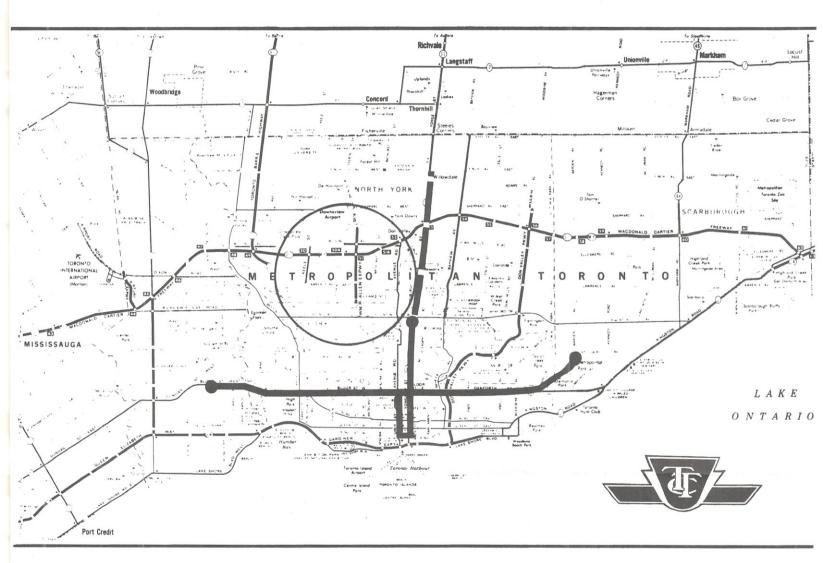
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Transport Central



TORONTO: "THE CITY DOES NOT BELONG TO THE AUTOMOBILE"

TRANSPORT CENTRAL Volume Eight

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COLUMN ONE

On July 1, the Board of the Chicago Transit Authority will hold its regular monthly meeting. If events of the past few days are any indication, this is the probable scenario for subsequent events:

July 1: CTA Board votes to hold fare increase public hearing for Wednesday, July 7; the public is invited to air their opinions on the proposed hike.

July 6: CTA staff recommends increase in basic fare to 55ϕ , with corresponding hikes in other tariffs; the transfer charge remains at 10ϕ .

July 7: Dozens of citizens are heard at the public forum, all opposed to any hike for varying reasons. Bondholder consultant (and former CTA general manager) Walter J. McCarter "suggests" a minimum nickel increase in the base fare.

July 7 (PM): The Board, after a luncheon recess, votes a hike of 5¢ across the board (excepting transfers), pledging to stretch CTA's available resources until some "promised" aid is forthcoming. In a statement signed by the entire body, the Board reiterates that this hike is "positively the last", as further increases could not be tolerated by the riders.

July 10: Effective at 4:01 AM, CTA riders begin paying the new rates.

As TC goes to press, the fragile coalition between Republican governor Ogilvie and Democratic mayor Daley has broken down once again over aid to transit in general (and the CTA in particular), and it appears that the forgotten car riders of Chicago will be forgotten once more. The fare will go up once again, the fleet of severely-overage buses and rapid transit cars will have to be patched some more, and riding will drop again.

Needless to say, this is a deplorable situation, and partisan politics on both sides of the aisle can share the full blame. As noted in these pages two weeks ago, the Chicago Transit Authority, for complex reasons (some justifiable and some not) is in a financial bind that can only be permanently solved by the administering of a healthy dose of public funds. Some 1500 buses (about half of the fleet) and several hundred rapid transit cars are well past their "prime" and must be replaced if the system is to continue to function--never mind any improvements in the "L"-Subway network--and the money is simply not available to purchase replacements.

As we have said before, the maintenance of public transit in and around our cities has become, by default, a public responsibility (the Canadians figured this out years ago); there is no other rational solution. It must not be a political football (try New York or Boston, for example), and aid to public transit must not be held hostage by petulant legislators. The very existence of our cities is at stake; it is clearly time for less arm-waving and petty bickering, and more exercise of legislative responsibility.

