

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

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

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 30, 1967

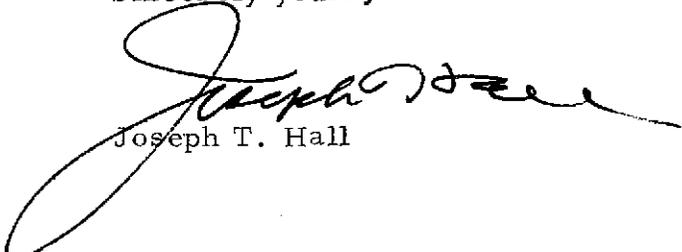
Mr. Albert E. Sandecki  
50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

I have just returned from a trip which covered most of the Western part of the United States and on a rather cluttered desk I find your letter of October 29th.

This is just a note to tell you that I shall look into the subjects which you have raised as soon as it is possible. I shall drop you a line when I can make a more satisfactory response.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph T. Hall

JTH:DR

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 29, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Hall:

Enclosed is a copy of a note I delivered to Mr. Maestretti on October 18th. I am sending you this as I have not yet received a reply to this proposal.

While at Harborside I noticed the improvements to the area at Weir Cove, I would like to say it's much better than before. I would however like to comment on that new structure at the northwesterly side of the bridge, it gives the appearance of being a rather large out door toilet, with out the privacy of a door at that.

If I may be so bold, could it not at least be painted a dark green or cedar shingled to blend better with the still unspoiled Goose Cove area? I know you have every right to do with your land as you see fit, but that cove side of the bridge is a mess and others will be using that cove in the future.

The night work up there is most annoying and I hope as you said in our telephone conversation on September 22nd that it would end in 4 to 6 weeks. I think it is rather inconsistent to deprive neighbors of their peace and rest at night to facilitate your hurried operations and then give your employees the first day of the deer hunting season off.

Again in regard to this lease proposal we had discussed in July, as of this time the Farnhams have deeded the property to me and I am most anxious to make arrangements to facilitate their being compensated.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandeck1

# A. B. HERRICK & SON

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

HARDWARE - LUMBER - PAINTS - CEMENT & TILE

BLUE HILL, MAINE

October 20, 1967

Mr. Albert Sandecki  
Harborside  
Maine

Dear Sir:

In going over the cost of repairing the damage done by Callahan Mining Company I find that, due to rise in costs, the estimate is now \$436.00 instead of \$411.00.

Very truly yours,

A. B. HERRICK & SON



A. B. Herrick

ABH:jh

OCTOBER 18, 1967

DOES CALLAHAN MINING STILL WISH TO LEASE THE WHITE HOUSE BELONGING TO THE FARNHAMS, THAT IS NEAREST TO THE MINE?

THE FARNHAMS DO NOT WANT TO HAVE ANY DEALINGS WITH CALLAHAN MINING - NOR DO THEIR DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED. (REFER TO LETTERS)

THE FARNHAMS WISH TO DEED THE PROPERTY TO ME. I WILL IN TURN LEASE THE PROPERTY TO CALLAHAN MINING FOR THE 5 OR MORE YEARS OF THE OPERATIONS AT GUSE POND.

I BELIEVE THE UNDERSTANDING WAS IN THE SUM OF \$100.00 PER MONTH OR \$1200.00 YEARLY AS THE RENTAL FEE.

UPON RECEIPT OF THIS RENTAL MONEY FROM CALLAHAN MINING I WILL IN TURN GIVE THIS MONEY TO THE FARNHAMS TO FACILITATE THEIR BEING COMPENSATED FOR THE LOSS OF THEIR SUMMER BUSINESS AND THE DEPRECIATED VALUE OF THE PROPERTY NEAR THE MINE-SITE.

A LEASE WILL BE PROPERLY DRAWN WHICH WILL STIPULATE THE PROPERTY USE (NO EXPLOSIVES STORE, NOR NON CONFORMING USE ETC.)

BRAINARD FARNHAM HAS SEEN THIS PROPOSAL AND HAS APPROVED THIS ARRANGEMENT.

Given to Ted Maistrutt  
OCT 18<sup>th</sup> 67  
Albert Sandeich

October 12, 1967

## Hearing set to assess damages

ELLSWORTH--A hearing before Hancock County Commissioners to assess damages to riparian rights of Anita Harris and the Holbrook Island Sanctuary has been set for 9 a.m. Nov. 14 at the commissioners' office.

Passage of the bill authorizing Callahan Mining Corp. to drain the pond at Goose Falls on Cape Rosier to develop its zinc-copper mine established the right of the state to permit use of its waters in such a fashion.

The bill, however, required that the state make reimbursement for damages caused by exercising the right of eminent domain.

The current hearing is on the cause of the State of Maine, by the Maine Mining Bureau, vs. Anita Harris and the Holbrook Island Sanctuary.

The Sanctuary borders Goose Pond and county commissioners will determine the value of damages caused by loss of water along that section of shoreline.

# The Ellsworth American.

OCTOBER 25, 1967

## Hearing On Damages At Goose Pond Postponed

The hearing to be held by the Hancock County Commissioners to determine damages for Miss Anita Harris and the Holbrook Island Sanctuary whose shore line in Brooksville was seized by eminent domain, has been postponed from November 14 to January 9, 1968. According to Atherton Fuller, attorney for the property-owners, it was postponed at the request of the petitioners because the appraiser they desire, Robert Suminsby of the Knowles Company in Northeast Harbor, was not free at the date earlier scheduled.

The State took a mile and a half of shoreline on Goose Pond, and the Maine Mining Bureau is preparing to lease it to Callahan Mining Corporation. Although the lease has not yet been drawn up, Callahan has already dammed and drained the pond in preparation for an open pit copper mine.

Dear Sir:

Three years ago I was persuaded to make Brooksville our "second" home largely on the basis of the natural beauty of Goose Pond and Falls and the serenity of the East Penobscot Bay area. While our property in West Brooksville is somewhat removed from the Callahan Mining Co. operations on Cape Rosier, I echo and support the sentiments expressed in recent letters by Mr. Albert Sandeck (see Packet dated September 15) regarding post-mining restoration by the company.

Perhaps it is not too late for the State of Maine and/or the Brooksville selectmen to work out mutually agreeable and effective legally-binding measures with Callahan to insure satisfactory restoration at Cape Rosier. Lessons could be learned by investigating the history of Pennsylvania's experience with soft coal strip mining operators which has caused permanent blight and pollution in many sections of my home state. A visit to some of these areas would convince you, I am sure, of the urgent need to give your editorial support to effect appropriate measures to prevent similar blight in Maine.

Edward H. Young  
Lock Haven, Pa. 17745

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 11, 1967

The Weekly Packet  
Water Street  
Blue Hill,  
Maine 04614

Mr. Durnbaugh (Editor)

Dear Mr. Durnbaugh:

I have been itching to write another of my letters to the editor, in regard to that September 28th's Packet Opinion.

In going over my file on this matter I came across the letter you wrote to me on May the 9th 1966. I imagine through my experiences since, much of your letter makes more sense to me now than it did then.

I feel that I should make better known to you my thoughts on the Callahan operation, and hopefully you might make yours clear to me. Therefore I would like to request that we get together. I will be in Harborside the week of the 16th, if you find it convenient to stop by, or are willing to talk this matter over I will give you a call so that we could make a date.

There is, as I'm sure you are aware of, a serious situation down at the ponds and I am asking you to come to see me at Harborside so I can better show you my concern.

This is a personal request for this talk and I hope you will consider it as such.

I doubt that you will have enough time to reply to this request so I will call when I get there.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Sandecki

October 11 th

Dear Mr. Greene,

Thought I would send this along to you. When I spoke with Mr. Doyle I received the impression that restorative measures were more or less out of his hands, as he so states in his letter of Oct. third.

He did say to me that he felt it would be worthwhile expressing my concern (and any others) as to the fate of the Goose Pond area, to the agencies he has listed. To as he put it, "at least to let them know some people do care."

This he felt would or could at least get some response and possibly commitments on these agencies part, and possibly bring to bear some pressure on Callahan to commit themselves to restorative measures.

This needles to say is my great concern, I doubt that the town will be at all strong on this point. The selectmen did however show a glimmer of thought to the taxable state of the land after Callahan leaves.

My intentions are this; (if you think it practical) to write to these agencies and ask for their views on the matter, and to investigate the possibility of putting forth a public question on the next referendum or ballot that comes up for a town vote in Brooksville. In so many words requesting the feelings of the towns people in regard to restorative measures.

I may not have the right to do this as I have no vote in Brooksville, but perhaps the Farnhams or Mr. McCloskey could request this question be placed on the ballot.

As ever I will look forward to your constructive criticism and alternative suggestions.

I hope my impatience in this matter is not becoming a bore.

Albert



STATE OF MAINE  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
AUGUSTA, MAINE  
04330

KENNETH M. CURTIS  
GOVERNOR

October 9, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

I wish to thank you for your informative letter of September 15 in which you described the concern felt by the people of southern Hancock County regarding the mining operation in Harborside.

The orderly development of the mineral resources of Maine has been of great importance to myself and my staff for many years. As a previous member of the Mining Bureau, as well as in my capacity as Maine's Director of the ARA-EDA industrial development agency, I have worked steadily for this development. I also recognize our mutual responsibility for preservation of our natural heritage in a time when this heritage is being threatened by our expanding economy.

Because of my concern, I have suggested to the State Geologist that the various parties involved in this program come together for serious discussion of the mining operation. I understand that such a meeting will take place in the very near future, and will cover all phases of the problem--safety, conservation, mining operations, and schedules for final restoration of the area.

