

Caroline Harris
Dec. 21, 1965

Miss Anita Harris:

Dear Madam-:

You're not going to like what I
am going to say to you -
However I feel it's high time
some one should tell you just
what people in general think of
you - as far back as I can
remember, and that's over
70 years - I can never remember
of hearing one single word of
praise of you - one single deed
of kindness towards a soul -
I have known you a long
time - Now here

no a bit of advice to you before
its too late - to redeem your
self before God who art in
Heaven, With your wealth you
comed to so much, I pray of you
Please get down on your knees
and say, forgive me dear God,
from this day on I promise
I'll do all I possibly can to
try to make others happy - I
realize how very selfish I've been -
I've used my wealth, which I did
not earn nor deserve to prevent
The good people of the world to
progress and make work for
others - so they can make an ^{honest}
living - you stand in their way.
Thank dear God, all people

you. Remember this
Madam - you won't live
for ever - then what? ? ?

Call or go see the
people whom you have
been so unkind and
Say - How can I help?

No It's not too late,

But Hurry -

Home^r stood up for you
to a certain extent, But
find I am alone -

Surprise them.

HURON COLLEGE

157 PARK STREET
BANGOR, MAINE

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

Nov. 28 1962

Miss Anita Harris
Holbrook Island
Harborside, Maine.

Dear Miss Harris:

Have just received and read your letter with interest. I am not quite clear as to just what is contemplated. If your plans for a sanctuary is accepted, will this be under the supervision of the state or will it be in the nature of a private sanctuary. In other words, will it be kept up by state or private funds? I am also interested in what it will mean to the raising of taxes in the town. Will the sanctuary isolate a large tract of land from town taxation? I am interested in this matter because about two weeks ago I was approached by a local resident of the town who even at that time told me that you were considering turning this property over to the state for a game refuge. He wanted me to find out from one of my lawyer friends whether this could be done if the town objected to the property becoming tax exempt. I think the major objection being that without this property to levy taxes upon the tax rate for the town would be increased. Where this man got his information as to what you were considering, I do not know. You mentioned the desirability of secrecy but evidently someone in your confidence had not been secretive. Did you mention this matter to Mr. Sawyer? Of course I shall say not a word to anyone about this matter. I would appreciate further information as to just what the procedure is which you are hoping to follow. Just what is involved in being an "incorporator." Evidently since the word incorporator is used, this will be a privately owned sanctuary? I am interested and wish you well in the enterprise.

Sincerely

E. C. Dartnell

E. C. Dartnell



ALBERT SANDECKI
50 TANNER ST.
HADDONFIELD, N.J.
08033

The WEEKLY PA

Vol. 6, No. 29

Second class postage paid at Blue Hill, Maine 04614, Thursday, June 16, 1966

Callahan starts work on dam

BROOKSVILLE--Bulldozers were chugging on Cape Rosier this week.

It was the beginning of the long-awaited construction of an operating copper-zinc mine.

Engineers of Callahan Mining Corporation were supervising excavation of fill to be used on the first of two dams necessary to drain Goose Falls Pond. An open pit mine is to be established in what is now a tidal estuary.

Work this week was at the south end of the pond, near the mouth of a fresh-water inlet. A low earth-fill dam is to be constructed there to prevent the fresh water flow from flooding the mine site.

THE DAM will make a shallow fresh-water pond at the current high tide level. The fresh water inlet will be reversed, and drainage will be south instead of north into Goose Falls Pond. Flow will be maintained to prevent stagnation.

Fill for the dam, which will be faced with rock blasted at the site, is being excavated on adjacent property in the area that will eventually be filled by mine tailings.

Work on the other dam, which will hold back the salt water flow, will not start for a week or so.

After the pond is dry, exploration will continue on the ore body, both above and below ground.



GROUND WAS broken Tuesday for the first dam at the Callahan Mining Corporation site on Cape Rosier. At the bulldozer controls is Lloyd Fowler, Brooksville.--Packet photo.

BAUGH

request, followed by a search for miners in Maine and then New England, is necessary before application can be made for a permit to bring in Canadian miners.

Black Hawk officials, themselves, are mum on future plans. John Kostuik, president of the corporation, and other management officials from Toronto were here two weeks ago, but no announcement was forthcoming following their visit.

From Toronto come rumors that activity at the mine is likely to be resumed in the next few weeks.

MEANWHILE, Charlie Robbins, of Coastal Mining, continues work on diamond drill holes in property adjoining Black Hawk. And the holes are deep with, reportedly, excellent cores. A drill rig on the North Sedgwick Ridge (the other two holes are on the opposite side of the mine) would indicate Robbins is bracketing the Black Hawk site in attempting to prove an extension of the Black Hawk zone to reinforce his contention that the ore body is much larger than Black Hawk realizes.

RUMOR HAS IT that approval of a permit to drain Goose Falls Pond in Brooksville to establish a mine there is near. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, who will issue the permit, if granted, has completed its study and forwarded its report to Washington, it was reported.

Once the permit is granted, Callahan Mining Corporation can start work on the dam to hold back salt water, and begin construction of its concentrating plant.

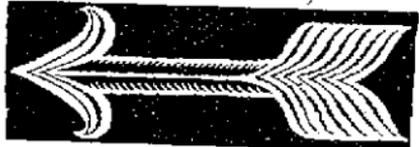
No permit is required, apparently, from the Water Improvement Commission, but this group will be closely monitoring the mine's effluent to see that pollution does not occur.