--RICHARD R. KUNZ

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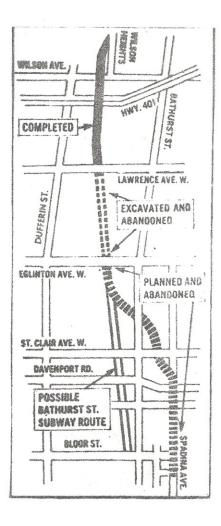
METRO MEMO

"THE CITY DOES NOT BELONG TO THE AUTOMOBILE"

With these words, Ontario Premier William Davis announced to the provincial legislature that his cabinet had voted to overrule the Ontario Municipal Board's 2-to-1 rejection of an appeal by citizen's groups against Metro Toronto's decision to continue construction of the controversial Spadina Expressway. This cabinet ruling is not appealable, and effectively kills any further expansion of the new roadway, but does provide for continuation of rapid transit planning and construction in the corridor.

As the TORONTO STAR map opposite indicates, some two miles of freeway have been completed and placed in service, and this segment represents the final length of the aborted expressway. Planning of the road had called for median-strip rapid transit operation as an extension of the University leg of the TTC subway system; this project will have to be replanned in detail, but its construction is still assured after the completion of the Yonge extension.

A citizen's committee, numbering among its members noted American urban affairs writer Jane Jacobs ("The Death and Life of Great American Cities") was instrumental in stopping construction work in a manner reminiscent of San Franciscans up in arms over the encroachment of the Embarcadero Freeway on the city's historic waterfront in the 1950's and of similar efforts in New Orleans some years later. Since the super-road was first proposed twenty years ago, it has been the center of controversy over its ultimate destination and usefulness.



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Some cogent comment from both sides on the controversy: Ontario Municipal Board chairman J. A. Kennedy, after casting the dissenting vote in the Board's 2-1 decision to go ahead with the roadway, "Machines are made to serve men, not man to serve machines"....Premier Davis, "(If the transportation needs of the Toronto area are to be served) we must place our reliance on means and methods other than those which will encourage and proliferate the use of the passenger car as the basic means of transportation....In the final analysis, we must make a decision as to whether we are trying to build a transportation system to serve the automobile, or one which will serve people best."

Mayor William Dennison of Toronto, "You can't build a wall around Toronto to stop people from coming in. You have to build facilities to accomodate them; the whole thing is short-sighted."....North York Controller Irving Paisley, "We have not only erected a monument to stupidity, we have built the shortest expressway in the world--a highway that goes from nowhere to nowhere."

[Comment from this desk: And so once again Canada has forged a new link in its enlightened transportation policy that places people before automobiles. It was a "stunning victory for the people", as one of the opposition leaders put it -- and this is as it should be. In fact, the "communications gap" that fueled the fight was no more apparent than in the words of Controller Paisley, who said the cabinet ruling might discourage Metro from making major decisions "when we know the cabinet may pay more attention to pressure groups than to elected representatives of the people." Think about that for a moment; is a "pressure group" not composed of the "people", who have elected their representatives, and do the people not have some say in matters that directly affect their lives? Evidently, in the minds of some "elected representatives" a "pressure group" consists of citizens who do not agree with their representative, while a "grass roots movement" consists of those who do. The people that killed Spadina were those most directly affected by the expressway; it would take their land and their homes, or wall off their neighborhood from the rest of the city. They honestly felt that efficient rapid transit would be a far better (and cheaper) investment than an expressway whose value was questionable at best, and in this belief they were upheld by the highest officials in the Province. This is true "citizen participation" in government; would that there were more of it in both countries--RRK]

(The material from which article and commentary were drawn originally appeared in the June 4, 1971 editions of the widely-respected TORONTO DAILY STAR; we urge our readers to secure a copy of that publication for a thourough backgrounding.)

TARTA "SAUCE"



The symbol at the left has been in use but a short time, and, like many before it, will pass from existence on the completion of yet another fleet rehabilitation program.

