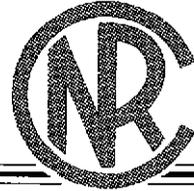


NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL of MAINE



116 State Street

Augusta, Maine 04330

Tel. 623-3452

April 4, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

The Natural Resources Council has discussed the proposed draining of the Goose Falls Pond tidal estuary at two different Board of Directors meetings. We were pleased to review your correspondence and particularly that of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife that you forwarded to us through Mr. Raymond Bond. This information did not reach the Bangor House for our annual meeting until after the meeting.

The Water Improvement Commission held a public hearing this morning down at Brooksville in regards to the Callahan Mining operation. The Callahan operators appear to desire to add industrial waste water at the rate of 900 G. P.M. for eight hours a day and therefore need a license from the Water Improvement Commission.

The Council submitted a statement for this hearing and took the liberty of submitting a copy of your letter and the letter from the Department of Interior. I am returning the original of their correspondence to you.

I personally wish stronger terms or conditions could have been expressed in the Council's statement.

Yours sincerely,

Marshall F. Burk
Executive Secretary

MFB:lfa

enc. 2

*Please save for me
Albert*

Raymond L. Bond, Jr.

Public Relations Consultant

112 State Street, Augusta, Maine

Tel. 207 622-1326

April 4, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Your letter addressed in my care arrived at the Bangor House at midnight following the annual meeting of the Natural Resources Council of Maine. Your letter was relayed to me by a fellow member on Monday morning.

On Friday evening, April 1, I presented the letters at a board of directors meeting of the Council. It was voted at that time to relay them first thing Monday morning to the Water Improvement Commission which is holding a hearing on the Callahan project on Monday (today).

The letter to you from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is to be returned to Mr. Marshall F. Burk, executive secretary of the Council.

Yours truly,

Raymond Bond

RLB:drb

MAINE'S 'VANISHING SHORELINES'

A preliminary study prepared for the
Natural Resources Council of Maine
by Raymond L. Bond, Jr.
January 1966

INTRODUCTION

The Natural Resources Council is a non-profit corporation whose purposes include the following: "To unite and coordinate efforts and programs for the advancement of natural resources conservation through education, scientific research and literary publication, and to relate the economy of the State of Maine to its natural resources by study, research and publication of the results thereof." One of the means used by the Council to carry out its purposes is by the publication and distribution of special reports on specific studies. This report falls in that category.

Because the Council embodies in its membership many diversified conservation interests, the Council is of necessity primarily concerned with basic conservation policies.

The original concept of this study was to establish the limits of a more comprehensive survey on the "vanishing shorelines" of Maine and to define goals, methodology and costs of the detailed survey. The purposes of this preliminary study were subsequently enlarged to include the following:

- (1). To define Maine's problems relating to shorelines;
- (2). To note what efforts are presently being made by interested agencies, private and public, to solve these problems; and
- (3). To make recommendations which might help the NRC to determine its future course of action.

The study pertains to all shoreline areas in the State, including those of lakes, rivers, islands and the seacoast.

The interests of the Natural Resources Council in Maine's "vanishing shorelines" is properly a concern for the conservation of shore property in its natural state, both coastal and inland.

These lands and the waters which they border represent a part of the economic resources of Maine. Their usage is an integral part of the economy of Maine and must be considered in that light. The allocation of shore use for conservation purposes must be weighed against possible alternative uses.

A prime consideration should be an overall concept of the economic goals of Maine. Although many studies have been made on various facets of Maine's economy and resource capabilities, there has been no common agreement by major sectors of the economy as to economic goals, either short-term or long-term.

In general, Maine people are for "economic development." But there appears to be little agreement as to what the term "economic development" actually means.

To attempt to allocate resources without a comprehensive plan for their equitable distribution now and in the future is at best a haphazard affair.

WHAT IS CONSERVATION?

In discussing the conservation of our shoreline resource, perhaps we should take a moment to define what we mean by conservation. The Natural Resources Council in its membership folder says, "Conservation means the wise use of resources. We need to know what wise use means. We need to know what others have done, to learn from their successes and failures. We need to know what others are doing, their problems and how they solve them. We need to know what we don't know--the areas where study and research are needed."

Admiral Ben Moreell in a lecture given at the University of Chicago said, "We conserve natural resources by using them in the most efficient and economic manner."

1

Admiral Ben Moreell (Admiral, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S.N., Retired: chairman of the board of directors, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.; chairman, Task Force on Water Resources and Power, Second Hoover Commission), Our Nation's Water Resources-Policies and Politics, University of Chicago Press, 1956, p. 9.

And still another source says, "By conservation, we mean the deliberate shifting of the rate of use of the resource from the present to the future." 2

There is competition for the use of resources, including water and the shorelines of bodies of water. To varying extent, the use of water or of the shoreline of a body of water cuts down the amount of this resource that is available for other use. So, our problem becomes one of determining present uses, including conservation, which is a postponement of use until sometime in the future. In the conservation of resources there are perhaps three criteria to be considered:

- (1). Ecological principles;
- (2). Economic principles; and
- (3). Social values.

Of these, ecological principles have the greatest long-run import. Defiance of ecological principles leads to the wastage of resources as, for example, the loss of topsoil and unwarranted pollution of air, ground and water. The fall of many ancient civilizations was accompanied by the misuse of water, soil and grass.

As to the economic principles, it is essential that benefits of a project exceed the costs. Any governmental body or private enterprise has a limited amount of income which can be expended. For this income there are many competing claims. These must be weighed and placed in order of priority so that the funds available are expended in the most economic manner. This too is a principle of conservation.

It may well be that in a given situation social values may override strict economics.³ This is a value choice which involves an economic loss for a social compensation. However, social considerations too should take into account the future as well as the present. There will be more people in America 50 years from now than there are today.

DEMAND FOR RECREATION LAND AND SHORELINE

Some idea of this population increase may be obtained from the book Resources in America's Future.⁴ Based upon the U.S. Bureau of the Census's figures, this study worked out a medium population projection for 1980 of 245 million people and for the end of the century, 331 million. This compares with 180 million in 1960. Yet this is at a compounded annual rate of growth less than that which prevailed between 1940 and 1960.