You may be assured that the State will maintain a vigilant attitude so that the rights and privileges of all parties concerned will be preserved. I have asked Mr. Doyle to keep you informed as to the progress of negotiations with the Company and the State agencies involved. I am sure that he will not be lax in this duty.

Sincerely,

  
Kenneth M. Curtis  
Governor

KMC/gir

# The Ellsworth American

ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

667-2545

October 9, 1967

Albert:

Maybe the editorial we reprinted ~~from~~ from the New York Times cheered you. Apparently the US is moving in where local governments fail, as usual. I have no doubt that eventually federal controls will govern strip mining and the restoration of exploited pits.

You are as much a victim of the mining as Goose Pond if you let it bug you to the point where it interferes with your work. My ~~letter~~<sup>sister</sup> got into a similar hassle with a power company over abuse of a river in Minnesota. She lost,. Somewhere in the struggle she got a monomania similar to yours.

I view the future of Earth, physical and social, as an endless descent, so I don't get too wrapped up over each milestone of decay. If the thing is affecting you so extremely, you should move. Pendulums swing, and eventually there will be officialdom defending what you defend now alone. The officialdom will be as offensive as the present abuses. Take the steam off and try some drawing illustrating the despoilation you complain of. Since you feel so deeply, maybe you can express something ~~in~~ in showing the earth-movers at work. Our own little Hogarth of Goose Pond, yet. 'Tis the fate of artists to be oppressed by ~~what~~<sup>what</sup> is reality to others. Stop feeling unique. It is just your nature to be disturbed by this business. Others get disturbed by social abuses, or political, or something. Just because you are the only one to feel as you do

about Ggose Pond doesn't mean that others aren't suffering for some other cause about which they feel just as deeply. There is no reason to lose your balance.

You say you feel alone in the struggle, and that makes you question the rightness of your stand. If it took you thirty-some years to realize that you are alone, and if you can't bear the shock of that discovery, I'd say you were having a delayed adolescence.

I thought you were coming up here about the third of October. Let me know when you do come. I want to do an interview with you. It can express some of your reaction to this thing.

I never did get to see any of your current work.

Jack Wiggins\*

\* who has lost hundreds of battles.

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 6, 1967

Mr. Marshall F. Burk  
Natural Resources Council  
116 State Street  
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Mr. Burk:

Thank you for your letter of September 29th. In regard to your question on the duration of the mining activity on Cape Rosier.

It is my understanding through past conversations with the Callahan officials that the ore now known to exist allows a work period of 4-6 years. However in a discussion with Mr. Gavin Young chief engineer for the firm this time period could be drawn out for a considerable length of time, as much as 15 years. This is in the words of Mr. Young wholly dependent upon market fluctuations of the price of copper. If for instance the price drops the mine would see fit to close down during unfavorable and impractical times and would recommence activity when practical.

This statement needless to say leaves the possibility of an open ugly pit existing on the cape indefinitely

I have other personal opinions in regard to the whole operation as indicated to me by a friend who visited with me this summer and his conversations with Mr. Hall the president of the Callahan Corp. and various engineers at the mine site. This friend is an experienced hard-rock mining engineer, and his thoughts on the Penobscot Units operations were rather interesting. I am in the process of pursuing his opinions at this time and as yet cannot back them up with absolute fact.

I hope our article was not too lengthy believe me I would have liked to say more, and I am sure Mr. Greene would join me in saying so.

I have a request to make of your organization and if it is at all possible to fulfill this request I would appreciate it and be glad to pay for the cost. I have intentions of producing a bulletin in regard to the mine and the goings on there, in fact I am putting it together as of now. I would be able to use 75 copies of the bulletin that the article appears in (if you decide to print it) as I would like to send them on to those who have expressed a concern over this situation. Perhaps you may get some new members in this way?

All together I have 178 people who will receive my bulletin and if you cannot supply me with these 75 copies I would like to get at least one good copy in order to zerox it and include it in my bulletin, with the understanding that your organization would receive all due credit. In fact do you have application blanks for membership?

I would also appreciate your keeping me up to date on any facts in regard to the M.M.B. and Callahan lease arrangements, or any proposed legislation in regard to open pit mining in Maine.

Hope I have not asked too much. Sincerely, A. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 6, 1967

Mr. Robert Mc Closkey  
Scott Island  
Harborside,  
Maine 04642

Dear Mr. Mc Closkey:

Thank you for your letter and the contribution. I sincerely hope some good will come of this project of reclamation, and the Goose Pond area will once again be a place of beauty.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to Mr. Francis Greene as he and I have joined forces in this effort to push for restorative guarantees.

In all due respect to the Nature Conservancy and your membership in this organization, in past articles I have read of the purposes of this group, lead me to doubt their being an effective force in regard to curtailing open pit mining activity in Maine.

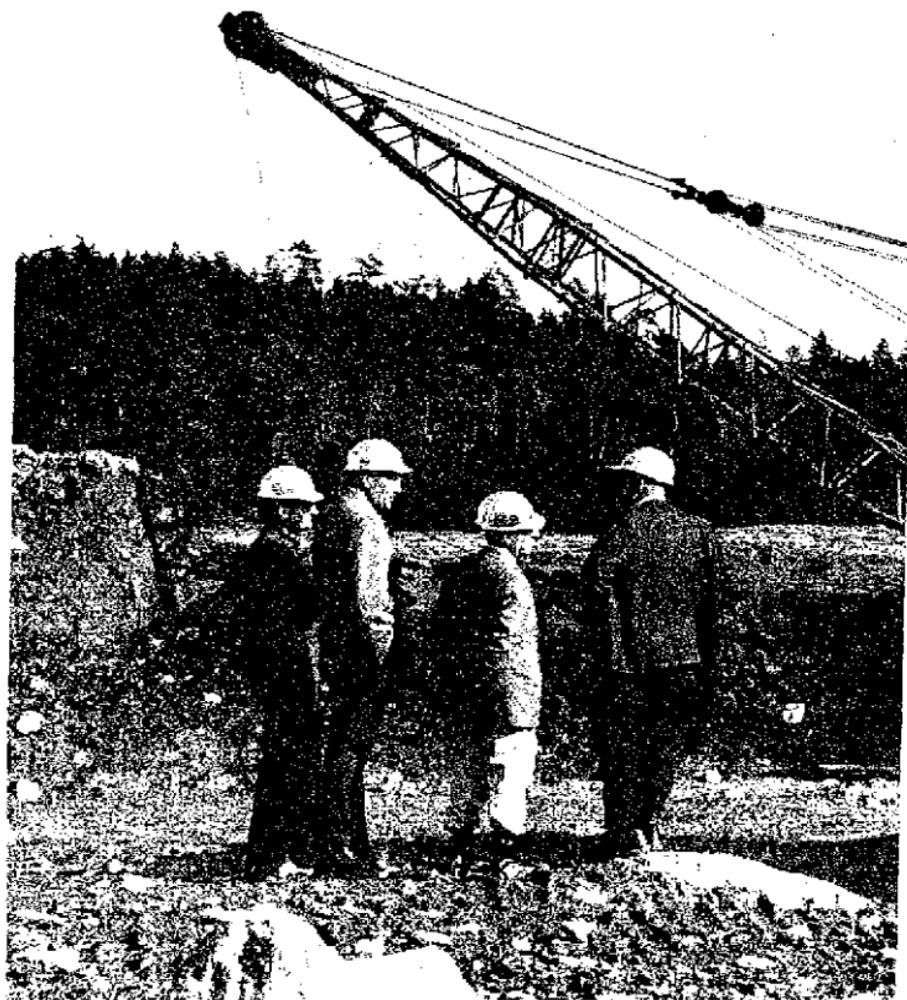
I have ordered the booklets with the form you sent to me and I appreciate your making me aware of them.

I would be grateful if you send my letter to the Nature Conservancy, as I would be happy to change my viewpoint of this organization.

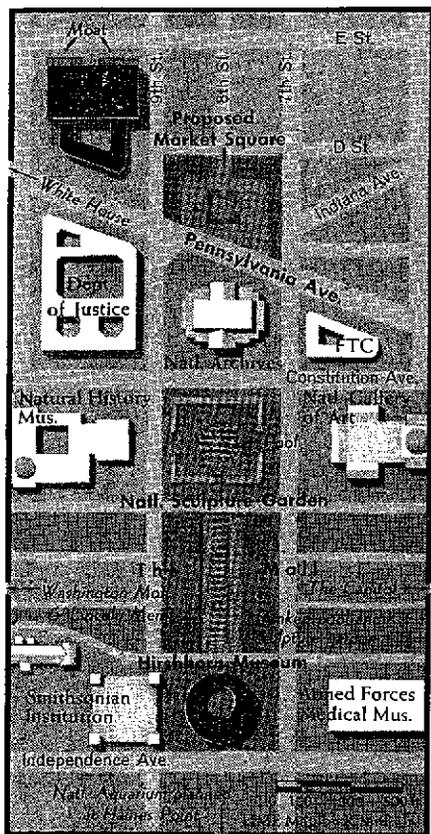
I will be at Harborside on the week of the 16th if I can be of any help in filling you in on this matter please stop by.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandeck



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Callahan Mining Corporation spent most of Monday afternoon touring the facilities at the company's Cape Rosier mine site. Here (l. to r.) Ted Maestretti, mine superintendent, Joseph T. Hall, president, Joseph H. Hirschhorn, board chairman, and Gavin Young, senior engineer, view the progress in the pit area. --Packet photo.



