



CONTACT INFORMATION  
Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor  
Phoenix, AZ, 85012  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

The following file is part of the John E. Kinnison mining collection

#### **ACCESS STATEMENT**

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

#### **CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT**

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

#### **QUALITY STATEMENT**

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.



23 A. F. Parsons  
 24 T. P. Howard  
 25 Richard Cassidy  
 COPYRIGHT.

APPLIED FOR BY  
 ROBT. A. TURNBULL  
 1910.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.





Barry Goldwater  
 defines  
 the real issues  
 in this campaign:

I intend to discuss in depth the major issues which confront America today. My views on these issues are based on time-tested Republican principles—principles which proclaim that peace in the world is preserved through our strength, that moral leadership is a clear duty of high office, that fiscal soundness is an obligation government owes to the taxpayer, and that our private enterprise system should be encouraged and not impeded.

These are the central issues of this campaign, and I will not be diverted from them. I am not impressed when those who offer neither principle nor choice conjure up phantom issues in an effort to divide and confuse—such phantoms, for example, as the one about an “extremist” take-over of the Republican Party. This is a standard tactic of the Democrats, and any Republican who uses it does so only to promote disunity in our Party. I, for one, have far too much faith in the good sense and stability of my fellow Republicans to accept such a smear. On the matter of political extremists, I want to say this:

Throughout this campaign I shall continue to direct public attention to those extremists of the left, including the ADA, who are entrenched in positions of power and influence with the Johnson Administration in Washington. For myself, I seek the support of no extremist groups—of the left or the right. I seek only the support of all who believe in Republican principles. Together, and with the help of enlightened Democrats and Independents, we can make 1964 a year of victory for our Party and our nation.



From his home  
 in Phoenix, Arizona,  
 on January 3, 1964,  
 Senator Barry Goldwater  
 announced his candidacy  
 for the  
 Republican Presidential nomination.  
 These were his words . . .

Ever since the last Republican convention thousands of Americans have asked me to seek the Republican presidential nomination in 1964. I have withheld a decision until now, not because of any attempt to be politically coy, but because I have been giving every aspect of such a decision the most serious consideration.

Today, here at our home, in the State I love, with my family and with the people whose friendship and political interests have placed me where I am, I want to tell you this: I will seek the Republican presidential nomination. I have decided to do this because of the principles in which I believe and because I am convinced that millions of Amer-

## TVA

The Tennessee Valley Authority is an enterprise unique in our nation. Some of its elements have been successful and should be continued. Others have become Federal "white elephants." To stop the drain on the tax-dollars of all Americans, and to turn TVA into a more productive and useful part of our overall economy, I propose these steps:

(1) Place in the hands of the appropriate Federal agencies all those TVA functions that have direct counterparts in existing national programs. These include soil conservation, flood control and navigation, marketing of hydroelectric power, small watershed development, and forestry. People in all parts of the nation would be better served, and costs could be cut.

(2) Terminate or dispose of TVA activities that do not have counterparts anywhere in our Federal structure. These include the system's steam generating plants and the fertilizer program. There is no justification for continued Federal owner-

ship of such commercial facilities.

With regard to the second step, first option should go to the states or localities involved, letting them buy the facilities if they see fit. Private industry might take over if they do not. Or, failing either course, a special corporation might be set up—similar to the one established for our communications satellites—to take over these facilities. It could offer stock for public sale and aim toward repayment of all government money involved in the shortest possible time.

Following any of these courses would remove the Federal Government from a control it should not exercise over these facilities. It would place ownership and operation closer to the local citizens who would thus be better served—economically, politically, and technologically. And, most important, an obviously inequitable exception to our Federal-State relationship would be concluded without damage or favor to any particular group of our citizens.

... "let there be a choice" ...  
and to assure an *informed* choice,  
Senator Goldwater speaks out  
on the ISSUES now confronting  
America ...

I.

... Senator Goldwater first outlines the role the U. S. must assume as the responsible **leader of the Free World**—the obligations of leadership, and the opportunities:

## THE FREE WORLD

The United States must lead the free world, not retreat from the hard obligations of that leadership. We must reject, as vain and outmoded, any suggestion that we hide behind a "Fortress America" or "Maginot

Line" concept. The aggressive thrust of Communism will not permit it, nor will modern weaponry.

