

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 20, 1983

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Dalhousie University
Department of Political Science
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H6

Dear Elisabeth,

Hearing from you and having your great support gave me a real boost! My campaign has been making great strides since I announced in February. The encouragement I feel about getting off to a fast start is compounded by knowing that you're with me.

As you said, it has been awhile since our early days with the World Federalists. I remain committed to the ideals of the organization -- in fact, I support the Law of the Sea Treaty because it embodies these very ideals. As the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control and Oceans, I pressed the Reagan Administration to sign the Law of the Sea Treaty. It's sad that our government is being prevented from fully supporting the treaty -- which has had the bipartisan support of three previous Administrations -- so long as President Reagan remains in office.

I am, however, very pleased to be brought up to date on your activities with the International Ocean Institute and do appreciate your inviting me to participate at the Stockholm conference to discuss denuclearization of land and sea. It sounds wonderful. I just don't know at this point what my schedule will be in May 1984, but I'll be sure to keep it in mind. Thanks, too, for sending along your insightful paper, "The Politics of the Sea."

It was truly a delight to hear from you, Barbara.

With warm regards,

Cordially,


Alan Cranston

Department of Political Science

Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H6, (902) 424-2396

4 February 1983. 1983

The Hon. Alan Cranston ←
Senator from California
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
USA

Dear Alan:

Yesterday, by chance, I was in New York, to work with Tommy Koh on our Training Programme for the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources for Participants from Third-World Countries which Tommy is going to direct this year -- and there, on the first page of the New York Times, was your picture, and the fabulously good news of your candidacy for the Presidency! That is the first good news out of the U.S. in a long time! and your key-note -- an end to the nuclear arms race -- could not have been chosen better. My fervent congratulations to you to your country, and to the world!

I often remember our many conversations and common plans during the early, great days of World Federalism. We each have gone a long way, since then, but I know we both have remained faithful to our ideas and ideals.

I have been deeply engaged in the Law of the Sea Conference, as a member of the Delegation of Austria, and have been very active in founding the International Ocean Institute in Malta about which I am sending you a little bit of literature under separate cover: Not just to make propaganda for ourselves, but because we are engaged in an activity that will be to your liking: In May, 1984, we are having Pacem in Maribus XIII in Stockholm, under the Honorary Presidency of Alva Myrdal, and the theme will be the extension of the Denuclearization movement from Europe and other places to the seas. We feel that the new law of the sea, based as it is on the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind and of cooperation, gives us a significant handle. I want to invite you as of now to participate in that conference and to play a leading role.

Which leads me to the second point of this letter: Of course I know the content of your campaign has to be well focused -- and the focus you have chosen is of vital importance; but I wonder whether, here and there, you might include the Law of

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The Hon. Alan Cranston

4 February 1983.

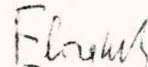
the Sea and a critique on the stupid, perfidious, destructive and self-destructive attitude of the present Administration. It would mean a lot to the many people who are fighting, within the U.S., for a change of heart on this issue, and to the rest of the world which keeps wondering where the great United States is going.

I am enclosing with this letter an article which is going to appear, in slightly abbreviated form, in Scientific American, which might explain my view better than I can do in this letter.

As you see from this letterhead, after the collapse of the Center in Santa Barbara, I left the U.S. and am becoming a Canadian.

All my most fervent wishes are with you.

Yours as ever,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

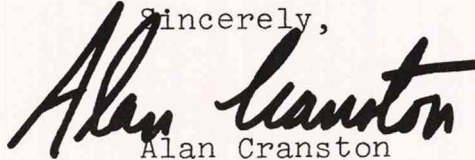
October 20, 1975

Dear Friend:

I thought you would be interested in reading my Senate floor statement on the strip mining situation in Death Valley National Monument. It is identical with my testimony before the Senate Interior Committee, which is considering legislation to halt new mining claims and place a three-year moratorium on existing mining in Death Valley.

After the October 7 hearings on S. 2371, I am encouraged that Congress is moving quickly to stop further environmental degradation of this unique open space resource.

Sincerely,


Alan Cranston



United States
of America

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Senate

STRIP MINING IN DEATH VALLEY

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues today my feelings on the strip mining situation in Death Valley National Monument, in California, as I expressed them this week in hearings of the Interior Committee, chaired by the distinguished Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF).

The Senator is to be commended for his early response to the revealed threat of environmental degradation in a national monument. I am pleased to give my full support to his legislation, S. 2371, a bill to curtail mining activities in six units of the national park system, including Death Valley National Monument.

