



A LONG WINTER OF DECISION STRETCHES AHEAD FOR ISLANDERS AND THEIR LEADERS



(Peter Simon)

How Accurate Was Metcalf & Eddy?

The Gazette believes that the Metcalf & Eddy Comprehensive Plan Summary, along with other reports and reviews affecting the future of the Island, is vital in the context in which the new Martha's Vineyard Commission begins its work.

Accordingly, we publish herewith Parts III, IV and V of the Summary as submitted to the Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission in 1971.

The Summary resulted from a 24-month study financially aided by a federal grant and sponsored also by the state Department of Community Affairs. After a delay from July 7 until Dec. 2, 1971, an abridged and edited version was published by the planning commission with an explanatory insert signed by Dean R. Swift, then chairman of the commission.

Mr. Swift wrote that "philosophical differences, as well as differences of opinion related to interpretation and emphasis" could not be resolved, and cautioned that the revised and abridged plan did not "represent the position of a majority of the commission." Nevertheless, he went on, much "basic information has been collected and analyzed and many important questions have been posed" and "by receiving the Summary for circulation among interested groups and individuals the commission hopes to preclude any further speculation as to its contents and to generate interest in the review and discussion sessions" which would begin in January.

Omitted entirely from the published version was Part V, the concluding section of the Metcalf & Eddy original draft, entitled Strategy and Future Land Use Plan, containing the specific recommendations resulting from the study. Mr. Swift's explanation was that this "strategy" was "not included in any contractual agreements between Metcalf & Eddy and the commission."

Despite the commission's effort to "preclude further speculation as to its contents", interest on the Island was strong, and it has continued, and the opinion has been widely held that the entire report, unabridged and uncensored, should be available for examination and discussion by all interested persons, as widely as possible. As a public service, then, the Gazette here presents the suppressed recommendations and edited sections, together with an introductory letter, dated Nov. 11, 1974, from J. R. Woglom, division vice president of Metcalf & Eddy.

Mr. Woglom reiterates his belief in the soundness of the Comprehensive Plan Summary as first submitted, based on his knowledge of the Island and his observations and experience as planner, engineer, political scientist, land surveyor and environmentalist over a period of 25 years. Publication follows stipulations in Mr. Woglom's letter as printed below.

The Gazette believes that publication is particularly timely now and that the accuracy of many of the Metcalf & Eddy predictions should be tested by review.

Henry Beetle Hough

Judge for Yourself

Dear Mr. Hough:

This is in belated response to your letter dated Dec. 9, 1973. The reasons I have not answered your letter before this date and chose to at this time are entirely personal in nature. However, one major reason is after the intervening three years, I believe I have professionally discharged any and all ethical considerations whatsoever to the Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Community Affairs which resulted in the commission's and the state's oral agreement to fulfill their financial contractual obligations to Metcalf and Eddy for its preparation of the county comprehensive plan.

I, therefore, directly and openly give you personal permission on behalf of myself and as an agent for Metcalf and Eddy, Inc. to print the attached material from the suppressed portion of the comprehensive plan summary report for Dukes County, which draft was unanimously rejected by the commission at its meeting held on July 13, 1971. This permission is granted provided this letter is printed as part of the publication of the draft and unattached from the draft.

The copy of Parts III, IV and V of the summary draft is submitted to you in its unedited and unchecked grammatical form as it was submitted in draft form even with the original page numbers to the Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission in June 1971.

I take full and personal responsibility for these attached three parts of the summary draft attached hereto. Portions of the future land use plan sections in particular were based upon the work done by H. Calvin Cook as part of his preliminary study reports for the plan. This statement is made only to acknowledge proper credit to H. Calvin Cook for any work done by him and in no way to convey any responsibility to him for the conveyed ideas, words and intent of the above three parts.

I make no further comment regarding any of the above or the attached drafts. For your information, I have not been on the Vineyard since August 1971. I simply restate that I personally examined and diagnosed the situation, needs, trends and future of the Vineyard as I personally saw them during the summer of 1949 and again both summer and winter almost each year during the period of 1964 through 1971, and based upon my personal, professional training and experience gained variously as a

planner, engineer, economist, political scientist, land surveyor and environmentalist during my 25-year career, wrote it as I saw it and to this day fully believe it was as I saw it in 1971.

J. R. WOGLOM,
Division Vice President,
Metcalf and Eddy, Inc.

PART III FORECASTS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Forecasts are made of off-seasonal and seasonal population, transportation aspects, housing and other sleeping accommodation, economic indicators, public utilities and land use.

These forecasts are evaluated in terms of their potential impacts upon the rural environment of the county.

Forecasts

ASSUMPTIONS

Based upon the following assumptions, forecasts were prepared:

1. Present statistical trends will continue in the county, except as affected by predicted shifts in national trends and the previous experience of similar areas such as Cape Cod, the New Jersey Shore, etc.
2. No effective restrictions will be placed upon accessibility and travel to and within the county by persons and vehicles, except as a result from competition in the free market place.
3. Demands for increasing the number and size of facilities, the service areas of public utilities, the widening of streets and the enlargement of parking facilities will be at least partially met.
4. No highly restrictive environmental controls involving zoning, land subdivision, building, housing, sanitary, air pollution, water pollution, etc. will be placed upon and enforced in sufficient time to maintain the existing rural environment.
5. No public and/or private land acquisition program for creation of open space either will take place in time, be of sufficient amount or be in the proper place to protect the existing rural environment of the county.
6. No economic development program will take place which will create a viable year-round shell-fishing industry and related oceanography.
7. No housing program will be carried out to meet the needs of the low-income and elderly families of the county.
8. No strong county or regional governmental organization with sufficient jurisdiction, powers and competent professional staff to cope with the problem and adequate financing to initiate and sustain the required effort will be created.

POPULATION

A forecast of population on peak

day is shown in Table 18.

However, more importantly, the average population during both the peak and summer day in 1980 should be twice that of 1970 and in 1990 three times that of 1970.

Most of the increase in both year-round and seasonal resident population will take place up-island on the Vineyard.

Table 18. Forecast of Population on Peak Day Residents and Their Guests

	Residents and Their Guests		Weekly Seasonal Visitors overnight		Total
	Year-round	Summer seasonal	and weekend	Day-trippers	
1970	7,000-7,500	19,000-21,000	6,500-7,500	6,500-7,500	39,000-43,500
1980	8,000-9,000	25,000-28,000	20,000-25,000	15,000-18,000	68,000-80,000
1990	9,000-9,500	28,000-30,000	35,000-40,000	25,000-30,000	97,000-109,500

Whereas, in 1970, on the seasonal peak day residents and their guests represented 67 per cent of the total peak day population, these estimated percentages for 1980 and 1990, are only 53 and 47, respectively. The county during the summer will be tourist oriented.

Between 1970 and 1980, the number of day-trippers on peak day should at least double.

Through 1980, persons 60 years and over, principally females will represent an increasing percentage of the population and then will decline in percentage through 1990.

Between 1980 and 1990, the rate of increase in the number of both year-round and seasonal residents will decrease.

By 1980, almost all property owners of large tracts (100 acres or over) and the more valuable property will be out-of-county residents.

