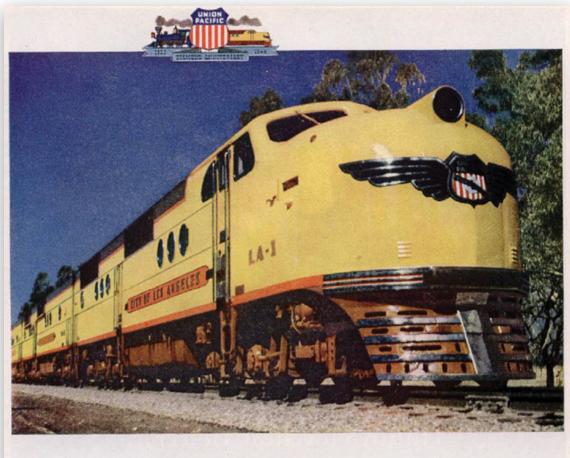
The Union Pacific Streamliner Era in Advertising: 1933-1964

by Martin C. Brennan; Advertising art collection of Mike McBride

y the time that 20th Century advertising techniques began to sell travel, the choices of focus were limited to two things: accommodation and destination. Railroads sold both but their equipment was, with two exceptions, not very different than at the turn of the 20th Century. The passenger train's two final improvements were the diesel locomotive in the late 1930s and the Vista-Dome car in the 1950s. Together, they made the decade-and-a-half following World War II the highest level of luxury in American railroading history. Arguments could be made for other decades, but the atmospheric nuisances and high maintenance of the steam locomotive puts those decades at a disadvantage versus the era of modern diesel power.



Union Pacific's City of Denver has just arrived at North Platte, Neb., from its namesake city, en route to Chicago on Dec. 28, 1970. Mike Schafer



Ahead of the Future

The keynote of American progress is individual enterprise and initiative. As a nation, we plan ahead—not only for tomorrow but for the day after to-

morrow. Thinking "ahead of the future" resulted, for example, in the building of the fleet of America's first streamlined trains—the Union Pacific Streamliners.

Far-sighted planning and individual enterprise have played a tremendous part in America's growth. Abraham Lincoln, in 1859, foresaw the vital need for a transcontinental railroad that would unite the East with the West in peace and in war. Today, over the Strategic Middle Route of the Union Pacific Railroad speed hundreds of trainloads of troops, foods, and materials of war. Rail transportation makes it possible for America to carry on the fight for freedom.

Many thousands of Union Pacific employes are working—many thousands fighting—to keep alive the American tradition of equal opportunity for all; to insure a just reward in return for hard work, for enterprise and for faith in the nation's future.



The EMC E2-series locomotives shown here date the ad to about 1937 or 1938. At the time, dieselization was a bold, new concept not yet fully

Railroads promoted what train travel had to offer that air travel did not:

- A constantly changing, ground-level view of what lay between home and one's destination.
- A reliability and safety record that reassured people who were afraid to travel by air.
- A relaxing, do-whatever-you-want trip requiring no personal attention to getting there.
- Arrival in the center of the city, rather than out in the country at an airfield which required a taxi ride of varying length and cost.



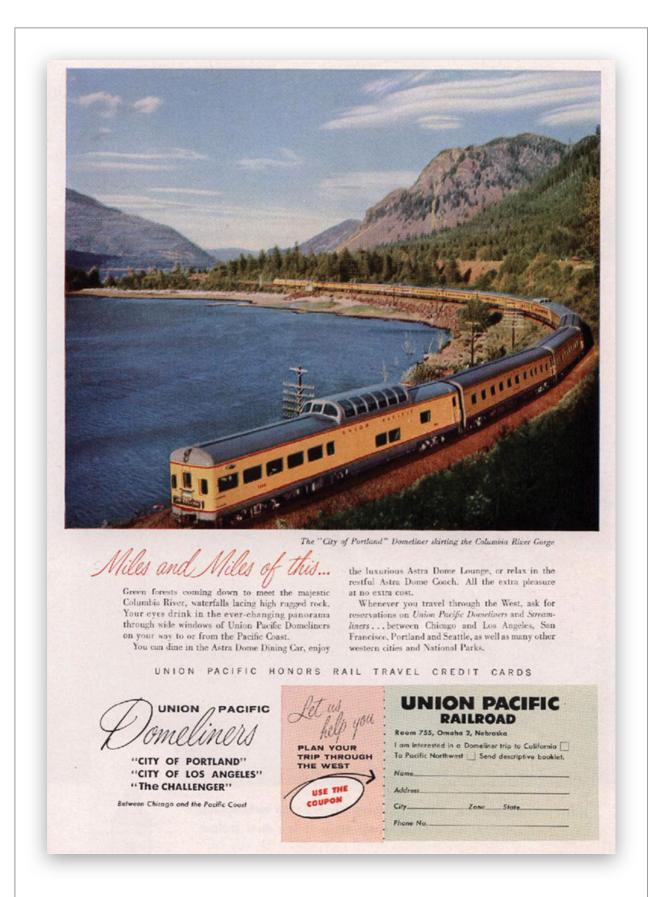
Better sights along the way means better ads

Union Pacific stands out as one of a handful of railroads that used the beauty and allure of the scenery along its route and its destinations. This, along with luxurious accommodations and first-class service, was the dual focus of its advertising. Because the railroad connected the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, with long stretches of scenery along the way, the UP needed to balance the two concepts in its advertising. If one was going to spend hour after hour on the rails, one needed to be reminded of what wonders would pass by the windows and what a pleasant time one would have inside the train. Promises of fine food, attentive service, and comfortable accommodations were essential to the persuasion process.



