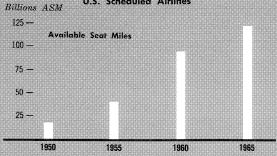
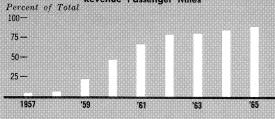
Index 1950 = 100 700 — INTERCITY PASSENGER MILES 500 — AIR 300 — AUTO 100 BUS

AIRINE CAPACITY

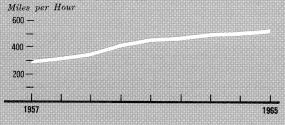
U.S. Scheduled Airlines



Revenue Passenger Miles



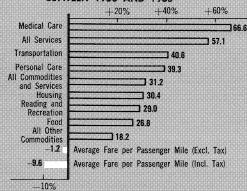
ARTHUR SERVICE IMPROVEMEN



COMPARATIVE PRICE CHANGES

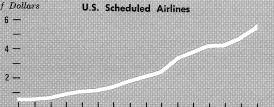
Airline Fares vs. Other Consumer Goods and Services

BETWEEN 1950 AND 1965



Billions of Dollars US

1950



1965

AIR TRANSPORT

FACTS & FIGURES

1966

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE AIR TRANSPORT
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1965 AT A GLANCE



Traffic, Financial and Service Summary For the United States Scheduled Airline Industry

	1965	1964	% Change over 1964	1955	% Change 1965 over 1955
TRAFFIC					
Passengers (000)	. 94,743	81,762	15.9	41,709	127.2
Passenger Miles (000)		58,493,654	17.4	24,350,969	182.0
Freight Ton Miles (000)	1,730,293	1,301,487	32.9	382,957	351.8
U.S. Mail Ton Miles (000)	482,977	371,309	30.1	142,459	239.0
Express Ton Miles (000)	. 89,859	78,310	14.7	51,332	75.1
Cargo Ton Miles (000)	. 2,303,129	1,751,106	31.5	576,748	299.3
Total Revenue Ton Miles (000)	9,895,109	8,015,942	23.4	3,087,808	220.5
FINANCIAL					
Total Operating Revenues (\$000)	4,960,396 ^p	4,251,302	16.7	1,643,412	201.8
Total Operating Expenses (\$000)		3,780,726	13.4	1,500,788	185.7
Net Operating Income (\$000)		470,576	42.9	142,624	371.5
Net Profit or Loss 1 (\$000)	366,863 [₽]	224,440	63.5	76,457	379.8
Rate of Return on Investment 2	11.8% P	10.8%		10.0%	
Profit Margin on Sales 3	7.4% ^P	5.3%		4.7%	****
SERVICE					
No. of Carriers	49	50	-2.0	52	-5.8
No. of Aircraft in Service	1,891	1,859	1.7	1,487	27.2
Fastest Cruising Speed (mph)	. 625	625		350	78.6
Plane Miles Flown (000)	1,353,499	1,189,135	13.8	779,926	73.5
Available Seat Miles (000)	124,328,049	106,315,777	16.9	38,574,183	222.3
Average No. of Scheduled Daily Flights	11,500	10,835	6.1	8,988	27.9
No. of Points Served *					
Domestic	544	542	.4	591	-8.0
International	161	154	4.5	164	-1.8
Route Miles Served	1 1				
Domestic	280,696	280,562		185,823	51.1
International	340,950	337,795	.9	275,600	23.7
No. of Employees	205,949*	191,818	7.4	122,203	68.5
Average Annual Wage (\$)		8,011	2.2	5,233	56.5
Total Payroll (\$000)		1,536,603	9.7	639,473	163.7

 $^{^{\}mathbf{P}}$ Preliminary

Twenty-Seventh Edition

1966

Facts and Figures

The Standard Reference of United States Scheduled Air Transportation

¹ After taxes, special items and nonoperating income or loss

Net income before interest and after taxes as per cent of average net worth and long term debt. 1965 rate of return reflects those tax reductions which result from the investment credit.

³ Profit as per cent of revenues

⁴ Many points serve more than 1 city.
Does not include Alaskan points.

^{*} As of September 30, 1965

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Twenty-Seventh Edition

Facts and Figures, 1966

Definition of Terms

AVAILABLE TON MILES. Total ton miles of lift capacity available for sale in scheduled and charter service. CHARTER FLIGHT. Transportation of passengers or property on other than scheduled and designated extra section flights. TON MILE. A ton flown one mile.

PASSENGER MILE. One passenger flown one mile.

- PASSENGER LOAD FACTOR. The percentage of available seat miles actually sold in scheduled service.
- REVENUE PASSENGER MILES. The number of fare paying passengers flown times the length of trip in miles. This is the amount of available seat miles sold.
- REVENUE PLANE MILES. Aircraft miles flown in scheduled service.
- REVENUE TON MILES. The ton miles sold in scheduled and charter service. In the construction of this traffic measure passenger miles are converted to ton miles on the basis of about 10 to 1. That is, ten passengers with allowable free baggage are accepted as equalling one ton.
- TON MILE LOAD FACTOR. Percentage of available ton miles sold in scheduled and charter service.
- U. S. MAIL TON MILE. A ton of mail flown one mile. The mail figures are in two categories. These are defined as Priority and Non-Priority. Priority mail includes air mail and air parcel post. Non-Priority mail is first class mail that moves in air service. At present Non-Priority mail is being flown on an experimental basis between certain selected cities.
- NET OPERATING INCOME. The total operating revenue from air transportation services less the operating expenses (see definition of Operating Expenses). Net Operating Income is before taxes and interest charges and does not include non-operating items.
- NET PROFIT OR LOSS. Net income after Federal income taxes—the amount available for dividends or investments in the business.
- OPERATING EXPENSES. The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business except for such items as debt financing and other non-operating items.
- PUBLIC SERVICE REVENUES. Payments by the Federal Government to insure air service to communities in the United States and its territories which could not otherwise afford it; to maintain essential international air routes which are not yet self-supporting; and to develop helicopter service.
- PROFIT MARGIN OF SALES. Net profit after interest and after taxes as per cent of operating revenues.
- RATE OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT. Total return, i.e., net profit plus interest paid on long-term debt, as per cent of average investment. Investment is the average of total net worth (stockholders' equity) plus long-term debt at the beginning and end of each year.

As used in this report, 1965 rate of return reflects those tax reductions which result from the investment credit which, by statute, are to be excluded by the CAB in its official method of calculating the rate of return.

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Revised data filed by the scheduled carriers with the Civil Aeronautics Board are the major source of the statistics.



STUART G. TIPTON, President Air Transport Association of America

AIR TRANSPORT AND THE QUALITY OF LIVING

If the growth in airline passenger miles continues at the rate of the past three years, the airline industry will double in volume by 1970. Where is this upsurge leading?

Several times in American history new technology has precipitated extraordinary periods of transport growth, dramatically changing the life of the nation.

In 1810, only one million people lived west of the Alleghenies, but by the mid-century, this population had multiplied 15 times. The development of the river steamboat is credited with this upsurge; western steamboat tonnage multiplied five times between 1830 and 1850.

Westward migration started by the steamboats was greatly expanded by the railroads, which, between 1850 and 1870, quintupled their mileage. Life in the United States was wholly different after the railroads arrived.

By the 1920's the automobile had made a major impact, enlarging the family's cruising range from four miles to 50. In that decade, surfaced mileage of highways in the nation doubled. Since then, of course, the automobile has vastly changed the entire economy.

The current dramatic upsurge in air travel suggests that far-reaching changes in American life are again under way, part of the same old American drive for the new and the different.

Again the story begins with technology. Jet travel—a few hours to anywhere—has clearly challenged our imagination.

Long-continued high levels of economic activity have carried most Americans past the need to worry over the basic necessities of life. Discretionary income was estimated last year at \$170 billion, up 77 per cent from \$96 billion ten years ago.

With this income, Americans choose a better house, an extra car, a new kitchen, or a boat among many other material things. But, at the same time, as the philosophers predicted, they reach out for a long list of non-material things. High on this list is travel.

Americans need little encouragement to travel. Improved education, however, urges them

on. The rise of leisure has a major impact. The monotony of much industrial and office work leads many to seek diversity of experience, and travel is often the answer.

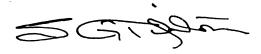
The expansion in the economy has opened new employment opportunities all over the country and millions of families have moved to take advantage of these opportunities. A typical family of the 1960's has ties in many different parts of the country and, thus, many reasons to travel.

The work of productive people in industry, education, government, religion, the sciences, the professions and the arts constantly involves air travel. Such familiarity with air service has created new habits of thinking about distance. Business travel expands into personal travel.

The experience of flight is a strong stimulant to further travel. There are few more spectacular sights than the approach by air to a major city at night. It is difficult to tire of the dramatic snow-covered shapes of Shasta, Hood and Rainier, the reward of less than a single hour of flight along the West Coast. The weathered Appalachians, the long reach of the inter-state highways, a hundred-mile view of the winding course of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the vast stretches of empty deserts of the southwest edged by great mountain ranges are today common sights for air travelers.

Most significant of all, the price of air travel, in sharp contrast with most other consumer prices, has been held down. The average fare per passenger mile paid by the air traveler today is below that of 1950, yet the quality of service available to the traveler has improved dramatically.

For all practical purposes, distance has become obsolete. The cruising range of the American family is increased by thousands of miles. Another historic shift has occurred in the organization and pattern of American life. A new era has begun and a new and higher level in the quality of living has been achieved.



AIRLINES EMERGE AS

DYNAMIC NEW FORCE IN ECONOMY

The airline industry has emerged as a new and constructive force in the economy. At the end of World War II, the airlines were still a relatively minor factor in the nation's production of goods and services. But long-sustained expansion in passenger and freight traffic has resulted in a significant change. Air transport is now one of the nation's major industries.

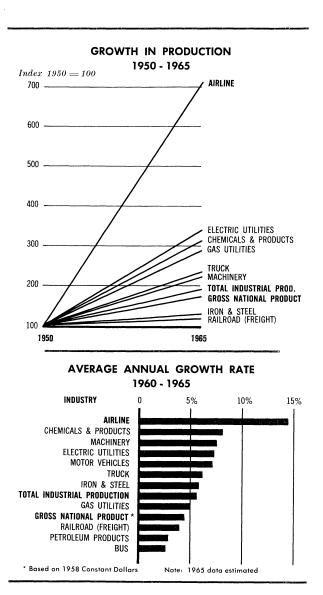
Improvement in service and a declining level of fares have led to an historic shift in the nation's travel habits. Since 1950, the speed of air travel has doubled and the quality of the service, as measured in comfort and convenience, has radically improved. At the same time, in sharp contrast with the increase in consumer prices generally, the average price of an airline seat today is lower than it was in 1950.

Public response to these improvements has been remarkable. Airlines now account for 59 per cent of all inter-city common carrier services, compared with 14 per cent in 1950. In the last three years, the growth rate of airline passenger traffic has averaged 16.2 per cent annually.

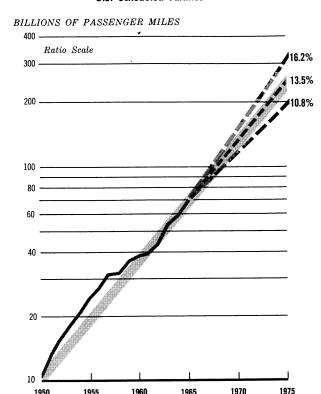
Using 1950 as a base and comparing airline expansion with some of the fastest growing industries in the country, it is clear that the airlines outpaced every other segment of the economy. Airlines today are producing seven times the revenue ton-miles they produced in 1950. Output of electric utilities, the second fastest growing industry, is three and a half times as large as it was in 1950. The growth rate of the airline industry has outdistanced that of other major industries by even wider margins. Over 15 years the airlines have achieved an average growth rate of 14 per cent a year compared with 8 per cent for the electric utilities, and still less for other industries.

Assuming the continued steady growth of the economy, some rough projections can be made as to the future growth of airline passenger traffic. If the 15-year historic trend of 13.5 per cent annual growth in revenue passenger miles continues, traffic will increase from 68 billion in 1965 to 129 billion in 1970. If, however, revenue passenger miles were to continue to increase at the still higher rate experienced in the past three years, they would reach a total of 145

billion by 1970, more than double the 1965 traffic. Assuming, more conservatively, that the increase were at the growth rate of 10.8 per cent annually—a growth rate as much below the long-term trend as the growth rate of the past three years has been above it—passenger miles would total 115 billion by 1970.



PROJECTIONS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC U.S. Scheduled Airlines



INVESTMENT GROWTH

1965

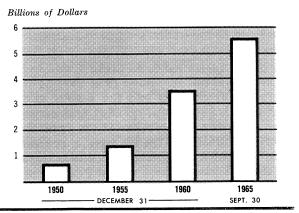
PRO IECTIONS

Accompanying the unique growth in traffic of the past 15 years has been a comparable growth in investment in property and equipment. Gross investment in operating property and equipment has expanded from \$625 million in 1950 to \$5.5 billion by the end of 1965.

Expansion of investment reflects the continuing growth of capital expenditures. The airlines in 1965 spent nine times the amount they spent in 1950 for additions to property and equipment. By comparison the communications industry, in the same year, spent a little over five times their 1950 outlay and total manufacturing about four times.

In terms of volume of capital outlays, the airline industry, which had been a negligible factor in this respect in 1950, now ranks as seventh among 32 of the leading industries in the nation. Capital investment is regarded as a key indicator of continued prosperity. As one of the top contributors to this process, the airlines have emerged as a new and dynamic economic force with major influence on the nation's economic development.

GROSS INVESTMENT IN OPERATING PROPERTY and EQUIPMENT U. S. Scheduled Airlines



RE-EQUIPMENT AN ORDERLY PROCESS

In the past five years, airline outlays for acquisition of modern equipment totaled \$3.6 billion. At the end of 1960, there were 429 jet and turboprop airplanes in the fleet and 1,413 piston airplanes. At the end of 1965, there were 1,000 jets and turboprops and 870 piston airplanes, of which 140 were DC-3's. Last year was the first year in which jets and turboprops outnumbered piston planes in the airline fleet.

Modernization efforts of the airlines, though strenuous, are proceeding according to an orderly plan. Last year, airline expenditures amounted to about 20 per cent of the purchase cost of property and equipment in service at the beginning of the year, representing an addition of about \$1 billion in new equipment and facilities.

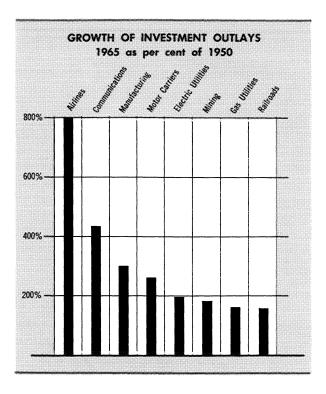
Orders for new aircraft at the end of the year totaled 538 jets and 122 turboprops valued at over \$3 billion, an amount nearly equal to the expenditures of the past five years. Two-thirds of the airplanes on order are medium and short range aircraft designed to improve the quality of air service for smaller communities.

