# Sittle Known Facts ABOUT THE SCHEDULED ARR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

Domestic and International Airlines of the United States

HITH EDITION

NOVEMBER 1, 1943





# AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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# TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

In this fifth edition of "Little Known Facts," the Air Transport Industry makes its report to the nation concerning its common carrier operations since 1926, the year of its birth, through the first year of war, 1942.

You will note that the 1942 facts reported have to do only with the domestic common carrier operations of the Airlines. But in reading the introductory notes to the charts, you will guess rightly that the Airlines have done, are doing, and will continue to do an "all out" job for the armed forces which cannot be factually reported at this time for military reasons.

We can assure you that when the Airlines' wartime story is told in full, it will be one of the most dramatic chapters in the history of World War II.

E. S. Gorrell, President



# AIR TRANSPORT IS AIR POWER... As a force in prosecuting the war as well as securing the nation's peace, the Airlines of the United States and the services they perform are a measure of United States air power as surely as are those performed by the Army and the Navy. This fact has been attested to on many occasions by President Roosevelt, by the Secretaries of War and Navy, and by many other high-ranking officials.

## FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT:

January 24th, 1939: "Civil Aviation is clearly recognized as a backlog of national defense...

"...the country's welfare in time of peace and its safety in time of war rests upon an economically and technically sound air transportation system, both domestic and overseas.

"... hardly another civil activity of our people bears such a direct and intimate relation to the national security ..."

September 1st, 1942: "The way in which this private industry has been helpful in the war effort is a worthwhile testimonial."

May 15th, 1943: "The growth of air transport before the war was phenomenal, and it has become a necessary adjunct of our war effort...the ability to move men and materials to any part of the world in hours, rather than weeks and months, is vital to our military strategy.

"With the dawn of peace, commercial aviation will have new and greater opportunities for which it will be all the better prepared by reason of the training and experience it is now getting."

### HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War:

April 1st, 1942: "Civilian air transportation is of vital importance to the war effort."

### FRANK A. KNOX, Secretary of the Navy:

"... the Navy Department is prepared to coöperate with that industry (Air Transport), which it considers as a necessary adjunct of National Defense with requirements second in importance only to those of the armed forces."

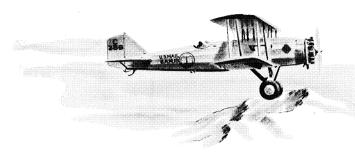
### GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff:

"In the performance of its mission, both within and without the continental United States, the Army Air Forces will utilize to the fullest extent possible, the services, facilities and personnel of the civil air carriers."

# MAJOR GENERAL HAROLD L. GEORGE, Commanding General, Air Transport Command, United States Army Air Forces:

"If it had not been for their (air lines in world-wide air transportation) wholehearted spirit of coöperation, it would have been as nearly impossible as anything can be impossible for us (the Army) to carry out the job in the way it has been done."

# LEADING THE WORLD IN AIR TRANSPORT The AIRLINES of the United States



With thanks to government encouragement and public confidence, in 1926, pioneering Airline companies started to build for the United States world-supremacy in air transport.

In the peace years that followed, they established air-routes between hundreds of U.S. cities and more

than 60 foreign countries. They attained faster, more dependable schedules than any other nation. And, through unity of purpose, they achieved the operating efficiency of a single system, even though today there are 23 different Airlines in common carrier service under the U. S. flag!

# "Ready, Willing and Able"

At the instant war broke out, the Airlines were "ready, willing and able" to go to war. Instantly, they placed at the nation's disposal the greatest airways system in the world, for the high speed movement of passengers, mail and express—speed which saved inestimable time for America in her critical period of changing over from peace to war production, and has helped to increase the tempo of production ever since.

Such is the vast reservoir of manpower, skill, experience and resources which the Airlines provided in helping the Army and the Navy establish and maintain over 100,000 miles of air-supply routes to every theater of this global war.

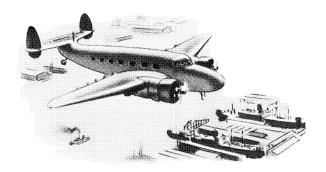
After the war, the full story will be told. And it will surely dramatize the fact that, to cope with this enormous job, the Airlines have concentrated a quarter of a century of experience and operational advancements into these critical years—advancements that will help America hold her rightful place in global air transport after the war is over.

In the expansion of immediate and post-war air transport services, the Airlines of the United States will be "ready, willing and able" as always—to do the job to the full satisfaction and pride of the American people.

The Airlines are prepared to invest hundreds of millions of new dollars in larger and faster planes, and in facilities for vastly extending their services both at home and abroad—an operation that will provide work and unlimited opportunity for tens of thousands of fighting men when they come back home.



# CHARTS TELL THE STORY



The charts on the following pages tell a significant story of the Airlines during the first year of war, as compared with their peacetime operations—a story which is all the more impressive in that the Airlines did this bigger job with only half their pre-war equipment, since the other half was assigned to military cargo duty shortly after Pearl Harbor.

And in 1943, for which figures are not yet complete, the Airlines are operating at even greater efficiency, carrying more passengers, mail and express than in 1942.

But these charts tell only the home-front part of the story. They do not describe the military operations of the Airlines at home and abroad, their training program for personnel, their maintenance and modification services for Army and Navy planes, and scores of other jobs performed for the armed forces.

Nor do they record the type of passengers carried

—Presidents and Prime Ministers, Admirals and
Generals. Diplomats and Envoys, right on down to

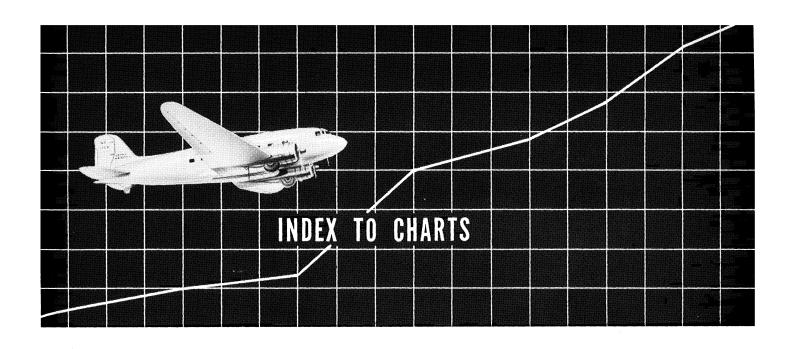
Johnny Doughboy returning home with critical wounds from a far-off jungle island.

Nor do they tell of the millions of V-Mail letters carried overseas—nor of the medical supplies and blood plasma that are saving American lives in the four corners of the world—nor of the tons of guns, ammunition and equipment rushed to far-flung fighting fronts.

These are some of the things which cold statistics will never be able to picture.

And in the years to come the fullest and most complete account of what the Airlines will be accomplishing will be written not so much in charts and statistics as in the social and economic histories of the time. For then — as now — the most significant effect of expanding air transportation will be upon people—the way they will live, the way they will be working, the manner in which the speed and mobility of air transportation will increase the scope of their experience, enlarge their contacts with other people, extend their spiritual horizons.





