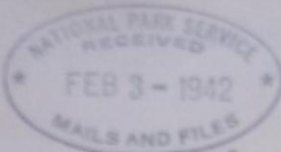


IN REPLY REFER TO:

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF
THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON



JAN 30 1942

The Director,
National Park Service.

My dear Mr. Drury:

There are enclosed 50 copies of Circular
No. 1502, dated January 20, 1942, containing the regu-
lations to promote mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus
National Monument in Arizona, for your information and
use.

Very truly yours,

Fred Co. Johnson
Commissioner

Encls.

*40 sent to S.W. Mons.
3 " " Region three*

*Mr. [unclear] 2-3
#12-3
Mr. Barto [unclear]
Mr. Smith*

File 9.

*org Pipe
609-01*

Bx 2320

Circular No. 1502

REGULATIONS TO PERMIT MINING WITHIN THE
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL
MONUMENT IN ARIZONA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Washington

January 20, 1942

Sec. 185.33h Statutory authority. By the Act of Congress approved October 27, 1941 (Public Law 281 - 77th Congress), all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds then subject to location, entry and patent under the United States mining laws within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona, were made, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws, with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

185.33i Mining Locations. The lands within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument as established by Proclamation No. 2232 dated April 13, 1937 (50 Stat. 1827), are open to prospecting for the kinds of mineral subject to location under the United States mining laws and upon discovery of any such mineral, locations may be made in accordance with the provisions of the mining laws and regulations thereunder. Such locations duly made will carry all the rights and incidents of mining locations, except that they will give to the locator no title to the land within their boundaries, or claim thereto, except the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land as required for all purposes reasonably necessary to mine and remove the minerals.

185.33j Occupation and use of surface. Occupation and use of the surface of a mining claim is restricted by the Act to such as is reasonably incident to the exploration, development and extraction of the minerals in the claim. Accordingly, any locator or patentee of a mining claim located under this Act will be entitled to such right. Prospectors and miners shall at all times conform to any rules now prescribed or which may be made applicable by the Secretary of the Interior to this monument. Special attention

Bx 2320

is directed to those regulations prohibiting hunting, trapping, and the carrying of firearms within the boundaries of the monument.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations of the Secretary of the Interior affecting this monument, see 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 2 (Federal Register, March 26, 1941, Vol. 6, pp. 1626-1634).

185.33k Termination of right to use of surface of mining claims. The right of occupation and use of the surface of the land embraced in the boundaries of a location, entry or patent pursuant to this Act will terminate when the minerals are mined out or the claim is abandoned.

185.33l Title to minerals only. Applications for patents and final certificates issued thereon for mining claims located under the Act should be noted "Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Lands," and all patents issued for such claims will convey title to the minerals only, and contain appropriate reference to the Act and these regulations.

185.33m Destroying vegetation prohibited. The locator of a mining claim within the monument area shall refrain from destroying or disturbing vegetation within the boundaries of his claim except as is necessary for the proper development thereof for mining purposes.

185.33n Construction of trails and roads. Prospectors or miners shall not open or construct roads or vehicle trails without first obtaining a permit from the Director of the National Park Service. Applications for such permits may be made through the officer in charge of the monument upon submitting a map or sketch showing the location of the mining property to be served and the location of the proposed road or vehicle trail. The permit may be conditioned upon the permittee maintaining the road or trail in a passable condition, satisfactory to the officer in charge, so long as it is used by the permittee or his successors.

185.33o Lands containing certain features not subject to location. Lands containing springs, wells, water holes, other sources of water supply, monument headquarters, and recreation areas are not subject to location.

s/ FRED W. JOHNSON
Commissioner.

I concur:

NEWTON B. DRURY
Director, National Park Service.

Approved: JAN 20, 1942

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN
Assistant Secretary.

These regulations are issued under the authority contained in the Act of October 27, 1941 (Public Law 281 - 77th Congress).

Bx 2320

[PUBLIC LAW 281—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 459—1ST SESSION]

[S. 260]

AN ACT

To permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws, with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, October 27, 1941.

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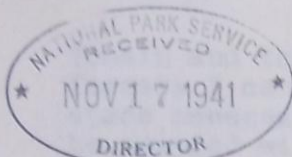
A copy of this letter sent to:

The Hon. James M. ^{DE}Lead
Chairman on Public Lands - House Office Bldg.
The Hon. Robert F. Wagner
The Hon. Frank Crowther

RIO

129 Guy Park Avenue
November 13, 1941

11-17-41



Chairman on Public Lands
Senate Office Building
Washington
D. C.

My dear Sir:

While I do not know what action, if any, has been taken on the Murdock bill (H.#2765 - S.#260) which would permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona, I would like at this time to register with you a sincere protest against the passage of this bill. It seems to me, in view of the relatively small areas devoted in our vast country to the purpose of preserving for posterity some of our world-famous natural assets, that we are criminally negligent if we permit such intrusions as the one proposed to threaten these small but precious reservations. We have already in our history inexcusably destroyed far too many of the natural heritages it was our good fortune as a nation to receive. Judging from my visits to 15 national parks and many national monuments, I would say that the satisfactions received by tens of thousands of visitors, and in some cases millions, to our nations parks and monuments, more than offset the material gains which a few individuals would obtain as a result of their commercial despoliation of such these irreplaceable assets. In a democracy the rights of such great numbers of people should be given full consideration.

I would also protest the White bill (H.#3395) which would appropriate \$1,000,000 for a new road from the Bechler River highway in Idaho, at the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park, to Old Faithful. When a park is as well provided with excellent roads as Yellowstone is, I can see no real excuse for another expensive entrance especially at a time like this when we need our millions for things much more vital to our nation.

I do hope that you will exercise vigilance against the constant threat of using some of our national parks for military or naval training purposes. Considering the extent of our public

file

M. D. Lead
11-18
M. B. Wagner
M. F. Crowther

Bx 2320

Org Pipe
609-01

Chairman of Public Lands -- Page 2 -- November 13, 1941

domain and the great acreage, for example, of our national forests I cannot but feel that with a country as big as ours, space necessary for naval or military training purposes could be secured without trashing in and spoiling these treasures belonging to a whole people. We made some terrible blunders during the first World War; some of such a serious nature that every legislator should be on constant guard against our country's making similar blunders in the present emergency.

In writing this letter I am speaking not only for myself but for 175 adult members of our Sassafras Bird Club of this city.

Thanking you for anything that you can do along the lines just indicated, I remain with kindest regards

Sincerely yours,

Walter Elwood

Walter Elwood,
Supervisor of Visual and Nature Education

WE:S

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 29, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Drury.

The following persons and/or organizations submitted telegrams to the President urging him to veto Senate Bill 260, — permitting mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument:

Bertha B. Sturgis, New York, New York.
Bill Kamp, President, Wasatch Mountain Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.
National Audubon Society, New York City, through Mr. John H. Baker, Executive Director.
Committee on the Preservation of Natural Conditions for the U. S. Ecological Society of America, through Curtis L. Newcombe.
Arizona Wildlife Federation, Tucson, Arizona, through Mr. Charles T. Vorhies, Secretary-Treasurer.
National Parks Association and cooperating organizations, through Mr. William P. Wharton.
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Portland, Oregon, through Mr. E. J. Hughes.
American Museum of Natural History, New York, through H. E. Anthony, Secretary, Conservation Committee.
Ecological Society of 1000 scientists, through Mr. F. Charles Kendeigh, Shelford.
Everglades National Park Association, through Mr. Ernest F. Coe.
Sierra Club, San Francisco, California, through Mr. William E. Colby, Secretary.
American Society of Landscape Architects, through Mr. P. H. Elwood, Vice President, and Chairman on Parks and Monuments Committee.
W. G. Van Name, New York, N. Y.
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, through Mr. H. A. Hertenstein, President.
American Alpine Club, through Mr. J. M. Thorington.
California Alpine Club, through Mr. Henry A. Perry, President.
Mr. Henry Baldwin Ward, Urbana, Illinois.
American Nature Association, through Mr. Arthur N. Park, President.

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P R
In addition thereto, the following organizations submitted letters urging veto of the same bill:

American Planning and Civic Association, Washington, D. C.
Montana Mountaineers, Missoula, Montana (affiliate of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs).

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Ecological Society of America Committee on the Preservation of Natural Conditions for the United States, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Stephen R. Tripp
Administrative Assistant.

Bx 2320

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

PRIVATE ORGANIZATION
FOUNDED 1919

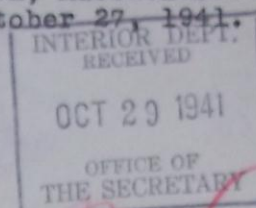
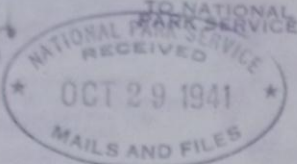
INTERIOR DEPT.
SECRETARY'S
MAIL CENTER

1624 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCT 29 1941

Groton, Massachusetts.

October 27, 1941.



file

Hon. Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I understand that the National Park Service has recommended to you that the Interior Department recommend to the President that he veto the bill to open the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument to mining (S. 260). Apparently the President referred the matter to the Department, partly as a result of a considerable number of telegrams and letters from various conservation organizations urging such a veto.

Knowing of your keen interest in the National Parks and Monuments, and your desire to have them passed on unimpaired to future generations, I feel confident that you will pass on the recommendation which the Service has made. Let me say on behalf of the National Parks Association and its affiliated organizations, that we shall heartily support such action on your part.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. P. Wharton
Wm. P. Wharton,
President.

WFW:EAM

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HENRY BALDWIN WARD
VICE-PRESIDENT
HENRY F. DENON
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MRS. EDWARD MURKIN
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American Forestry Association
MRS. ROBERT C. WRIGHT
Garden Club of America

II. Elected at Large

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WILLACE W. KIMWOOD
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PAST PRESIDENTS: H. S. F. MacFarland;
C. D. Mearns; Herbert Hoover; George Bird
Grinnell; W. W. Arnold; Lloyd H. Morrie.

Bx 2320

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
LINCOLN PARK AT CLARK AND OGDEN AVE.
CHICAGO

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CHIEF CLERK

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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NOV 15 1941

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RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION

W. H. M. Dwyer

Secretary of the Board of Directors

October 27, 1941.

file

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President,

The directors of the Illinois Audubon Society have requested me to petition your veto to Senate Bill #260, which bill, should it become law, would open up a National Monument to prospecting and mining.

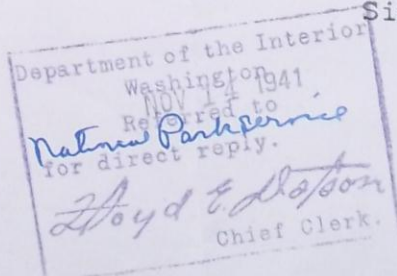
We believe this action is unnecessary and inadvisable. It is our opinion that to open up property once set aside for sanctuary purposes, is to start a very bad precedent and to defeat the purposes of our National Parks which, once so established, should remain sanctuaries of the natural beauty of our great country, of the wild life found within their borders, and of the renewing of physical, mental, and spiritual vigor of our people.

When we see the unspeakable destruction of property going on in other continents today, it becomes our especial duty to guard our national resources. We earnestly hope you will be advised to prevent the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

Doris A. Plapp

Doris A. Plapp, secretary.



Bx 2320



ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

OCT 27, 1941

PRECEDENT

Conservationists are expressing considerable uneasiness over a measure which has just been approved by both houses of Congress to permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona.

Cause for concern is not the likelihood that any significant mining operations will be developed but the precedent that the bill may set up which would open up national park areas to commercial exploitation.

Considering the fact that the territory included in park areas is small compared to unprotected territory the need for invading the parks, notwithstanding the demands of the de-

fense program, is not clear. That is, it does not seem that mining resources cannot be found outside of the parks.

The whole park system is based on the principle that the designated territory would be protected from private exploitation and preserved for the enjoyment of the public.

In itself the bill pertaining to the Arizona tract is not vital. But if it is an opening wedge for changing the status of the national park system it may prove a serious mistake.

