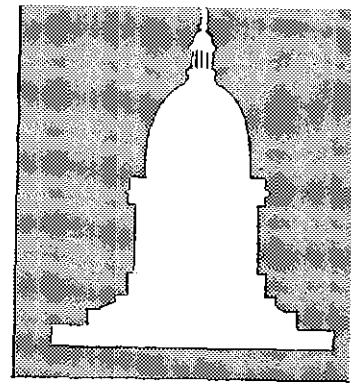


CONSERVATION BULLETIN

a service of the
NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL
of MAINE



116 State Street

JANUARY 1968

Augusta, Maine 04330

Clinton B. Townsend, President

Marshall F. Burk, Exec. Sec'y

OPEN PIT MINING IN MAINE

by Francis N. Greene and Albert E. Sandecki

Open pit mining in Maine is a problem that requires prompt consideration by conservationists.

In January of 1966 the Callahan Mining Corporation of 277 Park Avenue, New York City, New York, was granted permission to dam and drain two ponds constituting a large tidal estuary called Goose Pond at Harborside on Cape Rosier in Hancock County, Maine. The state owns the land beneath the ponds. The Holbrook Island Sanctuary, established by Miss Anita Harris and supervised by a board of directors is a 1900 acre wildlife sanctuary bordering the entire eastern shore of the ponds.

The legislature authorized the taking of the riparian interests of the Sanctuary in the ponds. The Callahan Corporation in the past year has dammed and drained the ponds and has started excavating for an open pit mine in the bed and the west side of the pond.

The operations to date have resulted in the total destruction of a beautiful reversing falls at the mouth of this tidal estuary and in the draining of the two tidal ponds. The smaller of the two ponds has been almost completely filled with mud and rubble, and enormous quantities of rubble have been dumped into the larger pond bed, ostensibly to form dams around the open pit which will be approximately 900 feet in diameter and 340 feet deep. In addition, excavation is progressing in the removal of covering rock which overlays the ore body. According to information received from the mine authorities, the excavation process is now about one tenth complete, but the already mountainous rubble pile attests to the volume of excavated material that will ultimately lie above ground and in the pond bed.

The future value of the entire area is jeopardized by the fact that the Callahan Corporation has not been required by state or local officials to provide a contract or performance bond to insure restorative measures at the termination of its operations in about six years.

In the process of concentrating the zinc and copper ores that will eventually be removed from the pit, an additional problem arises as to disposition of the silt resulting from the processing of a great many tons of ore and the

effluent liquids and chemicals which are to be used in the process. It is understood that the silt will be dumped permanently on the surface of the ground and the liquids will be pumped from the ponds, which will be used as a waste dilution area, into Penobscot Bay.

It is common documented knowledge from other states that open pit mines present these problems, and there is no reason to assume that this project will be any different in its resultant destruction to scenery, wildlife, and future values of the area. Conferences with Maine Mining Bureau's state geologist and Callahan Mining officials indicate that little importance is attached to restorative measures. Present intentions are merely to reflood the pond by opening the dam's gate, and no definite measures exist to return the mountains of rubble to the pit or to clean out the fill dumped into the pond beds.

The local community is not in a position to regulate a large industry and lay down standards to be met. The mining company, with its wealth and widespread operations, is a hard and clever bargainer. There is a serious shortage of employment in the area and the prospect of immediate jobs, even for a short span of years, creates a public demand that removes all bargaining power from the town officers.

Therefore, if this type of mining operation in Maine is to be controlled in the public interest, there must be public sentiment brought to bear on the state legislature to develop laws for protection and reclamation of land put to use by open pit mining interests. This lesson has been learned the hard way in other states. Maine could and should profit from the experience of other states. Goose Pond, Maine, is already a horrible example, if one is needed at home, to arouse public interest.

The State of Maine has a resource that many people of the Eastern seaboard have lost. Many people come to Maine to enjoy this resource - a wealth of natural beauty. There is represented here a measurable income for the state. If care is not taken for this beauty in the foreseeable future, Maine will become another victim of careless mismanagement of nature's gifts and will be deprived of that beauty which is sought by those who have already lost it. (Mr. Sandecki and Mr. Greene and landowners at Cape Rosier.)

Note: The NRC's executive secretary learned on January 22, 1968 that a 20 year renewable lease was signed on December 15, 1967 by the Maine Mining Bureau and the Callahan Mining Corporation. The last paragraph of the lease (22 pages) reads: *** "23. Lessee will cooperate with Lessor, its various agencies and the Officials of the town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine, in the planning, funding and implementation of a program for the rehabilitation of the said lands upon the completion of mining activities thereon. The details of such program, including the funding and administration of same and the source of funds to accomplish the program shall be the subject of further discussion and negotiation between the parties." (M. F. Burk)

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON WISCASSET
NUCLEAR REACTOR RECEIVES LITTLE COMMENT FROM PUBLIC

On January 5, 1968 the Maine Water and Air Environmental Improvement Commission heard public testimony on licensing the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company to discharge a maximum of 950 cubic feet per second of condenser cooling water into the waters of Montsweag Bay and Back River of Wiscasset. The hearing was attended by about one hundred people. The Chairman of the WAEIC conducted the hearing supported by three other members of the commission and three members of the staff. The president of Maine Yankee spoke at length and introduced four witnesses to testify in behalf of granting the license. The research heads of the Departments of Sea and Shore Fisheries and the Inland Fish and Game both spoke. Four individuals and a state senator also spoke and asked questions.

The Council was the only organization that presented a public statement. This statement was prepared by NRC President Clinton B. Townsend and was read at the hearing by the executive secretary. The text of the statement was:

"The Natural Resources Council believes that responsible industrial development requires that not only should industry make available the benefits of progress to the citizens of Maine, but that a proper concern for the total environment be maintained.

"For this reason, the Natural Resources Council suggests that any license granted to Yankee Atomic Electric Company for the discharge of heated waste water from a proposed nuclear reactor at Wiscasset be conditional, with specific provision so that should ecological changes in the estuary be discovered through a process of continuous monitoring, the Commission can require the addition of such additional facilities, including, if necessary, cooling towers, so that such ecological changes can either be eliminated entirely or kept to an absolute minimum.

"In addition, although the hearing before this Commission, according to the application, relates only to the heating of water, the Council recognizes that in any nuclear device there is always the possibility of contamination of the environment by radioactive waste. We therefore wish to express our desire that there be a continuous monitoring program with respect to such radioactive waste so that should any such waste appear either in the water or accumulated in the tissues of living creatures in the area immediate steps can be taken to eliminate the disposal of such waste into the water."

Some of the summary excerpts from the statements of the witness who testified in behalf of the licensing were: From Dr. Merrill Eisenbud, The Institute of Environmental Medicine at the New York University Medical Center. ***"To summarize my conclusions as to the Maine Yankee plant, it is my opinion that any radioactive discharge of the Maine Yankee plant during operation will not be harmful to humans, animal or aquatic life and will not result in any radio-nuclide concentrations in edible fish or other aquatic life to render them dangerous for human consumption."

From Ralph W. Gunwaldsen, Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation***-
"The warm water issuing from Bailey Cove into Montsweag Bay will quickly stratify and spread out as a thin layer on the surface of Montsweag Bay and Back River." *** "Average tidal flow is 40,000 cubic feet per second; condenser cooling water flow is only 950 cubic feet per second, or less than 2½ per cent of the tidal flow. Therefore, mixed water temperature rises can only be very small."***

From Dr. John H. Ryther, Chairman, Department of Biology Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. ***"I consider it highly unlikely that there will be any significant adverse effects from the warm water discharge from Maine Yankee plant. This is based on my general knowledge of estuarine ecology and the nature of the environment in question. However, there has been no suitable biological survey of the specific area which will be affected (the Montsweag Bay-Back River area) and hence no detailed information concerning the plants and animals which live there. For this reason, I consider it desirable that a biological survey be initiated to determine the species of organisms and their abundance, life histories, and migrations and the general ecology in the area which will be influenced by the operation of the power plant. This study should be initiated well before the power plant begins operation to provide a base line and it should continue for a period after the plant is in operation to determine possible biological effects under a variety of operational and environmental conditions."

From William H. Dunham President, Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company and Central Maine Power Company. ***"However, we appreciate the growing concern on the part of our government and people that our waters should not be polluted. This is a justifiable concern and a concern which we share not only as a responsible company, but as members of the community. So, we endorse the desirability of having further appropriate studies made on the waters concerned, both before the plant is in operation and for a period after. We believe this should be a coordinated effort on the part of the Federal state and industrial interests concerned. And Dr. Ryther has agreed to act as our representative and consultant in the programming and carrying out of these joint studies. He will also act as one of our consultants on the aquacultural research and development. We do not believe that the operation of Maine Yankee will have any adverse effect but if, as a result of these studies or the initial operation of the plant, it should be determined that the classification of the waters affected would be lowered by the operation of the plant, we can and will take the necessary corrective action." (M. F. Burk)

WETLANDS CONTROL BOARD
RULES AGAINST FILLING MARSH LANDS

On January 15, 1968 the board met and considered an application by a landowner to fill marsh land at Wells Beach in York County.

It was the opinion of members of the board that the proposal will threaten the public health and will be damaging to the conservation of wild life and estuarine and marine fisheries. They therefore voted to deny the application.

This ruling is believed to be the first instance here in Maine in which Wetland Control Board formally ruled against an applicant. It is expected that the applicant will appeal the board's ruling to Superior Court.

PESTICIDE COMMENT

(from the THE MAINE VOTER of January 1968, published by the League of Women Voters of Maine. Excerpts from an article on Pesticides by John B. Dimond, Ph.D.; Professor Entomology, University of Maine)

***"In Maine insecticidal chemicals have been used most widely to control food crop pests, Dutch Elm disease in many towns, and spruce budworm in the northern forests. In the last two instances, DDT has been used almost exclusively. It has long been felt by many people that good sanitation (removal of weak branches or whole trees) can do a better job in preserving towns' elms as long as possible. Research on the ecosystems of the areas sprayed for budworm now seems to show long persistence of low levels of DDT in wildlife specimens. The forests must be preserved, and insecticides will probably continue to be used (biological control has proved inadequate in the past). However, it now seems that it may be possible soon to use less persistent chemicals than DDT, and attain satisfactory control levels on budworm.

"Related to the wildlife hazard is the global contamination with certain insecticides, primarily DDT. Residues can now be detected far at sea and in such remote locations as Antarctica. Contamination levels in the remote places is still low, however, because of the phenomenon of biological magnification in food chains, we cannot be certain that the quantities are harmless.

"Most insecticides do not possess the harmful attribute of persistence as do DDT, dieldrin, aldrin and their related compounds. Most will break down to simpler, presumably harmless, materials before there is an opportunity for spread far beyond the point of application and before they can be passed along and magnified in other organisms of the food chains.

"As long as we use chemical pesticides, we must expect some attendant losses of organisms other than the target insect, even if it is only other species of insects. However, where non-persistent insecticides such as malathion, zectran, cygon and methoxychlor are used, we can restrict losses or environmental contamination to points of application. And the contamination there will be shortlived.

"Here then is a means of coming to terms with what has been specified in the above as our most serious problem with pesticides. Elimination or drastic curtailment of the use of persistent pesticides seems both necessary and attainable. Most pest problems today can be handled with non-persistent alternative chemicals, or where alternate methods are not yet available, they can be developed within a short time from now.

"Implementing curtailment in the use of persistent insecticides does require deliberate study. The best approach may be educational or it may be legislative, or more likely, a combination of both. Citizens who are concerned must join with the experts to decide what will be done in future insect control."

COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS

(from National Wildlife Federation CONSERVATION NEWS January 1, 1968)

Stowe, Vt.--The Trapp family, of "The Sound of Music" fame, certainly have the courage of their convictions. Now owners and operators of the Trapp Family Lodge, Johannes Trapp recently announced that all their roadside billboards in Vermont would be removed to demonstrate support for proposals to ban roadside advertising in the "Green Mountain State."

DIRECTORS ADOPT RESOLUTION ON DICKEY DAM

At the Council's monthly Board of Directors meeting held Friday, January 5, 1968, and attended by representatives of four state-wide organizations, regional organizations and Directors from the individual membership, the Dickey project was discussed along with the NRC's shoreline effort, thermal pollution, marine leasing, community clean-up recognition, and the up-coming Council's annual meeting.

The text of the formal resolution that was approved and mailed to the Governor, the New England Congressional Delegation and national conservation organizations is as follows:

RESOLUTION

DICKEY DAM

WHEREAS, the existing proposal for the Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project would commit a vast area of northern Maine to an irrevocable pattern of use, and

WHEREAS, there has been no comprehensive evaluation of potential alternative uses of the resources of this region, and

WHEREAS, it appears to the Natural Resources Council of Maine that the destruction of any natural resources without a complete evaluation of all alternatives may well constitute a waste of resources, and

WHEREAS, the Council has seen no conclusive evidence that construction of the dam would result in the best use of this region,

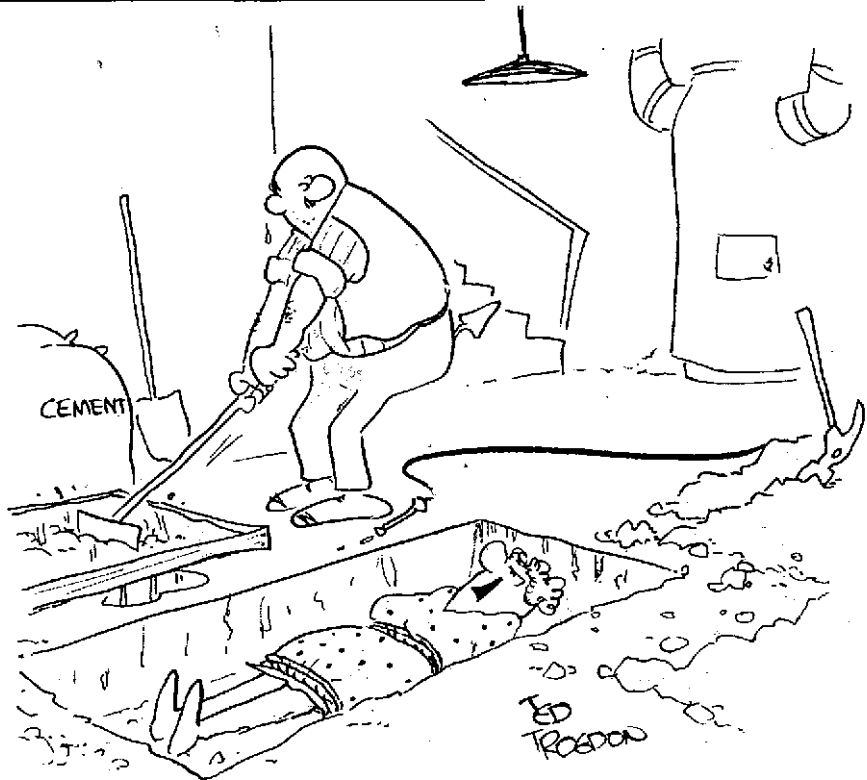
THEREFORE, until evidence to the contrary is presented, the Natural Resources Council records its opposition to the Dickey-Lincoln project.

FURTHER, the Council urges that an authoritative and exhaustive study of the various resources of the upper St. John River area be undertaken by an independent agency, and strongly recommends that Congress take no additional action on funding the Dickey-Lincoln project until such a study has been completed, until all interested parties have been given ample opportunity to review the findings, and until public hearings have been held in Maine and elsewhere in the Northeast.

SIERRA CLUB'S DIRECTOR TO
ADDRESS NRC'S ANNUAL MEETING

David G. Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club of San Francisco, California will be the principal evening speaker at the March 23, 1968 meeting of the NRC. The annual meeting committee has been formulating plans to have an exceptional public information education afternoon program with sessions on the most pressing conservation problems facing the state.

This annual gathering of Council is open to the public and ticket reservations of \$5.00 for the evening Award Dinner are already being accepted at the NRC office. This years' meeting will be held at the Lafayette Hotel in Portland.



"And don't forget to clean up this mess when you get through!"



COLLECTOR—In the library of his home, Hirshhorn does not want his possessions confused with the "conspicuous paraphernalia" of the run-of-the-mill rich.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
October 1, 1967

Mr. Joseph T. Hall
Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York,
New York 10017

Dear Mr. Hall;

I am writing to you in regard to our telephone conversation and your feelings expressed about the fly-rock.

I have received a letter from Reta Hunter stating that she had advised Mr. Maestretti on the 30th of August of this fly-rock problem, and the curious disappearance of the fly-rock. I understand that Mr. Maestretti expressed his thoughts on how the fly-rock could have vanished.


I am to the best of my knowledge being truthful, these complaints are not meant as a means of harassment.

I would like to refer to our talk in July at Harborside and remind you of your request that, legitimate grievances be forwarded to you and your corporation. These past situations have occurred and I might add rile the Farnhams and make doubly hard any efforts on their daughters and my part towards reconciling them in regard to a lease with your firm on the white house near the open pit.

Again I would like to say that, I will to the best of my ability pursue restorative measures, that will be fair and legally binding to your firm. At the very least I will make an honest concerted effort to see restorative arrangements between your firm and the proper local, state or federal agencies. At your request I will try not to get too far ahead of your firm in this effort, but at the same time I sincerely hope your firm does not get too far behind making known your restorative intentions.

I can readily understand your desires towards making the Penobscot Unit a successful operation. I only hope you can understand my desires to see those ponds restored.

Sincerely yours,


Albert E. Sandecki

October 1, 1967

Dear Reta & Bill:

Talk about coincidental letters to each other, I think it is really remarkable, our last two to each other, -- think there is some E.S.P. involved??

I want to tell you how we feel about the house, being that you asked, - this may be a bit repetitious but here goes. -- Both Jean and I would not like to see Callahan get it (purchase it). I personally see a need for it in the future (more room & usable in winter). If your parents and you are agreeable I would maintain and lease the house to Callahan Mining and turn over all money to your parents thus gained through a lease to Callahan.

In regard to the lease it will be a proper legally binding one drawn up for the duration of the mining activity at the pond and would hold the Callahan firm to the proper use of the house as a living quarters and to be properly respected as such (not a drunken house of ill repute) and without question the water rights would be guaranteed eternally to the properties now using the water, - (with protection of the well in the event that it is harmed in any way by the mining activity, draining, polluting or what have you.)

All in all (if this is agreeable to you and your parents) after you have talked it over, and I hear from you or talk it over with you when I get up on or about the 19th, I will get Marsano to draw up a tough and binding lease in regard to what you and your parents want and what Callahan will have to abide by, in order to lease the place.

As I said before Jean is not all hot about the house, she I think does not like its layout and the idea of its being near the mine pit, which is understandable. On the other hand I can see the possibilities for our using it after Callahan is gone (I hope to outlive their activities) and think it would be quite a nice (Roomier) place with a view of the cove etc. As I said before too, a place where I can sneak off for some painting any time of the year (which believe me is what I dream of) If the arrangement is workable I will have no intention of selling or letting the bungalow go to pot, - you might say its our first love and there will come a day when we too may not want to have too much to take care of and my intention is to use the place more and more as time goes on.

In your letter you mentioned that Gavin Young was not agreeable to writing a lease with me, -- little doubt of this as I know for a fact that he has been called down on the rug by Mr. Hall in regard to his bull in a chinashop ways on the cape. John Wiggins witnessed this and so did I, as well as Mr. Doyle of the Maine Mining Bureau. Hall does not hear of everything that goes on up there at the mine and through my correspondence with him Young catches hell.

I'm sure Miss Harris will get hot about this although I did talk with her in regard to this possible lease arrangement and its being a way to make Callahan shell out more money and she did seem to like the idea, -- if after discussing this with your parents you come up with a decision favoring this lease arrangement, as I said before I will make it understood to her as to Just why it is being done Callahan I'm sure knows there is this bone of contention and possible loss of your parents employment, and are content to just let it go along. If such were the case with Miss Harris being unreasonable (and I think there is a possibility that she would understand) your parents would still be receiving \$1200.00 a year and would not be obliged to work for it, as they do now, (and I resent some of the work that they are asked to do at their age.)

If Miss Harris vents her wrath on me for doing this (it will be her loss)(don't mean to sound conoleted.) as I am really concerned with what the ponds will someday look like, and I really like to be a small part of that sanctuary--she wanted some young blood on the board of directors if she cares to remove it for the reason of my trying to help your parents, or cans your parents for it, I would say my life would be better for discontinuing our relationship.

I realize she is a radiaalpersion but as I said before your parents would still have the rental with out the work. and they might apply this steady income to getting away from the mine during the winters.

Alright, now I have put it on the line, my feelings are stated if you have no desire to get involved with a lease and your feelings are not hurt by your parents suggestion that I lease the house to the mine, I'm willing to do it. as I said before I would be a bit daft not to, what the heck Callahan would be paying for it, not me and as I said at least your parents would be getting something out of it.

Again I think something should be done and done soon. Let Callahan put their money where their mouth is. (for that matter you know it might be just talk on their part) They should be made to compensate now,-- time is now money lost by your parents and saved by Callahan.

I might add that we lease a piece of property here in Haddonfield as an apartment and for I think a 5% commission a local realestate agent and lawyer handles collecting the rent. If your parents would rather have this sort of arrangement to insure that they will get the rent from Callahan instead of my turning the rent over to them thats fine with me, if they would rather I deal direct with Callahan which I dont Mind(and would rather) thats fine too. I have no desire or need to profit from this lease, your parents come first and my dealings would be honest.

All of this is needless to say dependent on your due considration my desire is to keep Callahan from getting the house and your parents getting some compensation for their loss.

I'll hope to hear from you soon, with the thought to stop and see Marsano in Belfast about this lease while on my way up to Maine about the 19th. Or if you like I'll wait until we see each other when I'm up.

I'll bring some movies up --

Sincerely,

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 28, 1967

Dear Francis:


Enclosed is a copy of the article that Mr. Francis Greene and I have jointly composed.

I have taken the liberty to send the article on to the Natural Resources Council of Maine, as I promised delivery by the end of this month.

If you should see anything in this article that could be construed as libel or slander or what have you would you please contact a Mr. Marshall F. Burk at the address below and delete what ever you think might cause me to be sued by the Callahan Corporation.

Put it on my BILL.

Sincerely yours,


Albert E. Sandecki

Address: Maine Natural Resources Council
116 State Street
Augusta,
Maine 04330

Mr. Marshall F. Burk (Exec. Sec'y.)
telephone no. 623-3452

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 28, 1967

Natural Resources Council of Maine
116 State Street
Augusta,
Maine 04330

To:
Mr. Marshall F. Burk
(Exec. Sec'y.)

Dear Mr. Burk:

Enclosed is the article that you have requested in regard to the mining activity on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine.

There is really quite a bit more to say about this situation I only hope this is not too lengthy as it is.

Thank you again for your interest in the matter and Mr. Greene and I hope some good will come of our combined efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

P.S.

Pardon my sending you a zerox copy as I will be needing the original for a printed bulletin I am sending to the people that have expressed concern in the matter.

A.E.S.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 28, 1967

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Greene,

I received your letter this morning and have retyped it and forwarded it to Mr. Burk this afternoon, as I promised the article by the end of this month.

I felt after reading your concise composition that it could not have been improved upon, I did however change Miss Harris's acreage and made one or two other slight changes as you will see in reading the copy enclosed. Fortunately the library across the street here has a Xerox copier what a boon for me and my letter writing.

Enclosed also is a letter I have received from Mr. Hirshhorn, my first answer from him in three tries.

Again I am sure there is no way to stop this effort on Callahan Mining's part. This is an attitude that I imagine has rubbed off on me through my meetings with Miss Harris, as she is so resentful of this destruction.

Hopefully there can be brought about some control on the Callahan Corporation and other future mining interests in the state of Maine.

I am returning your check, I do not feel right about taking it, as at this time through the efforts of my attorney in Belfast and his negotiating a settlement for my damages we have included the expenses I have incurred to date in the price of an out of court settlement.

Thank you anyway.

I will be heading back to Harborside on or about the 19th of October for a week or so to do some painting. I will let you know of any further developments.

I will at that time go and look at the sail boat you told me of Condons Boat Yard I think you said thats where it was? I would appreciate your dropping me a note telling me the name again of the owner as I would like to be looking at the right boat.

Sincerely yours,

Albert

September 21, 1967

Dear Sir:

Thomas Jefferson estimated that it would take three centuries for American settlements to reach the Pacific Slope. He failed to allow for PROGRESS. For within fifty years somebody drove a golden spike in Utah and connected the oceans with a railway; within a hundred years Lake Erie had become an irreclaimable open cesspool. Progress, someone has said, is our most important product--so long as one does not examine the by-products.

Always nailed to the stake in this obsession for "development" is the little man, the you or me, who has a grubstake in the hinterland. The city slickers push in, cut down the trees, rake out the coal, gouge out the copper, poison the streams. In a dozen years they destroy ecological relationships a million years a-making. In the megalopolis they exchange their loot for dollars, scatter a few coppers to us, and tell us how lucky we are. The raw wealth was once ours--the money is always theirs.

Now the cities are cancerous with ills incurable: violence, slums, smog, non-water. Name the horror--they have it. At first view this might seem like the retribution of a fair-minded God.

No such luck. The gnomes of Washington have decreed that the cities must live. The dead giant must be strapped in a chair so that the gnomes may pretend that he is alive. He is pumped full of nutrients, spelled t-a-x-e-s.

Where will all the money come from to prop the giant? Where it always comes from, the little middle yous and mes. Theirs is a world we never made. The only things we have ever gotten from it are the bills, and the price of Progress comes high these days.

There ought to be a law... but there isn't. Just as well. The gnomes make the laws, too.

Cecil D. Eby
Deer Isle, Maine



NOTICE OF UNDELIVERED

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

CAMDEN N JER SEPT 22 1967 19
CITY DATE

SEP5T 22 1967 SY AGB227 NEWYORK NY
DATE OF TELEGRAM NUMBER ORIGINATING POINT

The above telegram for you remains undelivered for lack of suitable address. It may be obtained at the address below or it will be telephoned or sent to you upon request.

CANNOT REACH YOU UNLISTED NO. PLEASE CALL MR JOS. T. HALL
Fly-rock CONVERSATION 10:45-11 AM
FEDERAL ST., CAMDEN, N. J.
WOODLAWN 36300

WU 26 (RB-66)

OFFICE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax

The time shown in the first line of a domestic telegram is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of arrival is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

1240P EDT SEP 25 67 PB128
SYG184 SY ARB064 PD AG FAX NEWYORK NY 25 10458U EDT
ALBERT SANDECKI
50 TAMER ST HADDONFIELD NJER

CANNOT TELEPHONE YOU DUE TO UNLISTED NUMBER FRIDAY TELEGRAM
RETURNED PLEASE CALL ME.
JOSEPH T HALL.

25 SEP 25 PM 12 42

SENT FAX

September 25, 67

Received a telegram from Mr. Joseph T. Hall president of the Callahan Mining Corporation this am. I returned the call at 10:45 am. in essence the conversation was as follows:

Hall "I could see no way to answer this letter of yours of Sept. 18th in regard to this fly-rock --it is a fairy tale, it is not happening."

Me "I wanted to be on record of informing you of this hazard that is still in existence, with the knowledge that your blasting lately has been less frequent. Further I think your that your firm has called in outside experts is a fairy tale."

Hall " I do not understand your persistence in complaining about something that is not happening."

Me " I have no reason to lie about it, and do not want to settle my case of damages as long as my neighbors the Farnhams are exposed to this danger. I have told Maestretti of this situation, and he said it's, "Impossible"

Hall "Your settlement is with the insurance company, we are not concerned with it. It's simply your word against ours about the fly-rock.

Me "Yes it is." I think your company would be hard put to prove that four honest, reliable people witnessing this fly-rock are prevaricators."

Hall "That's up to the court to decide."

Me "Yes that right."

Hall "Could you talk with the Farnhams and ask if we could put a man on their property when ever we blast?"

Me "Is Maestretti still there?" Hall "Yes he is."

Me "Why don't you send him along to see them?" Hall "I'll do that."

ME "Mr. Hall I would not bother you with this matter if it were not true."

Hall "I think it's a matter of hysterical people exaggerating this whole situation."

Me "I do not think my problem of a 62 pounder coming thru my roof as an exaggeration, and yet I saw newsaccounts of seven mine employees witnessing no fly-rock at the time of my accident."

Hall "You mean you think it is possible to see fly-rock?(I did not understand Hall saying this.)

Me "I think I could see a 62 pounder flying through the air, and if those near the blasting could not I would doubt their ability to see or they are telling stories."

Hall "It's your word against ours again."

Me "My quoting Mr. James so frequently in the papers, was this any part of the reason for his leaving?"

Hall "No absolutely not put your conscience at rest." Can I have your unlisted telephone number to be able to get in touch with you quickly?

Me "Yes." I gave it to him. Hall, "Well now I'M in your inner circle."

Me "Yes you might say that." (End conversation)

P.O. Box 419
Ellsworth, ME 04605

Eugene Hale, 1836-1918
Hannibal C. Hamlin, 1858-1938
Philip D. Lovell, 1899-1961

Charles J. Hurley
Alberton Fuller
Ronald W. Wais

Philip C. Hurley
Barry K. Mills

Hale & Hamlin
Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Ellsworth, Maine
Area Code 207 667-2561

Blue Hill Office
Blue Hill, Maine
Telephone 374-5609

September 22, 1967

Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Re: Callahan Mining

Dear Albert:

As suggested in our telephone conversation, I enclose a copy of my letter to Governor Curtis in which I outlined various matters which should be covered by the mining lease for the protection of the public.

AF/ea
Enc.

Very truly yours,

Alberton Fuller
Alberton Fuller

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 22, 1967

Natural Resources Council of Maine
116 State Street
Augusta,
Maine 04330

To: Mr. Burk (Exec. Sec'y)

Dear Mr. Burk.

I was speaking to Mr. Hall today the president of the Callahan Mining Corporation and he stated that his firm was at this time involved with negotiations with the Maine Mining Bureau in regard to the signing of a lease for the use of the state owned land lying beneath what was Goose Pond.

Any possibility of you or a delegation from your organization sitting in?