PASSENGER DATA (Data for Alaskan operations on Page 19)	AIR EXPRESS DATA (Data for Alaskan operations on Page 19)			
TOTAL PASSENGERS CARRIED: Page	Chart	Page	Cho	
American Flag Airlines, Domestic and International 6	1	AIR EXPRESS POUND MILES FLOWN—Domestic Air Lines 15	18	
Domestic Air Lines	_	AIR EXPRESS REVENUE—Domestic Air Lines	19	
Yearly Totals 8	5	AIR EXPRESS POUNDS CARRIED—Domestic Air Lines 15	20	
Monthly Averages by Years 8	5A	AIR EXTRESS FOOTIOS CARRIES SOMESHE AIR EMOSTRES		
Monthly Totals	5A 22	· ·		
International Air Service	22	OPERATIONS DATA (Data for Alaskan operations on Page 19)		
PASSENGER-MILES FLOWN:				
Total American Flag Airlines, Domestic and International 6	2	REVENUES AND EXPENSES:		
Domestic Air Lines	6	Revenues and Expenses of Domestic Members of Air Transport		
Yearly Totals 9	6A	Association of America	24	
Monthly Averages by Years	6A	Ratio of Revenue to Operating Expenses—Domestic Air Lines 17	26	
International Air Service	23	8 years Accumulated Total Operating		
Domestic and International	35	Expenses vs. Revenue—Domestic Air Lines	27	
Average Trip Per Passenger	8	Source of Revenues of the Air Line Companies 18	28	
		Operating Revenue—All Domestic Air Mail Carriers 17	25	
REVENUE MILES FLOWN:				
Total American Flag Airlines, Domestic and International 6	3 21	PLANE OPERATIONS:		
International Air Service	21	Plane Miles Flown—Domestic and International 21	34	
PASSENGER REVENUE:		Figure Aires From Domestic and International Front 2	•	
Domestic Air Lines		EQUIPMENT:		
Yearly Totals	4 4A			
Monthly Averages by Years 7	4A 4A	Airway Mileage, Airway Mileage Lighted		
Monthly Totals	7	U. S. Domestic Airway System	33 33	
Average Passenger Fare Fer Mile—Dolllestic Air Lines	•	Miles of Teletype Service—U. S. Domestic Airway System 21	33	
AIR MAIL DATA (Data for Alaskan operations on Page 19)		Radio-Range and Broadcasting Facilities— U. S. Domestic Airways	36	
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AIR MAIL—MILES FLOWN:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Domestic Air Lines	9			
Pound Miles Flown	13	AIRLINE PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO KEEP EACH PLANE IN AIR 20	31	
Load Per Mile Flown	16			
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AIR MAIL - ROUTE MILES:		Domestic and International	32	
Route Miles of Domestic Air Mail Service	12			
Pound Miles Per Route Mile—Domestic Air Lines 14	16A	SAFETY RECORD:		
AIR MAIL PAYMENTS AND REVENUE:		Operations and Safety Record		
Postal Revenue and Payments to Domestic Air Line Carriers 12	14	Domestic Air Carriers	37	
Air Mail Payments Per Plane Mile	14A	Domestic, Foreign and Territorial Air Carriers 22	38	
Pound Miles Performed and Payments Per Pound Mile—		, Total Miles Flown and Total Accidents in Carrier Operations		
Domestic Air Mail Service	15	Domestic Air Carriers	39	
Payments Per Pound Mile—Domestic Air Lines	15A	Domestic, Foreign and Territorial Air Carriers 23	40	
Payments Per Pound Originated—Domestic Air Lines 13	1 <i>5</i> B 1 <i>7</i>	•		
Domestic Air Mail Carriers Revenue		MISCELLANEOUS DATA		
AIR MAIL ORIGINATED—Domestic Air Lines	10			
AIR MAIL DISPATCHED—Domestic Air Lines	11	AIRPORTS—TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION	29	

### TOTAL PASSENGERS CARRIED - AMERICAN FLAG AIRLINES (REVENUE AND NON-REVENUE) DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration Chart 1 100,000 PASSENGERS 50 International TOTAL 5,782 Years 1926 5.782 INTERNATIONAL~ Note: Figures for the years 1939 to 1941 do not 8,679 47,840 include the operations of the following 40 1928 1.873 49,713 159,751 374.935 13,654 173,405 1929 affiliated companies of Pan-American Air-DOMESTIC-42 570 417.505 1930 ways System: Cia Mexicana de Aviacion, 61,681 1931 531,662 S.A., Cia Nacional Cubana de Aviacion, and 73,281 83,471 1932 474,279 547,560 30 1933 493,141 576,612 Panair do Brasil, which prior to the year 1934 461,743 746,946 110,522 572,265 874,116 1939 were included with international 127,170 1935 figures. 1936 1937 145,112 187,028 1,166,043 1,289,735 1,020,931 1,102,707 20 1,536,111 2,045,021 1938 1,343,427 192,684 1939 1,876,051 168.970 1940 1941 2,959,480 4,060,545 311,055 4,371,600 10 3,551,833

1932

1931

1933

1934

1935

1937

1938

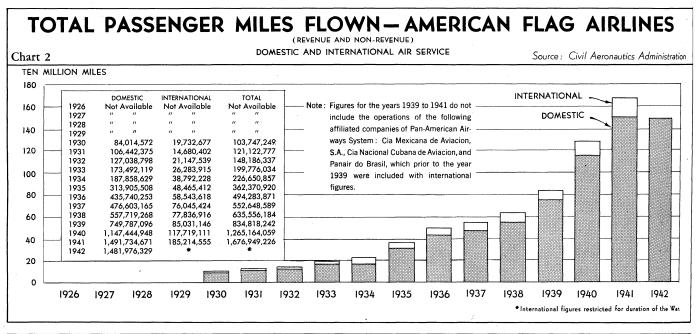
1939

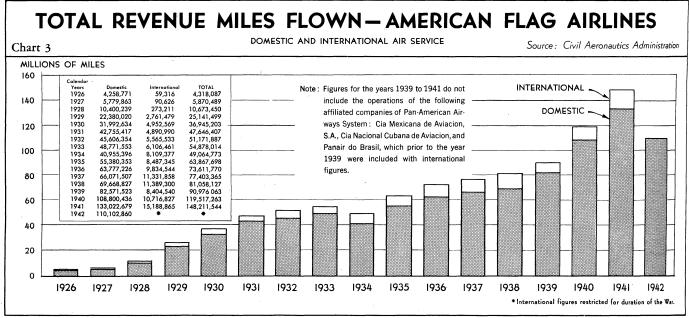
1940 \*International figures restricted for duration of the War.