The greatest force for freedom in the world today is the powerful Atlantic Alliance, the NATO commu-

## SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION

The American educational system strives for many goals: the broadest possible opportunity for every individual, in line with his talents; the highest possible quality, from elementary grades to graduate school; and the greatest possible free choice. By encouraging great diversity, and by preserving local and family responsibility, we have come ever closer to all these goals.

I want to see us come closer still. But Federal aid is not the way. It would inevitably invite bureaucratic Federal control of school curricula. It would add wasteful "freight charges" on money collected by the Federal Government and then parceled out to the states. It would continue to squeeze out the private school and the small college, in favor of large public institutions. And Federal aid programs cannot avoid stumbling over the complex church-state controversy.

I have consistently opposed Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools as unnecessary and unwise. Nevertheless, I have advocated that any such aid—should Congress ever authorize it—must in fairness be made available to all schools, public, private, or parochial.

The way to sound support for American education is well fixed in our Constitutional tradition. We should leave in the hands of those who ought to make the key decisions—our states and local communities, the family, the individual—sufficient

resources to do the job *as they see fit*.

This is best achieved by the use of *tax credits*—taken right off the top of each citizen's Federal income tax bill. Over the years, I have proposed legislation along these lines:

(1) For the some 40 million Americans who pay local property taxes—regardless of whether their children attend public or private schools—I propose a tax credit based on the proportion of such local taxes allocated to public school costs. This credit would supplement the deductions from gross income permitted under existing law.

(2) For all tax-payers who support students working toward a degree in any accredited college or university, I propose a similar tax credit. This credit would be adjusted to a sliding-scale which gives greater benefits for the basic levels of college costs.

(3) For those who make gifts to accredited colleges and universities of their own choice, I propose a tax credit covering the full amount of a modest annual gift.

The result of all these proposals would be to increase the financial resources available to our states and localities, and particularly to the individual tax-payer. They would then be free to make their own choices, to allocate their own resources in support of education—without Federal intervention or the dead-hand of Federal control.

in the world will stop any European nation from developing its own *national* nuclear force, as France is now doing. These national forces would not strengthen the Alliance but rather split it into further disarray. The present "crisis of confidence" would thus be deepened.

If we continue to withdraw our nuclear strength from Europe, rather than reinforce it and bring it under unified command, we may someday be faced with a situation where a "localized" Communist invasion will leave us no real options—either full-scale intercontinental retaliation, or surrender to the Communist thrust. A nuclear NATO could meet local invasions, on the spot, with local tactical nuclear forces. And this same force offers the best hope for

discouraging such "nibbling" tactics in the first place.

I have emphasized, and properly so, the role of NATO as the mainstay of free world security. But we should apply the same general rules of consultation and confidence (though details will vary) to all our alliances: SEATO in Southeast Asia, CENTO in the Middle East, and the OAS in this Hemisphere.

Allies are partners who have pooled their resources for common purposes, accomplished through trust and cooperation. We must not treat our allies with contempt. We must not bully them. We must *lead* them—and by guaranteeing our mutual security, move toward our common goal of peace *and* freedom in the world.

## THE UNITED NATIONS

I support, unconditionally, the purposes the United Nations was originally intended to serve—peace among nations, based on mutual tolerance, respect for the sovereign independence of all nations, and a common sense of justice.

I believe the United States should make the fullest possible use of its membership in the U.N. as one means of achieving these goals.

The U.N. today is not all it should be. Even so, it is a useful forum. It can still provide machinery for valuable conciliation among nations. But I want to see the U.N. do more. I want to see it come closer to achieving its real goals. It can do so, only when all of its members live up to the spirit of the Charter. I have in mind, particularly, the Charter's defi-

nition of "peace-loving" nations, and the obligations of membership. These include moral as well as financial obligations.

For nineteen years, the Communists have held the U.N. in contempt. They have repeatedly undermined its operations and its principles. Should the Red Chinese now, in effect, shoot their way in, the Charter would be all but a dead letter. In that event, the United States—in our own best interests, and for the good of the original U.N. idea—would be forced to undertake a serious re-assessment of its basic commitments.