I feel that the Callahan firm has too strong a bargaining position in the negotiations of this lease arrangement with the Maine Mining Bureau, in that they could threaten to pull out.

The Mining Bureau might need some support.

By the way congratulations and more power to your group on that Dickey Dam Report of Sept. 6th I have been showing it to many others and boosting for your membership. hang in there...

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 22, 1967

Maine Department of Economic Development
Maine Geological Survey
State House
Augusta,
Maine 04330

Mr. Robert G. Doyle
State Geologist

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I have been meaning to write and thank you for your letters to me last summer, through a mixup in the postoffice here in Haddonfield I did not receive the letters you had sent to me earlier.

Also I would like to thank you again for taking the time to stop and see us in Harborside.

I was talking with Mr. Hall of Callahan Mining today in regard to their starting up again on the night shift (no drilling) just some heavy trucking and unfortunately for the neighbors up there a lot of wee hours of the morning horn-blowing. Mr. Hall was considerate and told me he would do his best to quiet this nuisance down. During our conversation I asked Mr. Hall if his firm was in the process of negotiating a lease with the Maine Mining Bureau he told me they are.

As you may or may not know I am now engaged in trying to gain some degree concern on the peoples part on the Cape, and various state and private agencies part for the restoration of the Goose Pond area at the time Callahan Mining ceases operations. I believe this to be constructive protest I hope you will agree.

With the understanding that the lease is now being negotiated between your department and Callahan, PLEASE try and work in some restorative measures. I feel this may be a tender ploit with you and perhaps the Bureau, and considering the fact that Callahan has been given a strong position for bargaining in these negotiations, please if it is at all possible insist on specific restorative measures.

To simply open the gate and reflood the ponds would hardly be a restorative measure, as the waste rock that has been dumped into the ponds would appear above the high water mark, these ponds should be made safe for public use again and possess a hospitable bottom for the return of marine life.

I sincerely hope you state agency~~s~~ will be strong on some good constructive restoration measures.

Enclosed is a copy of an article I sent in to the letters to the editor section of the Weekly Packet published in Blue Hill it sort of sums up my thoughts on this matter.

Sincerely yours, Albert Sandecki

Albert Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 22, 1967

Mr. Joseph T. Hall
Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York,
New York 10017

Dear Mr. Hall:

I received a call from the Farnhams last night in regard to heavy trucking and horn tooting going on into the night and early morning hours, (3:50 am) since the 19th of September.

I was given to understand by Mr. Maestretti and Gavin Young that this night work had ceased permanently.

Now I'm not suggesting that you wrap these rocks in rugs and cotton batting to silence the roar made when they are loaded and dumped, but is the horn tooting necessary? Are your neighbors to be subjected to another fall and winter of noisy sleepless nights?

Does this have a real purpose or is this a new approach to you and your corporations avowed purpose on Cape Rosier to be as you stated in the July 5th Ellsworth American article, "We want to be good neighbors and in the future as in the past, will do our level best to eliminate or reduce any nuisance or problem for which we are responsible. We urge all to call to our attention instances of annoyance or difficulty so that they may have our promptest attention."

Again at your request I am informing you on behalf of my friends and your neighbors that, the all night trucking and horn tooting into the early morning hours is a nuisance for which your firm is responsible.

Hopefully it will receive your promptest attention.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandeck

cc:3

September 22dn 1967

Marion Farnham called at 6:30 pm. on the 21st to say that Gallahan Mining had begun night work again. Heavy trucking and hornblowing goes on until 3:50 in the am., and could I do something about it?

Atherton Fuller called at 9:30 am. 22nd and asked if I would call the president Mr. Hall and find out about this matter. In his opinion we could take legal action through the County Attorney Mr. Staples for possible Grand Jury action against the firm--necessary to have a broad geographical distribution of complaintants, responsible persons numbering 10-12.

I called Mr. Hall at 10:45 am. in essence this was the discussion:-

I informed him of Marion's call and the fact that they have no peace at nights again and that Miss Harris is disturbed and Castine is also bothered by this reconvening of night operations. and I was of the understanding that night work was permanently ended at the mine site. Why had this work been started again and why the harassment of the all night horn blowing?

Hall replied, "I just got back from the operations in New England and have just heard of this ten minutes ago, the moisture level of the mud mass and clay is quite high and has started to move. This is a clay removal operation, we are in a sence trying to bail out the clay as it is moving in a large mass and threatens the pit area. In order to meet this problem we have to have another shift to get this clay out, we do not like the extra expense of another shift to move this mud but it must be stopped."

I asked if the horn blowing is a necessary safety factor to avoid collisions? Hall said, "No, its not necessary they can see where they are going with the lights, and I'll call the mine immediately to have this stopped, this trucking operation should only last about 4 to 6 weeks."

Hall then said, "I want to tell you that Mr. Jack James is no longer with us." I asked, "Why?" Hall said, "He is no longer with us."

Hall, "I want to ask you not to get too far ahead of us in your restoration campaign, I am, and the company is concerned about restoration we are land owners up there and we have great potential for development after we

are through mining and the situation may change in a few years." I said, "That is why I am concerned you may decide that the whole thing is not worth your while and skip out overnight, and leave a ruined area."

Hall said, "Yes, I see your point." I said, "And that's why I'm trying to make People aware of that possibility, and they should express a concern and a desire for the area to be restored." Hall, "We will discuss this with the powers to be in the future." Me, "Yes, at my meetings in Augusta the powers to be told me that the local people should have a say in what's to be done." Hall, "Well I just want you to know we are concerned."

I asked, "Are you now negotiating a lease with the Maine Mining Bureau?" Hall answered, "Yes." This ended the conversation.

I called Fuller back and related my conversation with Hall. Fuller had just received a call from Gavin Young Chief eng. (Penobscot Unit) and quoted Young as saying that the present night operations would be carried on, but not into the summer months of next year. This did not coincide with Mr. Hall's statement of a 4 to 6 week duration of this night activity.

I asked Fuller if I should have my lawyer in Belfast pursue a disturbing the peace complaint to the County Attorney's office He Said, "No" let it go for the time Hall said it would last and then see if it stops."

I expressed the fact that Mr. Hall seemed to sound upset by the mines problems. I told him of the possibility that Callahan may be dumping more waste rock into the ponds in an effort to stabilize the creeping mud, thus rendering the ponds further damage and compounding the problem of restoration to what is basically State owned lands.

Mr. Fuller said he will forward to me copies of letters sent to the Governor and other State agencies apprising them of the fact that the Callahan firm has too strong a bargaining position in the negotiations of this lease arrangement with the Maine Mining Bureau. (can threaten to pull out

Sept 21 87.

Dear Percy.

Thanks for your letters & will really appreciate any information or scuttlebutt you come across. Your identity will be kept completely secure - & I would never disclose my source of information or to do so would render your efforts in the future on gathering information doubtful.

If the occasion should arise to mention your name I would not do so until I asked and received your permission. I doubt that this need will ever occur.

I received a call from Marian tonight and she tells me that the trucks are going from 7 am until 4 am complete with all manner of horn blowing. Maestretti gave me his word that night work was ended permanently - I had asked him if the knocking off of night work was to make it look good for the "SUMMER PEOPLE" and when they are gone would they (Callahan) start wagsly banging it up again. He said, "No" its permanent." I getting to think less and less of the mines WORD. I am going to call Mr. Hall in New York tomorrow morning and ask why his Company has gone back on their word. I'll keep you posted in the mean time drink bourbon not MILK. Albert

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September, 20th 67

Francis:

I am writing you herein my feelings ,anticipating that you may want to show Mr. Treadwell the other letter. In fact if you feel it worthwhile show it to him with the doctored up release.

I would like you to consider these conclusions I have come to after many hours of thought and a very helpful talk with BillB. Please take no offence that I have spoken with Bill as he is a friend and I am to say the least rather thick skulled on legal matters.

My prime concern is this, I do not want to be ridden over in this matter-- for I feel other situations will occur in the future with the mine. I am as you know trying to attain some restorative measures for the ponds. Along with this settlement would you consider getting a written representation from either the Callahan firm or their attorneys in Bar Harbor in regard to just what precisely has been done to alleviate the fly-rock hazard?

These last two situations are not directly concerned with my case at this point, but if you think it worth a try could ask them this. Both the blasting and road usage down at the pit has caused a dust situation on my property and that of neighbors (every thing is covered with a white dust) Mr. Hall in a statement in his rebutting my points of the petition said, "We have a watering truck on order to wet down the pit roads, and will do their best to reduce any dust nuisance caused to the community as soon as someone tells us." Has this truck been delivered and is it being put to use at the mine site when conditions warrant its use? I did not see it this summer , (considering the rain there was probably little need was their figuring.) But when it does dry off the dust is really noticeable.

Lastly have the Callahan people any sort of plans towards restorative measures to be undertaken at the termination of their activities on Cape Rosier?

Francis, I know you are busy and maybe you and I have no right to present these questions to the Callahan Corporation. It is not my nature to be a S.O.B., I hate it, but too much depends on being that way now. I am concerned for others, and the natural beauty of your fine State and would dearly love seeing some degree of control of this form of mining. All whom I have met at the mine are damn nice people and this makes it doubly hard for me.

Again let me say I want to come off strong in this matter. I want to reserve my right to bitch, when bitching is needed. Through three separate meetings with the Brooksville Selectmen it is obvious to me that they will say NOTHING to jeopardize their association with the mine (understandably) and as you have so often pointed out Callahan has the right to do as they please with their land, ---but, the ponds are state owned lands NOT YET LEASED TO THE FIRM. And the state wants the royalties, taxes, etc. from industries like this (understandably), they coddled Callahan in the past and will no doubt do so in the future.

The remoteness of the area has afforded Callahan the chance to do damn right well as they please. I believe some one has got to watch whats going on in the ponds and RAISE HELL about more destruction that may cause the ponds to become even more of an impossibility to restore.

I have just received a letter from the Farnhams and things are quiet at the mine and they are doing some cleaning up of the roads and waste piles outside of the mined area. I feel this is a direct result of someone bitching (I am not taking credit for this) but they have come around to being somewhat considerate I would like to see it continue that way.

As I may have told you a Mr. Greene and I are working at the request of the Natural Resources Council on an article in regard to the mine, for publication at the end of this month in their news bulletin that has wide circulation. I would like to send you the finished product for your search for libelous statements if you dont mind (I'll be happy to pay you for this service) it is to be printed at the end of this month and as soon as I receive the finished article from Mr. Greene I will send it on to you.

Financially as far as settlement goes I feel this way (with consideration of your figures stated to me in your last letter) I am out 600 dollars plus my 471 dollar estimate on the repair of the house, I could use 1071 dollars and break even as of now.

If you think it is best to take the 1200 offer of Treadwells and split it up as you outlined in your letter of Sept. 13th fine. If you want to push Treadwell and get 1500 and would not mind the extra effort for 300 more do so. If on the other hand it would be a bother and not worth your time take the 1200. I'm not going to pass into poverty over a difference of 72 dollars.

If as you stated over the telephone the other day his attitude still is bothersome to you squeeze him, I just want you to know that I am not affraid to go to Court on this and will do my best to meet your fees.

I now throw this matter back into your lap. (to borrow your phrase)

If you want to gamble on the "outside possibility" of proving wanton misconduct, negligence, res ipsa loquitor (whats that mean?) and anything else go ahead with it. I cannot see any doubt of the origin of the rock, I have heard the blaster refered to as a bit of a wild one, and the 2 or 3 pounds per hole as opposed to the 60 pound per charge per hole discrepancy, to me indicates sloppy blasting, and the assayers report on the gross visaul examination of the rock samples indicate their origin as the pit.

Pardon my poor typing and misspelling.

Hope you have a big enough lap.

Sincerely yours,

Albert

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 20, 1967

Mr. Francis C. Marsano
Eaton, Glass & Marsano
Savings Bank Building
Belfast, Maine

Dear Francis:

Thank you for your letter of September 13th regarding Mr. Dana Treadwell's offer to settle this matter.

I would appreciate your conveying to him my terms for settlement as follows.

I will not accept any less than \$1500. for settlement of the matter. I feel there is still a fly-rock hazard in existence as the Farnhams have had three occurrences of fly-rock trespass since the Callahan Mining Corporation has supposedly called in "outside experts."

I see no reason to relinquish my right to prosecute against this hazard and nuisance of the mines now and in the future. I will not concede any further to settle my claim. I am now involved in the pursuit of some restorative guarantees for the Goose Pond area, when the Callahan firm ceases operations there.

I wish to feel free to do this.

If by chance Mr. Treadwell should desire to discuss settlement further with you, I would request the changes I have made with regard to the enclosed copy of the "General" release, that he was most anxious for me to sign in April.

If in the event that Mr. Treadwell does not feel these terms can be met by the company that he represents, please prepare to commence suit.

Sincerely Yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

cc: mine file

OR
NO TITLING SUCH
AS THIS →

"CERTAIN"

RELEASE OF ~~ALL~~ CLAIMS

Read Carefully Before Signing

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come or May Concern,

GREETING: Know ye, That We ALBERT E. SANDECKI AND JEAN S. SANDECKI
residing 50 LANIER STREET, HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08033

For the sole consideration of the payment to us at this time of the sum of
FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY - ONE & 50/100 Dollars
(\$471.50) the receipt of which we hereby acknowledge, do both jointly and severally hereby
release, acquit, and forever discharge CANTON HINDING CORP. ETAL

MIT
INSIDE
RACKETS

his, her, their or its agents and servants, successors and assigns, heirs, executors and administrators, and
all other persons, firms and corporations, of and from any and all actions, causes of action, claims, de-
mands, damages, costs, loss of service, expenses and compensation, which we now have, or may hereafter
have, on account of, or arising out of any matter or thing which has happened, developed, or occurred,
before the signing of this release, and particularly, but not in limitation of any of the foregoing general
terms because of the accident, casualty, or event, which occurred on or about the 1974
day of APRIL 19 67, at or near HARBOR SIDE, PLAINFIELD, NJ. (DESCRIBE INCIDENT)

We hereby declare and represent that the injuries then sustained may be permanent and pro-
gressive, and that recovery therefrom is uncertain and indefinite, and that all of the injuries, damages,
and losses may not now be fully known to us, and may be more numerous or more serious than we now
expect, and in making this release and agreement, it is understood and agreed that we rely wholly upon
our own judgment of the future development, progress, and result of the said injuries known, and
unknown, and that we have not been influenced to any extent whatever in making this release by any
representations, or statements regarding said injuries, or the legal liability therefor, or regarding any
other matters made by the party or parties who are hereby released, or by any person or persons repre-
senting such party or parties, or by any physician or surgeon employed by such party or parties, and that
we accept the above mentioned sum in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims or demands whatso-
ever, for injuries known, and unknown. **ARISING OUT OF SAID ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, OR EVENT**

We further understand and agree that this settlement is the compromise of a doubtful and disputed
claim, and that the payment made is not to be construed as an admission of liability on the part of the
party or parties hereby released by whom liability is expressly denied.

We further declare and represent that no promise or agreement not herein expressed has been
made to us, and that this release contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto, and that the
terms of this release are contractual, and not a mere recital.

We further state that each of us is over twenty-one years of age; that we have carefully read the
foregoing release, and know the contents thereof, and that we sign it as our own free act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on the
day of _____ 19 _____

CAUTION: THIS IS A RELEASE . . . READ BEFORE SIGNING

(I have read the above release of all my claims)

[SEAL]

(I have read the above release of all my claims)

[SEAL]

IF SIGNED BY MARK USE PRINTS OF RIGHT THUMBS

Painter Beside An Open Pit



This was Goose Pond.

By JOHN R. WIGGINS

Albert Sandecki, a landscape artist from New Jersey, has stepped from the peace and solitude of his studio into the fore of the battle for conservation in Maine. His involvement dates from the time he bought a modest camp in Harborside on Cape Rosier. Shortly after he moved in, Callahan Mining Corporation began excavating an open pit copper mine almost in his backyard, and the fight was on. On one side stand the mining company, the Maine legislature, Brooksville town officers, and job-seeking residents. Opposing them is a vocal minority consisting of Miss Anita Harris, inhabitant of an island on the minesite; the directors of Hoibrook Sanctuary, a preserve whose shoreline was confiscated by the State to enable Callahan to drain the inlet that covered the copper deposit; Mr. Mrs. Brainard Farnham, who operated an old-fashioned boarding house on property adjoining the once-picturesque inlet; and the obscure Mr. Sandecki.

Mining in Maine, after a brief but frenzied boom in the 1880's, was killed by overspeculation and a national depression. Recent advances in prospecting and extraction, as well as spiraling prices for metal, have once more focused attention on Maine's deposits. The Callahan Mine on Cape Rosier will be the first in actual production in the state for many years. The situation on Cape Rosier, rather than being an isolated local problem, is the precedent of situations that may soon arise all over Maine.

Albert Sandecki comes from

changes as time goes on. I'm getting more realistic. I just try harder.

"I began with oils and drawings. Now the subject dictates the medium: watercolor, oil or pencil. Tempera doesn't suit my approach. I can't spend that much time. I work too fast, although some paintings take me a year or two. Tempera is too confining, too regimented.

"I suffer from the influence of Wyeth and Walter Stuempfig, who was my instructor at the Academy. I think Wyeth does an admirable job. Some of his paintings are terrific. They've got a lot of feeling.

"I got into trouble my last year at the Academy because I submitted paintings to national shows. Sometimes I got paintings into shows and the instructors didn't. It made for friction. When you get into national shows, you get contacted by galleries. That's how I got involved with the Graham Galleries in New York. I'm still with them. They seem to be able to move my paintings, although last year hasn't been too good for sales. There was more interest in paintings when the Kennedys were in Washington. They were favorite customers of the Grahams. Since the assassination, things have changed. Now

Brainard Farnham for \$1500. He really almost gave the place to us because we hit it right off."

Sandecki felt a place in Maine was a necessity because the countryside he had been painting in New Jersey was vanishing into "developments". Also, life in a small city apartment left him starving for the space and rural peace he found on the Maine coast.

"In the fall of '65 Callahan began surveying and pumping out the old mine shaft and poking around. They wanted to rent this house from me as a place for their engineers. I didn't want to upset the Farnhams, so I didn't, although Callahan offered to winterize it.

"When Callahan began drilling, we thought they'd be like a lot of others who have had a go at this deposit and then given up, but in January, 1966, they announced they wanted to start an open pit operation. I wrote to state and national officials and everyone I could think of protesting it. No response. The only people who objected were myself, the Farnhams, and Anita Harris, who was trying to establish a natural preserve on the other side of Goose Pond.

"The mine had laid careful plans and they got what they wanted, including permission from the Army Engineers to dam and drain Goose Pond. On the plan that Callahan submitted to the Engineers, they represented homes adjacent to their operation as empty lots. The Engineers never notified us, asked our opinion, or held a hearing.

"The State declared that the State owned the land beneath the pond where the ore lay and a special session of the legislature confiscated the Hoibrook Sanctuary's mile and a half of shoreline so that Callahan could drain the pond and dig their pit. The bill was introduced by County Commissioner Dwight Brown, who was a representative to the legislature. Mr. Brown is an insurance agent and has a policy from Callahan. The Maine Mining Bureau is going to lease the land it claims to Callahan. They really seized private property to turn it over to a private company for exploitation. To me this seems a misuse of the power of eminent domain.

"From this point on I began to maintain a file. One of the Callahan men said my files are more complete than their own.

"Last April the Farnhams wrote me that a sixty-two pound boulder from Callahan's blasting had crashed through the roof of my house. An eighty-seven pounder landed right back of my studio, where my children play. When the snows melted, my neighbors the Farnhams saw their lot was covered with flyrock running from buckshot size to ten-pounders.

(Callahan offered Sandecki

ing and bulldozers, they drilled all night, they blasted with loud heavy charges, and they had no blast-warning system. I sent out seventy-five petitions and got 55 encouraging replies. Those replies represented one hundred and eighty-five people who are concerned with the future of the pond."

Maine has no mining laws to speak of, zoning is unknown in most towns (including Augusta, the state capital), and, industrially speaking, powers-that-be have usually been left free to pursue their private advantage.

"Joseph Hall, Callahan's president, said he hadn't been aware of some of those conditions, and since then they have made some improvements. We are warned before blasts now, and there is less flyrock. In fact we haven't seen rocks flying since August 26.

"The mine is getting public relations conscious now. They had an open house on August 27, and hundreds came. Some people didn't like what they saw.

"I'm not fighting the mine anymore. I've come to realize how important regular employment is. This area has almost no industry except summer people and blueberries. They need year-round jobs. My chief concern is restoration of the area after the mine leaves. They say they will be through in six to fifteen years, although if fluctuations in metal prices close the mine temporarily a terminal date is indefinite.

"I asked the Brooksville selectmen about restoration, and they felt it was no one's business. I pointed out to them that if the land is left ruined in won't bring in much tax money. Then they showed some concern.

"I've also been badgering the Maine Mining Bureau about including a program for restoration in the lease they are going to sign with Callahan. According to Robert Doyle, the secretary, his office doesn't have the power to demand or define restoration procedures. No one will commit himself. It's a mess.

"I've started an organization called Friends of Goose Pond. We want to guarantee restoration. People have been sending me money, and I've put it in the bank. We will use it for reclamation when Callahan leaves.

"I'm concerned about water pollution, too. They intend to pump 900 gallons of effluent per minute, eight hours per day, into Penobscot Bay. They don't know what effect it will have or where the currents will carry it. State Biologist Robert Dow reports that this effluent will contain up to 4.4 pounds of copper per twenty-four hour period, and that it will require closing a shellfish area for public health reasons.

"The U. S. Dept. of Interior has ordered a clean-up of the Penobscot River on the basis of

fore of the battle for conservation in Maine. His involvement dates from the time he bought a modest camp in Harborside on Cape Rosier. Shortly after he moved in, Callahan Mining Corporation began excavating an open pit copper mine almost in his backyard, and the fight was on. On one side stand the mining company, the Maine legislature, Brooksville town officers, and job-seeking residents. Opposing them is a vocal minority consisting of Miss Anita Harris, inhabitant of an island on the mnesite; the directors of Hobbrook Sanctuary, a preserve whose shoreline was confiscated by the State to enable Callahan to drain the inlet that covered the copper deposit; Mr. and Mrs. Brainard Farnham, who operated an old-fashioned boarding house on property adjoining the once-picturesque inlet; and the obdurate Mr. Sandecki.

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Albert Sandecki comes from a family whose heritage is art. His father, a portrait artist, came to America from the Polish-Austrian frontier in the early 1900's. In 1935 the elder Sandecki and his two sons began operating a gallery in Haddonfield, New Jersey. "It's a family arrangement," says Albert. "We built the business together."

The young Sandecki's career as an artist goes back to his school days. "I went to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art from 1953 to 1959. I began with landscapes, trying to represent what I saw. My style

changes as time goes on. I'm getting more realistic. I just try harder.

"I began with oils and drawings. Now the subject dictates the medium: watercolor, oil or pencil. Tempera doesn't suit my approach. I can't spend that much time. I work too fast, although some paintings take me a year or two. Tempera is too confining, too regimented.

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"I first came to Maine when I was married in 1960. We used to go to Little Deer Isle. We rented a cottage from the Haupts there, who are my wife's aunt and uncle. He's Dean of Principia College in Illinois. We went there every summer until three years ago when I bought this cottage in Harborside from

(Continued on Page 2)

presented names adjacent to their operation as empty hotels. The Engineers never notified us, asked our opinion, or held a hearing.

"The State declared that the State owned the land beneath the pond where the ore lay and a special session of the legislature confiscated the Hobbrook Sanctuary's mile and a half of shoreline so that Callahan could drain the pond and dig their pit. The bill was introduced by County Commissioner Dwight Brown, who was a representative to the legislature. Mr. Brown is an insurance agent and has a policy from Callahan. The Maine Mining Bureau is going to lease the land it claims to Callahan. They really seized private property to turn it over to a private company for exploitation. To me this seems a misuse of the power of eminent domain.

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(Callahan offered Sandecki \$500 for repairs, a figure they recently upped to \$1500.)

"I began to get fearful for the Farnhams' lives, as well as my children's. I came up from Haddonfield and made temporary repairs on my house. From then on, I felt I had a duty to do something about it. I drew up a petition which I distributed to residents of the Cape. The petition pointed out the difference between what Callahan had said they would do and what they were actually doing. They dynamited the reversing falls, they took no adequate means to minimize dust, they used the roads for heavy truck-

"I asked the Brooksville selectmen about restoration, and they felt it was no one's business. I pointed out to them that if the land is left ruined in won't bring in much tax money. Then they showed some concern.

"I've also been badgering the Maine Mining Bureau about including a program for restoration in the lease they are going to sign with Callahan. According to Robert Doyle, the secretary, his office doesn't have the power to demand or define restoration procedures. No one will commit himself. It's a mess.

"I've started an organization called Friends of Goose Pond. We want to guarantee restoration. People have been sending me money, and I've put it in the bank. We will use it for reclamation when Callahan leaves.

"I'm concerned about water pollution, too. They intend to pump 900 gallons of effluent per minute, eight hours per day, into Penobscot Bay. They don't know what effect it will have or where the currents will carry it. State Biologist Robert Dow reports that this effluent will contain up to 4.4 pounds of copper per twenty-four hour period, and that it will require closing a shellfish area for public health reasons.

"The U. S. Dept. of Interior has ordered a clean-up of the Penobscot River on the basis of a federal law protecting shellfish, but they say they won't intervene in this case until it is proven that Callahan's effluent is harmful. In other words, they are forcing Maine Communities and industries to spend millions of dollars on sewage treatment but they are giving Callahan the green light to deposit toxic residues in the Bay. The Maine Water Improvement Commission and the U. S. Dept. of Interior say they are going to monitor the effects of the discharge. If it kills as much sealife as some people fear, I hope they do more than just watch it."



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

SEP 18 1967

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter of September 10 concerning the work of the Callahan Mining Corporation at Cape Rosier, Maine. We appreciate being advised of your views.

Because of your reference to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, we are referring a copy of your letter to them for any comments they may wish to offer.

Sincerely yours,

William M. White

ASSISTANT Director

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 18, 1967

Mr. Joseph T. Hall
Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York,
New York 10017

Dear Mr. Hall:

Although there seems to be a lull in the mining operations in regard to the blasting, I want to be on record of making you aware at your request of a grievance. I would have written sooner but have been well occupied since arriving in Haddonfield.

On Saturday August 26th the Farnhams found another piece of fly-rock on their property. Sunday morning Marion asked me to go and see the rock, she described it as, "about the size of a brick." I went to see the rock and it was gone from where it had landed. Marion came trundling after me and at the sight of the missing rock broke down and said, "Who will ever believe us?"

A similar case of a disappearing rock occurred about ten days prior to this incident. I spoke to Mr. Maestretti about fly-rock occurring before this, when summer guests staying in the Farnham's guest house heard shortly after a blast, to use their words "It was like hail on the roof." Mr. Maestretti's answer to me was, "Impossible."

I have heard that word used to describe my 62 and 87 pounders. Am I going to have to prove wanton disregard and negligence on the part of your firm in order to bring about some control of this still existent fly-rock hazard?

Mr. James called me after my damage to inform me that, "We have brought in blasting experts and are revising blasting procedures." The only difference I see is that the blasting is being done from a greater distance than it was last winter and spring, and a warning siren. The rocks still come, although not as frequently as before, nor as many.

Mr. Hall, I am concerned for the health and lives of not only my family, but that of the Farnhams. I doubt that I will expose my family next year to this danger. I feel that the Farnhams could not stand the strain of a court battle, and I may be financially hard pressed for years to come if I'm involved in one.

I want you to know that I am prepared to make this sacrifice if THIS DAMN FLY-ROCK HAZARD DOES NOT CEASE.

What are you going to do about it?

Enclosed are some letters I have written. I will endeavor to keep you aware of my actions.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

Harborside Me
Monday noon

Dear Albert:

So here comes another note the same da
 Everything I think of an "albert" I think of
 Albert Ladd; now dead, and a bit off his rocker when alive;
 AND Henry White. Probably Henry helped Albert
 Ladd a bit.. anyway Albert got old enough and got
 married to a gal by name; Carter. Albert had
 a Brogue of his own.. He and wife met Henry; says
 Albert to Henry - "quote Albert" Henry meet Miss
 Carter my wife.. Says Henry.. "Oh Albert"
 ↑ ↑ ↑

Within the past hour I have had a nice chat with
 Maestretti over on the Bridge.. I suggested to him that
 instead of wasting the 4 or 5 yards of stone they dug up from
 the water near where old Mill Stone was.. they grade them
 off and make a better spot there.. he said O.K. we don't
 care, and it's on the plans to make Sandeck's a
 concrete Ramp so he can launch his boat more easily,
 he seems like a nice fellow and we have roughed him
 up for which we feel badly. A quote.../me to to Maestretti
 others could use a simple Ramp and will if it comes to
 pass. AND I feel that such a thing shouldnt cause
 anyone to have growing pains,

(over)

Such a thing could really help Jim Sawyer
and Miss Harris and not disfigure anything.

Such a thing just smoothing up that messy area
could help people in time to come, People like you
for instance with a small Boat etc, etc, and
some such characters might have money not to be
invested in foolish mines. This is only a projected
thought, sure hope you agree.

Be Seeing Ya

Percy Gray

"Please do not quote me." I am trying to
be good and help those that will come along later on;
and appreciate what is, now; and will be then.

17 SEPT 07

Brooksville Me
Sunday Morn.

Dear Albert!

Your letter appeared yesterday and it does so happen that I like to write letters, so here comes,

Yes the past several days have been real nice and Thursday I got in my off shore fishing trip to Seal Island. I got 9 Haddock & 3 cod. There was 7 people fishing they done about the same as did I except one woman got a 20 lb Halibut. Yes I suppose I sort of subversively thru my tact at infiltration forced myself onto Mr Mastrotte's.