1936

1941

1942





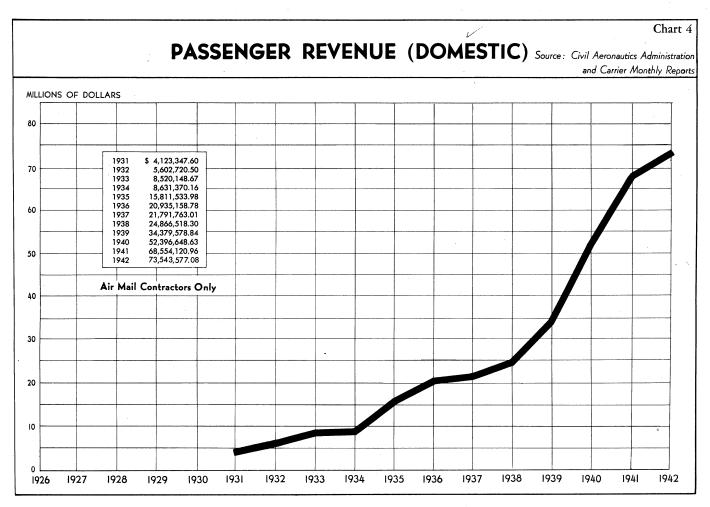
1926

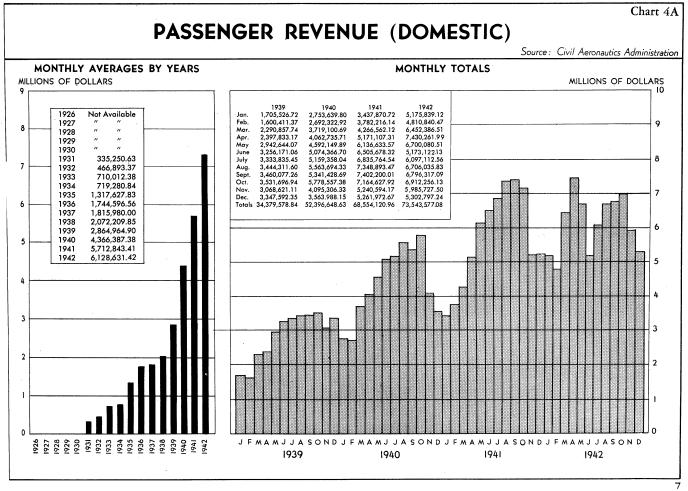
1927

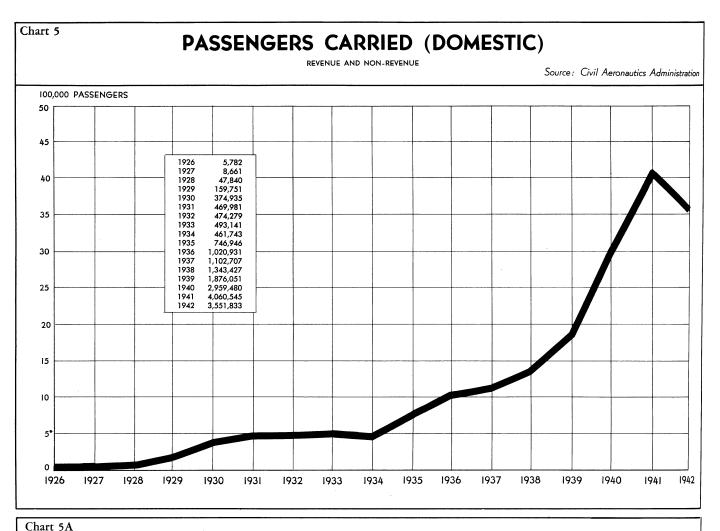
1928

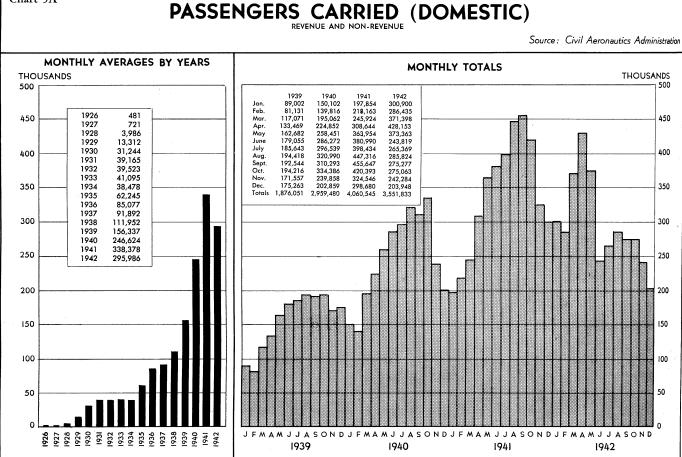
1929

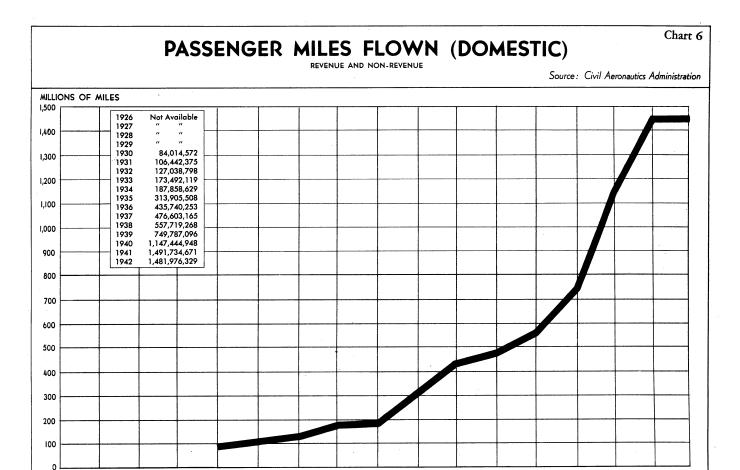
1930

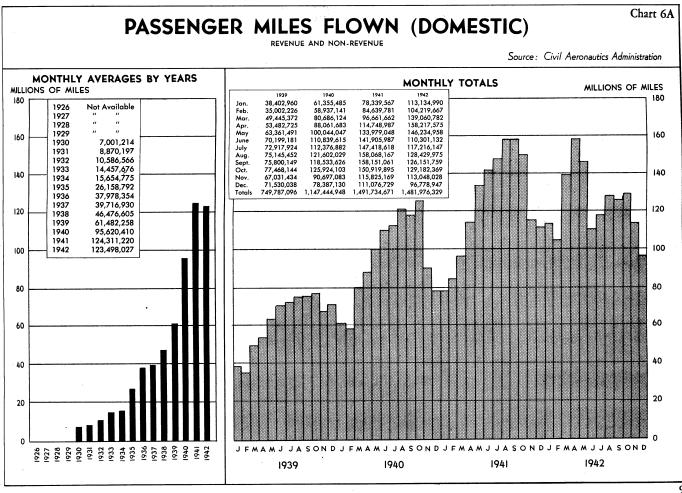


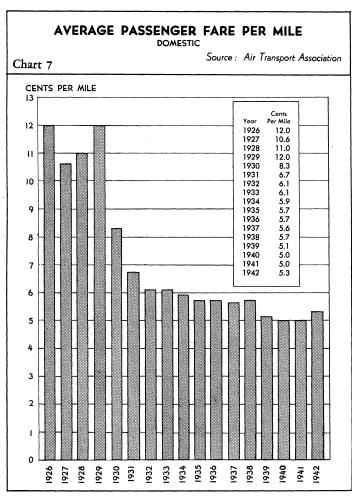


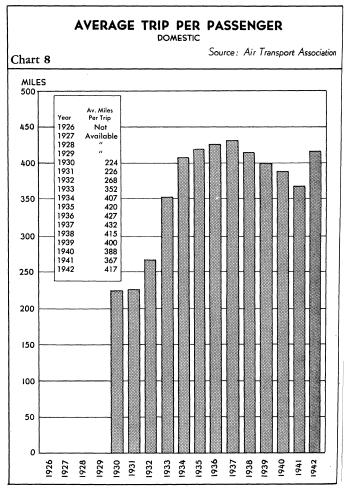


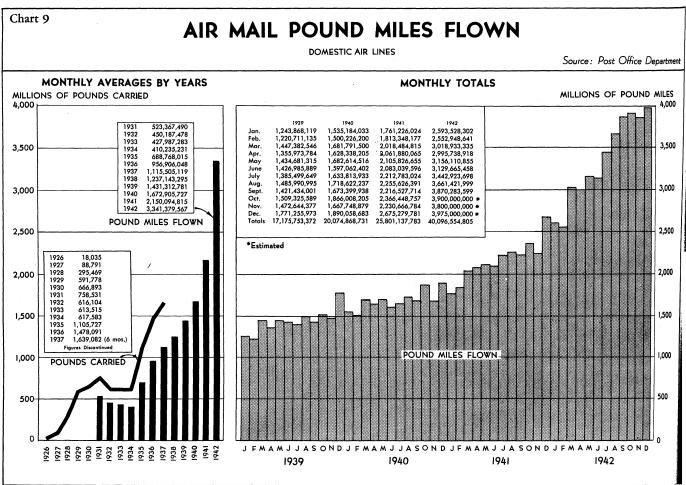


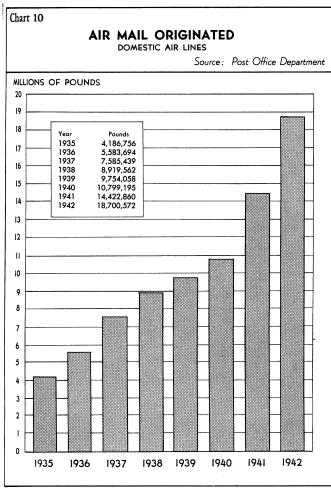


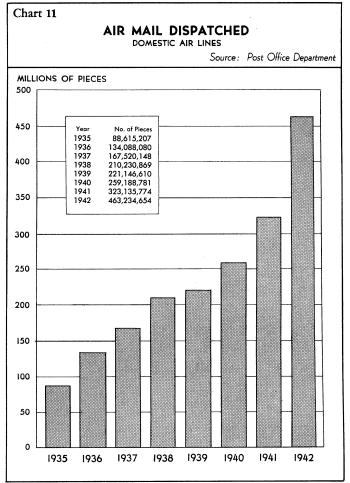


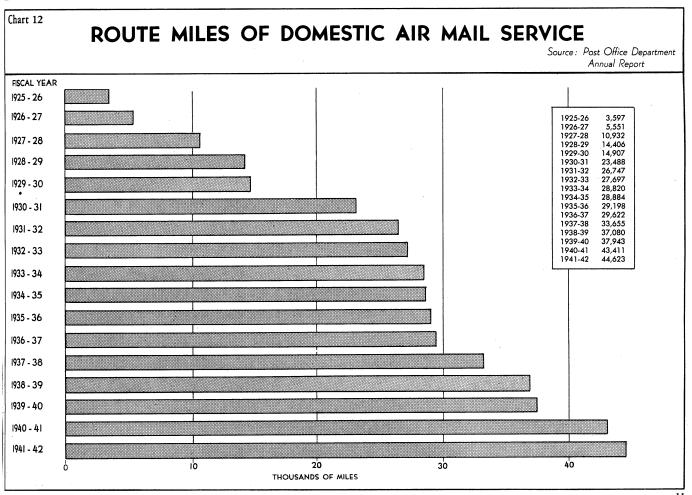


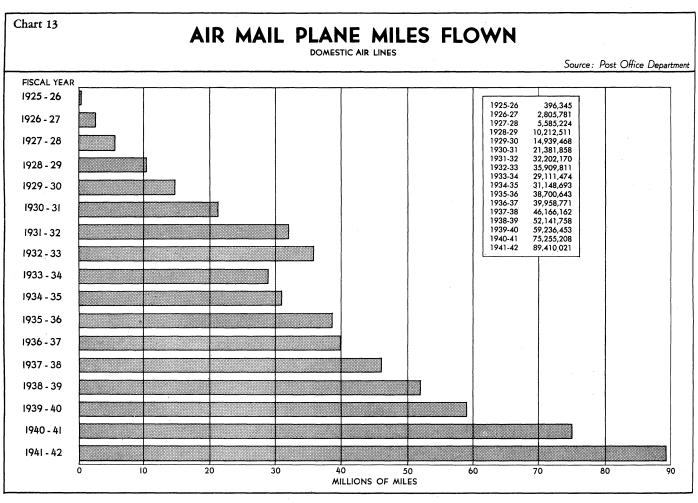


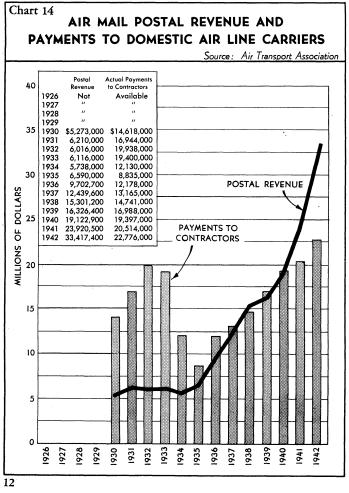


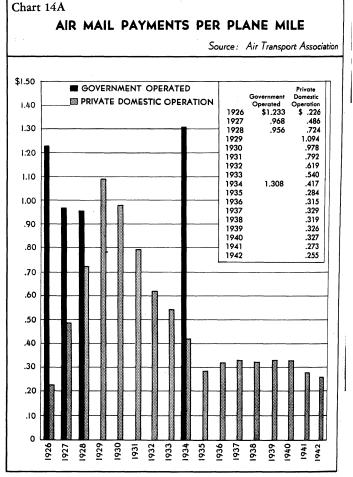




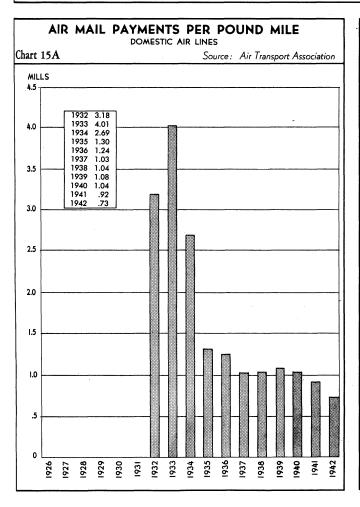


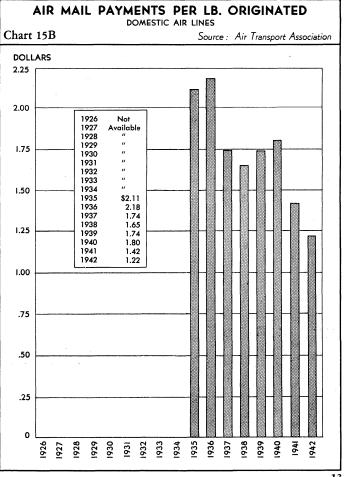


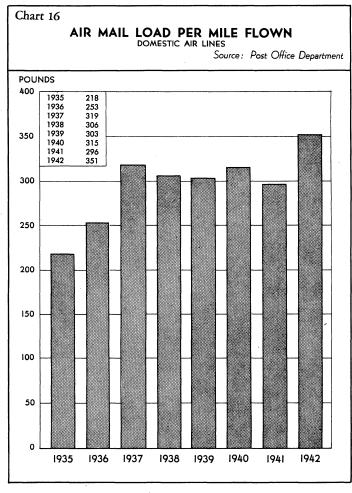


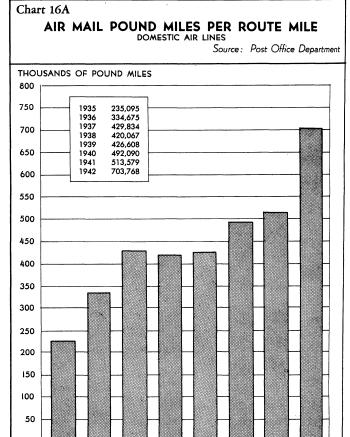