Luc
~~MOCLATCHY~~
~~HUGH MILLER~~ *My*
~~PATRAW~~
THE DIRECTOR

Mr Drury
Mr Danahy
Mr Giff
Mr Wirt
Dr Ramsey
9/28
10/31

Bx 2320

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FILE COPY
Surname:

F.A.S.

October 24, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary.

After discussing the attached draft of veto message regarding mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona with Under Secretary Dempsey and the National Park Service, Mr. Speck, and others, I recommend that a favorable report be made to the Bureau of the Budget on S-260 rather than a veto message as recommended by the National Park Service. It is true that Director Drury telegraphed Mr. Demaray from Arizona recommending a veto, but he gave no reason for such action.

The basis for the favorable report is found in the fact that a very large area, over 400 square miles, has been established as a national monument by Executive order, which, in the opinion of some persons, is entirely too large for protection purposes. The cacti are widely scattered, and it is not conceived that the purpose would be interfered with by allowing mining claims under regulation by the Secretary of the Interior. The Department recommended an amendment to the bill, which would permit mining claims to be established during a 7-year period, but this recommendation was not adopted. Nevertheless, during such a 7-year period, it is undoubtedly true that the entire mineralized area would be blanketed with mining claims, so that no purpose would be served by this limitation as to time.

The mineralized areas, according to the Geological Survey, are limited, and so far as is known at this time they could not be developed commercially with profit. As Senator Hayden states in his telegram, prospecting has been carried on in this area for many years, and since no development has occurred in that time, it would seem that any fear as to destructive use through mining is not tenable. Nevertheless, since the mineral involved is copper, which is a strategic material and at present on the priority list, it is believed that the Department should not present any obstacle to the development of any workable deposits.

I attach a report to the Bureau of the Budget for your signature.

(Sgd.) E. K. BURLEW

First Assistant Secretary
and Budget Officer.

B:da

Approved: OCT 25 1941

I concur.

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES
Secretary of the Interior.

(Sgd.) JOHN J. DEMPSEY
Under Secretary.

Attachment.

COPY FOR THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Bx 2320

TELEGRAM

UNITED STATES

Cameroon

NA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Demaray:

Concerning passage of the bill on Wednesday to permit mining in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, the following points seem to me to be important in considering the preparation of a recommendation to veto:

1. The probable damaging effect of this enactment upon other areas, both national monuments and national parks where the mining and grazing questions frequently are raised. I do not see how we could disagree in any respect with Representative Case's fear that the approval of this measure will break down the integrity of many other national monument areas;
2. While the bill provides for the application of such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, it does not provide for operations through leases, or for the payment of a reasonable sum to the Federal Government for the minerals extracted. Apparently, under this measure a prospector could dig indefinitely whether he found anything or not, using as much of the surface as he could claim a need for, construct such roads, trails, and other structures as he could claim would be necessary for ingress and egress and for operations reasonably incident to his diggings. No doubt he would claim a vital need for fuel, water, and in many instances forage;
3. Since the bill does not sufficiently implement the proper control of prospecting and mining activities in relation to the use of the area for national monument purposes, it may be concluded that the Congress does actually consider parts of the Antiquities Act outmoded. In this connection it seems to me that the Department would be in an excellent position to explain how the situation in which we now find ourselves was exactly what we had in mind when the amendment of the Antiquities Act was proposed to the 76th Congress;
4. During passage of the bill on Wednesday the question was raised whether it would make any change in existing law. The answer was that the bill would not change any existing law, and that national monuments being created by Executive Order are not created under a separate act or law. It seems to me that the Department should point out the fallacy of this reasoning since the fact is that this bill, if approved, will have a definite nullifying effect on an important part of the meaning of the Antiquities Act, which effect will extend itself as precedent to other cases;

BX 2320

Organ Pipe
609-01

5. If this bill is vetoed, I should think that the Congress would be glad to consider a measure which would change the Organ Pipe Cactus area and several other national monuments to national recreational areas, as recommended in part by the Department and considered in full here in the Service.

GLC:nrs

cc: BR&LP-Room 5211

Mr. Ben H. Thompson (sent)

Box 2320

TELEGRAM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 15, 1941.

NEW YORK, N.Y., OCTOBER 25, 1941

Mr. Frank E. Hyslop,
President, Haddonfield
Natural Science Club,
265 Kings Highway, East,
Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Hyslop:

By reference from Secretary Ickes, we have received your letter of October 11, advising that at the instance of the forty members of the Haddonfield Natural Science Club you are protesting against H. R. 2675 and S. 260 which would permit mining in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

We appreciate having your views and assure you that these bills are being carefully studied.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) George L. Collins

Geo. L. Collins,
Acting Chief,
Land Planning Division.

JJC:st

cc: Region Three
Supt., Southwestern N. M.
Cust., Organ Pipe Cactus N.M.

BR&LP-Room 5211 ✓

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Organ Pipe Cactus
689-01

TELEGRAM

20WUC 33 11:33AM

The White House
Washington

Interior file

NEW YORK, N.Y., OCTOBER 25, 1941

THE PRESIDENT.

STRONGLY URGE YOU TO VETO BILL TO PERMIT MINING WITHIN
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL PARK AS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY AS
DANGEROUS PRECEDENT FOR COMMERCIAL INTEREST INVASION OF OTHER
NATIONAL PARK AREAS IN THE FUTURE.

ELISE S. UNTERMYER.

time and energy to careful study of the situation and are
united in opposing the measure.

I take the liberty of enclosing a brief summary of the
situation. This is highly condensed and was a recent

Honorary President
JAY N. DARLING

President
DAVID A. LWARD

Vice-President
WILLIAM L. FINLEY

Vice-President
JESSE P. PLUMMER

Vice-President
COLIN M. REED

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

1212 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION
COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION EDUCATION

OCTOBER 20 1941

NATIONAL SERVICE
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Dear Mr. President:

Secretary to the President

RECEIVED On my return Saturday from a short absence I found a telegram announcing that Senate Bill 260, to permit mining in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona, had passed the House October 15 and was before you for signature. I took the liberty of sending you yesterday a telegram, of which confirmation copy is enclosed. I hope you will pardon the brevity and perhaps abruptness of the message.

As a long-time student of science and conservation I am familiar with this situation, especially since as Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science I handled inquiries and reports on the subject. Technical scientific societies of high standing have devoted time and energy to careful study of the situation and are united in opposing the measure.

I take the liberty of enclosing a brief summary of the situation. This is highly condensed and was a report sent by me to officers of scientific organizations. It has met with full approval and many besides myself consider it an accurate statement of the case.

We have great need of the biological resources threatened. It would be wiser by far to pay high wages to every prospector who would take advantage of this opening and seek to find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Scientific data show the improbability of finding valuable mineral resources. The time and labor involved should be expended on defense measures, in accordance with Department policy which we vigorously support.

Sincerely yours

Department of the Interior
Washington
OCT 23 1941
Referred to
for direct reply.

Lloyd E. Johnston
President, Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington D.C.

Henry Baldwin Ward

TELEGRAM

14WUD 39DL

The White House
Washington

NEW YORK NY 825AM OCT 23 1941

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

APPRECIATIVE OF YOUR INTEREST IN AND EFFORTS FOR CONSERVATION
MAY I URGE YOU TO VETO SENATE BILL NUMBER 260 PERMITTING MINING
WITHIN THE ORGAN PIPE NATIONAL MONUMENT RESERVATION AND ENTERING
WEDGE TO RAIDS ON THE WHOLE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.

BERTHA B STURGIS.

opposed its passage by Congress and we believe that if it becomes the law
of the land it will not only involve unnecessary damage to the National
Monument but that it will be an exceedingly bad precedent. This seems to

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Union Trust Building
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Page 2

October 23, 1941

Copies to -

Mr. George C. Collyer

only a few places have been selected to receive the special care which the National Park Service is prepared to give in order to conserve the entire biotic life of the area. Thanks to your Executive Order, the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is one of these precious possessions of the people.

(3) It is the opinion of eminent geologists who have examined the region that although the area has been subject to prospecting for nearly two centuries no profitable mines have been discovered on October 23, 1941 the present Monument. It seems doubtful whether in all this time any mining effort in the whole Monument has ever paid operating costs for more than a The President at all. To permit further digging, and the prospect of roving Washington, D. C. to gather the scarce wood for fire, grass their domestic animals and shoot wild life, seems to involve needless sacrifice for the My dear Mr. President: profitable minerals might be found.

May I respectfully call to your attention HR 2675 to permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, which passed the House on October 15, following the passage of an identical bill (S 260) in the Senate on May 23, 1941?

This would not create a precedent and yet to support this action five so-called previous precedents were cited. Of these only one involved Our Association would like to request you to veto the Bill. We opposed its passage by Congress and we believe that if it becomes the law of the land it will not only involve unnecessary damage to the National Monument but that it will be an exceedingly bad precedent. This seems to be a clear case of public policy as against doubtful private gain. We take pleasure in presenting the reasons for the stand we have taken:

That would leave only four areas in the National Parks and Monuments which (1) The Monument was created by your Executive Order on April 13, 1937, as authorized by the National Antiquities Act of 1906. It contains 330,687 acres - a little more than a third of the size of the Joshua Tree National Monument and about a sixth of Death Valley National Monument in California. The lines were drawn very carefully to exclude known commercial mineral areas. Your Executive Order was designed to set up adequate protection to the area. Existing grazing rights were to continue only during the lives of the present holders of permits and after that the area was to be free from grazing of domestic animals. It was fully expected that in time the National Park Service would be in a position to give the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument that complete protection from non-conforming uses which the area deserves. Under the act passed by Congress the area would be forever open to prospecting and mining. Congress having once delegated to the President the authority to create National Monuments, it seems illogical that it should pass measures to break down the protection so authorized.

Respectfully submitted,

(2) The protection of the ground surface and the plant and animal life in desert areas is a much more difficult and delicate process than the protection of forested lands. In the vast desert areas of the Southwest

President

P. 2320

October 23, 1941

Page 2

October 23, 1941

only a few places have been selected to receive the special care which the National Park Service is prepared to give in order to conserve the entire biotic life of the area. Thanks to your Executive Order, the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is one of these precious possessions of the people.

(3) It is the opinion of eminent geologists who have examined the region that although the area has been subject to prospecting for nearly two centuries no profitable mines have been discovered and operated within the present Monument. It seems doubtful whether in all this time any mining effort in the whole Monument has ever paid operating costs for more than a brief time, if at all. To permit further digging, and the presence of roving prospectors who would gather the scarce wood for fire, graze their domestic animals and shoot wild life, seems to involve useless sacrifice for the very doubtful chance that profitable minerals might be found.

(4) We believe that it would be an unfortunate precedent which would tempt other small pressure groups to try to secure concessions in other National Parks and National Monuments. In the discussions on the floor of the House it was argued that this would not create a precedent and yet to support this action five so-called previous precedents were cited. Of these only one involved permission for mining in an area already set up as a National Monument. One of the five was the Olympic National Park which was created by Congress in an Act which permitted, in a specified part of the Park the continuance of the location, entry and patent of mines for a period of five years. More than three of the five years has already elapsed. After June 29, 1943, no more mining will be allowed in the Park under the present law. That would leave only four areas in the National Parks and Monuments in which mining would be permitted. In 1931 Congress passed a law which prohibited prospecting, development or utilization of mineral resources in National Parks and Monuments in which such operations had been permitted, including Grand Canyon and Mount Ranier, and greatly limited mining operations in Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska. In the interests of conservation it has been the declared policy of the National Park Service to try to retire these precedents rather than to increase them.

We hope, Mr. President, that you will exercise your veto for this measure, in the interest of sound conservation of National Parks and Monuments from adverse uses and particularly to protect the National Monuments created by Executive Order from being opened up to commercial uses through Acts of Congress.

In the vast desert areas of the Southwest only a few places have been selected to receive the special care which the National Park Service is prepared to give in order to conserve the entire biotic life of the area. Thanks to your Executive Order, the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is one of these precious possessions of the people.