The same study says of the demand for land in the United States, "Given their full play, all of the identified demands for land by the year 2000 add up to more than the 1,900-million-acre total area of the 48 contiguous states. Our calculations show a land 'deficit' of 50 million acres in the medium projection for 2000, even assuming that every last square foot of mountain, desert, and swamp land has found a use in one of the categories of demand."

The need for land will increase for agriculture, outdoor recreation, space for growing cities, for highways and airfields, reservoirs and watershed management, and wildlife refuges. The projection of urban land requirements by 2000 is 45 million acres, more than double that of 1960.

As for forests, the study says that "The estimated demand for forest products by the end of the century is so much larger than the foreseeable domestic supply that something like 300 million acres would have to be added to the existing 484 million of commercial forest land in order to meet the medium projection in the year 2000. It is not reasonable even to discuss such a development. In all likelihood forestry will have a hard time holding the land it now has; some curtailment, in fact, is generally expected....obviously the future will seek continued and intensified efforts to find substitutes and perhaps larger imports, as well as more intensive management of existing commercial forest land."⁵

² Hans H. Lansbert, et al, Resources in America's Future: Patterns of Requirements and availabilities 1960-2000, published for Resources for The Future, Inc., by Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965, p. 16.

³Task Force on Water Resources and Power for the Commission on The Organization of The Executive Branch of The Government (Hoover Commission), Report on Water Resources and Power, Washington, D.C., 1955, p.5.

⁴ Landsberg, op. cit., p. 19.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 24.25.

Turning to the use of land for recreational purposes we find that "Even when we assume that the rate of increase in recreation demand will fall off considerably from its present pace, our medium projection calls for some 130 million acres for recreation in the year 2000, three times the 1960 figure. In view of the expected increases in population, leisure time, family incomes, and desire to get away at intervals from city living, this may be conservative estimate."⁶ To provide the needed land for recreational purposes the study suggests an increasing use of national, state and private forests. It would be necessary to provide investment in access roads, parking and camping areas, trails and other facilities. The advantage, however, of the use of forest land for recreation is that of multiple use of a single resource, although adjustment is still needed in the economics of such multiple use.

Much of today's outdoor recreation is water oriented. And certainly there will be no lessening of demand on water resources for recreational purposes in the years to come. Here again, the competition of alternate use claimants will dictate that maximum multiple use must be made of bodies of water. Usage will become more intensive as well as extensive.

The use of parks and related facilities has been increasing at a rate of nearly 10 percent per year over the past several decades.⁷ However, according to Resources in America's Future, "National parks and monuments, national forests and state parks are the most space-devouring types of outdoor recreation facilities."⁸

The projected use of such facilities is staggering. Here are the figures for visits to principal kinds of public areas, such as national parks, monuments and recreation areas, state parks and national forests:

1960 - 393 million visits
 1980 - 1,405 million visits
 2000 - 5,170 million visits

There are three ways to adjust for this increase in park use:

- (1). Add more acres;
- (2). More intensive use of present acreage; and
- (3). Limiting demand, by such devices as fees for admission, parking or other purposes.

In terms of park area needed to meet this future demand, here is a table derived from a more complex table in Resources in America's Future:⁹

	Park Area Needed					
	National Parks		National Forests		State Parks	
	1960	2000	1960	2000	1960	2000
Visits (millions)	41	390	93	2,010	259	2,770
Areas required (million acres)	25	49	14	57	6	28

WATER: ITS AVAILABILITY AND USE

As we have already mentioned, there will be a tremendous increase in pressure for the use of land resources because of our increasing population. There will also be an accompanying increase in demand for water, above that utilized for recreational purposes.

Turning once again to Resources in America's Future we find that "The nation's total demand for fresh water has been growing even faster than population, and is expected during the balance of the century to keep growing at a rate at least equal to that of the population." 10

6

Ibid., pp. 23,24.

7

Ibid., p. 224.

2

Ibid., p. 230.

9

Ibid., p. 229.

10

Ibid., p. 25.

Water is used for many purposes: water supply, hydro-electric power, recreation, for carrying wastes, soil conservation, wildlife habitat, navigation and industrial processing. Water usage may be classified into three general categories:¹¹

- (1). Withdrawal uses;
- (2). Flow uses; and
- (3). On-site uses.

The oft-quoted figures on water usage and consumption are apt to be quite misleading for, in many uses of water, the water is not destroyed, although it may be somewhat reduced in value by the use. Nevertheless, some indication of the increasing demand for available water is given in the following figures. Water usage in a recent year was 145 gallons per person per person per day in the United States. In 1955 the total consumption was 262 billion gallons per day, an increase of 59 gallons over the corresponding figure for 1950. It has been estimated that by 1975 the demand will be 453 billion gallons per day.

Tremendous quantities of water are required for our modern industrial processes. Here are some examples: 70 tons of water per ton of steel produced; 18 barrels of water for each barrel of oil produced; 7 barrels of water for each barrel of beer produced; 10 gallons of water for each gallon of gasoline produced; 250 tons of water for each ton of sulfate wood pulp; 600 to 1,000 tons for each ton of coal burned in a steam power plant.¹²

Impressive as these figures are, they do not, as we pointed out earlier, reflect the amount of water which has been removed from further useful purpose. The consumption of water is somewhat a matter of degree. You might say that it is consumed to the extent that its future use has been impaired because of its present use. Many times this is an economic loss rather than a physical loss, because the water is still present although not usable without some sort of treatment.

Most of the water used by industry and by municipalities too, for that matter, is returned to the watershed supply. With treatment it can be used one or more times downstream.

There really is no limit to the potential demand for water, since present usage is increasing constantly and new uses are being developed. We can expect that there will always be competition for the water which is available.

Industrial use is increasing; and the use for recreational purposes is increasing. Not only that, but urban dwellers use far more water than rural dwellers, and our urban population is increasing.