In recent years, the flood of new members, added to the increased powers of the General Assembly, have put burdens on the U.N. that

# IV.

... finally, Senator Goldwater takes his stand on **the proper role of government** and speaks out on a broad range of economic and social issues:

## FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

More meaningful action is needed to solve the problem of waste in government than reducing the light bills at the White House. The Federal Government has become tremendously complex. This does not mean, however, that we cannot take steps to reduce appreciably its waste and inefficiency.

I have proposed, for example, the establishment of a *permanent* "Hoover Commission" to make continuous studies of inefficiency and waste and to recommend how to eliminate functions, how to achieve further economies, and how to improve management of the public business.

As a businessman, I know that no business can survive in today's highly competitive world without constantly studying and evaluating procedures and product. The time has long since passed when the world's largest enterprise, the U.S. government, can ignore modern methods of sound management.

Starting with my very first campaign, I have run on a platform of fiscal responsibility. I have always spoken out for it, even when to do so was considered "unpopular," as in my recent vote against the tax cut. Although I agree wholeheartedly with the *wish* to cut taxes, and am committed to policies which would make it possible, I opposed the cur-

rent move because it could prove dangerously inflationary in the long run. There is no corresponding cut in government spending but, instead, the announced prospect of continued deficit spending.

My first campaign speech summed it up this way: "I am a Republican who gives more than lip service to a balanced budget. I believe individuals and individual local governments, city councils, county supervisors, and state legislators must reassert their independence and responsibility." The tendency of the Federal Government persistently to live beyond its income has seriously weakened fiscal responsibility at every level.

What we desperately need are some clearly stated and clearly understood priorities for national programs. We cannot do everything at once and there are many things the Federal Government shouldn't be doing at all. Local governments must take on more and not less responsibility in meeting needs when those needs are fully established.

The first fiscal responsibility of government is to preserve the value of the dollar. It can do this by prudent budgeting, by living within the means of the people who pay the bills, and by encouraging individual enterprise.

explosions means that we cannot properly test even our present missile systems. Nor can we even test the reliability of our hardened missile sites to be sure that they will survive a first strike and still be ready for retaliatory action.

(4) We know that high-yield nuclear weapons can disrupt the electronic components of our missile systems. It is conceivable that such weapons could render ineffective or inoperative a large percentage of our missiles. And so it is all the more imperative that back-up forces, including manned aircraft and nuclear-powered naval vessels, continue to be part of our arsenal.

(5) We have no present programs looking toward primarily military applications for the environment of space. Soviet space technology, we have every reason to believe, is being precisely so oriented. We must face the possibility that a technological breakthrough in the space environment might render obsolete our entire present arsenal of ICBMs. What is needed today, and urgently, is the extension of the concept of air superiority into aerospace.

(6) The primacy of civilian control over the military is an indispensable principle of American democracy. But this Administration has depended too heavily and too exclusively on untrained civilian officials, while tending to downgrade the advice of skilled and dedicated

career members of the military professions.

If we continue to place *over-reliance* on missiles rather than a mixed arsenal, our only reactions to unacceptable Soviet probes would have to be submission—or all-out nuclear war. There are many types of warfare that can take place between the extremes of hot and cold. We must be ready for all of them.

The defense policies of this Administration add up, in effect, to unilateral disarmament. We are lagging behind in weapons technology and in the development of new systems. This nation must never drop its guard or enter into disarmament "traps" that are not completely safeguarded by foolproof inspection.

The Administration thesis, on the other hand, seems to be that we should cut back on weapons that may be "provocative" to the Soviets, in the hope that they will follow suit. This is wishful thinking. It represents a terrible gamble with the lives of every free man, woman, and child on earth.

The lessons of history are clear: a just peace can be secured only through strength and its prudent use—or the threat of its use. All efforts to trim the fat from our defense budget are desirable. But our military men must be provided with the varied tools they need to do their job, to protect this nation and keep the peace.

## STATES RIGHTS

States rights is no mere slogan. It is the backbone of our Constitutional system.

It is a check on the steady accumulation of massive power in the hands of national bureaucrats. In these days of "instant crisis," both real and manufactured, it may be the *only* effective check.