WHILE mining on Cape Rosier seems to be moving ahead, there are no new developments, aside from a dozen or so rumors, from the largely inactive Black Hawk operation in Blue Hill. It is still being maintained on a stand-by basis.

According to Gov. Reed's office, no request has been received through the state employment commission to locate miners. Such a

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Commission hears testimony regarding Callahan drainage

JAN 1966

BROOKSVILLE--Members of the Maine Water Improvement Commission listened Monday at Brooksville to testimony, most of it favorable, which the commission will weigh before deciding whether to grant Callahan Mining Corporation the authorization to return water used in the flotation process at the Cape Rosier mine site to the waters of Goose Falls Pond.

Callahan officials maintain that the drainage, known as effluent, is not in the nature of an industrial waste and is practically clear water when it enters the pond.

Most of the hearing was taken up with an explanation of the flotation process, the type of tailings plant and the mineral concentrate and rate of flow of the effluent.

Gavin Young, senior engineer for Callahan, explained the plans and proposed facilities which would be employed at the Cape Rosier site, discussed the flotation process used to separate the copper, zinc and residual minerals and showed how the effluent would be routed.

ASKED IF the chemicals added to the water in the flotation process would have any effect on the effluent, Young said they would not because "the process is essentially a physical process, not a chemical one."

Some dissolved mineral substance would remain in the water said Young, but only in extremely small amounts. The mineral content would not be highly acidic, he said, because the primary gang mineral in the area is carbon.

A breakdown of the mineral concentrate percentages was not given at the hearing, but it had been previously presented to the commission in the engineer's report, and it was submitted as part of the record at the hearing.

Young was asked by the commission if any seepage from the tailings area would affect the effluent. He said it would not because as the tailings build up they will form a self-sealing dam of sorts which would prevent seepage.

PARTICULAR attention was centered on whether the effluent flow level would always remain

above the level of the tailings. Young told the commission that a column of concrete with the drain pipe leading from it would be increased in height as the tailings built up so that clear water would always be overflowing.

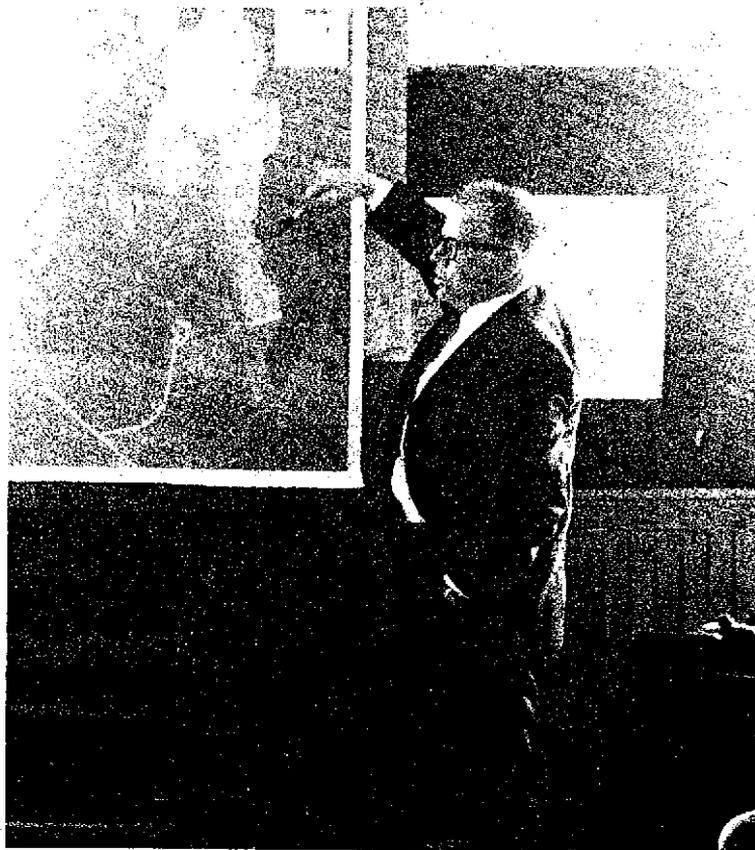
In answer to another question, he said that a man would be specifically assigned to insure proper level of the effluent flow at all times.

Asked by E. R. Hitchner, who presided at the hearing, if the tailings area would be adequate in size for the entire operation, Young said that as far as can presently be determined, the size is sufficient. He added that if the

life of the mine was longer than expected, any additional tailings areas would meet the same specifications as those of the present site.

ROBERT DOYLE, state geologist and an official of the Maine Mining Bureau, spoke on behalf of the mine, saying that the proposed development has been investigated by all state resource agencies and they are generally satisfied that this is a reasonable operation. "This is a very orderly, efficient operation which should not allow any major troubles with

(Turn to CALLAHAN on page 9)



GAVIN YOUNG, senior engineer for Callahan Mining Corporation, explains the drainage route to be utilized in the flotation process at the Cape Rosier mine site to members of the Maine Water Improvement Commission at a classification hearing at Brooksville Monday.--Packet photo.

MORE ABOUT:**Callahan**

(Continued from page 1)

wather pollution into the bay," said Doyle.