One of the greatest consumers of water is waste disposal. Here the effluent, whether of untreated sewage or chemical origin, which is discharged into a stream may consume additional water in the sense that it makes the water unsuitable for other use at downstream sites.¹³ When pollution becomes severe, it requires heavy investment in treatment plants and abatement programs.

Pollution may be biological, chemical, soil particles or just general rubbish. Some treatment is quite simple and inexpensive; other treatments require costly and complicated processing. The costs of eliminating some types of chemical pollution are economically unfeasible in the foreseeable future for single plants or firms to bear them alone. In such cases, depending upon social benefits to be derived, governmental assistance might be justified.

So far in our discussion we have been setting the background, or frame of reference of our study. This is necessary because, even though we are concerned with problems of Maine water and its shorelines, these problems will be affected in the future by demands and pressures from outside the State which do not presently exist.

¹¹

Ibid., (Following a system of classification devised by Nathaniel Wollman, professor of economics at the University of New Mexico, while on leave working with Resources for The Future) p. 260.

¹²

Moreell, op. Cit., pp. 6,7.

¹³

Jack Hirshleifer, et al, Water Supply: Economics, Technology and Policy, The RAND Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, 1960, pp.29,66,67.

We have seen that there are certain criteria which must be employed in deciding the use of resources.

The demand for these resources is going to increase tremendously within the next few decades, largely because of the rising population of the United States. As this population increases and places greater demands upon the land, water and other resources of the nation, we in Maine will of necessity feel the effect. The most economic resources will be exploited first--then those that are less economic.

As metropolitan growth pushes steadily northward and eastward of Boston, land presently devoted to agricultural, forest and other use will be more intensely developed for a "higher" use. This demand will move into Maine.

Now, what are the water resources of the State of Maine? Although the largest of the six New England states, Maine is 39th in size among the United States. The State has an area of 33,562 square miles. Of this, 1,447 square miles is water and 1,110 square miles is bog or swamp. An additional 705 square miles is the estimated area of rivers and tidewater.

Thirty-two of the State's civil divisions contain more than 5,000 acres of inland water each. Maine has 62 lakes more than five miles in length, and 51 lakes of more than five square miles area. There are 73 streams with a length of 20 or more miles, and 39 streams with a drainage area of 200 or more square miles each. In all, we have more than 2,500 lakes, 1,300 wooded islands and 5,000 streams.¹⁴

The coastline, with all its indentations, has a total of 2,379 miles of shoreline.¹⁵ There are 18 coastal islands with an area of more than three square miles each. Casco Bay alone has 121 islands in it.¹⁶ Even today we find increasing and conflicting claims upon the use of water and, of necessity, shorelines here in Maine. Our municipalities are expanding, with an accompanying increase in the amount of sewage of which they must dispose. We require an increasing industrial base for our economy, and this means additional use of water for processing. The development of electric energy, whether it be from hydro, steam or nuclear sources, requires increasing use of water.

Probably the most rapidly expanding use of water is for recreational purposes. According to Lawrence Stuart, director of the State Park and Recreation Commission, more than a million persons visited State parks and historical sites in Maine last year. This is the first time the million-person mark has been passed. Last year the Commission had 14 parks and 10 historical sites in operation. Use of these facilities increased 25 percent over 1964.

In November, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the United States Department of the Interior gave initial approval to the Commission's Master Plan for outdoor recreation, and concurrently allocated \$1 million for Maine projects. "The program will provide communities with an opportunity to develop throughout the State a wide variety of much-needed outdoor recreation facilities that might otherwise be impossible if they had to rely on their own resources."

According to Mr. Stuart, "A basic condition under which Maine was allocated the \$1 million, and under which it will continue to receive increasing allotments for the next 25 years, is that Maine produce and maintain a statewide outdoor recreation development plan. The Commission is carrying out this function with the Department of Agricultural Business and Economics of the University of Maine serving as consultant."¹⁷

WHO IS INVOLVED?

And this brings us to the relationship of Federal, State and local governmental bodies, as well as private industries and individuals.

14

Stanley B. Attwood, Length and Breadth of Maine, The, Kennebec Journal Print Shop, Augusta, Maine, 1946.

15

World Almanac, The--1966, New York World Telegram, New York, N. Y., 1966, p.225.

16

Attwood, op.cit.

17

Maine State Park and Recreation Commission News Release to Special Editions, January 1966.

In a subject as complicated and inter-related with other fields as water use is, of necessity many divergent interests are involved.

The very proliferation of interested parties means that policies and actions are inconsistent. Each of these interested parties has its own "sphere of interest" and there is no general agreement among them about desirable objectives, nor is there a plan to reach such objectives.

The Federal government has four major areas of activity so far as water is concerned: irrigation, flood control, navigation and power. In addition, agencies of the Federal government have independent policies in the following areas: water supply, recreation, pollution control, fish and wildlife conservation, and overflow and runoff retardation. There are 25 principal agencies of the Federal government engaged in water resource and power development activities; 18 other offices and bureaus have some interest in the area. Congress, too, gets into the act with 16 committees interested in various aspects of water.¹⁸

The Federal government has steadily increased its activities where water resources are concerned. In recent years its deeper involvement in the production of hydro-electric power has made it the single largest producer of electricity in the United States. It has increased its participation in water resource development to include flood control, navigation and reclamation projects for entire river basins.

Although the Federal government has dominated the control and development of these major river basins, the distribution and the use of surface and ground waters locally has been largely governed by the states. State governments have adopted their own systems of water law and, under their police powers, have regulated water supplies for public safety and general welfare.¹⁹

The laws of the state largely determine the rights of individuals, farms and local governments in their usage of water.²⁰

Local governments, in turn, have provided water supplies and waste disposal to urban users.

