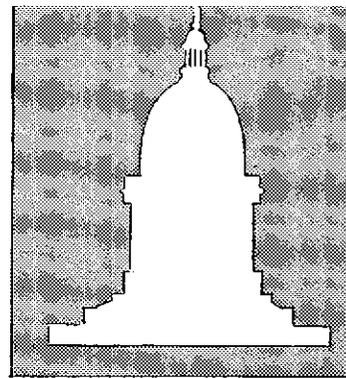


# CONSERVATION BULLETIN

a service of the  
NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL  
of MAINE



116 State Street

JANUARY 1968

Augusta, Maine 04330

Clinton B. Townsend, President

Marshall F. Burk, Exec. Sec'y

## OPEN PIT MINING IN MAINE

by Francis N. Greene and Albert E. Sandecki

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WETLANDS CONTROL BOARD  
RULES AGAINST FILLING MARSH LANDS

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

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

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

PESTICIDE COMMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS

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

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

DIRECTORS ADOPT RESOLUTION ON DICKEY DAM

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

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

RESOLUTION

DICKEY DAM

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

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

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

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

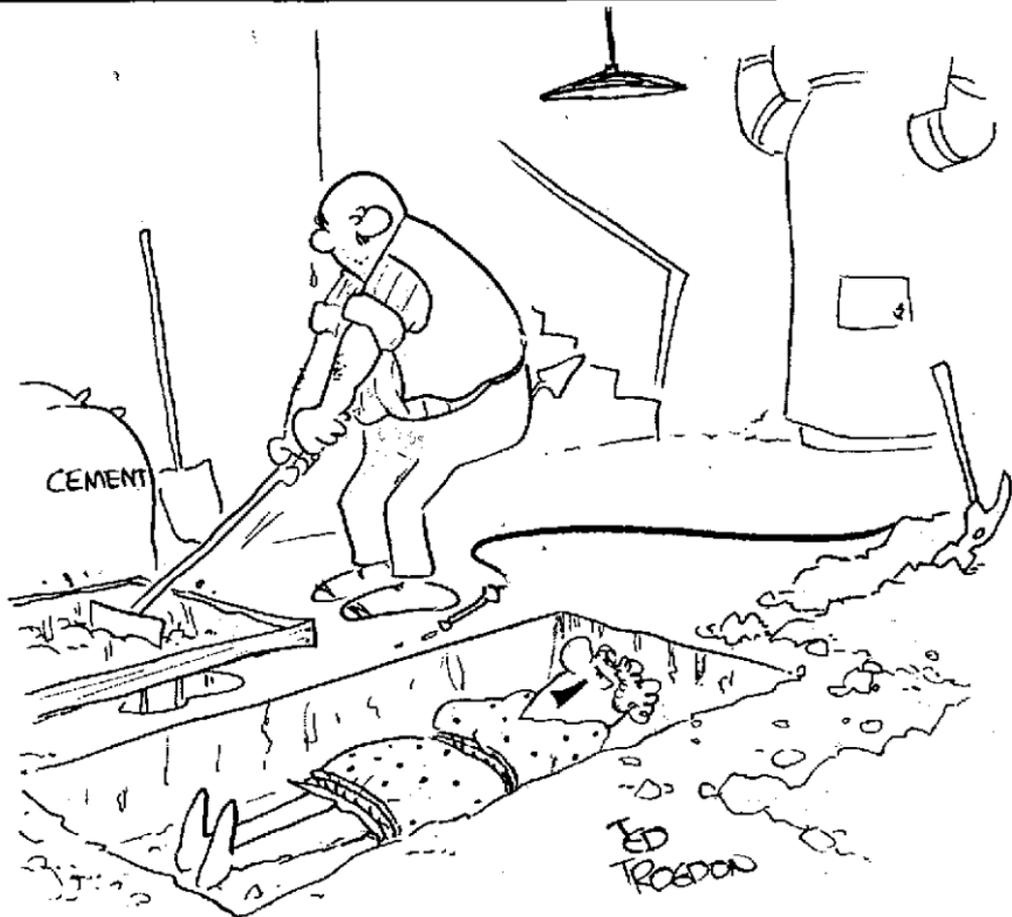
THEREFORE, until evidence to the contrary is presented, the Natural Resources Council records its opposition to the Dickey-Lincoln project.

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

Dear Mr. Hall:

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

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

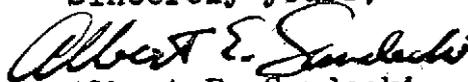
I am to the best of my knowledge being truthful, these complaints are not meant as a means of harassment.

