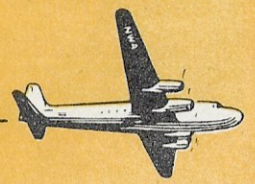
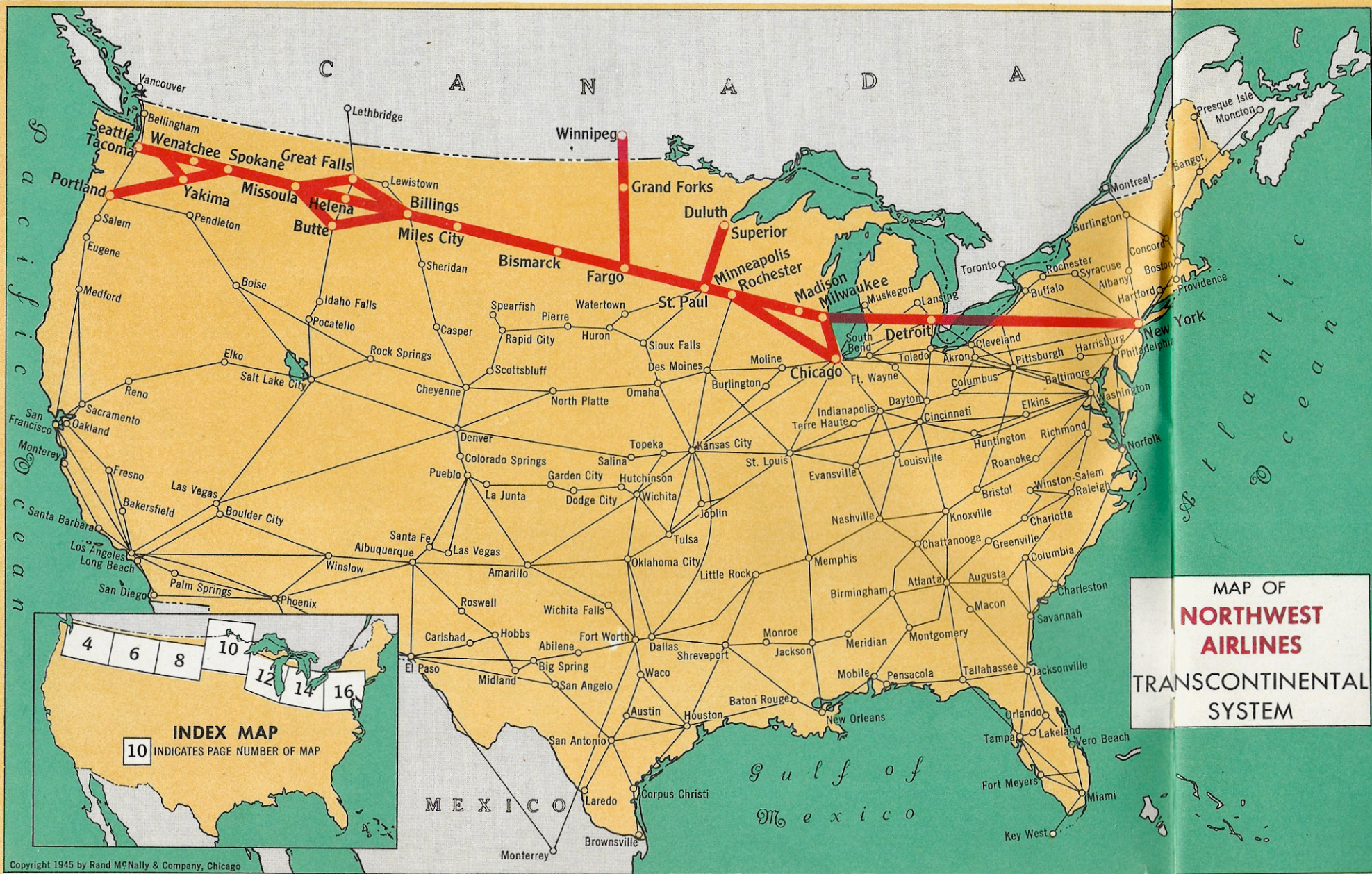


*Northwest
Passage*

coast-to-coast!