The assumption of responsibility for water resource development by governmental agencies has been a source of great concern to many people. The Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power, according to its chairman, Admiral Ben Moreell, went so far as to say, "Non-Federal agencies and private citizens should have basic responsibility for power development, water supply, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, watershed treatment programs, and other fields of water resource development not previously mentioned."²¹

Not only is there an abundance of Federal agencies concerned with our water resource development, but there is also a large number of state agencies also concerned. Among these are the State Park and Recreation Commission, the Water Improvement Commission, the Department of Economic Development, the Maine Forestry Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Maine State Highway Commission, Soil Conservation Committee, University of Maine, and the Public Utilities Commission.

Hundreds of Maine's municipalities are now, or are potentially, involved with water supply, sewage disposal and recreation. Many private organizations, such as the Natural Resources Council, the Nature Conservancy, the Audubon Society, and a host of local and regional groups are interested, to say nothing of Maine's industry, which uses the water for processing, for cooling and for power generation. All taxpayers in the State have a concern, because their monies are involved in any public expenditures.

Obviously, a coordination of effort among these various interests could result in tremendous economy of time and money. By pooling resources and working together, the effectiveness of effort expended would be multiplied.

A tremendous amount of information is presently available in published form, in organizational and departmental files, and in the minds of the various people involved with differing aspects of our water resources.

18

Moreell, op. cit., p. 16

19

Hirshleifer, op. cit., pp. 223, 224

20

Ibid., pp. 231

21

Moreell, op. cit., p. 205

A coordinating effort is badly needed to assemble the existing information, to make it available to all interested parties, and then to draw from them additional information, interpretation and advice to create a plan for the most efficient use of our water resources. And here we should keep in mind that by efficiency we mean in terms of ecological principles, economic principles and social value.

Such a plan would be a beginning and a guideline toward developing organizational policies and such legislation as might be desirable to channel individual efforts into common effort. The biggest failure of plans is that they are static. This should not become the case in planning for our water resource development. Any plan drawn as a guideline should be reviewed regularly and revised and adapted to take into consideration new concepts, new technology, new achievements and new goals.

And, going a step further, water resource development should be considered but one integral part of the overall development of the State of Maine. Our water resource development is intricately interwoven with other aspects of the State's economy and cannot be divorced from them. The implication, ultimately, is that overall State coordination and planning is desirable. This does not mean to say that it should be planning by State officials only, but rather that all aspects of the economy should be brought into the planning, because all will share the burden of its output.

CONCLUSION

In the preparation of this paper, I have referred to several hundred newspaper clippings, a large variety of miscellaneous small publications, and some eight or 10 source books. I have discussed the matter briefly with various people who are interested in different aspects of our water resource problem.

The amount of material readily available for research is far more than can be absorbed in a short preliminary study such as this. However, it is obvious that there is information available--a tremendous quantity of it--which can be used (and is useful) to help formulate a water resources policy (and we must speak of water resources when we are discussing vanishing shorelines) for the State of Maine.

I would offer these recommendations:

(1.) Continue this study in depth. All of the State and Federal agencies involved should be consulted as to their activities and plans and the information which they presently have available. A number of municipal planning and management officials should be talked with. (Perhaps this could be done at some sort of seminar in cooperation with the Maine Municipal Association.) Principal landowners of the State's forest lands, and industries which are directly concerned with the water resources of the State, should be consulted for their viewpoints and assistance.

(2.) When such a study were completed, presumably in eight months to a year, make it the basis for a meeting of representatives of these different interest groups to bring forth their additional comments and advice.

(3.) Establish at that time a Water Resources Council of Maine, which would put to use the information gained up to that point and take over and continue the study and interpretation of this aspect of Maine's economy.

For the continuing study, I would recommend an investment of \$10,000--\$15,000. The exact amount required would depend upon the depth of the study, time spent with the persons and agencies involved and the extent of the analysis needed to convert raw data to a finished report.

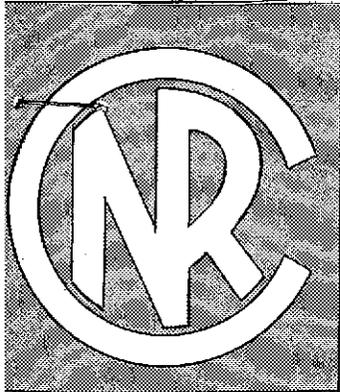
Possible sources for the money are funds from interested State and Federal agencies, foundations (see Appendix), interested industries, and public subscription.

This is a cause which ultimately affects every person in the State, through one aspect or another, and warrants action.

APPENDICES (Available)

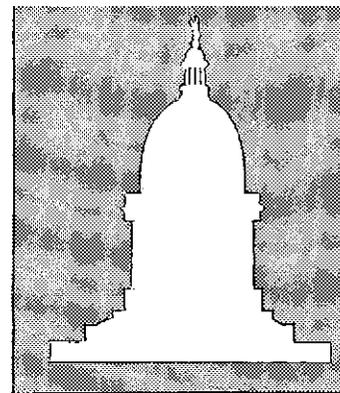
- I: Bibliography of Quoted Publications
- II: Other Source material Available, A Preliminary List
- III: Interested Parties, A Partial List
- IV: Foundations

This report copied by NRC Staff. February 4, 1966



CONSERVATION BULLETIN

a service of the
NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL
of MAINE



116 State Street

March 1966

Augusta, Maine 04330

Clinton B. Townsend, President

Marshall F. Burk, Exec. Sec'y.

