



Twenty-Nineth Annual
American Mining Hall of Fame



**Awards
Presentation**
BANQUET & FUNDRAISER

Saturday, December 3rd, 2011
JW Marriott Starr Pass Resort & Spa, Tucson, Arizona

6:30 p.m. Reception
 7:00 p.m. Banquet Dinner
 7:50 p.m. Ceremony

Welcoming Remarks: **James Wm. White**

Introduction of Head Table
 and Other Honored Guest: **James Wm. White**

Introduction of Inductees: **Cori Hoag**

Presentation of 2011 Inductees
 From Mining's Past: **SAMUEL NEWHOUSE**
 (1853-1930)

THOMAS H. LEGGETT
 (1859-1935)

POPE YEATMAN
 (1861-1953)

EARL HERKENOFF
 (1915-2002)

STEWART R. WALLACE
 (1919-2009)

Presentation of 2011
 Medals of Merit: **MARCO T. EINAUDI**
 ECONOMIC GEOLOGIST & EDUCATOR
Presented by Cori Hoag

RALPH B. SIEVRIGHT
 MINING LAWYER
Presented by Cori Hoag

Door Prize: **James Wm. White**

Presentation of 2011 Special Citation: Industry-Government Partnership
Presented by Bill Hawes

Presentation of 2011 Inductee: **LAURENCE GOLBORNE RIVEROS**
Presented by James Wm. White

Featured Address: **KARIN OPPERMAN GOLBORNE** on behalf of
 Laurence Golborne Riveros

Adjournment: **James Wm. White**

DIAMOND

Mintec

PLATINUM

Boart Longyear Company

Caterpillar

Freeport McMoRan Copper & Gold

Independent Mining Consultants, Inc.

Komatsu America Corp.

M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation

Modular Mining Systems

Newmont Mining Corporation

SRK Consulting

GOLD

ASARCO

Mountain States R&D

MWH, Global

SILVER

Atlas Copco

Call & Nicholas, Inc.

Empire Southwest

FLSmidth

Golder Associates

Layne Christensen

Minas de Oro Nacional

Montgomery & Associates

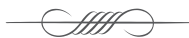
National EWP

RDE Evaluations Ltd

Sonoran Process Equipment Company Inc.

Tetra Tech

United Mines Inc.



Mining Foundation of the Southwest

Laurence Golborne Riveros

The Mining Foundation of the Southwest (MFSW) was incorporated in 1993 by combining the Mining Club of the Southwest and the Mining Club of the Southwest Foundation. The purpose of the Foundation is to promote public understanding and education related to mineral resources and the mining industry. Toward this goal, the Foundation has been able to fund a number of projects each year in the southwest, including Mexico, from donations and fund-raising activities.

Beginning in 2008, the Foundation embarked on a major fundraising activity for the purpose of developing a MFSW Educational Outreach program. The program focuses on educating students and adults about mining and the importance of mineral resources in modern life. In March of 2009, Pamela A. K. Wilkinson was selected to fill the position of Outreach Education Coordinator. The position was originally supported through the Arizona Department of Mining & Mineral Resources and later through the Arizona Geological Survey. The position is currently supported through the Lowell Institute for Mineral Resources at the University of Arizona.

Including the 2011 inductees, 161 mining luminaries and organizations have been inducted into the American Mining Hall of Fame. The American Mining Hall of Fame

serves to educate the public about prominent persons associated with the mining industry in both past and present by inducting one living honoree and up to five deceased luminaries, awarding medals of merit to outstanding individuals, and honoring one supporting organization. Commemorative plaques are on display in the mining exhibit area at the Arizona Historical Society Museum at 949 E. 2nd Street in Tucson.

In mid-2010, the Arizona legislature transferred the Mining and Mineral Museum to the Arizona Historical Society to become the future Arizona Centennial Museum, now the "Arizona Experience Museum." As space was lacking for the privately funded mining diorama in the new format, the Foundation arranged for it to be moved to the East Valley Institute of Technology in Phoenix. A companion interactive, portable Copper Mine Diorama is planned to be housed at the Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum.

As the public attention continues to focus on the dual objectives of mineral sufficiency and environmental protection, MFSW is committed to support mineral and mining education for schoolchildren, college students, and the general public, and to honor the achievements industry leaders through the American Mining Hall of Fame Annual Awards, MFSW's website, and publications. *Thank you for your continued support!*



Laurence Golborne Riveros is the current Minister of Public Works and former Biminister of Mining and Energy for the Republic of Chile. He is being honored for his leadership to develop new ways to encourage mining and mining policies in Chile and for his collaboration with industry, the mining support vendors, and local community during the dramatic rescue of 33 trapped miners at the San José Mine, in the Atacama Region in 2010.