Respectfully submitted,
President

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OPPOSE PERMIT FOR MINING IN PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Death Valley was already a center for mining and had yielded fortunes to many prospectors of whom Scotty, so-called, was perhaps the most famous. It seemed difficult to oppose setting aside a certain portion as representing a type of country which was not duplicated elsewhere on this continent at least. At the same time mining was already there and could not be eliminated.

The situation at Glacier Bay was different. I was in Washington at that time and fought with the utmost vigor along the side of Yard and others. We succeeded in killing the bill to permit mining but in the closing days of the session the President sent word to Congress that he thought for the sake of the poor prospector a permit should be issued when so many penniless men were trying to make a living. There was not time to convince him or others that these arguments were specious and in the rush the measure went through. Rex Beach has acknowledged openly that he made a mistake and the President may have done likewise although I have not heard of such action.

If we permit these two very exceptional cases to be used as precedents there is nothing in the whole range of monuments, preserves and parks which can be protected against idle prospecting which is the height of the gambler's folly and less profitable than investing in racing tickets for Irish hospital benefits. ~~and partner, Mr. J. R. Medworth, to prospect~~
~~and mine therein.~~

John Hays Hammond than whom we have no greater mining expert said to me that prospecting was the most foolish of occupations when followed without technical knowledge of formations and the relations to them of valuable metals.

This is the sort of thing about which we should speak with absolute frankness and realize that nothing short of positive statements will make much impression. Two aspects of this bill should be directly and unmistakable brought out in your contacts and in your publications.

(1) While named because of the Organ Pipe Cactus this area is of great importance as a preserve for other reasons. The report by Weese brings out the full value of the area in effective fashion.

(2) The bill is after all only a sop thrown to hungry hoboes who dream of wealth in all desert areas because a few have found it in some such places. The Spaniards, the Indians, the Mexicans and others have wandered over this area for 500 years or more. The U S Geological Survey has studied its formations. Other geologists have examined their reports. Nothing has yet been found to make it likely that anything will be found. In other words it is not a profitable region for prospecting and that is the final word to establish the inadvisability of opening to destruction and disappointment the area which has been set aside because of its unique values for other purposes.

Senator Hayden's objective was probably to win favor with his electorate. Arizona voters wanted, like men everywhere, to work in forbidden territory. I have learned that the mining industry is anxious to encourage this work. If the prospecting done is unsuccessful the big mining concerns lost nothing. If anything should be found they have means and knowledge to get control of the areas. It pays them to let the poor fellows gamble for it is strictly a case of heads I win, tails you lose.

Henry B Ward

Bx 2320

Ecological Society of America

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL CONDITIONS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED IN 1917

Executive Group

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COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

A. O. WEESE, BIOECOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

ALBERT L. DELISLE, SECRETARY
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

October 22, 1941

FRANCIS RAMALEY, BIOECOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO

A. H. WRIGHT, ANIMAL ECOLOGY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

GEORGE L. CLARKE, AQUATIC ECOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS



M. Demaria
M. J. Rogers 10-23
M. Collins PE
file

Mr. Newton B. Drury, Director
National Parks Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Drury:

We have recently learned of the passage of S. B. 260 to permit mining in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. This Committee views with great disappointment action leading to such an encroachment on the long established principles of National Park policy. Accordingly, a message was dispatched to President Roosevelt asking that he exercise his power of veto now.

We know how you feel toward these questions and trust that your voice may be heeded in the settlement of such conservation debates.

This Committee profited greatly through our cooperation arrangement with the Park Service whereby Dr. Weese was appointed collaborator to visit and study the Organ Pipe area. It seems that much may be gained from such unity of conservation effort and I sincerely hope that this may constitute but a beginning of such collaboration.

May we thank you again for the fine spirit of cooperation that has characterized our work with the Park Service in the Organ Pipe project.

Faithfully yours,

Curtis L. Newcombe
Curtis L. Newcombe

CLW/bm

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TELEGRAM

30WUC 20 NT

6:30PM

The White House
Washington

*file
Int.*

QG PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., Oct. 20, 1941

THE PRESIDENT.

AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB URGES VETO SENATE BILL 260 TO PERMIT
MINING WITHIN ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT IN ARIZONA.

J. M. THORINGTON.

*Org Pipe
609-01*

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Urbana Illinois

*Sender's address
for reference*

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TWENTY SEVEN PACIFIC COAST OUTDOOR CLUBS RESPECTFULLY URGE
YOUR VETO SENATE BILL TWO SIXTY PERMITTING MINING IN ORGAN
PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT STOP OUR GREAT NATIONAL
PARK SYSTEM PRESERVING SUCH AREAS FOR BENEFIT THIS AND
OTHER GENERATIONS WOULD BE IN DANGER OF BREAKDOWN BY F
PRECEDENT THIS BILL SETS=RESPECTFULLY

H A HERTENSTEIN PRESIDENT FEDERATION WESTERN
OUTDOOR CLUBS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

You are right in suggesting that our national parks are the
Nation's scenic heritages. As you will see from the descriptive
pamphlets which we have sent you, each national park or monument
is distinct in some particular way.

36

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Park Service

No.

SYMBOL

Star (I) 23
Tucson, Ariz.

DATE

JUN 7 - 1941

Prospecting and Cactus Forests

In seeking passage by Congress of a bill permitting mining in that area known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument the Arizona delegation in Congress is seeking to do a sensible thing which without detracting from the natural beauty of this area, would still allow it to be searched for its possible hidden mineral wealth.

So many people, when they hear of this area being opened for prospecting, conceive a picture of the cactus beauty being laid waste, of great mills and smelters cluttering up the landscape, and countless ugly shafts being sunk. Actually nothing of the sort would take place even should the prospecting bring to light a new and productive mine. Take the great mine at Ajo, for example; the area it covers is relatively small even when the townsite is included. The Organ Pipe area is a vast one in one of the most deserted sections in all of the country. The discovery of a new mine within its confines would be no more disfiguring than a fly speck on a window, while the townsite that would rise up about the mine would offer a haven to those who would like to see the wonders of the monument.

But there is another issue involved in this matter. Nearly three quarters of the area of Arizona is now owned by the federal government and most of this area comprises those very sections of the land under which lie the future mineral wealth of the state. If more and more land is continuously withdrawn, as has been done during recent years, the future mineral wealth of the state will be seriously restricted, while prospectors will know not where to turn.

Every producing mine, let it be remembered, originated with prospecting. In the past the prospector with his burros, shovels, picks and hard rations has done most of this work of discovery. In the future new methods of scientific prospecting, the geophysical method for instance, will probably assume increasing importance. While the old method of prospecting has probably discovered most of the actual outcroppings, the new methods will in time be able to discover ore bodies that lie completely hidden and not given away by tell-tale surface indications.

The Organ Pipe Cactus area is a highly mineralized one. There may be a big mine in it. No one knows, yet, but the search for it should not be stopped by any government power, nor should mining be conceived as a defiler of landscapes. The beauty of the Organ Pipe area would in no way be harmed.

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*File - Organ Pipe
Cactus N.M.*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

The Director,
U. S. National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

During the period between April 9 and 20, I made a trip to the Organ Pipe National Monument, and spent such time as was not taken up by travel, in the examination of this area and in conferences with individuals from whom information could be obtained. My first conference was with Dr. Charles T. Vorhies of the University of Arizona, and Dr. Forrest Shreve of the Desert Laboratory, with whom I spent the evening of April 10, after my arrival at Tucson, and a considerable portion of April 18, after my return to that city.

Drs. Vorhies and Shreve are my associates on the committee of the Ecological Society of America having power to make recommendations in regard to the Organ Pipe National Monument. They were unable at this time, to accompany me to the area, but since they were already very familiar with the territory, our conversations were helpful.

Others with whom I conferred, in addition to the National Park Service personnel, were Mr. A. A. Nichol, of the Arizona Game Department, who has been familiar with the area for many years; and Mr. A. H. Trowbridge of the Fish and Wild Life Service, stationed in Tucson.

I left Tucson the morning of April 11, and during the forenoon conferred with acting Superintendent Richey, Messrs. McDougall, Dodge, Supernaugh, and others, travelling to Ajo by car with Messrs. McDougall and Supernaugh, during the afternoon. The succeeding five days were spent in examination

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*Organ Pipe
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of the Monument, accompanied by Messrs. McDougall and Supernaugh. During this period, the distance of approximately 350 miles, within the Monument, was covered, as indicated on the accompanying sketch map. This gave me the opportunity of seeing practically every part of the area, except the higher mountain regions. The morning of April 17 was spent in conference with Superintendent Hugh Miller, with whom I travelled to Tucson and Saguaro National Monument in the afternoon. Further conferences with Drs. Vorhies and Shreve and with A. A. Nichol of the Arizona Game Department were then held. The Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument represents the largest area at low altitudes in the Southwest under the control of the National Park Service. It is the only area of anything like similar character, which is large enough for the preservation of the original biotic conditions. There is also sufficient diversity of conditions within the Monument to provide for the maintenance of an adequate sample of the biotic community of the Sonoran Desert. This, I believe, should be the primary purpose of this Monument, although the scenic values as represented by the rugged mountains and the desert valleys are not to be ignored. According to the classification of Clements, the biotic community of this area is the Larrea-Franeria Formation, of which it is a typical example. Larrea (Creosote bush) and Franeria (Bur-sage) are the most prominent and widely distributed plant dominants in the Monument. Other plants mentioned by the above author as characteristic of the Shrub Desert Community such as Acacia (catclaw), Prosopid (Mesquite), Parkinsonia (Palo verde),

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Dalea (Smoke tree) and *Chilopsis* (Desert willow) are also present in abundance.

The flora includes also many species which are not to be found beyond the Monument, except in the Coastal Plain Desert of Mexico, and there are others which are to be found but sparsely beyond this area. Outstanding examples of this are the Senita Cactus and the Organ Pipe Cactus which has given to the Monument its present name. The Saguaro is also a prominent feature of the landscape.

I find that there is a misapprehension on the part of local people, and perhaps on the part of those elsewhere, to the effect that the principal purpose of the National Monument is as indicated by its name, the preservation of the Organ Pipe Cactus, which is used as an argument for the reduction of its area to include merely some prominent stands of this plant. The greatest value of the Monument can be realized only if it is considered as an opportunity for the preservation of an outstanding example of the Sonoran desert of the Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico.

The larger desert animals are well represented in the area, although they have not been studied as thoroughly as might be wished. There are two or three bands of the Desert Mountain Sheep; at least three or perhaps four species and subspecies of deer, desert antelope, and Javelinas. These mammals were present in much larger numbers than at present before the beginning of the recent period of extended drouth, but with the return of more humid conditions and with some rather slight provisions for the maintenance of the water supply during drouth periods, a considerable growth in the

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possible without administrative complications, that the name be changed to a more descriptive of the broader purposes of the area. Such designations as "Sonoran Desert N.M.", "Gila-Sonoran Desert N.M.", "Sonoran N.M.", "Gila-Sonoran N.M.", etc., others may be suggested, but that little seems to be gained by such changes. The above suggestions including the word "Sonoran" are not intended to be a continuity of the area with the past, but rather to attract attention to the life zone (Sonoran) represented. The word "Desert N.M." has been suggested by the Gila Park Association, but that little seems to be gained by such changes. The above suggestions including the word "Sonoran" are not intended to be a continuity of the area with the past, but rather to attract attention to the life zone (Sonoran) represented. The word "Desert N.M." has been suggested by the Gila Park Association, but that little seems to be gained by such changes.

population of larger mammals might be expected. Another favoring circumstance would be the elimination of grazing by cattle, on the expiration of present permits. The limiting factor for the larger mammals seems to be water, rather than vegetation, as it appears that food plants are plentiful, even in drouth seasons. There is sufficient diversity of physiography and of vegetational type to make possible the permanent maintenance of the typical animal components of the Scrub Desert. Any reduction of the size of the monument would seriously limit its value. The biotic community, including both plants and animals, must be preserved in its entirety. A sufficient animal population is as necessary for the maintenance of the proper conditions for the plant components of the community, as are the plants for food and cover for animals. No small area, however outstanding some of its features may be, can suffice for the preservation of a complete biotic community. that present permits allow the grazing of 525

Birds are abundant. No attempt was made during the present reconnaissance to make a list of species. Prominently observed were the Western Mourning Dove, Gambel's Quail, the White-winged Dove, the Red-tailed Hawk, the Phainopepla, etc. apply rather than food.

