** investment, Family Life Assurance has recently set up Canada's first **property** fund for individual participation. Under government supervision and based **on** broad British experience, the Save & Prosper PropertyFund, as it is called, assures the average unit-holder's dollar will stay ahead of today's inflationary spiral. The **SPP** Fund invests these monies in the following manner:

40% into ownership of Commercial revenue properties to offer capital growth, another 40% into first Commercial and interim mortgages to provide income, and the remaining 20% is held in cash, term deposits and bonds for liquidity.

This fund offers the average small **investor** the way to invest in property that is simple, soundly based, and is totally flexible. It is available in large and small amounts (as little as \$600 per year) and provides a **measure** of security, liquidity, and especially flexibility not always available in traditional property investment vehicles.

It is also available as a Registered Retirement Savings Plan or as a Deferred Profit Sharing Plan. That the guiding principle is sound, is borne out by the SPP Fund's growth—an average rate of 14.5% over each of the last four years, and the latest unit values indicate an even better return coming up!

So here, at long last, is a good opportunity for the small investor to do well; this fund looks like a real winner for the average Joe, without all the usual drawbacks.

It really is "working for you," as their advertising states. 🛞

spend a minimum of \$70,000 on property exploration by March 15, 1980 and must spend a further \$80,000 by March 15, 1981 and \$ 100,000 by March 15, 1982 in order to maintain the agreement in good standing.

"In summary, after BP Minerals has spent \$250,000 on property exploration and \$85,000 on property payments it will own 50% and any further exploration expenditures will be shared equally. The agreement provides that should Benson elect not to further contribute, then their interest would be reduced to 20% of net profits.

"Following recent changes, directors of Benson are now: William L.C. Newsom. President; Donald H. Byers, Secretary-Treasurer: Herbert Rhea and Angus MacSwean.

"As BP Minerals progress with the exploration of the Lost Creek Property. Benson will be seeking other mineral opportunities in Western Canada and the U.S. Pacific Northwest."

Synergy continued from page 8

The plans and engineering have been completed for an 80,000 square foot warehouse and office complex, total cost on the area's prime real estate. The property is clear title and interim financing for the complex is in the final stages of completion.

According to the Appraisal-Feasibility report, prepared by Gordon Spratt and Associates, the value of the project when finished will be in excess of 2.5 million dollars and will generate a cash flow of some 145,000 dollars per year for Synergy's share.

O'Lori continued from page 18 President, and Nicholas Zora, Secretary-Treasurer. With all preliminary testing and repairing now completed, and with uninterrupted daily production proceeding. Companies Secretary Zora reported that both O'Lori and Twin Creek-Collinsville consider their licensed operators on the Alaskan placer development to be highly satisfactory. Mr. Zora said that both company boards are more than pleased at the progress to date and with the operators' responsible adherence to the licensing agreements.

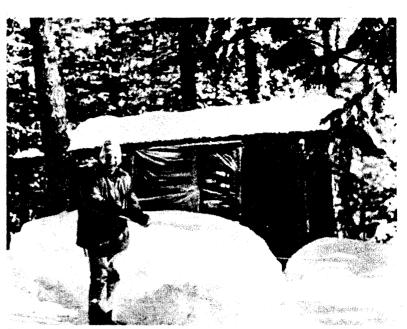


6 PLACER LEASES ON THE FRASER RIVER BETWEEN LYTTON AND LILLOOET. VALUES UP TO 212 OZ. BLACK SAND PER TON Phone (604) 434-9689

PROSPECTOR—JULY 1979

BENSON TREASURY TO GAIN \$85,000 WHILE BP ALSO COMMITTED TO \$¼ MILLION WORKS PROGRAM FOR 50% IN 84 CLAIM UNITS AND 4 CROWN GRANTS

Ian Sutherland + Benson Mines = 50-50 Joint V. With BP Minerals On Moly-Tungsten at Lost Creek

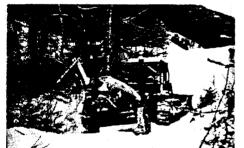


by Doug Huber 82F5W280 Sutherland outside his Lost Creek cabin on a sunny winter morning early in 1977.



82F/3E

Benson Mines Camp near the 'top' of the MUT claims.



Water supply in 500 gal tank under tow to Benson Camp.



Drilling the tungsten-moly-uranium ground above Lost Creek.

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PROSPECTOR—JULY 1979

When Benson Mines Ltd., Vancouver, announced its June '79 signing of a 50-50 joint venture agreement with B.P. Minerals Limited to develop a B.C. moly-tungsten prospect, it also marked a high spot in 15 tenacious years of the life of Ian Sutherland, prospector, real estate man, property developer and WW II commando.

Ian Sutherland discovered the deposits the summer of '65, in surface showings extending for almost a mile in the vicinity of British Columbia's Lost Creek. Unfortunately the showings were embedded in soapstone or argyllite, a geological occurrence unacceptable to most geologists in the Sixties.

It was a time when the conventional geologist looked for a limestone-granite contact as the only favorable one for commercial deposits of tungsten.

During the next three to four years prospector Sutherland's attempts to gain Canadian mining company interest for their financial and development resources, all ended in disappointment, engendered, mostly, by company geologists who threw boardroom icewater all over his samples and his assertions that the outcroppings extended for more than 5,000 feet.

Prospector Sutherland was still plugging away when an eminent American university professor announced, after a full year of study, his conclusion that tungsten also occurs when there is a high percentage of carbonates in sedimentary rocks in contact with the metamorphics. But then came 1972 and New Democratic Paralysis crippled B.C. mining almost beyond recovery. Watching while the epidemic spread, Sutherland decided his only course was to wait for better days. For livelihood, he returned to the field of real estate, scarcely ever mentioning his moly-tungsten find; until a sickened electorate flushed the Barrett government out of office in early December of 1975.

Ian Sutherland put his Lost Creek peoperty back on the market, and this time he shunned the big companies.

A few weeks later, and 11 years after his discovery, prospector Ian Sutherland gained the serious attention and financial assistance of a well known Vancouver mining executive and entrepreneur, through whose office the moly-tungsten find was later optioned to Vancouver's Benson Mines Ltd.

During the passing years, fellow prospector John Mirko and geologist Mohan Ramolinga Swany, helped with interim funds and through performing assay work that kept the Lost Creek ground in 'good standing' in return for a percentage interest; but the Benson Mines investment was the first that projected explorations extensive enough to confirm probability of an orebody.

By mid-March of 1979, Benson announced a 4th diamond drill hole on the Lost Creek property (now called the M.U.T. Claims) recorded assays which eventually caught the attention of BP (British Petroleum) Minerals Limited.

The hole cut 86 feet of "favourable skarn

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