Goldborne assumed responsibilities as Minister of Mining in President Sebastián Piñera's government on March 10, 2010 and focused on mining policies following a massive earthquake in February 2010. In August 2010, he led the rescue operation of 33 miners trapped in the San José copper-gold mine

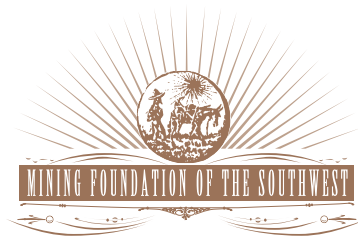
located near Copiapó, putting together an international team that successfully solved one of Chile's greatest technical challenges.

Effective January 2011, President Piñera designated Golborne as Biminister of Mining and Energy and directed him to take new responsibility to design Chile's national energy policy. Effective July 2011, President Piñera designated Golborne as Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Golborne graduated from the Instituto Nacional high school in Santiago and he received his Industrial Civil Engineering degree from the Universidad Católica de Chile, obtaining the achievement of Best Graduate granted by the Chilean Engineers Association. Afterwards he studied Business administration at Northwestern and Stanford Universities in the United States of America.

Mr. Golborne has longstanding professional experience in the private sector, prominent among which was his term as the CEO of Centros Comerciales Sudamericanos (Cencosud Group) until 2009. He led the expansion of this retail conglomerate, which currently operates in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Colombia. Mr. Golborne was member of the board of directors of several companies and was also a member of the Advisory Board at the Havas Media Group for Chile, Peru, and Bolivia.

Among his activities, he acted as director of the Audax Italiano Sporting Club, the San Agustín Foundation of the Faculty of Engineering of the Universidad Católica de Chile, and was also director on the board of ICARE, a private nonprofit institution that encourages business excellence in Chile. Mr. Golborne was born in Santiago, he is married to Karin Oppermann, and the father of six children.

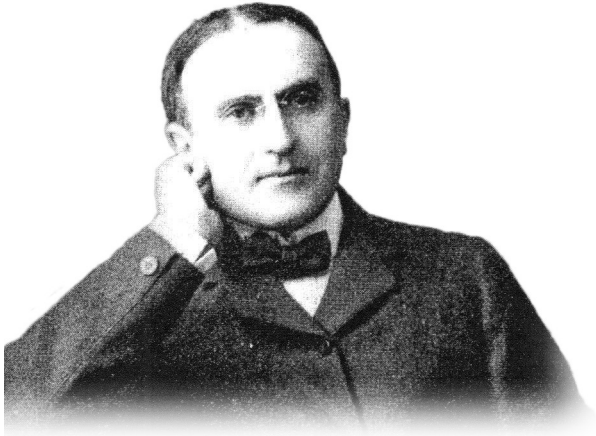


Samuel Newhouse (1853-1930)

Samuel Newhouse was born in New York City and grew up in Pennsylvania, where he studied law. In 1879, he moved to Colorado. In Leadville, he was in the freighting and hotel business. He acquired mining property at Ouray, sold later for several million dollars. He moved to Denver where he operated as a speculator and promoter, gaining contacts in the East and in Europe.

In 1896, Newhouse moved to Utah, where he and Thomas Weir, a respected mine operator from Leadville and Butte, acquired properties at Bingham Canyon. One, the Highland Boy, was promoted as a gold mine, but on the discovery of high grade copper, was sold to The Standard Oil Company in 1899 for twelve million-dollars.

In 1898, Newhouse and Weir purchased additional mining property at Bingham Canyon. Development proved a large tonnage of lower grade disseminated copper. This became the Boston Consolidated Copper Co. In 1905, a pilot plant was built for the Bingham Canyon ores, followed by the construction of a 3000 ton per day concentrator at Garfield, where water was abundant. Assisted by Louis Cates, Boston Consolidated became an early successful porphyry copper producer. It was the first porphyry copper to use steam shovels (1906), beating Jackling's Utah Copper by two months.