I now have met him several times one of which he took me all over the mine works and we used their tin boat and rowed up along N.E. Creek to see about the water level there. I want to say now - I think he is a real nice guy - He it seems has no interest in the mine other than his job there, he did say if he had known real well when he first came here he would have bought some of their stock and now doubled it by selling out, and then put that money into a small ranch out in Idaho that he is buying on time - he said I get good pay and everything I scratch together goes into that Ranch. - I doubt that he has much respect for Mr Young. They are now trying to scoop up that muck - its giving them the HORRORS..... I presume the option business on land has not changed any - the inference on a possibility to dump muck I think concerned Earl Cardons land, as I think their options is Earl Cardons, The Leaches, Pat Howard, ego Dyer and VIC Dyer also Bokeman. - - I cannot go much further on paper unless I get a blank news paper and scribble all over it.

anticipating seeing you in a few weeks when I will bend the old elbow if you will crack the knuckles to amuse me, and then can get more done by talking than writing; for the time being...

I went up along shore from stick cove to Redman dam few days back replacing worn out signs; area below Redman dam most down to dam off what I call Doves Point is coming in green - about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water there a few places more - The greenery is shore or beach growth, several kinds even including Cat tails

quite a bunch of Deer along there and of all things they go out and eat those Cat tails. Some people call them Flags. the something that grows in a bog pond.

Do not use my name, in, on, or otherwise for it might spoil the Show.

again I say when we bust the old elbow we can accomplish more, I hope.

Will then drink Milk.

Percy W. Hoar

Over

Monday 6.30 PM

Extended weather report for next five days
Today will be 80° some sun, next four days
some showers Tuesday - Rain Thursday, accumulation
about 1/2 inch. Temperature after today below normal,

"Oh Yes" The mine has added a clay dam
along the Bridge to stop that leak, have levelled off
area where old Mill Stone was and dug a hole
off that place to put the salt water pipe in. They
have about finished levelling off the ditch diggings
on Mrs Robinson, also Poffeman.. looks much better
anyway.. It seems the clay dam will also be a
parking area and according to Maestretti a path made
to edge of Pit for people to walk on to Star gaze also
a fence to keep people from committing suicide by
jumping into Pit.

JG

Mrs. William Melas
Galena
Maryland 21635

17 September 1967

Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield
New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki -

Mr. Melas and I both want to congratulate you on the very fine letter of 15 September. Would it be possible to have a couple of extra copies? I would like to send a couple away to Washington, and also one to my cousin in Pennsylvania (the man who owns property in West Brooksville, Mr. Edward H. Young, and I don't remember whether you met him or not. I know he will be doubly interested even though his property is not too close, he has always had an interest in Goose Pond, which really was the inspiration of his buying property in that area.

I had, as you know, a short chat with your wife on our way back from Maine - and it is lucky we did not try to make Haddonfield that day - we had more tire trouble just a short way from where I talked with her. But we arrived home safely, tired but happy after what was a wonderful summer in so many ways despite the fog.

We have to go back to Hartford to do some work on the cemetery lots where mother and Dad are buried, and we now plan to go there in early October and stop and see friends in Middletown, Connecticut whom we did not see this year, as we usually do - then we will come back and go to Pine Beach, New Jersey to see Mr. Melas' br there and we hope to stop and see you folks then. However we will keep in touch and let you know, so as to be sure you are there (our trip will probably be 10 or 11 October and back this way 14 or 15 October.)

With kindest regards to you and your family always
Sincerely,
Wm. Melas

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 15, 1967

Natural Resources Council
116 State Street
Augusta,
Maine 04330

Mr. Marshall F. Burk (Exec. Sec'y.)

Dear Mr. Burk:

I understand from Mr. Greene that you and Mr. Patterson visited the Callahan Mining Corporation's operations this past September 7th.

I want to thank you for taking the time to do this, I am sorry that I was not there at the time.

Mr. Greene and I are presently involved in constructing the article you requested, you should be receiving it by the end of this month, if not sooner. Any comments on length of or content?

I would like to ask for your thoughts on the matter after viewing the Goose Pond area.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent to those that were kind enough to reply to a questionnaire sent out in June of this year, and to the growing number of people who have expressed concern at this ruination.

I will be at Harborside in mid October for a week or so, if you have a desire to discuss anything.

Thank you again for your taking the time to view the situation first hand.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandeck

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 15th 1967

Governor Kenneth M. Curtis
State House
Augusta,
Maine 04330

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I have been involved with what might be termed a frustrating running altercation with the Callahan Mining Corporation of New York, and their open pit operation on Cape Rosier, in Hancock County.

I fully understand your State's desires for industry and all of the accompanying benefits. My deep concern is in regard to the fact that this firm is in no way obliged to perform any restorative measures when their operations cease.

I understand that there is an interest on your part to seek some regulative laws for open pit workings at the January session of the State legislature. I have had in the past correspondences in regard to these laws with the States of Utah, Arizona, Michigan, California, and Canada, asking for specific laws on open pit mining.

The answers from all with the exception of Canada were at best dissappointing, however Canada was most helpful and seems quite thorough in these regulations.

Unfortunately no law to my knowledge is in existence which stipulates guarantees of reclamation of the land that has yielded its mineral wealth.

I am a summer resident of your State and an artist by profession. I love nature and beauty, your State endowed with much of this resource. I would do as much as possible to control the ravages inherent to the open pit form of mining.

I feel that thoughtful consideration should be given to a lasting resource, which is a source of measurable lasting income now in existence.

If I can be of any help, the file on the Cape Rosier operation and my time is at your disposal.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Enclosed are copies of some of my correspondence and some suggested publications for your perusal.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 15, 1967

Dear Friend:

This is in regard to the open pit mining activity at Goose Pond on Cape Rosier, Maine. Please pardon the printed form and my lateness in answer to your expressed concern. The response has been more than my hunt and peck typing technique could survive.

I have been quite involved with this situation and feel very apprehensive of its presence now and what it will lead to in the future, not only on Cape Rosier but the entire State of Maine.

At this time the people of Brooksville, the State of Maine, and the Federal Government are powerless to require any sort of reclamation of the land that is disfigured by this form of mining. The Callahan Mining Corporation is in no way legally bound to restorative measures in regard to the ponds and the adjoining mine areas at the termination of their work. Therefore I intend to pursue some form of guarantee that these ponds and areas will be restored.

There will be a newsletter developed with regard to the status of the ponds and the mining operation. This will be sent to you with the intention of keeping all who are concerned apprised of the situation at Goose Pond.

Thank you, to you that have been kind enough to send financial assistance. I have deposited this money at the Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company of Blue Hill, Maine, instituting a fund known as "The Friends of Goose Pond", savings account number 2131. The money contributed will be used to facilitate the cooperation of the proper agencies in the restoration of the Goose Pond area, and is intended to institute a program of reclamation upon termination of the mining activity now in progress on Cape Rosier.

This fund will be made available to the Town of Brooksville, and in the charge of the town's Selectmen, when and only if there is a desire expressed by the townspeople for the need to pursue a course towards the restoration of the mined out area of Goose Pond. If there is no need for the fund because legal guarantees may be drawn up between the Town of Brooksville or other agencies desirous of restoration and the Callhan Mining Corporation, all money donated will be returned with interest to each and every contributor.

I am spurred on in the development of this fund by the appathetic attitudes and passing of the buck by the Federal, State, and Callahan Mining officials with regard to the restoration of the Goose Pond area.

I do out of respect and love for nature want to see those ponds restored, and anticipate assisting the Town of Brooksville in the costs they may have to bear to bring this about.

Any help you can offer or time you are willing to spend to make this fund grow will be truly appreciated. If you will write letters this too will be a great help, there will be addresses sent to you in the future through the newsletter.

Thank you again for your past expression of concern.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Sandecki

BROOKSVILLE "CLAM DIGGERS"

Sir:

Your magazine has mentioned the fame of many Maine towns in shipping enterprises and personnel, and it seems to me that Brooksville should not go unnoticed in this category.

One of our first famous ship masters was Captain Joseph Lyburner, who commanded the largest of Mackay's clipper ships, *The Great Republic*. Even under reduced rig, owing to severe fire damage shortly after her launching in 1853, this ship went from New York to San Francisco in 92 days; her run from New York to the equator of 15 days, 8 hours, was never equaled by another sailing vessel.

I dare say that no family contributed more to this colorful era of square-rigged sail than the Tapleys of West Brooksville. Of seven brothers — Robert, Thomas, William, John, Ed, George and Jerome — all of whom commanded Cape Horners, four of the Tapleys, each master of a square-rigger, were in the port of Hong Kong at the same time.

Captain James Roper of North Brooksville had a license which read, "Master of sail and steam, unlimited, with first class pilotage of the entire Eastern Seaboard." Captain Lester Blake of Cape Rosier, also a sail master, was later master of the multi-million dollar yacht *Nakhoda*, most of whose crew was from Brooksville. Captains Harold and Murray Gray of Cape Rosier were brothers who served the American Hawaiian Line.

Today there are over a dozen men in Brooksville who hold master's licenses in the merchant marine, including several who are not natives but recognized good holding ground when they came to Brooksville.

When I was a cadet at the Maine Maritime Academy, an instructor there, and one of the finest sailors I ever met, was Captain Vernon Haskell from Deer Isle. He once said to me, "George, we fellows from the island used to say that you boys across the Reach were nothing but a bunch of clam diggers and pirates." As one of the clam diggers, I feel that I must pay tribute to the fine sailor men now at Castine, whose work at the Academy has enabled so many of us to continue to follow the sea, and particularly to the generations of master seamen who explored the oceans of the world from their home port in Brooksville.

GEORGE E. SMITH,
Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08833

Sept. 14, 1967

Mr. Francis C. Marsano
c/o Eaton, Glass & Marsano
Savings Bank Building
Belfast,
Maine 04915

Dear Francis:

What happened to my lawyer? Probably got himself thrown into the pokey down in that raucous town of Somers Point, for sitting in one place too long, cause he was afraid to move with his drink in hand.

Either that or he's still down there wandering in a state of bliss.

All kidding aside what is the status of the settlement, if it has status at all? Francis if you feel there is just dilly-dally around with this case I am of the mind to go to court.

If I may, I would rather you not dicker with Callahan's attorneys in Bar Harbor-- 2500.00 is to my thinking at this point absolutely minimum.

The Farnhams have had fly-rock landing on their property since the firm has supposedly called in outside "experts", what proof of this is there? As far as I can see their word is not worth a large hill of beans. Unfortunately the Farnhams have a curious habit of leaving the rocks where they fall in order to show others and within a day they are gone.

Enclosed is a copy of the thank you note of sorts sent today to the people who responded to the petition sent in the spring. There is I might add a growing number of people that are concerned about the ponds, especially since the Callahan Corporation has begun to fill the ponds with their waste rock, making it virtually an impossibility to restore the ponds to their (semi) natural state.

As I think I told you before they are in there doing their work with no performance bonding, and have not yet signed a lease with the Maine Mining Bureau, which could carry a clause in regard to the restoration of the area. After talking with the Maine State Geologist a Mr. Doyle I came away with the feeling that its going to be one hell of a merrygoround. I have since gone to the Natural Resources Council and talked with them, they were kind enough to come down to view the ruination and we now have this organization deeply interested.

Would you think it to the best interest of forcing some degree of restorative commitment on the mines part to go to court and air the whole think out?
Albert

RICHARD W. GLASS
FRANCIS C. MARSANO

LORIMER K. EATON
Of Counsel

AREA CODE 207
TELEPHONE 338-1110

EATON, GLASS & MARSANO

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
BELFAST, MAINE

September 13, 1967

Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey

Dear Albert:

I am writing because I had quite a long talk with Dana Treadwell from the insurance company who will eventually be responsible for the sums which we recover against Callahan Mining.

After a rather prolonged conversation with him he stated that his offer to settle was in the amount of \$1200. I explained to him that my minimum figure was \$1500. In light of this and in light of the problems which he could reasonably anticipate in the event that we commence suit, he called his Portland office but they were unwilling to offer any more than the \$1200. We now have a firm offer to settle this matter for that price. The question is whether or not you are interested in it. I face that question with mixed emotions.

As I explained to you, I do not feel the case is worth a great deal more than \$1500. We are now placed in the position of having to do some rather difficult work in order to accomplish what we consider would be very little more. Of course, there is the outside possibility that we could do very much more than that and indeed recover substantial sums. In the event we are able to prove our case in the manner which I have outlined to you from time to time, but that possibility as I have continually reiterated is extremely remote.

I now throw this matter in your lap. The estimate which you approved runs to roughly \$400. Our agreement was that we would split the difference on a fifty-fifty basis depending upon what we were able to accomplish. I was discussing this with my partner this afternoon, he felt that it was a fairly decent offer. Indeed, he was surprised; you may recall that when we originally talked I explained to you that he did not think much of the case under any circumstances. I realize that this will probably not make you whole in the damage sense and would therefore be willing to make some adjustment in our fees if the offer were to be attractive to you and if you are interested in settling at that price we would be happy to take \$300 as our fee for our time and efforts to date and furnish you the remainder. In light of the fact that I have received \$45.00 already which would be applied against the \$300 we would be netting a total of \$255 and your net would be \$945.

(Cont.)

- 2 - Continued

Please review these things in your own mind and determine what course of action you think I should follow. After you have decided please drop me a note with instructions which will allow me to proceed in one way or another, which is to say, either to settlement or prepare to commence suit at which time we will want to do some more talking about the fees which you may anticipate not only from us in the way of expenses but also from the specialists and experts that we will need in order to establish your claim of damages. This could be an easy way out but whether it is completely satisfactory is something which is up to you. I hope you had a pleasant trip back to Had-donfield; I certainly had a wonderful time at the shore.

Very truly yours,

Eaton, Glass & Marsano

By: Francis C. Marsano
Attorney at Law

FCM:ljm

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 10, 1967

Mr. James T. McBroom
U.S. Dept. of The Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. McBroom :

Pardon my lateness in answering your letter of August 17th.

I have become quite involved with this situation on Cape Rosier, Maine, and it seems I will be committed for quite some time.

In your next to last paragraph in regard to the F.W.P.C.A. jurisdiction and the Callahan Mining operation outside the described area of concern for pollution in the Penobscot Bay.

I would like to quote from an inter-departmental memoandum dated Oct. 28th 1965 from Mr. Robert L. Dow Research Director of the Maine Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries to Mr. Robert Doyle Dir. Geological Survey Dept. of Economic Development, as follows:

"Outside the dammed area of Goose Pond the effluent from the mining operation would require closure of a shellfishing area for public health reasons, since most edible shellfish are concentrators of zinc and copper. There is insufficient information on the hydrography of the area to make a reliable estimate of the distribution of toxic material from the effluent."

I feel quite certain that this effluent will indeed find its way into the Penobscot Bay as the point of entry of this effluent will be approximately 1.5 miles from the mouth of the Penobscot River. I sincerely hope that the F.W.P.C.A. will monitor this effluent.

With regard to the F.W.P.C.A. statement of "They have no evidence that the area waters are being adversely affected by the Callahan Mining Corporation at the present time." I have seen and photographed the pumping of water that has accumulated in the lower Goose Pond this pond has for the past month been a repository for spoil and waste rock, both fresh water runoff and tidal seepage have gathered in this pond and at low tide this is allowed to pass into the bay in an unmonitored state. This water has been exposed to raw zinc and copper ore and I believe contact with the salt water and these minerals would produce a toxic effluent to say nothing of the turbid state that comes about within the cove.

Unfortunately, I think the situation here at Goose pond is so far removed from the beaten path and so little a place that just nobody gives a damn.

All that we can hope for at this time is that when the Callahan Corporation has finished with the cape that the mess will be restored a point I have already looked into and that will I'm sure be a real merrygoround.

Sincerely yours,

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
Sept. 7th 1967

The Weekly Packet
Blue Hill,
Maine 04614

Hey Ed.

After reading your articles on the Callahan Mining Corporation in the past several issues of the Packet, I cannot help but feel a concern and need for some degree of balance to be brought about on the reporting of the Penobscot Units activity on Cape Rosier.

With all the garlands of roses you have bestowed upon this mining method lets not lose sight of the fact that there are a few thorns.

In the past I have expressed understanding for a source of employment and all of its incumbent benefits, but,- I feel there is a definite need to look ahead down the primrose path a bit. In fact it is to the point of your paper's giving equal time and space to air future factors that will inevitably confront the people of Cape Rosier, Brooksville and for that matter the State of Maine.

There is reason for the people to be concerned about the restoration of worked out open pit mines,-- people in other states have learned of the results of this form of mining the hard way. Your State and others have no form of protection, nor do they seem willing to seek it in regard to the reclamation of land scarred by open pits.

The mine is there and that's that. Now, a growing number of people are concerned for what will be done to restore the ponds upon termination of the mines activity on the Cape.

According to a past article in your newspaper you have stated that, "The company plans to make restoration based on the wishes of the local townpeople." and, "When all the ore is removed from the pit, the dams would be removed and Goose Pond flooded and returned to its original state." Furthermore your paper quoted Mr. Jack James vice president of the Callahan firm, "It (the pond) will be just like it was except for a new, small, cove at one edge of the pond."

With all due respect to newspaper quotes, they are not legally binding. As far as I know there is no LEGAL document which states precisely what the Callahan Corporation's intentions are in regard to the restoration of the ponds and the adjoining mine areas when the operations cease.

Callahan Mining, I understand, has yet to negotiate and sign a lease with the Maine Mining Bureau which is one of two methods by which they could and should be BOUND to restore the area, as close as humanly possible to its natural state.

The other method would involve Callahan working ethically with the selectmen of Brooksville and arriving at documented and legally binding restorative measures with regard to the Goose Pond area.

(continued)

I feel that it is an absolute necessity for written and binding arrangements to be brought about between the Callahan firm and the Town of Brocksville, or if need be the State agencies concerned.

If this restoration program is simply handled about and nothing legally binding brought to bear, the results as evidenced in other states where open pits have flourished will be shameful.

Keep in mind a thorough restoration project such as should be done at Goose Pond would use local labor. It would produce healthy land again and healthy land brings in tax monies.

Many come to Maine for its natural beauty. Others as well as myself would like to see that beauty returned to Goose Pond.

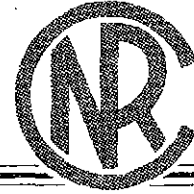
Your paper should pursue this point. I feel there is still hope for some degree of balance in your editorial content dealing with the Callahan Mining Corporation.

There is NEVER only one side to a story.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL of MAINE



116 State Street

Augusta, Maine 04330

Tel. 623-3452

INFORMATION REPORT ON DICKEY DAM
(To NRC Requests for Information and Letters)
September 6, 1967

As reported in the July bulletin, NRC wrote to 10 state agencies, nine federal agencies and six national conservation organizations requesting information about "studies completed or planned that deal with natural, human or economic resources of the Upper St. John River." One reply was quoted in the last bulletin. Other responses have been received as indicated in the following summary.

Sierra Club--"From club members in Maine and elsewhere we have received a number of expressions of concern regarding the impact of this project on the wilderness and wild life habitat involved. However, we have no specific or detailed information now in our files on this."

The American Forestry Association--Referred NRC to studies by the Corps of Engineers and Department of the Interior.

The Wilderness Society--"Our efforts to locate fish, wild life, and other natural resource studies of the Dickey-Lincoln project have only today borne fruit. The Department of the Interior has promised to send us a copy of its report on the project...I note that all other mention of the project (in the Congressional Record, for example) which I have seen omits reference to the natural-area that is involved." A postscript to the letter noted that the report arrived the morning the letter was written but that the report was not very helpful.

The Conservation Foundation--Referred NRC to "Hearings before Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Public Works Appropriation for 1968."

National Wildlife Federation--The Federation contacted a variety of Federal agencies, then referred the Council to the Corps of Engineers' report and to State of Maine resource agencies.

On August 8, NRC President Clinton B. Townsend wrote to Senators Margaret Chase Smith and Edmund S. Muskie. The letter was released to the press, and copies sent to Secretary Udall, Governor Curtis, and the remainder of the Maine and New England congressional delegation. This letter represented a consensus of the Executive Committee and was written at the direction of the committee.

President Townsend wrote "The Executive Committee of the Natural Resources Council has noted that following the deletion of funds for continued planning of the Dickey-Linciln School power project on the St. John River, it has been stated by a number of sources that it is hoped that the Senate will restore the funds which were cut, and it is expected that in such case the House-Senate Conference Committee would approve the restoration.

"Dickey, of course, is only the current version in a series of proposals to construct a huge dam on the St. John River. The earlier Rankin Rapids and Cross Rock proposals would have flooded the Allagash River as well. Dickey was less objectionable than these, because it would not do so. But it has not been established that any dam is either necessary or desirable.

"Much of what is being said about this project appears to be based on the assumption that Maine people strongly favor it, but so far we have been unable to detect any substantial public support for the Dickey project within the state. On the contrary, it seems to us that there is a rising body of opinion which is opposed to flooding the upper St. John River valley.

"To our knowledge, no public hearings have ever been held within the state of Maine on the Dickey project, either by the Department of the Interior or by the Army Corps of Engineers. We believe that the overwhelming vote last fall in favor of establishing the Allagash River as a wilderness area in perpetuity shows that the Maine public is strongly in favor of protecting our natural resources for the future. There has been no comparable indication that the public favors the Dickey project.

"We do not propose to enter into the public power vs. private power aspects of this matter. Proponents of each point of view appear able to marshal impressive statistics to support their positions. Laymen not versed in electrical engineering lore find it difficult, if not impossible, to analyze these conflicting claims.

"The discussion to date has been confined solely to the dollars and cents aspects of this project. Little if any attention has been paid to other factors which in our view deserve equal consideration. These factors include the destruction of irreplaceable natural resources, such as vast amounts of fish and game habitat, excellent canoeing waters, and of no slight concern the loss of a very substantial amount of prime timber-producing forestland. There has been no discussion of possible alternatives of resource development which would result in saving a major and irreplaceable resource for future generations rather than its destruction for a single purpose, and one at that which is the subject of vigorous debate on its merits.

"We would like to know what, if any, attention has been given by the planners of this project to these important considerations and what attention is to be given them in the Senate. We strongly believe that these aspects of Dickey rank as highly as the dollars and cents questions and should not be ignored.

"Until these matters have been thoroughly aired, we do not see how blanket support for the Dickey-Lincoln School project can possibly be justified."

Senator Smith replied that she had read the letter with interest and sent a photocopy to the chief of the Army Corps of Engineers. Senator Smith introduced a new element to our search for information with her statement that "with respect to your observation that Maine people oppose the Dickey-Lincoln School project, polls taken for the Maine Republican State Committee in connection with the 1964 and 1966 elections reported overwhelming approval of the project by the people of Maine."

Subsequent question from NRC brought the answer from Senator Smith that the polls had been conducted by Central Surveys, Inc., of Shenandoah, Iowa. She referred the Council for further information to several Republican party leaders who had been concerned with the polling. We have not seen the reports.

Senator Muskie replied at length. He said, "You are correct that a number of us hope the Senate will restore the planning and engineering funds for this worthwhile project which is part of an overall resource conservation development program including (1) the preservation of the Allagash River and (2) the multipurpose development of the St. John.

"The over-all program stems from a special study made by the Secretary of the Interior, utilizing the talents of the water and power staff, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the National Park Service, following the 1961 report of the International Joint Commission on the Upper St. John and Passamaquoddy power projects. In the past four years, beginning with the initial report of the Secretary of the Interior to President Kennedy, extensive analysis by the Department, by the Corps of Engineers, by the Federal Power Commission and the Bureau of the Budget has clearly established the desirability of the Dickey-Lincoln School project as an integral part of a balanced resource development program for our State and for the New England Region. The recent special study by the House Committee on Appropriations supports that conclusion.

"The volume of mail I have received on this project over the years, from enthusiastic citizens in all walks of life and all parts of Maine, the repeated endorsements of the project by Maine State Legislatures, the endorsements of past and present Governors, and the unqualified support of the Maine Congressional delegation document strong and enthusiastic support for this project.

"There have been a number of public hearings and meetings in the State of Maine on the Dickey-Lincoln School project and related matters. In April 1964, a public meeting attended by over 500 persons was conducted by the Fort Kent Chamber of Commerce. At that time, there was extensive discussion of the merits of the proposal and the impact of the project on the Upper St. John area. The Maine State Legislature has held hearings on this issue. In January 1966, a public hearing was held by the University of Maine, with particular reference to economic matters. There have been several meetings between representatives of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior and interested parties in Maine including landholders, County Commissioners and interested citizens. On June 19, 1967, the Maine State Legislature conducted a meeting which representatives of the New England Division of the Corps of Engineers attended.

"These sessions were in addition to the hearings before the Senate and House Committees concerned with the project. Over the years there has been ample opportunity for proponents and opponents to express their views."

In referring to the "adequacy of attention to the natural resources aspect of the project," Senator Muskie said, "We are not discussing the destruction of a natural resource but the expanded utilization of its potential."

The Senator told the Council that these subjects had been examined in great detail by the agencies concerned and by "those of us who have played a role in the development of the project." He made note of his own participation in the "balanced program for the preservation of the Allagash."

In conclusion, Senator Muskie said, "Your letter indicates your organization may not have obtained much of the documentation related to the development of the Dickey-Lincoln School project and the consideration given to natural resource conservation. If you are interested in studying the matter I shall be pleased to obtain materials for you."

Governor Curtis merely thanked us for informing him of the Council's views, as did Congressman Hathaway.

Congressman Kyros, however, took the Council to task as follows:

"It would appear to me that the Natural Resources Council has so far ignored an important opportunity to be of use to the people of Maine. I think it would have been far more appropriate for you to have offered to shed some light on the conservation aspects of this project, rather than attempting to divine the sentiments of the people on this matter. Additionally, I might point out that one of your statements that 'there has been no discussion of ... alternatives' is simply incorrect; the document on hearings for the public works appropriation contained an extensive section indicating that Dickey-Lincoln was the most efficient alternative, and has the best benefit cost ratio of any possibility, public or private.

"You raised several substantial questions about the changes in the ecosystem, forests and recreation. You could be of great assistance to us all if you could explain what alterations are likely in the habits and chances of survival of the wildlife in that area, what percentage of Maine timberland will be affected, and the potential navigability of the dam-created lake as compared to the present difficulties in negotiating the Upper St. John. Also, you might want to consider the flood-control aspects of this project.

"The Natural Resources Council should get down to facts and research before making a case to the press and the Congress. I look forward to hearing from you in response to the questions I have posed."

Letters of acknowledgement were also received from Senator Winston Prouty of Vermont and from eight members of the House of Representatives. Their responses varied from pro-Dickey to con-Dickey, with a generous smattering of noncommittals. Speaker of the House John W. McCormack said, "While I have read your letter to Senator Smith with interest, I want to frankly advise you that I favor this project. I am very sorry that the House of Representatives acted unfavorably a few weeks ago in connection with the small appropriation which was then contained in the then-pending appropriations bill. If the Senate restores the appropriation, I will do all I can in conference to try and have the same retained in the bill."

Meanwhile, the replies from federal and state agencies were arriving at the NRC office.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and National Beauty--referred NRC to the Department of the Interior.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--Sent a copy of its 1959 report on the plan for Rankin Rapids Dam and Reservoir and said,

"Although the project as authorized does not involve a dam at the Rankin Rapids site, the enclosed report will give you an idea of the fish and wildlife resources involved in the Dickey-Lincoln School project which, at the time of our report, was an alternate plan.

"This Bureau has undertaken studies leading to a report on the effect of the authorized project on the fish and wildlife resources. We will be happy to send you copies of this report when it is completed."

Water Resources Council--Asked the Corps of Engineers to send NRC a copy of the report on the St. John and proposed Federal hydro-electric project at Dickey.

Federal Power Commission--Referred NRC to the Corps of Engineers and Department of the Interior.

Department of the Interior--Kenneth Holum, assistant secretary, in response to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty request, forwarded reports concerning the Passamaquoddy Tidal project and Upper St. John River hydro-electric power development dated 1963, 1964 and 1965.

Department of the Interior--On August 9, Mark Abelson, regional coordinator of the Northeast Region, acknowledged our request for information and noted that we should have heard from the Office of Water and Power Development, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

He went on to state:

"As you are no doubt aware, this Department shares your interest in the Dickey project. However, limitations in personnel and funding have precluded some of us from making as thorough a study as we would like of the project's impact on other resources.

"In all cases, the concerned Interior Bureaus have been working with the involved State agencies.

"I was rather interested in a comment appearing in your June 1967 Bulletin which states that the report of the Staff of the House Appropriation Committee 'casts doubt on the feasibility of the project on an economic basis.' I believe that this statement is not correct, since the Staff report gave Dickey-Lincoln a clean bill-of-health and declared it to be a feasible project. I wish you would correct this impression in the minds of the NRC members."

A subsequent letter from Mr. Abelson brought the news that:

"The National Park Service has a continuing archeological survey and salvage project in force in the Dickey Reservoir area.

"The contractor for this survey and project is Mr. Wendall Hadlock, Director of the William A. Farnsworth Library and Art Museum, Rockland, Maine 04841.

"Under the terms of the contract, we are asking for not only an archeological survey but also for a statement of evaluation on the geology, ecology, natural resources and historical sites within this area. This report is due by December 1, 1968.

"We will make a copy of this report available to you when it is finished."

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation--A reply from the Washington office states that they do not have information or material beyond that already sent to us by the chairman of the Passamaquoddy-St. John Study Committee.

No reply has been received from the Corps of Engineers. However, in all fairness, we should point out that in response to a telephone request for information concerning Dickey last spring, the New England Division of the Corps had sent to the Council copies of a status report on recreational and fish and wildlife considerations, as well as a feature story published in the New England Construction Magazine issue of March 1967.

Replies to our request for information were received from all state agencies.

The Department of Agriculture, Business and Economics of the University of Maine said:

"We are presently in the stage of analyzing the data of the study of the potential impact of the Dickey-Lincoln dam. It will be several months before a publication is available. At that time I will send you copies."

The Maine Department of Economic Development referred NRC to other state and Federal agencies and to landowners in the area involved, and also enclosed several booklets concerning the area at hand but unrelated to the questions.

The Maine Soil and Water Conservation Committee reported:

"The soil survey of Allagash Plantation is being done during 1967 and 1968. This information will be available in total by 1969."

The Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit of the University of Maine has conducted no studies "that would have a bearing on this" and referred us to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The Comprehensive Economic Plan Office of the Advisory Council on Economic Development reported as follows:

"We have no studies of the upper St. John available at the present time. As you are undoubtedly aware, the Department of Fish and Game, Park Commission, and some of the private landowners have continued or are continuing studies of the area.