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

  
Albert E. Sandecki

October 1, 1967

Dear Reta & Bill:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I'll bring some movies up --

Sincerely,

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

Dear Francis:

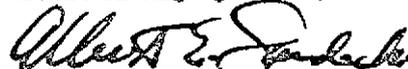
Enclosed is a copy of the article that Mr. Francis Greene and I have jointly composed.

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

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

Put it on my BILL.

Sincerely yours,

  
Albert E. Sandecki

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

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

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

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

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

Dear Mr. Burk:

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

P.S.

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

A.E.S.

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

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Greene,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you anyway.

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Albett

September 21, 1967

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cecil D. Eby  
Deer Isle, Maine



NOTICE OF UNDELIVERED

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

CAMDEN N JER SEPT 22 1967 19  
CITY DATE

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

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

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

OFFICE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

WU 26 (R3-66)

*Telefax*

# WESTERN UNION

*Telefax*

The time zone shown in the first line of a telegraph is LOCAL TIME in points of origin. Time of arrival is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

1240P EDT SEP 25 67 P8128

SY0184 SY ARB064 PD AG FAX NEWYORK NY 25 10458U EDT

ALBERT SANDECKI

30 TAMER ST HADDONFIELD NJER

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

JOSEPH T HALL.

09 SEP 25 PM 12 40

SENT FAX

September 25, 67

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Me "Yes that right."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.O. Box 419  
ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

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

*Charles J. Hurley*  
*Alberton Fuller*  
*Gerald W. Wass*

*Philip C. Hurley*  
Barry K. Mills

*Hale & Hamlin*  
*Attorneys and Counselors at Law*

*Ellsworth, Maine*  
Area Code 207 667-2561

*Blue Hill Office*  
*Blue Hill, Maine*  
Telephone 374-5609

September 22, 1967

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

Re: Callahan Mining

Dear Albert:

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

AF/ea  
Enc.

Very truly yours,

*Alberton Fuller*  
Alberton Fuller

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

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

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

Dear Mr. Burk.

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

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

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

The Mining Bureau might need some support.

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

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

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

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

Mr. Robert G. Doyle  
State Geologist

Dear Mr. Doyle:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours, Albert Sandecki

*Albert Sandecki*

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

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

Dear Mr. Hall:

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

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

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

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

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

Hopefully it will receive your promptest attention.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandeck

cc:3

September 22dn 1967

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Sandecki

Sept 21st.

Dear Percy.

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

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

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

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

Francis:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As I may have told you a Mr. Greene and I are working at the request of the Natural Resources Council on an article in regard to the mine, for publication at the end of this month in their news bulletin that has wide circulation. I would like to send you the finished product for your search for libelous statements if you don't mind (I'll be happy to pay you for this service) it is to be printed at the end of this month and as soon as I receive the finished article from Mr. Greene I will send it on to you.

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

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

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

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

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

Pardon my poor typing and misspelling.

Hope you have a big enough lap.

Sincerely yours,

Albert

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

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

Dear Francis:

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

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

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

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

I wish to feel free to do this.

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

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

Sincerely Yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

cc: mine file

OR  
NO TITLING SUCH  
AS THIS →

"CERTAIN"

RELEASE OF ~~ALL~~ CLAIMS

Read Carefully Before Signing

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

GREETING: Know ye, That We ALBERT E. SANDECKI AND JERRY S. SANDECKI  
residing 50 TAMMOR STREET, HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08053

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

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INSIDE  
PACKETS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(I have read the above release of all my claims)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
[SEAL]

(I have read the above release of all my claims)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
[SEAL]

IF SIGNED BY MARK USE PRINTS OF RIGHT THUMBS

# Painter Beside An Open Pit

(Continued from page 1)



This was Goose Pond.

By JOHN R. WIGGINS

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

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

Albert Sandecki comes from

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Callahan offered Sandecki

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"I got into trouble last year at the Academy because I submitted paintings to national shows. Sometimes I got paintings into shows and the instructors didn't. It made for friction. When you get into national shows, you get contacted by galleries. That's how I got involved with the Graham Galleries in New York. I'm still with them. They seem to be able to move my paintings, although last year hasn't been too good for sales. There was more interest in paintings when the Kennedys were in Washington. They were favorite customers of the Grahams. Since the assassination, things have changed. Now there is less contemporary art sold, excepting the sensational drivel that people buy because its publicized in Time and Life. I have a good friend who sold out his first show. Last year he only sold one. Things are strictly stinko in the art world now.

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

(Continued on Page 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES  
AND WILDLIFE

SEP 19 1967

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

*William M. White*

ASSISTANT Director