He echoed Young's statements regarding the chemicals used in the flotation process, saying the chemicals used would be added in such small quantities that they would have no significant toxic effect.

No actual opposition was expressed against granting Callahan a license for draining. Donald Harriman, representing the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, stated that his department was very much concerned with the copper concentration of the effluent because the crustacea (lobsters) are very much affected by copper.

Harriman said that the department would examine the copper content of the effluent very closely before submitting a report to the commission. While the lobster depends on copper to carry its oxygen supply, he said, if the mineral concentrate reaches too high a level in the water it quickly becomes lethal to the lobster.

ogist for Callahan, reported that at the tailing plant outlet, the copper percentage in the effluent would be .3 parts per million. Presently, the sea water below Goose Falls contains about 1.1 parts per million in heavy metal concentrate.

An official from the Inland Fish and Game Department said that his department's only interest in the project was from a waterfowl area standpoint.

He said he had seen Callahan's plan regarding wildlife, had approved it and was quite pleased with the progress so far.

Only Brooksville resident to speak concerning the mine was selectman Girard Condon. He said, "I am very much in favor of the mine operating in this area and about 90 per cent of the townspeople in the area feel the same."

Members of the Water Improvement Commission at the hearing were Hitchner, Llewellyn Colony, Leo Morency and engineer Raebarn MacDonald.

Hitchner said he did not know when the commission would reach a decision regarding the license, but that it would begin consideration of the matter Friday.

ROBERT HODDER senior geol-



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
U. S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

May 25, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Because of the concern you expressed previously over the Callahan Mining Corporation's application for a permit covering mining operations in Goose Pond, we have enclosed a copy of our report on this application. The Corporation subsequently advised us that they do not plan to maintain the water level in the diked-off segment of Goose Pond bordering the Holbrook Sanctuary and we have since notified the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers that we consider the conditions set forth in our report as still pertinent to the application.

We have not been advised as yet as to the Corps' decision on this application, but we will let you know the outcome. We appreciate your continuing interest in the conservation of our natural resources.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Griffith

Regional Director

Attachment

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
21, May 1966

United States Dept. of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Mr. Richard E. Griffith
Regional Director

Dear Mr. Griffith,

I would like to thank you for the copy of your report to the Corp's of Engineers in regard to the proposed daming of Goose Pond on Cape Rosier in the State of Maine.

If the Corp's of Engineers see fit to cut off the waters to this pond and its surrounding salt marshes, it is sincerely hoped that ~~the~~ Callahan Mining will abide by your recommendations.

The fact as I understand it is, that this mining operation will set a precedent in the State of Maine for "open pit" mining, there should be brought about the most stringent controls possible.

As far as the past poor reputation of this means of securing the earth's minerals all parties concerned should tow the line, if not for our sake, at least the coming generations.

Again thank you for your time and efforts, and I would appreciate any further information in regard to this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
U. S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

May 10, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

This is in further reply to your letter of April 8, 1966, regarding the operations of the Callahan Mining at the Goose Pond tidal area in Maine.

We now have the results of investigations performed by our biologists, in cooperation with those of the Maine Departments of Sea and Shore Fisheries and Inland Fisheries and Game. A report is in process of final preparation and we shall be happy to send you a copy as soon as it has been released.

Goose Pond possesses aesthetic value and is of nominal importance from the standpoint of fish and wildlife resources. There is a small winter smelt fishery, occasional occurrences of winter flounder, limited stocks of soft clams and mussels, and use of the area by small numbers of waterfowl, principally goldeneye, during fall and spring migration. The minor fishery resources can be expected to disappear during the active life of the project (7-10) years, but waterfowl use will probably remain about the same.

True, the effluent from mining operations may do some damage when it washes into the adjacent sea, due to heavy metals which it will carry. This possibility seems a remote one, because the sea water in this area already carries a considerable concentration of heavy metal ions. In spite of the unlikelihood of toxic effects, however, this matter is not being overlooked. The Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, in cooperation with other State agencies, is developing plans for a surveillance and monitoring program to determine (1) that toxic wastes do not become a public health hazard through contamination of edible shellfish and (2) that tidal distribution of toxic wastes does not cause any mortality of edible shellfish and crustaceans.

It is anticipated that our report will recommend that the permit be issued with stipulations to insure that Callahan Mining Corporation cooperates in the above mentioned surveillance and monitoring program and that it take prompt corrective action should adverse effects be observed. We also anticipate that further stipulations will require (1) installation of a water-control structure in Dam No. 2 so that the upstream marsh may be flooded to a controlled depth of about 1 foot and (2) that Dam No. 2 be transferred to ownership and control of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game after mining operations at Goose Pond are terminated.

As stated in our letter to you dated February 9, 1966, the major question is how to provide for the rational development of the mineral resource without impairing the marine and wetland resources and also the natural beauty of the area. Protection of the marine and wetland resources constitute a major responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service and its state counterpart agencies. We believe that loss of such resources in the case of Goose Pond will be negligible if mining operation is governed by the stipulations outlined above. In the case of the preservation of the natural beauty, that appears to be beyond our area of official responsibility and influence, although we share your concern.

Thank you for your continued efforts in this area of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Griffith

Regional Director

50 Tanner Street
Madisonfield,
New Jersey
May 12, 1966

Mr. Jerry Durnbaugh
Editor of the Weekly Packet
Blue Hill,
Maine

Dear Mr. Durnbaugh,

Thank you for your letter of May 9th. I can not help but feel that we are both in the same boat, but unfortunately rowing in different directions. I will not say, as it is pointless, who is rowing in the right direction.

Granted the dictionary is not the last word in anything, and I never entertained any doubts of your command of English. We all have our interpretations and thus the unending history of man's inhumanity to man. I am afraid your interpretations and mine of these terms will never quite coincide. Understandably the proper use of resources is a matter of survival and progress.

Unfortunately I am a dreamer, and my world is nature, its beauty and strangeness never ceases to stir me, I'm sure others feel the same way. Everyday progress to me has its price, usually a high one paid by the land and its natural habitats. I wonder how long it can keep paying. Yes, I too enjoy the copper piping; it helps feed and wash our two growing children, and keeps our standard of living here in the United States one of the highest in the world.

I am basically an impractical and selfish sort, I want my family comfortable and my subject matter untouched. My conscience however does bother me a bit in regard to what is happening to the natural beauty of the land. In New Jersey this beauty has already gone or is well on its way; you might say I truly jumped from the frying pan into the fire, in the respect that I wanted my children to be near nature.

As I may have mentioned before, I paint for a good part of my living. Possibly I do this as a recorder of our times, of what back in the 1960's the few remaining portions of the Eastern coast of the United States looked like in their natural state. I hope they will make good their word of returning the pond to its natural state by removal of the proposed dams. I feel I will not see this in my lifetime hopefully my daughters will.

Again thank you for your letter and I will continue to row my way and you your way. At least we can talk, and I have enjoyed our correspondence.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

May 10, 1966

Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey

Dear Al:

Ever since you told me about the
destruction of your wilderness in Maine,
Shirley and I have wondered how you're
getting along and wished we could do
more than just write a couple of letters.
When you have a little time, may we hear
the latest?

Best regards,

MAC

Malcolm B. Wells

MALCOLM B. WELLS
ARCHITECT/CONSERVATIONIST
CUTHBERT ROAD AT COOPER RIVER
CHERRY HILL (BOX 183)
NEW JERSEY

Callahan still seeking draining 'go-ahead' for Goose Falls Pond

BROOKSVILLE--The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has, as yet, made no decision regarding the application submitted by the Callahan Mining Corporation to drain Goose Falls Pond to develop an open pit mining project at Harbor-side.

Speaking of the delays which have prevented the corporation from receiving approval or disapproval of its application, Callahan project engineer C. J. Whitley said Tuesday, "The company is going ahead with the program as rapidly as possible, but government agencies seem to be holding up the progress."

A bill presented to the State House of Representatives and Senate was approved and signed into law by Gov. John Reed in January granting state approval to drain the pond, after the Maine Supreme Court returned an opinion that the bill was constitutional.

The bill, however, does not become actual law until May 10, because a 90-day delay following adjournment of the special session of legislature was required.

KENNETH COLE, of the operations division of the Corps of Engineers New England division office in Waltham, Mass., said in an interview Wednesday that his department had received nine letters of objection and about 50 in favor of the mine so far.

Cole said the engineers have issued notices allowing a 30-day period during which answers may be submitted either for or against the mine. The 30-day period ends Tuesday.

Objections voiced against allowing drainage of the pond have been for a number of reasons, said Cole. The letters state that the beauty

of the area would be destroyed, navigation would be impaired, ice would freeze in the outer cove, anchorage would be spoiled and a dust problem would be created.

Cole also said that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department in Boston has requested until May 18 to file a report regarding the effect draining the pond would have on fish and game.

A complete report would then be submitted by the New England engineers division to the headquarters in Washington, D.C., where the final decision will be made, he said.

A DECISION is also still pending from the Maine Water Improvement Commission concerning the granting of permission to Callahan to return to the waters of Goose Falls Pond the water used in the mine flotation process.

Raeburn MacDonald, chief engineer for the commission, said Wednesday that quite a lot of work still must be done before the commission can determine the conditions on which a license would be contingent.

"If it concerned only the water," said MacDonald, "there would be no problem." But, he said, bottom deposits, depending on the life of the mine, could have an effect on fish and shellfish, and bio-assays must be conducted using the chemicals involved in the flotation process before the commission can reach a decision.

MacDonald said it would probably be the last of May or the first of June before a final decision is reached by the commission.

SUMMING UP the delays in a few words Tuesday, Whitley said, "There's just so darn much red tape involved."

"We've had lots of job applications from young fellows," he added, "lately as many as three a day."

If Callahan is granted permission to drain Goose Falls Pond, it is hoped that the mine will be operational by mid-1967, employing 60 to 75 workers.

PACKET OPINION

Think zinc . . . concentrate

The basic question: when do the rights of society outweigh the rights of the individual?

This is a philosophical question, one best argued in terms of political science, and one we do not intend to explore in any great length in this week's essay. Our own view is that, initially each individual's rights are absolute and are reduced only by that degree to which they interfere with the rights of others. As the old adage says: "Your right to swing your fist ends at the beginning of my nose."

All of this leads up to the immediate problem: getting Callahan Mining Corporation into an operating mine at Harborside in Brooksville.

Unanimity is more an abstract term than a practical achievement. Nothing --no project, no plan, no operation-- is ever going to be 100 per cent supported by 100 per cent of the people. Yet, as far as we are able to determine, support for the mine in Brooksville is about as close to unanimous among townspeople as it is possible to get.

And why not? The advantages to the town--and to the entire area, for that

activity not only in this immediate area but in the whole state.

Of course there are some disadvantages to the mine. Since this is a prime recreation area, we all would probably rather see an underground mine instead of an open pit. As open pit mines go, this is a very small one, but it still is more obvious than an underground development.

However, the open pit technique requires help trained in skills found locally, meaning a better chance for local employment. Furthermore, the Callahan company has done an excellent job of planning, it seems to us, to make the whole operation as unobtrusive as possible. And when the mine is worked out, the area will be returned to its original condition simply by flooding the pit. Goose Pond will not be destroyed--it will just be deeper.

It is no secret there is opposition to the mine, ranging all the way from good, legitimate reasons to strictly selfish ones. Opposition is healthy, for in this way solutions may be found to avoid undesirable features while there is still time to do something about them.

We wonder, however, if strictly selfish reasons by a very few people should be allowed to completely block a deve-

CASTINE--A program of readings and a sale of plants and seedlings highlighted a meeting of the Unitarian Alliance at the home of Mrs. Robert Ames, Castine, recently. Mrs. Ames first read a letter which she wrote to her niece two years ago. It was a resume of her early days in Castine and described the changing times and de-

at alliance meeting
Readings featured
land in Brooksville--1.75 acre
village, Mary A. Babson, Brook
village, Clara M. Westcott, Pawnc
et, R.L. Polly T. Fairbrothe
Prospect and Hope E. Gray, Pe
obscure, quit claim deed to Cora
Bloodgett, Brooksville, for a lot

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The Clipboard

By JERRY L. DURNBROUGH



MEMBERS OF THE MAINE Mining Bureau hear Gavin Young explain the prospective plant layout for Callahan Mining Corp. on Cape Rosier in Brooksville. The Bureau visited the site last week, touring the facilities and checking the dams.--Packet photo.

The WEEKLY PACKET

The Weekly Newspaper Serving Southwestern Hancock County

Blue Hill, Maine

P.O. Box 343

Phone: Area Code 207, DRake 4-5643

● Offset Printing

● Commercial
Photography

May 9, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki;

Thank you very much for your comments concerning the proposed open pit mine. I was very happy to publish them in this week's paper.

I feel they deserve further comment, and unwilling to abuse the editor's "last word" privilege felt that a letter would be a better way to extend the discussion than an editor's note appended to your letter or an editorial in rebuttal to your answer.

I, too, at one time felt that "conservation" was simply a matter of preserving the status quo. Probably the most difficult--and valuable--thing I learned in studying conservation in college was that this is not conservation at all.

As you know, a dictionary is not the final arbiter of the meaning of words; it is simply a record of the way in which people have used words. As Lewis Carroll said, a word means anything you want it to mean. Both preservation and conservation are abstract terms; the definitions you cited are both couched entirely in abstract terms. Consequently, it is impossible for the words to mean exactly the same thing for the both of us. I could add, in fact, that the definitions you cited were, more or less, precisely as I have used them: Conservation "a keeping in a(n) entire state." This, I contend, is not true conservation, although it is what most people have in mind when they speak of conservation. And, as I noted in the editorial, this pseudo-conservation is really preservation, by your own definition: "To keep from... destruction;... save. To keep up and reserve for personal or special use."

For true conservation means exploitation--and not exploitation in the sense of piracy, but exploitation in the sense of fullest possible use of the resource. Nothing is conserved by letting it go to waste.

Soil, left in its original state, may be "conservation" in the minds of many, in that it is kept "safe." But unless it is tilled, unless it is used, it yields no food. The true conservationist exploits the soil by maintaining its productivity through various devices to control erosion, through addition of minerals to maintain its fertility. This, by your comments, would be interrupting nature's cycle. But it is necessary if the soil is to produce without being wasted.

A tree left standing may be conservation, or it may be waste. Certainly if no trees were cut, there would be no lumber. Lumber is essential, hence some trees must be cut. The question arises, for each particular tree, can it be

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most fully utilized--exploited--by cutting or by letting it stand? Forest conservation is not letting forests stand idle, but intelligent management that provides succeeding crops of trees without laying the area bare.

Unlike trees, minerals are not renewable. Conservation of them, then, is full exploitation--getting the maximum use. Like lumber, copper is essential in today's world. (Remove all the copper to be found in your house and its furnishings and, I think, you would not be happy living in the condition you would be forced to live.) We can't grow copper. We can't breed copper. We can only mine it and re-use it, when possible. And since Man needs copper, and it can only be obtained by mining, then not mining it would be absolute waste. For a resource unused--be it soil, tree or metal--is wasted if it is not used. And that, Mr. Sandecki, is exactly what true conservation is trying to prevent--waste.

Dr. Ruben Parson speaks of those johnny-come-latelys you have such kind words for. Writes Dr. Parson: "Sentiment and theory have fostered the conservation movement, ~~but~~ the real test comes with practical application. Many conservation enthusiasts are like new converts to a religion, eager to spread the gospel; but in their enthusiasm they often overlook the practical aspects of a problem. They intone splendid pledges to posterity, committing us to deliver all nature, as a sacred trust, from generation to generation. Sometimes they seem to forget that one generation becomes the ancestor of another, that ancestral initiative and progress may be a richer legacy than undeveloped resources."

Dr. Parson also says, "Theoretically we might wish that all our streams were so clean and pure that we might safely drink out of them, but practically streams cannot be so while people occupy and use the lands they drain. In this and many other facets of conservation we must strike a compromise between a theoretical ideal and its practical feasibility. We could save all our soils by retiring them from use, but as long as we wish to eat we must conserve soil while employing it to produce food."

I might add that as long as we wish to utilize electricity, then we must have copper.

In the case under discussion it is that very compromise between the theoretical and the practical that must be secured. Callahan, it seems to me, has done an outstanding job in planning such a compromise. It has even added considerably to its own expenses by locating its facilities so they will be as much out of sight as possible. It has plans for restoring the area after the minerals are removed. (Incidentally, some beautiful Midwestern parks are presently located on former strip-mining sites which were reworked after they were mined out. Had those mines not been developed, the public, today, would not have those parks. It is equally true that many mines have been abandoned in a horrible state of disarray. This, primarily, was due to lack of proper legislation, and this condition is not likely to be much of a problem in the future. This ultimately gets into the field of economics and the economics of conservation are a whole specialty in themselves.)

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As a staunch supporter of true conservation, I am as much concerned as anyone on the conservation of our natural resources. And I know that man must exist, that every time he butchers a steer he interrupts the cycle of nature. Compromises are not only desirable, but essential if Man is to survive.

Man, in the past, has done some pretty rotten things to his environment, Mother Nature, and even himself. But I still believe, in general, Man's needs come first. It is simply a case of working out the least damaging way to meet those needs.

The Callahan proposal is a good compromise solution.

Sincerely,



Jerry L. Durnbaugh

Publisher

jld/gd

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
08033
May 2, 1976

The Weekly Packet
Blue Hill,
Maine

Hoy, Ed

In regard to your editorial in the April 28th issue of
The Weekly Packet entitled "Mines could use some help".

I feel there should be some clarification of two terms
you have used quite freely and flexibly that of "Conservation"
and "Preservation".

If I may submit Mr. Webster's definitions :

CONSERVATION--- A conserving, preserving, guarding, or
protecting; a keeping in a safe or entire state.

PRESERVATION--- To keep from injury or destruction, to
defend from evil; protect; save. to keep up and reserve
for personal or special use.

Preservationist or Conservationist is a title that hope-
fully more and more will wear with blood in their eye, and a
strong and abiding love of beauty in their heart.

Thank God for all those (Johnny-come-latelys) at least
they are becoming aware, at last they are coming up to the
lines, as staggered and worn as they may be in this battle
with this destructive octopus called "Mining Separation"

Will the lobstermen and clam diggers welcome that 900 gallons
per minute of mine wastes at eight hours a day for seven years
being pumped into the Penobscot Bay. And those who enjoyed the
tinder mackrel fishing at Indian Bar last August, will they
and their children experience that joy again?

When you interrupt nature "temporarily" you interrupt a cycle
which would take years to come back, if it would come back at all.
You may say I'm denying people the privilege to a better living,
I would like to ask if we have the right to deny living natural
resources their cycle, thereby losing forever the wealth of nature.

We are here but a short time--- others are going to follow.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandocki
Haddonfield,
Maine

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
20 April 1966

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
New England Division
Corps of Engineers
121 Trapelo Road
Waltham,
Massachusetts 02154
REFERENCE TO WEDD-3

Dear Mr. Callahan,

I had occasion to be in HARBORSIDE, MAINE this past week and was a bit concerned at finding surveying markers well in to my property. I have a deed, as well as my two neighbors, so stating that a brook on the back of our respective properties is the proper boundary with the Callahan Mining Corp.

I feel Callahan Mining is grossly intruding on others property and the boundaries so stated on the enclosed copy of their proposal are far from correct.

However the point most carefully avoided on this proposal is the absolute fact that there are year round residents as well as summer homes on these so called house lots.

again I only hope you will consider this proposal of Callahan Mining as carefully as you possibly can, the harbor, pollution and just plain ruination of a beautiful pond depends on your decision.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandocki



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

APR 18 1968

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

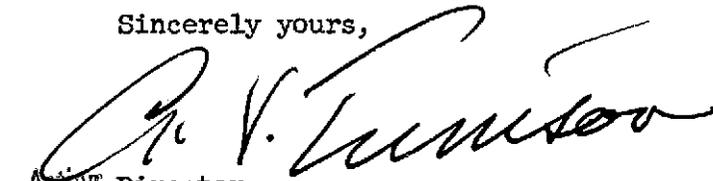
Dear Mr. Sandecki:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter and enclosures of April 8 concerning the operations of the Callahan Mining at the Goose Pond tidal area in the State of Maine.

Since a Department of the Army permit to accomplish the work will be required, we now will be afforded the opportunity to comment on the proposal. This will be done by our Boston Regional Office. We are forwarding your letter to that office, and you may expect to hear from them directly.

Your continued interest in the protection of this coastal resource is sincerely appreciated. The Department of the Army public notice and maps are herewith returned as requested.

Sincerely yours,


Acting Director

Enclosures



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

APR 8 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter of March 24 and the enclosed articles about the Goose Pond controversy. Your paragraph on the historical aspects was of interest, too.

Since your earlier communication of February 9, the Maine Departments of Inland Fisheries and Game and Sea and Shore Fisheries have both reported only minor involvement of fish and wildlife resources in the proposed open pit operation near Goose Pond.

The Callahan Mining Company has planned an impoundment for wildlife development as a mitigation measure. In addition, mine tailings will be confined to company property, and mine residues will be prevented from escaping into adjoining estuarine areas.

We find that the mining company is proceeding legally in accordance with State law--and after consultation with all State natural resource interests. Further, Federal intervention is not foreseeable since navigable waters are not involved.

We regret that we could not be of more direct assistance, but we appreciate your concern and thank you for bringing the matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant

Director

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
April 8, 1966

United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Washington, D.C. 20240

To Mr. A.V. Jameson (Acting Director)

Dear Sir;

Again in reference to the proposed damming of the tidal pond called Goose Pond on Cape Rosier in the State of Maine.

I am writing in hopes that you might have some influence with the Department of the Army, New England Corps of Engineers. I recall from your past letter to me on February 9th 1966, your mention of the problems your department runs into with State and Local government matters.

Surely the Department of the Army is under federal control, maybe there is yet a way through the Corps of Engineers to prevent Callahan Mining of New York from "pumping at the rate of 900 gallons per minute for 8 hours a day for an unspecified length of time, waste material used in the processing of copper and zinc ore." This was quoted to me in a letter to me from The Natural Resources Council of the State of Maine.

If that is not downright pollution, I've never heard otherwise. This would further the lobsterman's plight in his search for a living, the clam beds, after much conservation were just starting to come back, the whole situation just stinks.

Enclosed is the report of the New England Corps of Engineers, if it is not too much trouble I would appreciate it's return, I am keeping a file on this ruination of our natural resources.

Thank you again for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

50 Farmer Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
8 April 1966

Department of the Army
New England Div. Corps of Engineers
421 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Mass.

Reply Reference to WEDOD-3

Dear Mr. Malkasian,

I should like to express my sincere disgust with the proposed dam on the inlets of Goose Pond, on Cape Rosier in the State of Maine. In my estimation this will bring an end to a useful harbor frequented by local people as well as summer residence.

It will also mean the destruction of a tide water pond in which fish spawn, seals frequent and the ruination of the natural beauty of the area.

The continual piece-meal destruction of natural resources for private gain is a malignant situation I guess only a few are willing to cry out against.

My thoughts and feelings are that the whole operation is poor judgment, and callous disregard for natural beauty.

At the bottom of your letter of April 1st you refer to any comments regarding the proposed damming of Goose Pond.

My comment is " It's a damn shame "

In hopes you will consider this project carefully.

Sincerely yours,

Albert B. Sandocki

50 Turner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
April 8, 1966

Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York,
New York 10017

Mr. Charles D. Snead Jr. Sec.

Dear Mr. Snead,

I have not had until this time a full knowledge of your company's intentions in regard to the proposed mining operations on Cape Royal at Goose Pond.

The New England Corps of Engineers report #HEB08-8 in reference to the proposed dams have recently come into my possession. In my estimation these proposals by your company to pump 900 gallons per minute for 8 hours a day of waste into the Penobscot Bay, as well as the proposed dams by the Corps of Engineers is the most damnable ruination of natural resources I have ever heard of.

Therefore I would like to submit these sentiments of mine to you and your associates and Mr. Hiredhorn, who could not afford the courtesy of a reply to my first letter.

Again I am thoroughly disgusted with your proposals and your disregard for nature, and your willing contribution to the spreading cancer of destruction of our natural resources.

Disgustedly yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

PACKET OPINION

If all Printers were determin'd not to print any thing till they were sure it would offend no body, there would be very little printed.

--Benjamin Franklin, 1731

Mine could use some help

For a number of reasons, most of them rather hazily termed "conservation," a fight is being made to prevent Callahan Mining Corporation from developing its zinc-copper mine on Cape Rosier.

The fight has moved out of the State-house--where strong public support coupled with an overriding public good resulted in a hands-down decision for progress and the mine--to the offices of the U. S. Corps of Engineers in Waltham, Mass. Here, objectors are aiming to halt granting of a permit by the engineers whereby the mining company would be allowed to drain Goose Falls Pond. Drainage of the pond is necessary if the open pit is to be developed, because the ore lies below the waters of the brackish pond. Some objectors have cited "navigation" as a reason for denying the permit, but it is exceedingly difficult to see how navigation could be a factor when there is no way of getting a boat from the ocean into the pond without carrying it across the road. To the best of our knowledge, this is very rarely, if ever, done.

Citing "conservation" as a reason for denying the permit is more popular, but even more erroneous. For too many conservationists, particularly of the "johnny-come-lately" variety, mistake "preservation" for "conservation." Temporarily interrupting the beauty of a very, very small section of unproductive land is certainly not sufficient reason to deny the town of Brooksville--indeed this whole area--a chance at a modicum of prosperity. Rather than being an eyesore, we feel there is inherent beauty in an installation that means jobs, paychecks, additional tax revenue, and the opportunity for a relatively large number of families to raise their standard of living. Temporarily draining a small pond is a small price to pay for such benefits.

Preventing the mine from developing is not "conservation." It is, in fact, waste.