"In future months, the Northern Maine Planning Commission or somebody else may continue a planning study of the Allagash-St. Francis-Fort Kent areas with a view to preparing plans and programs which would anticipate the effects of the Dickey Dam project. When this is done, this study may be of interest to you."

The School of Forestry at the University of Maine called attention to a \$10,000 study of recreation in the St. John River watershed now being conducted under the direction of the faculty by a graduate student of the School of Forestry. The student has

"...made population and use forecasts for 1975 and 2000 and is spending this summer examining all potential recreational sites assuming (1) that the Dickey Dam will not be built and (2) assuming that it will be built. This next winter he will write his report which will be his master's thesis. He will plan the recreational use of the area for 1968, 1975 and 2000 in the form of a series of alternate plans. For recreational purposes the area will be considered to be under single management with development based on a fee system that will bring some profit to the owners of the land. Plans will be made assuming that the dam is not constructed and also assuming that it is constructed. This study should be completed by June 1968."

State Park and Recreation Commission--The Commission's
second phase report, "Outdoor Recreation for Maine 1966,"
recommended three natural or wilderness areas for the state.

"Baxter, The Allagash and Moosehorn will provide a considerable total acreage of natural environment. It might be quite difficult to justify another natural preserve on the upper St. John, when it parallels the Allagash so closely.

"Another factor to consider is the preponderance of private sector holdings in this region. Many of the private companies are preparing formal recreation plans which may be quite revealing in their policies of making certain wild lands available to the public. Great Northern Paper Company has completed its planning work and the published report should be available in the near future."

The writer of this letter referred to the New England-New York Interagency Committee Report of some years ago, which stressed the

"vast wilderness character of the upper St. John, and, considers the Allagash and the Fish River chain of lakes as the outstanding attractions. We are working on active projects in these areas now. Also emphasized is the fact that recreation opportunities are little used because of transportation and access. Further, this report minimizes the effect of power and storage projects above the Allagash confluence."

Maine's Public Utilities Commission informed NRC that the Commission maintains a file of publications pertaining to the St. John River and enclosed a list.

The State of Maine Forest Service response noted that:

"Existing forestry laws provide the department with broad powers of authority and responsibility to establish and maintain programs of forest fire, disease and insect control on all forest lands state-wide. In addition, there is the trusteeship of proper management of the public Reserved Lands. These functions are unique since 98% of the timberlands of the state are in private ownership. At the very outset it can be readily seen that the department has an important role to fill when speaking of the Dickey Dam project and the impoundment of a large area now growing some of the finest spruce and fir timber in Maine."

After recognizing that many other agencies of government are involved, the Forest Service letter said:

". . . the department as a member of the Governor's Task Force, is currently busy making studies of what the impact will be on protection programs now in effect in the St. John River Region."

"Problems which immediately face this department are changes and costs involved in a revision of our forest fire, disease and insect control programs in the area and administration of certain Public Lots held in trust in Plantations and Wildland Townships. Specifically, our attention will be focused on relocation of forestry personnel, storehouses, living quarters, a number of authorized public campsites, and changes of access to areas by road or water.

"Other areas of major concern will be supervision over land clearing of the flowage and a satisfactory settlement on timber and mineral values on the Public Reserved Lands. Timber and grass rights on many Public Reserved Lots were sold by the Legislature years ago to the surrounding landowner. For this reason there will be need for close coordination between the state and owner of the timber and grass in their negotiations with the Corps of Engineers.

"The department has already held some preliminary meetings with the Corps of Engineers. By Governor and Council authorization in January 1966 the forest commissioner signed a document permitting the Army Engineers Rights of Entry for Survey and Exploration. The Commissioner has been a co-signer for similar Rights of Entry with landowners on private lands.

"It is important to point out that it is paramount to have a thorough and accurate inventory of the timber resources in the area before real estate values are finally agreed upon. This is a must before acquisition of forest lands or easements. The Forestry Department is currently starting a state-wide forest resurvey of the timber resources of Maine. This is a joint effort of the department with the U.S. Forest Experiment Station and private landowners. Completion of this inventory is not expected much before 1969.

Governor Curtis has requested matching funds in his executive budget with Federal and private sources for complete aerial photo coverage of the state as a basis for starting this timber resource survey. We currently have no public inventory of these forest resources in the flowage area. The resurvey will give the base for such an inventory, but much more intensive sampling will be required if this data is to be applicable to this site.

"In addition to the loss of a sizeable area of prime spruce and fir timber producing land one must consider salvage and its effect on the wood market. Also severance of areas west of the St. John River - Dickey Dam flowage will make it practically mandatory all wood go to the west and Canadian markets."

The concluding statement of the Forest Service reply was:

"Many factors are involved which need to be properly evaluated by knowledgeable people when dealing with human and natural resources."

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game points out that Maine has deer yards in the proposed area which would be flooded out or otherwise adversely affected.

"These deer yards total over 17,000 acres according to our previous study based on a dam at an elevation of 910 feet. Such a displacement of deer would have a serious effect on the surrounding limited deer yards which are already generally overpopulated. In addition, there is a limited amount of waterfowl habitat which would be flooded out together with woodcock, grouse, snowshoe hare, and some furbearer habitat.

"From the fishery standpoint...the present trout fishery in the area would be supplanted by a lake fishery and the lake may fluctuate 10 feet to as much as 26 feet annually.

"Mitigating measures recommended to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Corps of Engineers, include a fish hatchery to supply the flowage, a research station for both Fish and Game work, and sufficient personnel and materials to create improvements within the flowage and in the upland area surrounding it for the management of game and fish. Sub-impoundments or adjacent small marshes are recommended for construction to replace lost waterfowl habitat. Control of surrounding upland areas considered to be suitable for management as deer yards is recommended to be obtained and turned over to the State for management. A minimum flow of 2000 cfs and outlets at various levels is recommended for the Lincoln School dam to improve conditions for fish in the river below that point. In order to keep in order to keep trash fish out of the tributary streams to this flowage it is recommended to construct barrier dams on them."

As an apparent result of our July bulletin, the Council was the subject of an attack by newspaper columnist Frank Sleeper. The bulk of his column on August 9 was devoted to praising the Nature Conservancy, but he digressed in the middle to state:

"It could well be said that this group is probably at the top of the list in this area when it comes to conservation for strictly idealistic reasons. We are just now seeing too much of conservationist groups who seek to hinder economic progress by preservation--notably in the case of the Dickey-Lincoln School hydro-electric power project on the St. John.

"Certainly, conservation and industry or other highly developed economic forces are bound to clash at times. But it's well for conservation groups to stay out of some fights in which they are liable to become identified with one or two economic sides. In the case of Dickey-Lincoln School, for example, are some conservation associations becoming too tied in with the private power company viewpoint, a viewpoint which some polls have shown is only held by 32 percent of Maine's voting population?"

Mr. Sleeper's disparaging remarks were rebutted by

R. H. Mailey, Jr., a staff member of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. He said that Mr. Sleeper's editorial asides "not only lacked simple logic, but were insulting." He went on to ask:

"Are you saying that the aim of conservation groups is to hinder progress through preservation? Have you ever asked a conservationist about his concerns? I am sure that he would tell you that he was against the needless waste of our natural resources; he would undoubtedly want to see an ecological balance maintained. I am sure that he would want a few trees and green areas left around our cities and towns so that 50 years hence we will not have to foot the bill for another "urban renewal." Hinder progress, Mr. Sleeper? No, all the conservationist wants is progress with conscious planning.

"And are you actually trying to tell me that it is unwise, even unhealthy for a person or group to stand up and be counted on an issue just because he might become aligned with another group that is pushing for the same ultimate result, even though for different reasons?"

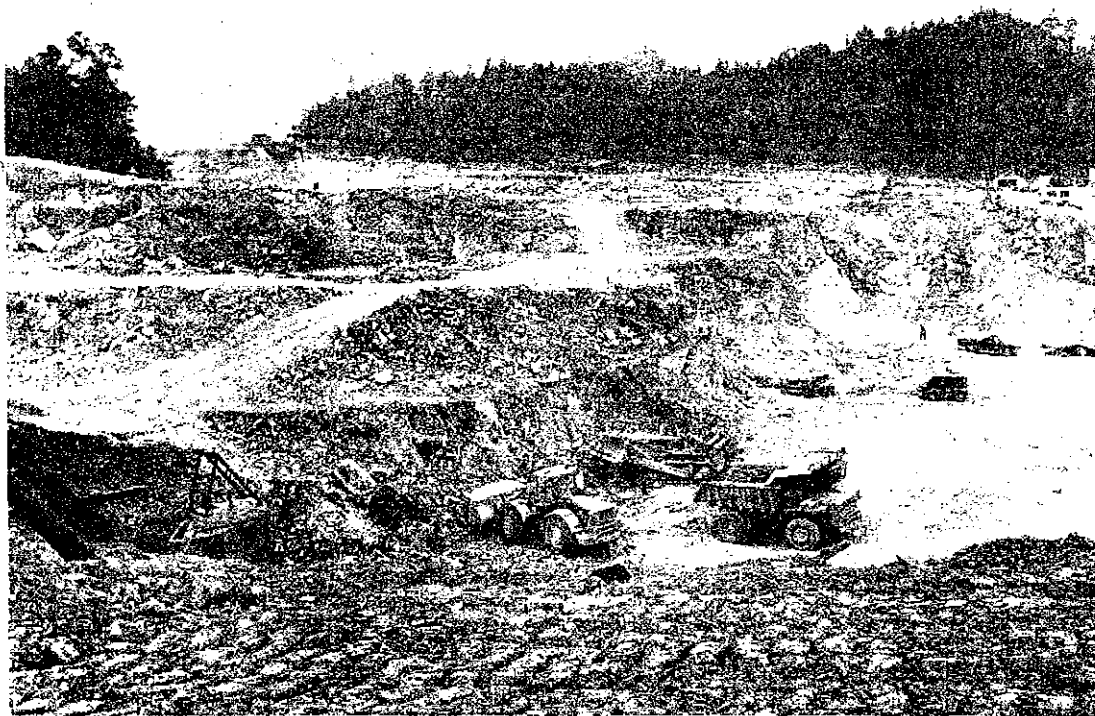
In talking about the St. John, Mr. Mailey said,

"Last summer I dragged a canoe over its rocky bottom and then went back to it again this past June...and I will return once more for a week in September. Why the St. John? Because it is true wilderness. Not like the Allagash and its endless parade of canoes--there is an absence of people here. I am guaranteed of seeing a moose, deer, beaver, plus the many dividend surprises that only true wilderness can bring. So I will go back, and continue to go back to the St. John until your 'economic progress' transforms it into another kind of place."

Finally, it is of interest that Congressman Peter N. Kyros has now asked his 170,000 constituents: "Do you favor construction of the Dickey-Lincoln hydro-electric project as the best way to reduce electric power rates in Maine and New England." This question is the first of 15 on a public-issues questionnaire recently mailed out by the Congressman. It will undoubtedly generate an affirmative response, but the question deliberately avoids the basic issue of whether this is the best long-range use of the natural resources of the upper St. John Valley.

It is still the opinion of NRC's special study committee on Dickey, the Executive Committee and the full Board of Directors (representing individual members, local groups and organizations), that there must be more substantive proof of need for Dickey Dam and proof that no reasonable alternative exists. The Council's inquiry clearly indicates that, although some studies relating to natural resource aspects are currently underway, such proof is not yet available.

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* citizens organization supported solely by dues and *
* contributions. All dues and contributions are deduct- *
* ible for federal income tax purposes. *
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THE PIT AREA AT CALLAHAN MINING Corporation's Harborside mine site is rapidly becoming deeper. Material is being moved from the pit area at the rate of about 5,000 tons per day and the total operation will involve removing about 6.5 million tons. The pit is expected to reach a depth of about 340 feet at its deepest point.--Packet photo.

About 2,000 visitors inspect Callahan Mining facilities

BROOKSVILLE--Callahan Mining Corporation officials were hosts Sunday to more than 2,000 people who ignored the rainy weather to inspect the Callahan open pit mining facility at Harborside during an afternoon open house.

Visitors to the operation, which has been under development since early in 1966, received guided tours of the assay laboratory, metallurgical laboratory, offices, machine shop and other mine facilities as well as the pit area itself.

Material in the pit area is presently being moved at the rate of more than 5,000 tons each day, and the total operation will involve removing approximately 6.5 million tons.

concentrate each day.

The mill will use salt water in processing the ore, and the effluent will be discharged under water.

Both the company and the Maine Water Improvement Commission will be monitoring the final effluent to prevent possible pollution. The effluent will have slight traces of copper, but no zinc.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE been tentatively made to ship the zinc concentrate by truck to Ellsworth or Searsport for further shipping by rail. Arrangements for the transportation of copper concentrates are still pending.

Much of the material being removed from the pit area is being

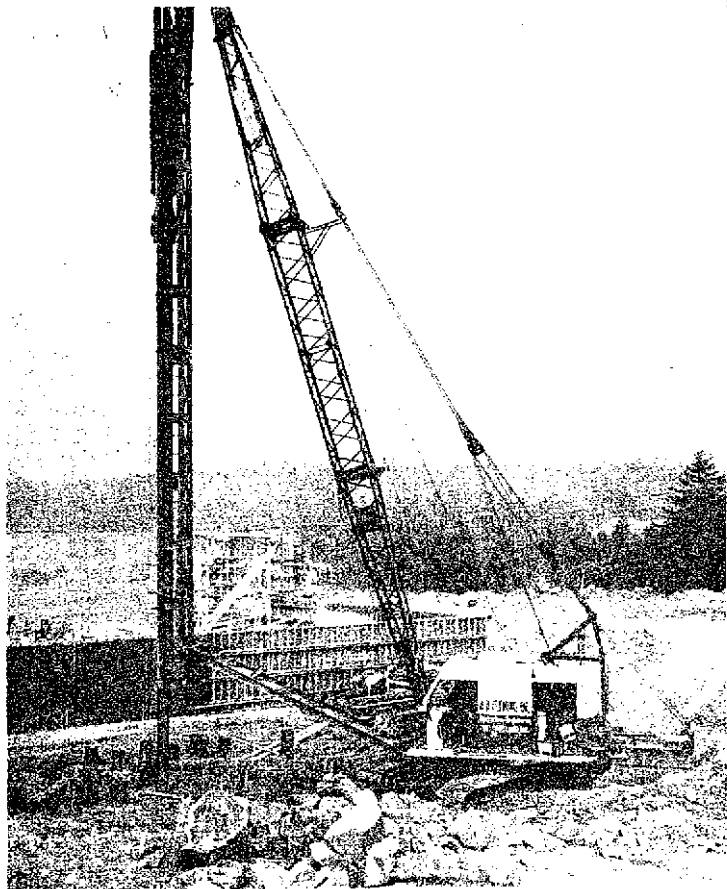
maintenance and mine foremen

Construction is progressing on structures to house the crushers.

WHEN MINING operations cease at the Harborside site, the company plans to make restoration based on the wishes of the local townspeople.

Mine officials say that by modifying Goose Falls it would be possible to have a completely protected harbor considerably larger than the area with water at low tide prior to the mine development.

The pit area is expected to reach a depth of approximately 340 feet at the deepest point, with shelves 20 feet wide at 60 ft. intervals. It will be about 950 feet in diameter at the top.



PILING IS BEING DRIVEN AT the Callahan Mining Corporation Harborside mine site as foundations are being constructed for the mill which will process the ore. Production of ore concentrate is expected to begin early in 1968.--Packet photo.

The Ellsworth American

ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

667-2545

August 30, 1967

Albert:

You got away before I got a story. Are you coming back for a weekend or anything soon?

Jack Wiggins

29th August 1967
Harborside,
Maine 04642

Mr. Francis Marsano
Eaton, Glass & Marsano
Savings Bank Building
Belfast, Maine 04915

Dear Francis:

Just a reminder to let you know I have returned to Haddonfield as of the 30th.

I met both Mr. Snead and Mr. Fenton last Sunday at the open House at the Callahan Mine site. ~~Had~~ in so many words said to both gentlemen-- "Mr. Hall and I more or less had an understanding that this problem of mine would be settled directly, whats the hold up on your part?" Whereupon Mr. Fenton replied, " We will settle it shortly I'm sure, people in the office have been on vacations and we are a bit behind in our work."

So thats it, I hope you have a fine time down at the shore and wander to your hearts delight with drink in haad.

Again I am not a bit averse to a court hearing on the matter so if Callahan or Fenton get hippy I'll be more than happy to make the January or later court session.

Again thanks for your help and I have yet to receive a bill from you for your services.

Sincerely yours,

Albert

Fringe benefit program for Callahan employees expanded

BROOKSVILLE--The Callahan Mining Corporation has recently expanded the fringe benefit program for employes at the Cape Rosier mine site, according to mine officials.

Paid holidays will include New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Employes with one year on the Callahan payroll will receive a five day vacation, those with three years and over will receive 10 days, and those with ten years or more will receive 15 days.

Hospital and surgical coverage and major medical coverage are provided, with Callahan contributing approximately 50 per cent of the coverage.

Group life insurance--based on employes' annual earnings-- is provided with Callahan paying over 50 per cent of the cost of the insurance.

CALLAHAN WILL pay approximately 55 per cent of the cost of short term disability insurance which will cover non-occupational accidental injury or illness. This coverage starts on the eighth day of disability and pays a maximum of \$55 per week for a maximum of 26 weeks.

Long term disability insurance is provided which starts six months after disability and immediately after short term insurance expires and pays 50 per cent of the monthly rate of basic earnings less the amount of "other income benefits." The company pays approximately 70 per cent of the total cost.

All full time hourly employes are included in the Callahan pension plan beginning on their date of employment. If the employe attains certain age and service requirements, the plan pays a benefit of \$2 per month for each year of service. Callahan pays the full cost of this plan.

Fringe Benefits For Callahan Workers

Callahan Mining Corporation has brought up to date the fringe benefit program for their Penobscot Unit hourly employes. At the present time there are 43 full time hourly employes who are eligible for these benefits.

Paid Holidays:

New Years Day; Memorial Day; independence Day, Labor Day; Veterans Day; Thanksgiving Day; Christmas Day.

Vacations:

One year on payroll, 5 days; Three years and over, 10 days. Ten years and over, 15 days.

Medical:

Hospital and surgical; Major Medical

Callahan contributes approximately 50% of this coverage.

Group Insurance:

Life Insurance-based on employes annual earnings. Callahan contributes more than 50% toward the cost of this insurance.

Short Term Disability Insurance

Non - occupational accidental injury or illness. This coverage starts on the eighth day of disability and pays a maximum of \$55 00 per week for a maximum of 26 weeks. Callahan pays approximately 55% of the total cost.

Long Term Disability Insurance

This income insurance starts six months after disability and immediately after short term insurance expires, and pays 50% of monthly rate of basic earnings less the amount of "other income benefits." Callahan pays approximately 70% of total cost.

Pension Plan:

All full time hourly employes are included in the Callahan pension plan beginning on their date of employment. Provided the employe attains a certain age and service requirements, this plan pays a benefit of \$2:00 per month for each year of service. Callahan pays the full cost of the plan.

Open House At Callahan Mine

Callahan Mining Corp. will hold an Open House at the mine site at Harborside on Sunday Aug. 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Visitors will be conducted on guided tours through the surface plant, and then will proceed to the pit area where the mining progress may be viewed.

Refreshments will be served at the assay shop. The public is urged to take advantage of this chance to see inside workings of the mine operation.

August 31, 1967

Dear Jerry:

Your editorial entitled "Missed the Points" missed the point with me. The Corps of Engineers might rationalize its own figures, but doubts which anyone may have had about the corps' figures should have been dissipated by the staff study which was conducted by independent experts supervised by FBI agents on behalf of the House Appropriations Committee.

The investigators, after interviewing members of the Federal Power Commission, the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers, private utilities and other interested parties, substantiate the Corps of Engineers figures in their report to the Appropriations Committee. Consequently, your theory that the corps figures cannot be accepted as completely unbiased and objective is entirely unwarranted.

You mention that nuclear power costs are tumbling. If we can believe the Federal Power Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission conclusions, such costs are not tumbling but in reality rising as more and more problems come up. Of course, I am sure that in the future when most of the problems connected with nuclear energy are straightened out that such a source of energy will decline in cost and be lower than any other cost of base load power. However, as base load power it will be subject to the same extra costs that oil, coal and other fossil fuels run into when they are called upon to supply that extra demand at certain times of the day and at certain periods during the year called peaking power. The nuclear advocates say that they can take care of peaking power demands through pumped storage which means pumping water up a hill into a reservoir and holding the water there until peaking is required then allowing the water to flow down hill over the generators to supply this extra demand. In stating this the nuclear advocates make the point that we who are in favor of the Dickey Project have been trying to make all along that water power is the cheapest means of meeting peaking requirements, and water power supplied by damming up a river and creating a reservoir as the Dickey Project would do is substantially cheaper than pumping water up a hill to a reservoir. Dickey will be essentially a peaking power operation and as the staff study indicates will be cheaper than any other private source of such power in New England.

In regard to your constitutional argument, the courts have sustained the federal government in its construction of hydro-electric projects; the first case to come up for such consideration was in regard to the TVA. You say that by such construction the Government would be engaged in competition with free enterprise. Let me point out to you that private utilities are not really engaged in the free enterprise system. We have for many years considered that the production and distribution of electricity was in the public domain. The public licenses certain privately owned companies to generate and produce electricity in certain areas and in return guarantees to the companies a reasonable return on their investments. A guaranteed return on investment does not sound to me like being engaged in free enterprise. While a company has such a license no other company can generate and produce electricity in that particular area. For a much more elaborate and detailed analysis of this "business" I refer you to a recent publication by Senator Lee Metcalf entitled "Overcharge".

William D. Hathaway
U.S. Congressman



ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
c/o Mr. Brainard L. Farnham
Harborside, Maine 04642

AUG 17 1967

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

This is in further reply to the notice and enclosures that you recently sent to Secretary Udall concerning the work of the Callahan Mining Corporation at Cape Rosier, Maine. Secretary Udall has also asked us to thank you for your letter of July 13 in which you noted that, contrary to the statement in No. 9 of your fact sheet, the corporation has constructed the recommended dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond.

As you know from reading our May 10, 1966, report to the Corps of Engineers on the Callahan Corporation's application for a Department of the Army permit, all of our recommendations to the Corps were not incorporated into the permit that was issued to the Callahan Corporation on June 2, 1966. A Department of the Army permit containing all the fish and wildlife provisions we recommended would, of course, have been more to our liking; however, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act provides only for the consideration of our views by the Corps of Engineers when that agency issues a permit for work in navigable waters.

For some time we have endeavored to have more consideration given to the effects of work in navigable waters on fish and wildlife resources. Toward this end, Secretary Udall and Secretary of the Army Resor signed a Memorandum of Understanding on July 13 that provides for greater participation by the Fish and Wildlife Service and other Interior agencies in the Corps' decision-making process when applications for Department of the Army permits are under consideration. We have enclosed a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding and the Department's July 17 news release that describes it.

We took the opportunity to circulate your notice and enclosures to the Bureau of Mines and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of this Department for their information and views.

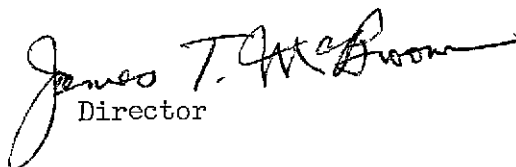
The Bureau of Mines has advised us that any assistance they could give in this matter would be limited to advice on technical mining problems such as blasting. The Bureau of Mines has no regulatory or enforcement prerogatives on which to take action in this case.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration advises that the enforcement conference on pollution that met at Belfast, Maine, on April 20 recommended certain water quality requirements for the area described on page 9 of the enclosed report: "Report on pollution--navigable waters of the Penobscot River and Upper Penobscot Bay in Maine." The water quality requirements for the Penobscot area are contained in the tables on pages 10-15 of this report. [Although the Callahan mining operation lies outside the area described, FWPCA states that its enforcement jurisdiction would apply if wastes from the operation had an effect on water quality in the area. Conceivably, this could occur as a result of tidal action. At the present time, however, they have no evidence that the area waters are being adversely affected by Callahan Mining Corporation.]

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration also advises that your notice will be useful in their review of the water quality standards for interstate and coastal waters that have been adopted by the State of Maine. The criteria and plans submitted by Maine are currently being evaluated for conformance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the guidelines developed by the Department of the Interior.

We appreciate your continuing interest in the effect of the Callahan mining operation on the natural resources of the Cape Rosier area.

Sincerely yours,


Director

Enclosures



ONCE A FOREST, NOW A MINE. The Callahan Mining Corporation mill site on Cape Rosier is a beehive of activity as work is pushed to complete buildings before winter. The visitor to the mine is greeted with this view as he rounds the last curve of the

road leading to the mill. The building in the foreground is the office, at right the machine shop. Behind the office, a mill building takes shape as the steel framework is swung into place, girder by girder.--Packet photo.

PACKET OPINION

August 17, 1967

Missed the points

We thank Rep. William Hathaway for taking time from his busy schedule to comment on our editorial last week and appreciate his interest in seeing development of the Dickey-Lincoln School public power project. However, we feel it is significant that Rep. Hathaway did not address his comments to a single point raised by the editorial. Instead, he repeatedly gave citations from "studies" purporting to show the justification for Dickey. Dickey would be a gigantic undertaking. A bronze plaque saying "Planned and Built by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers" would be beautiful, indeed--to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. We, therefore, cannot accept studies by the Corps as completely unbiased and objective.

Rep. Hathaway also called attention to a comparison with fossil fuel costs--even though our editorial did not mention fossil fuel at all. We compared Dickey specifically to tumbling nuclear power costs--it is here, not in fossil

fuel generation, that we find the source of the cheaper power of tomorrow.

Nor did Rep. Hathaway address himself to the most important point of all, a point we did not mention in the editorial because we have made it repeatedly before. And that is simply that, Tennessee Valley, Columbia River and others notwithstanding, public power is simply not authorized by the Constitution of the United States. In fact, by the Constitution, the federal government is specifically excluded from engaging in business activities in competition with free enterprise. The fact that the government IS competing with private business and despite all the laws passed to justify such action, does not alter the basic point that it is in direct violation of the Constitution, hence illegal.

How can we expect people in the streets, in the slums, to obey the laws when the nations legislators, themselves, ignore them?

LAW OFFICES
BLEAKLY, STOCKWELL & ZINK
72 E. MAIN STREET
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

TELEPHONE 235-3150
AREA CODE 609

BLEAKLY & STOCKWELL
ESTABLISHED 1801
HAMMONTON OFFICE
209 BELLEVUE AVENUE
CAMDEN OFFICE
317 MARKET STREET

JAMES D. STOCKWELL
WILLIAM S. ZINK
CHARLES A. MCGEARY
JOHN A. FRATTO
LEWIS C. FARSETTA
WILLIAM F. BROWN
WILLIAM M. BAUMGARTNER, JR.
CHARLES A. LITTLE

August 14, 1967.

Mr. Albert Sandecki,
50 Tanner Street,
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Re: Callahan Mining Corp.

Dear Al:

I am enclosing photocopy of a news item that came over the Dow Jones tape Friday regarding opening of new operations "at the Penobscot Unit" and which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

BLEAKLY, STOCKWELL & ZINK.


William M. Baumgartner, Jr.

WMB-ec
cc Francis C. Marsano, Esq.
enc.

-CALLAHAN MINING EARNINGS DECLINE

8.11.67

N Y -DJ- NET INCOME OF CALLAHAN MINING CORP FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30 WAS 447 200 DLS OR 16 CENTS PER SHARE AGAINST 467 800 DLS OR 17C A YEAR EARLIER NOT INCLUDING A NET CAPITAL GAIN OF 6C PER SHARE ON SALE OF SECURITIES - REVENUES WERE 3 145 400 DLS AGAINST 3 041 900 DLS

-EARNINGS FROM THE GALENA MINE INCREASED IN JUNE DUE TO HIGHER SILVER PRICES BUT THE EFFECT ON THE OVER-ALL RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS WAS MINOR AND MORE THAN OFFSET BY REDUCED PRODUCTION AT THE MINE DURING THAT PERIOD DUE TO A STRIKE- JOSEPH T HALL PRESIDENT SAID

HALL SAID SINCE THE BASIC ISSUES INVOLVED ARE FAR BROADER LABOR PROBLEMS FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY THAN THOSE FOUND AT GALENA THE DURATION OF THE STRIKE IS DIFFICULT TO PREDICT-

CALLAHAN EXPECTS MINING OPERATIONS TO BEGIN AS PLANNED AT THE ZINC-COPPER OPEN-PIT MINE AT THE PENOBSCOT UNIT IN MAINE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1968

-V-

12 30 PM NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX 52 85 OFF: 0 20

-V-

946
July 17



Newsweek photos by James D. Wilson

Strike at Butte: Inspectors check dead fish for pollutants released in Clark Fork River by copper stream (left)

(which contain an estimated 1.5 billion ounces of silver).

And the government itself has designs on the old coins. Quietly, the Treasury has told the Fed to pull them out of the coin supply and replace them with the new "sandwich" coins that started circulating in 1965. But because the government at present has only one machine that is capable of sorting the old coins, the Fed's vaults and the U.S. mints are bulging with sacks of unsorted coins.

If the situation adds up to nothing more than compounded confusion, it is literally money in the bank to dealer Coen. In fact, among his ever-jangling phones, a woman bringing in coins from a nearby Automat and his open safe, the happy, harried dealer told a visitor: "I am so busy that I don't know which end is up—but it's a good way to be."

STRIKES:

River of Poison

To the mining city of Butte, Mont., a mile high in the Rockies, the strike in the copper industry already spelled disaster. As the shutdown at Montana's Anaconda Co.—one of the eight major copper producers affected—entered its second month last week, Butte was beginning to look like a ghost town. Hundreds of the 3,650 idled workers, who with their families make up more than half of Butte's 28,000 population, had gone elsewhere to look for jobs that would tide them over. Those who stayed had no money to spend. Stores and saloons were deserted.