Past expansion of the airlines has required large scale capital outlays which have been undertaken in an unending effort to anticipate

1950

1955

1960



public demand and improve the quality of the service. Capital outlays in the five-year period following World War II were \$662 million and about \$1 billion in the first half of the 1950's. But then the picture changed radically with the introduction of the jets. In the 10 years ending in 1965, total outlays of \$6.5 billion were required.

FUTURE CAPITAL SPENDING

Three basic considerations influence airline equipment decisions at the present time.

First is the need to complete the current re-equipment, expansion and modernization program.

Second is the development of a subsonic aircraft even more efficient than those already in operation. Continuing increases in every type of expense, including wages, fuel and material costs, landing fees, and rentals necessitate a maximum of management and technological economies. Consideration is, therefore, being given to a new and more economical vehicle which can contribute to maintaining or reducing still further the average cost of an airline seat. Designs made possible by the more powerful C-5A engine, with an air scoop seven feet in diameter, are being actively considered. These

include the Boeing 747 and the DC-10, which are capable of carrying 400 or more passengers.

Third is the development of supersonic airplanes which will make possible the tripling of present jet airliner speeds.

Delivery dates of the very large airplanes could be as early as 1970, and of the first of a family of supersonic airplanes, 1972.

These considerations plus assumptions as to traffic growth make possible rough projections of future capital outlays. It is significant that projections for the next five years, solidly based for the most part on firm, announced orders, show a total outlay of \$5.5 billion. As more expensive, but more efficient and productive airplanes come on the line, outlays for the next 10 years may be double those of the last 20.

Orders for civil airplanes and engines now account for over half of the volume of such major military and civil aerospace producers as the Boeing Company. Airline investment thus makes a major contribution to the stability of employment in the aerospace manufacturing industry, particularly on the West Coast and in New England, and in manufacturing of materials, parts and components all over the country. In 1965 U.S. airframe builders alone employed 57,000 persons in the manufacture of civil transports for U.S. airlines.

The implications of airline investment are far-reaching. The improved efficiency and economy of operations made possible by the modern equipment which the airlines have placed in service has been the most important single means of absorbing the steady advances which have occurred in wage rates, and material and equipment prices. By this process, airline investment has enabled the carriers to bring about the recent downward trend in average fares per passenger mile and thus contribute to an easing of inflationary pressures.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

For the airline industry to finance investment in new facilities and equipment on the scale required, it has been necessary to obtain large amounts of money from the capital markets. In 1965, for example, new long-term financing, chiefly in the form of debt, represented 35 per cent of the funds needed to support capital outlays of the domestic trunk carriers. Retained earnings were sufficient to finance only about 30 per cent of these outlays and the balance was derived from other internal sources.

RESUMPTION OF EARNINGS

High costs of introducing jet airplanes combined with a business recession dealt a heavy blow to the stability of airline earnings in the early years of the jet age. The airlines experienced nearly eight years of inadequate earnings. The last two years have been good years and a return to the stability of earnings of the early 1950's may be in the making.

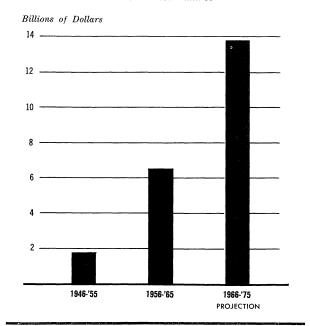
Airline Revenue and Income U. S. Scheduled Airlines

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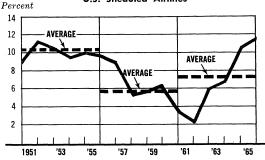
Year	Gross Operating Revenue	Net Income	Rate of Return
1950	\$ 840,213,000	\$ 42,678,000	9.2%
1951	1,024,045,000	55,009,000	11.0
1952	1,169,268,000	59,537,000	10.6
1953	1,317,398,000	62,811,000	9.9
1954	1,440,977,000	67,761,000	10.2
1955	1,643,412,000	76,457,000	10.0
1956	1,897,867,000	79,662,000	8.9
1957	2,128,386,000	44,430,000	5.2
1958	2,243,964,000	50,396,000	5.5
1959	2,618,471,000	72,681,000	6.2
1960	2,884,277,000	9,140,000	3.2
1961	3,063,555,000	37,874,000	2.1
1962	3,438,731,000	52,302,000	5.7
1963	3,759,051,000	78,480,000	6.5
1964	4,251,302,000	224,440,000	10.8
1965 P	4,960,394,000	366,863,000	11.8

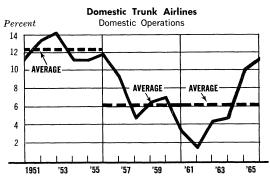
 $\mathsf{p} = \mathsf{preliminary}$

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES U.S. Scheduled Airlines



RATE OF RETURN ON TOTAL INVESTMENT U.S. Sheduled Airlines





The rate of return is also showing a satisfactory recovery. In the 1961-1965 period, the average rate of return for the scheduled airline industry as a whole has recovered to about 7.4 per cent. This is above the level of the previous five years, but is still a long way from the performance of the early 1950's, and below the return for a sustained period deemed reasonable by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

ROLE OF RETAINED EARNINGS

Historically, an overwhelming proportion of airline earnings, far greater than in industry generally, has been retained to help finance required investment in expansion and improvement. This pattern was maintained in 1965. More than 85 per cent of the record profits earned were re-invested in the industry's expansion and improvement program.

Even when rewards have sometimes been slim, as in the long profit drought, the industry has never hesitated to stretch its resources to the limit in the interest of providing the traveling, shipping and letter-writing public with the most efficient and most modern airline service in the world.

FARE REDUCTIONS

OF THE AIRLINES

The airlines are developing fare reductions aimed at stimulating domestic personal and vacation travel. In broad outline the airlines have adapted to air travel marketing practices established in other industries.

Relatively few people buy a standard house, a standard automobile, a standard insurance policy or a standard quantity of advertising space in a newspaper. Different needs of customers are taken into account and a range of products is offered at varying prices to meet this diversity of need.

While not as complex as most systems in other industries, airline fares follow similar principles.

The basic ideas behind the airline fares are simple and can be described under five broad categories.

- 1. A first class service is offered for travelers who demand de luxe treatment. Despite all the criticism of "frills" in air travel, first class air passengers enjoy one of the last modern survivals of efficent, personalized service.
- 2. Coach or economy service is offered for a much larger number of customers for whom the price of air travel takes precedence over luxury features.
- 3. Family fares are available to encourage heads of families to take their wives and children with them on out-of-town trips. There are 48 million heads of families, many of them frequent air travelers. Full fare is paid by the head of the family, one-third less for the wife, and two-thirds less for each of the children. A family of four traveling across the continent saves over \$450.
- 4. Round trip excursion fares are available involving a 25 per cent reduction from the regular fares. They are designed primarily for those who do not, or cannot, use the family plan. The traveler cannot return in the same calendar week and must arrange his trip so that he does not travel on those few hours of the week or days of the year when air traffic achieves abnormal peaks.
- 5. Stand-by coach fares at 50 per cent reduction are available to some 33 million youths

REPRESENTATIVE ROUND TRIP **AIRLINE FARES**

	New York- Los Angeles	Chicago- Miami	New York- Chicago
Jet 1st Class— Regular	\$321.80	\$188.40	\$104.60
Jet Coach—			
Regular	290.20	149.40	87.40
Excursion	217.65	112.20	65.55
Family*	169.30	87.15	51.00
Youth/Military	145.10	74.70	43.70

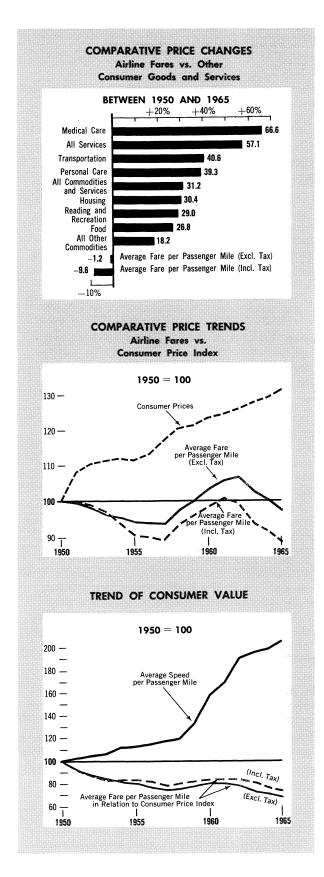
^{*} Individual fare based on family of four.

between the ages of 12 and 22 and to three million servicemen for furlough travel. In return for the 50 per cent discount, servicemen and youths stand by at departure time for empty seats.

For tens of millions of Americans who take advantage of these reductions, air travel has become competitive with the cheapest means of transport and, of course, is far superior in quality. On long trips, particularly, one has only to add the price of a few meals and a night or two in a motel to make the jet by far the cheapest means of transport available. Airline passengers who took advantage of these reductions last year saved \$207,000,000 compared with fares in effect in 1962.

In addition to the basic airline fare system, other excursions and off-season fares are available in established vacation markets such as Florida, Hawaii, Arizona, Puerto Rico, among others and, of course, to certain popular foreign destinations. They are widely used by tour operators who combine airline reductions with hotel, sight-seeing, auto rental and other discounts. ATA has listed over 400 of these packages for use by travel agents and member airlines.

A travel expert takes these fares and constructs a simple, single-price vacation package. With such a package, the vacationer knows precisely how much he will spend on a trip from home to home. Fares which make possible such packages fill a most important need. Night fares and "first time ride fares" also are available on some airlines, but apply less widely.



QUALITY UP, PRICE DOWN

Amid the current concern about the inflationary pressures in the economy, the downward trend of the cost of air travel to the consumer over the last few years strikes a refreshing and encouraging note. The airlines, in common with other industries, have been subject to continuing escalation in wage rates and material and equipment prices. Only a ceaseless improvement in operating efficiency has enabled the airlines to withstand these cost increases and not only to hold the line on the average revenue realized per passenger mile, but gradually to reduce this average. This crucial improvement in efficiency is, in turn, the result of the superior economic performance of the jet aircraft of varying types which are being placed in service in everincreasing numbers and on more and more routes.

BELOW A GENERATION AGO

The effect of this equipment changeover and expansion has been to bring air travel costs in 1965 to a point below those which prevailed a generation ago; and the reduction in the excise tax on transportation during this period has helped to make air travel still more economical.

The average fare realized by the scheduled airline industry in 1965 was 5.87 cents per passenger mile, as against 5.94 cents in 1950. With allowance for the excise tax reduction over this period, the average cost of transportation to airline passengers last year was actually almost 10 per cent below that in 1950. Increasing availability of service at coach and economy fares—which last year accounted for about three-fourths of the industry's passenger traffic—as well as changes in fare levels and widening use of fare-saving plans have contributed to the relative stability of realized fares.

The air fare experience is in sharp contrast with the substantial increases which have occurred in every major category of goods and services which affect the cost of living—food, other commodities, housing, recreation, personal care, transportation (chiefly auto), and medical care.

LIVING COSTS ON RISE

The consumer price index as a whole has climbed steadily over the last fifteen years and by last year stood at 31 per cent above the 1950 level. Beginning in 1950, on the other hand, average fares per passenger mile declined stead-

ily until the late '50's; for the next four years the financial demands occasioned by the initial conversion to jets necessitated fare increases, but since then the progressive downward movement of average fare per passenger mile has been resumed at a rate of more than 2 per cent annually.

The marked disparity between the trends of air fares and the cost of living has made air travel one of the outstanding consumer values available today. The relation of air fares to the general level of consumer prices in 1965 was far below the corresponding relation in 1950. In the meantime, the quality of air service—as measured by the speed with which passengers are on the average transported—has more than doubled.

SIMPLIFICATION

The reductions aimed at developing personal and vacation travel by air may have added some complexity to the tariff books, at least temporarily. However, simplification is on the way. The fares for propeller aircraft will soon disappear as more and more propeller planes are retired. Already 75 per cent of the service is in pure jets. Automation is overtaking the ticketing process. Some 60 per cent of the tickets used today are imprinted by machine at ticket counters and vigorous efforts are underway to eliminate the rest of the hand-written tickets.

Consideration is being given to a proposal to store fare information in computers. Ideally, the ticket clerk should be able to ask the computer for an applicable fare and even, if necessary, have the computer write a ticket automatically. This has not been achieved yet because of technical and other difficulties. It will be recalled that it took some years to achieve computerization of reservations. Each airline is continuously reviewing its fare structure. Unnecessary complexity will be eliminated as more experience is gained with the present reductions.

All this need not concern, and is not concerning, the traveler. He does not need to be an expert on the details of airline tariffs any more than he needs to have detailed knowledge of the pricing schedules of any other service or commodity he buys. He does find it useful to be generally aware of the broad outlines of the opportunities for travel savings available to him. When he needs to know specifics, he has only to make a phone call to the nearest airline or travel agent.

AIRLINES AND THE

MILITARY

Increasing military commitments of the United States have led to heavy demands on the airlines for airlift of military cargo and personnel. The machinery set up by the ATA and individual carriers permits a 24-hour responsiveness. All military requests for service have been promptly honored.

Military requests for service are world-wide and include substantial domestic travel. Last year, the Military Airlift Command reported that 78 per cent of the passengers moved by MAC were airlifted by scheduled carriers.

Military movements are arranged through the military bureau of the ATA, and the air transport system can handle large numbers of personnel on short notice. For one particular movement last summer, 2,596 men from 10 different installations were accommodated on one day, 701 men on regular flights and the rest on 16 charters. During one month of 1965, over 42,000 troops were moved.

The airline industry maintains airline traffic offices at 90 military installations and last year handled 1,485,000 individual military passengers.

All requests for military lift have been handled under contract charter, or on regular passenger flights. In addition, the airlines have prepared, in cooperation with the government, a program for making available to the military certain designated and especially equipped airplanes in time of emergency. When fully activated in a national emergency, the scheduled airline portion of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet can provide the military with three billion ton-miles of lift. This is about one-third of the ton-miles performed by all the airlines, domestic and international, in 1965. For troop movement, the CRAF fleet can make available about 15 billion seat-miles of service annually, again about onethird of passenger miles operated domestically in 1965.

The CRAF airlift capability, of course, continues to expand as new airplanes are added to the fleet. Since efficient operation of air transport for the domestic economy is essential, the Department of Commerce has the responsibility for commercial aircraft allocations in time of emergency. Commerce is advised by the Defense Department for the military requirements and by the CAB for civil requirements.

NEW DIMENSIONS FOR AIR CARGO

Improvement in capacity and quality of service continued to provide major stimulation for the growth of air cargo traffic. Cargo revenues, 10 per cent of the total in 1960, were 12 per cent in 1965. The cargo rate of growth has outstripped the rate of growth in passenger service for the past two years. If current trends continue, cargo traffic will double in under five years.

Capacity expansion has made possible a variety of incentive rates for large shipments. It has also led to an industry-wide containerization program.

The rapidity of the expansion of air cargo capacity is illustrated by a five-year comparison of all cargo fleets. In 1960, the airlines operated 1 turboprop and 179 piston-powered cargo aircraft. Assuming maximum loads, these aircraft had a capacity for about 2.5 million ton-miles of cargo service a day.