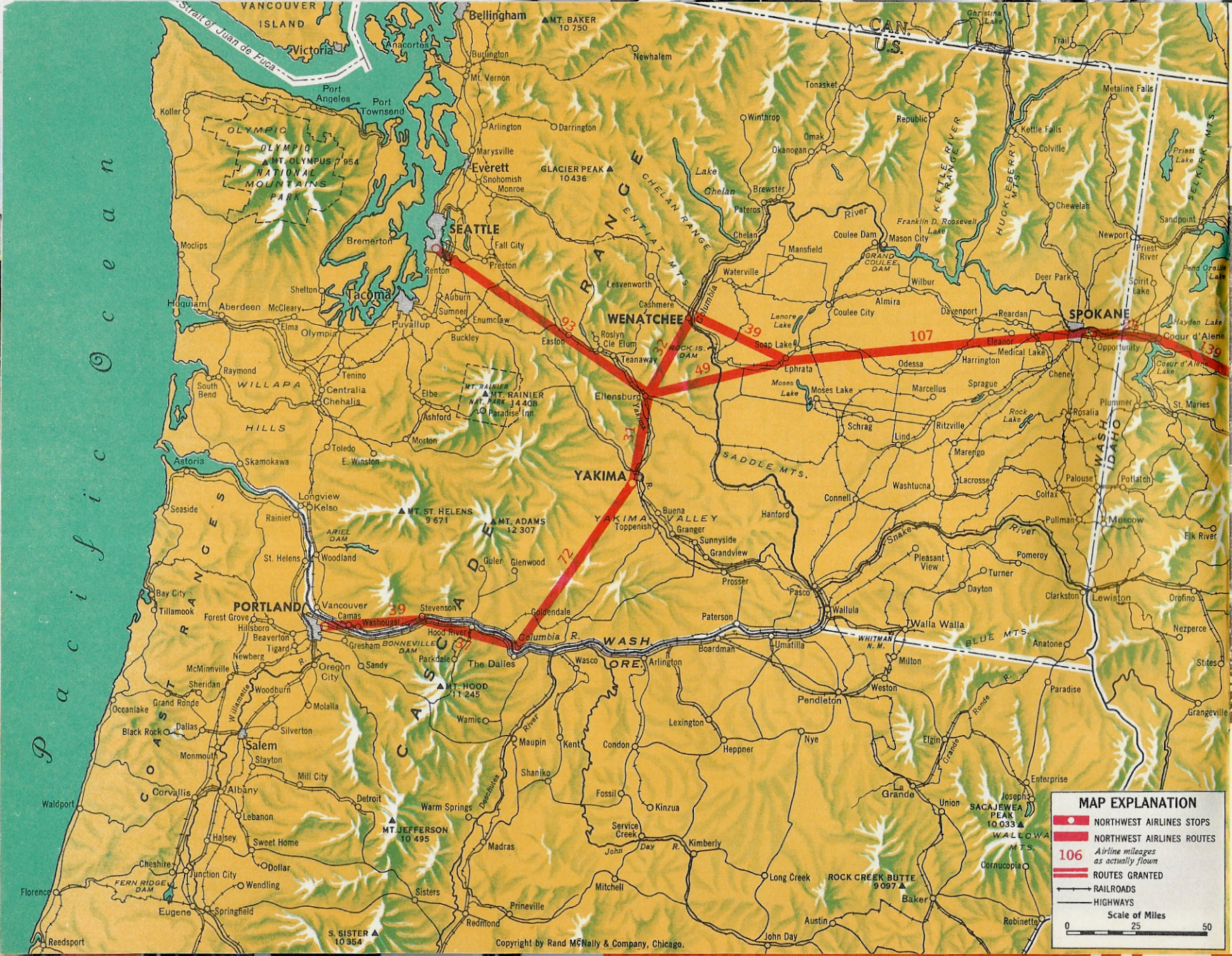
AIR MAP AND FLIGHT LOG





NON-STOP MILEAGES*	Billings	Bismarck	Butte	Chicago	Detroit	Duluth	Fargo	Grand Forks	Helena	Madison	Miles City	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Missoula	New York	Portland	Rochester	St. Paul	Seattle	Spokane	Wenatchee	Winnipeg	Yakima
Billings		383	200	1146	1356	939	571	643	205	1029	136	1104	796	306	1842	790	868	796	724	475	619	781	663
Bismarck	383		583	763	973	556	188	260	588	646	247	721	413	689	1459	1173	485	413	1107	858	1002	398	1046
Butte	200	583		1346	1556	1139	771	843		1229	336	1304	996	111	2042	595	1068	996	529	280	424	981	468
Chicago	1146	763	1346		335	493	575	647	1351	126	1010	83	350	1452	821	1936	295	350	1870	1621	1765	785	1809
Detroit	1356	973	1556	335		703	785	857	1561	327	1220	252	560	1662	486	2146	505	560	2080	1831	1975	995	2019
Duluth	939	556	1139	493	703		368	440	1144	376	803	451	143	1245	1189	1729	215	143	1663	1414	1558	578	1602
Fargo	571	188	771	575	785	368		72	776	458	435	533	225	877	1271	1361	297	225	1295	1046	1190	210	1234
Grand Forks	643	260	843	647	857	440	72		648	530	507	605	297	949	1343	1433	369	297	1367	1118	1262	138	1306
Helena	205	588		1351	1561	1144	776	648		1234	341	1309	1001	101	2047	585	1073	1001	519	270	414	986	458
Madison	1029	646	1229	126	327	376	458	530	1234		893	75	233	1335	813	1819	178	233	1753	1504	1648	668	1692
Miles City	136	247	336	1010	1220	803	435	507	341	893		968	660	442	1706	926	732	660	860	611	755	645	799
Milwaukee	1104	721	1304	83	252	451	533	605	1309	75	968		308	1410	738	1894	253	308	1828	1579	1723	743	1767
Minneapolis	796	413	996	350	560	143	225	297	1001	233	660	308		1102	1046	1586	72		1520	1271	1415	435	1459
Missoula	306	689	111	1452	1662	1245	877	949	101	1335	442	1410	1102		2148	484	1174	1102	418	169	313	1087	357
New York	1842	1459	2042	821	486	1189	1271	1343	2047	813	1706	738	1046	2148		2632	991	1046	2566	2317	2416	1481	2505
Portland	790	1173	595	1936	2146	1729	1361	1433	585	1819	926	1894	1586	484	2632		1658	1586		315	177	1571	127
Rochester	868	485	1068	295	505	215	297	369	1073	178	732	253	72	1174	991	1658		72	1592	1343	1487	507	1531
St. Paul	796	413	996	350	560	143	225	297	1001	233	660	308		1102	1046	1586	72		1520	1271	1415	435	1459
Seattle	724	1107	529	1870	2080	1663	1295	1367	519	1753	860	1828	1520	418	2566		1592	1520		249	131	1505	107
Spokane	475	858	280	1621	1831	1414	1046	1118	270	1504	611	1579	1271	169	2317	315	1343	1271	249		144	1256	188
Wenatchee	619	1002	424	1765	1975	1558	1190	1262	414	1648	755	1723	1415	313	2416	177	1487	1415	131	144		1400	60
Winnipeg	781	398	981	785	995	578	210	138	986	668	645	743	435	1087	1481	1571	507	435	1505	1256	1400		1444
Yakima	663	1046	468	1809	2019	1602	1234	1306	458	1692	799	1767	1459	357	2505	127	1531	1459	107	188	60	1444	

* These are direct point-to-point air distances upon which tariffs are based.



MAP EXPLANATION

- NORTHWEST AIRLINES STOPS
- NORTHWEST AIRLINES ROUTES
- 106 Airline mileages as actually flown
- ROUTES GRANTED
- RAILROADS
- HIGHWAYS

Scale of Miles
0 25 50

Seattle, Wash. (Pop. 1940 census 368,302; 1945 estimate 465,000; elev. 10) Pacific Northwest's largest city. Built on 7 hills, overlooking Puget Sound and Lake Washington. Gateway to the Orient and to Alaska. Famous for lumber, shipping, airplanes, fishing, and recreation.

Mt. Rainier (Elevation 14,408 ft.) Has 28 glaciers. Surrounded by 377 square miles of park.