States rights are inseparable from state *responsibilities*, their freedom to innovate, and their immediate responsiveness to popular control. If these positive powers are to be effectively exercised, our sovereign states must also command resources sufficient to their tasks. Therefore, mere tinkering with the public finances is not enough. We must have a *basic overhaul* in our Federal tax structure so that the states can control a fair share of the tools, even as they assume a fair share of the burdens of public service.

I have always placed particular emphasis on those words, "public service." I am just "old fashioned" enough to believe that people—not bureaucrats, not self-styled experts, not self-annointed wise-men—but plain people, and their elected representatives, know best what their needs are and how best they may be

served. Not in spite of but *because* of the growth and the endless diversity of 20th-century America, it is the state and locality that can most quickly and efficiently meet human needs, and still remain close and responsive to the sovereign people.

The states can fit their powers and programs to the varied needs of their people. It is in the cities and towns, and in person-to-person relationships, that their immediate needs arise. And it is there—certainly not in Washington, D. C.—that public servants can best adapt governmental power to the individual human situation. It is there that the American people can govern themselves best—and still be free.

This is no abstract theory. It is a basic fact of the good life which we enjoy and which we must preserve. The Declaration of Independence is another present fact of life. Let us never forget that it was our sovereign states that joined in a compact of defined and limited national powers to forward the general welfare, and to preserve and enhance the freedom of every single American. We must not now abandon this wise blueprint of freedom and balanced authority.

## FOREIGN AID

Foreign military aid and technical assistance are valuable adjuncts to our overall program of mutual security—the former to protect our friends against Communist aggression, and the latter to help free nations help themselves.

But as it is presently conceived and administered, foreign *economic* aid raises serious questions. Its criteria are unclear. Aid is too often used as a "crutch" rather than a means of instilling self-discipline in the recipient country. General Lucius Clay has warned that "we may be trying to do too much for too many too soon." By scattering our aid programs among nearly 100 different countries, we are diluting the total impact.

Let's consider some highlights of the record of foreign aid:

(1) It was first presented to the American people as an instrument of the Cold War, designed to further our own national interest by arresting the spread of Communism. In recent years, the focus has shifted from this laudable goal to something bordering on global welfarism.

(2) Foreign aid was designed to bolster our allies, not to bribe our enemies. Today it is being used to support some governments—Indonesia and Egypt are two prime examples—whose commitment to the free world is dubious at best. And because the bulk of foreign economic aid has been on a government-to-government basis, it has failed to reach broad masses of people. Instead, it has supported many governments whose approach to economic development is cut closer to a totali-

tarian than a free pattern.

(3) Foreign economic aid cannot end poverty around the world nor can it win the allegiance of the "uncommitted" nations. High standards of living have not, of themselves, saved nations from Communism in the past and are not doing it today. Military assistance *has* helped many nations, particularly those on the periphery of the Communist world, from being overrun. And technical assistance has done far more than outright grants in helping people move toward self-sufficient independence.

(4) It is a fact that pro-Communist regimes and anti-American sentiment have spread, despite the \$100 billion we have spent on foreign aid programs. Recent riots—from Ghana to Cambodia, and from Panama to Gabon—are cases in point.

(5) We are indeed the world's wealthiest nation. But we cannot support all the other nations on earth, or even most of them. Efforts to assist the underdeveloped nations, in particular, must be shared fairly by all the advanced free nations. We should encourage, as well, a much greater effort by private enterprise—in both the donor and recipient nations.

We cannot, in the last analysis, buy friends. Consistent with our own principles, we must not even try. But we *can* help teach people to apply the lessons of organization, freedom, productivity, and skill that have worked so well for us. Our aid will be truly effective only if those we help have the desire and the will to become self-supporting.

of Congress that a foreign aid ban should be used to choke off free world trade with Castro. And we have failed to prevent Communist Cuba from exporting arms, propaganda, and saboteurs throughout Latin America.

An O.A.S. Committee has formally charged Cuba with armed aggression against Venezuela—which is only the most flagrant of documented cases involving a dozen or more countries. The tension in Panama was and is being inflamed by Cuban-trained agitators. Even the overthrow of the government of Zanzibar, off Africa's east coast and the site of a key U.S. space tracking station, was sparked by agents trained in Cuba.