Today, the fleet consists of 55 jets capable of all-cargo service in addition to 23 turboprops and 85 piston-powered aircraft. Assuming maximum loads and average utilization, this fleet can develop 9.8 million ton-miles of cargo service in a day.

On order are 64 more pure jets which will be available for freighter service, capable of adding 5.7 million ton-miles of service in a day.

CARGO CAPACITY OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT

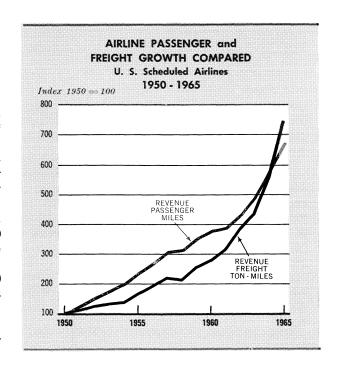
This tells only part of the story. On the piston fleets in 1958, only 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of cargo capacity were available on a typical transcontinental non-stop passenger flight. Today, a jet can handle up to 20,000 pounds of cargo in addition to the passengers' baggage. Between New York and Los Angeles, for example, the airlines are operating 37 passenger non-stop jets a day with maximum capacity for 680,000 pounds of cargo. Between New York and Chicago there are 103 passenger non-stop flights a day, with a total cargo capacity of 1,360,000 pounds. In the New York-Miami market, the maximum available cargo poundage is 1,000,000; between New York and New Orleans 200,000 pounds; between Chicago and Los Angeles 880,000 pounds.

Such large capacities and improvement in speed and frequency have given a new reliability

and dependability to air cargo service. The occasional shipper can now be converted into a regular customer.

As jet service spreads from the major hubs to smaller communities, greatly expanded air cargo capacity goes with it. At the beginning of 1965, 70 cities had jet service. Today, jets are landing regularly in over 90 cities. As the new "quick change" jets come into use, air cargo service will grow in importance for smaller cities. The local service airlines, which have for many years been handicapped in their development of air cargo by volume-limited DC-3 equipment, are re-equipping with airplanes having much greater cargo capacity. Cargo revenues represented 4 per cent of the local carrier revenues in 1960, and 6 per cent in 1965. Local carrier cargo ton-miles rose from 9 million in 1960 to 28 million in 1965.

International air cargo has shown extraordinary growth. Cargo revenue of U.S. international carriers represented 14.9 per cent of international air traffic revenues in 1960 and 17.5 per cent in 1965. International cargo tonmiles rose from 339 million in 1960 to 973 million in 1965, a gain of 187 per cent.



GROWTH BY MAJOR CITIES

Domestic air cargo ton-miles grew 50 per cent from 1955 to 1960, but between 1960 and 1965, ton-miles more than doubled. Growth rates in different parts of the country varied. The following table shows tons of freight and express loaded on airplanes at the 20 top cities in 1955, 1960 and 1965. The 20 major air hubs in 1965 accounted for 75 per cent of all domestic air cargo.

TONS OF DOMESTIC CARGO* ENPLANED AT LARGE HUB CITIES BY U.S. SCHEDULED AIRLINES

				Per cent Increase 1960 Over		Per cent Increase 1965 Over
	City	1955	1960	1955	1965	1960
1.	Chicago	47,487	72,080	52 %	146,390	103%
2.	New York	56,998	80,929	42	141,545	75
3.	Los Angeles	26,435	40,866	55	74,575	82
4.	San Francisco	16,364	30,522	87	59,230	94
5.	Detroit	5,498	23,726	332	47,818	102
6.	Dallas	8,460	19,372	129	32,486	68
7.	Boston	10,130	14,520	43	32,202	122
8.	Cleveland	12,522	17,704	41	30,199	71
9.	Atlanta	6,550	12,444	90	26,761	115
10.	Philadelphia	8,011	11,476	43	26,084	127
11.	Washington	6,898	10,781	56	19,259	79
12.	Minneapolis/					
	St. Paul	3,777	7,408	96	14,901	101
13.	Miami	5,154	8,299	61	14,821	79
14.	Denver	5,021	7,242	44	11,570	60
15.	St. Louis	4,156	6,804	64	13,766	102
16.	Kansas City	4,314	5,847	36	11,515	97
17.	Pittsburgh	4,365	5,238	20	10,865	107
18.	Houston	1,718	3,680	114	10,415	183
19.	Seattle/Tacoma	2,581	5,762	123	9,209	60
20.	New Orleans	1,956	2,648	35	3,778	43
	TOTAL	238,395	387,348	62	737,389	90

^{*} Freight and express in scheduled service Note: Figures are for fiscal years

MAJOR SHIFTS IN TRAFFIC MIX

In 1955, the top 10 commodities moving in air freight accounted for about 80 per cent of the entire domestic air freight traffic. In 1965, they accounted for slightly over half of the traffic, suggesting a major broadening of the commodity mix. There have also been some interesting changes in the ranking of the top 10 commodities.

10 TOP COMMODITIES MOVING IN DOMESTIC AIR FREIGHT (Based on Revenue Ton-Miles)

1965

- 1. Machinery parts and equipment
- 2. Auto parts and accessories
- 3. Wearing apparel
- 4. Printed matter
- 5. Electrical products
- **6.** Fresh fruits, vegetables and berries
- 7. Cut flowers
- 8. Magazines and books
- 9. General hardware
- 10. Metal products

1955

- 1. Machinery parts and equipment
- 2. Cut flowers
- 3. Electrical products
- 4. Wearing apparel
- 5. Printed matter
- 6. Auto parts and accessories
- 7. Aircraft parts
- 8. General hardware
- **9.** Advertising display matter
- 10. Photographic film

Historically, there has been a serious directional imbalance in domestic air cargo with 70 per cent of the traffic moving westbound and only 30 per cent eastbound. Today, the expansion of the production of casual clothes in California and the newly developed fruit and cut flower businesses, among others, have brought the directional loads in better balance. In 1965, one leading transcontinental domestic trunk reported its ratio as 58 per cent westbound and 42 per cent eastbound.

Improvement in service has been a major factor in stimulating cargo growth. Increased speed made overnight delivery for great distances routine.

But many other factors have combined to stimulate air freight. The jet freighter is the first airplane to require automated unloading. Time-consuming hand-unloading of packages had to be replaced if the jet freighter was not to spend most of its useful life sitting on the ground. Today freight is loaded and unloaded on huge pallets which slip in and out of the airplane in minutes.

Sorting and assembling loads in terminals has also been automated. A modern air cargo terminal can process half of a freighter load within an hour of departure. This would have been impossible a few years ago. Greater volumes of air cargo now support improved pickup and delivery service. Regular daily shipments involving thousands of pounds can now be handled routinely and reliably.

IMPACT OF THE COMPUTER

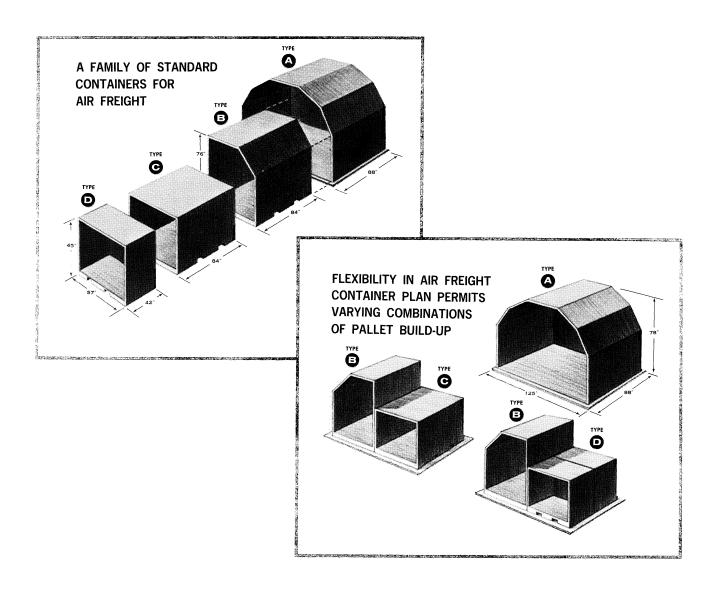
A major factor in the growth of air cargo is the development in industry generally of more sophisticated knowledge of production and distribution costs. A modern computer can analyze the total cost of every element in the production and distribution process and will often indicate that large savings can be achieved by speeding the transportation part of the cycle. The auto and electronics industries, for example, make heavy use of air transport at substantial savings in overall costs.

Average domestic freight yields have declined from 22.8 cents a ton-mile in 1960 to 20.5 in 1965. A few rates are published for specific commodities moving in lots as large as 40,000 pounds. News magazines, for example, move every week in such amounts from Chicago print-

ing plants to the west coast. But incentive rates for shipments of 1,000 to 10,000 pounds have also become common and account for the development of new markets in the shipment of perishables such as strawberries, fresh fruits, pharmaceuticals and flowers.

Airlines expect the newly designed containers to stimulate larger shipments. Incentive reductions averaging 10 per cent will be offered to shippers who make use of containers. Those using the containers will also save time, packaging and documentation costs. Containers can be loaded at the shipper's own plant and delivered directly to plane-side rather than moving through the terminal.

The family of four containers vary in capacity from 625 pounds to 5,000 pounds and are illustrated below.



THE AIRLINE AS AN

EDUCATOR

If airline employees sometimes seem an unusual breed, with higher morale and a shade more enthusiasm for the job than in some of the older industries, part of the reason can be traced to a vast system of internal up-grading.

Half of airline employees are technicians and a good technical man is always hard to find. The best way to keep him is to convince him that promotion lies ahead as a reward for improving his proficiency. What is good for technical people, however, is also good for the non-technical staff. Improving one's proficiency has become a reliable way to promotion in any part of the airline business. In an expanding industry, recognition can be rapid.

The U.S. airline industry's payroll in 1965 was \$1.7 billion and accounted for 40 per cent of overall operating expense. Average salary last year was \$8,188.

One objective test of the morale of airline personnel is the turnover rate. For industry generally, it is 4 per cent per month. For the airlines, it is about 1 per cent per month. In the mechanic category, it is half of one per cent per month and in the pilot category, it is so low that it is hard to measure, less than .1 per cent per month.

Profile of a Typical Jet Captain on a Major U.S. Airline

As	s Co-Pilot	As Captain	Total
Years with Airline	7	8	15
Flying Hours	5,600	6,400 (4,800 hrs. jet)	12,000
Landings and Take-offs	2,300	2,700 (2,200 jet)	5,000
Airplane Types Flown	2	4	6
Ground School to Qualify		4 to 5 weeks per aircraft	
Number of 3- to 4-Hour Check Rides		40	40
Refresher Training Courses Completed		16	16

Personal Details: Middle forties, married, two to three children Salary: \$30-35,000

With such loyalty, airlines know that there is very little waste in any training course they may undertake. Last year, they invested \$150,000,000 in improving and up-grading the skills of their employees.

IDEAS ON EDUCATION

Airline personnel staffs begin with the selection of promotable people. Airlines have an excellent reputation as employers and the choice is usually wide, even in some of the relatively scarce skills, such as mechanics and pilots.

The airline training system then takes over. Airlines are among the most imaginative in industry in devising courses of study which result in high proficiency. At the same time, they believe in frequent retraining to maintain and improve proficiency. Objective periodic testing is widely used in order to make certain that employees are maintaining proficiency. Airline educators decide ahead of time what goals they want their students to achieve and organize the course in such a way that all material to be covered is learned 100 per cent, if that is the objective.

In teaching techniques, the airlines rely heavily on the visual display of information, on practice until the skill becomes second nature and on simulating problems realistically.

PILOT TRAINING

No body of men in the country is as carefully and continuously educated as the airline pilot. The airlines start with careful selection



PILOTS CAN PICTURE how an airplane system works with the help of schematic display. Cockpit instruments and controls are included so pilot can turn switch, see affected part of system light up, read results on instruments.

from candidates who have on the average 1,500 hours of flying experience. Seventy per cent of last year's recruits had had previous experience in military aviation. The average recruit had two years of college and was 27 years old. He was experienced, mature and yet still young enough to respond well to training.

As a typical example of pilot training, a copilot on a DC-9 will begin with five weeks of intensive ground school. Among the advanced training systems in the airlines is one which uses the principles of programmed instruction. Lighted panels give visual information on the function and layout of electrical, hydraulic and fuel systems. The student has only to touch an exact replica of the switch he will use in the cockpit and the appropriate portion of the system he activates in the aircraft will light up on the panel.

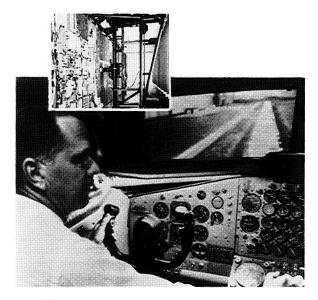
At his desk, the student has a "yes" and "no" button. He can respond immediately to questions put by the instructor as he goes along. Answers from all students show up on the instructor's desk. The instructor is thus concurrently informed as to which students in the class are having difficulty with the material.



HOW DOES IT WORK? Realistic cutaway of jet engine, linked to pilot's controls (left) and flight engineer's controls (right) allow crew members to operate engine and read its performance as they would in airplane.

PRACTICE IN SIMULATORS

The student then spends 12 to 14 hours in a simulator which duplicates the cockpit on the airplane in every detail, including up and down and rolling motions and even the squeak of the tires touching the concrete. Here the student learns the normal procedures for flying the



APPROACHING RUNWAY, pilot throttles back for landing. He is flying a computer-controlled cockpit that simulates all phases of flight. Runway seen through windows is simulated by TV camera moving over landscape and airport on wall (inset).

airplane. At the same time, he trains for a series of emergencies. Many emergencies are too dangerous to practice in a real airplane, but can easily be simulated and procedures for handling them practiced. Emergencies tend to breed other emergencies and a simulator is an ideal place to practice handling multiple emergencies. When a real emergency takes place, there are no surprises.

From ground school, the student pilot goes into 8 to 12 hours of flight training during which he must demonstrate his competence in a series of normal and emergency maneuvers. After he has passed tough examinations, he rides 20 hours as an observer before he enters line service.

Having achieved proficiency, an airline captain must maintain it through a re-training program every six months. In addition, he is subject to check rides during which a pilot sits behind him and observes and criticizes his flight techniques, catching bad habits, correcting errors and observing any departures from airline-recommended procedures.

At any given time, roughly 10 per cent of an airline's pilots are in training. One major trunk uses three Boeing 707's and one DC-9 continually in flight training. Another airline estimates that between five and seven of its 200 airplanes are continuously assigned to training.



TV DIRECTOR cues instructors making video tape training lesson on new aircraft, systems and hardware. Tape will be shown to mechanics at airline maintenance bases. TV use speeds production and revision of lessons.

MECHANICS

A typical new mechanic will get a combination of classroom and on-the-job training to qualify him on the aircraft system in which he will specialize. An important new technique developed by one airline is the use of closed circuit television to demonstrate recommended maintenance procedures, particularly on the more difficult jobs. Mechanics also take recurrent training to maintain proficiency and have ample opportunities for additional study and improvement of their ratings.