TRANSPORTATION

A forecast of passengers by all external transportation modes to the Vineyard is shown in Table 19 and similarly for vehicles in Table 20.

The number of passengers, automobiles, trucks, airplanes and boats brought to the Vineyard during the summer season by 1980 should be twice those of 1970 and by 1990 two and one-half to three times of 1970. During seasonal peak periods in 1980, traffic on primary roads on the Vineyard should be two and one-half to three times the 1970 traffic. During this same period, demand for parking in the congested urbanized areas of Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, and Vineyard Haven probably will be at least twice the 1970 demand. By 1980, during peak periods pedestrians on the streets of Vineyard Haven, Oak Bluffs, and Edgartown also will be twice to three times those in 1970.

HOUSING

A forecast of year-round seasonal and total housing units is shown in Table 21.

The increase in the number of all housing units built in the county between 1980 and 1990 should be nominal.

A Challenge

The following challenge is addressed to the citizens of Dukes County.

Can you be the exception and protect the rural environment of your county from the ravages of the despoilers, or will you fall by the wayside with all the others who have been attacked? You and Nantucket are the last bastions of hope for warm water islands lying off the Eastern coastline of the United States.

The next two years are critical. If by June 1973 the recommendations made in this report for this date are not implemented, in our opinion, Martha's Vineyard will have contracted environmental cancer and by September 1975 will have not only been fully "raped" by the despoilers but also have contracted environmental terminal cancer.

Metcalf & Eddy

Table 19. Forecast of Passengers by All External Transportation Modes

	Off-Seasonal		Seasonal	
	Water	Air	Water	Air
1970	100,000-105,000	3,000-3,500	400,000-425,000	30,000-35,000
1980	200,000-225,000	6,000-7,000	750,000-800,000	50,000-60,000
1990	250,000-275,000	8,000-9,000	900,000-1,000,000	60,000-70,000

Table 20. Forecast of Vehicles by All External Transportation Modes

	Off-Seasonal		Seasonal	
	Automobiles	Trucks	Automobiles	Trucks
1970	21,000	3,000	40,000	3,500
1980	40,000-45,000	5,000-5,500	75,000-80,000	8,000-9,500
1990	55,000-60,000	6,500-7,000	100,000-110,000	9,000-10,000
	Airplanes		Boats	
1970	1,500-2,000	2,000-3,000	5,000-6,000	15,000-17,000
1980	1,500-2,000	3,000-4,000	8,000-9,000	22,000-25,000
1990	1,500-2,000	3,500-4,500	9,000-10,000	28,000-35,000

Table 21. Forecast of Housing Units

	Total	Year-round	Seasonal
1970	6,010	2,492	3,518
1980	6,700-7,400	2,800-3,000	3,900-4,400
1990	7,700-8,100	3,200-3,400	4,500-4,700

Table 22. Forecast of Other Sleeping Accommodations in Persons on Peak Day

	1970	1980	1990
Motels, hotels, inns, etc., for tourists	4,000	6,000	7,000
Boarding and lodging houses for seasonal employees	1,000	1,500	1,500
Private boats	3,000	5,000	5,500
Campers, trailers, tent sites, etc.	100	1,000	2,000
Totals	8,100	13,500	16,000

Table 23. Forecast of Economic Indicators

	1970		1980		1990	
	Feb.	July	Feb.	July	Feb.	July
Employment	1,950	3,850	2,000	4,500	2,200	6,000
% Agriculture and Fishing	3.8	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
% Construction and Manufacturing	19.2	11.7	20.0	10.0	20.0	5.0
% Retail and all other services	77.0	88.1	78.0	89.9	79.0	94.9

In contrast to 1970, where less than five per cent of the total housing was multiple-family, by 1980, approximately 10 per cent of the total housing should consist of apartments including sales, rental, and condominium housing. Another 10 per cent probably will be located in mobile homes. In the absence of public housing, the low-income family will be virtually unable to find adequate housing it can afford, other than possibly...

A forecast of other sleeping accommodations in persons on peak day in the county is shown in Table 22.

A 50 per cent increase in the number of motels, hotels, inns, etc. for tourists is forecast for the 1970-80 period.

By 1980, the total of housing and other sleeping accommodations on the Vineyard will be principally tourist oriented.

The demand and also facilities for camping accommodations such as by trailers, campers, and tent sites probably will increase tenfold between 1970 and 1980.

ECONOMY

A forecast of key economic indicators is shown in Table 23.

It is expected that the principal growth economic sectors will be in motels and hotels, eating and drinking places, entertainment establishments, food stores, real estate and health and medical services. The county will become more and more tourist oriented and dependent upon capital invested outside the county and, therefore, more and more dependent upon the desires of large off-island investors, changes in the national economy and the dictates of other outside economic forces. The amount of gross dollars generated by the tourist trade will continue rising, but the percentage obtained by year-round residents of the county will continue dropping.

The county will continue its place as the highest percentage of low-income households of any county in the state and welfare costs will skyrocket. The reported median household income for the county will continue to be the lowest of any county in the state.

Because of the increased demand and need for the construction of public improvements such as street widening, parking lots, harbors, bridges, sewers, and water mains, and improved police, fire and recreation services, the cost of which will be much greater than that derived from the increased tax base, by 1975 to 1980, the county and town tax rates will increase rapidly.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The maximum peak day use of public water by the existing four piped systems should increase from approximately 4 million gallons per day in 1970 to 8 to 10 million gallons per day in 1980, dependent upon a dry or wet cycle. By 1990, all towns probably will need public water systems including possibly filtration plants. Similarly by 1980, public water pollution control plants probably will be needed in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, and Gay Head. By 1990, such control plants also will be needed in Chilmark and West Tisbury.

Similarly, the present 500 and 75 tons of solid wastes produced per week, respectively, during the summer and the other months will increase by 1990 to 3,500 and 170 tons, respectively. By 1990, some means of county-wide solid waste disposal other than by sanitary landfill — probably an incinerator — will be needed.

LAND USE

By 1980, the 5,860 acres of developed land (residential, commercial, industrial, and public and semi-

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public facilities) should increase to 7,000 acres and by 1990 to 8,500 acres. The expected principal growth areas will be adjacent to the present Vineyard down-Island urbanized centers and adjacent to up-Island improved roads. In the absence of comprehensive, effective and enforced environmental controls urban sprawl or indiscriminate land use will be the order of the day.

Potential Impacts EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

Even though it is difficult and far from being a finite science, the determination of impacts upon the urban environment is far easier to define than the determination of impacts upon the rural environment. The urban environment is concerned with man and his products and improvements. In addition the rural environment is also concerned with man and his relationship with nature and forms of animal, bird, and fish life.

As an example, in an urban environment an enclosed water pipe has a definite hydraulic capacity and even a street has a traffic capacity, if not finite at least in reasonable terms of human tolerability. On the other hand in a rural environment, how do you place a finite value upon the loss of animal, bird, and fish life, the destroying of heath grass, the elimination of natural habitat, the music generated by the relentless ebb and flow of the tide, the smell of clean air, the taste of untreated water, and the total quiet afforded by the almost total absence of automobiles and other vehicles.