Boston Consolidated's property occupied the top of the Bingham Canyon deposit, and it was vital the properties be consolidated, or Utah Copper would have had to mine underground. The late 1909 merger of Boston Consolidated into Utah Copper marked the end of Newhouse's mining ventures. He then turned his interests to real estate development, building Utah's first high rises. He also donated land for the Salt Lake Stock Exchange.

It was Newhouse who gave publicity to Utah copper mining, enlisted the support of Eastern and British capital and was among the first to have a vision of successful open-pit mining. By 1903, he was known as "the father of copper mining in Utah", a title later eclipsed by Jackling after the merger of Utah Copper and Boston Consolidated.



Thomas Leggett graduated from the Columbia School of Mines in 1879. He first worked at an iron works in New York. When the plant shut down in 1880, his next job was at the Botapilas silver mines in Chihuahua, Mexico. Here, he learned much about concentrating lead-silver ores. In 1884, he worked as an assayer at a smelter in Lake Valley, New Mexico. The smelter closed in a few months, whereupon Leggett was hired as a mining engineer with the New York and Honduras Mining Co. in Honduras, working there until 1887. He then returned to Colorado to conduct an eight week test program for a friend. Following this, he went to the Darien peninsula in Panama in the fall of 1888. The climate caused health problems, so he returned to the US in 1890. Following a six month period to regain his health, he became the manager of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co. in Bodie, CA.

Thomas H. Leggett (1859-1935)

While Leggett managed this mine, two significant events occurred. It became one of the pioneers in using cyanide for the recovery of gold and silver. In 1894, he built the first cyanide plant on the Pacific coast at Bodie. The second event, with consequences far beyond the mining industry, was the long distance transmission of electricity. Faced with having to use wood for fuel, Leggett searched for cheaper alternatives. He discovered that in 1892, alternating current had been successfully transmitted three miles at Telluride CO. He installed a 250-kw Westinghouse generator powered by Pelton water wheels with a 300-foot head. The power generated was at 3000 volts and was carried 13 miles on a #1 bare copper wire. By late 1894, the system was considered proven and the steam powered equipment removed.

Following his success at Bodie, Leggett worked as a consulting engineer in the South African gold mines for eight years. After his African experience, he became a consultant in New York City.

Pope Yeatman (1861-1953)



Pope Yeatman received an Engineer of Mines degree from Washington University (St. Louis, MO) in 1883. He soon joined other American mining engineers working in the gold mines of South Africa. On his return to the US, he joined John Hays Hammond, who had become the Guggenheim's consulting mining engineer.

In 1906, Hammond sent Yeatman to Alaska, to examine the claims that became the Kennecott mine. Based on Yeatman's recommendation, the Guggenheims acquired this property, which proved to be a bonanza.

Following the departure of Hammond from the Guggenheim interests, Yeatman became their top mining engineer. He acted in various roles at the Guggenheim controlled Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. - as consulting engineer, general manager and managing director. He was in charge of the design and construction of the reduction works at Nevada (Concentrator and smelter).

His next major accomplishment occurred in Chile. In 1909, the Guggenheims acquired

control of Braden Copper Co. Pope Yeatman was made consulting engineer and assumed direct responsibility for the administration of all operations. To develop the property to its potential, in addition to mine development, a railroad had to be constructed, hydro power plants constructed, (including the canals and/or pipelines to get the water to the generating plants), construct and expand the concentrator, install aerial trams for both ore and concentrates, build a smelter, and provide the necessary infrastructure.

Around 1911, Yeatman directed Edwin S. Berry to make an examination of a property in northern Chile for the Guggenheim interests. This was the Chuquicamata property. By the end of 1911 when the Guggenheims took control of this property, Yeatman had the dual responsibility of directing the additional exploration and development of Chuquicamata, with its exotic copper minerals requiring special metallurgy, as well as the ongoing work at Braden.

At Braden, he followed up on William Braden's work with The Minerals Separation Co. on flotation of the Braden (El Teniente) ore. By using fresh, unoxidized ores, excellent recovery of copper was obtained, something not thought possible with chalcocite (copper sulfide). Braden Copper Co. thus became the first place to use flotation for the recovery of copper on a large scale, albeit to scavenge additional values from the gravity concentrator.

After leaving the Guggenheim's, Yeatman and his colleague Berry established a consulting business in the US. He received the Army Distinguished Service Medal for his service to the nation on the War Industries Board in procuring vital nonferrous metals for the World War I effort.