The distinctive, grille-nosed M-10000-series Electro-Motive Corp. locomotives, built in 1936, plus reference to the beginnings of World War

When UP introduced the streamlined train to the American public in 1934 by making a record 57-hour trip from Los Angeles to New York, the country took notice. The original distillate-powered locomotive was shortly succeeded by the motive-power force that has never been replaced: the diesel. One of the earliest appearances of the Pullman-built articulated M-10000 train is in a Time Magazine ad dated Nov. 6, 1933 (not shown), placed by SKF Bearings. It shows an artist's conception by abstract painter Thomas Benrimo of what the train looked like, differing from the final product by its lack of ventilation grilles on the front of the locomotive. Other companies featuring the train after its debut included Pennzoil, General Motors, and Bantam Bearings.



This enticing scene of the City of Portland along the Columbia River is arguably one of the most well-remembered of UP's pre-Amtrak publicity photos.

Everything streamlined, including the scenery

By the late 1930s, almost every Union Pacific ad showed a streamliner, now headed up by more conventional locomotives from Electro-Motive. The ads continued the tradition of named trains: City of Los Angeles, City of San Francisco, City of Portland and City of St. Louis. Using illustration and photography, with color prevailing over black-and-white, the railroad emphasized destinations, on-board amenities, and the diesel locomotive. During World War II, the railroad pushed its ability to get you there, even in wartime, along with its particular contributions to the war effort. Future president Ronald Reagan appears in a 1959 ad, touting the relaxation the Union Pacific train provided so he could "study scripts" (PTJ 2018–2, p. 27). Sun Valley, the Idaho ski resort, is featured in several ads; it was developed, owned, and operated by the railroad. In late 1954, UP's first dome cars were put into service, transforming all of UP's City trains into "Domeliners" perfect for viewing the spellbinding scenery of the American West. Over the years other specialty cars were added, including the prewar "Little Nugget," a Gay 90s-theme saloon club car. The "Pub Car" was introduced in 1954, followed by dome-dining cars in 1955, and the "Redwood Lounge" recreation car in 1956.



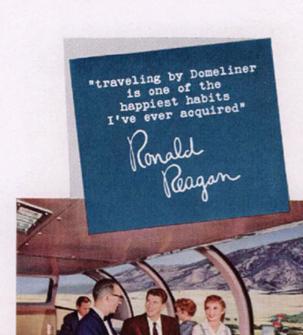
This ad, which ran in Holiday and probably other magazines around the start of World War II, conveyed the same message about dieselization. One of the many benefits for passengers was that diesels provide smoother train handling.

Passenger travel by rail as a matter of habit passes away

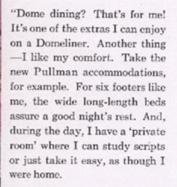
Many PTJ readers know this all too well: by the mid-1960s, the jet airliner was becoming standard for most coast-to-coast travelers. The Railroads felt the same pinch the ocean liners did: inability to compete in speed of transit. If one was able to travel in a leisurely manner, then the railroad was still the way to go. But deteriorating rights-of-way, aging equipment, and expensive labor contracts—when added to the overall slowness of the trip—spelled the end of passenger travel by rail as a dominant institution in the United States. Passenger service had been a money-loser for many years by the time the railroads gave it up through discontinuance, merger, or bankruptcy.



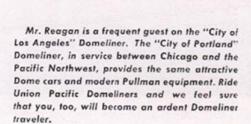
socialize, look out the windows at the scenery, get pampered by the staff. They did not have to be explained and readers did not need to be reassured about safety and reliability because the railroads had been doing all of that quite well, thank you, for almost a hundred years. So the creative process almost always came back to scenery and accommodations. Which meant somewhat repetitious pictures of mountains, canyons, and meals. This was standard for all of the railroads serving the states south and west from Chicago. Given this limited creative opportunity, Union Pacific's marketing and advertising people created campaigns that were among the most inviting and attractive of the era.



"Union Pacific Domeliners certainly are the answer to the modern conception of luxury travel. I find they offer a wonderful opportunity to relax while enjoying service as superb as the surroundings."



"The relaxing moments in beautiful lounge cars, the leisurely enjoyment of the trip and the thoughtful service all add up to my being such an enthusiastic Domeliner fan."