Tacoma, Wash. (Pop. 1940 census 109,408; 1945 estimate 142,000; elev. 110) Gateway to Mt. Rainier National Park; known as the "Lumber Capital of America." Tacoma will be served jointly with Seattle by the huge airport at Bow Lake.

Wenatchee, Wash. (Pop. 1940 census 11,620; 1945 estimate 12,800; elev. 670). The "Apple Capital of the World"; famous resort center.

Grand Coulee Dam.

World's largest masonry structure. As high as a 46 story building, and as long as 14 city blocks. 40 miles north of the airway.

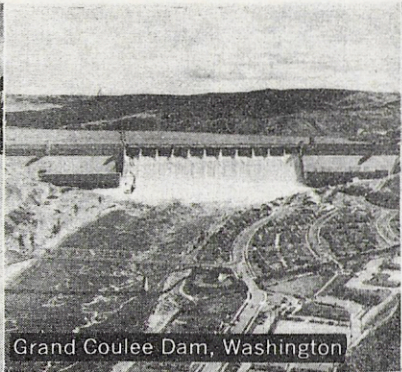
The Inland Empire. Extending from the Cascades on the west, to the Rockies, Selkirks and Blue Mountains on the east, north and south. A vast region of cities, farms and mines.



Part of Downtown Seattle



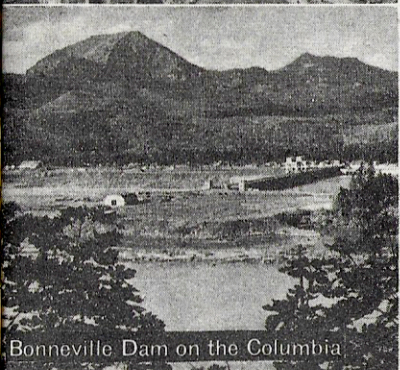
Skiing near Mt. Baker



Grand Coulee Dam, Washington



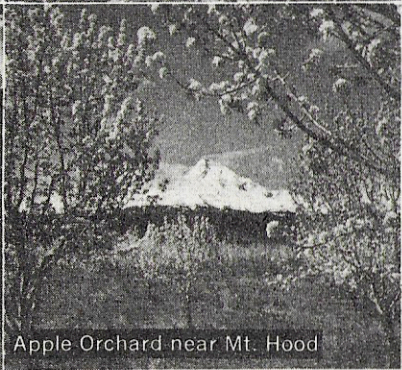
Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon



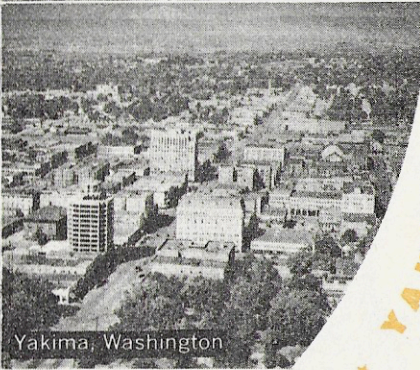
Bonneville Dam on the Columbia



Northwest Airlines Office, Portland



Apple Orchard near Mt. Hood



Yakima, Washington

Portland, Oregon (Pop. 1940 census 305,394; 1945 estimate 410,000; elev. 75) Shipping, lumbering and commercial center, famous for furniture, wool blankets, swim suits, frozen fruit. The "City of Roses" is located on the Willamette River at gateway to the Columbia River Valley.

Multnomah Falls, Ore. 620 ft. high, and 33 miles from Portland. Second highest in the U. S.

Bonneville, Ore. Site of Bonneville Dam, one of the largest hydro-electric projects ever undertaken by the Federal Government. Harnessing the Columbia River, on the Northwest Passage.

Columbia River. Northwest Passage follows the mighty Columbia over Cascade locks; past Mt. Hood to the south, past Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams to the north.

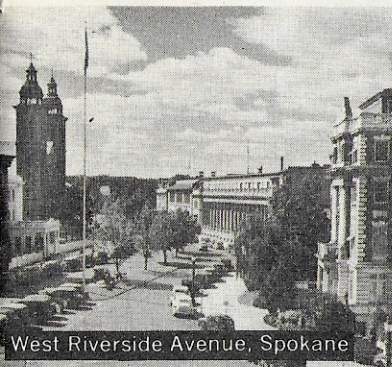
Yakima, Wash. (Pop. 1940 census 27,221; 1945 estimate 35,000; elev. 980). On the Yakima River in the center of one of the richest and most compact fruit-producing communities in America.

Columbia Basin. About midway between Spokane and the Cascade Mountains, where irrigation canals will spread oases of green in arid regions.

Spokane, Wash. (Pop. 1940 census 122,001; 1945 estimate 155,000; elev. 1,890) Uncrowned capital of the vast Inland Empire. Noted for rich agricultural areas, mining and forest resources, for scenic attractions and for cheap power.
Coeur d'Alene, Ida. (Pop. 1940 census 10,049; 1945 estimate 15,700; elev. 2,155) Located on north side of Lake Coeur d'Alene.

Missoula, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 18,449; 1945 estimate 23,000; elev. 3,210) Located at the mouth of Hell Gate Canyon in the meeting place of five great valleys that produce the wealth of Western Montana.
Great Falls, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 29,928; 1945 estimate 45,532; elev. 3330) Second largest city in Montana, located on the Missouri.

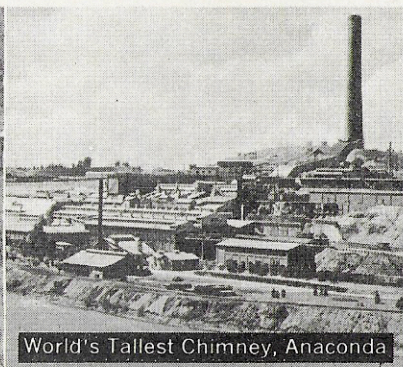
Glacier Nat'l Park. Located in the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana, established by an act of Congress May 11, 1910. Contains 984,309 acres, covering 1,537 sq. miles. 60 glaciers and 200 lakes.
Lewistown, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 5,874; 1945 estimate 6,250; elev. 3,960) 95 miles from Great Falls. Mining and agricultural center.