Many reptilian species are, of course present, including the Gila Monster, the Red racer and other spectacular forms. Indian horses and probably some stock of various kinds, drifting in from Mexico. The boundary of circumstances would make the development of a normal game population should be fenced to prevent the last mentioned.

Because of the restricted connotations of the title "Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument", it seems to me desirable, whenever it becomes

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possible without administrative complications, that the name be changed to one more descriptive of the broader purposes of the area. Such designations as "Sonoran Desert N.M.", "Gila-Sonoran Desert N.M." or even "Sonoran N.M.", "Gila-Sonoran N.M.". Others may be more suitable. The above suggestions including the word "Sonoran" serve to indicate the continuity of the area with the state of Sonora, Mexico, and also to call attention to "Life Zone (Merriam)" represented. I believe the term "Desert N.M." has been suggested by the Gila Bend Chamber of Commerce, but that title seems to be of too broad application.

The importance of the area is such that I would favor its ultimate designation as a National Park. However, this is probably not the time for the proposal of such a change.

However, the opening of the Monument to prospecting at this time would probably result in a GRAZING of prospectors, and a period of

It is my understanding that present permits allow the grazing of 525 head of cattle on the Monument. It does not appear that this number is excessive, although there is some trampling and overgrazing in the vicinity of waterholes. The limiting factor in carrying capacity for domestic stock appears to be water supply rather than food.

In addition to the 525 cattle mentioned above, there are on the area a considerable number of wild horses and burros, some Indian horses and possession of a dog and a gun on the landowner's right. This combination probably some stock of various kinds, drifting in from Mexico. The boundary of circumstances would make the development of a natural game population should be fenced to prevent the last mentioned.

The number of cattle permitted on the Monument should not be increased,

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and grazing should be terminated with the expiration of the present permits. This will liberate the grazing areas, and more importantly, the waterholes for the use of wild game, and will make possible the increase of this population to its natural size.

PROSPECTING AND MINING

Prospecting has been carried on in the area of the Monument for a long period of time. The mineralized nature of the mountains to the north of the Monument was known prior to the establishment of the present boundary between the U.S. and Mexico. There have been several periods of rather intense activity within the Monument itself. This activity has resulted in the establishment of no mines producing at the present time. However, the opening of the Monument to prospecting at this time would probably result in a considerable influx of prospectors, and a period of feverish activity for a few years, since an announcement of the opening of the area to prospecting would serve to create the impression that a new and unexplored area was being opened. This would result, undoubtedly, in the establishment of many new trails and primitive roads, the effects of which remain in the desert for a long time after their abandonment.

It would be impossible to prevent the use of a certain amount of vegetation for fuel and other uses, and each prospector considers the possession of a dog and a gun as his inalienable right. This combination of circumstances would make the development of a normal game population difficult, even if we do not consider the difficulty of restraining of

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RECOMMENDATIONS

poaching, which would undoubtedly be increased with the opening of the area to prospecting. The difficulty of patrolling the Monument under such conditions is apparent.

The effect of opening the area to prospecting as I see it, would be to postpone for a considerable length of time, the establishment of a normal game population, and to make that establishment more difficult when finally attempted. Mining does not, in my opinion, need to be considered seriously, except as a short period of activity might intensify the conditions noted under prospecting.

The change of status of the Monument to a recreation area would be unfortunate, as it is not suited to recreation as ordinarily understood, and would probably make more difficult the exclusion of hunting.

That, when circumstances permit, the name of the Monument be changed to one more descriptive and more euphonious.

A copy of this report is being submitted to the Committee of the Preservation of Natural Conditions of the Ecological Society of America, with recommendations as to action to be taken by it and the Executive Committee of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(sgd.) A. O. Weese

Collaborator

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RECOMMENDATIONS

8.

1. That no change permitting prospecting or mining in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument be approved.
2. That grazing of cattle be limited to the numbers at present allowed, and that it be discontinued on expiration of present permits. (It is possible that termination of the present permits might be negotiated in return for a "dude ranch" concession.)
3. That a few additional "tanks" or other water-supply improvements be undertaken for the special purpose of supplying water during drouth years.
4. That with the curtailment or cessation of grazing and the amelioration of the water situation such other efforts as are necessary be taken for the restoration of normal animal populations. It is not anticipated that any measures other than adequate protection would need to be taken.
5. That in the administration of the Monument due emphasis be given its character as a biological monument whose principal function is the preservation of the complete and balanced biotic community of this particular type of desert which extends from Southern Arizona to Southern Sonora.
6. That, when circumstances permit, the name of the Monument be changed to one more descriptive and more euphonious.

A copy of this report is being submitted to the Committee on the Preservation of Natural Conditions of the Ecological Society of America, with recommendations as to action to be taken by it and the Executive Committee of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(sgd.) A. O. Weese

Collaborator

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SUMMARY OF GEOLOGIC DATA RELATIVE TO MINING IN THE
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT AREA, ARIZONA.

By
H. E. Rothrock,
Assistant Chief,
Naturalist Division.

March 1940

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*Organ Pipe
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SUMMARY OF GEOLOGIC DATA RELATIVE TO MINING IN THE
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT AREA, ARIZONA.

of Grouser Pass the Grouser Mountains consist of plateaus and ridges
Regional Geology Cipriano Wells. The plateaus are carved from bedded
The physiography of the Papago country, which includes the Organ
Pipe Cactus National Monument, is described. Special attention has
been given to the processes of erosion and sedimentation. The stratig-
raphy and structure of the area is also touched upon but there is
little information which bears directly upon the mineral resources of
the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Arizona: op. cit.,
pp. 185-186.

Bryan, Kirk; Erosion and sedimentation in the Papago
country, Arizona: U.S.G.S. Bull. 730.

Ajo Mountains The end of the hills is composed mostly of schist and fine-

The Ajo Mountains, situated on the eastern side of the monument, are
composed of lavas of Tertiary age, which are about 2,000 feet thick and
which dip 20 to 30 degrees northeast. They are structurally a fault-
block range uplifted along the fault running northwestward through the
Alamo Valley west to the mountains. West of the Ajo Mountains is a
parallel ridge which is a subsidiary fault-block. The mountains have
been carved into a maze of canyons and are notable for their extreme
roughness and many wild and picturesque summits.

are composed of gran-
ite, gneiss, etc. Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona: U.S.G.S. Water-
Supply Paper 499, 1925, pp. 215-216.
mineral-
ized elsewhere in the area.

Grouser Mountains

productive of gold, silver, copper and lead; the Ajo
Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona: op. cit.
The Grouser Mountains are composed of inclined Tertiary lava beds
resting on a crystalline complex (granite, gneiss, etc.) The lava beds
dip eastward from the faulted western escarpment of the mountain. South

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Puerto Blanco Mountains

of Growler Pass the Growler Mountains consist of plateaus and ridges

The Puerto Blanco or Dripping Springs Mountains are situated near which extend to Cipriano Wells. The plateaus are carved from bedded the central part of the monument. They consist of lava and tuff beds, volcanic rocks of Tertiary age. The general dip of the beds is toward These mountains are thought to be a somewhat complex fault block that the east on the east side of the mountain and toward the west on the has been uplifted along a fault or number of faults on the northeast west side, but there are numerous exceptions. This part of the range side of the mountains. In the vicinity of Dripping Spring the original is a group of fault blocks more or less isolated by the erosion of obelidian has been converted into green pitchstone. and Martins canyons and open valleys along the bounding faults.

Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona; op. cit. p. 210.

Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona: op. cit.,
pp. 195-196. Mining Operations, General

Quitobacuito Hills

Quartzites noted in 1925 are shown on Plate IX of Water-Supply. The north end of the hills is composed mostly of schist and fine-

grained intrusive rocks, the south end mostly of granite. No outcrops of Tertiary lavas are known but the similarity in trend and close association with the Growler Mountains indicates that these hills were uplifted at the same time. Dripping Spring Mountains; the Milton, Levy,

and Martins Bryan, Kirk; Papago country; op. cit. pp. 190. Mountains;

Sonoita Mountains

A mine in the northern part of the Ajo Mountains.

The Sonoita Mountains are a small range of hills about five miles

Plate IX.

long in the southern part of the monument. They are composed of gran-

In 1912 the important mining districts in the vicinity of the monument were the Montezuma (Sonoita Mountains) district within and south-ite, gneiss, and schist, rocks similar to those that have been mineral-ized elsewhere in the area.

of the park area, productive of gold, silver, copper and lead; the Ajo

Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona: op. cit.,
district no. 211, Plate IX. nt, productive of copper; the Gunsite dis-

trict northeast of the monument, productive of gold, silver, copper and

Carnegie

Puerto Blanco Mountains

The Puerto Blanco or Dripping Springs Mountains are situated near the central part of the monument. They consist of lava and tuff beds. These mountains are thought to be a somewhat complex fault block that has been uplifted along a fault or number of faults on the northeast side of the mountains. In the vicinity of Dripping Spring the original obsidian has been converted into green pitchstone.

Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona; op. cit. p. 210.

Mining Operations, General

Ajo Six mining localities noted in 1925 are shown on Plate IX of Water-Supply Paper 499, Papago Country, Arizona. They are Papago mine, 11 miles west of the monument; the Ajo mining district, 11 miles north of the monument; Growler mine, adjacent to the north boundary of the monument in the Growler Mountains; Dripping Spring mine, at the northwest end of Puerto Blanco (Dripping Spring) Mountains; the Milton, Levy, and Martinez camp near the south end of the Puerto Blanco Mountains; and Copper Mountain mine in the northern part of the Ajo Mountains.

Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona; op. cit. p. 195,
Plate IX.

In 1912 the important mining districts in the vicinity of the monument were the Montezuma (Sonora Mountains) district within and south of the park area, productive of gold, silver, copper and lead; the Ajo district north of the monument, productive of copper; the Gunsite district northeast of the monument, productive of gold, silver, copper and

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lead; and the Guifotoa district east of the monument in which gold and silver production was predominant. Production data on these areas, although incomplete, can be found in the Mineral Yearbook, Department of the Interior, 1905 to 1939. The vein to average about .5 oz. of gold

per ton. Hill, James M.; The mining districts of the western U. S. with a geologic introduction by Waldemar Lindgren; U.S.G.S. Bull. 507, 1912. Pp. 65-67, Plate III. G. M.; Arizona lode gold mines and gold mining; Ariz. Bur. of Mine Production 1937-38 in Terms of Recovered Metals.

District	Lode Mines	Gold Fine ozs.	Silver Fine ozs.	Copper lbs.	Total Value
Ajo	The No. 3 Cornelia	33,801	436,004	110,750,066	\$14,921,042
Guifotoa	The 12 best producers	37	18	33	1,313

Miller, T. H.; and Luff, Paul; Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in Arizona; Minerals Yearbook 1939, U. S. Bur. of Mines.

The copper area of Ajo occur as disseminated deposits in monzonite or as vein deposits in rhyolite lava and tuff into which the monzonite is intruded. Gold-bearing quartz veins occurring about six miles west of Dripping is intruded.

Dripping Springs Mine
Springs have been prospected by a few shallow shafts on the Golden Bell claim. The vein exposures appear along an eastward-trending belt about a mile in length. At the western margin the vein is vertical and consists of dense, shiny white quartz. At the eastern end the conglomerate

of the Ajo Peaks and the lava flows of Black Mountain. The igneous rocks that contain the ores, both the monzonite and the rhyolite into which the monzonite is intruded seem, because of their lack of intense dynamic metamorphism and their relation to the older crystalline rocks, to belong to the Mesozoic period of igneous activity. In a number of

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exposures are from one to two feet wide and have been somewhat offset by cross faulting. The schist walls of the veins are considerably sericitized and silicified. One of the owners of the claims, Charles Bell, reports portions of the vein to average about .5 oz. of gold per ton.