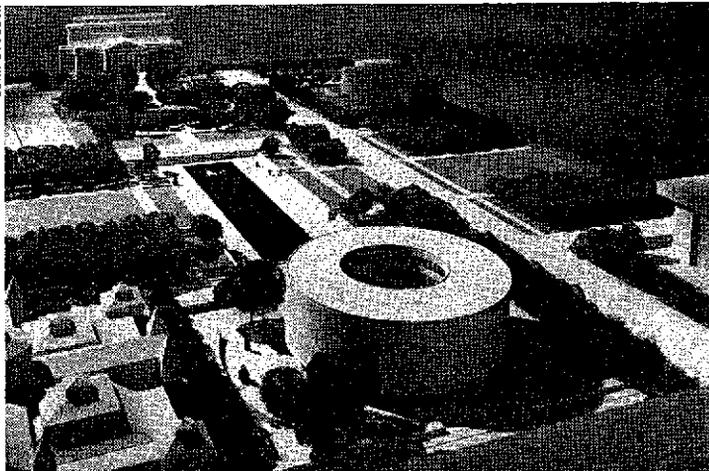
TIME, AUGUST 11, 1967

Saving the Vista. Fronting on the Mall itself, adjacent to the Smithsonian and diagonally across from the National Gallery of Art, will rise the \$15 million Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum for the \$25-\$50 million Hirshhorn gift of sculpture and paintings. Architect Gordon Bunshaft has designed a massive doughnut, to be clad in marble, as sculptural as any created by Isamu Noguchi and so vast that Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum would drop neatly into the hole. The new five-level museum will add a revolutionary new presence, from its coffered concrete underside (the museum will actually "float" above its plaza on four muscular piers) to its eccentric center court, purposely designed off-center so that galleries on the upper floors will be of varying depths and shapes.

The site picked for the Hirshhorn Museum is actually on a secondary axis laid out on the Mall 50 years ago, and Bunshaft emphasizes this by projecting across the Mall a 500-ft.-long reflecting pool surrounded by broad walkways for outdoor sculpture displays. But he had no desire to interrupt the two-mile vista that stretches from the Capitol past the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial—a vista Bunshaft considers "one of the greatest in all architecture." Instead, he has sunk the pool and sculpture area 7 ft. below the Mall level. So vast are distances in official Washington that the 7-ft. dip will appear, if at all, as the merest line across the grass.

BUNSHAFT'S HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

ETRA STOLLER



# The Ellsworth American.

Established 1850

Published every Wednesday afternoon at Ellsworth,  
Maine 04605 by Ellsworth American Inc.

Hale G. Joy, Editor

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1967

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## Times Square To Golden Gate

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Mining companies that strip the topsoil and gouge the land are still laying waste the American countryside. More than two million acres of land, the equivalent of a mile-wide strip stretching from Times Square to the Golden Gate, now lie eroded and ruined. Every year another 150,000 acres are surface-mined, and the rate of these operations is growing, not diminishing.

The strip and surface miners are now on the offensive against a modest program of Federal-state-industry cooperation to reclaim mine-damaged lands in the future. "Emotional . . . hasty . . . ill-conceived." These are only a few of the criticisms tossed out by Clyde E. Weed, chairman of the executive committee of the Anaconda Company and president of the American Mining Congress, in a letter to Secretary of the Interior Udall. Acknowledging that surface and strip mining "in certain cases may involve undersirable side effects," Mr. Weed asserts that mining companies are reclaiming ravaged land wherever they regard it is feasible and practical.

But the restoration of gutted land is not an optional policy that individual companies may follow or not as their convenience and self-interest dictate. It is a necessary prerequisite to any mining of the land. Secretary Udall, on the basis of a two-year study authorized by Congress, has recently recommended a licensing system with penalties to assure that mine operators will pay to reclaim land after future operations. Some companies, but not nearly enough of them, reclaim some of their land now. To restore the two million acres already damaged and to clean the streams polluted by runoff from past surface mining operations will cost upward of \$750 million to take ten to twenty years. These will be public funds.

It is bad enough that the taxpayers have to pay to undo past damage by the mining companies. It would be outrageous to permit these firms to continue their damage in the future without cost to themselves. Whether mighty firms like Anaconda or fly-by-night operators, the mining companies have to recognize that they are no longer free to go on ravaging the land.

# Callahan Brass Visits Copper Pit On Rosier

Top brass of the Callahan Mining Corp flew in from New York on Monday for a tour of their open pit copper mine on Cape Rosier. Ten officers of the company landed in a chartered plane at the County Airport in Trenton and were taken by car to the mine site at Harborside. A lunch prepared by some of the local staff members' wives consisted of sliced turkey, cold ham and lobster salad. The meal was served by Mrs. Roscoe Rankin of Harborside. Gavin Young, manager of the project, took the men on a tour of the mine area and plant. The purpose of the visit was said to be simply to look at the plant, which many of the officers hadn't seen. They spent Monday night at Prouty's Inn in Bucksport.

The visiting company officials included Joseph H. Hirshhorn, Chairman of the Board; Joseph T. Hall, President; Charles D. Snead Jr., Secretary; Robert W. Hodder, Head of Exploration; William P. Lohden, Controller; and Jack B. Meyer, Vice President of Avica Corp., a subsidiary. Other directors present were David S. Gamble, Jack H. How, -E. Arthur Salo, and George F. Shaskan.

The mine presently employs fifty-five men, ten of whom are technicians and supervisors. Callahan expects to exploit a copper deposit there and has options on considerable other property on the Cape. Callahan was given permission to drain Goose Pond under a loosely-worded ruling by the State Supreme Court which declared that the State has a right to exploit its natural resources. The County Commissioners were recently asked to determine damages suffered by the Holbrook Sanctuary, which owned the shoreline on the other side of the pond.

October 3, 1967

Editor  
The Weekly Packet  
Blue Hill, Maine

Dear Sir:

Three years ago I was persuaded to make Brooksville our "second" home largely on the basis of the natural beauty of Goose Pond and Falls and the serenity of the East Penobscot Bay area. While our property in West Brooksville is somewhat removed from the Callahan Mining Co. operations on Cape Rosier, I echo and support the sentiments expressed in recent letters by Mr. Albert Sandecki (see Packet dated September 15) regarding post-mining restoration by the company.

Perhaps it is not too late for the State of Maine and/or the Brooksville selectment to work out mutually agreeable and effective legally-binding measures with Callahan to insure satisfactory restoration at Cape Rosier. Lessons could be learned by investigating the history of Pennsylvania's experience with soft coal strip mining operators which has caused permanent blight and pollution in many sections of my home state. A visit to some of these areas would convince you, I am sure, of the urgent need to give your editorial support to effect appropriate measures to prevent similar blight in Maine.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Young  
323 N. Third Street  
Lock Haven, Pa. 17745

EHY:jm

cc: Albert Sandecki

October 2nd

John:

At the risk of appearing maudlin I have to ask for your objective and respected advice, opinion, suggestions or what have you.

Maybe I am just starting to falter or learn of my fellow creatures ways, I have been experiencing every imaginable attitude in regard to my actions in regard to the MINE. I really do not know why I am writing to you, perhaps it is because you have not said something about it recently and everybody else has.

I am really starting to wonder if I am off the deep end-- I have a friend, an architect who thinks we all should live under ground, and I think he is a bit off. My best friend here in Haddonfield has in so many words told me that I am about to join the likes of the mole.

Enclosed are some recent clippings and letters, I would like to ask you to take the time to read them and give me your opinion, I would not ask for your time if I really did not want your thoughts about this.

I remember your saying this will be a lonely affair, believe me I think of and literally hold on to that statement as a means of not sinking.. - I cannot get this thing off my mind, I find it almost an impossibility to paint, thinking all the while about the ruination of beauty. There is a constant growling of a bulldozer here in back of my studio at home, a high speed line is being put through town. The farms around here where I used to paint are all sold now to developers for these inanelly named little plywood villages that nobody can find there way around in.

I cannot believe or understand this

Mr. Hall asks me not to get too far ahead of his corporation on my campaign for restorative measures to be taken at the pond. He never answered that letter of mine in your paper about restoring, the same drivel from the packet woooopee, woooopee mine. I get letters and money saying gee thats a shame heres 15 dollars for your trouble.. The state says we like mines, the town selectmen said to me, and I still can't believe it. "Thats a much better place than it ever was, now there is a road there and at least we can get around there now."

Maybe I'm selfish and spoiled my father worked like hell for our family, and still does, I have worked hard too but there was always a warm house and three squares a day,-- maybe someone just took my toy in Maine away and I'm just being a little kid about it.

The most frustrating thing about it is I cannot see just sitting down and saying the hell with it and think ah, my day will come and I can to all see I told you so They never would clean up the mess.

I actually think I live in fear that the pond will no be restored and I cant seem to find a way to see that they are.. after all just who and the hell do I think I am Telling Callahan Mining that I insist that they commit themselves to binding restorative measures. Where do I get off saying that.

I dont know maybe I am Just another one in the process of going off the deep end,-- What the hell maybe it will be better down there.