But the economic hardship could be accepted as an inevitable, temporary result of economic warfare. What bothered Montanans more was another strike-created problem, one that could be of far more lasting consequence—the pollution of the trout-rich Clark Fork of the Columbia River. Over a stretch of more than 30 miles downstream from the Ana-

conda mines at Butte, aquatic life was dead or dying. Hundreds of dead trout were washing up on the banks. The fishing that is a main attraction of Montana's tourist industry was already gravely damaged. And if deadly copper solution continued to pour into the Clark Fork, a large part of the upper Columbia system could be ecologically upset for years to come.

During normal operations, water that seeps into the mines is constantly being pumped out, carrying with it quantities of copper ions. This water is passed through Anaconda's precipitation plant, a process that adds to the mines' copper output and at the same time purifies the water flowing into the Clark Fork. When the strike began on July 15, the precipitation plant was closed down. But by agreement with the union, a maintenance staff continued to pump the copper-salted water out of the mines. It was this water that was now pouring directly, and unpurified, into the river.

To negotiators for Anaconda and the seventeen striking unions involved, the resultant pollution was strictly incidental to the issues of wages and fringe benefits. (The strike-bound company is offering increases of 25 to 30 cents an hour; the unions are demanding from \$1.25 to \$2.) But to conservationist groups, the threat to the river transcended everything else.

Hooked: To test their fears, experts from the State Fish and Game Department waded into the stream with electronic devices to drive the trout into nets. They caught only a few, a fraction of what the same experiment netted in another stream where there was no pollution. They also examined the stomach contents of fish from the two streams to see how feeding habits had been affected. What they found convinced them that the Clark Fork was in danger. With the evidence to back it up, the Fish and Game Department applied for a restraining order against both Anaconda and the unions. "We are in an emergency

situation," said Frank H. Dunkle, the agency's 51-year-old director.

In the musty courtroom in Missoula, a hundred miles down the Clark Fork from Butte, gray-haired Judge Jack L. Green gave Frank Dunkle what he wanted: a temporary injunction against Anaconda from further polluting the river, and against the unions from interfering with any steps Anaconda might take.

Anaconda's response was to put the precipitation plant back into operation with management personnel. To the unions, this was tantamount to strikebreaking. As their spokesman saw it, the copper recovered by the plant represented production. "Over 2 million pounds of copper comes out of that plant a month," said United Steelworkers' Barney Rask, chief bargainer for the Montana unions. "We're talking about a \$760,000 operation each month. The company is violating its contract by producing copper. There may well be violence as a result."

Baited Question: Company officials retorted that Rask's figures were "ridiculously" high and that the copper that was recovered was not in a marketable state. "We are running that plant to prevent pollution in accordance with the court order," said Patrick MacDonald, Anaconda's general business manager. "If the unions interfere with our personnel, they would be in contempt of court."

So far, there was no interference. But last week, when both sides were to show cause why the temporary injunction should not be made permanent, Barney Rask moved to contest the Missoula court's authority and to ask for a change of venue. And there matters stood.

On the rest of the strike front, negotiations remained deadlocked. If the stalemate dragged on much longer, Federal intervention would be almost inevitable, and invocation of the Taft-Hartley law a possibility. Meanwhile, the coppery water gushed from the mine was still killing trout in the Clark Fork. Shrugged Barney Rask: "We're interested in people, not fish."

The Ellsworth American

ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

667-2545

August 14, 1967

Albert:

Thanks for the note. I would like to interview you for a feature story before you go. Just before you go, since we are sort of loaded with pending features right now. In the course of the story we can bring out some of the things you have told me.

I also want to see your work before you go. I may rob a bank and buy one someday.

Jack Wiggins

Harborside, Maine
August 9th 1967

John:

Enclosed are a few items you may look over, I think there has been progress.

I went to Augusta on the 17th of July and spoke with Mr. Doyle and have made zerox copies of much of Callahan's file with the Maine Bureau of Mines. There are many interesting items among the papers.

In regard to the "restoration" to be done at the pond it is without a doubt a merrygoround. The M.M.B. in Augusta says what will be done is undecided, the town of Brooksville will have a say in what will be done at the pond. Who will pay for it is a hairy question.

Met and talked with Mr. Hall and Mr. James last week, very convivial over beer, I asked about the restoration of the pond, Hall said, "It's a state problem, being so because the land they are mining is state owned land, and any how is too far in the future to consider at this time."

The State (Maine Bureau of Mines) has yet to negotiate a lease with Callahan Mining. This will be done at some time in the future. I asked if consideration in regard to resoration will be included in the lease when it is drawn up/ Doyle's answer to me was by no means really strong on this point the reason he gave was many state organ* izations (fish, game, highway etc. etc.) will have to have a say in the matter.

Doyle did say his dept. only interest would be to see the pond reflooded and the waste piles leveled and sod put on the waste, however if you have seen the pond lately there are two new dams under construction within the pond and if the pond is simply reflooded it will hardly be a safely navigable body of water with these dams left standing.

I have talked to the selectmen of Brooksville at their past two meetings. The first time to explain my feelings and position in regard to the operation, and after that they had the floor and chewed me out in regard to my attacking saint Callahan of the mines.

After a rather heated exchange many things came out with a better understanding. They even did not seem hostile after I told them of my being given a directorship by Miss Harris and the Holbrook Sanctuary.

Last night I approached them with the idea of a fund I have started in the bank at Blue Hill with the glorious name of "The Friends of Goose Pond" it may sound a bit corny but it was the best I could do.

I have been receiving money (not much) from my petition and do not want to pocket it, so I have started this fund. I told the selectmen there may be a need for the money in 5 or 7 years time to pay for the possible merrygoround ride they may find themselves on latter.

It takes money to get money and they may damn well need it, with all due respect to the State of Maine and The Callahan Corporation.

PENOBSCOT UNIT
CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

HARBORSIDE, MAINE 04842
TELEPHONE (207) 326-4238

NOTICE TO HARBORSIDE RESIDENTS
EFFECTIVE AUGUST 8, 1967

The Callahan Mining Corporation will initiate the use of a "BLAST WARNING SIREN." The siren is located at the pit and can be heard at all points adjacent to the blasting area. The signal system is:

- (1) Five minutes before blast - three five second signals.
- (2) One minute before blast - two five second signals.
- (3) Ten seconds before blast - one ten second signal.

The use of this signal will terminate the present personal warning system offered the residents in the immediate area but will not change the other features of the blast procedure. The guards will continue to advise the public using the road in the Goose Falls area. The various approaches to the pit are posted and a guard is assigned to each of these at the blast time.

The blast time may vary due to pit demands but we will attempt to blast at the end of the days' work.



Ted Maestretti
Mine Superintendent

August 7, 1967
Harborside, Maine
04642

Mr. Francis Marsano
Eaton, Glass & Marsano
Savings Bank Building
Belfast, Maine 04915

Dear Mr. Marsano:

With regard to our conversation this morning, I would request that you pursue and terminate my present situation with the Callahan Mining Corporation.

I feel the time is right to clean up the matter, after talking with Mr. Hall, president of the firm.

We seemed to be in accord that compensation was due in respect to the ~~damages~~ to my cottage.

~~DAMAGES~~

After talking with you much has been accomplished with regard to the fly-rock hazard and all night drilling due to the pressure applied through the press.

This has in effect brought about the desired results of an injunctive action, and I understand further effort would be unwarranted.

If you would take the following points up with Mr. Chapman of Bar Harbor and settle the matter along the lines we had previously discussed I would appreciate it greatly.

1. Damages to Harborside residence.
2. Trespass.
3. Disregard for consequences of blasting procedures on the part of the Callahan firm towards life, limb and property.

Please advise me as to the results of your efforts on my behalf.

Sincerely yours,

as:ekd

Albert E. Sandecki

TO
THE TOWNSPEOPLE OF
BROOKSVILLE
HANCOCK COUNTY
STATE OF MAINE

THE CONTRIBUTIONS HEREIN REPRESENT THE INCEPTION OF
A FUND TO FACILITATE THE COOPERATION OF THE PROPER
AGENCIES IN THE RESTORATION OF THE GOOSE POND AREA,
AND IS INTENDED TO INSTITUTE A PROGRAM OF RECLAMATION
UPON THE TERMINATION OF THE MINING ACTIVITY NOW IN
PROGRESS ON CAPE ROSIER.

THE PRELIMINARY AMOUNT OF \$ _____ MAY BE USED FOR
LEGAL FEES, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND WHATEVER IMPROVEMENTS
ARE DEEMED NECESSARY TO INSTITUTE A RECLAMATION PROGRAM.

THESE PRELIMINARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND ANY ADDITIONAL
FUNDS RECEIVED FOR THIS PURPOSE WILL BE IN THE CHARGE
OF THE SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE, COUNTY OF
HANCOCK, STATE OF MAINE, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF FEDERAL
AND STATE AGENCIES DESIROUS OF RESTORING AND MAINTAINING
THE GOOSE FALLS POND AREA AS A PLACE OF BEAUTY AND
PLEASURE FOR ALL.

IF THESE FUNDS ARE NOT USED FOR THE ABOVE PURPOSE THEY
WILL BE RETURNED TO THE ATTACHED LIST OF " FRIENDS OF
GOOSE POND" IN THE AMOUNT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION.

A. Sandecki, Treasurer

SHOWN SELECTMEN 8/8/67

AUGUST 1, 1967

TO THE BROOKSVILLE SELECTMEN:

THE CALLAHAN MINING ACTIVITY ON CAPE ROSIER IS OF CONCERN TO THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE WITH REGARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND THE LOWERING OF THE TOWN'S TAX RATE.

THE RESIDENTS, BOTH NATIVES AND SUMMER PEOPLE, WHO LIVE WITH THIS ACTIVITY ON CAPE ROSIER ARE SLOWLY BECOMING ACCUSTOMED TO THE MINE.

ALL THOSE FOR AND AGAINST THE MINE HAVE HAD THEIR SAY.

HOWEVER THE RESTORATION OF THE AREA, AFTER THE MINE CEASES OPERATIONS, IS OF PRIME CONCERN TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE AREA, AND HOPEFULLY THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE SHOULD SHARE THIS CONCERN.

THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE WILL UNDERSTANDABLY GAIN FOR A SHORT TERM.

5 TO 10 YEARS IS NOT LONG IN PASSING.

WITH THIS GAIN THERE SHOULD BE A PROPER THOUGHTFUL LEGACY LEFT FOR THE FUTURE GENERATIONS WHO WILL LIVE ON THE CAPE.

IT HAS BEEN STATED TO ME BY THE MAINE MINING BUREAU AND CALLAHAN ENGINEERS THAT, "THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE WORKED-OUT MINE WILL BE LARGELY IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE OF BROOKSVILLE."

NOW THAT CALLAHAN MINING HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO THIS OPEN PIT OPERATION BOTH PHYSICALLY AND FINANCIALLY, WHAT HARM CAN THERE BE IN ASKING FOR THEIR SPECIFIC INTENTIONS REGARDING RESTORATION OF THE FALLS, THE POND, AND ADJOINING MINE AREAS WHEN THEY CEASE OPERATIONS?

I FEEL THERE SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO EXISTENCE, THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS BY THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE AND THE CALLAHAN CORPORATION, A WRITTEN LEGAL DOCUMENT WITH REGARD TO RESTORATION OF THE GOOSE POND AREA.

I UNDERSTAND AS OF NOW THERE IS NO SUCH DOCUMENT IN EXISTENCE.

AS A LOVER OF BEAUTY IN NATURE, AND A TAXPAYER IN THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE, I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE SELECTMEN CONSIDER THE DRAWING UP OF SUCH A DOCUMENT WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION.

THE FAILURE TO CONSIDER SUCH A PROPOSED DOCUMENT COULD LEAD TO ANY ONE OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: A GAPING OPEN SORE ON THE CAPE, A FLOODED AREA INHOSPITABLE TO ALL MARINE LIFE. HAZARDOUS HARDLY NAVIGABLE WATERS CAUSED BY DAMS BUILT WITHIN THE POND. FRUSTRATING SEEKING OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RESTORE THE DESTROYED LAND. AN EXPENSE THAT WE WILL ALL BE OBLIGED TO PAY.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TOWN AND THE FIRM COULD BY-PASS THESE POSSIBLE SITUATIONS. WITH THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FORCE ON HAND AT THE END OF PRACTICAL MINING OPERATIONS, ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES THROUGH THE RESTORATION WORK WOULD BE BUT FAIR COMPENSATION TO NATURE FOR HER GIFT OF MINERAL WEALTH.

IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TOWN AND THE FIRM CANNOT BE REACHED I WOULD FEEL IT THE DUTY OF THE SELECTMEN TO CONSULT THE STATE GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO RESTORATION OF THE PONDS.

A. SANDECKI
HARBORSIDE MAINE

August 1st 1967

FARNHAM SITUATION:

RUINATION OF SUMMER BOARDING BUSINESS.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL STRAIN THEY HAVE ENDURED THIS PAST WINTER AND SPRING. HEAVY BLASTING WITH NO WARNING. INCESSANT DRILLING FROM 7 AM - 4 AM..

FLY-ROCK TRESPASS.

GENERAL WANTON DISREGARD FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE MINING ACTIVITY. TOWARDS ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS.

OPERATIONS CARRIED ON IN A MANNER TO DRIVE THE FARNHAM'S OUT OF THEIR MINDS AS WELL AS THEIR HOME.

LOSS OF SALE OF OLD TOM AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE OPEN PIT OPERATION. THE SALE OF THIS PROPERTY WOULD HAVE CONSTITUTED A MEANS OF RETIREMENT FOR THE FARNHAMS.

ALL IN ALL THEIR WAY OF LIFE HAS BEEN DESTROYED, THROUGH YOUR OPERATIONS, WITH DUE CONSIDERATION OF YOUR RIGHT TO DO WITH YOUR PROPERTY AS YOU SEE FIT.

I FEEL THE FARNHAMS SHOULD BE COMPENSATED. MORALLY THIS IS THE LEAST THAT COULD BE DONE.

MY SITUATION:

DAMAGES TO SUMMER HOME, TRESPASS, WANTON DISREGARD FOR CONSEQUENCES OF BLASTING PROCEDURES TOWARDS LIFE AND PROPERTY.

PERSONAL FRUSTRATION WITH REGARD TO INCONSIDERATE ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTINUANCE OF THIS FLY-ROCK HAZARD.

INTERUPTION OF MY WORK AND PERSONAL EXPENSES AT THE TIME OF THIS FLY-ROCK DAMAGE IN APRIL OF 1967.

A. SANDECKI

A.S. Shown to Hall this day.

• EFFLUENT •

TOTAL IN GALLONS OF DISCHARGE FROM TAILINGS DAM BASED ON PROCESSING 400 TONS OF ORE PER 24 HRS. — ~~432,000~~
174,240

TOTAL IN GALLONS OF DISCHARGE FROM PIPE IN GOOSE COVE BASED ON PUMPING 900 GALLONS/MIN/8HRS. — 432,000

TOTAL WEIGHT IN TONS OF DISCHARGED EFFLUENT — 729.6

FLOWN.

6-14-46

ME - A - 1 - 87

BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLBROOK ISLAND SANCTUARY:

CHANDLER RICHMOND — STANWOOD WILDLIFE FOUND ELLSWORTH

ORVILLE POLAND — R. BULLER HILL

MISS — KENR HENDERSON —

— MARY G. PORTER — ASTINA

ATHURTON FULLER — ELLSWORTH

RESTRICTIVE DAMAGES 3 X'S

WILL FULL WANTON DISREGARD FOR CONSEQUENCES OF THIS ACT

AERIAL SURVEY MAP

6-14-46

ME - A - 1 - 87

ROBINSON AERIAL SURVEYS INC

43 SPARTA AVE

NEWTON, N. S.

CENTER OF MAP

LAT 44° 22'

LONG 68° 48'

BY ROGER DANFORTH

AUGUSTA.
MAINE MINING BUREAU
VISIT TO SEE DOYLE.
STATE GEOLOGIST.

JULY 25 1967.

A REPORT ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT FOR THE GOOSE POND
AREA, HARBORSIDE WAS PREPARED BY WILLIAM D. BARRON
OF PRENTISS + CARLISLE COMPANY. ON DEC. 23. 1965.

RECEIVED BY J. W. PEPPARD. REGIONAL GAME BIOLOGIST AND
SENT TO KENNETH V. HODGDON?

COPY OF REPORT SENT TO KEITH HAUEY MAINE DEPT. OF INLAND
FISHERIES + GAME WATER ST. MACHIAS, ME. UNDER FISHERIES
RESEARCH + MANAGEMENT DIV.

121 GALLONS/MINUTE OUTFLOW FROM TAILINGS POND.

900 GALLONS/MINUTE INTO TIDAL WATERS, AT 8 HRS A DAY DISCHARGE.

CALLAHAN MINING AND THE MAINE MINING BUREAU AS OF
JULY 25th HAVE NOT NEGOTIATED A LEASE.

MR. DOYLE. "PAPER WORK ON LEASE TAKES APPROX 4 MONTHS
WE WILL GET TO IT SHORTLY, AS I WANT IT CLEARED UP
BY CHRISTMAS."

ANY CONSIDERATION OF PERFORMANCE BONDS? "NO"

ANY CONSIDERATION OF RESTORATION, AFTER THE MINE
IS WORKED OUT? "ONLY CONSIDERATION AND CONCERN IS
THAT THE WASTE BE LEVELLED, AND SOO AND TREES
WILL COVER THIS WASTE, AND THAT THE WATER BE
RETURNED TO THE POND." ROBERT DOYLE 7/25/67

DITCH AT WIER COVE — INDEFINITE ABOUT RESTORATION

REMOVAL OF DAMS — INDEFINITE. UP TO FISH + GAME DEPT.
COULD BE RETAINED AS FRESH WATER
POND INSTEAD OF BRACKISH — OR SALMON
FISHERY.

WILL INFORM ME OF THE CONTENT OF LEASE ABOUT TRANSFERRING
TIME. WILSON RECEIPT OF MY LETTER REQUESTING COPY. DOYLE
FEELS HIS INTEREST IN WASTE LEVELLING + WATER RETURN WILL
BE INCLUDED IN THE LEASE.



STATE OF MAINE

MAINE MINING BUREAU

LICENSE TO MINE NO. 1 (Eighth Renewal)

These presents certify that **Callahan Mining Corporation**
Harborside
Maine

holder of Prospector's Permit No. 67-103, dated December 12, '66, is granted a license to
 mine valuable minerals in the area composed of Claim(s) 74, 75, 76, 90, 91, and 92
^{3137, 3138, and 3139}

Town of Brooksville, County of Hancock,

in accordance with the provisions of the Maine Mining Bureau, Chapter 293, Public Laws of 1957, and
 under the following terms and conditions imposed by the Mining Bureau: During calendar year

1967, Callahan Mining Corporation will enter into negotiations with
the Maine Mining Bureau with the objective of completing terms of a
lease and execution of that lease.

January 10, 1967

Date

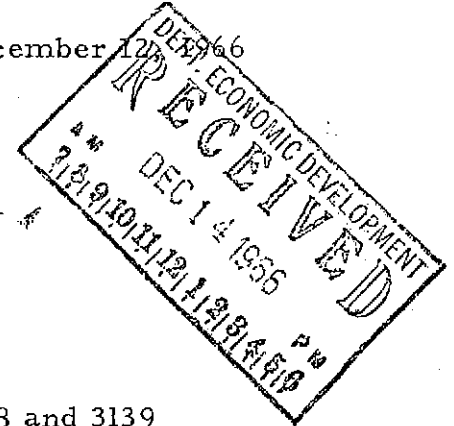
Robert M. Doyle
 Authorized Signature
 Maine Mining Bureau

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

December 12, 1966



Mr. Robert Doyle
Secretary
Maine Mining Bureau
State House
Augusta,, Maine

Re: License to mine claims No. 3137, 3138 and 3139

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Your records will indicate that the above numbered claims are now held in the name of Callahan Mining Corporation. You will recall my mentioning during our conversations here in New York that these claims are located in the area of and will be used as a part of the proposed mining operation by Callahan in the Town of Brooksville, Hancock County and that we desire to have them placed under license.

The fresh water pond for collection of run off from the water shed will encompass claims 3138 and 3139; our pipe for discharge of effluent will be located within claim #3137.

Submitted herewith is our application for License to Mine covering these claims and our application for a Land Use Ruling to the extent necessary. I believe the Mining Bureau and other agencies have already ruled on claims 3138 and 3139 in the course of approving the legislation passed at the last session. You will recall that these claims are located at the southern end of Goose Falls Pond.

We trust that a license covering these claims can be granted before the end of 1966.

Very truly yours,

Charles D. Snead, Jr.
Secretary

CDS, Jr. /gm
Enc.



STATE OF MAINE

MAINE MINING BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO MINE

I, CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

Applicant's Name — Please Print Plainly

277 Park Avenue

Street or Post Office Address

New York

Legal Residence

New York

State

holder of Prospector's Permit No. 66-103, dated December 17, 1965, hereby make application to the Maine Mining Bureau for a License to Mine on Claim(s) No. 3137, 3138 and 3139, Town of Brooksville, County of Hancock. Attached to and part of this application are the following instruments, as required by Chapter 293, Public Laws of 1957.

1. Report from Robert W. Hodder - Sr. Geologist describing proposed mining operations on said claims.
Geologist or Engineer in good standing
2. License fee of \$25 per claim, which totals \$ 75.00.
3. Accurate survey of claim 3137 property boundaries certified by Cecil Whitley (Submitted under separate cover
Survey of 3138 and 3139 included in survey of Goose Falls Pond conducted by A. B. Herrick & Sons now on file with mining bureau.
Qualified surveyor
4. Copy of the Land Use Ruling of the Mining Bureau that the proposed operations will not conflict with any prior or proposed State uses. (If such a ruling has not been granted, make application at this time on Form E, Application for Land Use Ruling).

Application for Land Use Ruling attached.

December 12, 1966

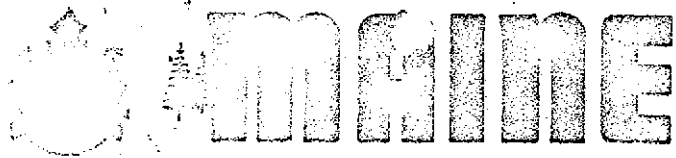
Date

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

By Charles D. Lucadello

Signature of Applicant

Secretary



DEPARTMENT
OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

(207) 623-4511

STANDISH K. BACHMAN, Commissioner

December 11, 1964

Mr. Robert W. Hodder, Agent
Callahan Mining Corporation
Harborside, Maine

Dear Mr. Hodder:

This letter acknowledges the renewal of seven (7) mining claims staked by Callahan Mining Corporation, Prospector's Permit 65-103, covering Town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine.

The Maine Mining Bureau claim numbers are 3133-3139 inclusive, corresponding consecutively with your 3133-3139 inclusive.

Payment of \$14 in renewal fees is hereby acknowledged as received in check #114, dated December 8, 1964, signed by Robert W. Hodder.

Yours very truly,

Robert G. Doyle, State Geologist
Secretary, Maine Mining Bureau

RGD:sjf



MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

(207) 623-4511

STANDISH K. BACHMAN, Commissioner

December 8, 1964

Mr. Robert Hodder
Callahan Mining Corporation
Harborside, Maine

Dear Mr. Hodder:

I wish to acknowledge the transfer of seven Maine Mining Bureau claims numbers 3133-3139 inclusive, covering the overwater areas of outer Goose Falls Pond and Weir Pond in the town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine, on December 3, 1964. These claims have been transferred to Callahan Mining Corporation, holder of Prospector's Permit 64-103.

I wish also to acknowledge receipt of your check #109 in the amount of \$18 which covers the cost of transferring seven claims and the renewal of Prospector's Permits 64-102 and 64-103 for 1965 in the names of Robert W. Hodder and Callahan Mining Corporation, respectively.

I wish also to note that the application for a renewal of License to Mine No. 1 is presently being considered by the Maine Mining Bureau. Renewal of this License will await submission of one further item of information which is being sent by your New York office in the near future. As I noted to you last week, the Maine Mining Bureau meets on December 15, at which time your application will be processed.

Yours very truly,

Robert G. Doyle, State Geologist
Secretary, Maine Mining Bureau

RGD:sjf

Callahan Mining Corporation,
Harborside, Maine 04642,
December 8, 1964

Mr. Robert G. Doyle,
State Geologist,
Secretary, Maine Mining Bureau,
Department of Economic Development,
State House, Augusta.

Subject: Renewal of Claims
3133-3139 inclusive,
Town of Brooksville,
County of Hancock.

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Please consider this letter a formal application for renewal of claims 3133 to 3139 inclusive, Town of Brooksville, County of Hancock, held by Callahan Mining Corporation under Prospector's Permit 64-103. Application for a 1965 Prospector's Permit has been previously submitted.

The aforementioned claims were recorded on November 16, 1964, and under paragraph VII, Section 4, of the Maine Mining Law for State-Owned Lands, affidavit affirming completion of work for the year 1964 need not be submitted.

Our cheque No. 114 for \$14.00 to cover the renewal fee of \$2.00 per claim is enclosed.

Favourable consideration of this application is requested.

Yours truly,

Callahan Mining Corporation

R.W. Hodder,
Resident Geologist



MINING

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

(207) 623-4511

STANDISH K. BACHMAN, Commissioner

December 1, 1964

Mr. Robert W. Hodder
Callahan Mining Company
Harborside, Maine

Dear Mr. Hodder:

This letter acknowledges recording of several mining bureau claims staked by R. W. Hodder, Prospectors Permits, No. 64-102 covering the overwater area of parts of Weir Cove and the additional areas on Upper Goose Falls Pond in the coastal area of the Cape Rosier in the Town of Brooksville in the County of Hancock at 1:25, November 16, 1964. (3133-36)

The Maine Mining Bureau claims number 3133 - 3139 inclusive correspond with your claims number 3133 - 3139 inclusive. Mining Bureau claim tags to be affixed to the appropriate corner of your claim posts or witness posts have been issued in hand to you. Payment of \$14.00 in recording fees is also acknowledged herein.

Very truly yours,

Robert G. Doyle
State Geologist
Maine State Mining Bureau

November 16, 1964

Received from Robert Hodder

Fourteen Dollars and no/100 Dollars

(Seven Maine Mining Bureau Claims 3133-3139)

14.00

Robert G. Doyle, Secretary
Maine Mining Bureau

June 7, 1966

Mr. Charles D. Sneed, Jr.
Callahan Mining Co.
277 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Sneed:

The Maine Mining Bureau has authorized me to write you in regard to an assignment of rights at the Goose Falls Pond locality. It has been decided that pending the execution of a lease to mine the ore body under Goose Falls Pond, the Maine Mining Bureau hereby assigns Callahan Mining Company the rights contained in P & S 1965, Chapter 243, Section 2, of the Maine statutes.

Yours very truly,

Robert G. Boyle
State Geologist

RCD:gb

REPORT OF PROPOSED OPERATIONS

The proposed operation on claim 3137 consists initially in installation of a pipe to discharge mill effluent below low water level. The area of claim 3137 may also be used for loading facilities in the shipment of concentrate.

Claims 3138 and 3139 are within the area of fresh water collection at the head of Goose Falls Pond. As such these claims constitute an important part of the water control system planned for Goose Falls Pond and its water shed. The west side of the claims also flank an area of geological interest which will receive further attention.



R. W. Hodder

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

THAT I, Robert W. Hodder, Harborside, Maine

the holder of Prospector's Permit numbered 64-102
Maine Mining Bureau, October 29, 1964

dated October 29, 1964 issued by the
in consideration of one dollar

paid by Callahan Mining Corporation, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

the receipt whereof attached do hereby acknowledge, do hereby remise, release, bargain, sell and convey,
and forever quitclaim unto the said Callahan Mining Corporation
who is the holder of Prospector's permit numbered 64-103 dated October 29, 1964 issued
by the Maine Mining Bureau and ----- Heirs and Assigns forever, all----- right, title and
interest in and to the following described claim(s): (claim numbers, town, county)

3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, Town of Brooksville, Hancock County
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto
belonging to Robert W. Hodder the said permittee

Heirs and Assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

the said Robert W. Hodder

and -----
(no wife)
wife of the said

joining in this conveyance and relinquishing and con-
veying all ----- rights by descent and all ----- other rights in the above described claim, have
hereunto set hand and seal this third day of December in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

December 3,		64
		19
Received from	Callahan Mining Corporation	
\$	dollar and other considerations	Dollars
State of Maine mining claims, Nos.		
3133 through 3139, Brooksville, Hancock.		
\$1.00	<i>R.W. Hodder</i>	R.W. Hodder

19

and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be free act and deed.

Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

Robert W. Hodder, Harborside, Maine

64-102

October 29, 1964

Having as its south border the north border
of Penobscot Mining Corp. Claim 74 and covering tidal Goose Falls Inlet
Brooksville Hancock

The sulphide minerals of Cu and Zn plus
associated metallic minerals of economic consequence.

Having as its south border the north
border of Penobscot Mining Corp.

claim No. 74 and as its east and west borders the low tide
line of the tidal inlet below Goose Falls and their due northerly
extensions for the full length of a valid claim plus that part of
Goose Falls Pond lying between the falls and the north boundary of
Penobscot Mining Corp. Claim No. 72.

Drawing attached.

fourteenth November 64
Robert W. Hodder, Harborside, Maine

64-102

Oct. 29, 1964

STATE No. 3137

600 ft East-West

State No. 3137

True North

Penobscot Bay

750' Due North

525' Due North

Post #1 Robert W. Hodder
 P.M.T. # 67-102
 November 14, 1967
 Witness overwater corner
 525 ft. distant in a
 direction due North
 Post #1 lies 780 ft. distant
 from post #2 in a
 direction North $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East

Post #4 Robert W. Hodder
 Witness overwater corner
 750 ft. distant in a
 direction due North.

Post #4 lies approx. 785 ft.
 distant from post #3
 in a direction North
 $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ West.

Private Land.

Private Land

Tidal Inlet

Gravel Road through Sanctuary

Bridge
Goose Falls

Post #2 Robert W. Hodder

Private land

Post #3 Robert W. Hodder

Claim No. 74
Penobscot Mining Corp.