### AIR MAIL POUND MILES PERFORMED AND PAYMENTS PER POUND MILE DOMESTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE Source: Post Office Department Chart 15 BILLIONS OF POUND MILES PERFORMED PAYMENTS PER POUND MILES (MILLS) Fiscal Years Ending June 30th 1932 Performed 6,275,935,094 4,834,540,535 (mills) 3.18 4.01 4.513.880.526 2.69 1.30 6,790,486,632 9,771,841,815 12,732,530,874 1937 1.24 1.03 1939 14,137,360,791 15,818,617,372 1.04 1.04 .92 .73 1941 18,671,367,440 22,294,962,738 1941 1942 31,404,257,960 NOTE: Air-mail pound-miles have been computed by the Post Office Department commencing January, 1931. **PAYMENTS** PER POUND MILE POUND MILES PERFORMED









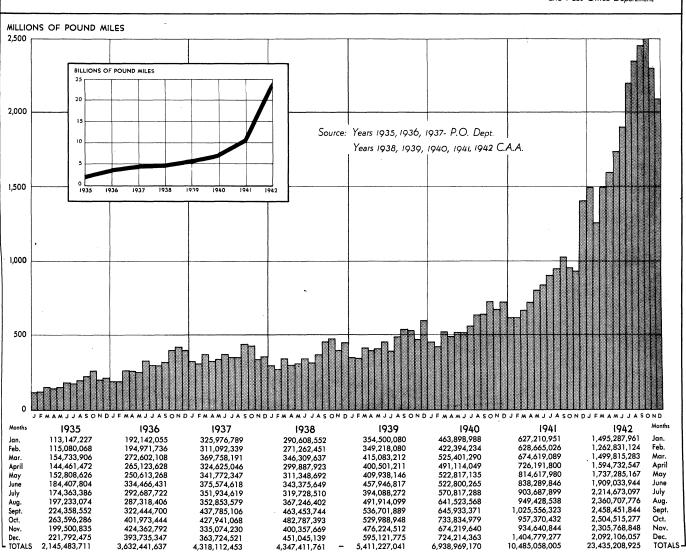
### Chart 17 DOMESTIC AIR MAIL CARRIERS' REVENUE Source: Carriers Annual Reports and Post Office Department MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FISCAL