STEWARDESSES

Airlines are proud of their stewardess schools which are highly selective in their entrance requirements and maintain high standards. The course lasts six weeks and the curriculum covers such diverse subjects as personal grooming, the proper care of different types of passengers and ways of dealing with a variety of problems involving passengers. Time is spent acquiring proficiency in serving 100 passengers a full dinner in less than an hour. A week is devoted to safety instruction. Every piece of emergency equipment is demonstrated. Trainees learn to open emergency windows in flight, operate escape chutes, and open life rafts. They practice evacuating plane-loads of passengers in under 120 seconds.

NON-TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

A wide variety of courses from accounting to report and letter writing are conducted by the

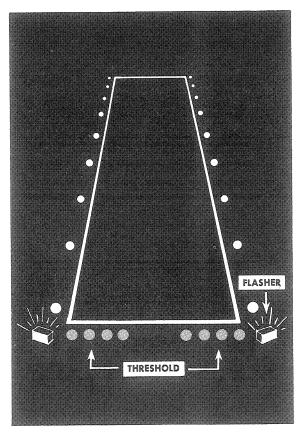
airlines. Particular stress is given to programs for training junior executives and sales training. A modern airline has complex passenger and cargo tariffs. Training in use of these tariffs is elaborate.

Training courses in the non-technical field rely heavily on visual factual presentations, participation in practice exercises, and simulation of problems. One airline has experimented successfully with closed circuit television. A typical discussion concerning a simulated problem will be televised so that trainees can later observe how well their ideas compete with those of others.

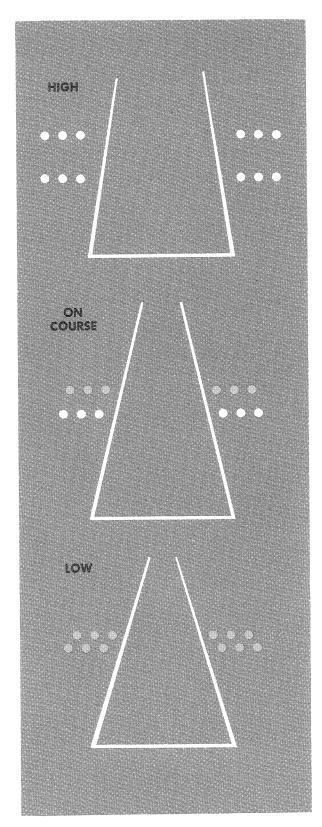


PRACTICING EMERGENCY EXIT, student stewardess uses quick-inflating chute to leave airplane.

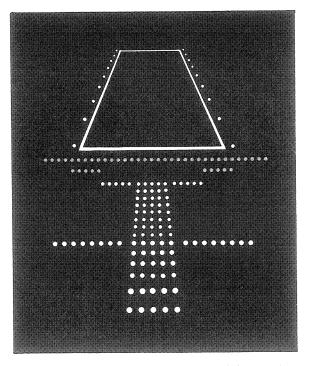
MODERN LANDING AIDS



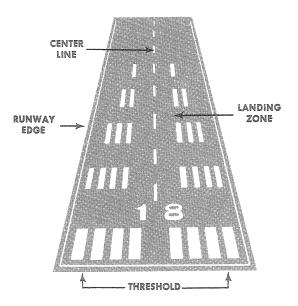
Blue-white, quick-flashing lights show pilot where runway is, let him line up on runway. Pilots get guidance from these lights much farther out than from runway lights because flashers are ten times as bright.



Color of light pairs tells pilot whether he's on, above or below proper descent path. Used day or night, when visibility good enough for pilot to see lights. Known as VASI (Visual Approach Slope Indicator).

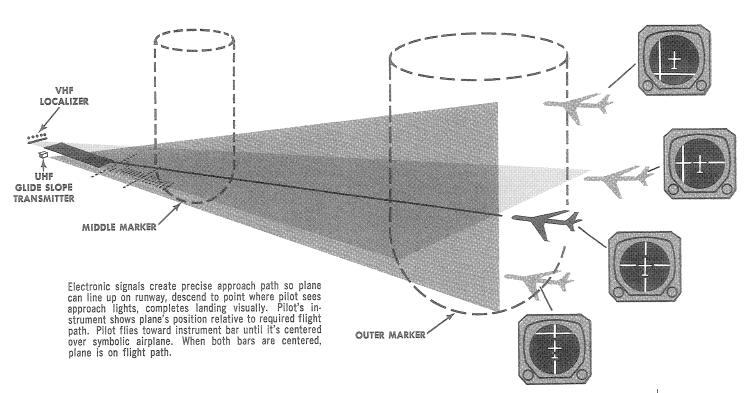


Approach lights used in final seconds of instrument approach begun with electronic ILS. Light pattern gives pilot visual guidance to line up on runway, hold airplane wings level, complete straight-in landing in low visibility.



Runway markings identify threshold and edges of runway, tell pilot where touchdown zone is, and give directional guidance with centerline marking. Used in daytime, poor visibility landings with ILS and approach lights.

INSTRUMENT LANDINGS SYSTEM (ILS)



AVAILABLE SERVICE AND UTILIZATION U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

(In Millions Except Helicopter)

	Available Ton Miles Flown	Revenue Ton Miles Flown	Ton Mile Load Factor (%)	Available Seat Miles Flown	Revenue Passenger Miles Flown	Passenger Load Factor (%)	Revenue Plane Miles Flown
Domestic Trunk Airlines							
1955		2,189.4 3,332.5	56.4 50.6	29,978.6 49,153.6	19,205.7 29,233.2	64.1 59.5	563.1 712.8
1960 1961	6,582.8 7,176.2	3,332.3	47.9	52,525.0	29,233.2	56.2	676.8
1962	8,114.2	3,771.0	46.5	59,736.8	31,827.8	53.3	699.9
1963	9,223.0	4,257.6	46.2	67,601.3	36,383.8	53.8	752.7
1964	10,752.4 12,850.6	4,928.8 5,983.5	45.8 46.6	75,242.4 88,731.2	41,658.4 48,987.0	55.4 55.2	808.4 926.4
Local Service Airlines	12,030.0	3,300.0	40.0	00,731.2	40,507.0	00.2	020
1955	124.5	56.2	45.1	1,184.1	534.8	45.2	51.8
1960	282.3	121.2	42.9	2,724.7	1,141.6	41.9	93.3
1961	329.4 388.6	142.4 170.3	43.2 43.8	3,228.4 3.797.5	1,343.8 1,607.7	41.6 42.3	103.2 113.0
1962 1963	440.7	198.3	45.0	4,266.9	1,869.0	43.8	121.3
1964	504.0	239.5	47.5	4,836.3	2,244.5	46.4	133.5
1965	584.4	281.0	48.1	5,553.9	2,621.2	47.2	145.2
Intra-Hawaiian Airlines	10.1	0.0	F4.7	1047	70 1	E0 0	4.6
1955	16.1 30.7	8.8 17.7	54.7 57.7	134.7 217.1	78.1 127.5	58.0 58.7	5.6
1961	21.6	12.5	57.9	202.3	125.6	62.1	5.2
1962	21.5	12.6	58.6	212.4	128.8	60.6	5.5
1963	25.8	14.1	54.7	239.5	144.0	60.1	5.7 5.9
1964 1965	30.8 34.2	17.7 20.2	57.5 59.1	276.4 319.7	166.6 195.2	60.3 61.1	6.7
Helicopter Airlines (in thousands)	34.2	20.2	33.1	010.7	100.2	0	0.7
1955	437	193	44.2	1,708	628	36.8	1,152
1960	2.228	1,053	47.3	18,764	9,475	50.5	2,219
1961	2,183	969	44.4	18,276	8,604	47.1 40.7	2,157 1,518
1962 1963	2,329 3.071	907 1.332	38.9 43.4	20,125 27,657	8,191 12,510	40.7 45.2	1,518
1964	3.717	1,692	45.5	34,165	16,003	46.8	1.976
1965	4,338	1,968	45.4	41,413	18,811	45.4	1,984
Intra-Alaskan Airlines							
1955	19.4	13.6 10.6	70.1	72.0 102.9	32.9 43.0	45.7 41.8	6.6 6.6
1961	18.9 20.5	11.8	56.1 57.6	105.9	46.0	43.4	7.4
1962	25.2	13.4	53.2	116.5	47.6	40.9	7.5
1963	30.6	16.4	53.6	118.0	46.6	39.5	7.5
1964 1965	32.3 31.5	17.9 18.5	55.4 58.7	135.2 149.0	55.8 65.2	41.3 43.8	7.7 7.9
All-Cargo Airlines ¹	31.3	10.5	30.7	145.0	03.2	43.0	7.5
1955	195.8	146.8	75.0			*****	17.1
1960	427.2	322.8	75.6				14.6
1961	560.5	428.2	76.4				13.2
1962 1963	847.3 719.2	649.6 516.4	76.7 71.8			****	10.6 14.1
1964	816.6	582.2	71.3	~~~~			17.2
1965	1,016.2	733.1	72.1				17.6
International and Territorial Airline							
1955	1,052.2	672.8	63.9	7,203.0	4,498.9	62.5	135.4
19601961	2,039.0 2,468.8	1,218.2 1,362.4	59.7 55.2	13,347.1 15,769.5	8,306.3 8,768.5	62.2 55.6	162.6 161.3
1962	2.925.9	1,619.9	55.4	18,724.4	10,137.8	54.1	171.5
1963	3.488.2	1,856.0	53.2	22,590.2	11,905.4	52.7	192.1
1964	4,162.7	2,228.2	53.5	25,791.4	14,352.4	55.6	214.4
1965Consolidated Industry	5,140.2	2,856.8	55.6	29,532.8	16,789.0	56.9	247.8
1955	5.288.5	3,087.8	58.4	38,574.2	24,351.0	63.1	779.9
1960	9.383.5	5,024.3	53.5	65,567.3	38,863.0	59.3	998.0
1961	10.579.9	5,393.9	51.0	71,856.6	39,830.8	55.4	969.7
1962 1963	12,325.9	6,238.3	50.6	82,611.9	43,760.4	53.0	1,009.8
1964	. 13,930.8 16,302.5	6,860.3 8,015.9	49.2 49.2	94,844.7 106,315.8	50,362.0 58,493.7	53.1 55.0	1,095.1 1,189.1
1965	10,002.0	9,895.1	50.3	124,328.0	68,676.5	55.2	1,353.5

 $^{^{1}}$ Includes Domestic and International All-Cargo.

NOTE: Available Ton Miles and Revenue Ton Miles include charter operations; all other items are for scheduled services only. In some instances, individual figures may not add to Consolidated Industry totals because of rounding; Avalon Air Transport figures are included in industry totals for 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963.

REVENUE TON MILES OF TRAFFIC CARRIED U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry (In Thousands of Revenue Ton Miles)

		Passenger	Priority U. S. Mail	Non Priority U. S. Mail	Express	Freight	Excess Baggage	Charter Flights	TOTAL
Domestic	Trunk Ai	irlings							
1955		1.855.106	71.834	14,163	49,584	173,986	19,044	5,711	2,189,428
1960		2,777,148	108,061	22,845	55,440	320,950	29,071	18,968	3,332,483
1961		2,806,469	117,929	26,762	56,745	384,161	26,881	16,270	3,435,218
1962		3,023,888	131,711	28,501	64,879	473,955	25,430	22,665	3,771,029
1963		3,456,933	138,661 151,763	28,402 29,708	64,914 70,530	520,632 650,732	23,795 22,786	24,230 45,251	4,257,567 4,928,807
1965		4.667.700	182,672	32,866	80,424	835,116	19,355	1 65,404	5,983,537
Local Serv	ice Airli	nes	102,012	02,000	55, 12 :	000,110	10,000	100, 10 1	0,000,001
1955		50.532	956	342	1,427	1,391	252	1,301	56,201
1960		108,652	2,110	587	2,419	3,845	799	2,744	121,155
1961		127,602	2,771	584	3,019	5,492	875	2,084	142,428
1962		152,676	3,303	529	3,772	7,218	992	1,837	170,326
1963		177,554	3,765	587	4,311	9,024	1,006	2,099 3,047	198,347 239,482
1964		213,233 249,244	4,350 5,520	655 814	5,080 5,983	11,923 15,484	1,194 1,066	3,047 2,873	280,984
Intra-Haw	aiian Ai		3,320	014	3,303	13,707	1,000	2,070	200,504
		6,599	59			1,647	21	436	8,762
1960		10,156	82	5		1,806	31	5,605	17,685
1961		10,047	82	14		1,846	31	494	12,515
1962		10,308	90	19		2,100	51	9	12,577
1963		11,518	93	21		2,152	40	284	14,109
1964		14,578 17,079	99 106	26 229		2,472 2,431	58 58	433 285	17,665 20,188
Helicopter	Airlines	17,073	100	223		2,731	30	200	20,100
1955		58	97		32	5		1	193
1960		901	91		40	7	5	10	1,053
1961		818	94		40	7	5	6	969
1962		778	65		44	6	3	10	907
1963		1,189	74		44	6	5	15	1,332
1964		1,520 1,788	92 84		45 60	6 10	6 6	24 20	1,692 1,968
Intra-Alas			04		00	10	U	20	1,500
		3,388	1,300		45	1,849	73	6,947	13,602
1960		4,434	1,796			2,422	127	1,844	10,625
1961		4,741	2,209	***		2,829	135	1,929	11,843
1962		4,874	2,576	*****		2,620	147	3,211	13,428
1963		4,797	2,832			2,640	156	6,025	16,449
1964		5,720 6,681	3,089 3,700			3,176	172 187	5,754 4,271	17,911 18,455
All-cargo	Airlines 1		3,700			3,616	107	4,271	10,433
1955	Allilles	744.8848	282	36		107,945		38,584	146,847
1960			7,241	2,891	1,050	123,369		188,020	322,788
1961			6,832	6,229	758	122,050		292,175	428,154
1962			4,616	6,748	431	148,353		489,295	649,587
			5,167	6,710	769	196,466		307,024	516,384
1964			5,752	5,594	1,832	239,321		329,537	582,211
Internation	nal and	Territorial	7,051	6,196	2,485	277,218	*******	440,081	733,195
		452,430	53,390		244	96,134	9,896	52,838	672,775
			82,626	12,233	520	191,065	13,922	78,350	1,218,245
1961		877,022	93,220	42,492	609	216,561	13,191	110,299	1,362,479
1962		1,017,184	108,987	52,760	798	263,931	15,125	150,848	1,619,903
			115,810	54,478	794	295,610	16,822	174,411	1,855,950
1964		1,437,259	124,768	45,413	823	393,858	16,922	198,323	2,228,175
CONSOLIE	DATED IN	1,000,001 VETPUIOL	173,160	70,580	907	596,418	22,091	296,470	2,856,782
1955	JAIED II	2,368,113	127,918	14,541	51,332	382.957	29,286	105,818	3,087,808
1960		3,732,533	202,007	38,565	59,469	643,468	43,955	295,606	5,024,283
1961		3.827.038	223,139	76,087	61,167	732,951	41,118	423,231	5,393,933
1962		4,209,940	251,349	88,563	69,924	898,187	41,748	668,135	6,238,260
1963		4.839.124	266,402	90,200	70,832	1,026,533	41,824	514,169	6,860,302
1964		5,630,345	289,913	81,396	78,310	1,301,487	41,137	582,369	8,015,942
1302		6,629,293	372,292	110,685	89,859	1,730,293	42,763	909,404	9,895,109

 $^{^{1}% \}left(1\right) =\left[1\right] \left(1\right) =\left[1\right] \left(1\right) \left[1\right] \left(1\right) \left[1\right] \left[1\right]$

NOTE: In some instances individual figures may not add to totals because of rounding; Foreign Mail ton miles carried by International & Territorial Airlines and by All-Cargo Airlines in international operations are included only in the total ton mile column; Avalon Air Transport figures are included in the Consolidated Industry totals for 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963.