NRC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT 1966 ANNUAL MEETING

At a meeting of the Natural Resources Council held in Bangor on March 26, 1966 the following three resolutions were voted accepted by the membership present.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

PRESTILE STREAM

WHEREAS the Maine Legislature has established a B Classification for the waters of Prestile Stream in Aroostook County; and

WHEREAS the town of Mars Hill has in good faith, and at considerable expense, constructed a sewage treatment plant to meet the requirements of this classification; and

WHEREAS tests made by the Water Improvement Commission in January and February 1966 show that from the town of Easton to a point below the town of Mars Hill the waters of Prestile Stream did not meet even the requirements of a D Classification; and

WHEREAS the Commission has stated that the Fred H. Vahlsing plant in the town of Easton is the principal source of the pollution in Prestile Stream;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members and affiliates of the Natural Resources Council of Maine do hereby urge the Attorney General of the State of Maine to take immediate steps to require the Fred H. Vahlsing Company to conform with the laws of the State and to cease forthwith its pollution of the waters of said Prestile Stream.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

WHEREAS the Maine Legislature has in recent years lowered or eliminated the classification of certain Maine waters at the request of industry; and

WHEREAS neither the present image nor the future welfare of the State is enhanced by abandonment of established principles for the benefit of individuals or corporations; and

WHEREAS a healthy environment and a sound economy in Maine will require an abundant and continuing supply of clean water; and

WHEREAS inadequately treated industrial wastes are one of the most injurious forms of water pollution; and

WHEREAS research has demonstrated that an effective treatment process can be developed for any form of industrial waste; and

WHEREAS responsible industrial leaders agree that industry should welcome uniformly stringent state requirements for pollution control;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members and affiliates of the Natural Resources Council of Maine recommend, and will endorse, legislation that establishes a State program of water pollution abatement and control, the declared long term objective of which is to restore and maintain the purity of all Maine waters, so that all will be suitable for recreational, industrial and domestic use; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in regard to industrial wastes the legislation should provide for and require:

- ✓ 1. That established water quality standards shall not be lowered as a concession to any industry, existing or proposed.
- ✓ 2. That every industry that discharges, or proposes to discharge, harmful wastes into any Maine waters, establish an approved program of pollution abatement that conforms with the long term objectives of the legislation.
3. That financial relief be provided for long established industries to assist them in carrying out their pollution abatement programs.
4. That proper pollution control facilities be included in the design of any publicly guaranteed industrial projects.
5. That there be prompt and effective enforcement of the law.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

SHORELINES:

WHEREAS, The State of Maine has been richly endowed with coastal and inland waters; and

WHEREAS, these bodies of water and the shorelines which bound them are being subjected to increasingly intensive, and often conflicting, patterns of use;

Now, therefore, be it RESOLVED that the Natural Resources Council and its members call upon the organized communities of the State of Maine and their officials, both elected and appointed, to adopt recognized principles of planning and zoning to the end that their lakes and ponds, their rivers and their coastal shorelines are and remain assets to be viewed with pride, rather than wastelands of despoilation;

And be it further RESOLVED that the Natural Resources Council appeals to the Governor and to the Heads of the Departments of this State to work actively together and with private industry, federal agencies and the public at large in formulating a water resources policy so that the greater good of common interest may prevail over more limited goals and precedures;

And be it further RESOLVED that the Natural Resources Council urges that a comprehensive study be undertaken of the water and shoreline resources of the State of Maine to include present and anticipated use, a review of water resource activities of the various agencies concerned, and recommendations for pertinent legislation or other action, including unified planning

for all water resources, and that the Natural Resources Council will participate in such study, review and recommendations.

And finally, be it further RESOLVED that the Natural Resources Council recommends certain specific programs to be followed while such study is being made:

1. Further State effort to acquire large tracts of shoreland areas in the next few years. (The emphasis should be on obtaining the land initially, rather than on immediate development).
2. Steps to procure further cooperation of major land owners within the state so that many waters and shore areas will be developed to various intensities with some remaining undeveloped.
3. Consideration of the concept of statewide shoreland - use regulation so as to secure to Maine citizens now and in the future the use and enjoyment of such areas on a broad scale.

NEW COUNCIL OFFICERS FOR 1966-67

Following is a list of officers and directors from the individual Membership elected at the March 26th Annual Meeting held in Bangor.

President - Clinton B. Townsend of Skowhegan.
Vice President- Dr. Alonzo H. Garcelon of Augusta.
Treasurer - Donald J. Bourassa of Augusta.
Secretary - Mrs. Sylvia V. Lund of Augusta.

DIRECTORS ELECTED FOR THREE YEARS

Raymond L. Bond Jr. of East Winthrop.
William E. MacDonald of East Winthrop.
Dr. Robert G. Mohlar of Brunswick.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Water Improvement Commission has released the following information on hearings.

Waters: Unnamed Tributary of the Little Androscoggin River at Auburn, Maine.
Location of Hearing: Council Room City Hall, 45 Spring St., Auburn, Maine
Time of Hearing: April 13, 1966 at 10:00 A.M.
Type and Amount of Waste: Cooling water from an industrial plant not to exceed 250,000 G.P.D.
Applicant: Bonan Footwear Company

Waters: Unnamed Brook at Cooks Corner in Brunswick, Maine.
Location of Hearing: Conference Room, Municipal Building, 28 Federal St., Brunswick.
Time of Hearing: April 20, 1966 at 10:00 A.M.
Type and Amount of Waste: Treated sewage and kitchen waste not to exceed 12,000 G.P.D.
Applicant: Brunswick Associates Trust.

THE FIN AND FEATHER CLUB OF MILLINOCKET

(Note: The following is based upon the informational brief sent to the National Wildlife Federation on the Nomination Form for the National Wildlife Federation's President's Award for the outstanding local club affiliate for 1966. The Millinocket club received the award at the Council's 1966 Annual Meeting held in Bangor on March 26th.)

The Fin and Feather Club of Millinocket is considered by the Executive Committee of the Natural Resources Council of Maine a working example of what a grass roots conservation organization should be.

This outstanding organization is involved in many conservation projects and programs. Of note is their public service in being the watch-dog organization of Maine's famous Baxter State Park. Over the years they have held a series of meetings with the park authorities discussing public use of the 200,000 acre area. A program of "Hunter and Woods Operators Relations" was developed this past year and proved very worthwhile as no vandalism was reported in the local paper company's woods area. The club formulated and attended a meeting of all the Sportsmans clubs in the region for discussions on the Allagash situation. Petitions endorsing the preservation of the Allagash region were circulated and the club publicly supported the Natural Resources Council's position on preserving the famous wild river region.

The problem of Moose, Deer etc. getting permanently entangled in abandoned telephone lines was lessened as the club received permission to remove the old lines from the woods. Members are also assigned during the winter months to patrol fourteen different deer yards. This 325 member club has formed their own Search and Rescue group and provided leadership and members for four different searches the past year.