Albert

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 2nd 1967

Jerry L. Durnbaugh (editor)  
The Weekly Packet  
Water Street  
Blue Hill,  
Maine 04614

Dear Mr. Durnbaugh:

In reference to the September 28ths-- Packet Opinion ---,

"Top tourist attraction"

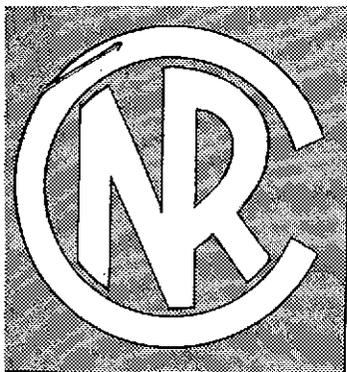
YOU'VE GOTTA BE KIDDIN

Disbelievingly yours,

A. Sandecki

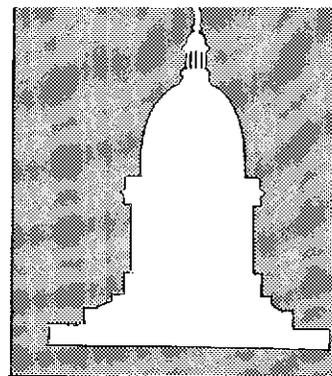
Would you be so kind to quote me your papers rates for advertising?

A.S.



# CONSERVATION BULLETIN

a service of the  
NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL  
of MAINE



116 State Street

September 1967

Augusta, Maine 04330

Clinton B. Townsend, President

Marshall F. Burk, Exec. Sec'y

## WATER POLLUTION CONSIDERED MAINE'S IMPORTANT CONSERVATION PROBLEM

A questionnaire was mailed to the 935 August Bulletin recipients. Those on the mailing list included not only individual council members, but representatives of affiliated organizations, resource agencies and news media. 198 responses were received as of September 25th. The following list is the percentage results of responses that took the effort to consider a first preference for the most important conservation problems facing Maine today.

Water Pollution	43.6%
Dam Construction Projects	13.2%
Controlled Development	11.5%
Pesticide Use	7.0%
Sewage Treatment Needs	5.5%

The other categories in order of preference were Shoreline Use, Air Pollution, Dump Location, Litter, Hunting Pressure, Wetland Destruction and lastly Fish Kills which received no first preference response.

Twenty-four individuals could not list an exact preference order but 17 of the 24 indicated a concern over Water Pollution. Many comments were made on the response forms. Comments such as; "Water Pollution as such embraces many of the other categories listed and is in my opinion the most important," "All are important, Many are inter-related, Effort already being made for some." "It is hard to make a decision," "I do not think Dickey-Lincoln dam would serve the best interest of the State of Maine." "Some of the others impinge on shoreline use, of course!" "If controlled development is attended to, many of the other problems should be solved to some degree." "Some of these seem to overlap!" "All are very important."

In reviewing the responses to second preferences, Water Pollution again led the list with a 25.4% followed by Sewage Treatment Needs and Pesticide Use. Other conservation effort categories offered by the membership were; Auto Junk Yards, Natural Resource Use Policy for the State, Motor Sleds, Open Pit Mining, Highway Abuse, Land Use Planning, Highway Advertising, Highway Scenery, Forestry Practice and Natural Resource Education.

TV POLL ON DICKEY

On Monday evening September 18th TV-WGAM Channel 13 in Portland asked as their daily question, "Should Congress approve funds to the Dickey-Lincoln Power Project?" In introducing the question to their TV audience the announcer made reference to the NRC and used a portion of the Governor's press conference in which he mentioned the Council. Over one thousand viewers took the time to call in to the station and submit a yes or no vote. Two phones recorded the yes vote and two the no vote. The question was asked at 6:00 P.M. and calls were received until 10:45 P.M. At 11:00 P.M. the result of the poll was announced as 48% yes and 52% no.

This poll and the poll conducted by Representative Kyros which reportedly showed 68% in favor of the question: "Do you favor construction of the Dickey-Lincoln hydro-electric project as the best way to reduce electric power rates in Maine and New England," both avoided the basic issue of whether a dam flooding a vast area of Maine is the best long-range use of the natural resources involved.

PUBLIC SESSION ON PESTICIDES

Two seminars planned to acquaint the general public with the nature, extent of use and hazards of pesticides will be held on the 17th and 18th of October.

Lectures will be given by national authorities in appropriate fields of public health, wildlife and pest control. There will be no registration fee and the general public interested in acquainting themselves with the problems of pesticides are expected to take this opportunity to be informed.

The seminars are sponsored by the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture University of Maine in cooperation with the Garden Club Federation of Maine, the League of Women Voters, Maine Department of Forestry, the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee, Maine Educational Television Network, Cooperative Extension Service and the Natural Resources Council of Maine.

The first public session will be held in Portland at the Sheraton-Eastland Hotel on Tuesday, October 17th. The second will be held in Orono at the Little Theater, Alumni Hall at the University of Maine, on October 18th. Both sessions will start at 9:00 A.M. and lectures will be held throughout the respective days.

AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS

The NRC office has received word that the National Audubon Society in cooperation with area organizations here in Maine will be presenting their nationally recognized film lecture series. The five program series will be held in Portland, Waterville and Winthrop.

Information and tickets for the Portland series may be obtained at the Museum of Natural History, 22 Elm St. and at Frye Hall, 78 Spring St.; for the Waterville showing, the Canaan House, 129 Maine St. and from Mrs. Richard Libby, 55 Violette Ave.; for the Winthrop series, Audette's Sport Shop in Winthrop and the Corner Book Store, 98 State St. in Augusta.

These narrated film programs are designed to awaken and stimulate public awareness of the need for conservation of natural wildlife, wilderness, scenic areas, plants, soil and water. The series start the first week in October and are held monthly until March.

A CONSERVATION BILL OF RIGHTS

New York's Constitutional Convention unanimously approved last month a "Conservation bill of rights" declaring the protection of natural resources and scenic beauty to be state policy.

As part of the State Constitution it would require the Legislature to provide for the abatement of water and air pollution "excessive and unnecessary noise," and for the protection of agricultural lands, wetlands and shorelines.

Excerpts from an editorial in the NEW YORK TIMES: "The conservation bill of rights unanimously approved by the Constitutional Convention is a triumph for constructive bipartisanship.

"Senator Earl Brydges and other Republican delegates working with two key Democrats--Charles Stockmeister, chairman of the Convention's natural resources committee, and Arthur Levitt Jr., author of the bill of rights--agreed upon small but worthwhile changes in the draft.

"The phrase 'natural beauty' was changed to 'scenic beauty' to make it plain that man-made structures are also deserving of protection. The abatement of noise was added to the cleaning of polluted air and water as a specific goal. Protection was also extended to agricultural lands, wetlands and shorelines. Another amendment specifically directs the Legislature to 'make adequate provisions' for carrying out the intent of the new section.

"The bill of rights is essentially a statement of purpose; it will be as meaningful as the public and future Legislatures make it. But by keeping the 'forever wild' section intact and adding this new language, the Convention has provided a clear mandate to protect the state's resources."

The text of "bill of rights" was revised a number of times and the following paragraph as published on June 12, 1967 is believed to be its final form.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 3 The policy of the state shall be to conserve and protect its natural resources and scenic beauty and encourage the development and improvement of its agricultural lands for the production of food and other agricultural products. The legislature, in implementing this policy, shall include adequate provision for the abatement of air and water pollution and of excessive and unnecessary noise, the protection of agricultural lands, wetlands and shorelines, and the development and regulation of water resources. The legislature shall further provide for the acquisition of lands and waters, including improvements thereon and any interest therein, outside the forest preserve counties, and the dedication of properties so acquired or now owned, which because of their natural beauty, wilderness character, or geological, ecological or historical significance, shall be preserved and administered for the use and enjoyment of the people. Properties so dedicated shall constitute the state nature and historical preserve and they shall not be taken or otherwise disposed of except by law enacted by two successive regular sessions of the legislature.

DICKER ABOUT A DAM

(Editorial that appeared in the Star-Herald of Presque Isle, Maine on Wednesday September 20, 1967)

Several months ago the Natural Resources Council of Maine sent letters to politicians and agencies asking for information about studies of the "natural, human or economic resources" of the area of the proposed Dickey Dam. The answers they received were quoted and summarized in the NRC's September bulletin.

In their opinion and ours, the content -- and lack of same -- of the answers pointed up a need for more study of these very important aspects of the power project.

A reply by Cong. Peter N. Kyros (D-Me., 1st. Dist.) was second in inappropriateness only to the statement by the State Park and Recreation Commission that another natural preserve after Baxter, the Allagash and Moosehorn might be difficult to justify (NRC did not suggest making the area a natural preserve, only that Maine study carefully the question of whether it wants to flood it).

Kyros' letter said, in essence, that NRC, instead of asking for more studies of the non-electrical aspects

of Dickey, should have made the studies itself.

Why the congressman should expect this private, non-profit citizens organization (supported by dues and contributions) to even attempt to undertake a project of such weight is difficult to imagine -- unless his suggestion is thought of as diversionary fireworks. Perhaps Kyros' loud blast unwittingly acknowledges a gap in the research behind the big dam.

Whatever eventually happens to the public power proposal -- and we hope nothing happens until ecologists have the opportunity to weigh a dam's permanent effect on living things in this part of the country -- Maine people now have the right to question this and every aspect of the project. It is not inevitable.

Neither, of course, is it necessarily a bad project. But since it is so far reaching, and because convincing arguments can be marshalled against as well as for it, all doubt should be laid to rest lest the Maine congressional delegation lay an egg.

(Note: The September Bulletin referred to in the above editorial was a special report published by the NRC on September 6, 1967 and dealt with responses to NRC requests for information and letters.)

TIMELY READING

SURFACE MINING AND OUR ENVIRONMENT

Strip mines, gravel pits . . . all forms of surface mining . . . drastically alter the American landscape. Now, as our standard of living continues to rise, we must produce even more minerals to meet nationwide demands for manufactured goods and energy. What has been done to restore lands and waters damaged by mining in the past? What should be done to prevent damage in the future? A two-year study . . . just completed . . . faces up to these critical issues. Read this special report to the nation.

Order from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

17 SURFACE MINING & OUR ENVIRONMENT, Catalog No. 1 1,2:M 66/3 -- \$2.00  
72 STUDY OF STRIP & SURFACE MINING IN APPALACHIA  
Catalog No. 1 1,2:M 66/2 -- \$1.00

RESOURCE POLICY STATED

(from Annual Report Fiscal Year 1965-1966 of the Maine Department of Inland Fish and Game, published April, 1967)

THE POLICY of the Maine Fish and Game Department shall be to supply the maximum amount of recreational sport to the fishermen and the hunters of Maine for their license dollars, consistent with sound conservation practices; to attempt to maintain the fish and wildlife resources of the State at the highest optimum level; to recognize all values of these wildlife resources, the aesthetic as well as the basic hunting and fishing values; and to provide opportunity for our people to enjoy all of them.

MAINE BOATING REPORT

At this summer's Northeastern States Boating Administrators Conference held June 13th - 15th at Boothbay Harbor Mr. Robert Johnson of Maine the organization's newly elected Secretary reported:

That about 42,000 boats over 10 h.p. are registered. The number is expected to increase at least 10 percent in the next registration period. The 1967 legislature initiated 10-day temporary registration plates so that new owners may now launch their boat directly after purchase instead of having to wait until their application for permanent registration is processed. All motorboats on Maine waters are now required to carry Coast Guard-approved lifesaving equipment (an exemption for boats 10 h.p. and under on inland waters has been dropped.) Wilderness advocates persuaded the legislature to ban motorboats on certain small wilderness lakes, but the Bureau of Watercraft hopes that further legislative restrictions in this area would be based on state wide study and plans coordinated with other state agencies so as to avoid hodge podge boating restrictions. Local personal property taxes on boats continue to be a sore point. There has been some suggestion to go to annual state boat licensing in lieu of local taxes. However, legislature finally settled on the requirement that proof of any property taxes assessed on boats must be filed at time the boat is registered.

GEOLOGIC MAP OF MAINE AVAILABLE

The Maine Geological Survey has just announced the publication of "The preliminary Geologic Map of Maine." This map was compiled and edited under the direction of Robert G. Doyle State Geologist and its chief compiler was Arthur M. Hussey, II.

The map is 27" x 39" in size, full color and describes the geology of Maine at a scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch = 8 miles). A complete legend showing the most recent bio-stratigraphy in the State is included. The age and variety of plutonic rock is also shown. Price \$3.00 + 12¢ sales tax for in state purchases.

The map represents the work of over 90 contributors, federal, state and private. For further information write to: State Geologist, Dept. of Economic Development, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330

CITIZEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

The Maine Citizen Association For Cooperative Planning will hold an all day public conference at Colby College, Waterville on Wednesday, November 8th. A panel discussion will be conducted on the subject "The Conflict and Controversy in Public Planning and Private Property."

KEEP MAINE SCENIC FILMS

The Keep Maine Scenic Division, State Park & Recreation Commission, is expanding its film library and has called attention to three new movies. For children, "Lassie's Litter Bit" is an adaptation of the popular television series--focusing attention on the litter problem. For adults, "New Guidelines for the Well-Landscaped Home" and "The Beauty and the Grandeur" outline approaches to beautification of private homes and the national attack on roadside blight---out-door advertising, junkyards, etc.

Other films highlight the necessity for conservation of our natural resources, spotlight the spreading wave of vandalism as well as other aspects of the nation-wide campaign against litter and blight.

Sportsmen's organizations have frequently used "A Nation of Spoilers," "Let's Keep America Beautiful" and "Heritage of Splendor" for programs. For conservation education work with young people, "The Litterbug", "Camping: Key to Conservation" and a filmstrip are available in addition to the new "Lassie" film. Women's groups find "Let's Keep America Beautiful" and "A Nation of Spoilers" useful for programs in addition to the new landscaping film. All of the films recommended for adult groups have been used by service clubs.

Over 450 showings of the films last year represented a 200% increase in usage over the previous year. Nearly 30,000 persons saw one or more of the films.

A list of the films and an order blank is available from the Keep Maine Scenic Division, State Park & Recreation Commission, Augusta, Maine 04330. The only cost to users is for return postage.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

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

Waters:	<u>St. Croix River at Robbinston, Maine</u>
Location of Hearing:	<u>Grange Hall, Robbinston, Maine</u>
Time of Hearing:	<u>October 11, 1967 at 3:30 P.M.</u>
Type and Amount of Waste:	<u>Waste from a tuna fish packing process water, not to exceed over 400 gallons per minute per day.</u>
Applicant:	<u>Canadian Tuna (U.S.) Corporation</u>
Waters:	<u>Belfast Bay at Belfast, Maine</u>
Location of Hearing:	<u>City Hall, Church Street, Belfast, Maine</u>
Time of Hearing:	<u>October 12, 1967 at 1:30 P.M.</u>
Type and Amount of Waste:	<u>Domestic waste, not to exceed that from a 40-seat restaurant and a 6-room inn.</u>
Applicant:	<u>Mr. Snelling Robinson</u>
Waters:	<u>Carvers Harbor at Vinalhaven, Maine</u>
Location of Hearing:	<u>Council Chambers, City Hall, Rockland, Maine</u>
Time of Hearing:	<u>October 20, 1967 at 10:30 A.M.</u>
Type and Amount of Waste:	<u>Sanitary waste from a water closet &amp; lavatory located in a grocery store &amp; not to exceed over 80 gallons.</u>
Applicant:	<u>Mr. Fernald E. Young</u>

ROBERT McCLOSKEY  
SCOTT ISLANDS  
HARBORSIDE, MAINE

Sept. 30, 1967

Mr. Albert Sandecki  
50 Turner Street  
Haddonfield  
N.J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Enclosed is a check to help along the cause of Goose Pond. I am also enclosing a form for ordering a booklet put out for people such as you. I have a copy and think it would interest you.

I am a member of the Nature Conservancy and if I can find the Maine Chapter's address, I intend to send your letter to them (with your permission) asking for any advice they may have.

Your efforts in forming a group of people to protect the Cape Rosier area is much appreciated. Best wishes.

Sincerely,



# NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL of MAINE



116 State Street

Augusta, Maine 04330

Tel. 623-3452

September 29, 1967

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki  
50 Tanner Street  
Haddon Field  
New Jersey 08066

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

My apologies for not responding sooner to your letters of September 15th and 20th.

Mr. Greene and Mr. Patterson seemed to hit it off quite well (as expected) on our visit to Harborside. The trip was quite informative and based on what I heard and saw, this operation looks like the first of many that will be developing in Maine.

One can only wonder what the area will look like after this mine closes down. Will it be only six to ten years or a rather permanent facility for Cape Rosier?

I have had the opportunity to discuss the mine with three members of the Mining Bureau and personally expressed concern over the lack of control, spoil heaps the visual pollution of 5 million tons of rocks etc. Two of them are dues paying NRC members but neither appeared too concerned over the visual aspects.

In regards to your article for possible use in a Bulletin, I suggest you keep it to less than two typed pages and basically a statement of facts and concern.

My conclusion so far is (as you have also stated) that the Callahan firm has a very strong position and that it appears presently that no one in public office or politically inspired will openly attempt to influence the present situation.

The Dickey situation has had sticky moments and could get quite difficult for the council.

Look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Marshall F. Burk  
Executive Secretary

MFB:lfa

c.c. to C. B. Townsend

# PACKET OPINION

September 28, 1967

## Top tourist attraction

Not infrequently, in the past couple of years, we have heard the lament that the open pit mine of Callahan Mining Corp. would not only destroy the beauty of Cape Rosier, but drive therefrom the summer visitor.

If this summer is any indication, however, it would seem that rather than drive away the summer visitor, the mine is quite likely to draw more visitors to Cape Rosier than that peninsula has ever seen in the past. In short, the mine may become the Cape's, and Brooksville's, chief tourist attraction.

Visiting at the mine, which is not yet in operation, has already reached proportions that it has become something of a problem. And when Callahan officials set an open house, expecting a few hundred guests on a good day, they were overwhelmed with over 2,000-- on a cold, damp, rainy afternoon.

To be sure, the immediate mining area is not very attractive right now, but this construction area cannot be seen from the public roads or readily accessible locations. Goose Cove Pond looks rather barren, but not a whole lot different than at low tide in pre-mining days.

The enlarged stream from Goose Cove to Weir Cove is an eyesore at present because it had to be artificially widened and deepened. However, Callahan

officials are planning to smooth the slopes and seed them. In a year or two, the raw earth will be hidden and it will look like any other stream with grassy banks.

There has been criticism because Callahan has not given an exact blueprint for restoration of the area after it has been mined out, and because Callahan chose an open pit rather than an underground mine. The latter criticism is answered simply as a matter of engineering and economics. Every ore body is different, and different mining techniques are required for different bodies. At Cape Rosier, an open pit was apparently the only way the ore was mineable, i. e. economically justified.

As to restoration, Callahan officials say no blueprints are drawn up now because no one knows exactly what the town will desire several years from now. They say it would be pointless to have a current plan that did not fit the physical picture in the future. But they have reiterated their desire to satisfy the town in this respect when that time comes.

So, aside from being an immediate economic boost for Brooksville and the entire area, it kind of looks as though the mine is going to be Brooksville's biggest stimulant to the recreation business as well.