Earl Herkenhoff graduated from the New Mexico School of Mines in 1936 with highest scholastic honors in mining engineering. He received a fellowship to the University of Idaho earning an MS in metallurgical engineering in 1937.

For the next four years he worked in various mines and mills in New Mexico, Arizona and Montana for New Jersey Zinc, Phelps Dodge, and Anaconda. In late 1941, Earl started a ten-year association with American Cyanamid Co. in Stamford Conn. and Hibbing MN. After ten years with Cyanamid, he joined Pickens Mather & Co. as assistant chief metallurgist at Hibbing, MN. In late 1955, Utah Construction and Mining hired him as director of metallurgical research. Four years later, he became vice-president of a Utah affiliate-Marcona Mining Co., with a large iron ore deposit in Peru. The success of this project is largely due to his expertise in ferrous metallurgy and materials handling.

After Marcona, in 1963, Earl worked on two other projects as a vice president, involving a copper-iron mine in British Columbia and a phosphate project in Peru. In 1966, Earl rejoined Pickens Mather as vice-president and general manager in Australia. In 1969, he returned to the US, joining Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. where he worked on the feasibility of various projects worldwide. In 1971, he joined the Southern Peru Copper Cuajone project as manager-owner's control group at Fluor-Utah, fully utilizing his skills in mine, mill, powerhouse and smelter design.

After Southern Peru Copper, Earl worked for AG McKee and Kaiser Engineers, consulting or directing various projects in Algeria, Guatemala and South Africa.

Earl C. Herkenhoff (1915-2002)



He became engineering director for Phillips Uranium Corp. During the times of projected high energy prices a deep low grade uranium mine/mill complex was viable, but when prices weakened in 1980, Earl, with his knowledge of energy and economics, resigned ahead of the crowd. He continued to consult until his health started to fail in the mid 1990's.

He was recognized as a Distinguished Engineer by SME, published at least fifteen technical papers and held fifteen patents, primarily in iron ore beneficiation.

He is remembered as one who could look at a project's flowsheet and immediately spot fatal flaws or trouble areas.

Stewart R. Wallace (1919-2009)



Climax, Colorado, then as Chief Geologist and finally as Chief of Geology and Exploration.

While working for Climax Molybdenum, Wallace conducted detailed studies of the geology at both Climax and Red Mountain, the location of the Henderson deposit. He developed a multiple-intrusion model to describe the complex magmatic and hydrothermal events that produced the Climax orebody. This model enabled him to find the Henderson orebody. At the Climax mine, Wallace's work resulted in the discovery of the Ceresco orebody and the deep, offset portion of the Ceresco orebody. During his tenure with Climax Molybdenum, he also examined numerous foreign and domestic deposits.

From 1970 to 1976, Stewart Wallace served as President and Director of Exploration for Mine Finders, Inc. In that capacity, he conducted mineral exploration in western North America for a three-way joint venture with Coolbaugh Mining and Bethlehem Steel. In 1976, he began a career as a geologic consultant whose advice was sought by many. Wallace published a number of outstanding articles on geology, was a Distinguished Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, and served as President of the Society of Economic Geologists in 1992-1993. In 1974, SME presented its prestigious Daniel C. Jackling Award to Stewart Wallace in recognition of his discovery of the Henderson orebody. Wallace trained and mentored many exploration and mining geologists; his legacy and commitment to science, engineering, and education continues through his generous legacy gifts to SME, SEG, and the Colorado School of Mines.

Renowned molybdenum geologist, Discoverer of the Henderson molybdenum deposit, and Philanthropist. **Stewart Wallace** and his team of geologists at Climax Molybdenum Company, through their discoveries of the Henderson mine and the Ceresco deposit at the Climax mine, profoundly influenced molybdenum mining in Colorado and molybdenum exploration in Western North America.

Stewart Wallace earned his B.A. in geology at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1941. After serving in the U.S. Army from 1941 to 1946, he earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in geology at the University of Michigan. From 1948 to 1955, Wallace served with the U.S. Geological Survey, mapping mineral districts in the western United States. In 1955, he went to work for the Climax Molybdenum Company, first as Resident Geologist at

Marco T. Einaudi



Marco T. Einaudi has made a lasting contribution to economic geology and the mining industry through geologic mapping and related research, education, mineral exploration, and scientific editing. He is perhaps best known in Arizona for his synthesis of skarn deposits related to porphyry copper systems of southwestern North America.