OPERATING

U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

		U	. S. Mail	Public Service				
	Passenger	Priority	Non-Priority	Revenue	Express	Freight	Other 1	Total
Domestic Trunk A	Airlines							
1955	1,021,149	26,914	2	2,852	19,402	39,585	22,332	1,132,23
1960		40,420	4,353		21,785	74,792	44,846	1,942,63
1961		43,958	5,071		21,446	85,289	43,782	2,026,36
1962	· ·	49,002	5,486		24,332	102,364	47,935	2,250,09
1963		51,247	5,471	988	25,246	116,466	44,068	2,451,91
1964		56,262	5,838	3,408	27,247	140,962	52,297	2,790,87
1965 ^P		64,166	6,354	3,559	29,703	174,150	77,671	3,263,68
ocal Service Air	lines							
1955	33,549	1,209	2	21,263	668	575	1,300	58,56
1960		1,764	159	54,126	1,353	2,108	3,369	146,48
1961		2,209	236	62,936	1,684	3,090	3,280	177,05
1962		2,674	188	67,948	2,061	4,076	3,685	206,09
1963	·	2,950	203	67,882	2,508	5,031	4,229	225,97
1964	•	3,327	220	66,242	2,781	6,698	5,679	254,19
1965°		4,110	256	65,793	3,193	8,762	5,631	291,18
ntra-Hawaiian <i>A</i>	Airlines							
1955	5,686	48	2	291		753	337	7,11
1960	•	65	2	109		956	2,901	15,21
1961		68	4	697	*****	984	690	14,08
1962		72	6	355		1,161	362	13,78
1963		77	6	716		1,179	393	15,49
1964	•	80	8	878		1,410	599	17,89
1965°	•	86	46	1,124		1,377	509	20,46
Helicopter Airline	es							
1955	209	251	2	2,711	100	23	62	3,35
1960		246		4,931	210	41	85	8,60
1961		253	***************************************	5,258	189	39	89	8,60
1962		174		5,518	215	39	135	8,58
1963		193		4,641	217	41	261	8,63
1964	•	240		4,300	213	54	554	10,1
1965°		221	******	2,886	216	85	2,261	11,3
ntra-Alaskan Ai	rlines							
1955		1,875		3,512	80	1,097	3,278	13,94
1960	5,784	2,089		4,852	======	1,513	1,793	16,03
1961	6,181	2,529		6,352		1,775	2,029	18,86
1962	•	2,873		5,139	*******	1,691	2,705	18,73
1963		3,077		5,317		1,723	3,865	20,22
1964		3,192	*******	5,590		2,031	3,868	21,95
1965°	7,870	3,687	W W W W W W W W	5,209	260	1,886	3,077	21,98

¹ Includes revenues from excess baggage, foreign mail, charter operations, and incidental revenues.

² Included with priority mail.

^P Preliminary

REVENUES

In Thousands of Dollars)

		U. S. Mail		Public Service	е			
	Passenger	Priority	Non-Priority	Revenue	Express	Freight	Other ¹	Total
II-Cargo Airlines	(Domestic)							
1955		51	2			14,570	8,604	23,22
1960		238	41		337	15,770	32,642	49,02
1961		154	49		246	13,166	45,765	59,38
1962		81	25		120	11,662	78,813	90,70
1963		182	83	******	237	15,562	51,523	67,58
1964		358	185		563	20,006	53,047	74,15
1965 P3		455	223		686	23,960	58,963	84,28
ternational and erritorial Airlines								
1955	299,587	26,095		3,691	90	33,213	35,677	398,35
1960	•	40,201	3,198	4,146	177	58,625	50,707	684,62
1961	·	45,362	10,457	3,709	200	63,066	66,461	722,41
1962	•	53,905	13,030	3,433	235	71,017	73,603	810,44
1963		57,697	13,613	2,679	203	80,175	84,286	931,45
			11 507	2.051	306	99,990	86,753	1,040,02
1964	781,649	56,943	11,527	2,851	300	99,990	60,755	1,0-10,02
		56,943 63,169	11,527 16,989	2,851 2,019	321	130,854	109,278	1,209,98
1964	(Internationa	63,169 7 4,229 4,018 2,380	16,989 1,046 1,786	2,019	321 1 4	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767	6,62 21,31 36,29 39,68
1964	(Internationa	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486	16,989 1,046 1,786 1,710	2,019	321 1 4 9	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870	6,62 21,31 36,25 39,68 37,54
1964	(Internationa	63,169 7 4,229 4,018 2,380	16,989 1,046 1,786	2,019	321 1 4	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767	6,62 21,31 36,22 39,68 37,54 42,03
1964 1965° 4 II-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	(Internationa	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344	1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273	2,019	321 1 4 9 4	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907	6,62 21,31 36,22 39,68 37,54 42,03
1964 1965° 4 III-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965°	(Internationa	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344	1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273	2,019	321 1 4 9 4	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907	6,62 21,31 36,29
1964	887,356 (Internationa	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344 2,366	16,989 1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273 1,377	2,019	321 1 4 9 4 3	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506 15,995	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907 37,746	1,209,98 6,62 21,31 36,29 39,68 37,54 42,03 57,48
1964 1965° 4 III-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° ONSOLIDATED IN	887,356 (Internationa	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344 2,366	1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273 1,377	2,019	321 1 4 9 4 3	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506 15,995	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907 37,746	1,209,98 6,62 21,31 36,29 39,68 37,54 42,03 57,48
1964	887,356 (Internationa	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344 2,366 56,450 89,259 99,611	16,989 1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273 1,377	2,019 34,320 68,164 78,952	321 1 4 9 4 3 20,340 23,862 23,765	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506 15,995 93,886 162,777 176,805	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907 37,746 74,134 144,525 183,973	1,209,98 6,62 21,33 36,29 37,54 42,03 57,44 1,643,4 2,884,2 3,063,53
1964 1965° 4 II-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° ONSOLIDATED IN 1955 1960 1961	### 1,364,282 2,387,937 2,484,644 2,762,697	63,169 7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344 2,366 56,450 89,259 99,611 111,178	16,989 1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273 1,377 7,753 15,820 20,520	2,019 34,320 68,164 78,952 82,393	321 1 4 9 4 3 20,340 23,862 23,765 26,968	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506 15,995 93,886 162,777 176,805 203,765	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907 37,746 74,134 144,525 183,973 231,210	1,209,98 6,6; 21,3; 36,2; 39,6; 37,5; 42,0; 57,4; 1,643,4; 2,884,2; 3,063,5; 3,438,7;
1964 1965° 4 III-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° ONSOLIDATED IN 1955 1960 1961 1962	NDUSTRY 1,364,282 2,387,937 2,484,644 2,762,697 3,067,193	7 4,229 4,018 2,380 2,486 2,344 2,366 56,450 89,259 99,611	16,989 1,046 1,786 1,710 1,273 1,377	2,019 34,320 68,164 78,952	321 1 4 9 4 3 20,340 23,862 23,765	4,070 8,964 9,388 11,747 14,472 14,506 15,995 93,886 162,777 176,805	2,544 8,123 21,838 23,767 18,870 23,907 37,746 74,134 144,525 183,973	6,62 21,31 36,25 39,68 37,54 42,03

³ Includes data for twelve months ended 9/30/65 for Slick

Note: Avalon Air Transport figures are included in the Consolidated Industry totals for 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963.

⁴ Includes data for twelve months ended 9/30/65 for Trans Caribbean Airways.

DISTRIBUTION OF

U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

				General S	D				
	Flying Operations	Maintenance	Passenger Service	Aircraft & Traffic Servicing	Promotion & Sales	Adminis- trative	Total G. S. & A.	Deprecia- tion & Amorti- zation	Total Operating Expenses
Domestic	Trunk Line	es							
1955	302,757	196,166		*******			408,999 ¹	101,693	1,009,615
	548,125	397,032	150,356	305,674	215,093	74,360	745,483	217,145	1,907,785
	574,519	399,808	156,809	328,301	225,553	82,374	793,037	266,569	2,033,937
	593,816	444,047	164,546	362,912	241,895	89,255	858,608	278,694	2,175,160
1963	626,708	464,803	179,890	394,180	261,691	93,187	928,949	302,221	2,322,682
1964	676,974	514,552	213,988	425,197	299,629	100,945	1,039,759	262,450	2,493,735
1965°	767,249	566,708	266,288	483,687	349,007	117,898	1,216,880	297,115	2,847,952
Local Ser	vice Airlin	es							
1955	18,530	10,542					26,471 ¹	2,298	57,841
1960		30,967	7,183	36,492	11,605	8,247	63,527	7,784	144,309
1961	48,664	35,987	8,388	42,368	13,515	9,185	73,456	9,583	167,696
1962	55,082	42,309	9,726	48,095	16,298	10,611	84,730	10,604	192,724
1963	60,846	47,255	10,660	53,143	18,617	11,585	94,004	11,909	214,015
1964	66,787	52,735	11,739	59,053	20,639	13,051	104,482	12,805	236,809
1965°	74,193	59,853	13,419	66,303	23,472	14,852	118,046	15,053	267,143
Intra-Hav	vaiian Airl	ines							
1955	1,943	1,277					3,512 ¹	604	7,336
1960	4,266	3,273	695	2,373	2,059	1,391	6,518	1,411	15,468
1961	3,063	2,867	392	2,321	2,181	1,540	6,434	1,092	13,456
1962	2,933	2,677	409	2,430	2,074	1,599	6,512	1,106	13,229
1963	3,219	2,923	512	2,706	2,337	1,866	7,420	1,129	14,690
1964		3,574	576	2,996	2,439	1,726	7,737	1,360	16,523
1965°	4,505	4,053	647	3,313	2,724	1,809	8,493	1,540	18,590
Helicopte	r Airlines ¹								
1955		870					1,021	450	2,955
1960	1,934	2,546			******		2,710	1,192	8,382
1961		2,633			W 2017 - 101 101 101 101 101		3,086	1,143	8,807
1962	1,791	2,454		****			3,378	1,212	8,835
1963	1,744	2,789					3,305	1,000	8,839
1964	1,941	3,541		Martin Aut 100 ago copyring ago	*********		3,817	997	10,295
1965°	2,247	3,754					4,347	996	11,344
Intra-Alas	skan Airlin	es ¹							
1955		3,652			*******		5,221	641	13,414
1960	•	4,309	****				5,328	1,049	15,055
1961	•	4,461					5,901	1,003	16,213
1962		4,811					6,191	1,084	17,421
1963	•	5,274					6,746	1,220	19,353
1964		5,688	*******				7,138	1,190	20,310
1965 ^P	 5,763	5,892	*******		********		7,515	1,384	20,555

 $^{^{\}mathbf{P}}$ Preliminary.

¹ Detailed General Services & Administration expense data not available.

OPERATING EXPENSES

In Thousands of Dollars)

				General S	Deprecia-				
0	Flying perations	Maintenance	Passenger Service	Aircraft & Traffic Servicing	Promotion & Sales	Adminis- trative	Total G. S. & A.	tion & Amorti- zation	Total Operating Expenses
All-Cargo A	Airlines	(Domestic)							
1955	9,111	4,999			+*****		7,329 ¹	1,767	23,206
1960		11,442	1,165	5,380	1,874	3,028	11,879	5,933	49,603
1961		12,395	1,444	6,777	2,099	3,189	14,048	8,647	58,206
1962		20,849	1,847	8,411	2,169	4,032	16,461	12,029	80,401
1963		16,518	1,744	8,478	2,342	3,784	16,348	10,330	66,308
1964	•	16,476	2,921	11,070	3,245	3,724	20,960	9,165	70,838
1965 ^{P 3}		19,852	1,392	12,814	3,316	3,865	21,387	8,772	75,352
Internationa	al and								
Territorial A		2							
1955	114.767	62,387			****	******	171,128 ¹	32,192	380,474
1960		101,516	47,737	98,216	101,778	28,912	280,056	78,049	639,328
1961		109,490	52,219	103,275	107,327	31,818	298,147	104,111	698,311
1962		113,602	56,045	111,892	116,745	36,752	325,472	91,356	723,853
1963		117,729	68,904	122,803	133,299	40,172	369,389	95,510	799,462
1964	•	145,186	78,371	142,773	151,550	46,147	424,423	88,389	896,425
1965 ^P 4		145,888	97,980	162,597	170,343	53,942	491,218	100,173	999,915
All-Cargo A	Airlines	(Internation	al)						
1955	2.936	973		********	P		1,595 ¹	443	5,947
1960		5,998	534	3,968	1,292	1,697	7,491	1,587	26,332
1961	-	8,489	1,417	4,819	1,579	2,034	9,849	4,091	37,890
1962		8,413	1,749	5,001	1,615	2,367	10,732	4,699	36,543
1963	•	7,650	1,476	4,777	1,693	2,261	10,206	5,043	33,674
1964		7,613	1,794	5,239	1,700	2,887	11,621	5,173	35,790
1965°	16,887	11,294	2,039	7,071	2, 05 4	2,349	13,513	5,386	4 7,08 0
CONSOLIDA	ATED IN	IDUSTRY ²							
1055	AEA FEC	000 000					005 070 1	140.000	1 500 700
1955	•	280,866	007.070	450.100	222.701	117 000	625,276 ¹	140,088	1,500,788
1960		557,180	207,670	452,103	333,701	117,635	1,123,161	314,193	2,806,686
1961		576,245	220,669	487,861	352,254	130,140	1,204,229	396,303	3,035,115
1962		639,273	234,323	538,741	380,796	144,616	1,312,310	400,829	3,248,732
1963		665,006	263,185	586,086	419,978	152,855	1,436,462	428,379	3,479,264
19641		749,368	309,389	646,328	479,203	168,480	1,619,937	381,528	3,780,726
1965 ^{P 3 4} 1	158 819	817,294	381,765	735,785	550,916	194,715	1,881,399	430,419	4,287,931

² The total of General Services and Administration expense is greater than the sum of the detail accounts

since some airlines report total expense only.

4 Includes data for twelve months ended 9/30/65 for Trans Caribbean Airways.

³ Includes data for twelve months ended 9/30/65 for Slick Airways.