It is in these latter terms principally of the rural environment that the previous forecasts will have their greatest impact.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The potential impacts of the forecasts upon the rural environment of the county are:

Roads and Parking Facilities

Roads and parking facilities in the centers of Edgartown, Vineyard Haven, and Oak Bluffs by 1980 will be jammed and by 1990 will be beyond the level of tolerability. Attempts to widen streets and develop new parking facilities will be ineffective and will literally destroy the past environment. Then the only effective measure will be a banning of all automobiles from the congested areas. The density of people at peak times will resemble the core of a city. As in any city a percentage will be undesirable such as drug addicts and other social outcasts.

Even the up-Island roads will be beyond their operating traffic capacities at peak hours. Automobile and bus noise will be the rule. Bicyclists and pedestrians will take their lives into their hands attempting to ride or walk along the roadside. Roaming bands of youngsters with and without blankets and guitars will be the order of the day. Litter will be distributed in a high density pattern within 100 feet of the roads. Signs, placards, gates, fences, and dogs will not keep out the interested or innocent intruders, photographers, sightseers, etc.

Gay Head Cliffs and Menemsha Basin can be listed as disaster areas.

Harbors and Beaches

By 1975 the Steamship Authority will have to build new piers in Vineyard Haven outside the urbanized area wherever they can buy the land. The same will be true in Oak Bluffs and even possibly Edgartown. The danger for private and smaller ferries in using Oak Bluffs Harbor will be increased immeasurably, unless the proposed new hospital site beyond the present hospital is relocated to the center of the Island and Lagoon Pond can be made available for new pier facilities. The cost of needed new

pier facilities will be tremendous and also increase the operating costs of the Steamship Authority.

Edgartown, Vineyard Haven, and Oak Bluffs harbors will be overflowing with boats. By 1980 oil and gasoline spills and the discharge of toilet wastes will pollute all three harbors.

The total inadequacy of public beaches will increase pressures for use of private property by the public. State Beach will look like Coney Island on Labor Day.

Land Use

By 1980 night clubs, drive-in movies, and other entertainment spots will change the four former quiet towns of Edgartown, Vineyard Haven, Oak Bluffs, and Gay Head into "swinging places". Commercial motels will dot the waterfronts completely changing the atmosphere of the three down-Island Vineyard towns. Because of downtown congestion shopping centers owned by off-Islanders will slowly force out of business Island-owned businesses located in the center of the three towns.

The impact upon the land use of a former rural environment by too many people and cars is easily observable by examining what has occurred on Cape Cod during the past 10 years. The existing land use pattern of the Vineyard is now about where the land use pattern of Cape Cod was in 1960. The impact upon Cuttyhunk probably will lag about 10 years behind the similar impacts upon the Vineyard.

Natural Resources

In the absence of detailed ecological studies based on a predicted rate, location, and density of urbanized development and use of vehicles and numbers of people, it is virtually impossible to determine when physical features, natural resources, and animal, bird, and fish life will be destroyed. For Dukes County it can only be said that based on the forecasts of population, vehicles, and land use development the result is absolutely predictable. Of course, the when will also vary by location and type. Based on past experiences throughout the United States in the transition of a rural environment

into an urban environment, once physical resources, natural features, and animal, fish, and bird life are destroyed or leave, they rarely return. Also man rarely, if ever, practices preventative medicine in terms of air, water, land, noise, and thermal pollution.

The following potential dangers are clearly present:

● Increased pollution of ground water and harbors will occur. Increased development, more people, and more boats in the absence of public sewerage systems, special boat toilets, and the elimination of oil and gas spills will increase with danger. Eventually fish life will die and/or shellfish will require decontamination. Salt water intrusion of drinking supplies probably will occur.

● A real opportunity for the development of the shellfish industry will be gone.

● Development of up-Island in predictable water areas will require the piping of public water from down-Island systems followed by the construction of up-Island public sewerage systems.

● The combination of low-lying morning fog and airplane and other vehicular exhaust fumes will create smog as well as increase the noise levels on the Vineyard.

● Continued development in wrong places and too close to shorelines and in coastal flood areas, particularly along the southern and eastern shores of the Vineyard, will increase property damage and possibly cause loss of life at the time of the next hurricane.

● Continued construction on unstable areas and steep slopes adjacent to the shorelines of the sea and ponds will increase erosion.

● Loss of the grass lands on Katama Bay and near Chilmark Pond will kill bird feeding areas and result in their elimination.

● Heathland at Gay Head, especially between the high sand dunes and the more inland scrubland, Chappaquiddick Island, especially at Wasque Point and areas behind the South Beach dunes will be destroyed.

● Dune vegetation will be essentially destroyed.

● The filling of wetlands and salt marshes will eventually eliminate feeding areas for fish and birds.

● Continued developments of Gay

Head and South Beach area will kill the rare plants in the areas.

● Migratory waterfowl and shorebirds will no longer visit South Beach.

● The egret nesting areas of Little Neck area of Cape Poge and West Basin Beach probably will be gone.

● Fallow deer, bobwhite quail, and other upland game will be gone.

In summary, by 1990 the county, particularly the Vineyard, will have destroyed its rural environment at economic disadvantage to itself and the off-Island despoilers and opportunists will move on to the next unspoiled area.

When the island contracts environmental terminal cancer is unknown—it has not yet. However, the next five years are critical. If a definite and well-ordered program of preventive and prescriptive medicine is not undertaken almost immediately or within the next two years, by 1975 the Vineyard undoubtedly will have contracted environmental terminal cancer.

PART IV GOALS

The selected overall goals for the future of the county are expressed in terms of rural environment and economic development.

Selected Goals

ONE GOAL

For the county, there can and should be only one clairvoyant and overriding goal:

To protect the county's rural environment and capacity of its existing open space and developed facilities from: (1) contamination and loss by overpopulation and overuse; (2) vehicular congestion and noise and air pollution; (3) indiscriminate misuse and overuse of land and buildings; and (4) loss and destruction of its animal, fish, and bird life and danger to human life by people, vehicles, water pollution, and salt water intrusion, while at the same time creating an economically viable and balanced year-round society dependent for its livelihood upon the same environment and facilities it seeks to protect.

PART V STRATEGY AND PLAN

A future land use plan is recom-

NEWS OF THE DAY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the Vineyard Gazette for Dec. 9, 1949:

The first open season for hunting deer on Martha's Vineyard began Monday with a large number of gunners ranging the up-Island countryside. A much smaller number — to judge by the parked cars along the roadsides — went out on Tuesday, and a smaller number still on Wednesday.

The free return trip rate for automobiles, at first effective until Jan. 4, has been extended until April 1 by the Steamship Authority, acting at a meeting in Boston on Monday.

A community birthday party will be given Dec. 27 at the Tisbury school auditorium in honor of Miss Elaine Merrill. The affair

will mark Miss Merrill's 70th birthday and her retirement as a teacher in the Tisbury school.

A new television feature is The Truex Family, described as "a pleasant, domestic comedy-drama", employing the talents of Ernest Truex, veteran star of stage and screen, his wife, Sylvia Field, and their four children. Mr. and Mrs. Truex and at least two of their children, appeared in several productions at the Martha's Vineyard Playhouse under the direction of Arthur J. Beckhard.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Trebby have named their baby daughter Maria. She was born Monday afternoon at the Martha's Vineyard Hospital.

mended together with a strategy involving restrictions, environmental controls, organization, and financing for both carrying out the plans and fulfilling the established goal.