Marco earned a BA degree in Geology from Cornell University in 1961. He was called to service after graduating because of his fluency in French and served as an Army Intelligence officer operating under cover in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam. He later earned a PhD in 1969 in Geology from Harvard University. Marco had academic opportunities after completing his PhD but was enticed by John Hunt to join The Anaconda Company as an exploration geologist. He spent seven years with Anaconda, mostly in the Bingham district, Utah, and the Yerington district, Nevada. His work at Bingham helped lead to discovery of the Carr Fork skarn orebody.

Marco became a professor at Stanford University in 1975 to pursue teaching and research interests. He served as primary advisor to 21 MS and 34 PhD graduates in economic geology, maintaining a highly successful graduate program almost single handedly for three decades, which will pay dividends for years to come. Marco was a driving force in making the Yerington district a new classic locale in economic geology and an outdoor classroom for teaching the methods of mapping mineral deposits. He also took posts in academic administration, society affairs, and scientific publishing. At Stanford, Marco provided leadership as a Department Chairman and Associate Dean. In the Society of Economic Geologists, he served on numerous committees and as Councilor and Vice President. He was the fourth Editor of

Economic Geology from 1996 to 2002, when he launched the Map Series to draw attention to the importance of geologic mapping. Awards bestowed on Marco include SEG Thayer Lindsley Visiting Lecturer 1982-83, Award for Excellence in Teaching in the School of Earth Sciences at Stanford in 1993, SEG 1993 Silver Medalist, SEG 1994 International Exchange Lecturer, SEG 2003 Distinguished Lecturer, and SEG 2008 Penrose Gold Medalist.

Marco retired from Stanford in 2003 but continues to offer his wisdom and expertise at sites around the world as a geologic consultant and corporate advisor to exploration companies. He and his wife Meredith split their time between homes at Stanford and in Hawaii.

Ralph Brooke Sievwright

Ralph Sievwright was born in 1924 in the then-active mining town of Jerome, Arizona. After graduating from Jerome High School, he enrolled at the University of Arizona. Shortly thereafter, with WWII in full force, he enlisted in the Army Air Corps, where he served for nearly three years. Following his discharge from the military, he returned to the UofA, earning a Bachelor's degree in Public Administration in 1948 and a LLB from the College of Law in 1952.

After graduation from law school, Ralph joined the law firm of Guynn and Twitty, specializing in public land issues, mining law and labor law. Howard Twitty, one of the firm's founders, was honored by the Mining Foundation of the Southwest in 2002 for his own contributions to the industry. In 1958 the firm became Twitty, Sievwright & Mills and continued to specialize in providing legal advice to mining companies for the next 50 years.

Early in his legal career, Ralph began representing Magma Copper Company and its related mining and smelting entities in San Manuel and Superior, Arizona. He served as chief negotiator for the company in its labor negotiations with seven unions for more than 40 years and advised the company on mining law and compliance with complex environmental law, especially as they dealt with copper smelting operations. He is well known as a leader in Arizona in these fields of law practice.

Throughout his career, Ralph represented a wide range of mining industry clients, including Magma, Newmont, Molycorp, (Questa and Mountain Pass operations) Unocal, Alaska Gold, Noranda, Homestake, Copper Range, Asarco, Placer, Hecla and others. His clients produced copper, molybdenum, gold, potash and rare earth minerals and their properties' locations extended from the Southwest to Alaska to Michigan; but his client base was in the Southwest. He presented legal arguments



before the United States Supreme Court, the United States Court of Appeals – Ninth Circuit and other federal and state courts and agencies. He is an active member of SME and has served on the Board of Directors of the Arizona Conference for many years, providing both legal and practical assistance and knowledge where needed. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation.

Ralph declined opportunities to move from Arizona to enter the corporate structure of his clients. He preferred to remain in Phoenix as an independent practitioner, close to the mining operations that he loves. His deep knowledge of the industry and generosity of spirit have made him an invaluable resource for the mining community. In addition, he serves as the institutional memory for clients in the wake of acquisitions and other restructuring within the industry. He is widely respected among Arizona lawyers and served as a judge pro tem for the Arizona Court of Appeals in 1991.

Ralph resides in Phoenix with his wife of 63 years, Carolyn. They have two daughters, Jan Feltz (Phoenix) and Kim Mitchell (Menlo Park, CA), both of whom are attorneys. He has a grandson and three granddaughters.