In providing leadership and maintaining community prestige the club was invited by the local radio station to have a series of spot broadcasts. Leadership was provided in supporting the regional fisheries biologist's recommendations and sixteen fisheries management issues were introduced into the legislature by the club this past legislative session. The State's Water Improvement Commission was sent a petition requesting action on river and stream pollution in the local areas. Water Controlling interests were also petitioned to refrain from drawing off water below normal level. Meetings were held with local town officials to insure no pesticide spraying was done so as to adversely effect the regional fishing. A reported fish kill investigation was prompted by the club. The source was traced to herbicides used by the railroad leading into a stream because of a broken hose on a tank car. Club members were assigned specific days to accompany a herbicide spraying concern as it sprayed power lines in the region. Thus assuring that none of the chemical polluted trout waters.

The club sponsored as a public service for the Millinocket area the Adult Education Program in Resource Management that is presented by the state agencies. Area boys are financially sponsored and sent to the summer conservation camp here in Maine. As another public service the club instituted a successful project in cleaning up local campsites, the use and emptying of trash barrels. Another unique effort of this club was that of stopping the slaughter of game animals (especially Bear) within the town limits. Mourading bear, racoons etc. are now live trapped and moved out of town and released by the state Fish and Game Department.

In the area of financial stability the Fin and Feather Club increased their membership in the past year by 11% and has a carry over yearly treasury balance of over \$2,000. Fifteen individual members of the local club also pay dues to the state affiliate organization, the Natural Resources Council on an individual basis. Fortunate in having a dedicated group of officers, this club actively participated in eleven public legislative hearings during the past session. This state participation is especially noticeable as it is a round trip of approximately 300 miles from Millinocket to the state capital.

ALLAGASH BILLS HIGHLIGHT SPECIAL SESSION

The Council's January 14th "Legislative Report" mentioned several bills of concern being presented at the Special Session of the 102nd Legislature. The bills are briefly reviewed as follows:

L.D. 1796 an act creating the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, was enacted and signed by the Governor. At the hearing no opposition was voiced but if some of the so-called proponents advice was followed the bill would have been adversely weakened. A separate bill L.D. 1780 provided for a \$1,500,000 bond issue for land purchase. This bond issue will be voted on next November. The act creating the waterway is subject to ratification by the public of the bond issue.

Another major development is the decision of the Aroostook County Commissioners to build a public road through the region. This appears to mean that the existing private road would be taken over and the present owners of the road would be taxed so the county could pay them back for the road. This decision is being appealed and there appears to be little support for this public east-west road outside of those few communities directly benefiting from possible increased traffic.

A resolve L.D. 1646 to prevent appropriated state park funds from lapsing was passed. This money is to be used for a future state park at Lower Range Pond at Poland.

A bill L.D. 1603 appropriating \$25,000. for visitors facilities at the game management area on Swan Island was enacted. This will be matched with federal monies and will provide sanitary and other facilities at this much-used area. A bill L.D. 1692 to provide \$100,000. to the Atlantic Salmon Commission was killed. This bill was to enable the state to obtain matching funds to improve conditions for migratory fish. As federal funds are not yet, available this bill will most likely be submitted to the next regular session.

There were four bills relating to highways and scenic beauty in the session. L.D. 1704, An Act Relating to Junkyards and Auto Graveyards, was enacted and signed by the Governor. This should be a definite aid in keeping Maine scenic. L.D. 1640, An Act Relating to Automobile Graveyards and Junkyards, was defeated as not necessary after passage of L. D. 1704. The most controversial bill to do with the roadside scenery problem was L.D. 1715, An Act Relating to Outdoor Advertising. This bill was referred to a Special Study Committee. This Committee is to determine whether the best interests of the State would be served by the enactment of such similar legislation designed to implement the beautification of federal aid highways.

The fourth bill relating to highways was L.D. 1693, An Act relating to Acquisition of Land and Materials for Highway Purposes. This bill was enacted and could have broad reaching effects.

There were two bills of interest relating to the coast. L.D. 1617, An Act Providing Funds to Complete the Harbor Project in the Town of Wells was enacted. This provided \$30,000. to help finish this anchorage facility.

The other bill relating to our coastline was L. D. 1705, An Act Relating to Mining Activity Under Goose Falls Pond, Town of Brooksville, Hancock County. Some legislators and individuals had reservations about this bill but there seemed to be little information as to permanent detrimental effects the draining and excavation of this tidal estuary might have. Concern centers on possible damage to aquatic life and also impairment of the natural beauty of Cape Rosier.

It has been suggested that a performance bond be required to assure that the area will be returned to as near normal as possible after the mining operation is over. This is estimated to be about 10 years.

L.D. 1677, An Act To Create the Maine Recreation Authority, was also enacted. This is a bill for recreation interests that follows the same procedure as M.I.B.A. for industrial projects. This should promote well planned quality facilities and not small scale Coney Islands.

In the educational field L.D. 1722, providing for \$150,000 to help complete the Zoology Building at the University of Maine, was also enacted.

An Act Relating to Erection of Causeways, Docks, Etc. in Great Ponds was enacted in a new draft, L.D. 1801. This should be of concern to property owners and boaters as some ponds in the state have been subject to indiscriminate filling and construction projects. This establishes a fee, permit and hearing before construction.

Two other orders of interest were also passed. One ordered a study of the feasibility of an adequate modern trans-Maine highway linking the Eastern Townships Sherbrooke area of Quebec with New Brunswick and utilizing to the fullest practical extent Route #6, the first and only trans-Maine Highway so designated on the State Highway map. This east-west highway study should be watched by those concerned with the highway through the Allagash being developed by the Aroostook County commissioners.

Another study order passed during the last minutes of the Special Session and subject to much debate in the House deals with creation of a Maine Power Authority. The order is for a special study committee of four senators and five representatives to study the general power requirements of the state and an analysis of the various proposals for the transmission of electricity and generation by nuclear power facilities. Both the private electric utilities and the Maine Power Authority proponents have plans for the construction of nuclear generating facilities and transmission lines.