Note: Avalon Air Tronsport figures are included in the Consolidated Industry totals for 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

SUMMARY OF

U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

	Total Operating Revenues	Total Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income	Interest on Long-Term Debt	Other Non- Operating Income (Net)	Income Taxes	Net Profit or Loss ¹	Rate of Return on Invest- ment ² (%)	Profit Margin on Sales ³ (%)
Domestic Trunk	« Airlines								
	1,132,234	1,009,615	122,619	6,912	17,378	70,023	62,984	11.9	5.6
	1,132,234	1,907,785	34,850	43,950	31,791	18,212	68	2.8	
	2,026,368	2,033,937	-7,569	61,569	20,528	-12,038	- 34,567	1.5	
							•	4.1	0.4
	2,250,094 2,451,915	2,175,166	74,928	72,364	26,812	22,360	8,196	4.1	0.4
		2,322,682	129,233	70,103	16,857	59,640	13,117		
	2,790,877 3,263,687	2,493,735 2,847,952	297,141 415,735	69,260 72,364	17,336 25,831	110,250 147,939	134,362 221,262	10.0 11.1	4.8 6.8
Local Service	Airlines								
1955	58,564	57,841	723	247	400	483	828	7.5	1.4
1960		144,309	2,172	2,872	713	294	1,940	9.1	1.3
1961		167,696	9,359	3,274	703	3,147	4,862	11.8	2.7
1962		192,724	13,374	3,748	1,475	5,263	5,962	11.7	2.9
1963		214,015	11,959	3,905	964	4,374	4,872	9.4	2.2
1964		236,809	17,382	4,160	778	5,760	7,689	10.5	3.0
1965°		250,609 267,143	24,040	4,160 4,839	1,472	8,568	12,078	10.5	3.0 4.1
Intra-Hawaiian	Airlines								
1955	7,115	7,336	-221	109	213	8	-428	-9.8	
1960		15,468	-251	494	228		-512	-0.2	
1961		13,456	629	516	 99		133	6.5	0.9
1962		13,229	551	445	- 65	28	-50	4.3	
1963		14,690	809	485	-402		-213	3.2	
1964		16,523	1,375	417	89	139	868	14.6	4.8
1965°		18,590	1,874	493	184	677	888	10.4	4.3
Helicopter Airl	ines								
1955	3,356	2,955	401	11	154	203	341	10.1	10.2
1960		8,382	219	59	51	92	150	4.0	1.7
1961		8,807	-205	32	50	78	-46	0.1	
1962		8,835	-252	233	129	-223	89	4.0	1.0
1963		8,839	202	303	245	-107	-197	1.6	****
1964		10,295	-121	318	598	103	-91	1.3	
1965°		11,344	-31	363	194	298	-377	-1.2	
Intra-Alaskan	Airlines								
1955	13,944	13,414	530	77	124	550	-5	1.7	
1960	·	15,055	976	318	-16	196	430	9.3	2.7
1961	,	16,213	2,652	295	35	1,408	922	14.5	4.9
1962		17,421	1,314	288	46	573	514	8.9	2.7
1963		19,353	872	290	88	457	221	5.6	1.1
1964		20,310	1,640	260	76	612	1,171	15.6	5.3

P Preliminary.

Net Profit or Loss shown is after "Special Items," which are not included in the detail. Therefore, the items do not add to the profit figures shown.

² Net income before interest and after taxes as per cent of net worth and long-term debt. 1965 rate of return reflects those tax reductions which result from the investment credit which, by statute, are to be excluded by the CAB in its official method of calculating the rate of return.

PROFIT OR LOSS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Total Operating Revenues	Total Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income	Interest on Long-Term Debt	Other Non- Operating Income (Net)	Income Taxes	Net Profit or Loss ¹	Rate of Return on Invest- ment ² (%)	Profit Margin on Sales ³ (%)
All-Cargo Airlines	(Domestic)								
1955	23,225	23,206	19	511	998	– 147	706	7.3	3.0
1960	•	49,603	-575	1,240	730	187	-1,128	0.2	
1961		58,206	1,174	2,365	-2,911	311	-4,578	-3.2	
1962		80,401	10,301	4,775	2,897	4,108	4,355	10.4	4.8
1963	67,586	66,308	1,279	4,302	2,786	-545	-1,290	3.4	
1964		70,838	3,319	3,824	1,963	636	-1	4.8	
1965 ^P 4	 84,286	75,352	8,934	3,473	261	3,220	2,502	6.4	3.0
International and Territorial Airlines	s								
40==			42.000			40.404	14 710		
1955		380,474	17,879	2,699	9,092	10,101	11,543	6.0	2.9
1960 1961		639,328	45,293	16,715	6,424	18,818	16,216	5.3	2.4
IMNI		698,311	24,102 86,593	24,275	4,869	5,691	-2,169	3.1	4.1
	010 440		Xn 14.1	26,337	4,893	32,885	33,073	8.7	4.1
1962		723,853			C 247	EN 207	62 012	191	
1962 1963	931,452	799,462	131,991	24,234	6,247	50,287	63,012	13.1	
1962	931,452 1,040,020				6,247 11,475 7,35 4	50,287 55,683 74,896	63,012 78,086 122,405	13.1 13.8 14.3	6.8 7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987	799,462 896,425 999,915	131,991 145,396	24,234 22,980	11,475	55,683	78,086	13.8	7.5
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation	799,462 896,425 999,915	131,991 145,396	24,234 22,980	11,475	55,683	78,086	13.8	7.5
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 21,317	799,462 896,425 999,915	131,991 145,396 210,072	24,234 22,980 25,490	11,475 7,354	55,683 74,896	78,086 122,405	13.8 14.3	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291	799,462 896,425 999,915 al)	131,991 145,396 210,072 674	24,234 22,980 25,490 95	11,475 7,354 178	55,683 74,896 227	78,086 122,405 488	13.8 14.3 25.8	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683	799,462 896,425 999,915 al) 5,947 26,332	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356	55,683 74,896 227 -5	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548	799,462 896,425 999,915 36,32 37,890 36,543 33,674	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299	55,683 74,896 227 -5	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032	799,462 896,425 999,915 36,32 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135	55,683 74,896 227 —5	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032	799,462 896,425 999,915 36,32 37,890 36,543 33,674	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299	55,683 74,896 227 —5	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487	799,462 896,425 999,915 36,32 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135	55,683 74,896 227 — 5	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965° 5 All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965°	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487	799,462 896,425 999,915 36,32 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135	55,683 74,896 227 — 5	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965° 5 All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° E	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487 NDUSTRY 1,643,412	799,462 896,425 999,915 5,947 26,332 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790 47,080	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242 10,407	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039 2,778	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135 74	55,683 74,896	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462 7,555	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9 20.0	7.5 10.1
1962 1963 1964 1965 ^{P 5} All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 ^P CONSOLIDATED II	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487 NDUSTRY 1,643,412 2,884,277	799,462 896,425 999,915 5,947 26,332 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790 47,080	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242 10,407	24,234 22,980 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039 2,778	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135 74	55,683 74,896 227 -5 81,448	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462 7,555	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9 20.0	7.5 10.1 0.3 5.9 13.1
1962 1963 1964 1965° 5 All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° CONSOLIDATED II 1955 1960	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487 NDUSTRY 1,643,412 2,884,277 3,063,577	799,462 896,425 999,915 5,947 26,332 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790 47,080 1,500,788 2,806,686	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242 10,407	24,234 22,980 25,490 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039 2,778	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135 74 28,537 40,097	55,683 74,896 227 -5 81,448 37,794	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462 7,555 76,457 9,140	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9 20.0	7.5 10.1 0.3 5.9 13.1 4.7
1962 1963 1964 1965° 5 All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° CONSOLIDATED III 1955 1960 1961	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487 NDUSTRY 1,643,412 2,884,277 3,063,577 3,438,731	799,462 896,425 999,915 5,947 26,332 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790 47,080 1,500,788 2,806,686 3,035,115	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242 10,407	24,234 22,980 25,490 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039 2,778 10,661 66,232 93,959	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135 74 28,537 40,097 23,167	55,683 74,896 227 -5 81,448 37,794 -1,573	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462 7,555 76,457 9,140 -37,758	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9 20.0	7.5 10.1 0.3
1962 1963 1964 1965° 5 All-Cargo Airlines 1955 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965° CONSOLIDATED II 1955 1960 1961 1961	931,452 1,040,020 1,209,987 s (Internation 6,621 21,317 36,291 39,683 37,548 42,032 57,487 NDUSTRY 1,643,412 2,884,277 3,063,577 3,438,731 3,759,051	799,462 896,425 999,915 5,947 26,332 37,890 36,543 33,674 35,790 47,030 1,500,788 2,806,686 3,035,115 3,248,732	131,991 145,396 210,072 674 -5,015 -1,599 3,139 3,874 6,242 10,407 142,624 77,591 28,459 189,999	24,234 22,980 25,490 25,490 95 583 1,628 2,841 2,874 3,039 2,778 10,661 66,232 93,959 111,036	11,475 7,354 178 176 -8 -356 -299 -2,135 74 28,537 40,097 23,167 35,829	55,683 74,896 227 -5 81,448 37,794 -1,573 64,994	78,086 122,405 488 -7,945 -2,240 118 -1,072 2,462 7,555 76,457 9,140 -37,758 52,302	13.8 14.3 25.8 -71.9 -2.1 7.7 4.6 12.9 20.0	7.5 10.1 0.3 5.9 13.1

 $^{^{3}}$ Profit as per cent of revenues.

Note: Avalon Air Transport figures are included in the Consolidated Industry totals for 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963.

⁴ Includes data for twelve months ended 9/30/65 for Slick Airways.

⁵ Includes data for twelve months ended 9/30/65 for Trans Caribbean Airways.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND

U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	(Sept. 30) 1965
Domestic Trunk Airlines ¹							
Assets	,	·					
Current Assets Investments and Special Funds Flight Equipment Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness Ground Property and Equipment Reserve for Depreciation Other Property Deferred Charges Total Assets	436,608 47,406 890,095 -486,289 154,104 -77,622 28,402 10,634 1,003,338	681,196 130,063 2,327,772 -926,748 318,308 -153,437 104,311 67,632 2,549,097	694,186 139,299 2,759,623 -1,083,326 351,737 -175,025 63,709 69,762 2,819,953	810,571 110,957 3,021,445 -1,221,806 371,058 -187,769 27,317 58,952 2,990,724	873,744 178,514 3,050,528 -1,339,416 391,175 -208,125 59,061 33,227 3,038,708	882,865 175,080 3,477,577 -1,399,064 425,971 -231,432 50,547 38,895 3,420,257	1,072,384 278,510 3,784,043 -1,477,775 462,254 -245,022 54,435 39,038 3,967,867
Liabilities and Equity							
Current Liabilities Long-Term Debt Other Non-Current Liabilities Deferred Credits Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock Preferred Stock Common Stock Other Paid-In Capital Retained Earnings Less: Treasury Stock Total Liabilities and Equity	277,037 198,915 401 22,847 504,138 29,788 80,172 141,839 252,340 1	499,245 1,069,651 103,438 137,751 739,012 18,864 119,911 278,465 322,391 619 2,549,097	523,565 1,408,938 22,263 148,173 717,075 34,162 128,124 292,126 263,276 613 2,819,953	592,202 1,449,941 27,552 190,154 730,875 33,552 133,085 303,713 261,668 1,143 2,990,724	657,477 1,330,922 15,932 239,773 794,604 20,672 151,926 353,189 270,426 1,608 3,038,708	686,810 1,436,105 6,074 321,470 969,799 17,433 163,033 385,104 405,513 1,284 3,420,257	781,521 1,526,374 15,912 363,806 1,280,254 18,294 178,225 483,564 601,262 1,091 3,967,867
Local Service Airlines							
Assets							
Current Assets. Investments and Special Funds. Flight Equipment Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness Ground Property and Equipment Reserve for Depreciation Other Property. Deferred Charges. Total Assets	13,267 950 21,195 - 11,742 5,085 - 2,523 685 978 27,895	38,131 2,487 82,394 -29,867 11,472 -5,779 1,147 4,514 104,499	44,257 2,428 95,492 -36,484 13,688 -6,878 4,730 5,415 122,647	49,502 4,076 107,589 - 39,668 15,724 - 8,241 4,295 4,987 138,264	55,115 10,202 121,013 -46,265 17,664 -9,632 2,576 5,302 155,973	66,051 12,913 135,604 -50,032 19,707 -11,144 2,595 5,592 181,286	74,112 21,528 162,358 - 57,091 21,815 - 12,182 8,664 5,766 224,971
Liabilities and Equity							
Current Liabilities Long-Term Debt Other Non-Current Liabilities Deferred Credits Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock Preferred Stock Common Stock Other Paid-In Capital Retained Earnings Less: Treasury Stock Total Liabilities and Equity	12,477 4,011 1 19 11,387 299 6,558 4,325 306 101 27,895	43,031 43,781 159 441 17,087 163 8,434 7,474 1,089 73 104,499	44,199 50,067 58 618 27,704 2,665 10,598 9,254 5,263 73 122,647	49,115 52,625 142 1,301 35,082 2,323 11,172 10,877 10,819 109 138,264	51,047 61,539 479 2,555 40,354 2,100 12,750 10,817 14,796 109 155,973	51,632 69,730 507 3,170 56,246 1,887 15,091 17,676 21,685 92 181,286	61,439 90,141 96 3,592 69,702 1,033 16,650 22,747 29,365 92 224,971

 $^{^{}m 1}$ Balance sheet data for Domestic Trunk Airlines includes their international as well as domestic operations.