Paved Road Through Harborside
To Harborside
offshore corner of
claim

Goose Falls Pond

Claim No. 75
Penobscot Mining Corp.

No. 1 Shaft
Penobscot Mining Corp.

----- outline of claim

Claim of Robert W. Hodder
 Maine Mining Bureau No.
 Town of Oriskanyville
 County of Hancock
 Approximate Scale 1" = 200'
 one foot one foot one foot

No. 3137

with north boundry that of the south boundry of Penobscot Min. Corp. Cl.
Brooksville Hanceck

The sulphide minerals of Cu and Zn plus
associated metallic minerals of economic consequence.

Having as its north boundry the south
boundry of Penobscot Mining Corp. claim
No. 92 and as its east and west boundries the low tide line
of Upper Goose Falls Pond and its northwest corner approximately
900 feet in a direction South 62 degrees East from the large Chicken
House of Russell Redman.

Drawing attached.

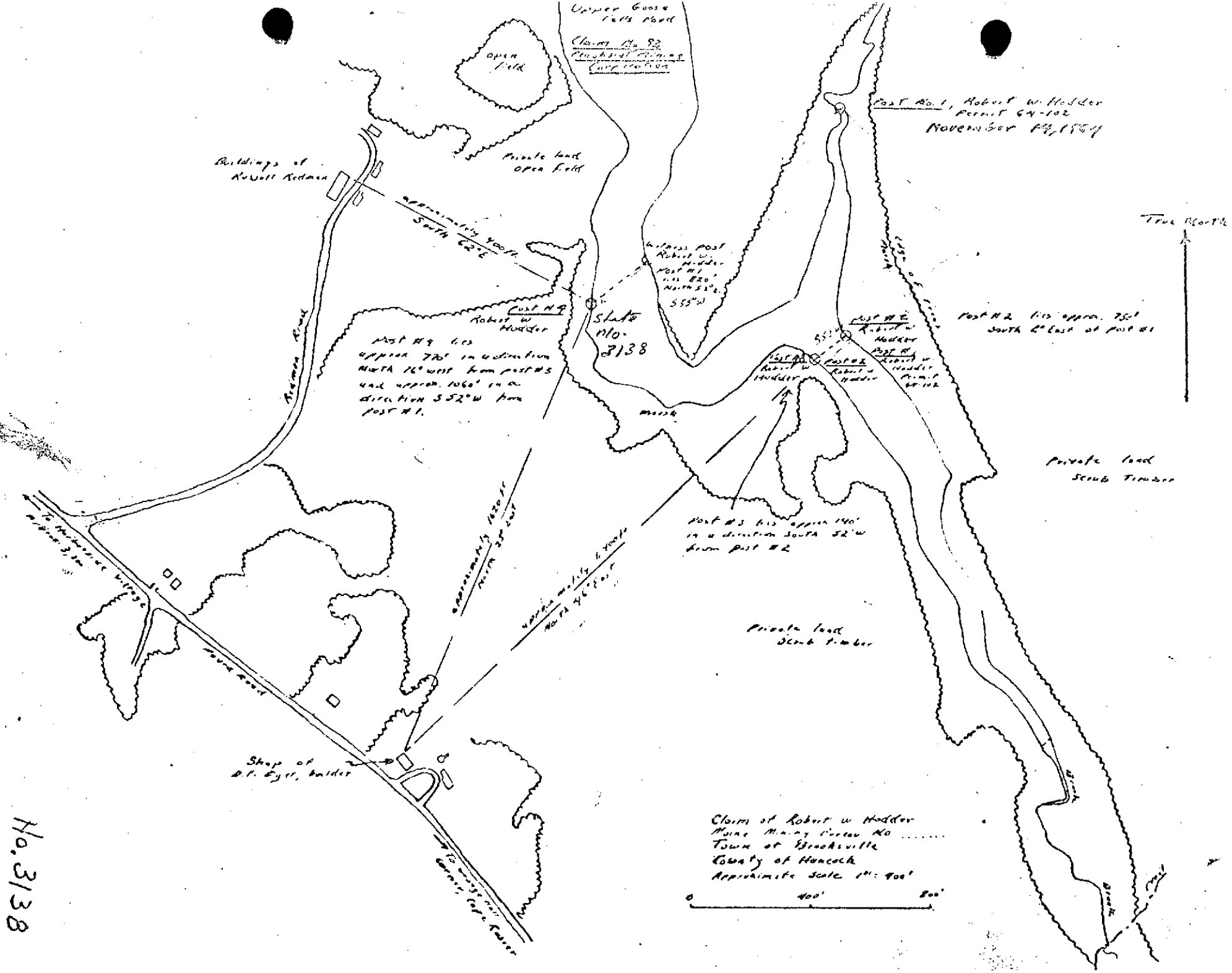
fourteenth November 64
Robert W. Hodder, Harborside, Maine.

64-102

Oct. 29, 1964

STATE No. 3138

No. 3138



Upper Goose Lake Road
 Claim No. 82
 Proposed Mining Corporation

Post No. 1, Robert W. Hodder
 Permit 64-102
 November 23, 1954

Buildings of
 Russell Ardman

Private land
 Open Field

approximately 400ft
 South 62°E

Address Post
 Robert W. Hodder
 Post #1
 141 820'
 North 55°E
 555'W

Post #4
 Robert W. Hodder

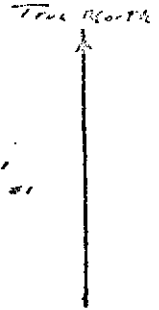
Post #4 lies
 approx 780' in a direction
 North 16° west from post #5
 and approx 1060' in a
 direction S 52°W from
 post #1.

Slate
 No.
 3138

Post #7 E
 Robert W. Hodder

Post #2 lies approx 750'
 South 6° East of post #1

Post #6
 Robert W. Hodder
 Permit 64-102



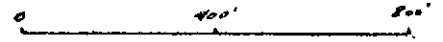
Private land
 Scrub Timber

Post #3 lies approx 140'
 in a direction South 52°W
 from post #2

Private land
 Scrub Timber

Shop of
 D.L. Eyer, builder

Claims of Robert W. Hodder
 Mine Mining Bureau No.
 Town of Brooksville
 County of Hancock
 Approximate Scale 1" = 400'



Robert W. Hodder, Harborside, Maine

64-102

October 29, 1964

Covering a part of Upper Goose Falls Pond
and specifically the most southerly and head or blind end of said Pond.
Brooksville Hancock

The sulphide minerals of Cu and Zn plus
associated metallic minerals of economic consequence.

Having as its north boundry the south
boundry of the claim of Robert W. Hodder
No. ___ and as its south boundry the south end of Upper
Goose Falls Pond; as its east and west boundries the low tide line
of Upper Goose Falls Pond and its northwest corner approximately
1,900 feet in a direction North 46 degrees East from the shop of
D.F. Dyer, builder.

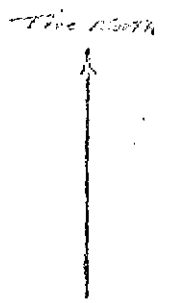
Drawing attached.

fourteenth November 64
Robert W. Hodder, Harborside, Maine

64-102

Oct. 29, 1964

STATE No. 3139



Upper Grand Falls Pond
Claim No. 82
Resubscribed Mining Corporation

open field

Buildings of Russell Redman

Private land open field

Post #2, Robert W. Hodder, Permit # 64-112
Post #1, Robert W. Hodder, Permit # 65-69-102
November 18, 1957.

State No. 3139

Post #3
Robert W. Hodder

Post #4 lies approx 140' in a direction N 30° E from Post #3 and approx 130' in a direction S 55° E from Post #1

Private land scrub timber

Private land scrub timber

approximately 690' North 46° East

approximately 2120 ft. North 89° East

Shop of D.F. Dyer, builder

Post #2, Robert W. Hodder
Post #5 lies approx 30' in a direction South 60° West from Post #2

Post #2 lies approx 150' in a direction South 25° East from Post #1

Claim of Robert W. Hodder
Maine Mining Bureau No. 11111
Town of Brooksville
County of Hancock
Approximate Scale 1" = 900'



No. 3139

July 31st, Joseph ^{Jack} Hall - James ^{Carson} Young ^{John} Davis & U. S. Decker

Met at 4 PM visited Mine Site
talked in my studies 2:30 PM.

Hall - willing to compensate Foreman for loss of
business, and my damages.

Sham letter, & selection in regard to performance regarding
Hall "You're putting the cart before the horse" "My man
then is state owned land we are working on," "It's their
problem" met the township of Brooksville - I said "that's funny
the state said it's your problem & the town will have
a say in what will be done to the ponds."

Hill, "Well whatever it is it's too far off in the future
to bother with now." I said, "I didn't think so."

I said your firm could ease a lot of fears by the
people of the area by coming out with some ^{written} ~~stated~~ commitment
in regard to the ponds restoration, you could set a precedent
by instituting restoration proposals, You're in a virgin state
as far as open pit mining is concerned you could help the
state and for that matter other firms interested in coming into
the state for open pit mining purposes ~~with~~ by working
out some reasonable legislation for both parties.

I received no reply. —

August 17. ^{at 10:30 AM} went to Augusta to see Nat ReComcil
with Mr. Greene - spoke with Mr. Marshall Burk.
Explained situation down at Goose Pond - no performance
bonds, dumping spoil into ponds, construction of other
dams etc. etc.

He seemed concerned - expressed intention to get
some members of the organization to come down to see the
ponds. Asked to write a piece for the Conservation
Bulletin - Mr. Greene to write to a Mr. _____ ^{Barber}
and Mr. Clinton Townsend of Scarborough Me, Pres. of N.R.C.

~~Spoke~~ talked until 12:30 PM. returned to Harborside

Mr. Greene and I will jointly draw up a plea for the
N.R.C. Bulletin

~~Walbrook~~ Walbrook Island.

Dear Mr. Paudeeki,

would you honor
Walbrook Island
Sanctuary by becoming
one of its directors? No one
could be better fitted.

We are holding a directors' meeting on day next week (I hope) no date set as yet on the Island and I want you to come.

I was told of that greasy young's slip of the tongue about getting around the directors later, meaning, I



Senate to probe mining ravages

By William C. Selover

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Every year in the United States, more than 150,000 acres of land are laid waste by surface mining. Altogether, this gouging and quarrying has scarred 3.2 million acres in the United States, through the years.

Laws now on the books in nine states can finance the restoration of about one-third of that ravaged earth.

But the rest is left to scar the landscape, erode the soil, pollute the water, dislocate businesses and homes, flood towns and cities, and spoil outdoor sports.

So far, the Johnson administration has not come up with specific proposals to meet this seeping disaster.

Impatiently, the Senate is beginning to prod the President into action. Sen. Frank Lausche (D) of Ohio is angling to get a presidential message on this issue.

Last January, Mr. Lausche came up with his own proposal to handle a big chunk of the problem—the damage done by surface and strip mining.

80-ton bites

This type of mining disturbs about 41 percent of the total amount of land mined in this way each year—by far the largest single source of land damage. Next is sand and gravel mining, amounting to about 26 percent. Stone mining accounts for 8 percent. The remainder is in smaller amounts.

In introducing his mined-lands conservation bill last Jan. 12, Mr. Lausche insisted it was "folly to speak about spending money for beautification, for planting trees and otherwise, while at the same time we allow to go unregulated the strip miners who are doing such damage to the land."

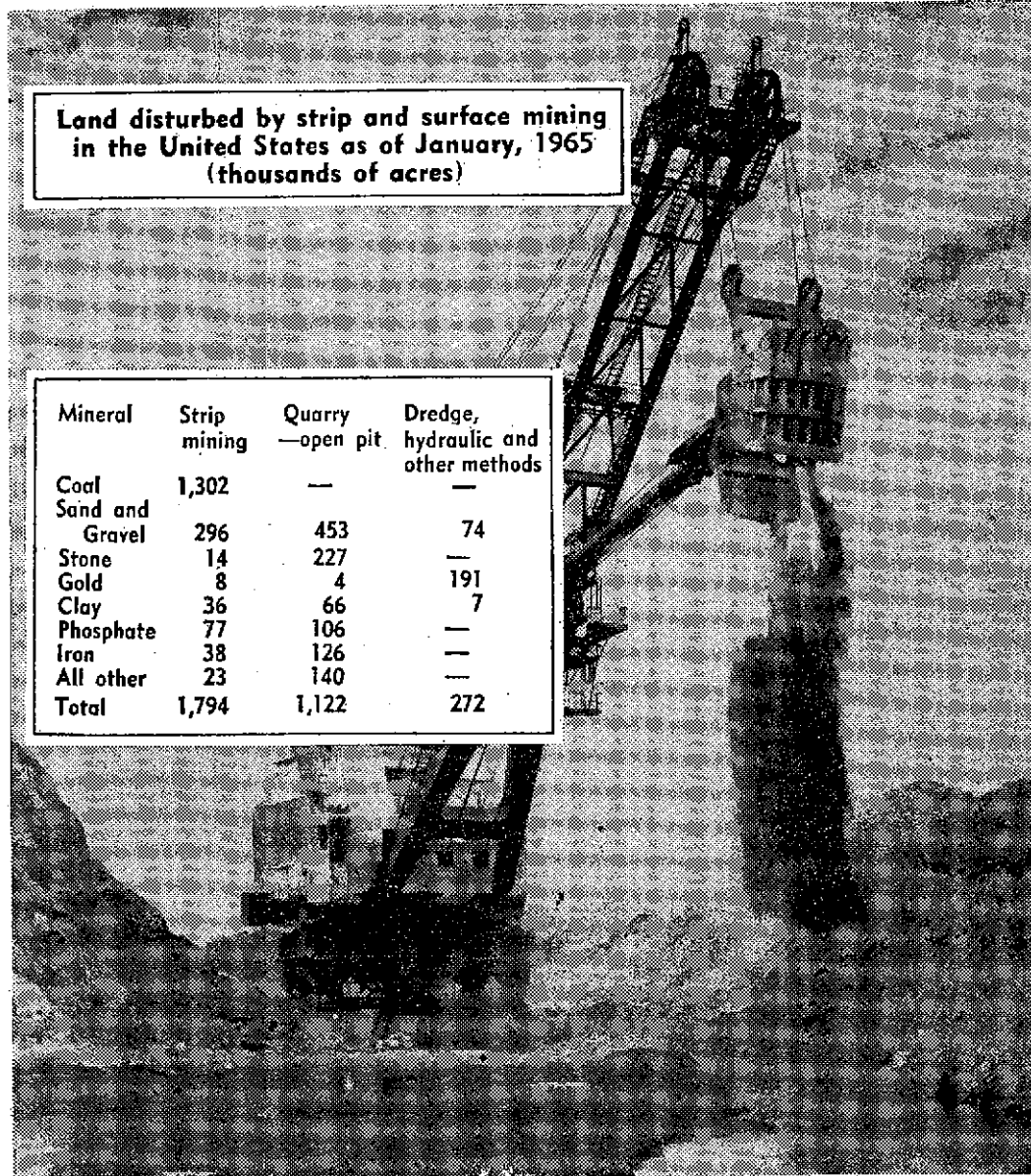
With expansive drama he told his colleagues of a machine in Illinois, 20 stories high and capable of taking bites out of the land 200 tons per bite.

"Unless the federal government does something, ghost towns will be the result," he warned the upper chamber.

Here is what the Senator's bill would do. It would provide for the secretary of the Interior Department to set up minimum

Land disturbed by strip and surface mining in the United States as of January, 1965 (thousands of acres)

Mineral	Strip mining	Quarry —open pit	Dredge, hydraulic and other methods
Coal	1,302	—	—
Sand and Gravel	296	453	74
Stone	14	227	—
Gold	8	4	191
Clay	36	66	7
Phosphate	77	106	—
Iron	38	126	—
All other	23	140	—
Total	1,794	1,122	272



Data from Departments of Agriculture and Interior

*Scooping
or scarring?*

Each time this giant strip-mining shovel fills its dipper, 80 tons of earth is moved. It can scrape 100,000 tons of overburden away from a mineral seam in 24 hours. Senate hearings open next month on legislation to regulate the surface destruction caused by these mining processes.

★ Senate to probe strip-mining ravages

Continued from Page 1

standards for the restoration of mined lands. This would be on a region by region basis, taking into account the needs of the specific topography.

This would not be a uniform standard, and it would allow states whose laws are equal to or stronger than the secretary's regulations, to remain free from federal jurisdiction.

[States which regulate strip and surface mining are Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, and West Virginia.]

• It would provide federal grants in aid to help with the costs of restoration of the approximately 3.6 million acres of land spoiled before state laws were enacted or in states where no laws apply.

This would be done on several bases:

If the land to be restored is publicly owned, the federal government could grant the money straight out. This is also the case if it is owned by an individual who agrees to put the land into public use. If he wants to retain it for commercial use, the legislation provides loan money for restoration.

Senatorial support

Mr. Lausche has strong support for his legislation in the Senate. Cosponsors include Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D) of Montana, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D) of Wisconsin, Sen. Hugh Scott (R) of Pennsylvania, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland, and Sen. Stephen M. Young (D) of Ohio.

This long has been a special interest of Mr. Lausche. During his five terms as Governor of Ohio, he consistently fought for a state law regulating surface mining. He was ultimately successful.

As Senator, he repeatedly has introduced bills on this subject, beginning in 1962. By 1965 he contents of one of his proposals was incorporated into the Appalachia bill.

This authorized the secretary of the Interior to prepare a study of strip and surface mining in the United States, and to report to Congress the results of this study.

Presidential praise

That study now is complete, after two years of work, and it was transmitted to the Congress by President Johnson on July 3.

In his letter of transmittal, the President called the report "a major step forward in our understanding of the problems caused by surface mining."

Mr. Johnson also agreed that it "outlines many constructive actions that can be taken by mining operators, by the states, and by the federal government. I believe it war-

rants careful study and consideration by all of these parties in order to minimize any future damage to our environment."

He called on all federal agencies to review their land-use policies to see that they don't violate the standards of good practice set out by the study.

Senator Lausche is deeply impressed by the report—especially since its recommendations "follow very closely to the provisions and objectives set forth in S 217"—his own bill.

Hearings on the bill are scheduled to begin Aug. 7. Senator Lausche hopes the President will send a message of support for the bill to the Congress before the start of the hearings.

Opposition expected

But until now, he has been silent on it. Furthermore, the Budget Bureau, which always reviews legislation, has not given its blessing. The act would authorize the spending of \$740 million over a 20-year period. Budget officials are watching all spending very carefully now.

The Senator has no special timetable for the legislation. He is hopeful the hearings will help gather support for it. But it is expected to remain at the discussion stage into the next session of this Congress, with passage coming, hopefully, before the end of the 90th Congress.

Biggest opposition is expected from the mining companies. They say the costs will be prohibitive.

But the study by the Department of the Interior refutes this.

The study shows that the cost per acre is surprisingly little.

The other source of opposition comes from those who fear this could be a step toward government interference in state and local affairs.

To that, Senator Lausche says only: "Let me say to those who advocate state's rights that my bill does not contemplate the invasion of the rights of the state, if and when laws are passed adequately to take care of preventing this damage to our land."

No marking time!

By the Associated Press

Colchester, England

Army Lance Corporal Michael Jeffries has captured the world nonstop marching record; he completed 155 miles and kept walking.

However, he failed by four hours to eclipse the time—40 hours—of the previous record, believed to have been set in the 1920's.

19.66

Poland Visit 20 July 67

States having bond returned by Callahan when
mining activity is terminated

M. M. Buerin

Legislation
Declared Public Law

Jesse Callahan

Compensate??

12/30/65

Pay for repair rights (Binta Harrod)

Kentucky - makes mining firms reclaim &
restore waste dumps.

Freedom of information law. (NAT SEC.
INCOM TAX REI)

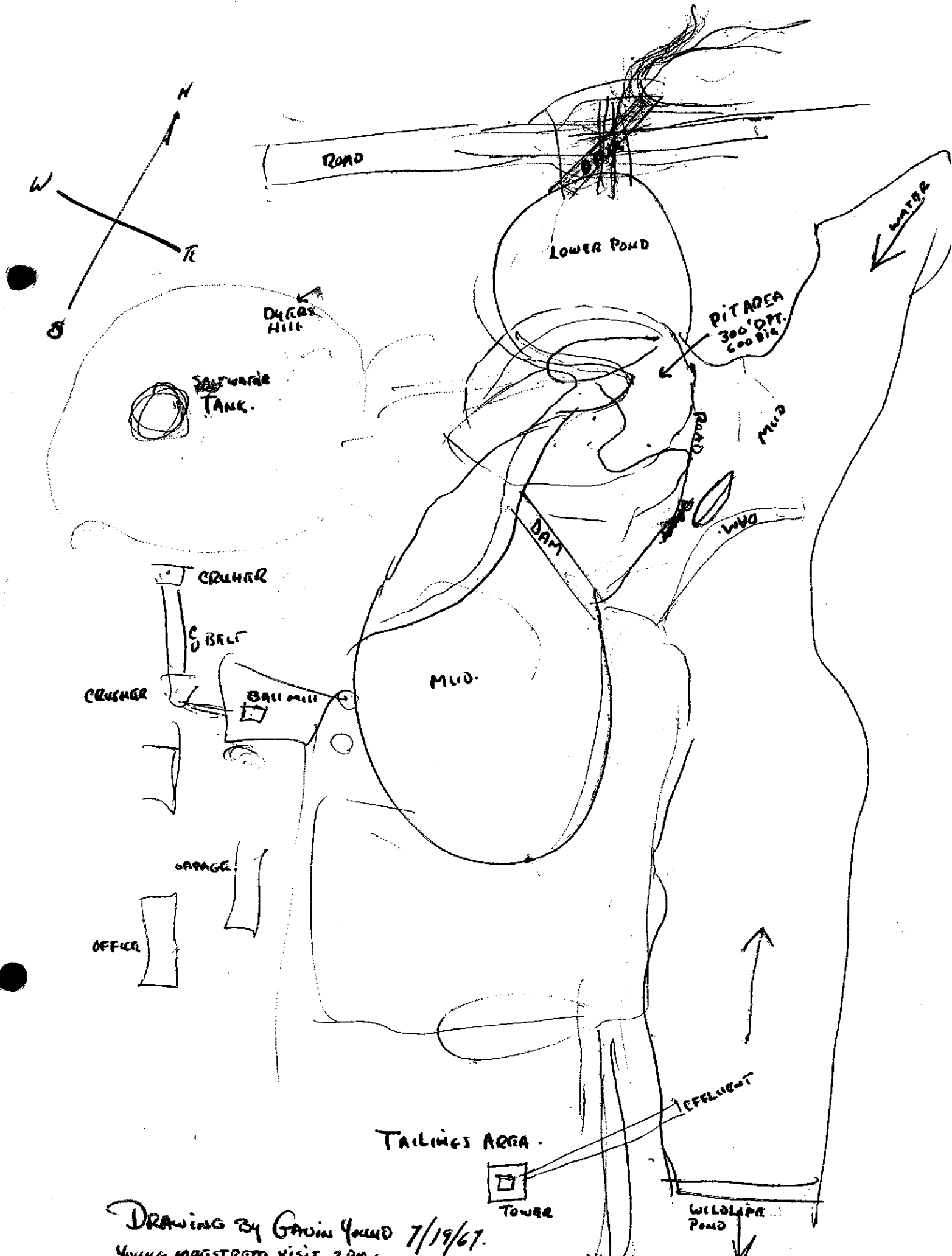
Go to Maine Mining Bureau. (Bureau of Mines.

ask to see lease, to Callahan - King Corp.

Amendments of lease: read.

Copy of lease.

See Doyle. acquire.



DRAWING BY Gavin Young 7/19/67.
 Young MAGSTREET VISIT 2 PM.

Wednesday, July 19, 1967

The Ellsworth American, Ellsworth, Maine

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

July 12, 1967

The Ellsworth American Inc.
Ellsworth,
Maine
04605

Letter to the Editor:

The present blast warning system of the Callahan Mining Company at Goose Falls is inefficient and archaic compared to the one which I propose as follows:

1. Install siren or whistle atop mine office, audible within a two mile radius, with the wind in any quarter.
2. Hand deliver to all residents in this two mile area a signed letter explaining the blast warning system, and approximate frequency of blasts.
3. Adhere to a described system, — which might be as follows:

One toot before a light blast.

Two toots before a medium blast.

Three toots before a Heavy blast.

Four toots in rapid sucession as an all clear signal.

Additionally, the letter should explain the precautions that are being taken to prevent fly rock injury to person and property of nearby residents. (This has occured to Mr. Sandeck and his neighbor, Mr. Farnham.)

Sincerely,
WM. MELAS.

* * * *

Callahan Mining initiates employe medical program

BROOKSVILLE--Effective July 1, Callahan Mining Corporation has initiated a hospital-medical program for all Callahan employes at the Cape Rosier mine site.

According to Accountant Earl Mithaug, approximately 51 Callahan employes will be covered under the program, all but eight of them from within Maine, and most of them from the local area.

The plan is established jointly through the Blue Cross-Blue Shield program, and the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company, which provides major medical coverage up to \$10,000.

The program is the beginning of an expanding fringe benefit program at Callahan, Mithaug said.

U.S. Won't Try To Hold Silver Price At \$1.29

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Treasury Department announced Friday that it will no longer try to hold the price of silver at \$1.29 an ounce to protect the nation's coins.

The department said it was removing the \$1.29 ceiling because it had succeeded in producing enough of the new silverless coins to meet the needs of the economy.

In other words, there are enough silverless coins on hand for vending machines and other transactions so that the country could survive the sudden disappearance from circulation of all the silver coins, Treasury officials said.

The Treasury has been holding the price of silver at \$1.29 an ounce since 1963 in order to keep silver coins out of the melting pot. When the price of silver rises above \$1.29, it pays people to melt down some coins for their silver contents.

The world price of silver is now above \$1.60 an ounce. The Treasury said it would continue selling up to 2 million ounces of silver a week at whatever the world price happened to be.

July 19/67

Gavin Young & Maceratti stopped by today at 2:PM. to discuss the mine.

Reference to mine restoration work was passed over, as it's being too far in the future. discussed my questions in regard to night drilling (ceasing by Monday the 24th) if drill arrives - promised Friday: Siren for blasting (installed as soon as power is gotten to mine office.

Dock at Temptress Blakes point (tentative barging point) truck definite to Ellsworth for Zinc concentrate to be processed at St. Joseph, P.A. Lead & Zinc smelter there Copper indefinite Canada or Japan ?? Silver in a 2% / ton quantity. Dams discussed - mud rush problem tailing on Redman Property affluent into ^{south} easterly portion of ~~the~~ middle pond. to be piped into Goose Cave (pipe on bottom of the cave (pumped flow) "Dike 'C'" pointed out agreed it should be removed (mud) or surfaced for parking area. boat ramp?

Fly rock controlled - stemming of holes. Fly rock return by Mrs. Melas denied. No tailing in the pond on Redman farm. dikes and mud to be pushed into open pit at end of operation. possible higher bridge over falls. for convenience of boaters into cave. development of recreation area.

State however or town will be deciding factor in restoration Callahan has no plans presently. Ore body in cave sketched on map. veining into ~~hill~~ Dyers hill. Will run a tunnel at 100' level of open pit to pursue vein. Survey indicates largest ore body to be in exposure between Goose falls and Mantel Island out cropping on Ram Island.

Pit should not be bigger than 600' ^{LENGTH} x 300' depth.

Can't go on ^{EAST} Junction - ^{WEST} Dyers Hill ^{NORTH} ocean, ^{South} upper pond

Road bed will be improved gravel (waste rock ~~from~~ ^{to be put thru} crushers.)

Saltwater is trouble for processing ^{not enough} fresh water available. If ^{private} wells are run dry by pit, they will be drilled elsewhere at ^{company's} expense and water will be assured.



THE OLDEST COMMERCIAL LABORATORY IN AMERICA

BOOTH, GARRETT & BLAIR, INC.

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS

SWORN WEIGHERS AND SAMPLERS

180 SOUTH MAIN STREET

P. O. BOX 58

AMBLER, PA. 19002

CABLE ADDRESS "BARGET,"

(WESTERN UNION)

(A B C CODE)

(215) 646-8320

July 18, 1967.

Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

We enclose our report of the examination of your rock samples. Our people were unwilling to make any more precise statements than shown without a thorough petrographic examination of the various samples.

If this should be necessary, I will be glad to recommend a reliable firm to you.

Very truly yours,

BOOTH, GARRETT & BLAIR, INC.

J.H. Ormsbee
Executive Vice President

JHO gs
Enc.

**BOOTH, GARRETT & BLAIR, INC.**

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS
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 (215) 646-8320

July 18, 1967

Mr. Albert Sandecki
 50 Tanner Street
 Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

As requested by you, we have examined the various rock samples received from you on the dates indicated and marked as below:

Received May 12, 1967:

- 1) Rock sample from outside studio - 87 pound piece.
- 2) Rock sample from inside house - 62 pound piece.
- 3) Rock sample from Brainard Farnhams Property.

Received June 5, 1967:

- 4) Sample (3 pieces) from Northeast pit.
- 5) Sample (3 pieces) from Southeast pit.

The Southeast pit samples appear to be some kind of schist such as a Chlorite schist.

The Northeast pit samples are visually different from the above.

The rock sample from outside studio, 87 pound piece, resembles the sample from the Southeast pit.

The rock samples from inside house, 62 pound piece, and also the rock samples from Brainard Farnham's property resemble the sample from the Northeast pit.

In summarizing we would say that the gross, visual examination made by us of the rock samples found on your property and Brainard Farnham's property show them to appear very similar to rock samples from the pits, and quite possibly to have originated in the pits.

Very truly yours,

BOOTH, GARRETT & BLAIR, INC.

J.H. Ormsbee
 Executive Vice President

JHO gs

RONALD W. GREEN, COMMISSIONER



STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES
STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

July 17, 1967

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
Harborside
Maine 04642

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter of July 13.

Please be advised that our Marine Scientist John Hurst has checked the area since the complaint was made and, in his opinion, Callahan Mining is complying with the requirements established by the Department of the Interior.