YEARS Air Mail Revenue FISCAL YEAR \$ 89,754 Passenger and Express FISCAL YEAR Not Available 1,363,228 1929 4,042,777 11,169,015 14,618,232 16,943,605 \$ 4,984,124 6,610,315 9,289,521 19,938,122 19,400,265 8,834,732 12,177,682 12,782,631 18,209,431 1938 13,165,214 14,741,653 22,706,712 24,589,626 1940 17,020,168 19,396,932 29,737,549 45,234,478 61,864,680 22,775,781 75,256,839 PASSENGER & EXPRESS MAIL

### Chart 18

# EXPRESS POUND MILES FLOWN

DOMESTIC

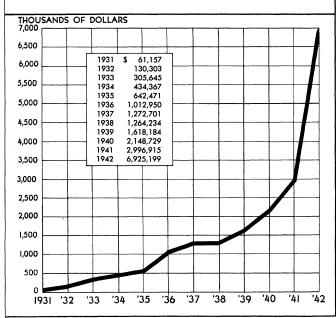
Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration and Post Office Department

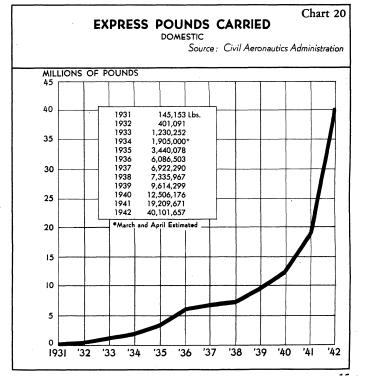


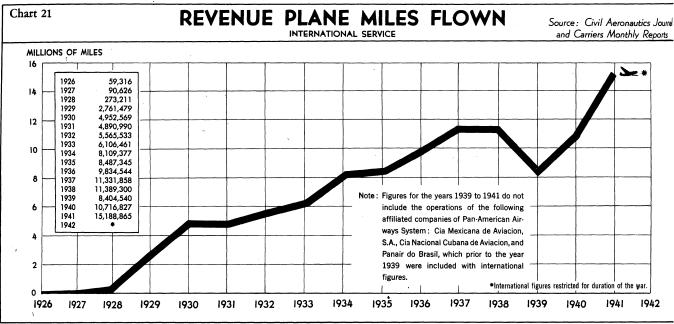


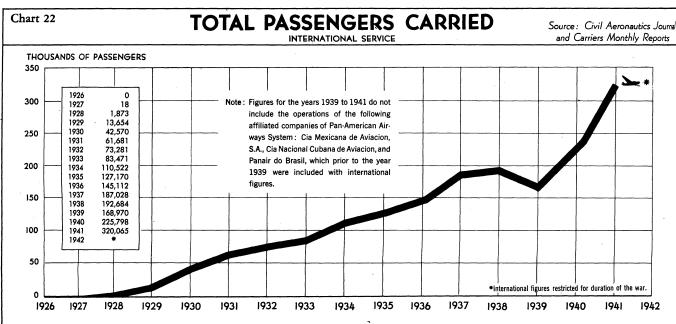
DOMESTIC

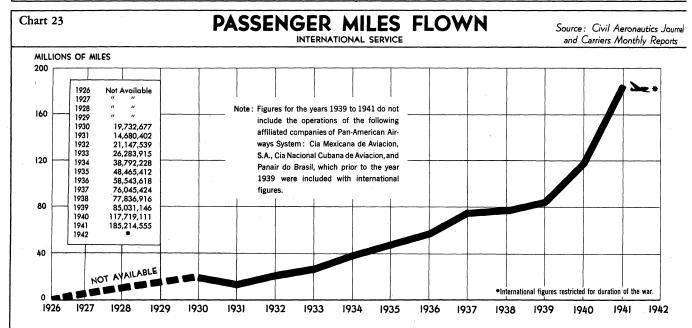
Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration and Carriers Monthly Reports