West Riverside Avenue, Spokane



Lumbering Operations near Spokane



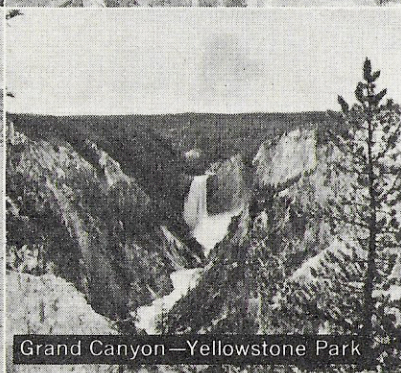
World's Tallest Chimney, Anaconda



Western Modern, at Missoula



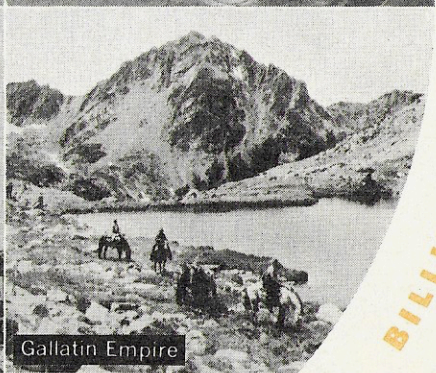
Rodeo Thrills, Great Falls



Grand Canyon—Yellowstone Park



Orphan Girl Mine—Butte, Montana

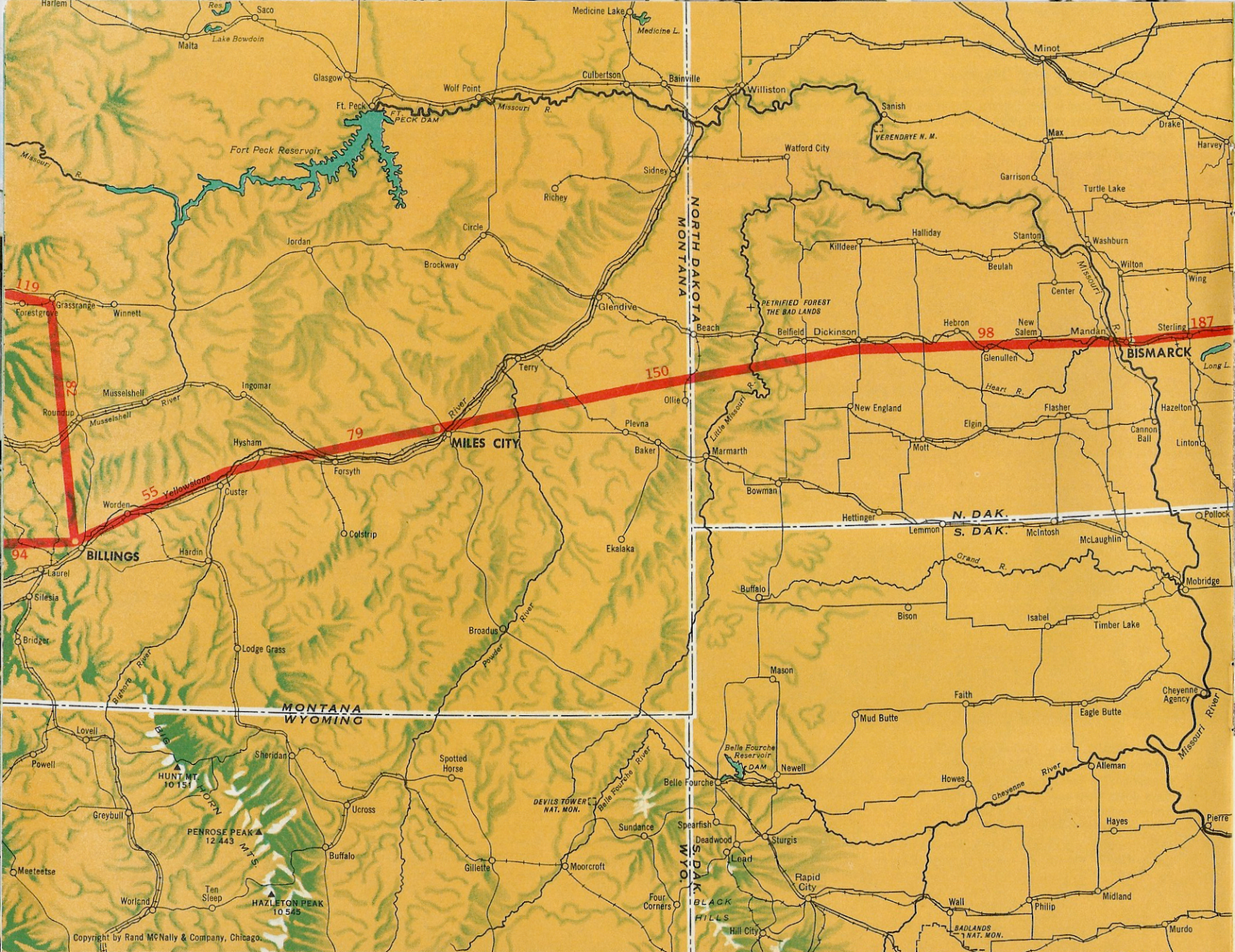


Gallatin Empire

Butte, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 37,081; 1945 estimate 50,000; elev. 5,765) Butte area produces one sixth of all the copper mined in the world, and more silver than any other district in the world. Known as the "Richest Hill on Earth"
Anaconda, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 11,004; 1945 estimate 14,500; elev. 5,290) 26 miles from Butte. Site of the world's tallest smelter stack.

Helena, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 15,056; 1945 estimate 15,076; elev. 4,155) State Capital of Montana, a gateway city to Glacier National Park. Surrounded by gold, silver, lead and zinc mines. The "Land of the Shining Mountains."
Bozeman, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 8,665; 1945 estimate 10,500; elev. 4,755) In the Gallatin Valley at the foot of the Bridger Mountains.

Yellowstone National Park. 52 miles south of Bozeman, 58 miles from Livingston. More than two and one-half times as large as the state of Rhode Island. More than 3,350 sq. miles of geysers, petrified forests, waterfalls and mountain lakes. Yellowstone Park will be overnight from either coast via "Northwest Passage."



Billings, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 23,261; elev. 3,120) Largest city in eastern Montana; transportation and distributing center for a rich agricultural and grazing region. Fine hotels and modern stores. Billings airport is on rimrock overlooking the city. Sixty miles to the southwest the Beartooth mountains are visible. Gateway to the ranch country.