The only mine that has thus far been productive in the Little Ajo area is the Wilson, Elred W., Cunningham, J. B., and Butler, G. M.; Arizona lode gold mines and gold mining: Ariz. Bur. of Mines, Mineral Technology Ser. No. 37, Bull. No. 137, open-cut August 15, 1934, pp. 181-182. deposit. The ore body consists of copper-bearing minerals Ajo Mining District large masses of rock.

The New Cornelia mine of the Phelps Dodge Corporation at Ajo was again the largest producer of copper in Arizona.

existence Metal Mining in Arizona, 1939. Preliminary Annual of the Figures, M. M. S. No. 779, Bur. of Mines.

ore body are generally indefinite. These are as readily recognizable

The copper area of Ajo occur as disseminated deposits in monzonite or as vein deposits in rhyolite lava and tuff into which the monzonite is intruded. The New Cornelia deposit originally contained ore of two classes, the carbonate ore above is intruded.

ground water and sulphide ores below. Both copper carbonate and sulphides are

Joralemon, I. B.; The Ajo mining district, Arizona; American Inst. Min. Eng., Bull. 92, pp. 2011-2028, 1914.

The copper-bearing monzonite makes up the eastern portion of the main part of the little Ajo Mountains and is older than the conglomerate of the Ajo Peaks and the lava flows of Black Mountains. The igneous rocks that contain the ores, both the monzonite and the rhyolite into which the monzonite is intruded seem, because of their lack of intense dynamic metamorphism and their relation to the older crystalline rocks, to belong to the Mesozoic period of igneous activity. In a number of

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localities in the Papago country, were observed granitic and granitoid rocks containing both plagioclase and orthoclase feldspars which probably belong to the same period of igneous activity.

vulged by Bryan, Kirk; Papago country, Arizona; U.S.G.S. the copper-
Water-Supply Paper 499, 1925. PP. 58-59

bearing rock has been estimated to have an aggregate metal content of

The only mine that has thus far been productive in the little Ajo
2,200,000 tons.

area is the New Cornelia mine south of Ajo. This mine exploits by
open-cut methods a large low-grade ore deposit. The ore body consists

of copper-bearing minerals scattered through large masses of rock.

The workability of the ore body depends rather on the economies possible in the treatment of large quantities of material than upon the existence of a high concentration of minerals. The boundaries of the

ore body are generally indefinite. There are no readily recognizable features that distinguish ore from barren rock. The New Cornelia de-

posit originally contained ore of two classes, the carbonate ore above ground water and sulphide ores below. Both copper carbonate and sul-

phides are disseminated along minute fissures through the Cornelia quartz monzonite, the host rock, in amounts sufficient to make large

tonnages of rock bearing more than 1 percent of copper. In addition

to the copper-bearing minerals there are found pyrite and magnetite and

small amounts of molybdenite disseminated through and associated with

pegmatite veins. Cd is not abundant but might be present in economic

concentrations in the alunite--rich volcanic rock.

of the ore body is well shattered, and the greater proportion of second-

ary minerals occur in the fractures. The predominating copper mineral

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Gilluly, James; Geology and ore deposits of the Ajo quadrangle, Arizona; Ariz. Bur. of Mines, Geological Series No. 9, Bull. No. 141, 1937.

The ore reserves of the New Cornelia deposits have not been divulged by the operators, the Phelps Dodge Corporation, but the copper-bearing rock has been estimated to have an aggregate metal content of 2,200,000 tons.

Parsons, ; The porphyry coppers: Inst. Min. Met. Eng., 1933, p. 9.

The ore body, an intrusion of monzonite porphyry, presents many features different from the average porphyry copper deposit. Very little overburden occurs over the ore body and the ore in place has not been leached to a great extent. The copper minerals are disseminated throughout the porphyry, the commercial ore extending below 1,000 feet in many places. The oxidized capping extends down to a horizontal plane corresponding to the water level, and the depth varies from 20 to 150 feet according to the topography. The change from oxidized minerals to sulphide is rather sharp, resulting in but small tonnages of mixed ores. The sulphide copper minerals are of primary origin and consist chiefly of chalcopyrite and bornite, with small amounts of chalcocite. Pyrite is present in very minute proportions, except in certain sections of the ore body where the content has been high enough to cause some kaolinization. Secondary chalcocite, covellite, and native copper are found in these sections. The surface of the ore body is well shattered, and the greater proportion of secondary minerals occurs in the fractures. The predominating copper mineral

in the oxidized zone is malachite, with varying proportions of the oxides and the silicates of copper. Various other copper minerals are present in minor quantities.

Iron minerals, magnetite predominating, with variable amounts of pyrite, hematite, and limonite, are associated with the copper minerals. The gangue consists of the feldspars, micas, talcs, and quartz, with alterations, especially kaolin in the pyrite zones. The physical character and grade of the ore varies sharply. Most of the oxidized capping of commercial grade has been removed. Lowering the limit of grade of ore amenable to commercial treatment has resulted in the treating of a greater tonnage and the uncovering of a much larger tonnage of sulphide ore than was anticipated.

	<u>1923</u>	<u>1928</u>
Total operating expense*	\$0.07014	\$0.08303
Tons of ore treated	1,805,322	1,074,056
Pounds of copper produced	38,912,874	10,145,610

*Cost per lb. of copper produced.

Bell, George A.; Leaching practice and costs at the New Cornelia mines of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Co., Ajo, Ariz. Bureau of Mines Information Circular, No. 6303, July 1930.

--Compiled by H. E. Rothrock,
March 1940.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 5, 1940.

Hon. Carl Hayden,

United States Senator.

My dear Senator Hayden:

This refers to your letter of February 6, concerning Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, and transmitting in relation thereto communications of January 30 to you from Messrs. Albert I. Long and Howard J. Smith, and a copy of "Pay Dirt" for January 29.

The request made in your letter, for information on the procedure of withdrawing land for monument purposes, and the safeguards taken to be sure that land so withdrawn does not contain potentially valuable minerals, has been carefully noted. Under the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847) as amended by the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) the President is empowered to make withdrawals for several purposes, among them for such classification within the national park system as may later prove feasible.

A few such withdrawals have been made, but in the national park field a withdrawal is at best only an intermediate step, which does not establish an area, and is not ordinarily found necessary. No prior withdrawal was made in the case of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Applying your request to the proposition of actually establishing a national monument, rather than simply withdrawing land for one, brings us to the information we want in this case, for the benefit of Mr. Long and his associates. I agree with your suggestion that this is an appropriate time to provide a complete factual account of the procedure followed in establishing the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, although Mr. Long could secure all of the information he needs directly from Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters, at Casa Grande, if he cared to use their services.

In this connection, I have waited for Mr. Long to respond to the letter of December 21, 1939, sent to him by the late Frank Pinkley, Superintendent of Southwestern National Monuments, in continued effort (his third and last by direct letter) to obtain Mr. Long's permission and invitation to meet with the Ajo Council, Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, to talk this misunderstanding out.

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It is the policy of the Service to handle matters in the field through its local field representatives, and I am convinced that Superintendent Pinkley, on his part, was handling this one in the right way to effect a satisfactory understanding with a minimum of difficulty. Acting Superintendent Hugh Miller can go on with it where Superintendent Pinkley left off. Superintendent Pinkley did attend a meeting of the Ajo Council, late in January I believe, at the invitation of a Mr. Steele, and was able to answer some of the questions of the members at that time. But Mr. Long and associates are not following up Superintendent Pinkley's action in this, to obtain such further facts as are needed. I am willing to make a statement at this time, because you believe I should, and because Mr. Long has made some mis-statements that directly concern my own office, here in Washington.

Mr. Long advised Senator Ashurst, by letter of February 5, 1940, that I gave information in a letter to Mr. Long that the Senator endorsed the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument proposal. In this Mr. Long is clearly misleading since I provided no such inaccurate information. In his communications of January 30 to you, and of February 5 to Representative Murdock, and in the letter to Senator Ashurst mentioned above, Mr. Long indicated his attitude against the national monument, and expressed the desire of the Ajo Council to have full information covering procedure in making withdrawals for national monument purposes, and in establishing national monuments. Again I should like to point out that Mr. Long would do well to work with our Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters at Casa Grande, where full information can best be made available. If some data are lacking in that office Acting Superintendent Miller can judge through discussion with Mr. Long and associates what specific details of law or other information I should look up for them here in Washington.

I want to mention here that the Service made a reasonable effort, as is customary, to ascertain whether, in carrying out the monument proposal, there would be any unjustifiable loss in the matter of prospecting and mining. The reports of the United States Geological Survey were studied, the files of the General Land Office in Phoenix were examined, and the region itself was visited. The Service knew that the region has been prospected for many years and that a few small mining operations have been carried on intermittently. But, it was not found that any substantial mining activity had occurred there, at least in recent years, and none seemed likely. The conclusion was reached, therefore, that the area selected offered so little substantial mining opportunity that the restrictions under national monument status would not unduly harm the industry. Nothing in the statements made by Mr. Long and his associates has as yet proven any error in this conclusion.

AR

In "Pay Dirt" and in the "Ajo Copper News" Mr. Long and his associates speak in terms of some discredit to the national monument and this Service. Some of the points made are that Service letters to Mr. Long have been ambiguous and non-committal; that the monument was established in a secret manner by questionable methods; that the preservation of the organ pipe cactus is rather a joke; that the monument is too large; that full rights for prospecting and mining should be restored. I admit the right of anyone to criticize the monument and the Service as he sees fit, and I know there is some sort of reason for everything said, in this case largely misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Long, I think, because he has held our representative away in our attempts to arrive at a meeting of minds, on the ground.

How much farther back than 1932 the movement to establish the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was active I do not recall. In that year, however, the late Roger Toll, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and a man widely traveled and informed in the interests of the national park type of conservation, made the first formal report to this Service favoring a national monument in the organ pipe cactus country. Superintendent Toll's visit to Southern Arizona at that particular time was prompted by the interest in preserving some outstanding desert areas, on the part of Mrs. Greenway, the late General Frank Hitchcock, the Tucson Natural History Society and the University of Arizona, as well as on the part of the Service itself, all considered representative authorities.

The Service did not rush into the matter, but gathered such additional information as it could, wherever it found an established source, on the merits of the proposal and the most suitable region within which to make a final selection. Approval was obtained from the Acting Secretary of the Interior in January, 1936, to work out the details. The Pima County Board of Supervisors, jointly with the Ajo Chamber of Commerce, and separately, the Tucson Natural History Society, had already, in January and February, 1934, endorsed the proposal. We naturally supposed, therefore, in our long and somewhat involved work toward establishing the monument, that we were carrying out the wishes of the local people. In transmitting copies of endorsements to this Department neither your office nor Senator Ashurst's office made any commitments, either for or against the proposal. Congresswoman Greenway also transmitted an endorsement directly to me, in February, 1934, by the Pima County Board of Supervisors and the Ajo Chamber of Commerce, and added her own views, clearly in favor of the proposal.

Finally, by early 1937, enough authentic data were obtained to show the following determining facts:

1. Flora. That a large majority of all the organ pipe cacti in the United States exist in the region under consideration, and that more than 60 other species probably exist there as well. That the region offers the best opportunity of any place in the arid interior of the United States, necessarily at low latitude and low altitude, to preserve a significant area of this desert type. That a satisfactory example of the region must include valley land as well as mountains.

2. Fauna. That the desert bighorn sheep, known to be in danger of extinction, is found in this region and would be afforded highly desirable protection by establishment of a suitable national monument. That many other forms of typical Southwestern desert life exist in the region, making it, in all, probably the outstanding desert life habitat in this country.

3. Geology. That from the standpoint of geology the region offers much of general interest to the average citizen. Here is found what is probably the most ancient and most continuous desert in the world, conditions such as are found there today having apparently continued with but few interruptions since pre-cambrian times - more than 500 million years ago. From the standpoint of pure science the region is a paradise for the petrographer and petrologist.

4. History. That from the standpoint of history the region appears to offer a great deal which a national monument would bring out as general knowledge among the American people. The abandoned mines, the 400 or more people who lost their lives while traveling the dreaded "Camino del Diablo," the fact that it has probably taken a larger toll of human life than any other arid sections of the United States, yet is green and tree-covered and for unknown generations has provided a home and livelihood for a simple-hearted, peace-loving tribe of Indians, all sum up to possibilities for presentation of significant historical values. The Gila Pueblo, at Globe, feels that the monument proposal involves an area of prime importance in determining the early history of the Southwest. The famed Jesuit, Father Kino, established a ranch at Sonoita, and used that location as a hub for many exploring expeditions. One of his regular routes of travel was through the proposed monument area, to San Xavier del Bac and other missions.

5. Grazing. That spring rains usually provide forage for some stock for a few weeks, but, due to extremely dry summers with a corresponding lack of watering places, use of the region for grazing is

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negligible. Under proper administrative control the present amount of grazing could be permitted, if necessary, but it should not be increased. Annual rainfall is approximately 6 1/2 inches. People were contacted by our representatives in the field. The University of Arizona. 6. Mining. That the records of the General Land Office in the Phoenix contain no references to active mining operations in the region from which the most suitable area could be selected. No of serious mining operations appear likely. Full protection for all valid existing rights would be provided in establishment of the monument. The region has been prospected for at least 50 years, probably much longer, with little success, the richer mineralized areas appearing to be outside of the particular region under consideration.

proposal, and anyone interested had only to call on the Western Reclamation. 7. Scenery. That in selecting an area which would serve the dominant purpose of preserving the organ pipe cactus and the related environmental features of importance, scenery equal to any in the organ pipe cactus zone would automatically be included. The monument, in fact I have already gone right up to the limits of my authority in.

8. Area. That final boundaries suitable to the National Park Service were worked out with the other Federal agencies concerned and, on the basis of endorsements of the proposal already received, were believed to be as nearly satisfactory to all interested parties as possible. That the General Land Office studies placed the size of the area selected at 330,687 acres, with title to all but 5,236.11 acres being vested in the United States. I would point out that may be raised, preferably through acting Superintendent Miller. I know that the Based on these facts the proclamation establishing the monument was issued by the President on April 13, 1937, under authority of the Act of June 8, 1906, for the Preservation of American Antiquities. As I study over the procedure followed I find relatively little to criticize. However, I do realize that the Service overlooked one important step when it inadvertently failed to advise the Arizona Congressional delegation, in 1936, that the Department had given approval to the monument proposal and that we were then engaged in working it out. You were good enough to bring this to my attention later on, and I believe we have maintained a satisfactory working arrangement since that time with respect to National Park Service matters in all of Arizona.

So: All of the procedure, as pictured above, was followed under the intent of the Act of June 8, 1906, for the Preservation of American Antiquities; and the Act of August 25, 1916, as amended, establishing the National Park Service. Copies of these acts are attached, together with a copy of the proclamation, for transmittal to the Ajo Council with this letter, in case you would like to send them.

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The information gathered by the Service between 1932 and 1937, while the monument was in the proposal stage, was obtained from the most authentic sources open to us. A number of local people were contacted by our representatives in the field. The University of Arizona, the Tucson Natural History Society, Gila Pueblo, the Desert Laboratory in Tucson (of the Carnegie Institution of Washington), the Office of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Biological Survey, Division of Grazing (now Grazing Service), the General Land Office, and others, with representatives both in the field and in Washington, all provided parts of the necessary information. There certainly was no secrecy about the matter. The Ajo Chamber of Commerce and the Pima County Board of Supervisors clearly stated their interest in the proposal, and anyone interested had only to call on Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters to obtain information as to current progress.

No one acting within his rights is being hurt by the monument, in fact I have already gone right up to the limits of my authority in making the area available for certain grazing interests, and squatters who had no recognizable rights before the monument was established. I can understand the attitude of Mr. Long and his associates, but do not believe it is right.

I do not see that I can add anything more to this statement. I am perfectly willing to explain any additional points that may be raised, preferably through Acting Superintendent Miller. I know that the monument is entirely worth while. Gradually we are securing funds with which to make it count fully in its place as a public service enterprise of truly national cultural significance.

The enclosures sent with your letter are returned as requested.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) Arno B. Cammerer

Arno B. Cammerer,
Director.

Enclosure 2405601
GLC:nrs

cc: Region III, w/c of incoming corres.
Supt., Organ Pipe Cactus NM, w/c of incoming corres.
BRLPSC-Room 5214

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TELEGRAM

BUREAU National Park Service

Anderson

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION FOUR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

(894)
D.

Mr. Inger

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File

(initials)

February 12, 1940.

Memorandum for the Director:

Attached are copies of Memorandum to the Regional Director, Region IV, from Regional Geologist J. Volney Lewis. Also attached are the original and one copy of the preliminary report on mineralization in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument of Arizona, by Dr. Lewis and Dr. B. S. Butler, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.

Dr. Lewis will prepare his complete report as soon as he returns to this Office. In the meantime you will doubtless wish to have these copies of his preliminary report.

B. F. Manbey

Acting Regional Director.

Encl. 1698419.

cc: Dr. Lewis (Death Valley).

*sent 1 copy of report
to Ben Thompson*

*Organ Pipe
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Mineralization in the Organ Pipe Cactus National MonumentPreliminary Summary

As authorized by the Directors of the National Park Service and the Geological Survey, the question of mineralization in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, has been investigated jointly by B. S. Butler, Geologist of the Survey, and J. Volney Lewis, Regional Geologist of the Park Service, Region Four. Pending the completion of the report and maps setting forth the results of this examination, the conclusions arrived at may be summarized as follows:

1. Mineralized Areas

Two mineralized areas in the western half of the monument have been widely prospected. Ore has been shipped from two or more mines in each of these areas, and one group of claims has been patented.

The larger area is in the south central to southwestern portion of the monument, including the Sonoita Mountains at the international boundary and extending northwestward along the Puerto Blanco (Dripping Spring) Mountains to the southeastern front of the Growler Mountains. It covers wholly or in part some 42 sections in the unsurveyed townships 16 and 17 S, in ranges 6 and 7 W (G. & S.R. M.).

The smaller area centers about Growler Pass, in the northwestern quarter of the monument, and extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the north boundary. Within the monument it covers wholly or in part some 23 sections in T. 14 and 15 S., R. 6 and 7 W.

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A third small area centers in Copper Mountain, near the foot of the Ajo Range. The total area prospected is less than a quarter-section, in the eastern portion of the unsurveyed T. 15 S., R. 5 W.

2. Other Possibilities

Examination of all known prospects has not been possible in the time available, and prospects that were reported to have found nothing have not been visited. The areas outlined above as mineralized, however, are not necessarily the only ones in which mineral possibilities exist. The geologic conditions and the distribution of mines that have produced indicate that other mines may be found in the belt of small granite mountains along the international boundary. Within this belt two producing mines were formerly operated in the Sonoita Mountains; in the Cerro de Santo Domingo, across the line in Mexico, a mine is now in operation; in the Agua Dulce Mountains, west of the monument, a small mine about 7 miles from the boundary is now producing; and the old Papago mine, in the same range, lies about the same distance still farther west. The Quitobaquito Hills, in the midst of this belt in the southwestern corner of the monument, are surrounded by geologically similar ranges that contain mines, and therefore mines may yet be found there also.

For similar reasons the granitic area of the Gunsight Hills, most of which lies outside the monument at the northeast, may be regarded as potential mineral country. In the corner of the monument about Walls Well, portions of two or more sections lie on the border of this granite, although so far as known no mineral has yet been found in these sections.

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3. Nonmineralized Areas

A large proportion of the monument is not mineralized. This includes the lowlands, or broad alluvial plains of silt, sand, and gravel and the great gravelly and bouldery fans that spread into their borders from the mountain canyons. The bedrock beneath these debris plains may be mineralized in places, but it is inaccessible to the prospector.

Also nonmineralized, so far as known, are the great lava mountains that largely make up the broad central masses of the Growler, the Ajo, and the Puerto Blanco (Dripping Spring) ranges.

B. S. Butler

Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.

J. Volney Lewis
Regional Geologist, National Park
Service, Region Four.

Tucson, Arizona
February 8, 1940

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ARIZONA SMALL MINE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

AJO COUNCIL, AJO, ARIZONA.

This Council has read the statement by Mr. Pinkley that in a dollar and cents value the monument is the least valuable property in the area and that the monument is the least valuable property in the area and that the monument is the least valuable property in the area.

September 28, 1939.

Mr. G. A. Moskey
Acting Associate Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Ajo Council, Arizona Small Mine Operator's Association is interested in finding out certain facts connected with the withdrawal of 464 square miles of Public Domain, adjacent to Ajo, by Presidential proclamation, in April, 1937, under the heading of the Organ Pipe National Monument and under the National Park Service administration. I was instructed to write to Mr. Pinkley requesting the information. I did so and received a letter from Mr. Pinkley in answer. I am forwarding to you a copy of the Ajo Council's letter to Mr. Pinkley and his non-committal reply.

We understand of course that the names of the person or persons proposing the monument and pushing it and the procedure used is of record and such record is open to public inspection as Mr. Pinkley so courteously informs us, in the office in Washington. No member of this council can afford to go to Washington to inspect the records and get the desired information so the Council is asking your cooperation in obtaining it.

We are all familiar with the Petrified Forest and while acknowledging Mr. Pinkley's aesthetic and commercial interest in preserving for posterity the beauty and value of the organ pipe cactus, we can find only a laughable parallel in his comparison of the withdrawal of 141 square miles, enclosing the world's most spectacular manifestation of petrified wood, the colored glory of the Painted Desert, the fossiliferous remnants of animal and plant life of immense interest and value, not only to paleontologists and other scientists, but to all thinking people, the hundred Indian ruins and the thousands of picture writings recording the legends of vanished inhabitants of the area, with the 464 square miles devoid of any such scientific and popular interest, withdrawn for the purpose of protecting a plant which animals will not eat or destroy and which is entirely without any practical value to mankind. Just as odd is his statement making comparisons regarding the value of the land for grazing purposes. Where is the comparison between the 141 square miles of Petrified Forest with its barren soil composed of the erosion from the shales and sandstone of the Moenkopi Formation and lacking the essentials for vegetable growth, and the broad valleys in the 464 square miles withdrawn for the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, valleys, the follow of which consists of the erosion of volcanic rocks and intrusive granites and porphyries making the Bolson deposits of the Gila Conglomerate and rich in the elements essential for normal plant life.

We brought to Mr. Pinkley's attention the fact that there are only a few places in the whole monument where these cactus grow thickly and that one or two miles square would control and preserve for the 130 million other Americans all the cactus they would need or be interested in seeing -- and allow us still to retain the other 462 square miles for prospecting, hunting and grazing land. There are areas of 40 square miles where it is hard to find even one organ pipe cactus.

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This Council also takes exception to the statement by Mr. Pinkley that in a dollar and cents value the monument in the long run will be more valuable than all the prospects which have been or could have been found inside the boundaries of the monument.

Is Mr. Pinkley familiar with the amount of taxes paid by the copper company operating its mine just 10 miles north of the monument boundary, and that a town of 7,000 people has been built and kept for 22 years already by that mine, the future life, the duration of which no one knows.

Has he and his experts sufficient technical geological knowledge to definitely make a flat arbitrary statement that mines such as the one mentioned cannot be found, may be many of them, in that vast mineralized area withdrawn from public entry.

Who can say with the rapid advance of science what technological developments may take place in the near future which would make mineral deposits now below the commercial ore margin, valuable and taxable. If such can be done by them, then they are certainly supermen with a supernatural insight both into hard rock and the future.