Program

INGREDIENTS

The essential ingredients of a program for obtaining the selected overall community goal consist of: (1) immediate problem recognition, understanding, and support by the public and officials, (2) agreement on policies in concert with the goal dealing with a particular aspect, which could be implemented immediately by existing governmental organizations, (3) means or program including assignment of responsibility for implementing the policy, (4) creation, where needed, of a new governmental organization

with adequate jurisdiction, powers, financing, and staff to undertake tasks either not taken in time by existing governmental organizations or not within the powers of existing governmental organizations, and (5) a definite plan for future land use.

IMMEDIATE PROBLEM RECOGNITION, UNDERSTANDING, AND SUPPORT BY THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIALS

The forecasts and impacts presented in this report should be presented both graphically and in text form to all types of groups on the Vineyard and through the news media.

The responsibility for this step should be shared by the Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission and private groups. Of particular importance is a means of establishing

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

Merry Christmas



Happy New Year

BERT'S BARBER

communication with the native Islander. This latter task should be undertaken by the members of the county planning and economic commission and the county commissioners in concert with the All-Island Selectmen's Association. The new county planner should play a principal role in this endeavor.

The objective of this public relations-oriented program should be to achieve immediate problem recognition, understanding, and support by the public for the institution of the immediate policies listed in the next section and for subsequent steps outlined in this chapter.

POLICIES AND MEANS

The following policies and means for implementing them by existing governmental organizations are listed below. Each policy is proposed for the purpose of either overcoming an existing or potential future deleterious impact upon the rural environment of the county or to enhance its year-round economy.

(1) Overpopulation and Overuse POLICY

Restrict the number and type of persons gaining entrance to the county.

MEANS

(a) Obtain during the 1972-73 session of the state legislature a franchise from the Massachusetts state legislature for the Steamship Authority to operate all boats over 25 tons or 100 passengers, discharging passengers, goods, or vehicles in the Vineyard.

(b) By the same state act permit the Authority to operate on the mainland from only its present terminal point in the town of Falmouth.

(c) Through scheduling and size of boats operated by the Steamship Authority limit the number of pas-

sengers per any one day brought to the Vineyard to 2,500. In this regard immediately prevail upon the Steamship Authority, through concerted private action, to reduce the capacity of its new proposed boat from 1,280 passengers to the capacity of the Uncatena—200 passengers.

(d) Eliminate all summer seasonal or tourist-oriented promotion and advertising presently being done by any public or private body or agency in the county.

(2) Vehicular Congestion and Noise and Air Pollution POLICY

(a) Restrict the number and type of vehicles gaining entrance to the county.

(b) Reduce the potential levels of noise and air pollution.

MEANS

(a) Through scheduling and size of boats operated by the Steamship Authority limit the number of vehicles per any one day brought to the Vineyard to 250 passenger cars and 50 other vehicles.

(b) Restrict through the county commissioners and All-Island Selectmen's Association by application to the state Department of Public Utilities all buses operating in the Vineyard to not over 20 persons per bus and restrict the frequency of their trips to not over four per day.

(c) Restrict through the county commissioners and All-Island Selectmen's Association by application to the state Department of Public Utilities the rental of cars and other vehicles to not over 50 vehicles per day in total.

(d) Until such time as the noise level of jet aircraft is reduced to that of propeller-driven aircraft, permit through the application by the county commissioners to the federal Civil Aeronautics Board no aircraft except totally propeller-driven craft to land in the county.

(e) Through application by the county commissioners to the federal Civil Aeronautics Board limit the number of commercial airline flights in the county to five per day into and five per day out of the Martha's Vineyard Airport.

(f) Through town meeting action and in concert with the county commissioners restrict the mooring of boats in the waters of or adjacent to the county to either those owned and licensed by residents of the county, operated by the Steamship

Authority, or subject to a permit fee of \$25 per day.

(g) Through town meeting action permit no open burning at town dumps or on other property in any form.

(3) Indiscriminate Misuse and Overuse of Land and Buildings POLICY

(a) Regulate the use of land and buildings in accordance with a future land use plan.

(b) Base the preparation of this Future Land Use Plan upon ultimate residential densities and holding capacity (see later section in this Chapter titled "Plan").

(c) Emphasize the location of new urbanized development in new towns or communities separate from and not as an extension of existing down-Island towns.

MEANS

(a) The Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission and the county commissioners of Dukes County should adopt as an official policy plan of the county the future land use plan shown in Figure 8 and discussed in a later section of this chapter titled "Plan."

(b) By act of the 1972-73 session of the state legislature grant each town in the county two years or until June 1973 to prepare and adopt a zoning by-law, land subdivision regulations, building code, housing code, and sanitary code in accordance with the future land use plan shown in Figure 8. Such regulations should be based on models prepared by Sept. 1, 1972, by the county planning and economic development commission.

(7) Have the county commissioners sponsor during 1972 the preparation of a detailed operational soils survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—Soil Conservation Service—for use in establishing lot size§ in the proposed zoning by-laws.

(d) By request of the county planning and economic development commission have the county commissioners request the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources under the Coastal Wetlands Act of 1965 and the Inland Wetlands Act of 1968 to prepare plans for and by Nov. 1, 1972, impose regulations on the use of coastal and inland wetlands in the county.

(e) By action of the town meetings prohibit camping, tenting, parking of any vehicle in any form for sleeping or living purposes on any land public or private in the county.

(f) Create an open space system (permanent conservation and recreation land and water system containing the important natural resources of the county) and also

separating existing urbanized down Island centers from each other and from the proposed new towns and communities (see Figures 6 and 8).

(4) Los and Destruction of Vegetation and Wildlife and Endangerment of Human Life from Water Pollution POLICY

(a) Prevent the loss and destruction of the most important vegetation and wildlife areas in the county and eliminate pollution from principal waters in and adjacent to the county.

(b) Coordinate the prevention of the loss and destruction of vegetation and wildlife with a future open space plan.

MEANS

(a) The Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission and the county commissioners of Dukes County should adopt as the official policy plan of the county the future open space plan shown in Figure 9 and discussed in a later section of this chapter titled "Plan."

(b) Private conservation groups on the Vineyard should finance and have carried out during 1971-72 by a nationally-renowned firm of ecologists and planners a detailed ecological-environmental study and conservation-open space plan of the Vineyard to be coordinated with this comprehensive plan and the detailed operational soils survey recommended to be sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) Private conservation-oriented groups in the Vineyard should sponsor action by the U. S. Department of Interior for the establishment of the South Beach area from Squibnocket Pond to Edgartown Great Pond as a national wildlife refuge area and extensions to Gay Head Cliffs and Menemsha Basin areas and Katama Bay as a national park (see Figure 9).

(d) Private conservation groups and the recommended Dukes County environmental protection and economic development agency (see later section titled "Organization and Financing" of this chapter) should carry out the recommended responsibilities for other acquisition shown on this figure.

(e) The county commissioners should sponsor legislation for action by the state legislature requiring holding tanks for all boat toilets operating in waters in or adjacent

to the county and operation of treatment plant dumping stations in the county.