DEPENDABLE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

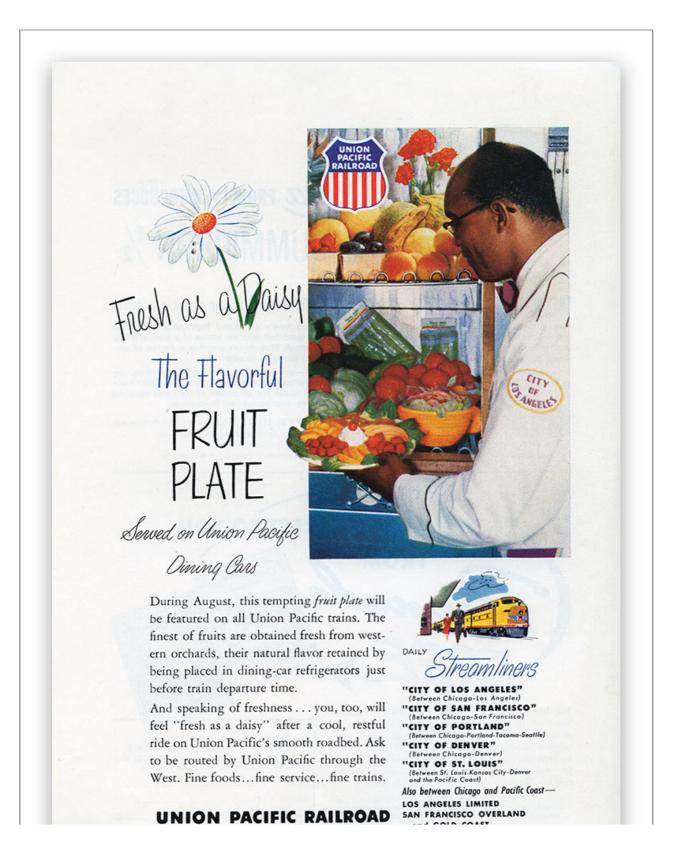
A collective impression, built week by week in magazines



The images featured in these classic ads are typically unique to that printed medium. They rarely appear in brochures, folders, flyers, or annual reports.

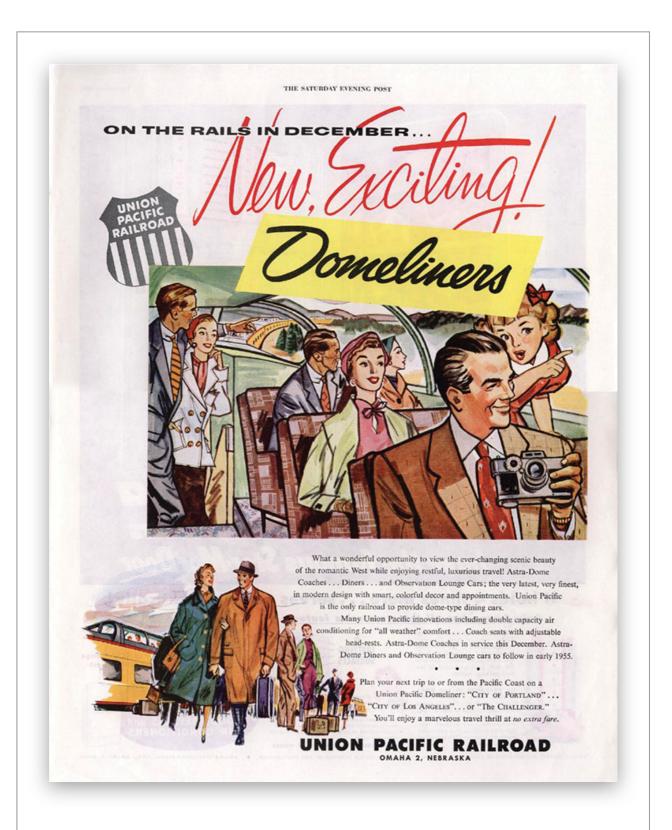
The magazine ad was the way corporations kept their presence in the mind of

impression of beautiful sights, attentive service, and delicious food aboard modern streamliners. This cumulative impression helped the traveler to make UP the choice when the time came to go out West.



The UP upheld its longtime tradition of fine food service right to the last days of operation prior to Amtrak. This 1950s ad focused on seasonal fresh fruit platters. Note the City of Los Angeles patch on the server's jacket arm.

Many railfans collect these ads by buying old magazines and carefully removing them to save in an album. Others buy individual ads from flea market and antique paper show dealers or through on-line auction sites, where individual ads are offered at modest opening bids. A CD-ROM published by The Archives of Advertising contains over 120 of these ads published between 1943 and 1962.



Dome cars were a landmark advancement for rail travel in the post-World War II years. Although domes couldn't "save" the privately operated passenger train, they did stem the decline to a degree. UP made the most of its dome fleet; post-1955 UP ads were rife with dome-car accolades.



The combined City of Los Angeles, City of Portland, and City of Kansas City near Dale, Wyo., in April 1971. Mike Schafer

In sum, Union Pacific was a significant and memorable advertiser in the streamliner era when rail travel was at its zenith. We know we can't go back to that time in reality. But by reading and enjoying these old ads, we can imagine, dream, and, in some small way, arrive again . . . by train.