Dude Ranch Country. More than 60 accredited Dude Ranches are served by Northwest Airlines, with direct service from the great Eastern Cities to pick-up points for "Dudes" at Billings, Butte, Helena and Great Falls. Dude Ranch information is available at Northwest Airlines ticket offices for postwar vacations in the great out-of-doors.

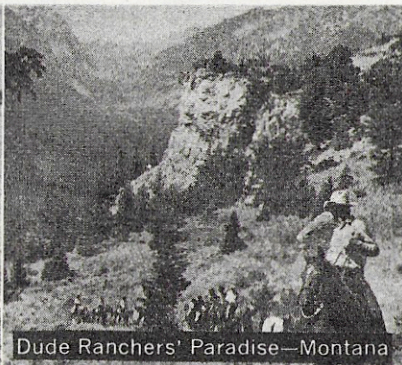
Yellowstone River.

Airway follows the Yellowstone, one of the most famous rivers in Montana, through grazing lands, farm lands and occasional stretches of badlands and buttes.

Custer, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 200; 1945 estimate 267; elev. 2,729) General Custer stopped here before Battle of Little Big Horn.



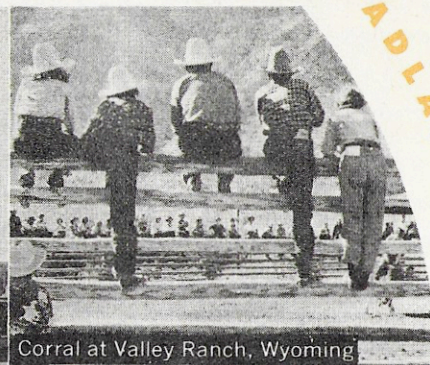
Wheat Farming in the West



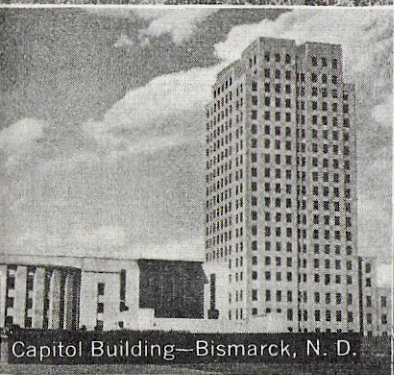
Dude Ranchers' Paradise—Montana



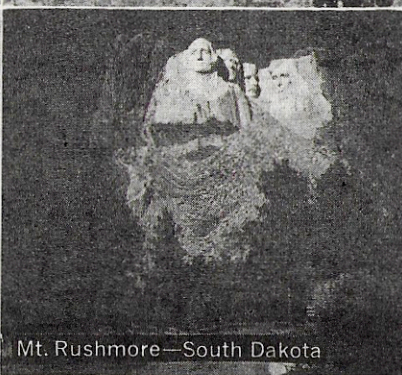
Northwest Airlines Office—Billings



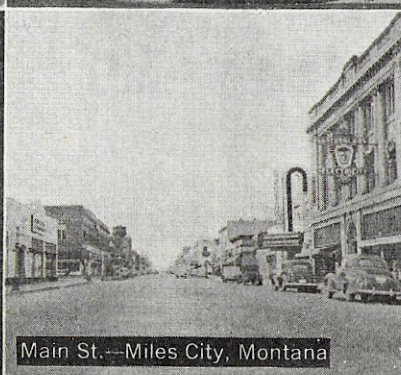
Corral at Valley Ranch, Wyoming



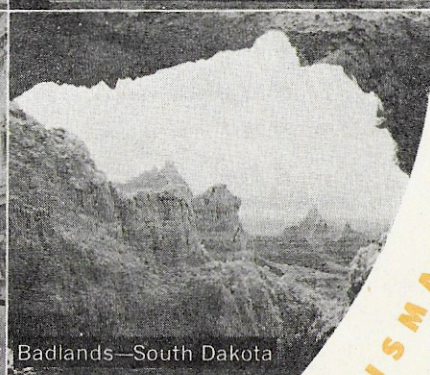
Capitol Building—Bismarck, N. D.



Mt. Rushmore—South Dakota



Main St.—Miles City, Montana



Badlands—South Dakota

Black Hills Studios Photo.

Miles City, Mont. (Pop. 1940 census 7,313; 1945 estimate 8,000; elev. 2,355) Eastern Montana livestock marketing and packing center, rich in tradition of early cowboy days. Located where the airway turns east from the Yellowstone River.