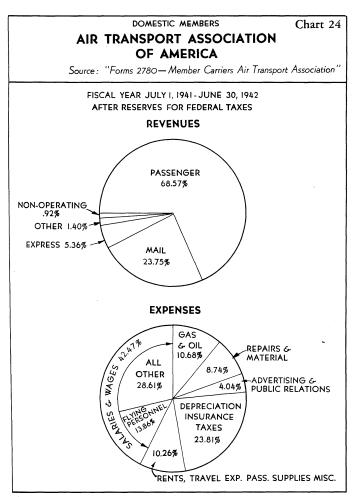


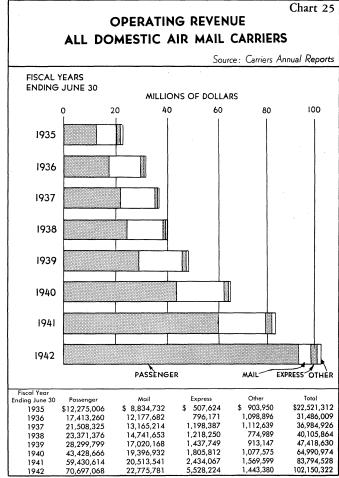


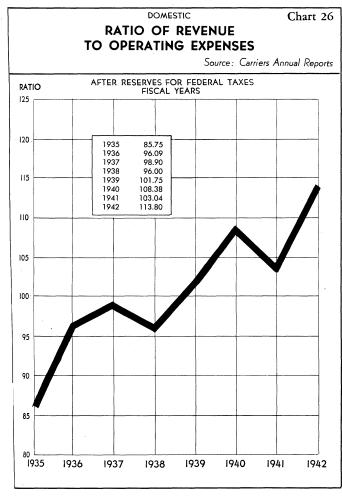












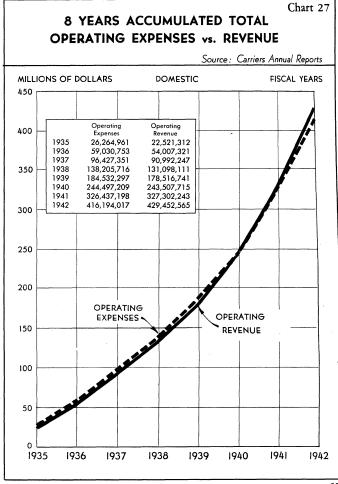
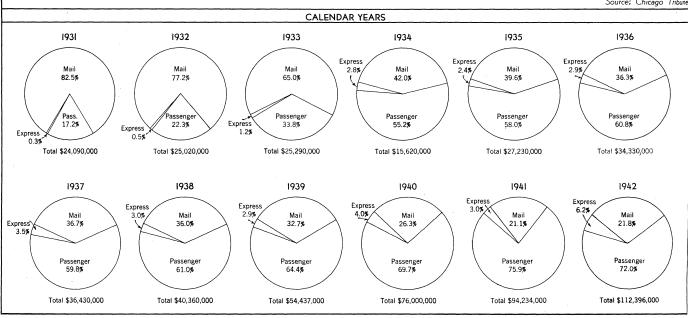
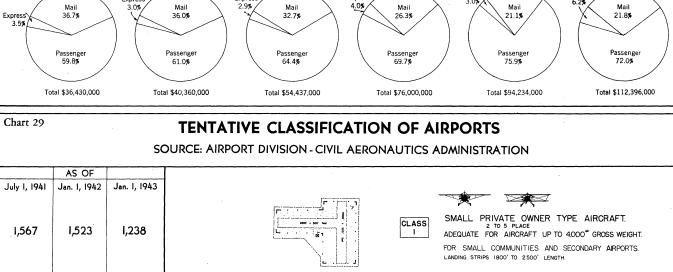
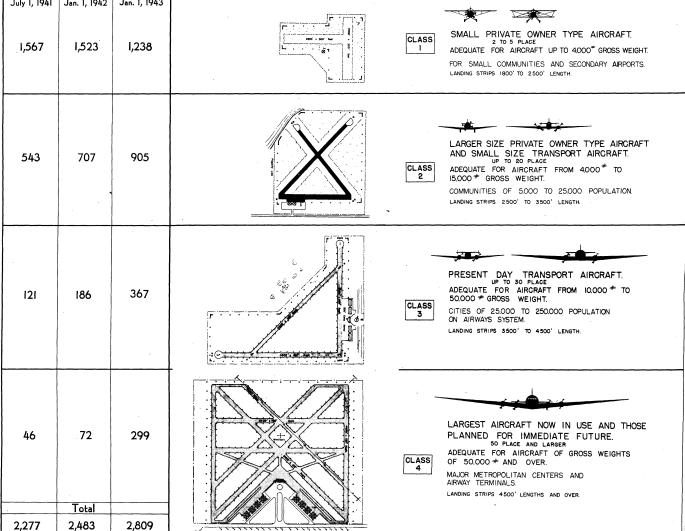


Chart 28

# SOURCE OF REVENUES OF THE AIRLINE COMPANIES Source: Chicago Tribune







# ALASKA

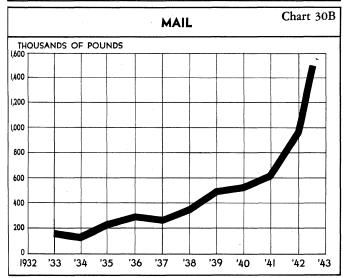
Chart 30

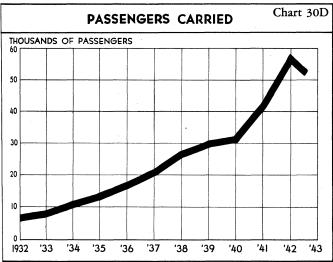
# AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

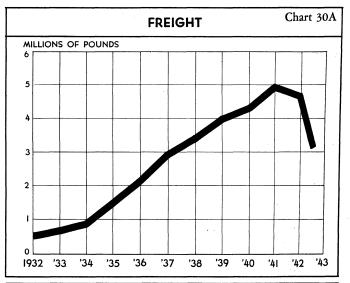
Month	Time Hours/Mins.	Trips	Miles	Passenger	Passenger Miles	Freight Pounds	Mail Pounds
January	2,366/13	950	260,306	2,714	562,923	256,419	81,332
February	2,065/11	897	232,000	2,473	556,090	236,684	80,944
March	3,036/33	1,234	369,915	3,979	840,533	269,483	95,804
April	4,005/22	1,581	450,118	5,590	1,132,130	293,717	96,220
May	4,228/01	1,745	488,787	6,223	1,272,962	322,707	99,905
June	4,948/40	1,852	569,661	6,619	1,554,982	429,481	108,561
July	4,133/49	1,622	453,611	5,912	1,240,116	316,408	147,022
August	4,260/11	1,805	493,641	6,432	1,504,338	313,296	210,420
September	3,275/52	1,395	367,421	4,974	1,131,412	254,422	168,306
October	2,257/26	1,085	258,105	3,145	773,184	168,990	124,918
*November	1,707/40	723	200,718	2,104	529,286	146,520	115,773
*December	1,849/06	808	209,605	2,328	613,176	163,385	162,531
TOTALS	38,134/04	15,697	4,353,888	52,493	11,711,134	3,171,512	1,491,736

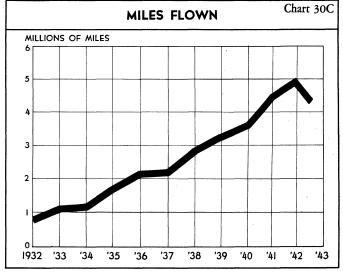
\*Reports of two airlines not received for months of November and December

Source: Alaska Aeronautics and Communications Commission, Office of the Supervisor.