Very truly yours,


RONALD W. GREEN
Commissioner

RWG:gmk



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

JUL 14 1967

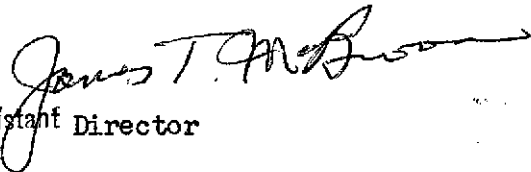
Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
c/o Mr. Brainard L. Farnham
Harborside, Maine 04642

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Secretary Udall has asked us to thank you for your recent letter and enclosures concerning Callahan Mining Corporation work at Cape Rosier, Maine.

We are reviewing the situation and shall respond in more detail at a later date.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant Director



MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

(207) 623-4511

STANDISH K. BACHMAN, Commissioner

July 13, 1967

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

I answered your earlier letter on May 23 advising you that we had not been able to get sufficient support from other State agencies to carry through on a Mine Safety Law. I am enclosing a copy of that letter and also a copy of the minutes of the May meeting of the Mining Bureau at which time the problem was discussed. The Mining Bureau plans to make a visit to the area sometime later this month, and at that time will look at the entire area including the location and damage to your property.

I have visited the property at several occasions and have found that the company officials are making every effort to keep both damage and nuisance problems at a minimum. I feel fairly certain that there will never be a repetition of the rock damage from blasting. I can do very little about drilling, trucking of ore, and times of blasting since this is the justifiable prerogative of the company.

At my very first opportunity, I will review this problem with the Governor's office to see if we can work out some method of getting the necessary Mine Safety Code. I wish you would realize, however, that the industrial safety and control is not something that I can enter into without the support and cooperation of other existing State agencies. My job is to provide assistance and support to those who are interested in rocks and minerals of the State. I do recognize the problem that you raised; and as I said before, I will make every effort to see that something is done.

Very truly yours,

MAINE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Robert G. Doyle'.

Robert G. Doyle
State Geologist

RGD:gb

Enc. VACATION TRAVEL PROMOTION

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PUBLICITY and PUBLIC RELATIONS

RESEARCH and PLANNING

Harborside,
Maine 04642
July 13, 1967

U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Post Office
Boston,
Massachusetts 02109

Dear Mr. Griffith;

I am writing in regard to the petition I have sent to you concerning the open ~~pp~~ mining operations of the Callahana Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine.

Article #9 refers to the conditions set down by your Department, that the firm construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond at about the level of a normal high tide.

This has in fact been done and the waters of the unmined area of the pond are dammed at a little above the predicted level for the benefit of wild fowl.

Although in my personal opinion this is such a minor mitigative measure towards a wild life impoundment area, as compared to what had previously existed, that it is hardly worth the mention.

Nevertheless it is there and I hope the waterfowl can find it.

I hereby stand corrected and hope my mistake on this point will be forgiven.

Is there any chance of you or some field officer in your department coming to see me and this rape going on at Goose Pond?

It is a deplorable situation, I would be willing to meet anyone you could send, at the Bangor airport and could put up the person for as long as they felt it necessary to stay.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Harborside,
Maine, 04642
July 13, 1967

Commissioner Ronald W. Green
Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries
State House,
Augusta,
Maine

Dear Mr. Green:

I am writing in regard to the petition I have sent to you concerning the open pit mining operations of the Callahan Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine.

Article #9 refers to the conditions set down by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, that the firm construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond at about the level of a normal high tide.

This has in fact been done and the waters of the unmined sector of the pond are dammed at a little above the predicted level for the benefit of wild fowl.

Although in my personal opinion this is such a minor mitigative measure towards a wild life impoundment area, that it is hardly worth the mention. Nevertheless it is there and I hope the water fowl can find it.

I hearby stand corrected and hope my mistake on this point will be forgiven.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

c/c

Harborside,
Maine 04642
July 13, 1967

Mr. David Brinkley
National Broadcasting Company
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Mr. Brinkley,

I am writing in regard to the petition I have sent to you concerning the open pit mining operations of the Callahan Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine.

Article #9 refers to the conditions set down by ~~your~~ Dept. of the Interior, that the firm construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond at about the level of a normal high tide.

This has in fact been done and the waters of the unmined sector of the pond are dammed at a little above the predicted level for the benefit of wild fowl.

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I hearby stand corrected and hope my mistake on this point will be forgiven.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Harborside,
Maine 04642
July 13, 1967

Mr. Robert Mc Closkey
Harborside,
Maine 04642

Dear Mr. McCloskey,

I am writing in regard to the petition I have sent to you concerning the open pit mining operations of the Callahan Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier.

Article #9 refers to the conditions set down by the United States Department of the Interior, That the firm construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond at about the level of a normal high tide.

This has in fact been done and the waters of the unmined area of the pond are dammed at a little above the predicted level for the benefit of wild fowl.

Although in my personal opinion this is such a minor mitigative measure towards a wild life impoundment area, that it is hardly worth the mention, in comparison to what at one time existed. Nevertheless it is there and I hope the waterfowl can find it.

I hearby stand corrected and hope my mistake on this point will be forgiven. One other thing the roads and guard rails have been repaired, in the time lapsed in the preparation and printing of my notice, all other points stand.

Mr. Greene and I performed a rather thorough reconnaissance of the mining activity today and I'm sure he will fill you in, if he has not already done so.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Harborside,
Maine, 04642
July 13, 1967

Mr. Stewart Udall
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Mr. Udall,

I am writing in regard to the petition I have sent to your department concerning the open pit mining operations of the Callahan Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine.

Article #9 refers to the conditions set down by your department and that the firm construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond at about the level of a normal high tide.

This has in fact been done and the waters of the unmined sector of the pond are dammed at a little above the predicted level for the benefit of wild fowl.

Although in my personal opinion this is such a minor mitigative measure towards a wild life impoundment area, that it is hardly worth the mention. Nevertheless it is there and I hope the water fowl can find it.

I hereby stand corrected and hope my mistake on this point will be forgiven

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Harborside,
Maine 04642
13 July 1967

Mr. Murray Stein
U.S. Department of the Interior
F.W.P.C.A.
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Mr. Stein:

I am writing in regard to the petition I have sent to you concerning the open pit mining operations of the Callahan Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine.

Article #9 refers to the conditions set down by the U.S. Department of the Interior, that the firm construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond to maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the pond at about the level of a normal high tide.

This has in fact been done and the waters of the unmined area of the pond are dammed at a little above the predicted level for the benefit of wildfowl.

Although in my personal opinion this is such a minor mitigative measure towards a wild life impoundment area, compared to what had previously existed, that it is hardly worth the mention.

Nevertheless it is there and I hope the waterfowl can find it.

I hearby stand corrected and hope my mistake on this point will be forgiven.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Harborside,
Maine 04642
13 July 1967

Mr. Orville S. Poland
Attorney at Law
Blue Hill,
Maine
04614

Dear Mr. Poland,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th of July. I would like very much to talk with you, at your convenience in the near future.

I'm sure there are facets of this situation that we would both find interesting.

Mr. Sawyer from Holbrook Island has told me of you and your mention of the possibility of making Callahan Mining cease the night drilling through legal action. Today I had occasion to pay a call to the mine office in regard to Mr. Halls answer to my so-called broadside in last weeks Ellsworth American.

Mr. Cecil Whitley supervisor of mine operations has advised me that "The night drilling will cease shortly, of course at the great expense of more drills to accomplish the same amount of work by drilling during the daylight hours."

So it seems that the Callahan Mining Corporation is about to throw us a bone, and cease night drilling. Whether permanent or temporary a measure this is I would hate to hazard a guess, - however it is something, and it looks good to the summer residents, - but what of the natives come fall and winter?

I have been wondering what ever did happen to the bill L.D.1705 An act relating to mining activity under Goose Falls Pond. Is this the bill you argued for, and its suggested performance bond?

Well, as I said before I would sincerely like to speak with you, if you can find a convenient time for a talk the Farnham's telephone number is below, and they are most always home after 3:15 pm. every day and will take a message for me as I have no telephone.

Actually I called you tonight but the line was busy and I had other chores to attend to and could not call again.

Brainard Farnhams number is 326 4434

Sincerely yours,

Albert Sandecki

ORVILLE S. POLAND
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BLUE HILL, MAINE 04614

July 12, 1967

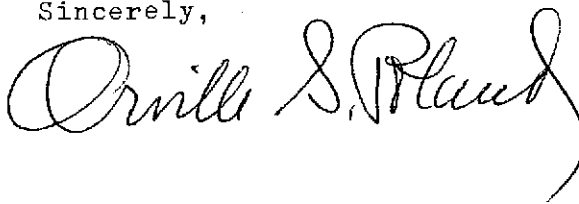
Dear Mr. Sandecki:

As you may recall I argued before the legislative hearing against the Callahan project. I think that one of my statements was that the promises of Callahan should not be relied upon unless backed by cash held in escrow as a guaranty of faithful performance of the promises. The legislature was not ready to impose that condition.

The reference to the Supreme Court was unfortunate. An advisory opinion, as was requested, is not the result of a trial with all the facts before the court and full argument. As a result the Callhan lawyer cited cases from Minnesota, as I recall, which could hardly be a good precedent for Goose Pond. Goose Pond is a tidal estuary with a an area between high and low tide where the property rights differ from a fresh water lake or pond. Obviously Minnesota has no such tidal estuary.

Before the hearing I had suggested the the Sanctuary be deeded to the federal government with something like a lease back to the Sanctuary corporation for operation. In that case it would not have been subject to eminent domain. But this did not go through.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Orville S. Poland". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Orville S. Poland".

13 July 1967

box 92
Brooklin,
Maine

Jack :

Mr. Michel was here to see me last Saturday the 8th, I called him when the Farnhams told me of his interest in the situation. He told me he was going to write to Mr. Hall and get the lay of the land from him. and he is interested enough to try and organize some sort of action in Castine, petition or what have you.

I have not heard from him since I will let you know of any further developements.

Monday the 10th, I went to the town clerk a Mrs. Grindle and asked for the municipal laws, all she had was a book on "General Laws relating to Municipalities" put out by the Maine Municipal Association. There is nothing in the book, and I am almost positive that the town has no ordinances with regard to curtailing night work. the town of Brooksville would probably be of the mind to pass an ordinance to give the mine permission to work 25hrs a day as it is.

Tuesday the 11th, I met Miss Harris-- WOW**

Tuesday the evening Mr. Maestretti stopped to see Marian Farnham to warn of a blast and while there made a pregnant statement to the effect that, - He, Maestretti had talked with Mr. Hall and they seemed to think it would be a good idea to stop their night activities and work from 6am to 6pm.

They have not done so as yet.

Wednesday the 12th, I have made some visits and it seems there is a good deal of backing starting to develop in regard to the mine's work. a Mr. Greene up the road is all hot about developing harrasment in the form of letters and petitions and it seems he knows several "influential" people here and there.

Mr. Maestretti again stopped by to warn of a blast and stated, again to Marion, I was there and heard it, "I told Gavin Young that we should stop the night drilling. Gavin will be up tomorrow and we will see what happens."

So maybe through your efforts and publicity the Callahan Mining Corporation is about to throw us a bone.

Met with my lawyer "turned advisor" in Bucksport last night and he has suggested keep the damages as a lever and go at Callahan with public opinion and harrasment, legal action to stop them is out of the question (as you pointed out) expensive and could go on for years.

My case is for the damages and tresspass, and see what develops in the near future, it seems as though they may be willing to be a bit civil, about the blasting and night drilling etc.. So I hope through public opinion and backing we might get some concessions from the Callahan Mining Corporation.

Hopefully,

P.S.

I am writing to the Department of the Interior and a few others in regard to my mistake on the pond in my petition, today.

By the way Mr. Marsano is quite impressed with your paper enclosed is a check for a years subscription would you see that it gets where it should.

I would like to get your paper here at Harborside and will write a note to the paper asking to have it sent here for July and August.

Albert

* MINE VISIT *

On July 13th at 3:15 pm. Mr. Greene a neighbor here at Harborside and I decided to reconnoiter the Callahan Mining operations on Cape Rosier, Hancock County, Maine. We drove to the southwesterly side of the Cape to see the drainage ditch and the run off trenches that lead to the ditch. Noting the areas along the ditch where fill had been dumped (fill indigenous to the open pit excavation.)

We then drove to the dam #2 which floods the uppermost pond as a mitigation measure on the mines behalf, for an impoundment area for waterfowl. Noting that the dam#2 is at best a shoddy, impermanent construction in comparison with the mining company's proposals of this dam to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (to both Mr. Greene and myself hardly a safe, dependable, structure to hold back the waters of the upper pond, while blasting and men are at work in the middle pond area a definitely reasonable hazard exists in my opinion.) Also noting that Mr. Halls statement of the upper pond being flooded to the level of a normal high tide was quite correct. And I had erred in my petition on this point.

We then drove towards the mine office, at the top of the grade near the Redman farm on a cut off to the ~~left~~ I noticed the storage boxes for the mines explosives. **RIGHT**

Arriving at the mine office I went in and asked to see Mr. Cecil Whitley, he came out to talk. I said, "I wanted to tell you that I have been down to look at the upper pond to see its water level, in regard to Mr. Halls statement in the Ellsworth American that this pond is indeed flooded." Mr. Whitley said, "thats ok. with me, I think there are some bass in the pond, we are thinking about stocking it with bass." I then asked Mr. Whitley, "Would you step outside for a minute, if you have the time and talk with Mr. Greene, my neighbor, I believe he may have some questions that you might be able to answer for him." Whitley did so exchanging courtesies with Mr. Green. Mr. Greene asked about the type of process for the ore extraction. Whitley told him "It is a chemical one" and went on to explain the crushers, ball mill etc. etc.

I asked Mr. Whitley, "What was the purpose of the cut up the face of Dyer's Hill?" He said, "yes, we cut that early last Sunday Morning." Mr. Greene interjected, "At seven am. I made not of the time." Whitley mumbled "sorry, it was a bit early." "I hope the noise did not bother you too much." Mr. Greene said, "We are getting used to it, unfortunately my wife likes to sleep on the sunporch, with the windows open, she can't do this now and we have to keep the windows closed."

Mr. Whitley said, "The cut on the hill is for sliding a water tower up the hill, its going to be barged up and we will attach bolts and cables and drag it up the hill. The tower is needed for the processing of the ore and as a need for pressure for fire safety factor." I asked, "How large a tank, and will it be on stilts? Whitley answered, "It will be about a 20'x 20' tank, and it will be on the ground, it will will be about as high as those trees are up there, probably it will be well hidden by the trees." I said, "thats good I was affraid the road was for the purpose of stripping the trees off the hill and sliding down the logs." Whitley said, "No we are not going to cut the trees off." Mr. Greene asked, "Are you going to work into the hill." Whitley replied, "Well we don't know yet, We will have to see where the vein goes, it may go that way we don't know yet." Mr. Greene, "Where will the ore be sent for smelting?" Whitley, "The copper will go to Canada and the zinc the Jollet (I am not sure of the spelling or location of this place, I believe it's somewhere in Michigan near the lake.) (I got the impression that he did not know where it

I asked Whitley, "I noticed the trees are marked over towards Blakes Point and the tide markings at the old wharf near the Temptress, are you going to barge the ore from there? As I imagine the grades of the roads around here would play hell on heavy laden trucks." (continued)

Mr. Whitley replied, "Yes" (and in a facial expression of letting the cat out of the bag) caught himself and then said, "We will be trucking the ore in small trucks to a railhead." I asked, "What about this wharf?" Whitley, "The town is going to build the wharf, we will be helping with the cost and dredging, and pay a rental for its use, its not definite yet as a shipping point-- but the town of Brooksville will build the wharf."

Mr. Greene ^{REMARKED ABOUT} the noise from the drills going all night long. Whitley said, "Well we are going to change that, we will stop the night drilling shortly. Of course we will have to get more drills, at a great expense for these drills to accomplish the same amount of work by drilling during the daylight hours."

Whitley then turned and pointed out the various points of the construction activity going on, he offered to take us around but said, "but I should have my hard hat on." he went on-- "the upper construction is a crusher which grinds the ore to about a 2" size, the next crusher gets the ore via a conveyor belt and grinds it to about a 5/8 to 3/4 size then it goes to a ball mill that will be to the left area over there."

I asked about the tank again, "will the process be using salt water and is the salt water going to be stored in the tank?" Whitley said, "Yes, salt water will be used in the processing and thats what will be in the tank."

Mr. Greene said to Whitley, "I understand this sort of open pit work endangers wells." Whitley (concerned and agitated) said, "Who told you that?" Mr. Greene said, "I've heard this," Whitley, "No, you needn't worry about it, didn't you put in a well about two years ago?" Mr. Greene said, "Yes, but I understand Kip Leach's well went out." Whitley shrugged it off and said, "we aren't going deep enough to cause wells to be drained, How deep is your well?" Greene said, "About two hundred feet" Whitley said, "well if anything did happen we would make it right by you." Mr. Greene "How." Whitley, "You would have water."

I asked Mr. Whitley, "I have heard all sorts of figures on the depth of the pit from 300' to 600' just how deep will it be?" Whitley, "300'."

We thanked Mr. Whitley for his time and expressed our interest in the activity as we are so close to it, just over the hill, and left.

Mr. Greene and I noted the mine workings on our way out. The spoil behind the hill west of the pond, and the size of the impoundment area narrow but generally longer than we thought before our visit. We drove to Stink Cove and saw again the spoil behind the hill in the middle pond.

On our way back we stopped at the Goose Falls bridge and saw that for some ungodly reason the small lower pond seems to be becoming a repository for the mines waste rock. It looks as though the pond is gradually being filled, a most impractical area to put waste if the Callahan Corporation really intends to restore the pond when the mine is worked out.

We went to the Goose Falls entrance to the mine and could better view the workings. Obviously the waste rock is a problem they seem to have run out of room to put it as the pile behind the hill now extends out at about road grade level into the southeasterly portion of the middle pond.

Also while at the bridge I pointed out the now disused "Dike A" it is still a worn mud bank still being erroded away by the tide and even more-- so when the mine sees fit to open the gate of the dam at low tides to drain the excess water gathered in the lower pond, from the company's efforts to keep the mined sector of the ponds dry.

(A. Sandecki)

Bucksport,
Maine
July 12, 1967

(lawyer)

Francis Marsano and I met at the Jed Prouty Tavern to discuss the Callahan situation:

I explained the new developments, in that pressure brought about through the Ellsworth American paper and some public opinion on Cape Rosier and Castine, has evidently caused the Callahan Corp. to curtail their night drilling activities, usually commenced at 7am and ended at 4am six days a week.

Quite frankly I feel I can accomplish more through harassment of the Callahan firm through honest press, public notice and petition.

I asked just what are my basic principals or grounds for action (legal) against the Callahan Corp.

Marsano answered, "Suit for your damages, tresspass and possibly wanton misconduct. all else injunction etc. would be very expensive and of doubtful results."

His estimate of settlement out of court about 1,500.00 he would try for more but doubted getting it. he further stated, "I would not touch your portion concerning the damages (about 600.00) but would like a 50/50 split on the rest of the settlement."

He also felt the harassment would be most productive and I should persue it to its fullest, - with the understanding that he see the material before its dissemination, (check for liable)

Also he volunteered his services gratis if I were interested in developing a legislative bill in regard to open pit mining in the State of Maine. He guaranteed it would get to the legislature for a vote at either the Governors emmergency session or when the legislature reconviens in September.

A. Sandecki

NBC NEWS

A DIVISION OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

485 N. NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20010, EMERSON 3-1140

July 10, 1967


Mr. Albert D. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter, and I wish I could help, but, regrettably, requests like yours arrive in great numbers and it is impossible to look into all of them, and I am sorry.

Nevertheless, I do thank you for taking the time to write, and I am returning your pictures, as you asked.

Sincerely,



David Brinkley

The Ellsworth American

Established 1850

Published every Wednesday afternoon at Ellsworth,
Maine 04605 by Ellsworth American Inc.

Hale G. Joy, Editor

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1967

Letter To The Editor

Harborside, Maine
July 9, 1967

Dear Sir:

I have lived very close to the Callahan Mining operation for over a year, and it has ruined our way of life and our summer business, as we have letters to show from some of our guests. They have had complete disregard for our position until recently. Now they say they would like to establish neighborly relations.

In regard to fly rock they would like to say they did not know about it with seven or eight men watching each blast. There were rocks on the ice of Goose Pond for anyone to see that extended two or three hundred yards. They ask me now why I did not tell them. The 87 pound rock was a mystery to me until a 62 pound rock crashed through Sandeck's roof. I have a collection of fly rock that weights 58 pounds, ranging in size from buck shot to over nine pounds which I have picked up on my property. The rocks have struck both of my houses. Fortunately for them, doing only minor damage. Since their so-called experts have taken charge of the blasting another rock has struck my white house, leaving a definite mark on the clapboards, the rock which I left on the ground has disappeared but the mark on the clapboards still remains.

I see no difference if it is their own trucks or trucks that they have hired to haul uncounted tons of fill over our roads. In a dry spell here the dust has been very bad. There is a film of dust over both my houses, windows need cleaning very often.

They call it clear overflow from the settling pond, I call it polluted water, as the stink will indicate when they are pumping it out. I have seen muddy water at times half way to Nautilus Island. I would not want to eat a clam or fish taken from this harbor. A mining operation is a temporary thing at best. Is it worth a small reduction in our taxes and some local labor hire when real estate in this area is worth nothing? You couldn't give it away, let alone sell it. People will say if you don't like it, sell to Callahan and get out. In the first place they wouldn't give us what we have tied up in these buildings and if they would I would not sell out to them like some of our neighbors have, and bring Callahan any closer to some of our good friends and the summer people who have property near by.

In conclusion, I would like to say that if Mr. Hall or any of the officials want good neighborly feelings in the area they should stop the drilling nights and at least give our summer residents and natives a chance for rest and relaxation. I only hope people of Maine stop open pit mining in their mining laws as they have in other states and let them go underground before "Vacation Land" has an ugly open pit here and there all over our State. This is our home, it is not For Sale or Lease. I only hope to keep it for the day when Callahan is gone and forgotten.

BRAINARD L. FARNHAM,
Harborside, Maine 04642

Harborside, Maine
July 8, 1967

Dear Sir:

I was gratified to read in Mr. Hall's statement to the Ellsworth American that the Callahan Mining Corp. will do "their level best to eliminate or reduce any nuisance or problem" for which they are responsible. At the same time I acknowledge my error in confusing the area of Goose Pond to be drained with the area of the pond that is to remain at constant level.

If Mr. Hall is sincere in his desire to be a good neighbor on Cape Rosier, we hope that he will abide by the following recommendations:

- 1) Drilling should cease at night so that residents of Cape Rosier and Castine can sleep.
- 2) Roads used by the mine should be sprinkled daily and treated with calcium chloride to minimize dust.
- 3) Warning sirens should be sounded prior to every blast.
- 4) Procedures should be taken to eliminate flying rocks from blasting.
- 5) The raw eroding banks of the now - disused temporary dam (Dyke A) should be faced with rock as proposed in Callahan's application in 1966.
- 6) The Callahan Corp. should sign a statement of their explicit intentions regarding restoration of the falls, the pond, and adjoining mine areas at such time as they cease operations.

Sincerely,
ALBERT SANDECKI.

The Ellsworth American

ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

667-2545

July 11, 1967

Albert:

A lawyer in Castine, a summer resident named Tony Michel, is getting up a petition against the night racket.

Jack Wiggins

July 6 - 14
1967

- July 6th Stopped in Belfast to see Marsano (lawyer) at 1:30 pm
He wanted to talk over the case later after we were settled at Harborside. He would not take a retainer at this time. Picked up file and drove on to Harborside.
- July 8th Wiggins of the Ellsworth American came over tonight to tell me of his meeting with Mr. Hall and Gavin Young of Callahan Mining who came over to do some P.R. work Wiggins. Wiggins feels that Hall would like to get both the Farnhams and I out of Harborside--(rent us a place elsewhere away from the activity on the Cape.) Wiggins helped me draft a reply to Hall's answer to my petition Printed in the Ellsworth American on July 5th
- July 9th Road is cut across the face (westerly) of Dyer's Hill. Begun 7am Sunday morning done 4pm.
- July 10th Drilling continues 7am to 5am. Talked with Mr. Greene he and Mr. McCloskey stopped by on the evening of the 6th but did not come in -- help forthcoming from Mr. Green and Mr. McCloskey 200.00 each pledged.
- July 11th Maestretti tells the Farnhams that Hall called him and said something to the effect that the mine will end the night drilling.
Went to the town clerk Mrs. Louise Grindle asked for the municipal statutes, she was rather vague as she had just taken over the job, gave me five books relating to municipal law. (nothing)
Went to visit Miss Harris on Holbrook Island at 2pm talked for three hours-- Beautiful place and a very very interesting conversation, history, gossip, lore and I think she will help.
- July 12th Rained, I typed corrections of petition to important people. (upper pond is flooded)
- July 13th Rained, typed more
- July 14th Mr. Greene and I reconnoitered the mine site from 3pm until about 4:30 pm. (most interesting)
The lower pond seems to be used as a repository for waste rock from the blasting being done in the middle pond. January of 1966 Mr. Jack James V.P. of Callahan Mining stated at a special public meeting in Brooksville that, "Waste, that is rock not containing ore, would be trucked on the west side of the pond behind a hill so it would be hidden from view."
Waste rock is being placed in the lower pond as well creating an inhospitable environment for crustacea and fish, when and if the firm restores the pond at the end of the mining activity. (pond will also be used for tailings.)
Hall E.A. paper July 5th 1967

The Ellsworth

117th YEAR — No. 27

Subscription Rates
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ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

Harborside Artist Claims Mine Violates Promises

Albert Sandecki, the Harborside artist whose house was bombed by flying rock from the Callahan open pit mine, is circulating a broadside on Cape Rosier that lists original proposals made by the mining company when they applied for a permit and compares the proposals to what he claims are subsequent actions by the company.

"In June of 1966," says a notice that accompanies the so-called petition, "this firm commenced operations by blasting out Goose Falls in order to drain Goose Pond for the purpose of mining the body of copper and zinc ore lying beneath the waters of the pond. In July of 1966, the Falls were destroyed completely, and the drainage of Goose Pond began.

"Since then the work at the mine has been forging ahead, and an unfortunate few have suffered greatly, those whose property happens to border that of the mine's. . . .

In following paragraphs, Mr. Sandecki cites instances of flying rock landing on his property and the property of his neighbor, Mr. Brainard Farnham.

"Thus far, the firm has offered to buy us out," says Mr. Sandecki. "We will not sell out under any circumstances. You may think this is a foolish stand but we consider it a matter of principles and concern for our neighbors and a way of getting some controls on Callahan Mining before they start stripping the whole Cape and come around to buy your neighbor out."

Accompanying the petition is a card requesting criticism, favorable comments, or complaints.

The list of grievances claimed by the petition leads off with an allegation that the Callahan proposals to the Army Engineers for permission to dam Goose Pond set forth boundaries of adjoining property that were not in accor-

have found their way out onto the public roads and aren't those roads just in great shape now. To say nothing of the road at Weir Cove and the causeway at Goose Pond.

"6 CALLAHAN MINING says dust is very destructive to their machinery and all their roads would be well maintained and watered to eliminate dust. Cape Rosier's roads, houses, and people's lungs could be considered along with their delicate machinery.

"7 CALLAHAN MINING says it is erroneous to think of the blasting as a sharp report; the blasts are timed so that they don't go off all at once — it's more of a "whoof," and as to frequency of the blasting maybe only once a week. All we can say is, come on down and take in a "whoof" sometime. It's usually around dinner time and darn near daily, weather permitting. And they don't go off all at once; there is a millisecond between the charges; if you're fast you might hear the delay.

"8 CALLAHAN MINING's proposed dike "A" is now a mud bank slowly being eroded by the tides and is turning the waters of Goose Cove all the way to Holbrook Island into a turbid mess. This is in violation of the water quality requirements set by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration at a meeting in Belfast during April, 1967.

"9 CALLAHAN MINING was to be issued this permit by the

American.

ESDAY, JULY 5, 1967

Entered as 2nd Class Matter At
Ellsworth Post Office

10¢ A COPY

Mine President Replies

Joseph Hall, President of the Callahan Mining Corporation, issued the following statement to the Ellsworth American when he was apprised of the charges in Mr. Sandecki's public notice.

Thank you for this opportunity of commenting on Mr. Sandecki's "broadside" which is apparently being circulated in the area. Not all of its observations are clear to me, it most seem to arise from lack of information which could have been obtained easily and directly if the questions had been raised with us rather than indirectly through the broadside."

First of all, we continue to wish to be good neighbors and make a contribution to the community. Already our program is providing employment for more than 60 people in Maine and outlays on the project exceed \$2,000,000. We will continue to wish to be as unobtrusive as possible. As soon as we were advised that flyrocks had fallen on the property of others, we imported explosive experts, revised our blasting procedures to assure a maximum margin of safety, and now measure and record with a delicate seismic instrument the effect of every explosion. There have been no subsequent complaints on this score, and we are confident that our current practice will eliminate any cause for concern on this account.

As for the noise of the blasting, I have been present and heard the result about as predicted, neither startling nor loud. We are not aware of any dust nuisance caused to the community and will do our best to reduce it as soon as someone tells us what it is. We have a water truck on order to wet down the pit roads but for the past several months nature has performed this service very adequately.

This wet spring has also delayed the resurfacing of the ridge area at Goose Falls and Weir Cove, but with some rainy days these repairs should be completed by the date this is published or soon after. Apart from these sections, the local roads appear to us no different than heretofore. Our mine trucks, as promised, have not been on the public highways since delivery and will not be.

Nor do we understand references to misstatements in our proposals to various government agencies. We can only conclude that Mr. Sandecki has not seen the full record or has not correctly interpreted it. While the errors claimed appear to have no bearing on the action of the corps of engineers, we trust that Mr. Sandecki will support his charges with specific details for our investigation.

As for Goose Falls, we know of no way to control the water level of Goose Pond without the removal of the rocks causing Goose Falls, and find no support for other belief. We can find no evidence of an eroding "mud bank" or turbid water at dike "A". As soon as the ground is sufficiently dried, the surface will be leveled to provide an added parking area at the northwest end of Goose Falls bridge for the convenience of residents and visitors.