The people of my State are justifiably proud of the haunting beauty and rich history of this unique and scenic area. But Death Valley does not belong exclusively to the people of one State, or even to a single nation. A substantial number of the 700,000 people who visit the national monument each year are travelers from foreign lands. They consider Death Valley one of the outstanding wonders of the American West, along with Grand Canyon, Yosemite, and Yellowstone National Parks.

Time in Death Valley is measured almost casually in eons and millennia. Events that took place there 10,000 years ago are considered "recent" in the geologic time of Death Valley. Great upheavals twisted earth and sand into mountains, deep canyons, and flatlands so long ago that human minds are hard-put to imagine it. It is the hottest, driest, and lowest place in the Western Hemisphere. For thousands of years the forbidding landscape has stayed the hand of man. Even today it is possible in Death Valley to stand alone and imagine what the world looked like before life itself. Yet the desert is a fragile thing, and does not repair itself easily. Trails left by wild burros leave their imprint for decades. A crude manmade road will last centuries.

In considering this legislation, I asked the committee to think of our stewardship responsibilities with two facts in

mind: First, that the people of the world treasure this unique resource; and second, that the activities of a human lifetime measure a split-second in desert time, but the results of what we do will last forever.

The U.S. Government recognized the need to protect Death Valley and proclaimed it a national monument in 1933. Because the lore of the prospector and pack mule played such a part in both Death Valley fact and legend, Congress specifically allowed mining in the new national monument. The massive strip mining activities going on today in Death Valley National Monument bear little resemblance to the old 20-mule teams.

I am advised that between 1940 and 1970 no more than \$1.5 million in minerals was taken out of Death Valley in any one year, and that the total during those 30 years probably amounted to about \$4 million. But between 1970 and 1975, open-pit mining for borates and talc has carved about \$15 million a year out of Death Valley. The situation came to a head recently when one mining company staked 44 mine claims at the very edge of the Zabriskie Point scenic lookout.

A member of my staff was in Death Valley last week to view the extent of open pit mining, and to listen to U.S. Park Service personnel and representatives of the major mining companies. I have learned that claim stakes have now been removed from the controversial claims in the Zabriskie Point area—at least for the present. But the question has been raised: To what extent can the Federal Government withdraw land within a national park in order to protect it from mining? An opinion issued by the Solicitor of the U.S. Department of the Interior declares that the authority does not exist under current law to withdraw scenic areas from mineral entry.

Section 1 of this legislation addresses itself to that question. It repeals the 1933 act which opened Death Valley to mining and effectively stops the filing of new mining claims. The bill also directs the Government to study the desirability

of acquiring all mining rights in the monument in order to better preserve the monument in the public interest. I support the moratorium. Without it I fear that mining claims could proliferate throughout Death Valley and be developed at will.

There are supplies of both borates and talc outside Death Valley sufficient to meet our national needs for the foreseeable future. I do not see why we should allow the pursuit of short-term profits to inflict permanent environmental damage within a national monument. Further, I do not believe mining is an activity appropriate to the goals of our National Parks System.

Because of the special history and colorful legend of the pick-and-shovel prospector, Death Valley has remained open to mineral entry. But that open door has become a chasm through which bulldozers, hydraulic trucks, and all the heavy equipment of the modern strip miner has driven. Some mining companies have said they are mindful of the public interests at stake in Death Valley. They have said they have no present plans to mine in the immediate vicinity of Zabriskie Point and the other scenic lookouts, though claims have been staked there. History does not justify the public's relying on the spoken word of corporate good intentions in this matter.

Congress must make it clear now and for the future that the Federal Government does have the right—and indeed the duty—to protect Death Valley and other units of the National Park System from mining or any other activity that diminishes the quality of the environment within them. The positions expressed by the Interior Department cast doubt on the Government's rights under existing law. Therefore I think Congress can and should move with appropriate dispatch to secure the visual beauty and environmental security of Death Valley for the general public. I further endorse the moratorium on existing mining claims until the validity of those claims, and the public interest in acquiring them, can be determined.

The
Center *for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.*



February 15, 1975.

Dear Bill:

The documents are being sent to you under separate cover.

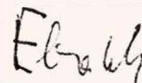
Enclosed herewith is a letter from my prisoner friend. He seems to be a very educated, active, intelligent, and idealistic man. His dream is to create a great Foundation to promote the advancement of a system of management of the peaceful uses of ocean space and resources. This dream seems to keep him going during these hard years. He has produced, very neatly, a number of papers, charts, etc. I don't know what crime he is in for.

If Alan could do something to help it would be great.

It was nice to see you here. I hope you found the discussions useful. Let us keep in touch -- and, by all means, look up Alva Myrdal in New York before she leaves: Her address: 340 East 64th Street, Apt. 23A, New York, N.Y. 10021, Tel.: (212) 838 0589.

All the best,

Yours cordially,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese.