

Getting To Work Is Big Problem For State's Poor

In spite of Michigan's excellent network of expressways, poor people living in rural areas throughout the state are having problems getting to their jobs.

In Grand Rapids, bus riders may soon find themselves without buses to ride on. For Huron has been without buses for months. Across Michigan and the nation, transportation problems have become a major headache for the rural poor.

Financial troubles have beset the Grand Rapids bus system for some time, and the privately operated company has served an ultimatum that it must be subsidized if it is to continue in operation.

"We're losing our shirts," says Joseph Poquette, executive vice president of City Coach Lines, Inc., of Jacksonville, Fla., the parent firm. He said the service has lost \$200,000 since 1963.

A RECENT \$14,000 study financed by the federal government came up with a plan which it was hoped could put the operation back on its feet.

The bus system has been hit by a decline over the past 10 years from 10 million passengers a year to four million, and the study was undertaken to find answers to transportation problems plaguing other cities in the nation as well.

Recommendations included special runs to pick up workers at selected collection points, shuttle service into the downtown area from parking lots and partial service for selected residential clusters of residents working in a common destination area.

Transportation problems have proved to be insurmountable for some of the urban poor. In some cases, workers who are offered jobs outside the city limits have to turn them down because they have no way of getting to the plants. Mrs. Mary Bennett, former

mayor of Jackson who now directs the federal anti-poverty program at the Jackson-Hillside Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) says she sometimes is asked to furnish transportation to take prospective employees to job interviews.

"But we can't give them a ride to work every day," Mrs. Bennett says, "considering the remedy lies in an expanded public transportation system."

THE TRANSPORTATION problem in Jackson doesn't appear to be a matter of discrimination, it's simply a matter of "you got here, and you can leave the job," says one resident.

Jackson has a local bus system, which helps the worker without a car when his job is in the city.

However, in several Michigan cities, there has been a recent trend toward locating new plants further away from the core of the city, making it almost mandatory, bus routes, for example, do not extend to the industrial park in Jackson.

Car pools may solve an immediate problem, but officials point out they often break up after two or three weeks.

Carl Strunk, manager of the Jackson Public Transportation Co., says many of those who use the bus system work downtown or at shopping centers or at domestic jobs.

A steady decline in patronage and revenue forced the old Jackson City Lines, Inc., out of business in 1964. The present bus system is a nonprofit corporation backed by local businessmen and firms.

THE FINANCIAL picture went from red to black under the new setup. A similar switch in operations has been made in other Michigan cities.

In 1965, the Flint bus system was taken over by a nonprofit authority—the Flint Transportation Authority, created by the

and similar applications. The equipment was first tested for animal censusing at the University of Michigan's Edwin S. George Reserve, a two-square-mile fenced area near Ann Arbor which contains a white-tailed deer herd earlier estimated at 101 animals by other methods. The infrared scanner gave a count of 93 positive and five "probable" deer.

There are certain severe limitations to the applicability of the technique to animal census problems, their report explained.

"One major difficulty is the fact that infrared radiation does not readily penetrate green foliage. This means that the method (at least with present equipment) is useless in counting animals under a canopy of leaves, in the case of deciduous vegetation, census can be held after leaf fall. Evergreens, however, present an effective barrier."

This suggests that aerial census of wildlife populations by means of infrared scanning equipment at the present stage will be most applicable to open range lands, tundra, low bushy areas, or deciduous forests when the leaves are down, the report continued.

Another major difficulty cited is "the variability in apparent temperatures of both the animal and the background depending upon surface characteristics, weather, etc."

City Commission. The bus operation was losing money as a privately owned corporation, City Coach Lines, Inc., and the firm sold its assets to the newly constituted authority, set up to take advantage of tax breaks.

The old firm continues to manage the system for the authority, and is still losing money—more than \$200,000 since the authority took over.

Unlike Jackson, Flint's bus system can serve up to two miles beyond the city limits, and only two major plants are beyond the bus service area.

"The problem is that while bus service is available to all areas of the community, few persons in any area prefer using buses instead of private cars," says a Flint resident.

"The high level of employment maintained in Flint apparently allows most workers the 'luxury of car ownership.' CAR POOLS are used extensively in the Benton Harbor-St. Joseph area.

There is a private bus system servicing the Twin Cities, but it operates infrequently and misses some of the poverty areas, thus posing a hardship on many mothers who are attempting to work to provide food for their hungry children.

Purchase of a car is generally not the highest preference item for women who are

heads of households in poverty areas, according to a Benton Harbor observer.

Shopping poses another problem, he points out, and many of these mothers take taxis to supermarkets.

In some Michigan communities, bus systems are nonexistent.

Bus service in the Port Huron

area was discontinued this year after attempts to gain a municipal subsidy to continue the operation were unsuccessful.

ALTHOUGH this posed a problem for some workers, the situation has been eased by the

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Before a big night at the discotheque, give your feet this treatment to help them keep their comfort and cool all evening long.

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Then massage your feet and legs with gentle upward strokes.

Cake-Walkers Were

It was once customary among Southern Negroes to wind up a ball with a promenade around a specially prepared cake.

The cake was awarded to the couple judged most graceful and best dressed. They were said to have "taken the cake," and the phrase was given general currency through minstrel shows.

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Queen Mary Will

House Sea Museum

LONG BEACH, Calif.—The former luxury liner Queen Mary will house a \$14 million museum devoted to the sea, officials of the California Museum Foundation have announced.

The first section of exhibits is scheduled to open early next year, in conjunction with the ship's hotel and restaurant complex.

The nonprofit foundation is developing the museum and will operate it on a 40-year contract with the City of Long Beach, which bought the vessel last year.

EXHIBITS, including a full-sized replica of an explorer's galleon, will be sponsored by private industry at a cost of \$5 million.

location of many newer, small industries in the city's Industrial Park, which is within walking distance of a major low-income area.

In several larger cities, such as Flint, Lansing and Saginaw, auto plants also are located near

low-income areas, and workers merely walk to their jobs.

A few employers throughout the state have established their own transportation systems to get workers to the factories.

In Muskegon, some small 12-passenger vans are operated.

A restaurant north of Jackson ran a shuttle service to and from the city until the business changed ownership. One large business in Kalamazoo provides transportation for workers to its main processing plant from a downtown office complex.

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Scanners Employed In Tracking Wildlife

MADISON, Wis.—Real-sensitive infrared scanning equipment first developed for military purposes is now helping University of Michigan researchers keep hot on the trail of wildlife herds.

Because infrared scanners detect and record heat rather than the visible light that cameras use, it was obvious that warm-blooded animals might be distinguishable from a cooler background, the team of Michigan investigators reported recently at the American Institute of Biological Sciences meeting at the University of Wisconsin.

The possibility of using infrared scanning in taking a census of animal populations presented itself. The fact that airborne equipment could cover large areas quickly is a further advantage.

The researchers are Dale R. McCullough of the U-M School of Natural Resources, Charles E. Olson Jr. of the School of Natural Resources and the U-M Infrared Physics Laboratory and Leland M. Quaal of the Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing.

For technical reasons involving aerial height and design of equipment, the infrared scanner used in the study could only distinguish larger animals such as deer, elk, and domestic cattle. It has also proved useful in vegetation and wetland mapping, water pollution monitoring, fire detection and control,

and similar applications. The equipment was first tested for animal censusing at the University of Michigan's Edwin S. George Reserve, a two-square-mile fenced area near Ann Arbor which contains a white-tailed deer herd earlier estimated at 101 animals by other methods. The infrared scanner gave a count of 93 positive and five "probable" deer.

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PESTICIDE PRIMER

PESTICIDE: A CHEMICAL USED TO CONTROL OR DESTROY UNWANTED PLANTS OR ANIMALS.

SHORT-LIFE PESTICIDES: THOSE WHICH BREAK DOWN RAPIDLY.

EX: MALATHION IN GIVE WITHHOLDING IN WINTER

"HARD" PESTICIDES: THOSE WHICH REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME IN THE ENVIRONMENT (YEAR FOR YEAR).

EX: DDT, ALDRIN, DIBROMO, ENDOSULFAN, CYDUTHIN, LINDANE, AND HEPTACHLOR.

SELECTIVE PESTICIDES: CHEMICALS THAT AFFECT TARGET SPECIES ONLY.

EX: LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN KILLS ONLY CANNY CANNY. PYRETHRIN KILLS INSECTS, BUT NOT BIRDS.

BROAD-SPECTRUM PESTICIDES: CHEMICALS THAT AFFECT MANY SPECIES.

EX: DDT, MALATHION

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