This council desires the following information:

1. Who by name proposed this monument?
2. Who by name were the experts who examined it?
3. Why were not the owners of property which would be detrimentally affected by being surrounded by the monument such as Miller, Gray, Jenkins, Montgomery, Cameron, Long, and Bell, not notified of the proposed withdrawal so that they could register a complaint. The surrounding of these places by the monument, cutting them off from public domain, has ruined them for cattle ranches.
4. What procedure can we use to go about getting a reduction in the area of this monument, or at least restoring the rights to prospect and mine on it.

We would appreciate an answer to these questions and also your advice.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) ALBERT I. LONG

Chairman, Ajo Council,
A. S. M. O. A.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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DEC 26 1939

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS
COOLIDGE, ARIZONA

December 21, 1939

Mr. Albert I. Long
Chairman, Ajo Council
Arizona Small Mine Operators Association
Ajo, Arizona

Dear Mr. Long:

I was a little surprised to have Mr. J. N. Meadows tell me in conversation on the morning of the 14th, that you had told him you invited me to attend any meeting of the Small Mine Operators Association, that I was welcome to come at any time, etc; that you had the Secretary write me to that effect, but that I had never put in an appearance.

My surprise was due to the fact that I never got such a letter from you as far as I could remember and I told Mr. Meadows so. Since my return to headquarters I have checked over our files and find that my memory seems to be correct.

In my letter of July 24, my first letter to you, I said: "Would it be of interest to you or to your organization to discuss any problems which might come up in regard to claims lying within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument?" Again, I said; "Will you please pass the word wherever you can, that I will be very glad to talk over or take up any case they may have, and that, as far as I know, their legal rights are just as good now as they were before the monument was made if they had any claims within the monument which were valid at the time. About the only way they have been bothered by the proclamation is that they cannot enter any new claims, but we will be glad to help them get straight on the old ones, and, whether we can do them any good or not, we will be glad to have them ask questions and let us both find out."

On September 5, you replied to my letter with a two page answer, asking me many questions, but there is no invitation to me to come down and talk it over with you or the Association. I answered your questions as well as I could in my letter of September 11, and in that letter I said: "I would like, some time when we could arrange it, to come over and attend one of your meetings and do my best to explain what the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is all about and how we have not infringed on anyone's rights as far as we know. Would that be possible?"

Organ Pipe
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NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED AT ROOM 120
OFFICE - EXT. 1/11/22

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VT INT THE AIR CATH PARK SVC WASHN DC
Since then I have not heard from you nor from the Association. Possibly you have written me a letter which has gone astray. If so will you please write me again.

We are still anxious to meet and talk with any man who has, or thinks he has a claim inside our boundaries and to help him and to set him straight on his rights.

Cordially,

Frank Pinkley
Frank Pinkley,
Superintendent

RE TRACERS RADIO NINETEENTH PERIOD LEWIS INTENDS TO ARRIVE
COBLIDGE AFTERNOON JANUARY FOURTH AND JOIN R BUTLER AT AJO
FOLLOWING DAY FOR WEEKEND INSPECTION AND FOR MINING
INVESTIGATION PERIOD LEWIS WILL REMAIN AND BUTLER RETURN
AS HE CAN (50) UNTIL WORK FINISHED PERIOD BUTLER AND PINKLEY
PERIOD ANTICIPATE ASSISTANCE MORROW AND OTHERS FAMILAR WITH
PROSPECTING IN AREA PERIOD

KITTREDGE

1434 AUMX 21 DEC

cc: Region III
The Director
Custodian Supernaugh

VIA MSGR.

prospecting and mining. Because of these considerations, it is necessary that this work be carefully done and that accurate facts relative to mining be established.

(SGD) Arno B. Cammerer

Director.

cc: Dr. Lewis
Regional Director, Region III

EAT:evc

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① ~~Tanya~~ ^{Bru}
 ② ~~M. Thompson~~ ^{gle}
 TES
 E INTERIOR
~~W. J. J.~~

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS
COOLIDGE, ARIZONA

TS Mr. Trager (30)

December 12, 1939

Letter of Dec. 19 gave sufficient data to pursue this, crossed in mail. Pimbley has not fully realized the seriousness of the legislative threat. December 8 regarding the appraisal 1000

1000

Feb

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Organ Pipe
609-01

Frank Pickley
Superintendent

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

COOLIDGE, ARIZONA
December 7, 1939



Memorandum for the Director:

Reference is had to copy of your letter of November 30, 1939, to the Regional Director, Region IV regarding the determination of the mineral character of the lands within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Your memorandum says: "It is understood that there are four claim holders who are pressing this subject at the present time." So far as we know, there is only one, Mr. W. K. Morrow, of Hilltop, Arizona. He is not a claim holder in fact because he found his prospect after the proclamation had been made and so he could not make a filing in the County Recorder's office. Mr. Morrow has offered to go over with me on the 12th or 13th of December and show me where his prospect lies, so we will be able to take Dr. Lewis to it when he comes to make his study.

Mr. Albert J. Long, chairman of the local Chapter of the Arizona Small Mine Owners Association, Ajo, Arizona, has a group of patented mining claims around the old Growler Mine, which lie within our boundaries. He complains that we will not let him run cattle, sheep or goats from his patented mining claims over on our monument lands, but I know of no mining complaints he may have against us. I have asked him in his official capacity as Chairman of the local Chapter to let me appear at one of its meetings and talk to the members so we may find if any of them have claims within our boundaries and what shape their claims are in, but, thus far, he has not given me such permission or invitation.

Mining claims should be filed with the County Recorder and proof of yearly assessment work should also be filed there. Unfortunately, there is no method of finding what claims, if any, lie within our boundaries. The books are indexed by name of the claim owner and by name of the claim; we, not knowing either the names of the owners or the names of the claims are helpless when it comes to running down the owners and finding out what right or title they have. We have to sit and wait until their protests bob up and treat them individually whereas we would like to ascertain all their names and handle the matter in a group.

You must understand that we think there are dozens of old claims scattered around over the monument most of which may have no legal status whatever, but whose owners probably think they have a perfectly valid right to them. A man goes out and puts up his monuments on a prospect and tells you he has a claim. He may or may not file his

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location notice in the courthouse in Tucson 160 miles away. He may or may not do his annual assessment work and if he does it he may or may not file his proof of it with the County Recorder. But just as soon as the Government decides to put the land to some other use and stop prospecting in this area, he comes to bat with what he considers a perfectly good mining claim and is on the peck. We are trying to spread the word over the Ajo Mining District that if a man has a valid legal claim on which he has kept up his assessment work, so far as we are concerned, he has nothing to worry about so long as he keeps his title good by continuing to obey the law and keep his assessments up. If he has no legal status, due to his negligence in filing or to not keep up his assessments, we are very sorry but under the present laws, there is no way of reviving his dead title.

We will welcome Dr. Lewis and help him in every way we can to make his report, but we do not expect his report to settle the local situation around the Ajo Country, regardless of what conclusions he may reach. This does not mean that we are discouraged with the situation; we have already made much headway and in the course of time expect to overcome the local opposition and get them on our side, but these things take time. Eventually we will be able to point to an influx of visitors spending real cash in the communities and these objections which bother us now will gradually fade out. Developing national monuments is, to some extent at least, a special branch of Park Service work; we have been through the various phases of it many times. It has become intensified in the last few years by things beyond our control but we think Organ Pipe will come through all right.

Frank Pinkley
Superintendent

cc: Regional Director, Region III
Regional Director, Region IV
Custodian Supernaugh

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 17, 1939.

The names of property owners were not available to this office. However, a very small portion of the area was established. Chairman, Ajo Council, privately owned. The present owner was the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, Ajo, Arizona. It is our understanding that the area is owned by the Gray family, and grazing stock is the monument area at the time of its establishment. This Service

Dear Mr. Long: We have received your letter of September 28, requesting certain information regarding the establishment of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

The first study of the monument was made in 1932 by the late Roger W. Toll at the request of the Director, Mr. Horace M. Albright. The principal purpose of this study was to visit various areas of giant saguaro and other varieties of cacti and to collect data regarding the best areas that might be available for national monument purposes. Although the most characteristic and outstanding form of plant life within the monument is the Organ Pipe Cactus, the area was set aside to preserve also an outstanding example of a unique desert.

The present biological character of the area is a direct result of the geological forces which have kept the area as a desert since the beginning of the Paleozoic era. Considerable information regarding distribution of the cacti in the United States was secured from Dr. Forest Shreve of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, at Tucson, Arizona, and from Dr. Walter P. Taylor, at the University of Arizona, regarding the best area suitable for the protection of the Organ Pipe Cactus.

Our files indicate that in 1934 the Tucson Natural History Society, the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, and the Ajo Chamber of Commerce recommended the establishment of an Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument within the present monument. The written endorsement of the Pima County Board of Supervisors and the Ajo Chamber of Commerce was transmitted to this Service by Senators Ashurst and Hayden and Congressman Greenway.

During the summer of 1935, the area was investigated by State Park Supervisor Herbert Evison, Assistant Wildlife Technician Russell Grater, Assistant Landscape Architect E. L. Keeling, Park Naturalist Robert H. Rose and Park Engineer John H. Diehl.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 12, 1909.

The names of property owners were not available to this office at the time the area was established. However, a very small portion of the area concerned is privately owned. The proclamation was prepared subject to all valid existing rights and accordingly, the private property is thus protected, also entries under the public land laws, whether they be mineral or otherwise. It is our understanding that no one with the exception of the Gray family, was grazing stock in the monument area at the time of its establishment. This Service has issued a permit to the Gray family to continue grazing. Therefore, the only ranch being used for cattle raising has been permitted to continue.

Likewise, any patented mining lands and mineral entries can continue as before. Prior to the establishment of the national monument, the records of the General Land Office at Phoenix contained no reference to active mining operations in this area.

With reference to what procedure is necessary to reduce or open the monument to mining, it is necessary to secure an act of Congress.

With reference to Superintendent Pinkley's letter, we note your questions have been answered in the order asked, and therefore do not understand why you feel that his letter is non-committal. I am confident that a better understanding can be reached in personal conversation than is possible by correspondence, and I hope that Superintendent Pinkley will have an opportunity to confer with you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

D) Arno B. Cammerer

Arno B. Cammerer,
Director.

cc: Supt. Pinkley, with cc. of Mr. Long's letter

cc: R-III, " " " Acting Chief, Naturalist Division.

cc: BRLPSC - Room 5214

NAB-fmd

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

File

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 12, 1939.

Memorandum for Mr. Butterfield:

In response to your request for information relative to the mineral values of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument for use in reply to the letter of Albert I. Long, addressed to Mr. Moskey, the following information is submitted.

No detailed surveys of the mineral values of this area have been published by Government representatives, but enough work has been done to indicate that it is reasonable to expect mineral deposits therein. Puerto Blanco Mountains, Ajo Mountains, and the southern extension of the Growler Mountains contain a series of rocks similar to those which have been mineralized to a commercial degree farther north. These rocks have been subjected to igneous intrusions similar to those which are related to the mineral localities. Whether there are deposits of commercial value in the monument is a point that cannot be determined without considerable investigation.

The possibilities of finding valuable deposits are considered attractive enough for prospectors to have been lured to this area and have resulted in the location of at least four mineral prospects on the monument. Neither a description of these workings nor information as to their production was available but they are indicated as mines in the report prepared by K. Bryan, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 730.

I regret that I cannot furnish you specific data regarding the mining prospects of this monument, but if this matter is to be a serious consideration, it should be the subject of a special investigation.

Enclosure 1778446

H. C. Rothrock
Acting Chief, Naturalist Division.

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ALBERT I. LONG

Chairman

L. K. DAVIS

Vice-Chairman

T. E. STEELE

Secretary

W. E. HADSELL

ELLIS MALONE

Executive Council

ARIZONA SMALL MINE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Ajo Council

AJO, ARIZONA

September 28, 1939

*Mr. Mullady
gamy*

Mr. G. A. Moskey,
Acting Associate Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Ajo Council, Arizona Small Mine Operator's Association is interested in finding out certain facts connected with the withdrawal of 464 square miles of Public Domain, adjacent to Ajo, by Presidential proclamation, in April, 1937, under the heading of the Organ Pipe National Monument and under the administration of the National Park Service. I was instructed to write to Mr. Pinkley requesting the information. I did so and received a letter from Mr. Pinkley in answer. I am forwarding to you a copy of the Ajo Council's letter to Mr. Pinkley and his non-committal reply.