(f) Carry out recommendations of Metcalf & Eddy regarding water pollution control including governmental organization made as part of plan due in March 1972.

(5) Creation of a Year-Round Economy POLICY

Improve the year-round economy of the county and make it less dependent upon the summer season for its capital.

MEANS

(a) During fall of 1971 towns on the Vineyard should approve use of their Great Ponds for appropriate initial funds for carrying out during 1972 the recommendations of Matthiessen and Toner for improving the shellfish industry.

(b) The county commissioners through its congressional representatives should "plump" for the location of an oceanographic institute in the county, including the possible shift of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute to the Vineyard.

(c) Private interests should finance and prepare a report proposing and promote the location on the Vineyard of an institute of higher learning, possibly specializing in oceanography.

(d) The Dukes County environmental protection and economic development agency, as recommended in a later section titled "Organization and Financing" of this chapter, should acquire land for an airport industrial park adjacent to the Martha's Vineyard Airport, construct buildings thereon, and lease them for restricted industrial uses.

(e) The Regional High School district should improve and enlarge both the facilities for and training in vocational and technical education offered at the Regional High School.

(f) The county commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce should shift the emphasis of their promotion and advertising of the economic development of the county from a seasonal to a year-round only basis.

(6) Fulfillment of Social Housing Needs POLICY

Recognize and meet social needs of housing for low-income and elderly groups.

A CENTURY VIEW OF VINEYARD PANORAMA

From the Vineyard Gazette for Dec. 11, 1874:

In the new life which the growing fashion of summering by the sea is bringing to Martha's Vineyard, it is to be hoped that the pleasant traces of the old may be well preserved.

General Butler has made a speech in Congress in favor of inflation. It is a strong bid for the Presidency. Mr. Dawes told the house that the Senate would pass no such bill, the House should not, and if it were passed, the President would veto it.

The Great Pond was let out to the sea on Monday last, and thousands of young alewives made their way out into the ocean, to seek a warm home during the winter months.

MEANS

The Dukes County environmental protection and economic development agency, as recommended in a later section titled "Organization and Financing," should acquire land for, construct buildings thereon, and rent them to low-income and elderly families.

Organization and Financing

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATION

A principal recommendation of this report and the agency, if created, which will bear the principal responsibility for fulfilling the selected goal of this plan is the Dukes County environmental protection and economic development agency.

Petroleum is now pumped through a continuous pipe from Butler county, Pa., to Pittsburg.

The President is in favor of a peace policy toward the Indians. That is, he is in favor of peace while the Indians are peaceable, but in favor of hanging noble old warriors when they are defeated in battle!

The Methodist Society of this village have in view a Christmas Festival, including a Sunday School Concert and Christmas Tree. The arrangements for the latter are in the hands of the Ladies Sewing Society, and by a vote of that Society a general invitation is extended to all in the community to join in placing upon the tree any Christmas gifts which they may design presenting to their friends.

POLICY

Create a public organization with the power and finances to both protect the environment and create economic opportunity.

[To Page Four This Section]

SEASON'S GREETINGS

from the

Roc Shop

Rita Price—XTY—Alma Briggs

A Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year

To All Our Friends and Customers for Their Patronage During the Past Year

MIDLAND PLUMBING and HEATING

693-1080

Vineyard Haven

Holiday Greetings

MERRY CHRISTMAS

A Gift of Love



Judge for Yourself

[From Page Three This Section]

MEANS

(1) Create through state enabling legislation a Dukes County environmental protection and economic development agency with the following powers: (a) those of the Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission, (b) right of eminent domain for the purchase of both land and land use easements for the protection of the environment, (c) right of eminent domain to acquire land for and build and lease facilities for economic development, including, if needed, for other purposes of the act the power to finance, build, sell, lease, and otherwise operate housing facilities and new towns or communities.

(2) Upon the failure of any town by June 1973 to adopt and enforce adequate and comprehensive zoning, land subdivision, building, housing, and sanitary regulations in accordance with the county land use and conservation plans, grant the power to the county environmental protection and economic development agency to adopt and enforce such regulations in the town.

(3) Provide the agency with \$1,000,000 for initial operations to be returned to the state during the next 15 years and grant the agency the power to float bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the state of Massachusetts.

(4) Have the members of the agency elected or appointed in the following manner: (a) one elected per town, (b) the three incumbent county commissioners, and (c) three appointed by the governor.

(5) If the above recommended act is not adopted by the state legislature during its 1972-73 session, have the county commissioners and Dukes County Planning and Eco-

nomics Development Commission recommend to the U. S. Department of Interior the designation of Martha's Vineyard as an Island Trust and the creation of a National Island Trust Commission. This Commission would consist of an equal number of members appointed by the towns and the county commissioners and one each appointed by the governor and the secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior. In addition to preparing a comprehensive land use plan, the commission, after a reasonable length of time was given to the towns to adopt zoning by-laws and acquire land consistent with town plans, would have the power to implement its own land use plan through land acquisition and Island-wide zoning.

(6) Establish a privately-organized and financed organization representing the power structure of the county with sufficient funds (at least \$500,000) to hire the talent and take other means to create the recommended Dukes County environmental protection and economic development agency, prepare the detailed ecological-environmental study previously recommended to be carried out by private interests, and to support and promote the recommendations in this report.

Plan

KEY DESIGN ELEMENTS

The future land use plan contains three key design elements. The first and most important is the proposed open space plan, which, if implemented, will protect the most fragile natural environments and conserve the most important natural resources of the Vineyard and the Elizabeths. The second, in terms of overall importance, but the first with respect to actual land acquisition and assembly, is the development of a new town or community with a containment or greenbelt on the Vineyard. The third is the planning for ultimate residential densities which both respect the natural physiography and ecology, and allow for a livable and flexible man-made landscape. Separated for reasons of verbal and visual clarity, these three key elements are closely related conceptually. Figure 8 is a cartographic representation of these design concepts. It should be referred to as each of these planning concepts and strategies is sum-

TRY NOT TO THINK OF THEM AS 40 LEGS OF LAMB



(Andy Caulfield)

marized in the next three sections.

ISLAND OPEN SPACE

The future open space plan as shown on Figure 9 consists of both existing and proposed major conservation and outdoor recreation areas and the proposed containment greenbelt, the basic purpose of all of which is to protect and maintain a wide variety of land forms, vegetation, habitat, and wildlife on the Vineyard and the Elizabeths.

The proposed open space including greenbelt system shown on Figure 9 is summarized in Table 24 with the approximate acreages listed in both the existing and proposed categories.

NEW TOWN OR COMMUNITY

Essentially, the idea of establishing a new town or community on the Vineyard is an old concept in modern idiom; it follows the historical New England settlement pattern within the context of contemporary growth pressures. The great desira-

bility of the present Island landscape in which town and village centers are the major man-made elements in an otherwise richly diversified natural environment has already been discussed. Establishment of a new town or community of approximately the same size and density of the existing centers would be in keeping with this Island tradition. Usable open space would be preserved because development would be clustered at a higher density and in a smaller area than would be the case under current subdivision building trends.