Industry-Government Partnership

In this era of rapid world-wide communications, the mine cave-in at the San José mine in Chile might have been soon forgotten were it not for the determination of Chile's President, Sebastian Piñera, who put Mining Minister Lawrence Goldborne in charge of rescue efforts.

Mr. Goldborne assembled the most skilled team, state-of-the art equipment, and resources possible to mount a successful three-pronged rescue effort. The world-wide mining community and mining suppliers were a vital part of the rescue by supplying experienced, creative personnel, specialized equipment, technical assistance, and expedited delivery of equipment needed to complete the rescue. The results are well known – a successful rescue extracting 33 men who might have been entombed some 2,000 feet below the Atacama Desert.

For their impressive contributions, committed collaboration with each other and the Chilean government during the mine rescue, and for advancing underground mine rescue technology, the Mining Foundation of the Southwest acknowledges the companies and organizations listed below with a MFSW Special Citation.

“The Chilean story was a miracle. A miracle the men survived. And a miracle of ingenuity and commitment. We held our collective breath. We put the dramatic rescue at the top of our newscasts and our front pages. The story could have been a Hollywood movie, with a big drawn-out glorious finale. The men had beaten the odds.”

- Ian Haysom, *Victoria Times*

LayneChristensenCompany
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION



Atlas Copeco

DSI DRILLERS SUPPLY INTERNATIONAL



CCV ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING



CRI CENTER ROCK INC.



American Mining Hall of Fame

American Mining Hall of Fame

Inductees (1983-2010)

1983	George E. Atwood	1997	James R. Moffett
1984	Charles F. Barber	1998	Charles G. Preble
1985	George B. Munroe	1999	Irl F. Engelhardt
1986	John C. Duncan	2000	Ronald C. Cambre
1987	Plato Malozemoff	2001	A. Dan Rovig
1988	Simon D. Strauss	2002	J. David Lowell
1989	G. Robert Durham	2003	Thomas J. O'Neil
1990	Harry M. Conger	2004	J. Steven Whisler
1991	Kenneth J. Barr	2005	Pierre Lassonde
1992	T S Ary	2006	Jack E. Thompson, Jr.
1993	Milton H. Ward	2007	Dennis R. Washington
1994	J. Burgess Winter	2008	Timothy R. Snider
1995	Douglas C. Yearley	2009	Tom Albanese
1996	Richard de J. Osborne	2010	Richard C. Adkerson

*Medal of Merit Recipients (1983-2010)*

1989	Ralph J. Roberts	2000	Leonard Harris
1989	Victor H. Verity	2000	Pedro Sánchez-Mejorada
1990	John S. Livermore	2001	William H. Dresher
1991	George O. Argall, Jr.	2001	Warren E. Fenzi
1992	Arthur A. Brandt	2002	Richard D. Call
1992	William C. Epler	2002	Kenneth L. Zonge
1993	Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.	2003	Stanley H. Dempsey
1993	Willard C. Lacy	2003	James William White
1994	Donnell W. Agers	2004	Edward S. Frohling
1994	J. David Lowell	2004	Dr. Joaquin Ruiz
1994	Ronald R. Swanson	2005	Larry McBiles
1995	Warren Kay Pincock	2005	Wayne C. Hazen
1996	Richard W. Hutchinson	2006	Leonard R. Judd
1996	Charles L. Pillar	2006	Roshan B. Bhappu
1997	Hugo T. Dummett	2007	William G. Davenport
1997	Spencer Rowe Titley	2007	Harry Parker
1998	David N. Skillings, Jr.	2008	Barbara A. Filas
1998	José Rubén Velasco Rodríguez	2008	Paul Arthur Hodges
1999	Paul S. Allen	2009	Mary M. Poulton
1999	William C. Peters	2009	Jean Michel Rendu
		2010	Terence P. McNulty
		2010	Nyal Niemuth

American Mining Hall of Fame

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Inductees from Mining's Past (1983-2010)