Bar Harbor  
Sept. 1, 1957

Tel. 942-4881

# STATE AND C

## Callahan Mining Officials To Inspect At Harborside

**HARBORSIDE** — Officials of the Callahan Mining Corporation will arrive here from New York City Monday for an inspection of the company's mine site here and a board of directors meeting.

Gavin Young, local manager, said Thursday that the party will arrive in two chartered planes at the Bar Harbor Airport at 10 a.m. Monday and proceed to the company staff house here for lunch.

Following an inspection of the open pit copper and zinc mine facilities, a directors' meeting will be held in the company office.

The party will stay overnight at Bucksport and return to New

York City Tuesday morning.

Included in the group coming from the company's headquarters in New York Young said, will be Joseph T. Hall, company president, and Joseph H. Hirshhorn, chairman of the board.

Other company directors making the trip will be David S. Gamble, Jack H. How, E. Arthur Salo and George F. Shaskan.

They will be accompanied by Robert W. Hodder, head of the company's exploration department; William P. Lohden, controller; Charles D. Snead Jr., company secretary and Jack B. Meyer, vice president of Avia Corporation, a subsidiary of the Callahan company.

PULP & PAPER MILL HONORED BY POLLUTION CONTROL GROUP

(Reprinted by permission from THE NATIONAL FISHERMAN January 1967 issue.)

KAMLOOPS, B. C. -- ~~Kamloops Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. has won the top award of the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Association for its accomplishments in eliminating toxic effluent flow from its new pulp mill on the Thompson River, a tributary of the salmon-rich Fraser River.~~

In making the company's presentation to the Association, Technical Director K. R. Devones said that it was recognized that responsibility for the protection of the salmon resource must be assumed and that every effort to combat pollution must be made.

Here are the most significant processes included in the design of the Kamloops mill to safeguard the salmon.

--Maximum re-use of contaminated waters in other parts of the process.

--All chemical spills and leaks in the pulp cooking and washing areas are detected by conductivity instruments and then pumped back to a collection tank to be returned to the process.

--All mill effluent is treated with lime to neutralize the waste.

Nucleus of the Kamloops treatment facilities is a 27-acre aeration pond which holds approximately 65 million gals. of effluent, enough to provide a five-day retention time for bioxidation of the waste. The neutralized effluent in this pond provides an environment conducive to the growth of micro-organisms which in contact with oxygen consume the organic material in the effluent. Oxygen is provided by the introduction of air into the effluent with mechanical mixers.

A full-time biologist oversees the in-plant testing as well as testing of the receiving waters. An additional four to five persons devote much of their time ~~sampling and performing tests to insure that effluent quality is maintained.~~

Devones said that "the most unusual test required of the mill is that salmon-water test. In this technique, a mixture of 65% mill effluent and 35% river water is prepared. Fingerling salmon are then placed in the mixture. The salmon must live in the mixture for at least 96 hours for the effluent to pass the test.

"EFFLUENT CHARGES: A Method of Enforcing Stream Standards" by Orland E. Delogu, Associate Professor of Law, University of Maine School of Law, Maine Law Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1967.

Professor Delogu discusses some of the present pollution laws of Maine, and concludes that "\*\*\* real pollution control and abatement languishes in the state." He then discusses the economics of effluent charges, which would transfer the cost of pollution back to the polluters, and concludes that such charges can achieve stream standards, are constitutional, and should be given consideration in Maine. A limited number of reprints are available, and copies of the Review may be purchased at the University of Maine School of Law, 68 High Street, Portland, Maine, 04101, for \$2.00.

WILDERNESS PUBLIC HEARING

(The following is reproduced from The Federal Register, Vol. 32, No. 29 - Saturday, February 11, 1967)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Edmunds Unit

Notice of Public Hearing Regarding Wilderness Study.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577; 78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1131, 1132) that a public hearing will be held beginning at 8P.M. on April 12, 1967 at the Calais Memorial High School Auditorium, North Street, Calais, Washington County, Maine, on a study leading to a recommendation to be made to the President of the United States by the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the desirability of including the Edmunds Unit in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Unit consists of approximately 5,250 acres within the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, and is located in Washington County, State of Maine.

A brochure containing a map and information about the Edmunds Unit may be obtained from the Refuge Manager, Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Post Office Box X, Calais, Maine 04619, or the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Boston, Mass. 02109.

Individuals or organizations may express their oral or written views by appearing at this hearing or they may submit written comments for inclusion in the official record of the hearing to the Regional Director at the above address by April 12, 1967.

John S. Gottschalk,  
Director, Bureau of  
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

(R.R. Doc. 67-1682; Filed, Feb. 10, 1967; 9:34 A.M.)

COUNCIL RECEIVES MORE RECOGNITION

The past month the Natural Resources Council was privileged to have the article "Economic Yield of Some Marine Coastal Wetlands" appear in November 1966 Bulletin

published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 1, 1967.

In January 1967 the Council received the 1966 Conservation Award of the Maine and New Hampshire Fishermen Association at a ceremony held in Bangor, Maine.

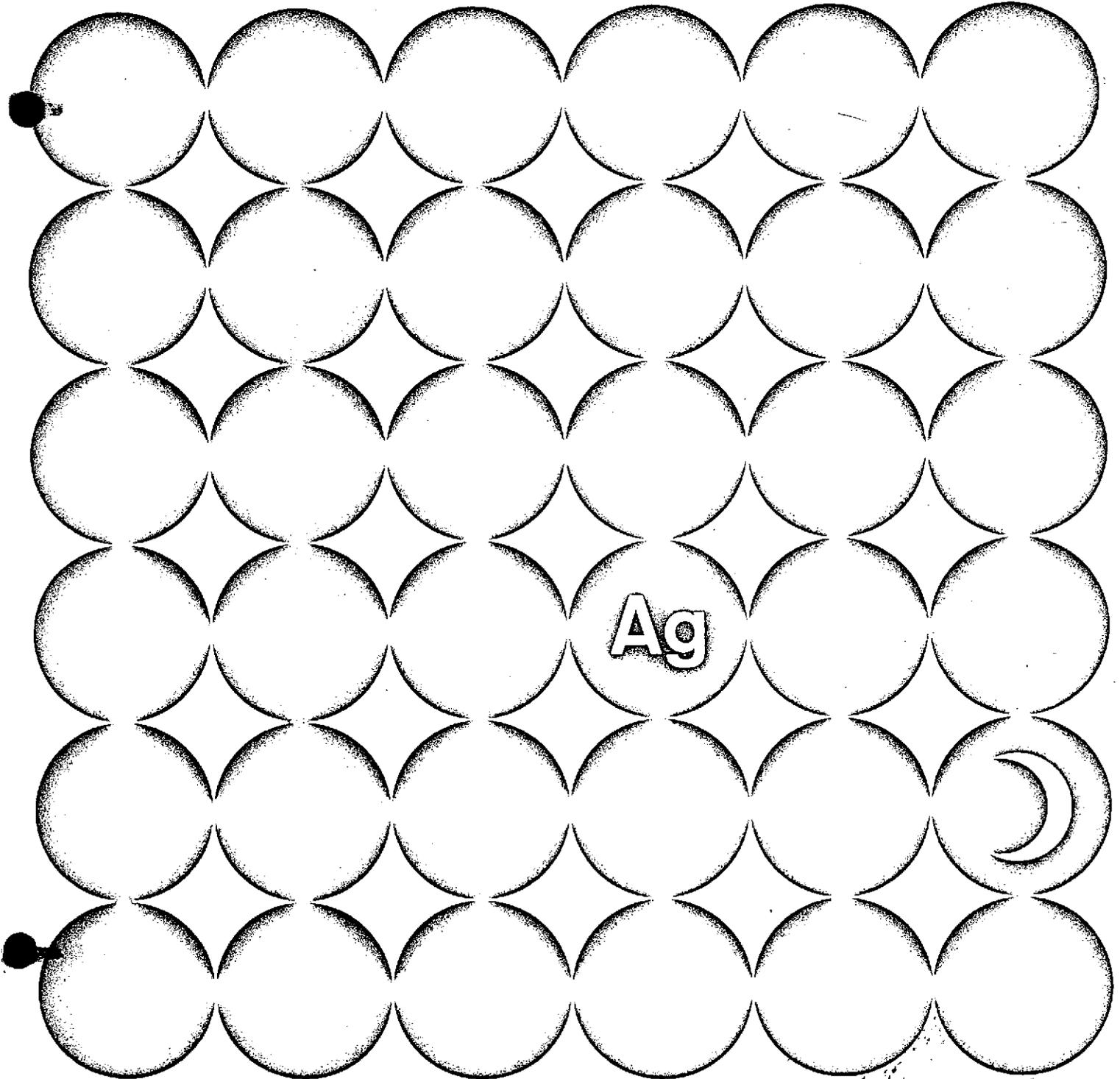
recipients have included Rachel Carson and the Fund for Preservation of Wildlife and Natural Areas.

ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 1ST.

Don't forget the Annual Meeting and Conservation Achievement Program to be held April 1st. at the Augusta House in Augusta: Governor Curtis has agreed to present the conservation awards and to make a major address on Conservation topics. There will be an afternoon panel program "This is Your Land - In Whose Trust?" with representatives of state and federal agencies participating. Tickets are available at the Council office for \$3.00.

# CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

Cecil J Whitley



1966 ANNUAL REPORT

**callahan  
mining  
corporation**  
277 park avenue  
new york, n.y. 10017  
annual report 1966

**Directors**

DAVID S. GAMBLE  
*Senior Vice President,  
The Bank of New York*

JOSEPH T. HALL  
*President*

SAM HARRIS  
*Senior Partner,  
Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank  
Attorneys*

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN  
*Chairman of the Board,  
Mining and Oil Executive*

JACK H. HOW  
*General Partner,  
Edward R. Bacon Company*

JACK A. JAMES  
*Vice President*

E. ARTHUR SALO  
*Vice President*

GEORGE F. SHASKAN, JR.  
*Investment Counsellor*

**Officers**

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN  
*Chairman of the Board*

JOSEPH T. HALL  
*President*

E. ARTHUR SALO  
*Vice President*

JACK A. JAMES  
*Vice President*

HAROLD J. HULL  
*Vice President*

FRANK S. MICARI  
*Treasurer*

FRED E. ENGELHARDT  
*Assistant Treasurer*

WILLIAM P. LOHDEN  
*Controller*

CHARLES D. SNEAD, JR.  
*Secretary*

ADRIENNE I. MANIAN  
*Assistant Secretary*

**Auditors**

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY  
New York, N. Y.

**Transfer Agent**

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER COMPANY  
New York, N. Y.

**Registrar Of Stock**

UNITED STATES CORPORATION COMPANY  
New York, N. Y.

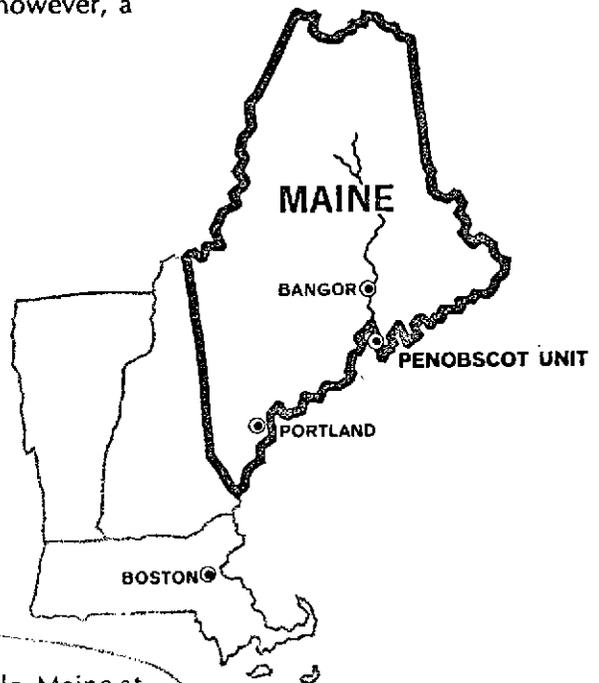
**Stock Listed**

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The design on the cover of the Annual Report draws attention to silver by depicting the chemical symbol for silver, Ag, and the crescent moon used by alchemists to represent silver.

Once again the Galena Mine responded encouragingly to exploration and development. New ore added to reserves was more than double the year's extraction in tons and substantially higher in grade than reserves on January 1, 1966. In addition, ore intercepts encountered by drilling and drifting in 1966 indicated potential additions not yet sufficiently investigated to be included in reserves.

The economic significance of the reserves in the mine's lead-silver zone has yet to be defined, and relatively little work can be devoted to this area with existing facility limitations. It remains, however, a plus factor for the future of the Galena.



## Penobscot Unit

Callahan's Penobscot Unit holds properties near Brooksville, Maine at the mouth of the Penobscot River under long-term profit-sharing lease. In 1964 and 1965, drifting and drilling underground were conducted to measure and expand the previously known copper and zinc mineralization. Following final authorization from state and federal authorities in mid-1966, the body of water overlying the deposit was removed and the area of the deposit checked for water inflow with satisfactory results.

Authorization for bringing this project into production was granted by the Board of Directors in early 1967. Approximately \$1,100,000 have been expended on this project through 1966, and added outlays of about \$2,700,000 are estimated to bring it into operation early in 1968 with an open-pit mine supplying a 400 ton of ore per day flotation mill.

The surface plant site has been cleared, the dams and other water control facilities are substantially complete, and construction of some buildings has commenced. Final mill design is nearly finished, and key members of the operating staff are at the project. Breaking and removal of rock in preparation for mining has been initiated.

OPEN PIT MINING IN MAINE

Open pit mining in Maine is a problem that requires immediate action 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 <sup>OWNS</sup> ~~asserted its ownership~~ of the land beneath the ponds <sup>OUT</sup> ~~and confiscated the riparian rights of the~~ Holbrook Island Sanctuary, established by Miss Anita Harris and supervised by a board of directors as an 1900 acre wildlife sanctuary bordering the entire eastern shore of the ponds.

<sup>THE LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZED THE TAKING OF THE RIPARIAN INTERESTS</sup> ~~The state in turn gave the rights to these riparian lands to the~~  
<sup>OF THE SANCTUARY IN THE PONDS</sup> ~~Maine Mining Bureau, which may in turn lease them to the Callahan Corporation for their mining operations. It is understood that no lease has~~  
~~as yet been signed, although~~ the Callahan Corporation in the past year 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 <sup>AS TO</sup> [of the <sup>DISPOSITION</sup> disposal] 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 the 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 the 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, <sup>OUT</sup> [it will have to be accomplished through the efforts of the Natural Resources Council of Maine and other Conservation-minded organizations.] There must be public <sup>SENTIMENT</sup> [pressure] brought to bear on the state legislature to develop laws for protection and reclamation of land put to use by open pit mining interests. [Mining firms have <sup>OUT</sup> their lobbyists. People must be aroused to express their demand that the land be rehabilitated

by the exploiter after the mines are worked out.] 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 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.

By: Mr. Francis M. Greene  
and  
Mr. Albert E. Sandecki

Dear Miss Harris:

I am writing to you to outline a plan (I want to keep this on a separate paper from the note of the meeting for obvious reasons as you will see). By the way I am not an accomplished typist or a good speller so please forgive me.

I have had this idea for a while and you might say it fell into a plan while I was talking with Mr. Dow of the Soil Conservation Service at the meeting in Ellsworth. I mentioned to him that I was a member of the board of directors of the Holbrook Island Sanctuary and asked if there is a possibility of requesting the help of the S.C.S. in regard to the destruction caused the sanctuary's marshes and the riparian lands the state confiscated? He said certainly. I asked if the Sanctuary would be required to follow these suggestions? He said this is a service that is given by us and it is entirely on a voluntary basis. - in other words you do not have to follow our suggestions but you have to become a cooperator and sign an agreement to get them, and make known your desires as to what you want help on.

My plan is this Miss Harris: The Soil Conservation Service can only make suggestions if asked. I have asked for their help in regard to the restoring of an old dam on my property in order to develop a pond for wildlife. Callahan Mining has no serious objections to this. although they would like to discuss just what I am going to do.

The Soil Conservation Service would be asked by the Holbrook Island Sanctuary for suggestions in regard to the restoration of the land and marshes bordering the sanctuary, which has suffered at the hands of the Callahan Corporation. Even if this is in regard to the future when the mine stops operations.

Mr. Albert Dow of the S.C.S. would be tickled pink to make some suggestions to the sanctuary for restorative measures concerning the marshes.

Needless to say Mr. Dow through being requested by those property owners bordering the mine for restorative measures to their land (which by coincidence borders that of the mine's) would feel a strong obligation to approach the Callahan Mining Corporation and request that they too would become "cooperators" with the Soil Conservation Service.

To put it in a nutshell. I am the right jaw of the vise, the sanctuary and you are the left jaw of the vise. Callahan is in the middle, and Mr. Dow and the Soil Conservation Service would be turning the handle.

If Callahan becomes a "cooperator" so much to the good, and they could not get off the hook with a sloppy job of restoration. If Callahan No, we do not want to be "cooperators" in a soil conservation plan.

I am sure The Ellsworth American would make light of this fact, I know I certainly would make it widely known that Callahan Mining does not want to be or is for that matter concerned with what is left at the mine site. I would say that Callahan's "image" would come up looking rather shabby indeed.

Well, what do you think of my operation vise?

## FOR NATURAL RESOURCES ARTICLE

IN JANUARY OF 1966 THE CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION OF NEW YORK SOUGHT TO GAIN THE DRAINAGE OF A TIDAL ESTUARY CALLED GOOSE POND AT HARBORSIDE ON CAPE ROSIER IN HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE. THROUGH ACTIONS THAT ARE TO DATE AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED RATHER QUESTIONABLE THEY DID INDEED RECEIVE PERMISSION TO DAM AND DRAIN THE PONDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING THE OPERATION OF AN OPEN PIT COPPER AND ZINC MINE. THE MINE BORDERS ON ITS EASTERLY SIDE THE RIPARIAN BOUNDARY OF THE HOLBROOK ISLAND SANCTUARY INITIATED BY MISS ANITA HARRIS AND SUPERVISED BY A BOARD OF DIRECTORS. IN ESSENCE THE STATE OF MAINE ASSERTED ITS OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND BENEATH THE PONDS AND CONFISCATED THE SANCTUARY'S RIPARIAN RIGHTS AND IN TURN GAVE THE RIGHT TO THESE RIPARIAN LANDS TO THE MAINE MINING BUREAU TO TAKE AND HOLD FOR THE PERIOD OF TIME REQUIRED TO DAM AND DRAIN THIS TIDAL ESTUARY, AND TO PAY JUST COMPENSATION THEREFOR. ( I UNDERSTAND THEY HAVE NOT DONE SO AS OF THIS TIME.) THE MAINE MINING BUREAU MAY THEN LEASE THESE LANDS TO THE CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION. THIS LEASE HAS YET TO BE NEGOTIATED AND SIGNED BY THE ABOVE MENTIONED PARTIES. (REFER TO 102nd Leg. L.D. 1705)

IN AUGUST OF 1966 AFTER THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A REVERSING FALLS AT THE MOUTH OF THIS TIDAL ESTUARY WORK WAS BEGUN ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAM TO FACILITATE THE DRAINAGE OF THE PONDS, AND TO MAKE THE OPEN PIT MINING OPERATION FEASIBLE. THE CALLAHAN FIRM WAS NOT REQUIRED TO NEGOTIATE OR DRAW UP WITH THE STATE OR LOCAL OFFICIALS ANY SORT OF PERFORMANCE BONDING IN REGARD TO RESTORATIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT THE TIME OF THE MINE'S TERMINATION OF ITS MINING OPERATIONS. THE FACT THAT THE MINE IS IN A REMOTE AREA HAS LED TO ITS BEING A HARLY<sup>D</sup> NOTICABLE OR A CONCERNING FACTOR TO ANY ONE, OTHER THAN THOSE WHO RESIDE IN THE AREA. THAT THIS OPERATION HAS BEEN THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A TIDAL ESTUARY UNIQUE WITH IT'S REVERSING FALLS AND A PLACE OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY.