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

In Thousands of Dollars)

				•			
	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	(Sept. 30) 1965
Intra-Hawaiian Airlines							
Assets							
Current Assets	1.068	4,309	3,680	3,463	3,151	3,405	6.288
Investments and Special Funds	19	56	9	12	27	319	1,990
Flight Equipment	5,744	12,980	12,047	12,242	13,483	14,101	14,190
Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness	 2,859	4,261	-4,679	 5,995	 6,703	-7,054	-7,168
Ground Property and Equipment	1,177	2,231	2,553	2,587	2,886	3,314	3,424
Reserve for Depreciation	-749	-1,273	-1,354	-1,226	-1,374	-1,530	- 1,644
Other Property	41	96	269	229	491	229	279 599
Deferred Charges	180	1,086	1,145	1,060 12,371	726 12,686	345 13,328	17,958
Total Assets	4,621	15,224	13,667	12,3/1	12,000	13,326	17,330
Liabilities and Equity							
Current Liabilities	1,329	4,709	3,719	3,579	3,847	3,877	4,750
Long-Term Debt	1,835	7,393	6,658	5,555	5,754	5,156	7,776
Other Non-Current Liabilities			******		18	113	118
Deferred Credits	1	41	74	71	34	87	158
Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock	1,456	3,081	3,217	3,167	3,033	4,096	5,157
Preferred Stock	1 001	1,613	1,570	1,555	1,458	1,211	611
Common Stock	1,981	1,317	1,361	1,376	1,546	1,921	2,655 1 051
Other Paid-In Capital	832 — 1,357	1,792 1,641	1,793 1,507	1,793 1,557	1,799 —1,770	1,866 902	1,851 41
Retained Earnings Less: Treasury Stock	- 1,337	•	-1,507	-1,557	-1,770		71
Total Liabilities and Equity	4,621	15,224	13,667	12,371	12,686	13,328	17,958
Helicopter Airlines							
Assets							
Current Assets	2,385	3,236	3,098	3,620	3,264	4,401	6,711
Investments and Special Funds	321	471	588	214	199	598	272
Flight Equipment	2,508	5,612	5,347 3,488	10,018 2,933	9,760 2,959	9,608 3,385	10,151 3,820
Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness Ground Property and Equipment	1,344 312	3,021 986	-3,466 1,107	-2,933 1,349	-2,555 1,556	1,783	1,887
Reserve for Depreciation	-137	-588	- 665	_765	-895	-1,026	-1,134
Other Property	14	50	1,387	113	152	126	109
Deferred Charges	163	580	730	859	785	884	1,056
Total Assets	4,222	7,326	8,103	12,475	11,861	12,988	15,231
Liabilities and Equity							
Current Liabilities	592	1,762	2,303	2,207	2,579	3,008	3,635
Long-Term Debt	87	300	2,303 492	4,923	3,944	4,508	5,415
Other Non-Current Liabilities		55	38	31	21	4,500	5
Deferred Credits	25	199	308	235	232	226	285
Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock	3,518	5,010	4,963	5,078	5,086	5,240	5,892
Preferred Stock					1,043	1,456	
Common Stock	677	957	957	964	982	994	2,937
Other Paid-In Capital	2,201	2,672	2,673	2,692	2,647	2,573	2,724
Retained Earnings	640	1,381	1,331	1,423	414	217	231
Less: Treasury Stock Total Liabilities and Equity	4,222	7,326	8,103	12,475	11,861	12,988	15,231

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND

U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	(Sept. 30) 1965
International and Territorial Airline	es						
Assets							
Current Assets	112,678	179,258	201,285	209,998	203,893	186,731	232,734
Investments and Special Funds	33,911	48,752	64,220	66,031	83,389	104,371	105,540
Flight Equipment	221,559	596,836	548,936	593,676	602,852	701,856	742,708
Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness.	— 105,831	-215,519	-206,783	-242,101	-271,755	 284,887	 268,358
Ground Property and Equipment	31,220	54,502	58,925	62,553	65,927	94,355	100,060
Reserve for Depreciation	-19,189	- 28,475 5 217	- 32,075	- 35,443	-38,682	-42,317	-47,308
Other Property	2,815	5,317	6,214	3,603	4,566	6,103	14,920
Deferred Charges	4,533 281,696	31,117 671,788	36,554 677,274	31,459 689,776	31,098 681,289	31,354 797,565	29,472 909,766
Liabilities and Equity							
Current Liabilities	82,263	137,215	157,468	172,338	198,760	183,237	214,532
Long-Term Debt	60,606	335,540	318,390	301,521	226,232	274,501	334,949
Other Non-Current Liabilities	877	2,568	3,131	4,386	1,863	19,743	2,515
Deferred Credits	6,016	24,924	28,630	31,305	52,531	62,293	57,546
Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock	131,934	171,541	169,656	180,227	201,902	257,792	300,223
Preferred Stock	160	141		10.400	10.000	10.700	40.000
Common Stock	17,643	22,293	20,150	19,483	19,238	19,703	19,906
Other Paid-In Capital	69,074	78,764 71,015	79,031	80,901	78,411	96,190	101,735 180,055
Retained Earnings Less: Treasury Stock	45,196 139	71,915 1,572	71,859 1,385	81,194 1,352	105,368 1,115	142,608 709	1,473
Total Liabilities and Equity	281,696	671,788	677,274	689,776	681,289	797,565	909,766
Intra-Alaskan Airlines							
Assets							
Current Assets	2,362	4,272	6,208	5,386	6,559	6,581	7,870
Investments and Special Funds	168	564	631	820	825	658	735
Flight Equipment	2,906	8,294	8,367	9,509	10,476	10,602	11,372
Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness	-2,364	-3,594	-4,272	-4,948	-5,686	-6,003	-6,769
Ground Property and EquipmentReserve for Depreciation	2,278 — 792	3,725	3,886	4,138	4,369	4,909	5,335 2,745
Other Property	/ 5 2 68	1,631 137	1,880 144	2,074 418	2,298 333	2,536 465	1,936
Deferred Charges	35	346	469	455	565	652	581
Total Assets	4,661	12,113	13,550	13,704	15,144	15,328	18,317
Liabilities and Equity							
Current Liabilities	1,907	3,905	4,860	4,470	5,708	5,541	6,333
Long-Term Debt	477	4,081	3,695	3,432	3,350	2,418	4,121
Other Non-Current Liabilities		59	89	105	129	187	195
Deferred Credits	37	22	81	143	181	213	228
Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock	2,240	4,046	4,826	5,554	5,775	6,969	7,440
Preferred Stock	1 207	2 240	0.070	420	473	468	486
Common StockOther Paid-In Capital	1,267	2,346	2,372	2,119 283	2,120 284	2,221 322	2,552 320
Retained Earnings	120 853	184 1,516	183 2,270	283 2,733	2,899	3,958	4,082
Less: Treasury Stock		1,310		2,/33	2,099	3,330	4,002
Total Liabilities and Equity	4,661	12,113	13,550	13,704	15,144	15,328	18,317

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Assets		1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	(Sept. 30) 1965
Current Assets	All-Cargo Airlines ²							
Investments and Special Funds	Assets							
Investments and Special Funds	Current Assets	11.717	18.677	28.541	33,632	28.986	33,399	34,888
Flight Equipment 24,143		•						10,085
Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness		•		,	•	•	•	186,481
Ground Property and Equipment. 2,782 4,050 5,266 5,613 6,301 6,936 7,10 Reserve for Depreciation. — 1.334 - 2.438 - 2.735 - 2.976 - 3.443 - 3.778 - 3.94 Other Property. — 398 6,231 7,175 5,618 7,688 1,907 5,81 Deferred Charges. — 551 3,532 8,567 8,621 7,181 7,070 6,98 Total Assets. — 31,749 87,905 161,114 176,599 169,634 163,176 176,72 Liabilities and Equity Current Liabilities — 10,837 17,340 39,693 39,057 31,119 38,004 40,43 Long-Term Debt. — 7,988 46,797 96,166 105,080 97,767 88,45,43 83,28	Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness	-9,308		-35,620	-40,917	-53,157	-64,504	-70,651
Other Property.		2,752	4,050	5,266	5,613	6,301	6,936	7,103
Deferred Charges	Reserve for Depreciation	-1,354	-2,438	-2,735	-2,976	-3,443	-3,778	-3,948
Total Assets	Other Property	398	6,231	7,175	5,618	7,688	1,907	5,814
Liabilities and Equity Current Liabilities 10,837 17,340 39,693 39,057 31,119 38,004 40,43	Deferred Charges	551	3,532	8,567	8,621	7,181	7,070	6,957
Current Liabilities	Total Assets	31,749	87,905	161,114	176,599	169,634	163,176	176,729
Long-Term Debt	Liabilities and Equity							
Long-Term Debt	Current Liabilities	10.837	17.340	39.693	39.057	31.119	38.004	40,434
Stockholders Family Stock Company Stock Company Stockholders Equity Net of Treasury Stock 13,080 2,0774 23,382 26,766 28,434 31,574 40,13 Preferred Stock 1,211 1,192		- 7	,	,		,		83,280
Deferred Credits	•	•		,	,			2,476
Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 13,080 20,774 23,382 26,766 28,434 31,574 40,13 Preferred Stock 1,211 1,192	Deferred Credits							
Preferred Stock	Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock	13.080						40,133
Common Stock		,	•		,	•		991
Consolidate A A A A A A A A A	Common Stock				•			25,809
Retained Earnings	Other Paid-In Capital					,		13,855
Total Liabilities and Equity 31,749 87,905 161,114 176,599 169,634 163,176 176,72		2,100		,	•	•	•	– 523
CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRY 3 Assets Current Assets	Less: Treasury Stock		6	,	,	,	•	
Current Assets. 580,085 929,117 981,291 1,116,223 1,174,712 1,183,253 1,434,98 Investments and Special Funds 85,625 210,788 229,096 191,207 282,478 301,823 418,66 Flight Equipment 1,168,150 3,089,137 3,558,129 3,912,770 3,974,869 4,523,609 4,911,30 Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness 619,737 -1,208,641 -1,374,879 -1,558,636 -1,725,940 -1,814,929 -1,891,63 Ground Property and Equipment 196,928 395,349 437,235 463,099 489,877 556,974 601,87 Reserve for Depreciation -102,366 -193,642 -220,642 -238,529 -264,450 -293,763 -313,98 Other Property 32,423 117,289 83,636 41,595 74,867 61,970 86,15 Deferred Charges 17,074 108,814 122,647 106,402 78,883 84,992 83,46 Total Assets 1,358,182 3,448,211 3,816,498 4,034,131 4,085,296 4,603,929 5,330,83 Liabilities and Equity Current Liabilities 386,442 707,362 775,957 863,090 950,537 972,109 1,112,64 Long-Term Debt 273,529 1,507,543 1,884,406 1,923,077 1,729,507 1,876,961 2,052,051 Other Non-Current Liabilities 1,279 106,658 25,554 32,625 21,023 29,106 21,31 Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,021 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,00 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 667,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,655	Total Liabilities and Equity	31,749	87,905	161,114	176,599	169,634	163,176	176,729
Total Assets 1,358,182 3,448,211 3,816,498 4,034,131 4,085,296 4,603,929 5,330,83 Liabilities and Equity Current Liabilities 386,442 707,362 775,957 863,090 950,537 972,109 1,112,64 Long-Term Debt 273,529 1,507,543 1,884,406 1,923,077 1,729,507 1,876,961 2,052,056 Other Non-Current Liabilities 1,279 106,658 25,554 32,625 21,023 29,106 21,31 Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,02 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693<	Assets Current Assets Investments and Special Funds Flight Equipment Reserve for Depreciation and Airworthiness Ground Property and Equipment Reserve for Depreciation Other Property	85,625 1,168,150 - 619,737 196,928 - 102,366 32,423	210,788 3,089,137 -1,208,641 395,349 -193,642 117,289	229,096 3,558,129 -1,374,879 437,235 -220,642 83,636	191,207 3,912,770 -1,558,636 463,099 -238,529 41,595	282,478 3,974,869 -1,725,940 489,877 -264,450 74,867	301,823 4,523,609 -1,814,929 556,974 -293,763 61,970	1,434,988 418,660 4,911,303 — 1,891,632 601,878 — 313,983 86,158
Liabilities and Equity Current Liabilities 386,442 707,362 775,957 863,090 950,537 972,109 1,112,64 Long-Term Debt 273,529 1,507,543 1,884,406 1,923,077 1,729,507 1,876,961 2,052,055 Other Non-Current Liabilities 1,279 106,658 25,554 32,625 21,023 29,106 21,31 Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,02 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,7				, -	•	,		•
Current Liabilities 386,442 707,362 775,957 863,090 950,537 972,109 1,112,64 Long-Term Debt 273,529 1,507,543 1,884,406 1,923,077 1,729,507 1,876,961 2,052,056 Other Non-Current Liabilities 1,279 106,658 25,554 32,625 21,023 29,106 21,31 Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,02 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 5		1,330,102	3,440,211	3,010,430	4,054,151	4,000,250	4,003,323	3,330,633
Long-Term Debt 273,529 1,507,543 1,884,406 1,923,077 1,729,507 1,876,961 2,052,050 Other Non-Current Liabilities 1,279 106,658 25,554 32,625 21,023 29,106 21,31 Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,020 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090	- •							
Other Non-Current Liabilities 1,279 106,658 25,554 32,625 21,023 29,106 21,31 Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,026 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65	Current Liabilities							
Deferred Credits 29,179 166,008 179,749 228,532 305,040 394,037 436,020 Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65		,						,
Stockholders' Equity—Net of Treasury Stock 667,753 960,640 950,837 986,807 1,079,189 1,331,716 1,708,80 Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65	Deferred Credite					•	*	
Preferred Stock 31,458 21,973 39,589 39,041 26,937 23,646 21,41 Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65	Stockholders' Equity Not of Treasury Charles							
Common Stock 113,763 170,618 186,897 191,249 212,613 227,729 248,73 Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65	Professed Stock	•			•	, ,		
Other Paid-In Capital 222,695 389,920 406,693 422,000 461,047 517,646 626,79 Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65	Common Stock		•		,			
Retained Earnings 300,078 380,398 319,737 337,125 381,428 564,785 814,51 Less: Treasury Stock 241 2,270 2,076 2,608 2,837 2,090 2,65	Other Paid In Canital							
Less: Treasury Stock 2,837 2,090 2,65	Retained Farnings							
		•						
	Total Liabilities and Equity	1,358,182	2,270 3,448,211	2,076 3,816,498	4,034,131	2,837 4,085,296	2,090 4,603,929	2,657 5,330,839

 $^{^2}$ Balance sheet data for All-Cargo Airlines includes their international as well as domestic operations. 3 Avalon Air Transport figures included only in Consolidated Industry 1960, 1961 and 1962.

COMPARATIVE TRANSPORT SAFETY RECORD

Passenger Fatality Rate per 100,000,000 Passenger Miles

	(1	For Selecte	$d\ Years)$				
	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
U. S. Scheduled Airlines							
Domestic							
Fatalities	156	306	124	121	48	65	205
Rate	0.75	0.96	0.38	0.34	0.12	0.14	0.38
International and Territorial							
Fatalities	2	1	0	0	73	94	21
Rate	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.63	0.12
Total U. S. Scheduled Airlines							
Fatalities		307	124	121	121	159	226
Rate	0.62	0.75	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.32
Motor Buses							
Fatalities	90	60	80	90	130	80	N.A.
Rate	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.23	0.13	N.A.
Railroads							
Fatalities	19	33	20	27	13	9	11
Rate	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.06
Autos							
	24,700	24,600	24,700	26,800	28,900	31,500	N.A.
Rate	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	N.A.
N.A. — Not Available							
Fatalities Rate		24,600 2.2	24,700 2.2				

AIRLINE FARES COMPARED

Average Revenue per Passenger Mile — Intercity Common Carriers

(For Selected Years, In Cents Per Mile)

	(FOT BE	iecieu 1 ei	118, In Ce.	nis i er m	ue)			% Change
	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1955/1965
Scheduled Airlines:								2000, 2000
Domestic—First Class	5.90	7.06	7.34	7.57	7.17	7.26	7.33	+24.2
Coach	4.32	5.01	5.42	5.76	5.62	5.58	5.52	+27.8
Total	5.36	6.09	6.28	6.45	6.17	6.12	6.06	+13.1
International—First Class	7.78	8.59	8.44	8.42	8.56	8.16	7.61	- 2.2
Tourist*	5.98	5.59	5.50	5.43	5.47	5.12	5.00	-16.4
Total	6.66	6.35	6.08	5.87	5.82	5.45	5.29	-20.6
Total U. S. Scheduled Airlines	5.60	6.14	6.24	6.31	6.09	5.95	5.87	+ 4.8
Railroads, Class I								
First Class	3.32	3.83	3.94	3.97	4.00	3.91	3.90 P	+17.5
Coach	2.47	2.77	2.84	2.89	3.00	3.00	2.99 ^P	+21.1
Motor Buses, Class I	2.06	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.88 P	+39.8
* Includes Economy Fares.								