Maxie L. Anderson	1934-1983	Curtis H. Lindley	1850-1920
Frank William Archibald	1920-1987	Thomas S. Lovering	1896-1991
Allan B. Bowman	1911-1982	John William Mackay	1831-1901
James Boyd	1904-1987	Hugh Exton McKinstry	1896-1961
Bert S. Butler	1877-1960	Donald H. McLaughlin	1891-1959
Nellie Cashman	1849-1925	Frank Wood McQuiston	1904-1987
Louis S. Cates	1881-1959	Charles Meyer	1915-1987
J. Parke Channing	1863-1930	Seeley W. Mudd	1861-1926
William Andrews Clark	1839-1925	Georges Ordoñez	1907-1982
James Colquhoun	1857-1954	Jorge Larrea Ortega	1912-1999
James Harold Courtright	1908-1986	Charles F. Park, Jr.	1903-1990
Arthur C. Daman	1889-1968	Richard Alexander Penrose, Jr.	1863-1931
John Van Nostrand Dorr	1872-1962	Charles Debrille Poston	1825-1902
James Douglas	1837-1918	Frederick Leslie Ransome	1868-1935
James Stewart Douglas	1868-1949	Rossiter W. Raymond	1840-1918
Herman Ehrenberg	1818-1866	Kenyon E. Richard	1915-1993
Charles F. Fogerty	1921-1981	Robert H. Richards	1844-1945
Antoine M. Gaudin	1896-1974	Thomas A. Rickard	1864-1953
Wesley P. Goss	1899-1985	Louis D. Ricketts	1859-1940
William C. Greene	1853-1913	Bernhardt Rohe	1909-1992
John C. Greenway	1872-1926	Reno H. Sales	1876-1969
Meyer Guggenheim	1825-1905	Harrison Ashley Schmitt	1896-1966
Hal W. Hardinge	1855-1943	Fred Searls, Jr.	1888-1968
George Hearst	1820-1891	Antonio Siraumea	1710-1760
Samuel Peter Heintzelman	1805-1880	Arthur F. Taggart	1884-1959
Joseph Austin Holmes	1859-1915	William Boyce Thompson	1869-1930
Herbert C. Hoover	1874-1964	Howard Allen Twitty	1909-1989
Daniel C. Jackling	1869-1956	Thomas F. Walsh	1850-1910
H. Myles Jacob	1913-1997	Norman L. Weiss	1902-1986
Ira B. Joralemon	1884-1975	Arthur Redman Wilfley	1860-1927
Henry Krumb	1875-1958	Forbes Kingsbury Wilson	1910-1990
John Cromwell Lincoln	1866-1959	Edward H. Wisser	1895-1970
Waldemar Lindgren	1860-1939		

Industry Partnership Awards (1995-2010)

1995	Caterpillar, Inc. - Glen A. Barton
1996	Amigos (Arizona Mining & Industry Gets Our Support)
1997	Colorado School of Mines
1998	Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr. and Bechtel Corporation
1999	Mineral Information Institute
2000	Modular Mining Systems, Inc.
2001	Mintec, inc.
2002	Senator Larry Craig
2003	Aker Kvaerner
2004	Mining and Metallurgical Society of America
2005	Northwest Mining Association
2006	Mountain States Legal Foundation
2007	M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation
2008	Atlas Copco
2009	Boart Longyear Company
2010	Prospectors and Developers Assoc. of Canada



Mining Foundation of the Southwest

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Board of Governors

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 Susan F. Wick - *Secretary/Treasurer*

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 Mark R. Baker
 A. Frederick Banfield
 Roshan B. Bhappu
 William H. Dresher
 Larry G. Dykers
 Donald F. Earnest
 William E. Hawes
 Walter Heinrichs
 Martin C. Kuhn
 John C. Lacy
 Terry McNulty
 P.K. Medhi
 Robert A. Metz
 Charles P. Miller
 Albert J. Perry
 Mary Poulton
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Larry G. Dykers
 Timothy R. Snider

Hall of Fame Committee

Corolla (Cori) Hoag - *Chairman*
 James Wm. White - *ex officio*

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 William H. Dresher
 Larry G. Dykers
 Donald F. Earnest
 William E. Hawes
 Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.
 David A. Kidd
 Martin C. Kuhn
 M.C. (Bud) LaBarr
 John C. Lacy
 Robert A. Metz
 Timothy R. Snider
 Susan F. Wick

Gold Members

Douglas C.J. Austin
 A. Frederick Banfield
 Alex Chisholm
 Stan Dempsey
 Milton M. Evans
 Jack V. Everett
 Nancy Gracia-Gung
 John Haan
 Robert J. Hanlon
 Mac Hartley
 Steven C. Holmes
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SPECIAL THANKS

The American Mining Hall of Fame Committee of the Mining Foundation of the Southwest would like to thank Modular Mining Systems, Inc. for its continued support by typesetting/design and printing this evening's programs. Modular has provided this contribution for many years.





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