There are three principal reasons for locating the proposed new community down-Island. First and most important is the intention to keep such large-scale developers away from the more vulnerable ecology and physiography of up-Island. Secondly, it makes sense to take advantage of pressures for growth already being felt along the recently reconstructed Edgartown-Vineyard Haven Road, where the new Regional High School has already been built. Thirdly, the proposed location between Lagoon Pond and where the Barnes and County roads intersect with the above-mentioned road is strategically removed from the existing down-Island towns.

Secondary reasons for the selection of this particular site are the naturally deep basin at the head of Lagoon Pond and naturally deep channel to Vineyard Haven harbor, thus providing ample opportunity for the development of new boating facilities and other water-oriented recreation. In addition, the State Forest acts as a natural buffer along the southern boundary of the site to prevent development from spreading.

In order to protect the integrity of the existing down-Island town centers and to prevent the development of inevitable sprawl, a containment greenbelt is proposed around the northern perimeter of the new community. The new town or community should be designed for a maximum population of 5,000 to 7,500 persons.

General and special commercial

services, including a planned shopping mall, should be developed to serve the expected new population. The recommended educational campus for some kind of higher education and the recommended new oceanographic institute, combined with environmental research labs and associated offices, would be highly desirable for location in this area. Recreational facilities should be developed for new boating activity along Lagoon Pond. Facilities for other kinds of outdoor recreation such as golfing, swimming, riding, hiking, and camping should be developed in the surrounding containment greenbelt.

If a future need by the Steamship Authority for a larger pier and parking facilities in Vineyard Haven cannot be met along the present waterfront area in Vineyard Haven harbor, then a logical place to expand would be into Lagoon Pond. The existing bridge at the entrance to Lagoon Pond would admittedly be a problem. However, as long as the new Martha's Vineyard Hospital is not located adjacent to the present site but along the Edgartown-Vineyard Haven Road as part of the

new community, there is no need for keeping the Vineyard Haven-Oak Bluffs Road open and the bridge can be eliminated. An eventual relocation of the Authority's terminal facilities to the head of Lagoon Pond would be an important event towards making the proposed new community a reality. Historically, it generally takes an occurrence of this magnitude to enable potential settlements to develop into real towns. Residential ultimate development is classified according to average gross residential densities (including highways and streets), which can be expressed as average minimum lot sizes, such as are found in zoning bylaws.

Town and village development (1/8 to 1/4 acre lots or four to eight housing units) is located in the existing town and village centers. Suburban development (3/4 to 1-acre lots or one to two housing units per acre) is restricted to the interior of the Vineyard, where the possibility of salt water intrusion of the groundwater table is thought to be most remote. Exurban development (two-acre lots) is proposed for the remainder of the Out-

Table 24. Future Open Space

	Approximate Acreage (1)		
	Proposed	Existing	Total
Shore and Pond Open Space	13,900	2,050	18,450
South Beach—Great Ponds (2)	8,000	582	8,582
Gay Head—Squibnocket (2)	4,000	285	4,285
Cape Poge—Wasque	1,000	500	1,500
Northeast Ponds	500	542	1,042
Lake Tashmoo	250	140	390
Lamberts Cove	150	1	151
Morainal Streambelts	2,200	300	2,500
New Town Greenbelt	2,100	0	2,100
Other Elements (3)	6,000	4,800	10,800
	24,200	7,150	31,350

1. Excludes water bodies (ocean, bays, ponds, and streams).
2. Recommended for National Wildlife Refuge Area and National Park.
3. Includes the State Forest, Cedar Tree Neck, and "bottomlands".



Seasons Greetings

Our best to you — a wreath of good tidings. Made up of friendships and wishes come true.



H. L. BUTLER

Dry Cleaners

Oak Bluffs — Edgartown

PEACE



wash Plain not already included in the open space system; these larger lots are also proposed in the Eastern Moraine, where they can serve to restrain future development of the three down-Island towns. Rural development (five-acre lots) is reserved for the Western Moraine and Cuttyhunk, where the underlying geological structure is very complex and the soils contain impermeable clays, thus making it quite difficult to site a septic tank and well on the same lot without assurance that the former will not contaminate the latter. Until an overall study of the ground water supply and a detailed operational soils survey of the county are undertaken, these general land use proposals are considered reasonable and proper.

The amounts and intensities of future land use (ultimate) are shown in Table 24. These densities result in an estimated residential holding capacity or capacity on peak day of approximately 75,000 persons.

Advantages

There are many advantages to all concerned but most importantly to the native-Islanders in taking the more difficult or longer route and following the recommendations of this report. These would:

1. Based on the exception rule, in contrast to Cape Cod and other similar areas, where the rural environment has not been protected, it would increase land values to a far greater extent than would otherwise occur.

2. Save the present environment of the county for the enjoyment of future generations as has been enjoyed by present and past generations.

3. Improve considerably the average annual income of the year-round residents.

4. Maintain a reasonable level of town tax rates in the county.

5. Provide year-round employment opportunity.

6. Retain control in the hands of county residents.

7. Render the county not dependent for its income upon the off-Island despoilers.

8. Make the Steamship Authority less dependent upon the summer season for its income.

Lost Bank Book

No. 7254

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the Edgartown National Bank

dec6-3t*

Table 25. Future Land Use

Use (1)	Existing 1970 Acres	Ultimate Acres
DEVELOPED		
Residential		
Town and Village (2)	1,500	3,500
Suburban (3)	1,550	6,500
Exurban (4)	500	12,000
Rural (5)	1,500	13,000
Major Commercial	80	200
Major Industrial	20	150
Major Public and Semi-Public Facilities and Transportation	700	1,000
	7,150	31,350
OPEN SPACE		
Major Recreational	550	1,500
Major Public and Semi-Public Conservational	6,600	29,850
VACANT	54,700	0
TOTAL LAND AREA	67,700	67,700

- (1) Highways and streets are included within each use they serve. Water areas are excluded.
- (2) Average density of 4 to 8 housing units per acre.
- (3) Average density of 1 to 2 housing units per gross acre.
- (4) Average density of 1 housing unit per 2 gross acres.
- (5) Average density of 1 housing unit per 5 acres.

**Co-Champions Conclude
Field Hockey Season**

This time it was the girls' turn to usher out a season.

The Regional High School girls' field hockey team officially concluded a most successful year with a banquet held Dec. 11, honoring especially the senior players and their parents.

Nancy Doyle, coach of the co-champion league team, praised the players for their outstanding performance. Diane Surprenant was elected by the team to receive the most valuable player award.

The high school Booster Club sponsored the dinner prepared by the culinary arts class of the school. Mrs. Raul B. Medeiros Jr. directed the serving of the meal at the Sandpiper Restaurant. The horticultural class provided the decorations.

Charles Davis, principal, and Mrs. Davis attended as well as vice-principal, Francis E. Pachico and his wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Russell S. Hoxsie.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

There were seven tables in play at the Duplicate Bridge Club the evening of Dec 5 at St. Elizabeth's Hall in Edgartown, under the direc-

tion of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Levene. The winners were, first, Mrs. Rae Gabis and Donald MacIver; second, Woodrow W. Sayre and Larry Levene; and third, Mrs. Syd Brickman and Mrs. Edith Eber.