Toledo's Community Traction Company applied the modernized herald to its fleet of several hundred buses a few years ago, and now it in turn will be replaced by the insignia of the latest public transportation authority in the U.S.--the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority, or

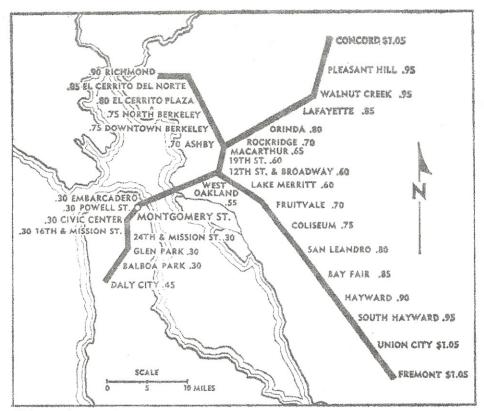
TARTA, for short. The new carrier, which is owned by Toledo and six suburbs, began doing business in the Ohio city June 1. TARTA is Ohio's first transit authority to buy an existing system and take it over under the provisions of a 1970 law.

TARTA paid \$1,937,000 to the Community Traction Company, which has been in the bus business in Toledo for over 50 years, or about half the current life span of Toledo public transportation. TARTA's board received a \$3,800,000 grant from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to purchase CTC and provide necessary capital improvements. CTC, like many private companies, had been faced with the customary financial difficulties that prevented it from being an effective transit carrier, and had planned to discontinue all operations.

Community Traction operated a variegated bus fleet, including a number of the socalled "Bubble" Macks (the later models with "New Look" large windshields), and served the entire metropolitan Toledo area. Two suburban carriers, Holland-Sylvania Lines, and Maumee Valley Transportation Company, owned for many years by CTC, were merged into the parent company a few years ago. Rapid transit has been discussed for the area, using existing rail rights-of-way for express bus service.

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METROPOLITAN MISCELLANY



This is what it will cost to take the BART trains to varying points from the Montgomery street station in San Francisco.

■ As noted here some weeks ago, inflation has forced up rates on the BART system from preliminary estimates--even before the line has begun service; the map above (from the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE) indicates the new tariffs...∎In the wake of the decision to cancel further Spadina Expressway construction, Canada's Liberal party has called for a three-level planning body, including private citizens, to study transportation and expansion of GO train service to the north, northwest and northeast of Metro Toronto. It also called for a single-fare mass transit rate in Metro, frozen at 25¢ per trip (and free in non-rush hours), along with experiments in the use of minibuses, express buses and special bus-taxi lanes.

The ordinary passenger who asks nothing more than "a safe, comfortable, reliable and moderately-priced ride" has been forgotten by the rapid transit industry, according to Dr. William Ronan, New York MTA chairman. Dr. Ronan made the comment at the Mexico City meeting of the Institute for Rapid Transit, saying the industry should adopt the "radical approach" of focusing attention on the rider. "Our awesome assignment to move 31,000,000 people each day has to be achieved--not with esoteric devices of the future, but with conventional, tracked, wheeled vehicles, "said Dr. Ronan.

With the failure of the state legislature to approve the collection of tolls on the East River bridges into Manhattan, a fare increase (probably to 50¢) appears in the cards for New Yorkers who ride bus and subway lines. Dr. Ronan, MTA chief executive, also said Long Island Railroad fares would have to go up. New York

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City subway fares were at 5ϕ for many years, rising to 10ϕ in 1948, 15ϕ in 1953, 20ϕ in 1966, and to 30ϕ last year. Toll revenues had been hoped for to maintain the 30ϕ tariff.

■ The annual payroll of the CTA has increased by \$5,000,000 as the result of pay increases tied to the cost of living just effected. CTA bus operators and motormen now receive \$4.94½ per hour, the highest transit worker wages outside Boston. Accordingly, a fare increase for CTA patrons looms ever closer on the horizon if state aid is not forthcoming (see editorial)...■Added to New York's ever-chaotic transportation situation last week was a two-day bridge-tender's wildcat walkout that resulted in a "Super Snarl" in Fun City. For once, only vehicular traffic was tied up, as subway and commuter trains operated more or less normally.