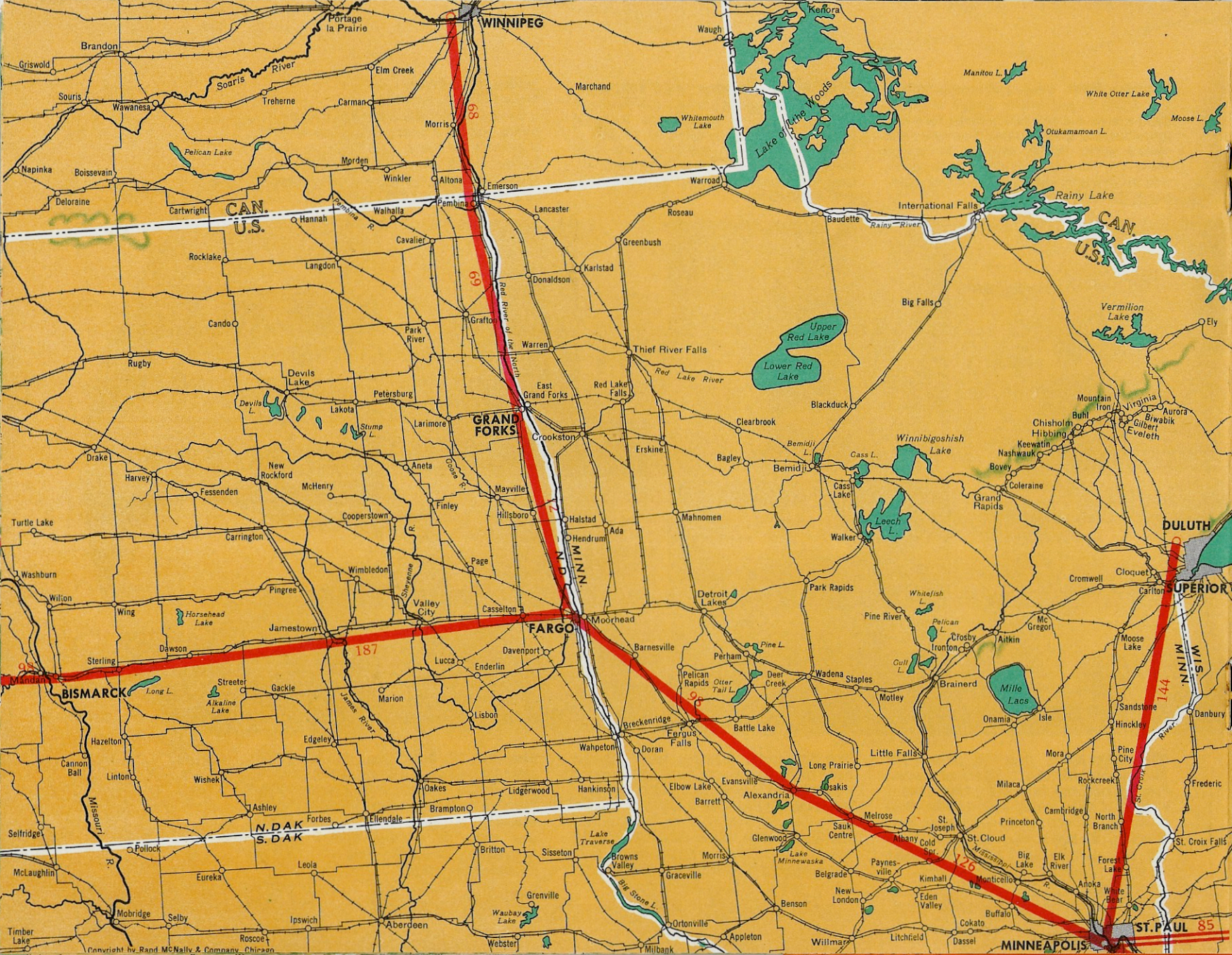
Medora, N. Dak. (Pop. 1940 census 210; 1945 estimate 175; elev. 2,270) Located where the airway crosses the Little Missouri River.

The Badlands, stretching from Dickinson, North Dakota west beyond the Little Missouri. A wonderland of fantastic rock formations, buttes and changing colors. One of the scenic wonders of America. On route of "Northwest Passage."

The Black Hills. 5,000 square miles of national forests, lakes and mountains. In South Dakota south of the "Northwest Passage route."

Bismarck, N. Dak. (Pop. 1940 census 15,496; 1945 estimate 15,000; elev. 1,670) Capital of North Dakota, famous for its skyscraper statehouse. In the center of wheat and cattle country.

Mandan, N. Dak. (Pop. 1940 census 6,685; elev. 1,645) On the west bank of the Missouri, original site of historic Mandan Indian village.



WINNIPEG

CAN.
U.S.

CAN.
U.S.

GRAND FORKS

FARGO

BISMARCK

DULUTH

SUPERIOR

N. DAK.
S. DAK.

MINNEAPOLIS

ST. PAUL

North Dakota. The Dakotas are famed for wheatlands and ranches, for pheasant and duck hunting and for busy cities, centers of packing and distribution. The level Dakotas also have hills, lakes and rivers that will be favorite spots for post-war vacationers from far and wide. Served by air by Northwest Passage from East to West and South to North.

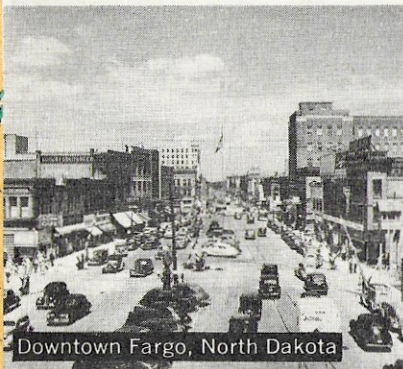
Fargo, N. Dak. (Pop. 1940 census 32,580; 1945 estimate 38,000; elev. 900) Gateway to the "Breadbasket of America," Fargo is the largest and busiest city in North Dakota. Site of North Dakota Agricultural College. Shipping center.

Moorhead, Minn. (Pop. 1940 census 9,491; 1945 estimate 10,500; elev. 905) Located on the Red River, directly across from Fargo.

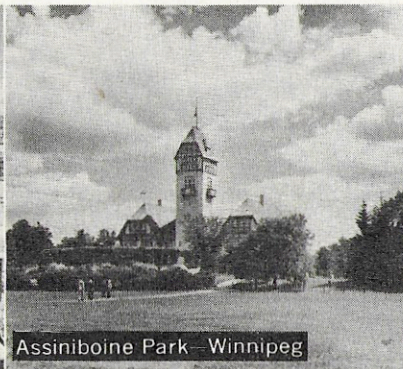
Grand Forks, N. Dak.

(Pop. 1940 census 20,228; 1945 estimate 24,000; elev. 835) University of North Dakota. Grain terminal, sugar beet refinery center and port of entry for Canada.

Red River Valley, The Red River of the North flows northward to Hudson Bay. Northwest Airlines follows the Red River to Winnipeg.