PASSENGER MILES Chart 30E							: 30E
MILLIONS 12	OF MILES		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
							╸│
10							
8							
6							
4					_	-	
2							
0							
1932 '3	33 '34	'35 '36 	'37 '38	'39	'40 '	41 '42	'43

Planes in Service	Pounds of Freight	Pounds of Mail	Passenger Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Plane Miles Flown
wo-year period ending March 31, 1929 8	94,701	24,250	272,999	2,171	331,591
ear ending June 30, 1930	103,043	17,690	684,261	3,654	338,422
'ear ending June 30, 1931	161,718*	*	947,695	7,947	381,234
'ear ending June 30, 1932	496,680*	*	942,176	6,637	742,854
'ear ending June 30, 1933	634,016	151,570	1,222,510	7,743	1,059,155
'ear ending June 30, 1934	869,398	124,972	1,533,311	10,194	1,126,610
'ear ending June 30, 1935	1,496,917	225,840	2,148,692	13,318	1,685,654
'ear ending June 30, 1936	2,138,886	279,730	3,035,018	16,982	2,130,939
ear ending June 30, 1937	2,947,726	264,201	4,021,798	20,958	2,209,206
'ear ending June 30, 1938	3,415,759	342,736	5,634,461	26,885	2,829,258
ear ending June 30, 1939	4,010,730	489,574	5,801,787	29,814	3,247,046
rear ending June 30, 1940 Figures	4,315,660	520,232	5,745,804	31,435	3,598,790
ear ending June 30, 1941 Not	4,947,516	611,422	7,918,054	41,703	4,434,232
ear ending June 30, 1942 Available	4,630,456	954,026	11,106,122	57,028	4,932,868
ear ending December 31, 1942	3,171,512	1,491,736	11,711,134	52,493	4.353.888

Chart 31

## Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration

# **AIR TRANSPORTATION** IS MORE THAN JUST AIRPLANES

The devoted service of the human beings necessary to keep planes in the air is a most important contribution to the progress of air transportation

1 PILOT 1 PASSENGER

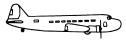
10 PASSENGERS

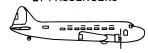
2 PILOTS 1 STEWARDESS 14 PASSENGERS

1 STEWARDESS OR STEWARD 21 PASSENGERS

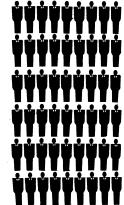






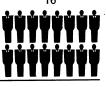


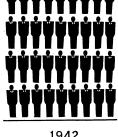
AIRLINE PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND FOR EACH PLANE IN THE AIR (DOMESTIC)









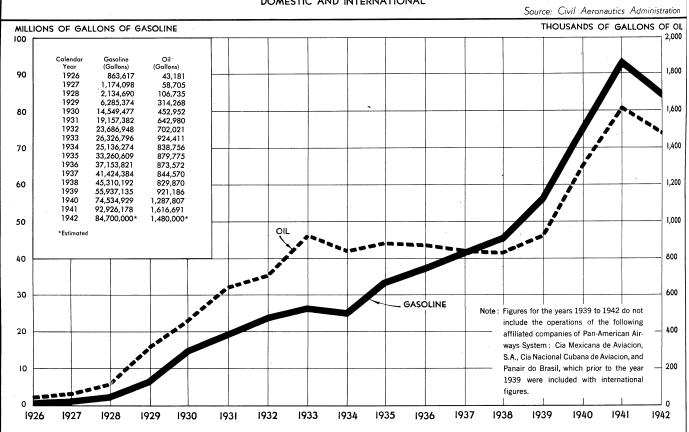


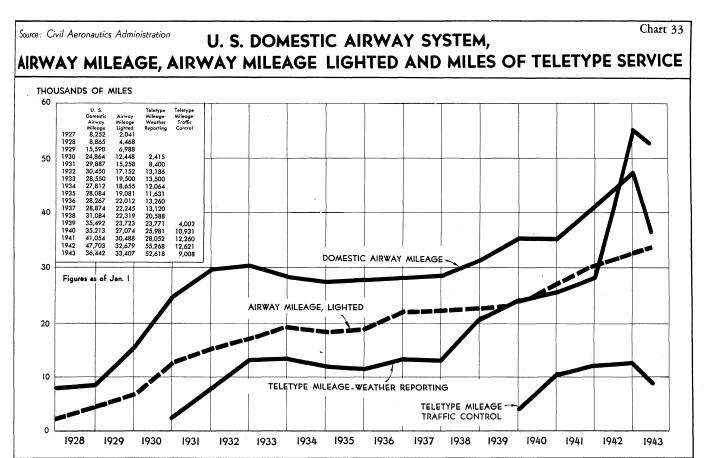
More than 2,500 passengers and 28 tons of United States mail, on board approximately 165 common carrier transport planes under the United States flag, are in the air every second of each 24 hours.