^{*} Includes Economy Fares.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

By the Scheduled Airline Industry $^{\rm 1}$

(1955 - 1965)

			(1000	, - 1000)				
Pilots and Copilots	Other Flight Personnel	Pursers, Stewards, Stewardesses	Communi- cations Personnel	Mechanics	Aircraft and Traffic Servicing Personnel	Office Employees	All Others	Total
10,857	2,762	7,454	3,499	29,196	19,114	45,030	4,291	122,203
11,386	3,384	8,097	3,605	30,962	20,657	49,336	4,076	131,503
13,286	3,797	9,450	4,004	31,162	36,052	31,799	17,640	147,190
12,897	3,667	9,811	3,978	29,580	37,256	32,003	17,958	147,150
14,471	4,075	10,902	4,390	32,823	43,839	32,324	21,346	164,170
					43,334	35,440	21,101	166,235
					44,617	36,642		169,941
			3,418		46,696	36,952	20,687	172,827
						37,867		178,887
						40,325		191,818
16,313	4,846	17,067	3,208	40,681	56,273	42,854	24,707	205,949
	and Copilots 10,857 11,386 13,286 12,897	and Copilots Personnel 10,857 2,762 11,386 3,797 12,897 3,667 14,471 4,075 13,535 3,811 13,936 4,162 13,820 4,151 14,262 4,048 15,136 4,415	and Copilots Personnel Stewards, Stewardesses 10,857 2,762 7,454 1,386 3,797 9,450 12,897 3,667 9,811 14,471 4,075 10,902 13,535 3,811 10,600 13,936 4,162 11,858 13,820 4,151 12,178 14,262 4,048 13,109 15,136 4,415 14,470	Pilots and Copilots Other Flight Personnel Pursers, Stewards, Stewards, Cations Communications 10,857 2,762 7,454 3,499 11,386 3,384 8,097 3,605 13,286 3,797 9,450 4,004 12,897 3,667 9,811 3,978 14,471 4,075 10,902 4,390 13,535 3,811 10,600 4,233 13,936 4,162 11,858 3,745 13,820 4,151 12,178 3,418 14,262 4,048 13,109 3,716 15,136 4,415 14,470 3,195	and Copilots Flight Personnel Stewards, Stewards, Stewards, Personnel Cations Personnel Mechanics 10,857 2,762 7,454 3,499 29,196 11,386 3,384 8,097 3,605 30,962 13,286 3,797 9,450 4,004 31,162 12,897 3,667 9,811 3,978 29,580 14,471 4,075 10,902 4,390 32,823 13,535 3,811 10,600 4,233 34,181 13,936 4,162 11,858 3,745 34,065 13,820 4,151 12,178 3,418 34,925 14,262 4,048 13,109 3,716 34,453 15,136 4,415 14,470 3,195 39,360	Pilots and Copilots Other Flight Personnel Pursers, Stewards, cations Stewards, cations Communications Mechanics Personnel Mechanics Personnel 10,857 2,762 7,454 3,499 29,196 19,114 11,386 3,384 8,097 3,605 30,962 20,657 13,286 3,797 9,450 4,004 31,162 36,052 12,897 3,667 9,811 3,978 29,580 37,256 14,471 4,075 10,902 4,390 32,823 43,839 13,535 3,811 10,600 4,233 34,181 43,334 13,936 4,162 11,858 3,745 34,065 44,617 13,820 4,151 12,178 3,418 34,925 46,696 14,262 4,048 13,109 3,716 34,453 49,056 15,136 4,415 14,470 3,195 39,360 51,944	Pilots and Copilots Other Flight Pursers, Stewards, cations Coations Communications Aircraft and Traffic Servicing Personnel Office Employees 10,857 2,762 7,454 3,499 29,196 19,114 45,030 11,386 3,384 8,097 3,605 30,962 20,657 49,336 13,286 3,797 9,450 4,004 31,162 36,052 31,799 12,897 3,667 9,811 3,978 29,580 37,256 32,003 14,471 4,075 10,902 4,390 32,823 43,839 32,324 13,535 3,811 10,600 4,233 34,181 43,334 35,440 13,936 4,162 11,858 3,745 34,065 44,617 36,642 13,820 4,151 12,178 3,418 34,925 46,696 36,952 14,262 4,048 13,109 3,716 34,453 49,056 37,867 15,136 4,415 14,470 3,195 39,36	Pilots and Copilots Other Flight Pursers, Stewards, cations Communications Mechanics Servicing Personnel Office Employees All Employees 10,857 2,762 7,454 3,499 29,196 19,114 45,030 4,291 11,386 3,384 8,097 3,605 30,962 20,657 49,336 4,076 13,286 3,797 9,450 4,004 31,162 36,052 31,799 17,640 12,897 3,667 9,811 3,978 29,580 37,256 32,003 17,958 14,471 4,075 10,902 4,390 32,823 43,839 32,324 21,346 13,535 3,811 10,600 4,233 34,181 43,334 35,440 21,101 13,936 4,162 11,858 3,745 34,065 44,617 36,642 20,916 13,820 4,151 12,178 3,418 34,925 46,696 36,952 20,687 14,262 4,048 13,109

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,{\rm Data}$ for Alaskan and All-Cargo carriers not included prior to 1959.

P Preliminary.

^{*} As of September 30, 1965.

REVENUE PASSENGERS CARRIED

U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

(For Selected Years, In Thousands of Passengers)

	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Domestic Trunk Airlines	34,467	45,184	44,679	46,759	53,380	60,532	69,882
Local Service Airlines	2,940	5,591	6,470	7,651	8,865	10,481	12,314
Helicopter Airlines	29	490	431	359	458	608	719
Intra-Hawaiian Airlines	591	857	837	877	973	1,119	1,370
Intra-Alaskan Airlines	194	201	217	239	225	247	264
International and Territorial Airlines	3,488	5,497	5,699	6,598	7,513	8,775	10,194
TOTAL SCHEDULED							
AIRLINE INDUSTRY	41,709	57,872 1	58,411 ¹	62,549 ¹	71,438 1	81,762	94,743
	AVE	RAGE LENG		AUL			

Domestic Trunk Airlines	557	647	661	681	682	688	701
International and Territorial Airlines	1.290	1.510	1,539	1.536	1,585	1,636	1,647

¹ Includes Avalon Air Transport

PASSENGER TRAVEL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES *

(Thousands of Passengers)

	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Passengers via Air	2,206	4,576	4,954	5,364	5,997	6,905	8,227
Passengers via Sea	1,216	1,474	1,469	1,568	1,639	1,710	1,652
Total via Air and Sea	3,422	6,050	6,423	6,932	7,636	8,615	9,879
Air Share (%)	64.5	75.6	77.1	77.4	78.5	80.2	83.3
U. S. Citizens via Air (%)	66.4	63.0	61.2	61.4	61.8	61.8	60.9
Passengers via Foreign-Flag Airlines	698	2,071	2,496	2,684	2,977	3,465	4,195
Passengers via U. SFlag Airlines	1,508	2,505	2,458	2,680	3,020	3,440	4,032
U. SFlag Airlines' Share (%)	68.4	54.8	49.6	50.0	50.4	49.8	49.0

^{*} Figures are for fiscal years and are exclusive of travel over land borders (except Mexican air travel), crewmen, military personnel, and travelers between continental United States and its possessions.

Source: U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Report of Passenger Travel Between the United States and foreign countries."

INTERCITY PASSENGER TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES

(Passenger Miles in Millions)

	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Common Carriers							
Airlines	19,852	30,557	31,062	33,623	38,457	44,141	51,887
Railroads	23,747	17,064	16,154	15,859	14,396	14,048	13,100 E
Motor Bus 1	21,900	19,900	19,700	21,300	21,900	22,700	22,700 E
Total	65,499	67,521	66,916	70,782	74,753	80,889	87,687 E
Air Share (%)	30.3	45.3	46.4	47.5	51.4	54.6	59.2
Private Automobile	590,000	680,600	692.000	720,000	748,500	783,000	817,000 E
Total Common Carrier and Auto	655,499	748,121	758,916	790,782	823,253	863,889	904,687
Common Carrier Share (%)	10.0	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.7
Air Share (%)	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.1	6.4

 $^{^{}m 1}$ Includes charter

Estimated

AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE AND ON ORDER

By U. S. Scheduled Airline Industry

(For Selected Years)

	——————————————————————————————————————									
Manufacturer	Model -	1955	1960	1961	ice as of . 1962	12/31) 1963	1964	1965	12/31/65*	
Armstrong-Whitworth:	Argosy (Turboprop)			7						
Boeing:	377	36	3				.==			
	B707 (Jet)		91 22	94 76	117 99	133 104	157 112	187 121	103 8	
	B720 (Jet) B727 (Jet)			70		104	88	168	173	
	B737 (Jet)								60	
British Aircraft Corp.:	BAC 111 (Jet)							17	32	
Canadair:	CL 44 (Turboprop)			9	21	21	21	24		
Convair:	240	98	51	46	50	49	51	55		
	340/440	123	148 4	146 5	149	153	149	145		
	540 (Turboprop) 580/600 (Turboprop)			J			4	20	66	
	880 (Jet)		14	39	45	46	48	47		
	990 (Jet)				15	19	19	18		
Curtiss:	C-46	62	42	44	40	34	22	22		
Douglas:	DC-3	336	276	250	213	197	164	140		
	DC-4 DC-6	146 257	52 301	25 260	15 230	14 217	15 203	3 177		
	DC-7	82	217	215	203	164	121	64		
	DC-8 (Jet)		75	93	100	104	114	130	31	
	DC-9 (Jet)							4	131	
airchild Hiller:	F-27 (Turboprop) FH-227 (Turboprop)		42	44	46	50	54	63	3 45	
Lockheed:	Lodestar	9								
LUCKIIGGU:	Constellation	110	75	69	44	40	41	36		
	Super Constellation	61	129	115	114	111	107	70		
	Electra (Turboprop) L-382B (Turboprop)		107	122	117	117	117	117	2	
Martin:	202	19	15	 17	17	16	15	13		
mai tiii:	404	100	80	64	66	59	65	71		
Nord Aviation:	262 (Turboprop)							5	6	
Sud Aviation:	Caravelle (Jet)			17	20	20	20	20		
Vickers:	V-700 (Series)	8	61	57	55	49	48	48		
· ionoio.	(Turboprop)	•								
	V-800 Series		13	13	12	11	11	11		
Other:	(Turboprop)	01	24	27	23	0.4	72	74		
other: Total Fixed Wing:		21 1,468	1,842	1,854	23 1,811	84 1,812	73 1,839	1,870	660	
Jet		1,400	202	319	396	426	558	712	538	
Turboprop			202	257	251	250	255	288	122	
Piston		1,468	1,413	1,278	1,164	1,136	1,026	870		
Helicopters:		_	_	_	4	_				
Bell:	B47	7	5	1	1	1				
Sikorsky:	S51	2	2	1	 5	1	1			
	\$55 \$58	10	5 7	5 7	5 5	2	2 4	2 4		
	S61 (Turbine)		-		4	4	6	7	1	
	S62 (Turbine)		1			4	3	1		
Boeing Vertol:	V44B		5	5	1		4	 7		
T-4-1 11-174-	V107 (Turbine)				4					
Total Helicopters:		19	25	19	20	20	20	21	1	
Turbine			1		8	12	13	15	1	

^{*} The U. S. scheduled airlines have placed 21 orders for the British-French Concorde and hold 42 tentative delivery positions for the U. S. supersonic transport.

Source: Aircraft in service data obtained from Federal Aviation Agency records and aircraft on order data obtained from Air Transport Association survey.

CLASSES OF UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AIR CARRIERS

There are nine generally recognized classes of operators in the air transport industry of the United States. These classifications are used by the Civil Aeronautics Board in connection with the economic regulation of the industry and under the Federal Aviation Act are based largely on the scope of operations authorized or allowed by that Act. Classes One to Seven have certificates of convenience and necessity authorizing them to conduct regularly scheduled services.

1. The Domestic Trunk Carriers include those carriers which presently have permanent operating rights within the continental United States. There are currently eleven trunk lines, most of which operate high-density traffic routes between the principal traffic centers of the United States.

American Delta Northeast ¹ United Braniff Eastern Northwest Western Continental National Trans World

2. The Domestic Local Service Carriers have, with one exception, been certificated since 1945. These carriers, thirteen in number, operate routes of lesser traffic density between the smaller traffic centers and between these centers and principal centers.

Allegheny Lake Central Ozark Southern
Bonanza Mohawk ¹ Pacific Trans-Texas
Central North Central ¹ Piedmont West Coast ¹
Frontier

3. The Intra-Hawaiian Carriers operate between the several islands comprising the State of Hawaii.

Aloha

Hawaiian

4. The Intra-Alaskan Carriers provide service within the State of Alaska.

Alaska Coastal-Ellis Kodiak Northern Consolidated Western Alaska Cordova Howard J. Mays 2, 3 Reeve Aleutian Wien Alaska

5. The Helicopter Carriers presently operate between airports, central post offices, and suburbs of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Originally certificated as exclusive mail carriers they now fly passengers, air freight and air express in addition to U.S. Moil

and air express, in addition to U. S. Mail.

Chicago Helicopter Airways 3 Los Angeles Airways New York Airways San Francisco &

Oakland Helicopter Airlines ⁴

6. The International and Territorial Carriers include all U.S.-Flag air carriers operating between the United States and foreign countries other than Canada, and over international waters. Some of these carriers conduct operations between foreign countries and some are extensions of domestic trunk lines into Mexico and the Caribbean and to Alaska and Hawaii.

Alaska Delta Northwest Trans Caribbean American Trans World Pacific Northern Eastern **Braniff** Mackey 2 Pan American United Caribbean Atlantic Pan American-Grace Western National

7. The All-Cargo Carriers operate scheduled flights carrying freight, express and mail between designated areas in the U. S., and in one case to the Caribbean and in another to Europe.

Aerovias Sud Americana ³ Flying Tiger Slick ³
Airlift International Seaboard World

- 8. Supplemental Air Carriers. A class of air carriers now holding temporary certificates issued by the CAB authorizing them to perform passenger and cargo charter services, supplementing the scheduled service of the certificated route air carriers. As of March 1, 1966, there were 13 such companies. Statistical data of these carriers are not included herein.
- 9. Intra-state Air Carriers. A class of air carriers operating as intra-state common carriers, whose operations are limited to an area within the boundaries of a particular state, and whose operating authority is granted by the Aviation or Transportation Board of Control of that state. Statistics for this carrier group are not included in this report.
- 10. Others. Among other classes of operators are the air taxi operators and air freight forwarders. Air taxi operators are a class of air carriers operating light aircraft up to a gross weight of 12,500 lbs., and engaging in a wide variety of passenger and/or cargo transportation services, with no necessarily fixed routes. Air freight forwarders are classified as indirect air carriers and are engaged in the assembly and consolidation of cargo for transportation by a direct air carrier. There are approximately 100 forwarders operating in domestic interstate and foreign and overseas commerce. Statistical data for these groups of carriers are not included herein.

¹ Also certificated to provide trans-border service.

² Certificated non-mail carriers.

³ Scheduled services temporarily suspended.

⁴ Certificated to carry persons, property and mail at a service rate.

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Twenty-Seventh Edition

Facts and Figures, 1966

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