THE PONDS HAVE BEEN UTTERLY DESTROYED, THE FALLS BLASTED OUT OF EXISTENCE, GOOSE COVE HARBOR HAS BEEN MADE A TURBID MESS WITH PUMPED MUDDY FRESH WATER RUNOFF AND TIDAL SEEPAGE THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO WASTE ROCK DUMPED INTO THE PONDS BY THE CALLAHAN FIRM. THE ONCE USABLE HARBOR IN WINTER NOW FREEZES SOLID CAUSED BY THE NOW STEMMED FLOW OF THE FALLS.

THE PONDS HAVE BEEN AND GIVE EVERY INDICATION OF CONTINUING TO BE A REPOSITORY FOR WASTE ROCK THAT IS REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXPOSE THE ORE BODY LYING BENEATH WHAT ONCE WAS A TIDAL POND. THIS IS EVIDENTLY A PROCEDURE THAT IS MEANT TO RELIEVE THE DANGER OF A MUD-RUSH, AN INHERENT FACTOR IN OPEN PIT MINING. <sup>HS</sup> GREAT MASSES OF WASTE MUST BE MINED AND <sub>A</sub> DISPOSED OF IN THE RELATIVELY SMALL AREA ENCOMPASSED BY THE PENOBSCOT UNIT OF THE CALLAHAN FIRM'S OPEN PIT THIS BECOMES A CONSIDERABLE PROBLEM. I BELIEVE THIS WASTE IS BEING USED TO BRING ABOUT SOME DEGREE OF STABILITY TO THE SILT COLLECTED IN THE PONDS SINCE THE BEGINING OF TIME, FURTHERMORE I SEE NO PRACTICAL WAY FOR THIS WASTE ROCK TO BE REMOVED AT THE TERMINATION OF THE OPEN PITS OPERATION.

REMOVAL OF THE SILT CONSTITUTES A REAL PROBLEM. PITS MAY BE CREATED FOR CONTAINING IT OR THE POSSIBILITY OF PUMPING IT INTO THE WATERS OF THE PENOBSCOT BAY MAY BE ANOTHER ~~RECO~~ <sup>RSE</sup> TO ITS DISPOSAL AND LASTLY THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT DAMS WITHIN THE PONDS TO CONTAIN THE CREEPING MASS OF MUD. ANY OF THESE PROCEDURES WOULD LEAD TO FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF THE TIDAL ESTUARY AND ITS SURROUNDING AREAS, AND RENDER THE PONDS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO RESTORE. I BELIEVE THIS WASTE ROCK AND PRIMARILY THE MUD WILL BE A GREAT DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE MINE'S FUTURE ON THE CAPE. IT IS <sup>M</sup> <sub>A</sub> COMON DOCUMENTED KNOWLEDGE THAT OPEN PITS SUFFER FROM THESE PROBLEMS AND THE PENOBSCOT UNIT'S PIT DOES NOT SEEM TO BE AN EXCEPTION TO THE CREEPING MUD SITUATION.

BASICALLY THROUGH CONFERRING WITH THE MAINE MINING BUREAU'S STATE GEOLOGIST THESE CONCLUSIONS WERE DRAWN <sup>AS FOLLOWS</sup> ~~THAT~~ OF, NO LEASE HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED TO THIS TIME BETWEEN THE MAINE MINING BUREAU AND THE CALLAHAN CORPORATION. LITTLE IMPORTANCE SEEMED GIVEN TO RESTORATIVE MEASURES SAVE OTHER THAN TO REFLOOD THE PONDS, WITH THE IMPRESSION GIVEN OF NOT BEING CONCERNED WITH THE STATE OF THE BOTTOM OF THE PONDS, SIMPLY TO REFLOOD THE PONDS BY OPENING THE GATE OF THE DAM. NO REMOVAL OF THE DAM WAS EVIDENCED NOR CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR THE INHOSPITABLE STATE OF THE POND'S BOTTOM TO PERMIT SEALIFE TO FLOURISH AGAIN, OR ITS BEING MADE A SAFE BODY OF WATER FOR PUBLIC USE AS IT ONCE WAS. CONSIDERATION FOR THE TAILINGS AREA WAS THAT IT COULD BE COVERED WITH SOD AND TREES PLANTED, LITTLE MENTION OF THE NOW QUITE OBVIOUS PILES OF WASTE ROCK BEING LEVELED.

THE BUCK WAS PASSED TO MANY OTHER STATE AGENCIES <sup>WHO</sup> WOULD HAVE TO HAVE THEIR SAY SUCH AS, THE DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME, DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS ETC. ETC.

IT SEEMED TO ME THERE WOULD BE NO ATTEMPT TO BIND THE CALLAHAN FIRM TO RESTORATIVE MEASURES AND THAT PAYMENT IN THE LONG RUN OF ANY RESTORATIVE WORK WOULD IN TIME FIND ITS WAY TO THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

THE CALLAHAN CORPORATION'S STAND ON RESTORATION SEEMS TO BE IN ESSENCE THAT, THE OPEN PIT IS ON STATE OWNED LAND AND THEREFORE A STATE PROBLEM WHEN THEY ARE THROUGH. OFFICIALS SEEMED TO THINK THAT DISCUSSING RESTORATIVE MEASURES AT THIS TIME WAS PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE, AND TOO MUCH IN THE DISTANT FUTURE TO BE CONCERNED WITH NOW. BOTH THE MAINE MINING BUREAU AND THE CALLAHAN FIRM DID SPEAK OF A DESIRE TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO WHAT THE TOWNSPEOPLE AND LOCAL RESIDENTS WANTED DONE WITH THE PONDS.

AT MEETINGS WITH THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE SELECTMEN I RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION THAT THEY HAVE GIVEN LITTLE THOUGHT TO THE PERMANENT DAMAGE BEING DONE TO THE PONDS NOW. EMPLOYMENT AND TAX GAIN IS OF PRIMARY AND UNDERSTANDABLE CONCERN, AND WHEN ASKED ABOUT RESTORING THE LAND TO A HEALTHFUL TAXABLE STATE IN THE FUTURE AFTER THE MINE IS GONE IT WAS

EXPRESSED TO ME IN THIS WAY: "WHY SHOULD THEY HAVE TO CLEAN UP IT'S THEIR LAND."

THEREFORE I BELIEVE IF ANY RESTORATIVE MEASURES ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE GOOSE POND AREA IT WILL HAVE TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF MAINE OR OTHER CONSERVATION MINDED ORGANIZATIONS OF THIS KIND. THERE MUST BE PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR UPON THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO DEVELOP SOME LAWS OF PROTECTION AND RECLAMATION OF THE LAND PUT TO USE BY OPEN PIT MINING INTERESTS. THE MINING FIRMS HAVE THEIR LOBBYISTS , THE PEOPLE MUST THEREFOR EXPRESS A CONCERN TO HAVE THE LAND RECLAIMED FOR THEIR AND THEIR CHILDREN'S BENEFIT AFTER THE MINES ARE WORKED OUT. THIS IS A LESSON THAT HAS BEEN LEARNED THE HARD WAY IN OTHER STATES. MAINE COULD AND SHOULD PROFIT FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER STATES WHO HAVE SUFFERED DESTRUCTION OF THE LAND THROUGH THIS METHOD OF MINING.

THE STATE OF MIANE HAS A RESOURCE THAT MANY PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD HAVE LOST, MANY COME TO YOUR STATE TO ENJOY THIS EXISTENT 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 FORSEEABLE FUTURE MAINE WILL BECOME ANOTHER VICTIM OF CARELESS MANAGEMENT OF NATURE'S GIFTS AND WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THAT BEAUTY WHICH IS SOUGHT BY THOSE THAT HAVE ALREADY LOST IT.

THE LEASE TO BE NEGOTIATED THIS FALL BY THE CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION AND THE MAINE MINING BUREAU MUST BE MADE TO CONTAIN DEFINATE RESTORATIVE MEASURES TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT THE TIME OF THEIR CEASING OPERATIONS AT GOOSE POND. IF THIS IS NOT DONE CHALK UP ANOTHER RUINED TIDAL ESTUARY AND A GAIN FOR THE CREEPING CANCER OF RUINATION TO YOUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE OPEN PIT MINE ON CAPE ROSIER CAN BE TURNED INTO AN EXAMPLE OF RESPONSIBLE RECONSTRUCTION, OR LEFT AS IS , A THOUGHTLESSLY DESTROYED AREA OF BEAUTY.

A. SANDECKI