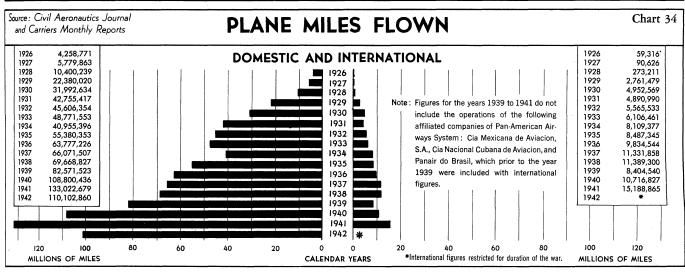
Chart 32

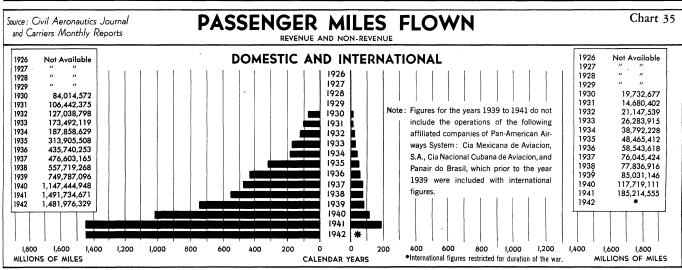
## FUEL CONSUMED

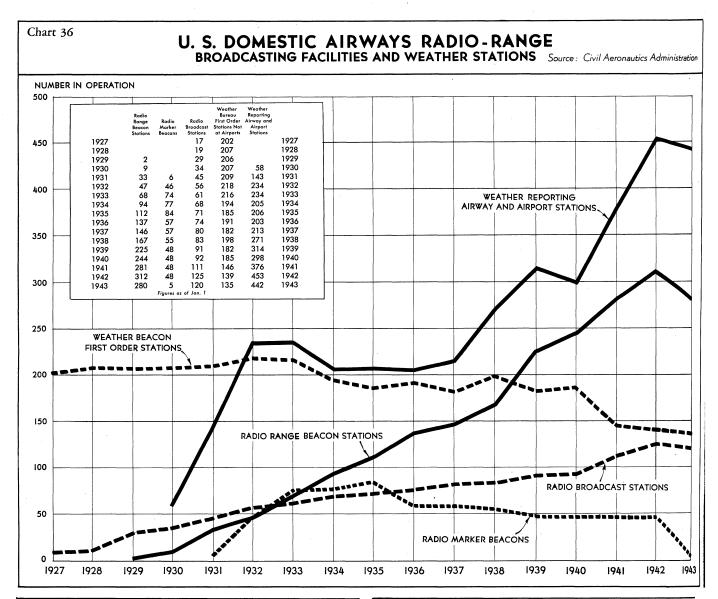
SCHEDULED AIR LINE OPERATIONS DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL

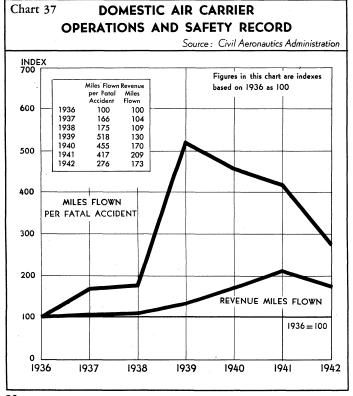


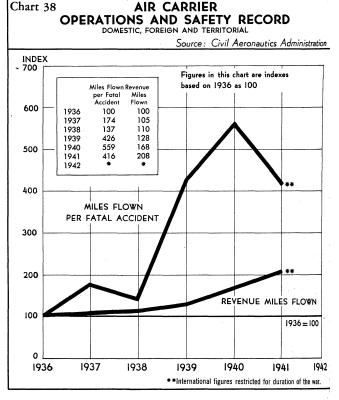












# MILES FLOWN AND FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CARRIER OPERATIONS

(DOMESTIC)

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration

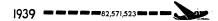
Chart 39

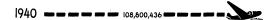
### TOTAL MILES FLOWN

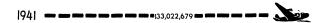
CAL. YEAR











### NUMBER FATAL ACCIDENTS

CAL. YEAR

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS

# MILES FLOWN AND FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CARRIER OPERATIONS

(DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AND TERRITORIAL)

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration

Chart 40

### TOTAL MILES FLOWN

CAL. YEAR

\*International figures restricted for duration of the war.

# NUMBER FATAL ACCIDENTS

CAL. YEAR

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS

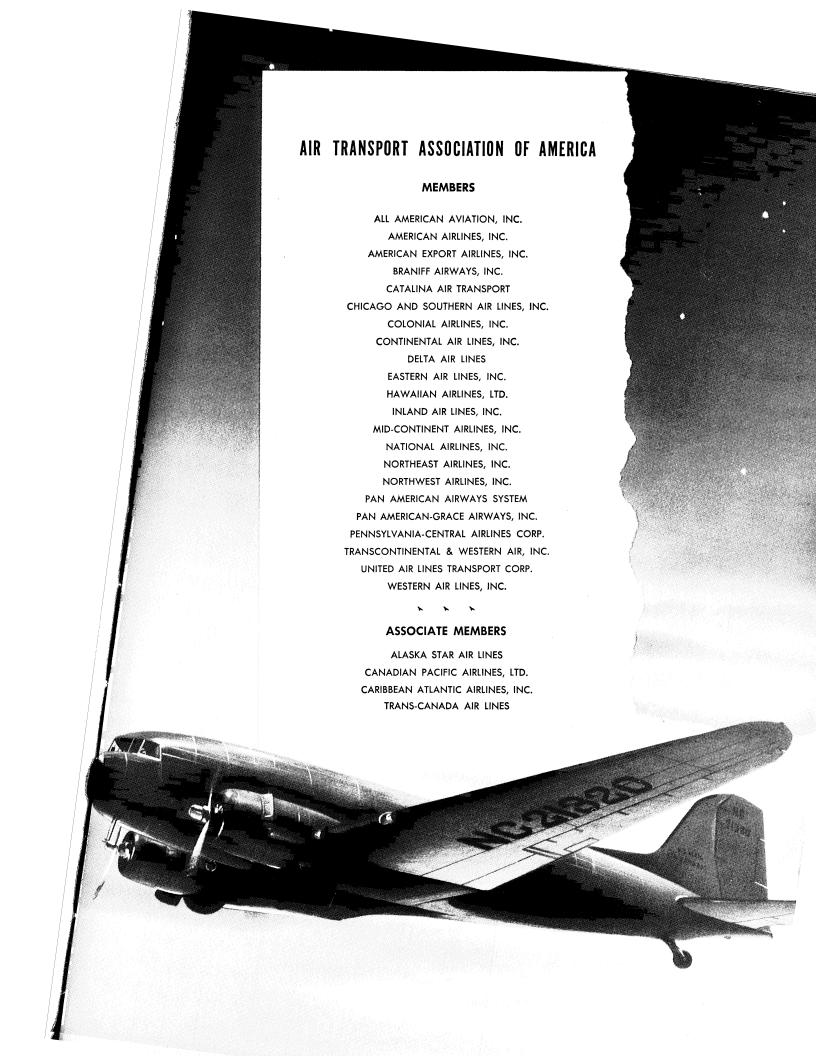
1942 \*

\*International figures restricted for duration of the war.



"With the dawn of peace, commercial aviation will have new and greater opportunities for which it will be all the better prepared by reason of the training and experience it is now getting."

... Franklin D. Roosevelt





# How FAR is an hour?

Is it 4 miles or 400? It depends on how you travel! When grandpa was a boy, he spent most of a Saturday getting to town and back with a horse and buggy.

But today he can step into an airliner and cross the country before the sun goes down.

To the thousands of people who travel by air, miles are merely minutes... oceans and continents, hours.

Today, the Airlines maintain the fastest passenger, mail and cargo schedules in the world—serving hundreds of U. S. cities and scores of foreign countries.

For the Army and Navy, the Airlines also operate an armada of transport planes that reduce *surface days* to *air hours* in supplying every fighting front.

Yet the 180-mile-an-hour speed on which the Airlines base their present schedules will probably seem slow indeed, when the giant transports of the future lift their wings to global skies.

What that speed will be—how far it will take you in 60 minutes—can only be conjectured by this fact. Our aircraft builders are now making military planes that fly more than 400 miles an hour—7 miles a minute!

When you travel by Air make reservations early; please cancel early if plans change. When you use Air Express speed delivery by dispatching shipments as soon as they're ready. Air Transport Association, 1515 Massachusetts Ave, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PASS THE AMMUNITION . . . BUY BONDS!

# THE AIRLINES OF THE UNITED STATES

AIR TRANSPORT GETS THERE FIRST...PASSENGERS...MAIL...AIR EXPRESS