TIMELY READING

"A Sick River is Returned to Nature"
by Robert Gammon.

True, April 1966

"Dutch Elm Disease"
by Maine Forest Service

Bulletin 16 (Revised), State Office Building, Augusta, Me.
A Free Publication

"Protecting Town Community's Elms Against Dutch Elm Disease". A Free Publication
by The Massachusetts Audubon Society, Drumlin Farm, Lincoln, Mass. 01773

"Fertilization and Algae in Lake Sabasticook, Maine". A 121 Page Report
by Dept. of Health Education, and Welfare. Federal Water Pollution Control
Administration, Technical Services Program, Technical Advisory and Investigation
Activities, January 1966.

NEW MEMBERSHIPS WANTED

The best salesmen for any organization are its members. How about signing up one new member on the enclosed form?

50 Tarkner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
March 24, 1966

Natural Resources Council
Room A
116 State Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Sirs:

I have just received from a friend a news clipping in regard to a comprehensive study of the water resources in Maine. I have had communications with Mr. Marshall F. Burk, Executive Secretary of your organization. I am in hopes that a matter concerning the damming of Goose Pond on Cape Hesler will be duly considered in your investigation.

Enclosed is a letter received by yours truly, and I should like to submit it as something of concern on the part of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.. Their feelings are quite in evidence as being against this ever increasing problem of shoreline destruction.

No one can completely comprehend the destruction this Open Pit mining operation of Callahan Mining of New York will cause this pond and the waters surrounding the area. Just the idea of no longer watching the seals gambolling about the pond, chasing the schools of mackerel on the full tide, and the Gray Herons no longer treading the flats seeking its natural food. The natural beauty of the falls silenced possibly forever, it is a sight I will never forget, but my two little girls are too young now to ever remember.

This could be the very place ~~to~~ START the conservation of, as your article so stated, "The lands and the waters which represent a part of the economic resources of Maine."

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandocki
Barbourside,
Maine

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
March 24, 1966

Mr. A.V. Jameson (not sure of spelling)
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington,
District of Columbia

Dear Sir,

Pardon my possible misspelling of your name quite honestly I could not decipher your signature on your letter of Feb. 9th.

My purpose in writing is to thank you for your sentiments as they parallel mine in this unfortunate desecration of our natural resources. I thought it might be of interest to you so I enclose a few articles concerning our little skirmish at Goose Falls.

There was a great Revolutionary War battle fought in these waters, you can see the spot from the falls, the American Navy lost 47 ships in the mess. If you read a bit there is an interesting book entitled "East to Bagaduce" by Willard Wallace published by Henry Regnery Co. by no means a literary epic but a good one for the imagination, and if you know the places you can really get caught up.

I thought you might be able to suggest some things to this Natural Resources Council of Maine. Sounds as though they may be aware of the whole situation, and I sure would like to see them start there conservation at Goose Pond.

Thank you again for your fine letter.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 16, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Mr. Hirshhorn has asked that we reply to your letter of January 13, 1966 wherein you inquired as to our plans for the proposed mining operation on Cape Rosier in Maine. Please accept my apologies for not having replied sooner, but we have been extremely busy with the legislative program for this project.

I don't know whether you have seen the write-up in the Weekly Packet of January 13, 1966 on the public meeting which was held in Brooksville. Since we feel that this is an excellent reporting job and that the information set forth is representative of that which was released at the meeting, I have enclosed a copy of this issue for your reference. In addition to the information on pages 1 and 6, I would also commend to your reading the editorial on page 4 of this issue. I also enclose another article from the Weekly Packet of January 20, 1966 wherein the information presented to the Legislative Committee is reviewed.

You will note from the information set forth in the enclosed materials that we have from the outset given diligent attention to matters concerning pollution and wild life in the area. It is not our intention to affect any more land than is necessary to our operation, and we are presently discussing matters such as reclamation with the State authorities. You will note from the write-up that the water is

to be returned to the pond area after mining operations are completed.

I trust that the enclosed materials will sufficiently enlighten you as to our plans, but if there are any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION



Charles D. Snead, Jr.
Secretary

CDS, Jr. /gm

Encs.

CC: Mr. Joseph Hirshhorn



**SEAL COVE BOAT YARD
HARBORSIDE. MAINE**

February 24, 1966

Mr. A. Sandecki
Sanski Studio
50 Tanner Village
Haddonfield, N.J.

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Name and address:
Edward D. Caldwell
Box 186, R.D. No. 2
Blackwood, N.J.
(2418 County House Rd. Deptford)

Understandably, Brainerd Farnham is deeply disturbed over mine possibilities. Except for the four places below the crest of the hill, I doubt if there is much impact on the summer population. The whole operation appears to be pretty well self-contained between

the actual workings and the proposed flotation plant upstream behind the hill on the Russ Redman property... proposed slag dump is also to be beyond that.

We attended the hearing in Town, and it appeared that Calahan had taken great care to mitigate public nuisance as far as possible while still retaining economic aspects. There is no possible question of leaving a gaping sore at the workings.... as their permit, which is for five years only and has to be renewed (which tends to keep them on good behaviour), calls for removal of dams at termination... and God knows there's enough water in the bay to drown any hole they may make!

Blasting, unlike underground, is very infrequent... they say maybe 1 a week... and is not a loud boom, but a progressive rather drawn out whumpf.

Dust is hard on men and equipment and expensive... hence they plan to keep it at a minimum, even frequent watering of their haulage road.

I think Anita Harris is going to try for a Federal Injunction on the basis of Riparian Rights.... which could be a delaying action at the least. She's the only one who has any legal basis.

The state is at long last setting up a real mining code for the next legislature...based on Colorado, which is based in turn on Ontario. Very sound and thorough from what I have seen of it. Could also incorporate aspects of Pennsylvania experience and code on strip mining.

I can see why you aren't enthusiastic about perching on the rim of "The Hole", but could be you could rent the place for year round for enough to get your money back and/or stay somewhere else! The rest of the Cape and area will be little affected. If they don't move in in force, then you've little to worry about.

