Mass Transit: What Others Are Doing

By W. W. EDGAR

By W. W. EDGAR

Moving people — individuals or groups —
from one area to another has become one of
the major problems of the country.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific and most
points in between there is a hue and cry for
some sort of mass transportation that will
take the load off the major highways and
bring reiler to countless thousands of weary
travelers.

In many areas it is a cry to move people
by some type of mass transportation from one
city to another. But most of the problem is
centered on commuter service from the innercities to the suburbs.

This problem has been in Plymouth for
some time, but became more acute recently
when the C & O and B & O railroads cut train
service in and out of Detroit.

This cuback left many commuters, who
had used the trains for years, on their own to
find ways amployment.
The problem is not a new one. It has been
with us for years, but the continuous gains, in
population and the steady climb of automobile
production has made the problem more acute
than ever.

LITTLE MORE THAN a decade ago when

LITTLE MORE THAN a decade ago when the first expressways were built in Detroit, at the urgent planning of the late Mayor Albert. E. Cobo, they were looked upon with some skepticism. In fact they were scoffed at in many places and often referred to as "Cobo's Ditches."

Ditches."

Now they are considered inadequate and more and more of the inner city is being cut up to provide easier means of travel into out of, and across the city.

Recently, the Southeastern Council of Governments through its agency, TALUS, released a plan calling for a network of rapid transportation along the expressways in the metropolitan area.

of the city.

At about the same time Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, the World War I ace who has been one of the transportation moguls of the country for close to half a century, pointed out the

weird contrasts in our modern transportation

weird contrasts in our modern transportation system.

"We soon will be flying giant jets across the country in a few hours," he said. "It will require more time for these large passenger groups to go from the airport to the downtown destination than it does to fly from city to city. And that's not right."

While Detroit and Southeastern Michigan still are in the planning stage — and the latest word is that there will be nothing concrete or tangible for the better part of 10 years — other areas of the country are moving to meet the challenge.

ONE OF THE MAIN EXAMPLES is just ONE OF THE MAIN EXAMPLES is just across the lake in Cleveland where a new rapid transit system has been set up to take passengers, from the airport to downtown in a matter of minutes at a cost of a merc 35 centre. It isn't in a tube, going at a rate of 80 miles an hour as Col. Rackenbacker suggested, but it considerably faster than the old bus service.

On the Atlantic Coast they now are experimenting with a new train between Boston and Washington. It is supposed to make the trip in a few hours. Thus far the experiments are

a few hours. Thus far the experiments are gratifying.

The lone trouble has occurred at high speeds when the pressure of the wind cracked the passenger car windows. That can be remedied. So, the East may have the first of a series of what could be a network across the nation.

Other areas — San Francisco and Dallas—also are moving ahead with plans and building facilities that are more modern than tomorrow.

morrow.

According to the word from the coast where construction is now in progress, San Francisco will have running side by side with the famed cable cars, a completely new system that will be carrying 200,000 passengers at 80 miles an hour daily to nearby cities and suburbs.

at 80 miles an incompany suburbs.

Called the Bay Area Rapid Transit Lines, which has been shortened to BART, it is due to be completed by the end of the year at a cost of more than a billion dollars and is expected to be the model for other major cities.

BART WILL HURTLE passengers along the ground, above the ground and under water in a four-mile long tube beneath San Fran-cisco Bay. It is one of the boldest attempts to



CLEVELAND — The first sity in the country to coordinate air travel with mid-town mass transit, Cleveland now have system that will

solve the transportation problem that has come along in years.

Behind the construction of the San Francisco project is the thought the san eacommuters will use the new line with the same commuters will use the new line will be the their own automobiles for the sar has become their own automobiles for the sar has become their own automobiles for the sar has become their own automobiles for the sar has been made to traffic extended that the same same of these matters reveal that auto population has tripled in the past 20 years and that there are now close to 90 million cars on the road. This is an average of one car for every two specificant. The situation is certain to become worse when the country's economy grows even more auto country's economy grows even more conscious.

It has been pointed out the while the auto population is growing. 85 percent of the human population now is living on only two per cent of the land.

One of the main features of the San Francisco system will be the old width of the tracks. The rails will be 60 slots apart compared to the 58½ inches his being used by the railroads. The 50½-in-2 width which has been in vogue ever since file early English railroad inventor, George Septensen, used it for his coal mine trains which railroads made their bow along about 1815

their bow along about 1815

Another radical change is that the trains will be run by a computer start. It is claimed that with the computer, that's can be stopped within six inches of a given spot.

There will be a human carrator aboard each train but the 'computer still control all functions. It also is claimed that 436 car's can be linked in various lengths at yush hours and travel at speeds approximately 80 miles an hour ac close as 90 seconds about.

ANOTHER OUTSTANDING PROJECT is being developed in Dallas. Known as Fast-park Jetrail, cars in the same hrilliant colors of the Braniff International jets, will carry 10

passengers and luggage on a two minute. 45 second ride, from the 1500 car parking lot to the departure gate at the airport. Plans are also underway to run these fast rail lines either in the inedian of the expressways or on raised tracks along the banks. These expressways are the type used in Detail to the automobile traffic jam system. This is much the same sort of plan now being studied by the Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments and it will be most interesting to see how it develops.

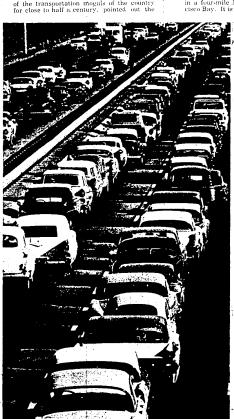
metersting to see how it develops.

For a time, it was pointed out that Detroit had a sufficient number of railroad lines to develop a fine commuter system. For instance, the C & O h as trackage paralleling Grand River; the Penn Central serves the West Jefferson, Michigan, and Van Dyke areas; the Grand Trunk Western moves out Woodward and Harper; the Norfolk and Western runs along 1-94 to and beyond Metropolitan Airport; and the Detroit, Tolecto and Ironton heads down toward Flat Rock and environs. If they could be brought together in one downtown depot, Detroit would have a transportation system.

But I.o. the railroads turned their backs to

But, lo, the railroads turned their backs to the suggestion, and withdrew several of their trains.

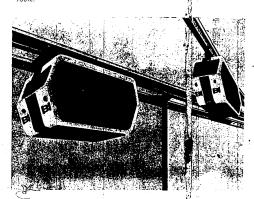
Now the metropolitan area and all of Southeastern Michigan must await further study while other areas a re moving along with some surprising innovations to meet the mass transportation problem that is plaguing the country.



THE CAUSE OF IT ALL — The cluttering of the nation's highways in scenes such as this has contributed to a mass transportation problem from one ocean to the other. And, according to the experts, the worst is yet to come with the increases in automobile production.



LODGE EXPRESSWAY? — No, this isn't the freewal into Detroit. But it is an artist's conception of what the Lodge Expresswar would look like with a rapid transit system running along side the seesant four-lane



Dallas Airport to transport people and baggage are 1 to yn here. Each vehicle accommodates 10 passengers and the trip from the parking lot to the terminal requires only two minutes and 45 second