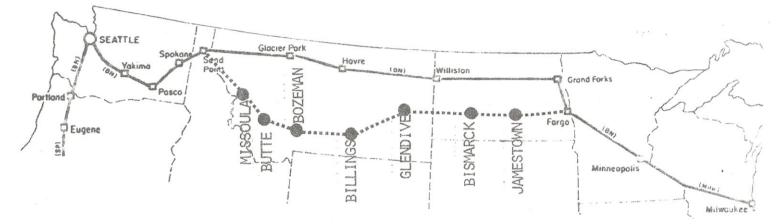
■ One of our ever-alert readers points out that our item about Norfolk & Western's switch of their Chicago-Orland Park "Cannonball" rail commuter service to "Track O" at shuttered Dearborn Station was technically incorrect. N&W owns the land that their "terminal" is now located on, and the official Dearborn Station designation is gone forever... The Electric Railroaders' Association will hold its 37th Anniversary convention here in Chicago over the July 3-5 weekend, operating inspection trips over CTA rapid transit, Illinois Central electric and South Shore railroad lines. Guest speaker at ERA's Saturday banquet will be CTA Research and Planning Superintendent George Krambles, discussing "Transit For Chicago in the 1970's". Details on the convention activities are available through the Association at 145 Greenwich Street, New York 10006.

UMTA has granted \$1,400,000 to the Metropolitan Transit Authority of Baltimore for continued planning of the city's new rail rapid transit system; this grant covers the first segment of the 71-mile, six-leg system, which includes two priority legs--a northwest line and a southern line. Actual construction work is scheduled to begin during the summer of 1973, with an operational target date of September 1978 for the two priority routes. Rail rapid service will be provided from Owings Mills (14 miles northwest of Baltimore) to Marley, 14 miles south of the city.

London transport authorities have announced tighter bans on smoking in city buses and Underground trains. Now, 70 per cent of every train will be off-limits to smokers, as opposed to half to two-thirds as in the past.... The 27-mile Illinois Prairie Path in DuPage county west of Chicago has been designated a National Recreational Trail by the Interior Department. The Prairie Path is located on the right-ofway of the former Chicago Aurora & Elgin electric interurban railroad ... #More cogent comment on technology from a letter by transit planner and TC reader Gunther Gottfeld to Colorado Senator Gordon Allott (as reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RE-CORD): "Of particular interest to me at the Berlin Rapid Transit Conference were statements by the President of the German Federal Railways and the Assistant General Manager of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District that in their opinion progress in rapid transit development will come by improving on the existing steel wheel technology, rather than by perfecting a brand new technology. I believe that there is a great deal of merit in this philosophy, because I had the opportunity to inspect the rubber tire technology in Paris, and steel wheel technology in Berlin. I was especially interested in observing both systems during the week which I was in Europe, because of the often-assumed noise factor associated with steel wheels. Based on personal observations, however, I found that the new steel wheel subway trains in Berlin were definitely quieter than the rubbertired trains in Paris."

RAILWAY REPORT

RETURN OF THE NORTH COAST



The octopus grows another leg: AMTRAK has announced the institution of vet another train service, this time on a tri-weekly basis between Minneapolis-St. Paul and Seattle. To be added to the schedule on Tuesday, June 15, the revived NORTH COAST LIMITED was spliced into the network largely at the "urging" of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, whose home state of Montana he feels was "underserved" by AMTRAK's other northern tier run, the EMPIRE BUILDER. The BUILDER was routed to the north largely because of speed considerations, but it effectively bypassed Montana's larger population centers; hence the new run. As we go to press, TC has not been able to learn exact schedule data but, in the interests of disseminating such data to the widest possible extent (something the new AMTRAK network apparently has yet been unable to do), we will reproduce said timecard as soon as we are able to secure a copy. The map above was prepared from the official AMTRAK plan, and in the absence of exact schedule data cannot accurately represent route or stops. (The route of the EMPIRE BUILDER is the upper of the two, skirting the Canadian border; the new NORTH COAST alignment will apparently diverge from the former at Fargo and rejoin it at Sand Point.).