We must impose, again, an effective economic-military blockade of Cuba. We must enforce our restrictions and levy penalties against shipping which attempts to trade with both the U.S. and Cuba. We must have an equally effective blockade against the export of agitators and arms from Cuba.

A tight blockade around Cuba would heavily undermine Castro's power, put an unacceptably high price on the Soviet aid which is propping up his police-state, and enable the people of Cuba themselves—those inside the country, together with an exile army—to live under freedom once more. Immedi-

ate U.S. recognition of a Cuban government-in-exile would be the indispensable first step toward Cuban self-liberation. Such a government could ask for every form of U.S. and O.A.S. support—and ought to receive it.

Even though the Soviet IRBMs were allegedly removed from Cuba in 1962, surface-to-air missiles are still there—reportedly, soon to be turned over to Cuban control. A new missile crisis may well be brewing. I reject as absurd the Soviet attempt to compare our missiles in Europe with theirs in Cuba. Our missiles are in Europe as a deterrent against the clear threat of Communist aggression. Soviet movement of missiles to Cuba was and remains an offensive action. Anyone who suggests that U.S. and Soviet motives are comparable misreads history, misunderstands our nation, and fatally miscalculates Communism.

Only strong action can forestall the storms which are now building in the Caribbean. Many Latin American nations have expressed a willingness to support action against Castro before it is too late. But there has been no leadership from the present Administration. The U.S. must now provide that leadership, and erect a firm barrier against Communism in this hemisphere.

## III.

. . . in the context of Free World leadership, Senator Goldwater considers major aspects of **U. S. relations with the Communist World:**

### RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION

When President Roosevelt recognized the Soviet Union in 1933, Senator Arthur Vandenburg, often referred to as the father of bi-partisan foreign policy, stated: "It should be said bluntly and without equivocation that the continuity of these pledges in good faith is the price of continuity of these relationships." He was referring to the pledges made by the Soviet Union to refrain from subversive activities in the United States. "We shall not sleep on our rights," Senator Vandenburg added. "Nor have we taken an anesthetic."

But, the United States *did* take an anesthetic. At the very moment the Soviets were putting their signature to the pledges, they were organizing one of the biggest espionage apparatuses in the history of subversion.

In the light of this and countless other hypocrisies, I think it would be wise for the United States to re-examine the question of its diplomatic relations with Communist regimes. I am quite certain that our entire approach to the Cold War would change for the better the moment we announced that the United States does not regard Mr. Khrushchev's murderous clique as the legitimate ruler of the Russian people or of any other people.

Our recognition of the Soviet Union has been greatly to its ad-

vantage. The possibility of withdrawing that recognition should be maintained as a bargaining device, as a lever that might be used at a moment most advantageous to the interests of the United States. Withdrawal might not come this year or next or at all, but the very threat would be of great value to the U.S. in its negotiations with the Communists.

For example:

The United States has gained nothing by recognizing the U.S.S.R. It did, however, add legitimacy in 1933 to a regime then tainted by its own dishonor. And it prepared the way for the Yalta and Potsdam agreements which delivered Eastern Europe to Communism.

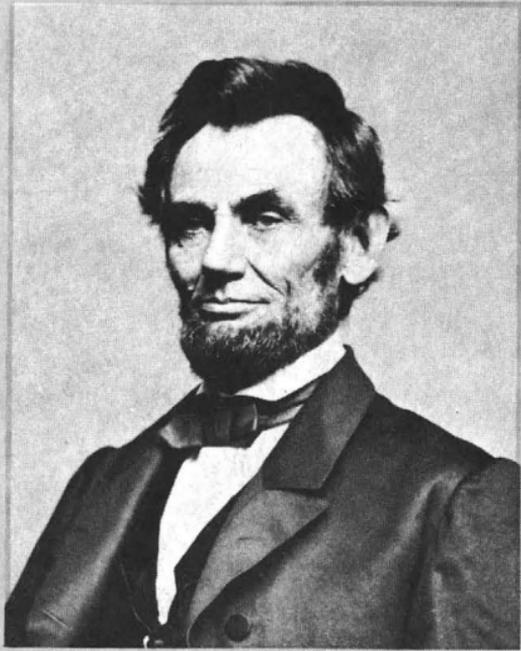
Even the possibility of a cessation of diplomatic relations, which could be accomplished without withdrawing actual recognition (as is the case with Cuba today), would encourage opposition—both popular and within government circles—to Soviet colonialism in Eastern Europe.

It could pave the way for removal of certain legal barriers to U.S. efforts to weaken the Soviet hold on the captive nations.

It would be a heavy blow to Khrushchev's prestige at home and abroad—at a time when he is beset

*President  
Abraham  
Lincoln  
posed for this  
photograph by  
Mathew B.  
Brady  
sometime in  
1863, not long  
after he  
approved the  
Arizona Terri-  
torial Act on  
February 24,  
1863.*

*— Library of  
Congress Photo*



"THE ORGANIZATION of the Territory of Arizona has been a matter of constant importunity upon the Government for more than seven years," declared the powerful Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, Ben F. Wade of Ohio, early in the debate on the Arizona bill. It was now February 20, 1863. Nine months before the House of Representatives had passed a bill to separate Arizona from New Mexico, but its approval had been blocked in the Senate. Opponents repeated familiar objections: Arizona's population was too small, a government already existed, and organization would be costly.

Beginning with 1856 petitions asking for separation had been prepared and delegates elected, only to have the urgent messages of pioneer settlers buried in committees. Two men were preeminent among those who early labored to give Arizona its own government. First was Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry, thrice chosen as Delegate and thrice denied a seat in Congress. Resolutely he continued to write letters to newspapers, made inspired speeches, and gave vivid support to Arizona bills, no fewer than 15 of which were introduced in Congress. After passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 until war erupted all efforts to organize new territories failed due to antagonistic aims of proslavery and antislavery factions. Mowry's exertions ceased in 1860 when he resigned as Delegate.

More effective in this struggle was Charles Debrille Poston, called the "Father of Arizona," who in 1864 became the first legally elected Territorial Delegate. In 1856, two years after an initial visit, he returned to the Gadsden Purchase to open rich silver mines for an Ohio company he helped establish. Its adventure-filled history would fill a volume.

The Territorial movement in Washington had a strange counterpart in the Southwest where on August 1, 1861 Arizona was proclaimed a Confederate Territory! Tucson itself was occupied in February of 1862 by Confederates but they retreated when the California Column arrived in May.

Evacuation of military posts in July 1861 had abandoned settlers to marauding Apaches. Poston barely escaped with his life. In 1862 he came to the nation's capital where with other friends of the proposed Territory he interviewed members of Congress, described the defenseless state of the region, and displayed proof of mineral wealth urgently needed by the national treasury. He visited Abraham Lincoln and received his advice. So great was his admiration for the President that he later presented him with a magnificent silver inkstand which now is on display in Arizona.

February 20, 1863 was a jubilant day for Poston as he listened to Senator Wade from the gallery and witnessed passage of the Arizona bill, 25 to 12. Four days later President Lincoln placed his signature in approval on the parchment which created Arizona Territory.

Chairman of the Board

ARIZONA HISTORICAL FOUNDATION  
3800 North Central — Phoenix 12, Arizona

Thirty-seventh

# Congress of the United States

At the Third Session

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

in the District of Columbia

on Monday the First day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

**AN ACT** To provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona and for other purposes.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Arizona: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory, or changing its boundaries, in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: Provided, further, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a council of nine members and a house of representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a su-

preme Court, to consist of three judges, and such inferior courts as the legislative council may by law prescribe; there shall also be a Secretary, a Marshal, a District Attorney, and a Surveyor general for said Territory who, together with the governor and judges of the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties, and the compensation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, district attorney, and surveyor general aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsman, deputies, and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the territorial government of New Mexico, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act, and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona until repealed or amended by future legislation. Provided, That no salary shall be due or paid the officers created by this act until they have entered upon the duties of their respective offices within the said Territory.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude, in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave, in said Territory are hereby repealed.

U. S. G. P. O.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Stephen A. Foster

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, February 24, 1863

Abraham Lincoln