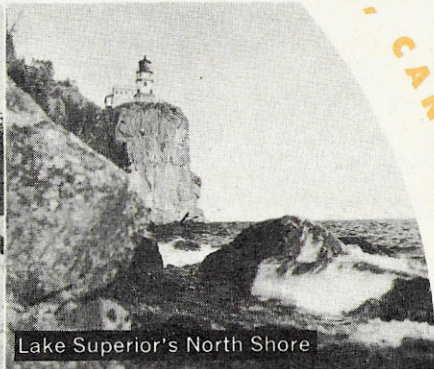
Downtown Fargo, North Dakota



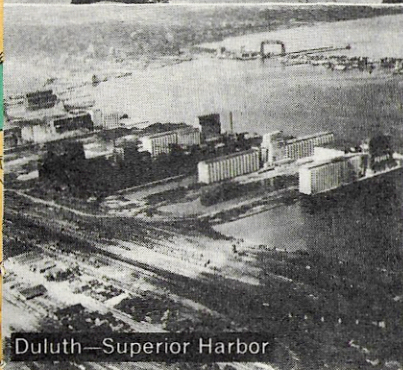
Assiniboine Park—Winnipeg



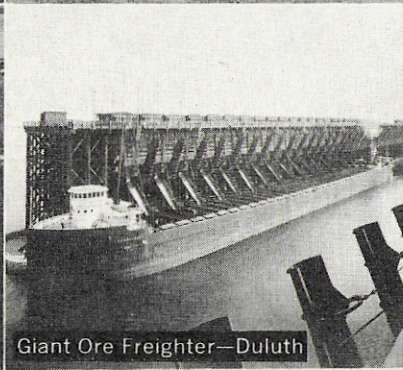
Business District—Winnipeg



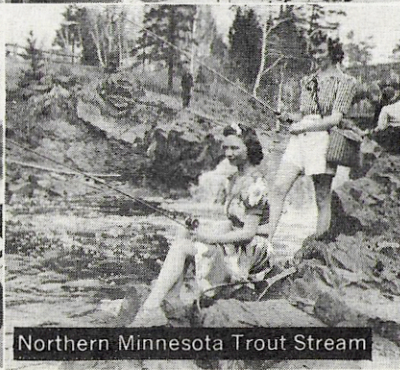
Lake Superior's North Shore



Duluth—Superior Harbor



Giant Ore Freighter—Duluth



Northern Minnesota Trout Stream



N.W.A. Office—Minneapolis

Winnipeg, Manitoba. (Pop. 1940 census 221,960; 1945 estimate 229,208; elev. 772) Largest city and capital of the province of Manitoba. A grain terminal, stockyard center, distributing and railroading center. Gateway to the great Canadian resort country, offering fishing and hunting thrills, camping and canoeing. Served by Northwest Airlines with daily flights.

Minnesota. Minnesota has 10,000 lakes—a playground land and rich agricultural state. Clear blue lakes are always visible from the airway. Northern Minnesota is famous for fine resorts, for mining and Great Lakes shipping.

Fergus Falls. (Pop. 1940 census 10,848; 1945 estimate 12,015; elev. 1,210) Minnesota factory and milling center, located on the Ottertail River.

Duluth, Minn. (Pop. 1940 census 101,065; 1945 estimate 103,500; elev. 610) In shipping tonnage, Duluth-Superior Harbor ranks second among U. S. ports, surpassed only by New York.

Superior, Wis. (Pop. 1940 census 35,126; 1945 estimate 41,500; elev. 630) Served daily through Duluth-Superior Airport by Northwest Airlines

WINNipeg * CANADA * SUPERIOR * DULUTH

Minneapolis, Minn. (Pop. 1940 census 492,370; 1945 estimate 510,000; elev. 815) Largest city in Minnesota, home of world famous flour mills that were built in early days to harness power of St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi. Minneapolis is a city of lakes, with 22 lakes inside the city, 141 parks and 58 miles of parkways. Industrial, wholesale and retail center.

St. Paul, Minn. (Pop. 1940 census 287,736; 1945 estimate 300,000; elev. 780) State capital of Minnesota. St. Paul's skyline along the Mississippi is dominated by the skyscraper First National Bank and modern city hall. The Cathedral dome and the State Capitol buildings overlook the city. Manufacturing, wholesaling, shipping center, rich in historic interest.

Mississippi River.

The airway follows the Mississippi downstream, over Hastings, Red Wing, 34 mile-long Lake Pepin, Wabasha, and Winona.

La Crosse, Wis. (Pop. 1940 census 42,707; 1945 estimate 45,000; elev. 650) Located where the Black River flows into the Mississippi. Airway leaves river here, enters coulee region.

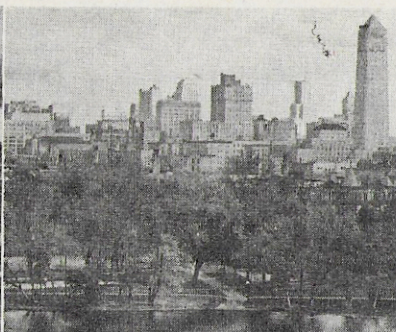
Wis. Conservation Dept. Photo



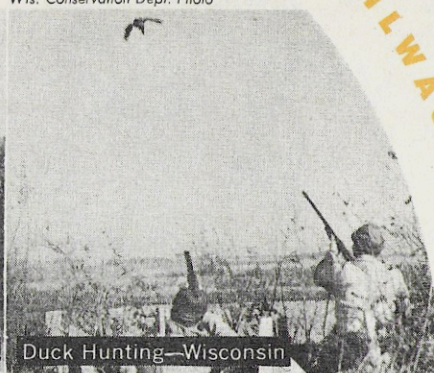
St. Paul on the Mississippi



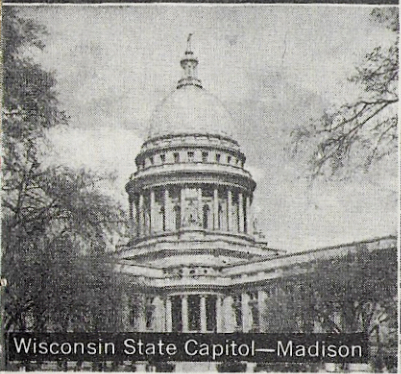
The Lake District—Minneapolis



Loring Lake—Downtown Minneapolis



Duck Hunting—Wisconsin



Wisconsin State Capitol—Madison



Terrace—Wisconsin "U"—Madison



Mayo Clinic—Rochester, Minn.



A Wisconsin Lake

Wis. Conservation Dept. Photo

Wis. Conservation Dept. Photo

Wis. Conservation Dept. Photo

Rochester, Minn. (Pop. 1940 census 26,312; 1945 estimate 28,900; elev. 990) Rochester is America's leading medical center, home of the famous Mayo Clinic. Served by Northwest Airlines.