We understand of course that the names of the person or persons proposing this monument and pushing it, and the procedure used is of record and such record is open to public inspection as Mr. Pinkley so courteously informs us, in the office in Washington. No member of this council can afford to go to Washington to inspect the records and get the desired information so the Council is asking your cooperation in obtaining it.

We are all familiar with the Petrified Forest and while acknowledging Mr. Pinkley's aesthetic and commercial interest in preserving for posterity the beauty and value of the organ pipe cactus, we can find only a laughable parallel in his comparison of the withdrawal of 141 square miles enclosing the world's most spectacular manifestation of petrified wood, the colored glory of the Painted Desert, the fossiliferous remnants of animal and plant life of immense interest and value not only to paleontologists and other scientists but to all thinking people, the hundred Indian ruins and the thousands of picture writings recording the legends of vanished inhabitants of the area with the 464 square miles devoid of any such scientific and popular interest, withdrawn for the purpose of protecting a plant which animals will not eat or destroy and which is entirely without any practical value to mankind. Just as odd is his statement

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Mr. G. A. Moskey. Page Two.

making comparison regarding the value of the land for grazing purposes. Where is the comparison between the 1414 square miles of Petrified Forest with its barren soil composed of the erosion from the shales and sandstone of the Moenkopi Formation and lacking the essentials for vegetable growth, and the broad valleys in the 464 square miles withdrawn for the Organ Pipe National Monument, valleys, the floor of which consists of the erosion of volcanic rocks and intrusive granites and porphyries making the Bolson deposits of the Gila Conglomerate and rich in the elements essential for normal plant life.

We brought to Mr. Pinkley's attention the fact that there are only a few places in the whole monument where these cactus grow thickly and that one or two miles square would control and preserve for the 130 million other Americans all the cactus they would heed or be interested in seeing -- and allow us still to retain the other 462 square miles for prospecting, hunting and grazing land. There are areas of 40 square miles where it is hard to find even one organ pipe cactus.

This Council also takes exception to the statement by Mr. Pinkley that in a dollar and cents stand point the monument in the long run will be more valuable than all the prospects which have been or could ~~be~~ ~~could~~ have been found inside the boundaries of the monument.

Is Mr. Pinkley familiar with the amount of taxes paid by the copper company operating its mine just 10 miles north of the Monument's boundary and that a town of 7000 people has been build and kept for 22 years already by that mine, the future life, the duration of which no one knows.

Has he and his experts sufficient technical geological knowledge to definitely make a flat arbitrary statement that mines such as the one mentioned cannot be found, maybe many of them, in that vast mineralized area withdrawn from Public Entry.

Who can say with the rapid advance of science what technological developments may take place in the near future which would make mineral deposits now below the commercial ore margin, valuable and taxable. If such can be done by them, then they are certainly superment with a supernatural insight both into hard rock and the future.

This council desires the following information:

1. Who by name proposed this monument?
2. Who by name were the experts who examined it?
3. Why were not the owners of property which would be detrimentally affected by being surrounded by the monument such Miller, Gray, Jenkins, Montgomery, Cameron, Long, and Bell, not notified of the proposed withdrawal so they could register a complaint.

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Mr. G.A.Moskey. Page Three.

3. (Cont'd) The surrounding of these places by the monument cutting them off from Public Domain has ruined them for cattle ranches.

4. What procedure can we use to go about getting a reduction in the area of this monument or at least restoring the rights to prospect and mine on it.

We would appreciate an answer to these question and also your advice.

Yours very truly,

Albert L. Long

Albert I. Long, 'Chairman,
Ajo Council, A.S.M.O.A.

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(C O P Y)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR
National Park Service
Headquarters, Southwestern Monuments

Coolidge, Arizona.

September 11, '39

Mr. Albert I. Long,
Ajo, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Long:

I thank you very much for your good letter of September 5 regarding the feeling of the Ajo Council of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association toward me, the Service, and the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

I can sympathize with you and the Council in some of the feelings you express because my long residence in the country allows me to view the situation through local eyes. I do not think you are correct in assuming that the Government through the President and the Park Service has trampled on any local legal rights, but, understanding the way you view things, I rather despair of being able to prove that to you in a letter; it will probably take a lot of talking to do it. I would like, sometime when we can arrange it, to come over and attend one of your meetings and do my best to explain what the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is all about and how we have not infringed on anyone's rights as far as we know. Would that be possible?

We wonder if your Council could help us to find out the names of all owners of claims within the monument boundary lines and just what legal status the claims might have; that is, when they were filed, if the work has been done on them, and so on. I don't have much idea how many men are involved; do you? Would there be ten or twenty or thirty or forty? So far as I can learn, the only patented mines within the boundaries are those held by yourself around the old Growler mine. Do you know of any others? We expect to have a man in charge of that monument within the next couple of months and in the meantime I would like to gather all this information possible and begin clearing things up and see what we can do for these individuals.

You say that no one in the district was informed in regard to the proposed withdrawal; that it was done quietly. I can assure you there was no intention of doing anything under cover; reports were made by several experts; examinations were made covering many months and the whole thing was gone over very carefully. We thought we were infringing upon no local legal rights. We were careful to reserve all existing legal rights from change in the wording of the proclamation and you will find that the reservation was made "Subject to all existing rights" in that proclamation.

You say that no one who had property which would be vitally affected detrimentally by the withdrawal had been asked or notified concerning it. I would have to know the class of cases you are talking of and we would have to look into the individual cases to see if any injustice had been done. I am not aware of any case at present.

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Albert I. Long. Page Two (COPY)

Your statement that approximately 464 square miles of ground has been withdrawn from public entry, from prospecting and mining except on claims held prior to the proclamation making the withdrawal, is essentially correct.

Your fourth statement, that instead of possible taxable property being developed by the discovery of mines or some other enterprise which would pay taxes to the State or County, the taxpayer will be taxed to keep up a monument to protect a cactus which is valueless to man or animal, is a rather hard statement to meet. Suppose I meet it with the flat statement that the despised cactus and desert vegetation, which is so worthless in your eyes, is more valuable, and I am speaking from a dollars and cents standpoint, to the State and County, in the long run than all the prospects which have been or could be found inside the boundaries of the monument. We are both making statements which are incapable of proof for several years and I am just as sincere in mine as you are in yours and plenty of people will say we are both crazy. This business of selling scenery to tourists is a real business. If you think I am crazy, just go up and try to sell the Chamber of Commerce and business men of Holbrook on the idea that turning the Petrified Forest National Monument into a cattle ranch would be a better thing for their local community than handling it as a tourist attraction. I was in on the development of the Petrified Forest twenty-odd years ago and I can still remember local men telling how crazy we were to try to hold that place in its original natural state and not let the cattle men get some real money out of it.

How would your Ajo business men look upon a small group of men who did their best to detour fifty carloads of tourists per day around their town instead of inviting them in? Yet the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument means much more than 50 carloads per day of tourists to the town of Ajo in the not-far-distant future. Which all sounds crazy to you doesn't it?

You say the Ajo Council would like information on several points.

A. The Presidential proclamation on the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was issued April 13, 1937. If you wish, I will send the Council a copy of the proclamation.

B. The National Park Service, after much study, recommended its withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior, who, in turn, recommended it to the President who signed the proclamation.

C. If you are thinking, in asking to whom you can write to find out the vital facts concerning this withdrawal, that you will uncover something screwy about it, you are putting me on the spot; I don't know. We have quite a file here in the office covering the reports and studies of the preliminary work and there is a probably a heavier file in our Washington Office. The Secretary's Office would also have a file, probably not so large cause things were boiled down before the proposal got up to him. These files are of course public documents open to your inspection in our office or that of the Park Service in Washington during business hours, or, if you care to have me do so, I will bring ours over to Ajo and talk them over with you at some convenient time.

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Mr. A. I. Long. Page Three (COPY)

D. There is no standard form of withdrawal for national monuments. Sometimes proposed national monuments are brought to our attention by individual letters, sometimes they are proposed by our own men as they go about the country on business trips, sometimes they are proposed by State, civic, county, city, or other organizations. Such proposals go on a list and eventually we get down to sending our experts to study and report on the project. These reports are worked over in the Washington Office and the proposed monument may be rejected as of no importance or the decision is reached to put it up to the Secretary and ask him to put it up to the President who makes the final decision.

E. No hunting is allowed on the monument. All national monuments are game preserves under the law.

F. Visitors are allowed to bring dogs on the monument if they are kept on leash.

G. Concessions are not open to bid in the sense you suggest. That would be a very poor way of handling our permits. If, upon studying the situation at a national monument we should decide there was a demand for hotel facilities such permit would not be let by bidding but would be a matter of negotiating through the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the Nation Park Service. This is a general statement, but if you have a particular case in mind I will be glad to go into it in detail with you.

I have tried to answer your questions. If I have failed, please feel free to go into more detail if I have missed the point or let us try to find time when we can get together and talk this over. I want you to feel that we in my office and our men in our Washington Office are trying to shoot square. We are working for the peop of the United States and are handling their property in their interest as a whole to the best of our ability. So long as your interest as a local organization or as an individual runs with theirs we are also working for you. The time, however, sometimes comes when the local interest becomes a selfish interest and then we have to work for the good of the national interest. If, as I trust will not happen, such case should arise between us and your or your organization, will you consider that we are working not against you but for the other 130,000,000 people who are not here to look out for their property.

Cordially,

FRANK PINKLEY (Signed)
Superintendent.

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(C O P Y)

September 5th 1939

Mr. Frank Pinkley,
Superintendent,
National Park Service,
Coolidge, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

On my return from Colorado a few days ago I found a letter from you regarding a feeling of opposition to you and your administration of the Organ Pipe National Monument.

I have talked to many people here about the monument and your letter to me, and I can assure that there is nothing personal in any of the statements they make. There is, however, a very resentful feeling about the monument having been made, a feeling which is entirely understandable when the following facts are taken into consideration.

1. That no one in this district seems to have been informed regarding the proposed withdrawal, that is, that it was done quietly.
2. That no one who had property which would be vitally affected, detrimentally, by the withdrawal had been asked or notified concerning it.
3. That approximately 464 square miles of ground has been withdrawn from public entry, from prospecting and from mining except on the claims held prior to the proclamation making the withdrawal.
4. That instead of possible taxable property being developed by the discovery of mines or some other enterprise which would pay taxes to the State and County, the taxpayers will be taxed to keep up a monument to protect a cactus which is valueless to man or animal, as animals will not under any consideration eat it, and its woody structural support disintegrates when dry into small particles making it unsuitable for any mining or building uses

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The only damage that would be done to this cactus by allowing mining on this monument would be the occasional cutting down of one to permit the building of roads, and that damage would be slight as there are areas on the monument many miles square on which no organ pipe cactus grows.

The Ajo Council would like information on the following:

- A. When was the Presidential proclamation issued making this a National Monument?
- B. As information has been received from Senator Carl Hayden that neither he nor any of the Arizona Congressional delegation had any knowledge of the withdrawal until lately, who was responsible for this withdrawal, and in what manner was it done?
- C. Who do we write to in order to find out the vital facts concerning this withdrawal, such as the procedure used, names, etc of those recommending it?
- D. As undoubtedly there is a standard manner of application for withdrawal, what is it and where can we get a copy of the rules governing it?
- E. Is any hunting allowed on the monument?
- F. Are dogs allowed on the monument?
- G. If any concessions are allowed on the monument of any kind, are they open for bid, and if so does not the notices have to be published under given conditions for a given length of time, so that all those desirous of the privilege may have a chance to get it?

This Council would appreciate a reply, as it is a matter of deep concern to us, that a prospecting area of about 500 square miles in our very back yard should be closed to us for the protection of something which does not need protecting.

Yours very truly,

Albert I. Long.

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