■ Elsewhere on the AMTRAK scene, we have learned that the newly-instituted New York-Boston via Springfield service now continues through to Philadelphia on the southbound run; coaches are added to a Boston-Washington run at New Haven, and are dropped off at 30th Street in Philadelphia; northbound the reverse pattern is followed, establishing an entirely-new through service. The running time on the new route between Boston and New Haven is slower than via the former New Haven main line, hence the "through" run is able to make connections with a main line train leaving Boston 45 minutes after the Springfield service...∎South Bend has finally been added as a stop on the Chicago-New York via Cleveland service. ..∎The official San Francisco terminal for AMTRAK service (via AC Transit bus from Oakland) is now the East Bay Terminal on Mission Street downtown.

Cogent comment from John Reed, Santa Fe president: "In pondering all of this question of nationalization, a real interesting thought comes to mind. The answer of some unions to the work rules problem is to nationalize the railroads, telling the public that if we cannot pay their bills, just let the government do

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it! Without having my tongue too far in cheek, I suggest that there may be another course which I have not heard anyone propose yet. Why not consider nationalizing the unions? Maybe they should have some federal management. It would cost next to nothing and would be immeasurably easier than nationalizing the railroads. If this sounds far-fetched, think about it a minute. The courts have already painted the unions as, in effect, quasi-governmental organizations enjoying by the leave of Congress an array of unique powers. Why not make them a little more "quasi" by attaching some meaningful responsibilities which would take into account the possible inflationary impact of demands, and which would make it possible for us to get genuine relief from make-work rules and practices? [Quoted in WSJ].

AIRLINE ACTION

JET JOTTINGS

Continental Air Transport of Chicago has announced a new, direct through service by bus between O'Hare and Midway. Two round trips each day make the run for a \$3.00 per patron fare. This service is in addition to the regular daily Midway-O'Hare via Chicago Loop operation....Fare facts: The latest area of disagreement over cartel (IATA)-set transatlantic tariffs is in the youth market. Alitalia and Sabena have both introduced significantly-lower student tariffs for New York-Europe travel, along with an earlier action by Air France; the fares are approximately 60% of current IATA economy tariffs. The tenuous agreement by IATA carriers (all of the airlines flying the Atlantic except Loftleidir and Air Bahamas) to maintain artificially-high fares seems to be coming apart again in the wake of increased competition from charter lines in non-scheduled service. Now Air Canada has threatened to go it alone (if one or two European flag carriers can be persuaded to assent to such action) and sharply reduce overseas tariffs. IATA carrier fares are higher than charter airline tariffs because of the necessity for an IATA line to fly regular service, come rain or shine, often with many empty seats; charter carriers fly only with a full planeload, and their overhead costs are proportionately lower.

■ National has just added itself to the list of carriers offering substantial discounts for student travel to Europe (see above) on its Miami-London and Miami-Paris runs...In another symptom of the deep financial waters in which the major carriers are "flying", United and TWA have reached agreement on reduction of services over certain long-distance routes by as much as 38% this autumn. Competing services are to be trimmed on New York-Los Angeles, New York-San Francisco, Chicago-San Francisco, and Washington/Baltimore-Los Angeles runs, all subject to CAB approval. This agreement is the first in a series aimed at increasing payloads by decreasing overservice along competing routes...■ American has filed a complaint with the CAB over Pan Am's plan to provide an all-thrift class flight from New York to San Juan; AA also flies over the route, and is distressed over such a seating plan in a Pan Am 747 (passengers, for a one-way fare of \$57 to \$61, would be able to sit anywhere in the cabin, and no meals would be served).

Level III Chicago & Southern has hired "mini-stewardesses" (less than 4'10" tall) for its miniplanes, to the great delight of Chicago-area news media...Lockheed, U.S. financial aid or no, will deliver the first TriStars in June 1972.

THE COVER: An overview of Toronto, showing the relationship of the aborted Spadina Expressway (circled) to Metro, and TTC completed and abuilding RT routes.