A brief visit will show that dam #2 is in fact maintaining the water at exactly the predicted level for the benefit of wild fowl. The ditch to Weir Cove was dug at great expense to make sure that we could prevent a raise above this level which would have made the ponds larger and thus trespass on adjoining lands.

As for the tailings, they will definitely be contained and will not escape. The 900 gallons of "waste water" per minute mentioned will be made up about one quarter from the clear overflow from the settling pond, and three quarters from expected run-off from rainfall in the area which must be pumped into Penobscot Bay to keep it out of the mine workings. As agreed with the Maine Water Improvement Commission, this "waste water" will be constantly monitored to assure avoidance of pollution.

In conclusion, we should like once more to say that we want to be good neighbors and in the future, as in the past, will do our level best to eliminate or reduce any nuisance or problem for which we are responsible. We urge all to call to our attention instances of annoyance or difficulty so that they may have our promptest attention.

JOSEPH HALL, President
Callahan Mining Corporation

The WEEKLY PACK

BERT SANDECKI
TANNER ST.
DORCHESTER, N.J.
033

*Carbonide
ml*

POSTAGE DUE, 4 CENTS

Vol. 7, No. 31

Second class postage paid at Blue Hill, Maine 04614, Thursday, June 29, 1967

Callahan expects to have mill in operation early in '68

BROOKSVILLE--The concentrator at the Cape Rosier open pit mine site of Callahan Mining Corporation should be in operation the first quarter of 1968.

That was the estimate of Joseph T. Hall, president of the company, who is visiting the site this week.

Construction of two buildings at the site, the office and the shop, is complete and the lab is 90 per cent done. The company is currently removing about 6,000 tons of overburden per day. The whole operation will involve removing approximately 8.5 million tons.

Hall said arrangements have been made to ship zinc concentrates by truck to Ellsworth or Searsport for further shipping by rail. Arrangements for transportation of the copper concentrates are still pending. He estimates 40 tons, two or three truckloads, of zinc concentrates will be shipped daily and 15 tons of copper.

IN THE mill, a jaw crusher will be used as a primary crusher, and secondary and tertiary crushers will be gyrotory. The latter two are already at the site. Final pulverizing will be in a ball mill.

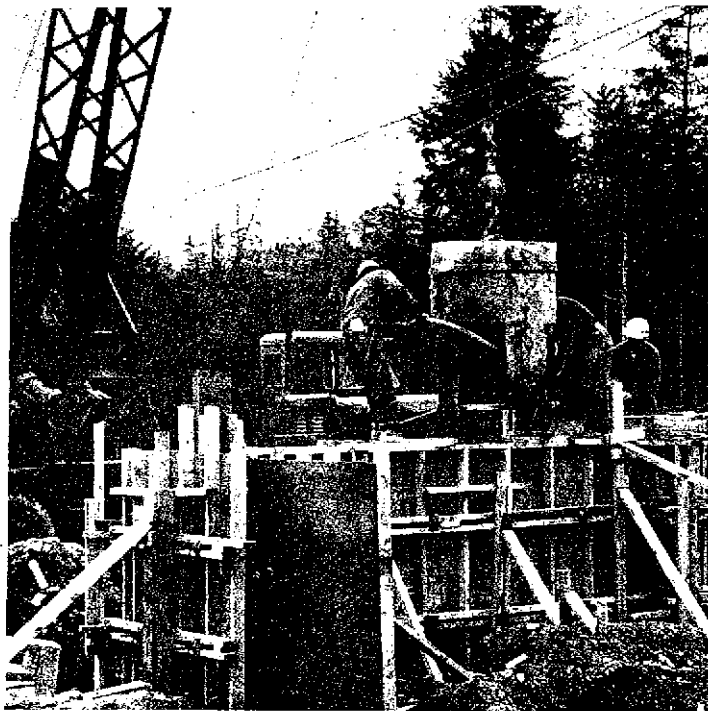
Both the company and the state Water Pollution Board will be monitoring the final effluent to prevent possible pollution, he said. The effluent will contain no zinc, but will have slight traces of copper. Some people have expressed concern that the copper will kill lobsters in the area.

the flotation process, a few mines near the ocean do use salt water, Young said. It adds a small corrosion factor to the mill maintenance, Young said, but not so much as to make the cost prohibitive.

So far the company has made no provisions for visitors, but an extra watchman has had to be added to keep people from the pit area.

Hall said the company had not yet formulated a policy on visitors and, once the mine was in production, would make provision for them. However, during the construction phase, they prefer no visitors because of the safety factor.

Asked if the company had firm plans for restoration of the area when the ore body is worked out, Hall said the company intended to wait until closing was imminent and then make restoration based on the wishes of local townspeople. By modifying Goose Falls, he said, it would be possible to have a completely protected harbor substantially larger than the area with water at low tide prior to the mine development.



WORKMEN AT CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION'S Cape Rosier mine site pour concrete during construction of one of the buildings which will house an ore crushing machine. The scene is changing rapidly at the mine site, with extensive work being done both on buildings and on development of the pit area.--Packet photo.

"No one knows just what effect,

CALLAHAN FILE

June 1967

- June 1st I took Mr. Silsby off the case, due to inaction on his part in regard to the case, and at his suggestion of selling out to the mine. He felt this would be best and the mine would be willing to pay the evaluation of the property previous to the commencing of the mining activity.
- June 6th Turned the case over to Mr. Francis C. Marsano of Eaton, Glass & Marsano attorneys at law Savings Bank Building Belfast Maine. Mr. Silsby to forward my records to Mr. Marsano.
- June 10th Received bill from Silsby for \$100.00 he sent one to the Farnhams too, I removed him from the case and requested his bill fully expecting to pay it on my own as it was my idea to take him off the case, I was agravated that he billed the Farnhams. I feel his charges to be out of line with his lack of service and slow to backward efforts at getting an injunction against Callahan Mining, with the end result that he jeopardized our case. I have since requested a detailed accounting of his efforts on our behalf to warrant this high billing.
- No response to date for the detailed accounting except for another statement. My intentions are to pay Mr. Silsby on the 13th of July exactly 41 days after his removal from the case. This represents the time the Farnhams and I had waited for his frign around with the case.
- June 15th Started work on petition - the Farnhams tell of more and just as heavy blasting, allnight drilling and harassment from the mine employees(horns at 3am)
- June 19th Petition at printers for type setting.
- June 20th Farnhams other house hit by another rock (later missel disapeared) they are warned of the blasting by Mr. Maestretti head of pit operations.
- June 21st Ellsworth American article about Castine complaints on the drilling all night on Cape Rosier
- June 22nd Petitions finished and sent to the Farnhams (75) I kept (25) for mailing to officials I have corresponded with and some for hand delivery to friends.
- June 26th Jack Wiggins called to say he will print the petition in next weeks Ellsworth American. Also said he had Mr. Hall and Gavin Young in his office today, he showed them the petition and they said my first article on "false boundarys" was liableous. They took a copy of the petition with them,as they intend to answer my statements.
- June 27th Wrote to Mr. Marsano to tell him of the past events and of my proof of the false boundarys, and sent the Farnhams a copy. Maine Conservation bulletin had article in it in reference to new laws applying to marshlands along the Maine coast. Will send copy to Jack Wiggins and Marsano on the 28th.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
June 29th 1967

Mr. Francis C. Marsano
o/o Eaton, Glass & Marsano
Savings Bank Building
Belfast, Maine

Dear Mr. Marsano,

Mr. Jack Wiggins called me last night to tell me that he intends to publish my petition in next weeks issue of The Ellsworth American, I did not send it to him with this intention and told him so. He stated that he felt it news worthy and thats why he is doing it.

Mr. Wiggins also said, " Mr. Hall (V.P. of Callahan Corp.) and a Mr. Gavin Young were over to see me to do a bit of P.R. work on me." (I guess in regard to his continuing articles on the mine.) Mr. Wiggins then said, "I showed them your petition, - they said my first statement was quote liableous unquote in regard to false boundaries, and are you quite sure you can back up this charge." I answered, "Yes". This was June 28th.

I called Jack Wiggins back this morning after looking up my records, the zerox copies of Callahan Mining's proposals to the New England Corps of Engineers on Trappelo Road, Boston and as far as I am concerned these represent proof of this statement made in my petition.

This is a report containing, quote, Plans of the proposed work by the Callahan Mining Corp. unquote. On sheet 1 of 1 there is a drawing of the boundaries of Callahan Mining's holdings on Cape Rosier, the North-westerly border of Callahan's property which borders my land and the Farnhams is represented as a straight line. My registered deed (Book 968 Page 241) in the Ellsworth municipa_l building states my line bordering the, what is now Callahan Property "Travels 100 feet by a brook."

Not to be small about 16 but, the brook is a meandering one so where I gain and Callahan loses and vice-versa the brook is still my boundary, on the same paper Callahan shows other property lines with brooks for boundarys. In the fall of 1966 I found survey markers in the form of six foot stakes with yellow ribbons attached anywhere from my edge of the brook to 10 to 20 feet into my property. I told Farnhams of this and upon their looking on their back property line they too located the same type of marker tied to both posts and the algers that border the rear of their property. I have and I believe that the Farnhams have these ribbons to this day.

After se~~eing~~ing this straight boundary line in the report to the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, it was my conclusion that Callahan was indeed using false boundarys in this proposal, it may not be legal but it sure as hell is logical. I told all of the above to Jack Wiggins, he said he will give it some more consideration, so at this point I don't know if he will print the petition or not. I asked him if the Callahan officials took a copy of the petition ? and he said yes as they intend to answer these statements on my part. Just thought you ought to know.

(cont)

I started to write you a letter after the night we talked on the telephone, as I was troubled at my inability to make my desires known to you (a situation that I find myself in frquently) I will try here.

I will not consider leasing my property to the Callahan Mining Corporation.

I feel damages are in order not only in respect to the bungalow in Harborside, but to myself personally in regard to loss of property value.

I do not know if this is to be considered, I personally have been inconvenienced and my peace of mind has been shot to the point (with out exaggeration) my work as a painter has suffered. In the past three years of my painting I have worked entirely on subject matter that exists on my property in Maine and the land nearby, I cannot help but think of its impending fate with the open pit mine. I may be just as selfish as I believe the mine is in this respect, all I can do is to try to get them to try and respect the beauty of the place, which they have not to date done and there seems no possibility of there ever doing so in the future.

Lastly, I have every intention (although I have no idea how to go about it) of drafting some sort of appeal in regard to legislative controls on open pit mining in the State of Maine. This quite possibly is too big a bite to chew, I may even choke on it. I may be way off base as I am not even a vote in your state.

The reason I am doing this is just personal and I might say it is sparked along by things like the statement by Mr. Doyle to the question posed to him by Mr. Wiggins in regard to his article of 21 June as to what is the status of the Maine mining laws? Doyles answer, "So far we have not been able to get anything going on a safety lwa because other State agencies who would become involved have not had an opportunity to study the situation so that they can be of assistance."

There should be more protective measures that should be considered with regard to this or any other mining activity of an open pit nature, such as

What will these companys be obliged by law to do both during and after their operations concerning the natural beauty of the area and the safety of those unfortunate enough to live near such activities?

And so on and on--.

Well, this will probably be my last letter to you from Haddonfield, (I expect you may feel a bit relieved) as I said before we will be passing through Belfast on the 6th of July, I'll stop in to see you and pick up my file - if you have other business to attend to do so as I do not know when we will be coming through , if I miss you I'll call and make an appointment with you after we get settled in Harborside.

Our address in Harborside is:

Albert E. Sandecki
Harborside,
Maine
04642

Tellephone at the Farnhams is:

Castine Fairview exchange
326 - 4434

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
June 28th 1967

Maine Dept. of Economic Development
Room 211 State office Building
Augusta,
Maine 04330

Mr. Robert G. Doyle (Secretary)

Dear Sir:

I had written to you in the month of April requesting some information in regard to mining regulations both proposed and in existence in regard to open pit mining in the State of Maine.

Not receiving ^{NY} a reply to date, I thought I would try again as this is a direct concern to me and my family in the respect that we anticipate coming to your State shortly.

I would like to know if there is some degree of protection available to home owners, who are unfortunately located near an open pit mining activity such as the one on Cape Rosier at Harbor-side, with regard to fly-rock, all night drilling, heavy trucking on the public roads, dust and daily (about dinner time) blasting?

I understand from statements you have made in the past that the Maine Mining Bureau through control of the license of operators of mines can control these people so they do not become obnoxious.

If this is true, there is a crying need for this control to be enforced at this time. If there is need of a formal complaint to bring about your Departments controls I am fully prepared to do so.

I respectfully request an answer in regard to this matter and anxiously await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
27 June 1967

P.O. Drawer 449
Elsworth,
Maine 04605

Dear Sir:

In reference to the statement of June 21, 1967.

I have previously requested a detailed accounting of the services performed with regard to this billing.

I will withhold payment of this statement until this courtesy is extended.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
June 22, 1967

Mr. Francis Marsano
c/o Eaton, Glass & Marsano
Savings Bank Building
Belfast,
Maine 04915

Dear Mr. Marsano;

I am sending you a copy of the petition I have just received from the printers.

To bring you up to date - Firstly, I had a phone call from the assayer tonight in regard to my samples of the rocks sent to him, both the missels on my property and the ones taken from the Callahan mines blasting area. He stated, "There is little doubt that the rocks eminated from the blasting area." The examination by their geologist showed the origin of the rock that hit the house as being from the north east pit and the 87 pound rock that landed near my studio to have come from the south east pit. I asked for a written report in regard to their findings and was told it would be in the mail by Monday the 25th.

According to the geologist this is his qualified report on the samples I have sent to him. He has suggested to me that he retain these samples to facilitate further analysis if it proves necessary at a later date for a Petrologist to examine them. Although I understand a Petrologist's fees start at about \$100.00 for an analysis, a fee I personally would like to avoid.

I will send you a copy of this report as soon as I can.

I have taken the liberty of sending copies of this petition to Brainard Farnham (along with 75 others for their distribution) and one to Mr. John Wiggins of the Ellsworth American newspaper, along with these I have sent a copy of the petition to Mr. David Brinkley of N.B.C. news and other material in regard to the matter of Callahan Minings activities, as he and I had related correspondenss in the past.

I understand from speaking with Brainard tonight that the town of Castine has been getting a bit riled up about the incessant roar of the round the clock drilling at the mine. Also it seems that the Ellsworth American paper this week on page four has a comment on the mysterious mining legislation that a Mr. Boyle once spoke of back in 1966. I do not remember if I told you or not that I have sent to Mr. Wiggins a complete listing of Callahans rather erroneous statements and proposals to State and Federal authorities over the past two years, - with the understanding that he keep his source of information confidential. By the way this was at his request.

Well thats about it for now, hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandeckl

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
22 June 1967

Mr. John R. Wiggins
Brooklin, Maine

Dear Mr. Wiggins,

That article was a joy, in last weeks Ellsworth American, the first lady's visit. I do very little reading, my wife is the reader of the family-- but if you keep that up you might convert me.

I took the liberty of sending your article about the "visit" to David Brinkley today, along with some other matters that concern my efforts in regard to the Callahan Mining bash.

I spoke with Brainard Farnham tonight and he told me, "even with the experts on blasting that Callahan has brought in his other property nearest to the mine has been hit again with fly-rock." he said he left the hunk on the ground this time and it has since disappeared.

I hope your not tired of hearing of this mess again, I just thought I would bring you up to date.

I have recieved the report via telephone tonight that the rock samples taken from the 87 pounder and the 67 pounder that hit the house match beautifully with the samples I gathered from the blasting area down at the mine, of course with the permission of the mine watchman.

Enclosed is the first copy I have sent to anyone ~~in the petition~~ the others about 75 I will mail to the Farnhams this Friday as they will start sending them to people they know on the cape, and I will bring the others up for some hand delivery this summer to the crazy SUMMER PEOPLE

You need not feel obliged to fill out the enclosed card-- then again if you have any suggestions please feel free to state them. The envelopes are not complete as yet thats why I have to wait until Friday enclosed will be a stamped and addressed envelope for ease of answering the petition.

I have written to Mr. Norton Smith about his three hundred beauties asking if he would consider the rental or sale for two monthes of one or two of his more docile(if there is such a thing) sheep.

Well, I understand things really stink down at the pond now that the sun has been boring down, maybe the petition will add to the oder a bit more.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
June 22nd 1967

Mr. David Brinkley
National Broadcasting Company
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Brinkley,

About this time last year I sent to you an article written by a Mr. John R. Wiggins reporter for the Ellsworth American a weekly newspaper published in Ellsworth, Maine. It was a story about one Miss Anita Harris, her wildlife sanctuary and her fight (since lost in court) to protect her life long project. Enclosed is another article by Mr. Wiggins which I think you would enjoy, and along with it one related to this continuing situation with the Callahan Mining Corporation of New York City, New York.

I would request (if you feel it is warranted) you and your N.B.C. news organization for help through the television news medium. I have, and I know many people in the United States, and Maine view your program regularly.

This is a problem which is very local, but is an integral part of a national one, that of the continual ruination of natural beauty and resources for the sake of quick, short term profit unfortunately with little to no regard to its consequences in the future.

I have exhausted myself with Federal and State officialdom on this matter, - I have run the gamut. I tire of seeing Mrs. Johnson and Secretary of the Interior Mr. Udall, running helter-skelter planting trees and nailing up plaques dedicating neatly mowed parks.

This is a small wild region, and so much has been destroyed to date that it is a frustration to talk about it to anyone, anymore.

The State of Maine, the County of Hancock and the Town of Brooksville all are anxious to have any sort of industry come in, understandably so, as it is an area that needs employment. I have no grudge about this opportunity for local profit. My concern is that the State, County and Towns in Maine do not consider the lasting natural resources they have.

There has been no attempt made by the town of Brooksville's selectmen to have performance bonds signed by this firm, - for fear of scaring them off. In open pit mining I would think this to be a well learned lesson from the notorious reputation this activity has gained elsewhere in the United States.

Enclosed are some photographs relating to one small incident in this progressive rape of the countryside on Cape Rosier in Maine. Along with these photographs is an article from a local weekly newspaper.

(cont.)

I am presently involved in litigation in regard to this damage to my home, for my family's and neighbors sake. I am trying to get some sort of controls on this Corporations wanton procedures.

Therefore I would appreciate your returning the photographs to me as they represent evidence, if the matter goes to the courts.

I believe your program had some commentary a few weeks ago on the proposed cleaning up of the pollution of the Penobscot River and Bay - as a model project under the auspices of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the hopes of returning the Atlantic salmon to these waters. The Callahan Mining Corporation plans to pump at the rate of 900 gallons per minute, mine effluent from their copper floatation process into the Penobscot Bay. This material if not controlled is deadly to the lobsters, fish and clam flats.

I have no reason to believe this firm will be controlled in any respect, as proven out by violations in the past by this company that have for some mysterious reason have been prosecuted. Controls of any form on open pit mining to date are non existent in the State of Maine, (and many other states I have written to) Canada has been most helpful, they have very through laws on all mining activities.

This particular open pit operation is setting a precedent in the State of Maine. The Maine legislature has yet to develop and pass laws in regard to open pit mining activity (not to be confused with quarrying operations)

I have a complete file in regard to this whole rotten situation since the begining of this operation in January of 1966 replete with letters from Federal and State authorities and local press. Provoked by the simple fact that what this company says they will do to the Federal, State and local people is one thing, what they really do is quite another.

I am having a petition printed up at this time with regard to these facts, if you would like I will send you one. I realize this is asking a great deal, - possibly more than is at all practical. I only ask this through my frustration of getting nowhere with the Local, State and Federal governments.

Is there any way that N.B.C. news could help ? This is but my side of the story- I feel upon hearing the other, it will still come down to short lived gain and long lived ruination of what is becoming less and less of the country's natural beauty.

Thank you for your time I know this is a terribly long letter.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

Herbert T. Silsby, II

William S. Silsby, Jr.

Frank B. Walker

LAW OFFICES OF
SILSBY & SILSBY
ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

June 21 1967

Albert E. Sandeck
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey

08033

DATE	STATEMENT	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
To Professional Services	statement rendered	June 2, 1967		\$100.00

NOTICE

*Finished proof
June 22nd 67*

This is sent to you in hopes of your sharing a degree of concern for Cape Rosier's natural beauty and serenity.

What is outlined below is in our estimation what should be of vital concern to all who live and vacation on the Cape, whether your home is near or far from Harborside, and what used to be Goose Falls and Goose Pond on the north westerly portion of the Cape.

As you may or may not know, the Callahan Mining Corporation of New York City, New York, is in the process of developing an open pit copper and zinc mine. We can only give you the facts in regard to this activity.

In June of 1966, this firm commenced operations by blasting out Goose Falls in order to drain Goose Pond for the purpose of mining the body of copper and zinc ore lying beneath the waters of the pond. In July of 1966, the Falls were destroyed completely, and the drainage of Goose Pond began.

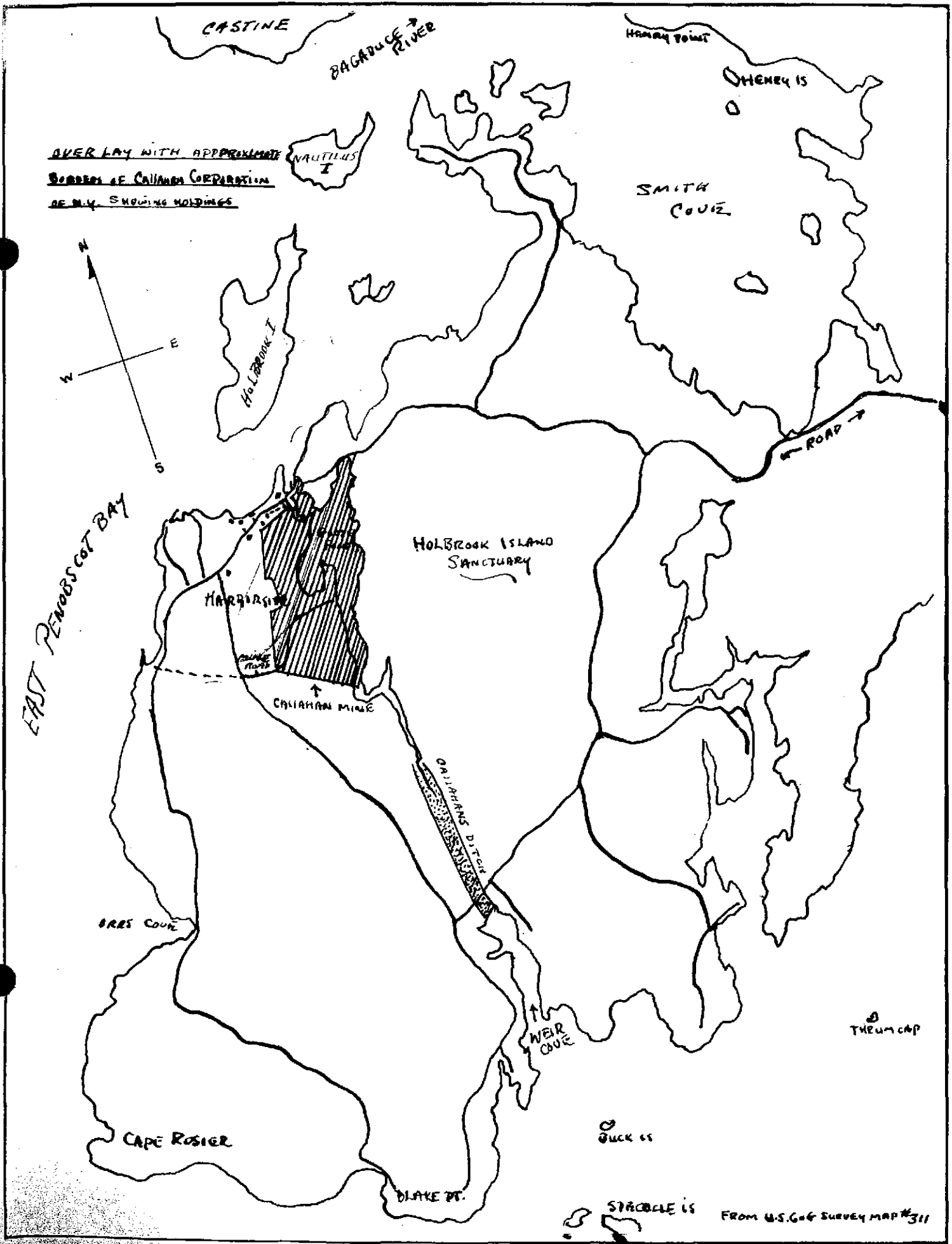
Since then the work at the mine has been forging ahead, and an unfortunate few have suffered greatly, those whose property happens to border that of the mine's. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard Farnham have endured a terrible winter in that the blasting done at the mine was carried on in a manner no doubt in keeping with the tradition of the open pit mining done in the wide open spaces of the mid-west. In other words, darn heavy blasting.

My property has had two rocks land on it that have traveled approximately 300 yards through the air from the blasting area. One was an 87 pounder and the other a 62 pounder which came crashing through the roof of our house causing considerable damage. Fortunately, (but as is not always the case) the house was not occupied at the time. Otherwise I feel quite sure without exaggeration that someone in my family would have been killed or maimed.

The Mining Company's officials when shown this damage professed no knowledge of this fly-rock hazard, nor would they say it could not or would not happen again. Brainard Farnham has an extensive collection of fly-rock varying in weight from 1 ounce to 8 pounds found on his property.

Thus far, the firm has offered to buy us out. We will not sell out under any circumstances. You may think this a foolish stand, but we consider it a matter of principles and concern for our neighbors and a way of getting some controls on Callahan Mining before they start stripping the whole Cape and come around to buy your neighbor out. It is worth some thought on your part.

We need a show of backing in this struggle to get Callahan Mining to toe the line of decency and concern for others that live and vacation on Cape Rosier. Will you consider this situation carefully?



OVER LAY WITH APPROXIMATE
BORDERS OF CALLAHAN CORPORATION
OF N.Y. SHOWING HOLDINGS



EAST PENOBSCOT BAY

FROM U.S. COAST SURVEY MAP #311

Listed below are some of the proposals made by the Callahan Mining Corporation in applying to Federal and State authorities to gain a permit to do this work. Listed along with these proposals are what they have done instead. This notice to you has been prompted by the fact that what this corporation says it will do is one thing, and through experience we have learned they do quite another.

1. **CALLAHAN MINING** in their proposals to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to obtain permission for the damming of Goose Pond, used false boundaries pertaining to land adjoining theirs.
2. **CALLAHAN MINING** in these proposals represented the homes of both year-round residences and summer residences as house lots, alluding to vacant house lots.
3. **CALLAHAN MINING** proposed in plans drawn up for the Corps of Engineers' drawings that indicated the sparing of Goose Falls, not their total destruction, a nicely laid out and widened road bed on the causeway with an 8 foot thick stone facing. The half widened road bed is a shambles, guard rails missing and no stone facing.
4. **CALLAHAN MINING** has told the United States Department of the Interior that mine tailings will be prevented from escaping into adjoining estuarine areas. Callahan then told the Maine Water Improvement Commission that they want to pump 900 gallons of waste water per minute for 8 hours a day into the Penobscot Bay.
5. **CALLAHAN MINING** said heavy trucking would all be on Company built and maintained roads, on mine property from the pit to the mill and the disposal area. Well, those trucks have found their way out onto the public roads and aren't those roads just in great shape now. To say nothing of the road at Weir Cove and the causeway at Goose Pond.
6. **CALLAHAN MINING** says dust is very destructive to their machinery and all their roads would be well maintained and watered to eliminate dust. Cape Rosier's roads, houses, and people's lungs could be considered along with their delicate machinery.
7. **CALLAHAN MINING** says it is erroneous to think of the blasting as a sharp report; the blasts are timed so that they don't go off all at once — it's more of a "whoof," and as to frequency of the blasting maybe only once a week. All we can say is, come on down and take in a "whoof" sometime. It's usually around dinner time and darn near daily, weather permitting. And they don't go off all at once; there is a millisecond between the charges; if you're fast you might hear the delay.
8. **CALLAHAN MINING'S** proposed dike "A" is now a mud bank slowly being eroded by the tides and is turning the waters of Goose Cove all the way to Holbrook Island into a turbid mess. This is in violation of the water quality requirements set by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration at a meeting in Belfast during April, 1967.
9. **CALLAHAN MINING** was to be issued this permit by the Corps of Engineers with the following conditions set down by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior — that they construct a retaining dike in Goose Pond and maintain the water level in the unmined sector of the Pond at about the level of a normal high tide. Callahan Mining told the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, "Our plans call for dam #2 to be constructed as to maintain the waters in the marshy inlet at about the level of a normal high tide, as an impoundment attractive to waterfowl." Instead, the Callahan Mining Corporation blasted a ditch across the Cape to keep this unmined sector of Goose Pond as dry as it is today.

10. **CALLAHAN MINING'S** Mr. Jack James once said in a town meeting in Brooksville last January, 1966, "Our desire is to come into this town, make a substantial contribution to the local economy, and be good neighbors. We want to be as unobtrusive as possible."

This firm has options on a great deal of land on Cape Rosier other than near Goose Pond.

THE CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION is setting a precedent with their open pit operations in the State of Maine. The Maine legislature has yet to develop State controls on this sort of activity.

THE CALLAHAN CORPORATION has been prospecting all over Cape Rosier. There must be some form of control brought about rapidly. We are now in pursuit of these controls. Any help on your part will be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. SANDECKI

Harborside, Maine and Haddonfield, New Jersey

This is a form of petition. You are urged to fill out this card and express yourself, if you like, on this matter.

Enclosed with this card is a stamped, addressed envelope.

Name or anonymous if you like _____

Number in family _____

Resident (year-round) _____

Resident (summer) _____

Feelings regarding Callahan Mining's operations on Cape Rosier

Yes _____

No _____

Not concerned _____

Any complaints _____

Any criticism _____

Favorable Comment _____

Any suggestions _____

Any help (letters or financial) _____

Please return as soon as possible, and thank you for your time.

For Additional Information, Contact Albert Sandecki, Harborside, Maine