"Conserving American Resources" by Ruben L. Parson is a standard college

"Conservation of natural resources means the fullest possible use of them without abusing the ones exploited, without destroying any needlessly, and without neglecting any that can be used . . . exploitation and conservation are not opposites. . . . We conserve a resource when we make the best use of it, not when we let it be idle."

Concerning mining specifically, Dr. Parson writes:

"Since an unmined mineral is useless, its abandonment in the earth represents outright waste--the antithesis of conservation. Preservation is not the object of mineral conservation. Digging, efficiently, as fast as it pays is more nearly the correct idea. . . . Nothing could be much more embarrassing to future conservators than to discover a century or two hence that materials lying obsolete and worthless in the ground might once have been exploited profitably. That which is good common sense--good business--is usually also good conservation."

Further, the plans of Callahan are remarkable in that they are so complete in their intent to restore the area once the minerals are removed. The pond will be re-flooded, the area will be returned to a state much as it is now.

The Maine Supreme Court, in the Callahan case, has ruled that the state has not only the right, but the duty, to develop its natural resources--and minerals are a natural resource--as much as a scenic coastline or a bird's nest.

Only a few days remain of the 30-day period during which the Corps of Engineers is accepting comment and testimony on the permit.

If you favor (or oppose) the mine, you should write the Corps of Engineers now--letters must be received by Monday. We strongly favor developing the mine at Cape Rosier, and although those objecting are relatively small in numbers--about one out of 10--they are large in influence. If you, too, want the mine, write. Send your letter to:

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Hey, Ed!

To the Editor:

In the article you wrote about your opinion in the April 28 issue of the PACKET, I would like to ask you where you received the information about taking boats across the road at Goose Falls. I have taken two of my boats into the pond at different times for winter storage, one of them 28-feet with cabin. I know several different boats 28 to 30 feet long that have been wintered or repaired in this pond and I can prove this; also that they went under the bridge and not across the road. I know of many scows and floats that have been wintered or built there and taken out under the bridge at the falls and there is one there now, which belongs to Timothy Rhodes of Beach Island that has been wintered there for years. And these scows do not have to be hauled across the road.

Furthermore, the pond is not brackish. The pond used to be well stocked with flounders, smelts, eels and a lot of mackeral were caught there last summer. These fish do not live in brackish water.

I would suggest you consult with some oldtimer who has lived here all of his life and is not biased in favor of the mine before you publish articles that are not true for the public to read. As your statements are not true I think they should be corrected.

Brainard L. Farnham
Harborside, Maine

Dear Mr. Durnbaugh:

Please make correction in your editorial of April 28, 1966. You state the only way to get a boat from the ocean into Goose Falls Pond is to carry it across the road. You have been badly misinformed as I have taken 28-foot boats under the bridge and wintered in the pond. Also scows up to 14' x 30'. I have built and repaired scows and boats at my beach for 40 years and haven't hauled any across the road. My family has owned land at this pond since 1637 and I am prepared to give you first-hand information as to the navigable waters at Goose Falls Pond. Pleast put this right as I don't like misrepresentations, which this is.

D. E. Dyer
Harborside, Maine

(Ed. note--We stand corrected.)

Hey, Ed:

In regard to your editorial in the April 28 issue of The WEEKLY PACKET entitled "Mine could use some help":

I feel there should be some clarification of two terms you have used quite freely and flexibly, that of "conservation" and "preservation."

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We are here but a short time--others are going to follow.

Albert Sandeckl
Haddonfield, N. J. and
Harborside, Maine

April 4, 1966

Mr. Daniel Connelly, Chairman
Water Improvement Commission
State House
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mr. Connelly:

The following statement is submitted to be included in the minutes of the public hearing held this morning by the Water Improvement Commission at the Municipal Building at Brooksville, Maine on the addition of industrial waste at Goose Falls Pond, Cape Rosier.

"The Natural Resources Council of Maine's Board of Directors recommends that any permit for the discharge of waste from the Callahan Mining Corporation operation into tidal waters of the state be conditional on proof that the discharge will not be harmful to said waters or the life therein".

Enclosed for your consideration also are copies of correspondence that have been called to the Council's attention and should also be included in the hearing record if possible.

Yours truly,

Marshall F. Burk
Executive Secretary

MFB:lfa

enc. 2

WATER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

900 G. P. M. 8 HRS / DAY



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

IN REPLY REFER TO:
NEDOD-S

1 April 1966

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Department of the Army has received a request from the Callahan Mining Corporation to construct two dams and widen an existing causeway in Goose Pond in the Town of Brooksville, Maine. The two dams will be constructed of stone with impervious soil core. The dam at the entrance to the pond is to be constructed with a water control gate. The causeway southwesterly of the highway bridge will be widened on the easterly side. Plans of the proposed work are inclosed.

The work is proposed by the Callahan Mining Corporation for the purpose of diverting and draining the tidal and fresh waters in connection with proposed mining operations in the area.

The determination as to whether an approval will be issued must rest primarily upon the effect of the proposed work on navigation. However, other pertinent factors, including fish and wildlife conservation aspects, will be accepted and made part of the record and will be considered in determining whether it would be in the best public interest to grant the approval.

Any comments regarding the proposal should be submitted in writing to this office on or before 2 May 1966.

Incl: as

Arthur J. Kelly
for
Z. MALKASIAN
Chief, Operations Division