**Greens, Goodies, Gilded
Tree, All at Church Fair**

In spite of the recession, the annual Christmas greens fair and tea put on by the West Tisbury Congregational Church Dec. 11 was bigger and better than ever, and was well attended by people from all over the Island.

Seventy-five wreaths and swags of assorted evergreens were all sold, though usually there are enough left over to decorate the church windows.

The wreaths were made by members of the Church Improvement Society at a workshop the preceding Monday. There were for sale as well evergreen dish gardens and candles decorated with greens. A food table with home baked goodies did as always a brisk business.

For the first time the fair overflowed the bounds of the parish house into the church proper where there were handicrafts for sale. A small bare tree had been set up and

gilded, and its branches held all manner of colorful decorations concocted by members of the society — gingerbread men, miniature red covered bridges, feathered birds, and little figures fashioned of clothespins.

There was a high fashion boutique of dolls' clothes with outfits suitable for every possible occasion. These, too, were made by the Church Improvement Society members. There were also knitted hats and mittens for real people.

A lavish tea with small sandwiches and cakes was elegantly served and appreciatively consumed by hungry fair-goers.

Polly Woolcott Murphy.

FOR SALE

**CHILMARK
HOME**

MIDDLE ROAD

View of Ocean

617-645-2628

With Edgartown Buffs

By Bob Bassett



The monthly meeting of the Edgartown Firemen's Association was held the first Thursday of the month at the fire station with Pres. Al Doyle bringing down the gavel at 8:05 p. m. The pledge to the flag was

led by John Farrar, after which President Doyle called for a moment of silent prayer for two departed comrades—David Perry and Edward K. Simpson, who have left our ranks. Our Charter was then draped for the remainder of the month.

The monthly roll call by Al Sylvia brought forth a fair number answering their names, but we certainly wish more would participate. The main business was as follows: Nominations were closed and the following officers were elected: president, Alfred Doyle; vice president, David Smith; treasurer, James

Brown; secretary, John Farrar, and past presidents to be on executive board.

A donation was voted in memory of David Perry and Edward K. Simpson to the Red Stocking Fund. A contribution was received from the Vineyard Gazette, in memory of David Perry, for the Firemen's Scholarship Fund. Chief Silva thanked all the members who took part in Mr. Perry's funeral. He also mentioned that stickers for the handicapped and young children will be placed on their respective windows shortly and discussed the completion of uniforms, jackets and trousers, etc., for which prices are to be sought.

The annual Christmas Party will be held at 2 p. m. today at the fire station with stockings, Santa Claus and the works. Of course all of Santa's helpers reported the night before, on the 19th, at the firehouse at 6:30 to fill stockings.

Plans were made for the annual dinner to be held the second Friday in January. The entertainment committee will send out cards and make the final plans. Dave Smith will head the works.

The meeting adjourned with refreshments, and bull sessions galore.

Over at the firehouse practices continue, changing hose lays in the trucks to remove creases and draining plumbing for winter use. The rescue of life training continues, including forcible entry of cars with the new air hammer kit, which proves to be such a tremendous aid. This course is being given by John Farrar, who has recently completed a course at the Topsfield Fire Training Center.

The boys have been busy putting up the Christmas lights, outlining the station, and it sure looks like the Yuletide Season is upon us and it's time to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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dec13-74

Baptist Men's Club

Irving Warner Jr. Lectures on Gliders and Soaring

Soaring was the subject of the guest speaker, Irving Warner Jr., at the Baptist Men's Club on the evening of Dec. 6, and the assembly learned things about motorless aircraft that were new to them, especially historically.

Almost on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Wright Brothers' famous flight at Kittyhawk, this talk began with a reference to that famous pair who started mankind in flight.

The use of gliders, so-called, was not unheard of even then. German scientists had been experimenting with such things for some time and had been able to make successful flights, but steering was difficult, it being accomplished by the operator shifting his weight from one point to another. But the Wright brothers had been studying the flights of hawks and buzzards and they had decided that steering was accomplished by these birds by what came to be known as "wing-warping", in consequence they had built their gliders with ailerons which served this purpose successfully.

What the average person does not know is that the glider, larger, stronger and equipped with instruments, has played its part in war and peace and is still making history.

Germany put troops inside enemy lines during World War II. The Allies did the same thing on the Normandy coast, landing many men in rear of Germans' coastal batteries. The speaker said that in this case 97 per cent of the gliders landed on target, but he expressed doubt as to whether or not armies have much use for gliders today.

Gliding, and more especially soaring, is increasing rapidly as a sport, and with words and pictures the speaker went into much detail on this phase of his subject.

A professional soarer himself, he told of an 87-mile flight that he made and he described landing with

a glider as much more simple and direct than landing with a plane. The plane descends and continues in movement until the engine stalls. The glider can be dropped on a spot without shock and the craft is motionless from that instant.

By means of blackboard sketches the speaker described the use of atmospheric currents. "The atmosphere is filled with energy," he said, "with rising air currents everywhere and downdrafts as well, and once the soarer learns to take advantage of these, all becomes simple."

Modern gliders, built in this country or Germany, where there is much interest in the sport, have wingspreads from 40 to 70 feet. A war glider of the Germans was sufficiently large as to be able to carry a tank.

Gliders take off, as a rule, in tow of a plane, from with they are detached once they have attained the desired altitude. From that point on the soarer is on his own, and a series of colored slides, taken under many different conditions, clearly showed that the skilled soarer is able to cope with most situations where a plane can maneuver. Built of fiberglass, or metal or wood, these aircraft are beautiful, even when resting on the ground. In flight they imitate, with bewildering accuracy, the effortless flight of the buzzard and osprey, which furnished the original idea.

Refreshments were served by Fred Ryder and Duncan Kreamer.

OAK BLUFFS PACK 93, DEN 3

On Tuesday, Dec. 10, Den 3 met at the home of their assistant den leader, Mrs. Aurora Ferreira. The opening activity was the match math game. Each cub responded to the roll call by singing the first line of a Christmas song.

Next, a den yell was given but the boys decided that they didn't like the ones in the book, and plan to make up an original one. The I Spy Santa game, a hidden picture of Santa Claus, was played but no one could find him. Everyone hopes, maybe, he will be easier to spy the week after next.

During the business meeting, achievements were explained. To attain a Wolf badge, the second step

Selectmen Irked

Edgartown Officials Question Moratorium Guidelines

The Edgartown selectmen voiced their dismay Dec. 10 over a set of guidelines they received to aid them in building permit matters during the moratorium period now in effect under the state land use bill.

It wasn't the guidelines themselves that troubled the selectmen, it was the question of the source and authority for them. The guidelines had been sent by Robert Komives, planning director for the now-defunct Dukes County Planning and Economic Development Commission, to all Island permit-granting authorities. The Edgartown selectmen said they felt such guidelines, dealing with the matter of permits under the moratorium period administered by the new Martha's Vineyard Commission, should come from the new commission, not the planning director of the old commission (as it happens, Mr. Komives continues in his role as director of the new commission).

The selectmen voted in their Tuesday night meeting to send a letter to the new commission to ask if the guidelines had indeed been authorized by the new commission.

Fred B. Morgan Jr., chairman of the selectmen, said, "That's what this land bill has been all about. It appears that these guidelines come from an individual."

According to Mr. Komives, the guidelines were prepared and mailed by the old commission, but the new commission reviewed them and ten-

up the Cub Scout ladder, a boy must complete 12 of them to receive this badge. It was announced that on Sunday, Dec. 22, the Christmas pack meeting will be a hayride with carol singing at the homes of shut-ins, a goodwill project. The Christmas gifts for parents were completed and wrapped.

The closing was the Cub Scout promise, led by denner Graham Faria. Next week's meeting will be held at Mrs. Clement's house and tree decorations will be started.

Lorraine Clements.

Vandals Take Tarpaulin and Damage Four Boats

Vandals of a peculiar variety visited the Burt Boatyard in Vineyard Haven the night of Dec. 11 and boarded four boats stored in the yard. The only article known to have been stolen was a tarpaulin, but some damage was done on each craft.

The lock on the cabin door of the cabin cruiser of Fred Lett of Oak Bluffs was forcibly removed; on the cruiser of William Sirtmano of New York, six hinges on the cabin door were broken; the tarpaulin was taken from the craft of Floyd Thayer of Delray Beach, Fla., and the cabin door of the boat of William Dagnell of Connecticut was broken.

The investigation of this incident is being carried on by Sgt. Justin Welch and Officer David Welch of the Tisbury police.

dered them closed on Sunday.

The selectmen expressed dismay over the one-hour program about the Vineyard televised Dec. 9. They did not feel it was a very accurate reflection of the Island.

The Sachem and Officers of Tashmoo Tribe 98

Send Season's Greetings to all its Members

We pause a moment and take this

opportunity to wish everyone a

Very Merry Christmas

and a most

Happy New Year



to You.

Mrs. Jane Edmonds

Sharon School Committee Chairman Will Seek Re-election

Mrs. Jane Edmonds of Sharon, an Oak Bluffs summer resident, was the subject of a recent interview in the Christian Science Monitor. The Sharon school committeewoman, who is preparing to run for re-election in April, 1975, says she sometimes wonders if a mother of four children, living in the suburbs and attending college, should be in politics.

She told Luix Overbea, staff writer, "I decided to run for office in 1972 because of selfish concern. My first interest was what was happening to black children, especially my four, in Sharon's public schools. I did not like what testing could do to youngsters. And after forming my opinions, I wanted to be listened to."

So Mrs. Edmonds, 31, married to Stephen Edmonds, group director of Product Assurance Engineering with Honeywell in Billerica, ran for the Sharon school committee. She won and is now chairman.

"So now I am a politician whether I like the word or not," Mrs. Edmonds said. "I have been told that I am too concerned with right or wrong to be successful in politics. I say, take a stand or get out. If I win, I should keep on pushing and working. If I lose people wanted another view."

A native of Cambridge, Mrs. Edmonds was graduated from Cambridge High and Latin High. She said that she wanted to be a lawyer, but was advised not to seek that

field. "They told me I could do better in music." So she became a pianist. After marriage, a set of twins, and two other children, Mrs. Edmonds still wanted to be a lawyer. She was a senior at Radcliffe College when she ran for office, and to her surprise was elected.

She received her Radcliffe degree in 1973 and then enrolled in Boston College Law School on a full scholarship grant. She is on leave from law school, but plans to be back by the time she campaigns again. Mrs. Edmonds says that she is proud to be chairman of her school committee and would like to feel that the Sharon voters are pleased to see her as chairman. She said: "I cannot be too concerned about my race. I must do my best. I must look to other people for ideas."

MRS. HEUER CONVALESCING FROM HIP FRACTURE

On the eve of a holiday season trip to Germany to visit her son, Richards J. Heuer Jr., and his family, Mrs. Marion Heuer of Chicago and East Chop had the misfortune to fall and fracture her hip and is now convalescing in Wesley Memorial Hospital in Chicago. She would welcome hearing from friends on the Island and for the benefit of those who would like to send a note or card of cheer the address is Wesley Memorial Hospital, Room 725, 250 East Superior street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. Mrs. Heuer has long made the Vineyard her summer home, coming to her waterfront cottage early in June and staying on well into October. An artist by avocation (she is an interior decorator) she has exhibited her paintings at

'Twas A White And Magic Christmas In Meadow And Marsh



(Shirley W. Mayhew)

George Weller

Island Visitor Spends \$10,000 to Recover 40 Cents

A journal called The Age, published in far off Melbourne, Australia, reports that George Weller, distinguished correspondent in eventful times of war and peace, who never entirely cut his ties with the Vineyard, has spent 10 months and almost \$10,000 trying to recover 40 cents awarded him by an Australian court. Now he has given up the struggle.

The story, as the Melbourne paper says, "is disturbing," and it goes as follows:

On the island of Buka, Mr. Weller, 67, a Pulitzer Prize winner, received a thorough beating up. It happened while he was interviewing the leader of the powerful Hahalis cult whose members refuse to pay taxes. Another prominent cult member and his companions attacked him, ripped some pages out of his notebook and stole the book.

In a farcical court hearing Mr. Weller won an award of 40 cents in damages for the notebook which contained information it had cost him more than a thousand dollars to collect. Later he was told by the police that he could leave and that his notebook would be returned when the matter was finally dealt with.

He intended to stay in Australia only a few weeks, but 10 months went by while he took trips to Canberra to see officers of the External Affairs Department and the American ambassador. To the Gazette Mr. Weller writes that "they just waited for my money to run out" and remarks that not all travelers are as luck as Scotty Reston was in China. And he sends a greeting to his friends.

MATTHEW TOBIN

★ Organic Fertilizers ★
Gardening & Landscaping
693-3325

Answering Service

**Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year**

Judy and Ted Mayhew
Becky and Sarah



Merry Christmas

and we wish you the best of gifts: peace on earth,

the All-Island Art Show, at Alan Mayhew Ltd. and other galleries. Her son is the author of the book Exploring for Sea Shells on Martha's Vineyard.

Historian

How pleasant to describe a plot Which all others have forgot.

J. C. A.

**THE
"KAFF"**

**Fast-stepping Thief
Eludes Tisbury Police**

It was touch-and-go Dec. 10 as two Tisbury police officers, Steven Medeiros and Bradford King, came within a hair's-breadth of trapping a thief in the St. Pierre School building on Lagoon Pond Road.

The police officers, making a routine check, noticed a broken window on the first floor of the building. They entered and began an inspection of the premises, but while they were on an upper floor, the

man who had been ransacking the place escaped through the window by which he had entered.

The officers gave chase, but lost the intruder when he outdistanced them and disappeared into heavy shrubbery. The man they were after was described by the officers as six feet tall, with blond hair and wearing a plaid jacket.

There was some minor vandalism committed in the building and an investigation is continuing.

On Dec. 9 an attempt was made to break into a coin box on a

washing machine in the basement of Vineyard Manor, an apartment house on the State Road, Vineyard Haven. The machine was capsized and damaged, but the attempt to rifle the coin box failed.

The machine is kept for the benefit of the occupants of the apartments. Some of them heard a noise in the basement, but believing that one of the occupants was using the machine made no effort to investigate. The occurrence was not reported to the police until 10 a. m. the following morning.