Hal Vaughan

Feb 9, 1966

Dear Albert:

We received your letter and copy of your opinion you are sending to the Down East magazine.

We think it is very good and you are wise to send it to the Down East, for that magazine will reach more people that will see our point of view than would the Packet or the Bangor paper. Yes we saw that article that was printed in Down East and thought it very good as it was really unbiased and explained each side of the question very well.

The Callahan Mining Co. have taken an option on Elwin Dyer's house and land with the understanding to buy

at his own ² price if they operate.
They both know it would not
be pleasant for him to live
there if they operate. Now see
they wanted his place for his
land joins on the pond. I
can not blame him for
selling at his own price which
will probably be enough
to buy or build another place.
He is not happy about it
as it is his home, but at
least he can get something
out of it.

I am mostly worried about
our well and the place I sold
to Mr. Ober. He has not finished
paying for that place, and is not
happy about living so close
to this operation. This house
and land is not important

to the mining Co. They have never approached me on this matter and

● I have not been to see them.

I do not wish to get mixed up with a lawsuit, ~~but~~ they cannot destroy a mans home and water supply without paying damages.

I do not think it will bother you too much where you live, and may not bother me to any great extent. The worst point to me is daming those beautiful falls and that ugly pit so close to our houses.

● People can not see these points that are so important to us, but take the short term view, of a quick dollar, which is soon gone, and the natural landscape devastated.

I know we have a few summer guests, and summer residents on our side, but the natives are all against us.

We cannot do any more about this as ~~they~~ they are showing this bill through as fast as possible. Gov. Reed has signed it and it was approved by the House and Senate.

I guess we have to live with it and salvage what we can from the ruins.

It is hard for me at my age to adjust myself to this entirely new aspect to our way of life. I want to thank you for your kind support, it is nice to know I am not all alone in my opinion on this matter.

Best regards to Jean and those dear babies, ^{to both of} also, your folks

Sincerely Brainard



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

FEB 9 1966

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

We are replying further to your letter of January 13, acknowledged on January 20, in which you reported the impending destruction of unspoiled Goose Pond at the mouth of the Bagaduce River in Maine.

We are advised that the Callahan Mining Company's plan for removal of copper and zinc ore is based in part on a proposal to dike off and drain a small salt marsh lying partially within a private holding known as the Holbrook Island Sanctuary. We understand that after the stream flow and tidal water is brought under control the ore will be removed by pit mining.

It is difficult to visualize how this development can be accomplished without serious damage to the interests of those who seek to maintain a wildlife sanctuary and also preserve the natural beauty of the coastal area.

There is increasing awareness of the importance of tidal estuaries both large and small in maintaining the food chain upon which shellfish, lobster, and other commercially important marine resources are dependent. There are really two problems raised by the mining proposal: that of protecting the integrity of the environment which is of acknowledged economic importance in maintaining marine resources, and secondly, that of protecting values represented in the stream and marsh, both of which would lose their present characteristics under the proposal for diversion of stream flow, drainage of the marsh, and open pit mining.

According to our information, jurisdiction and control over the proposed development is subject to State law, rather than Federal statute. NOT NOW F.W.R.C.A.

In short, the question is how to provide for the rational development of the mineral resource without impairing two irreplaceable assets of the environment--its marine and wetland resources and its natural beauty. It would seem to be in the best public interest to preserve these assets, which are such important features of the Maine coastline.

Though we share your interest in preserving from destruction the little wetland gem you have described, and for all of the same reasons, we must say, reluctantly, that we have no way of providing concrete assistance. This sort of problem rears its head with discouraging frequency in many places throughout the country. In most cases we cannot help, since the problems and their solutions--as in this instance--are either private, local government, or State matters and beyond our power to control.

Moral support alone will not solve this problem. Nevertheless, we want you to know you have ours.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Tompkins

~~Assistant~~ Director

Dear Mrs. Bond,

If it is at all possible sir, I would appreciate the return of this letter at your convenience as I am maintaining a file on this particular situation.

Sincerely,

Albert Smolich

50 Turner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey
February 9, 1968

Letter to the Editor
The Weekly Packet
Blue Hill,
Maine

Dear Sir:

I have been following your coverage of the Callahan Mining story in the past few issues of The Weekly Packet. I would appreciate the opportunity to express my thoughts in regard to this proposed "open pit" mining operation.

My family and I are now "summer people" to Hancock County in Maine, having recently purchased a house and some land in close proximity to the mine at Goose Falls. As a source of income in a small way to local merchants and a taxpayer and I am sure many other summer people would multiply this income, I should like to point out my thinking in this matter.

We live in an area here in New Jersey that literally reeks of smoke, dust and ever creeping housing developments, it is a real treat for us to come to Harborville for a few months a year to rejuvenate the mind and body with fresh air, clean water and peace. I am an artist by profession and my regard for nature is of the utmost concern, it is the source for my work and a rapidly disappearing one at that.

I realize that Callahan Mining intends to do right by their share holders and get that zinc and copper ore out as cheaply and efficiently as they can, but are they doing right by the people of this area? The price of copper is now at a high water mark, the local labor force is at hand. What happens when the copper prices drop? Will they stop work allowing this "open pit" to stand indefinitely, until the market makes it worth their while to resume operations. I do not begrudge these people much needed work. There would be even more employment for local people if the mine were of the shaft type (like Blackhawk). It would be slower work, but I'm sure the local labor force would even more so than a now welcome an operation that would be a source of employment for an extended time, not a here today gone tomorrow operation, and there would be less noise and scarring of visible landscape.

Lastly, there are many summer people on Cape Rosier who spend their dollars in Brooksville and Blue Hill. Will they be as inclined to return year after year to the din and roar of an open pit mine to say nothing of the irreparable harm to the landscape for which an "open pit" mine is so notorious? Will Callahan Mining use judgment and concern for what they leave behind after they have gotten what they came for?

And will the summer people come back?

Sincerely yours,

Albert Sandeck
Harborville