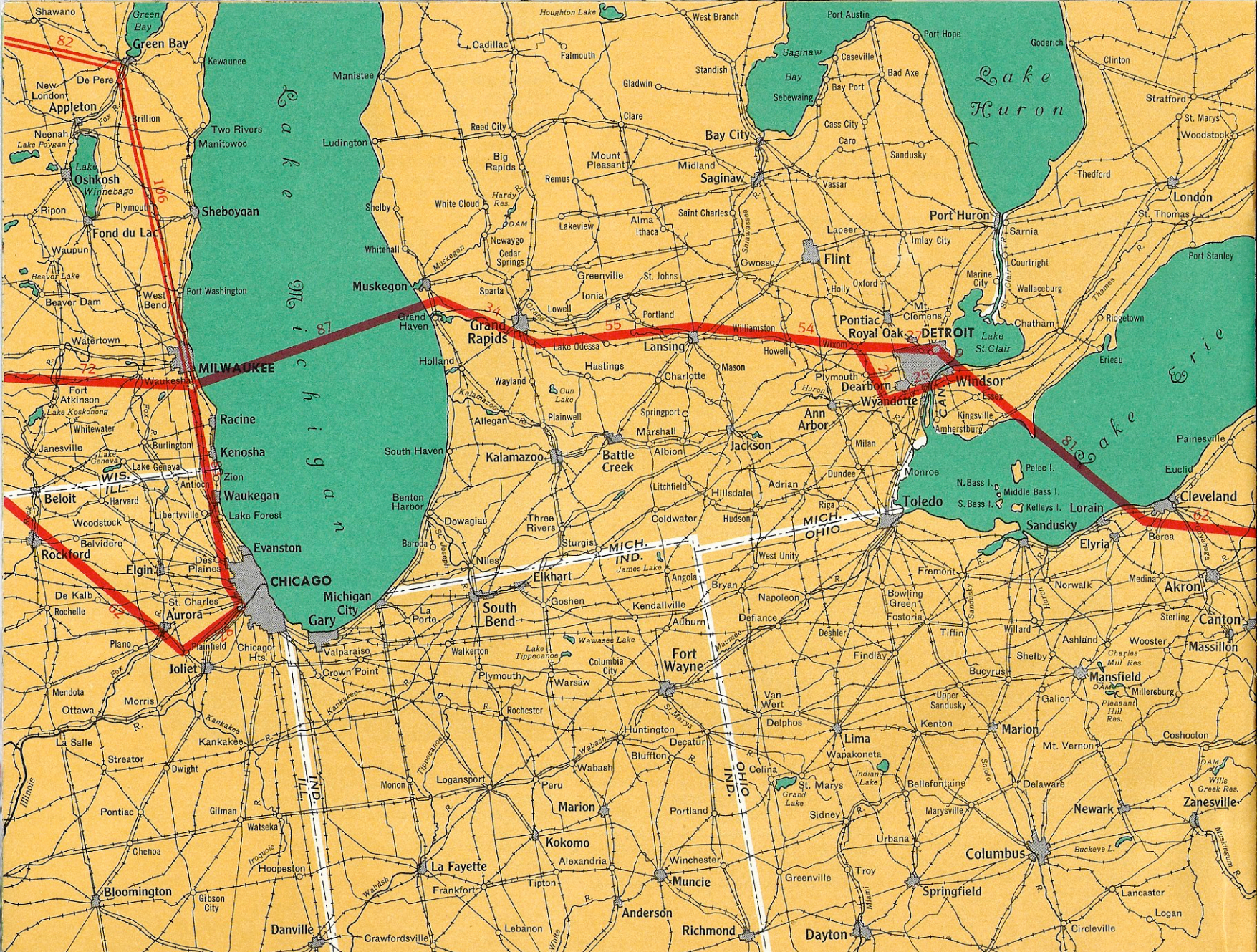
Wisconsin. A state famous for its vacation lands, its rich farms and world-renowned butter and cheese production. Wisconsin also has many busy industrial cities of national importance.

Wisconsin River. Northwest Passage crosses the Wisconsin River at Lone Rock. The Wisconsin flows through fertile valleys between high bluffs.

Rockford, Ill. (Pop. 1940 census 84,637; 1945 estimate 93,000; elev. 715) on Rock River.

Elgin, Ill. (Pop. 1940 census 38,333; 1945 estimate 44,000; elev. 715) Located on the Fox River, 32 miles from Chicago. Elgin observatory site.

Madison, Wis. (Pop. 1940 census 67,447; 1944 estimate 76,500; elev. 860) State capital of Wisconsin, surrounded by Lakes Mendota, Monona and Kegonsa and Waubesa lie to the southeast. Site of the University of Wisconsin and the famous U. S. Forests Products Laboratory. The Capitol dome rises above the city.



Milwaukee, Wis. (Pop. 1940 census 587,472; 1945 estimate 618,000; elev. 635) 12th largest city in the United States and Wisconsin's largest city. Located on Lake Michigan at the juncture of the Kinnickinnic, the Milwaukee and Menominee rivers. Leads in manufacture of heavy steel, meat packing, brewing, automobile bodies, construction machinery and retailing.

Muskegon, Mich. (Pop. 1940 census 47,697; 1945 estimate 50,215; elev. 620) Manufacturing center for airplane and auto engines.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Pop. 1940 census 164,292; 1945 estimate 164,292; elev. 610) Furniture capital of America, famous for metals.

Lansing, Mich. (Pop. 1940 census 78,753; 1945 estimate 90,000; elev. 830) State capital.

Detroit, Mich.

(Pop. 1940 census 1,623,452; 1945 estimate 1,652,905; elev. 585) Michigan's largest city and automobile manufacturing metropolis. Detroit is noted for parks, recreation and playground areas. Belle Isle, situated about one-half mile from mainland, is one of these. Detroit is served by Northwest Airlines, coast to coast.



Downtown—Milwaukee, Wisconsin



Northwest Airlines Office—Chicago



Along Chicago's Lakefront



Belle Isle Park—Detroit



Detroit Skyline and Waterfront



Northwest Airlines Office—Detroit



Part of Northwest Airlines Fleet



Merchandise Mart, Chicago

Chicago, Ill. (Pop. 1940 census 3,396,808; 1945 estimate 3,450,000; elev. 595) Fourth largest city in the world; second largest in the United States. Air and railway hub of America, served by more than 100,000 airplane arrivals and departures annually. Chicago's 29 mile Lake Michigan front is world-famous for parks, beaches, recreation areas and for shopping districts.

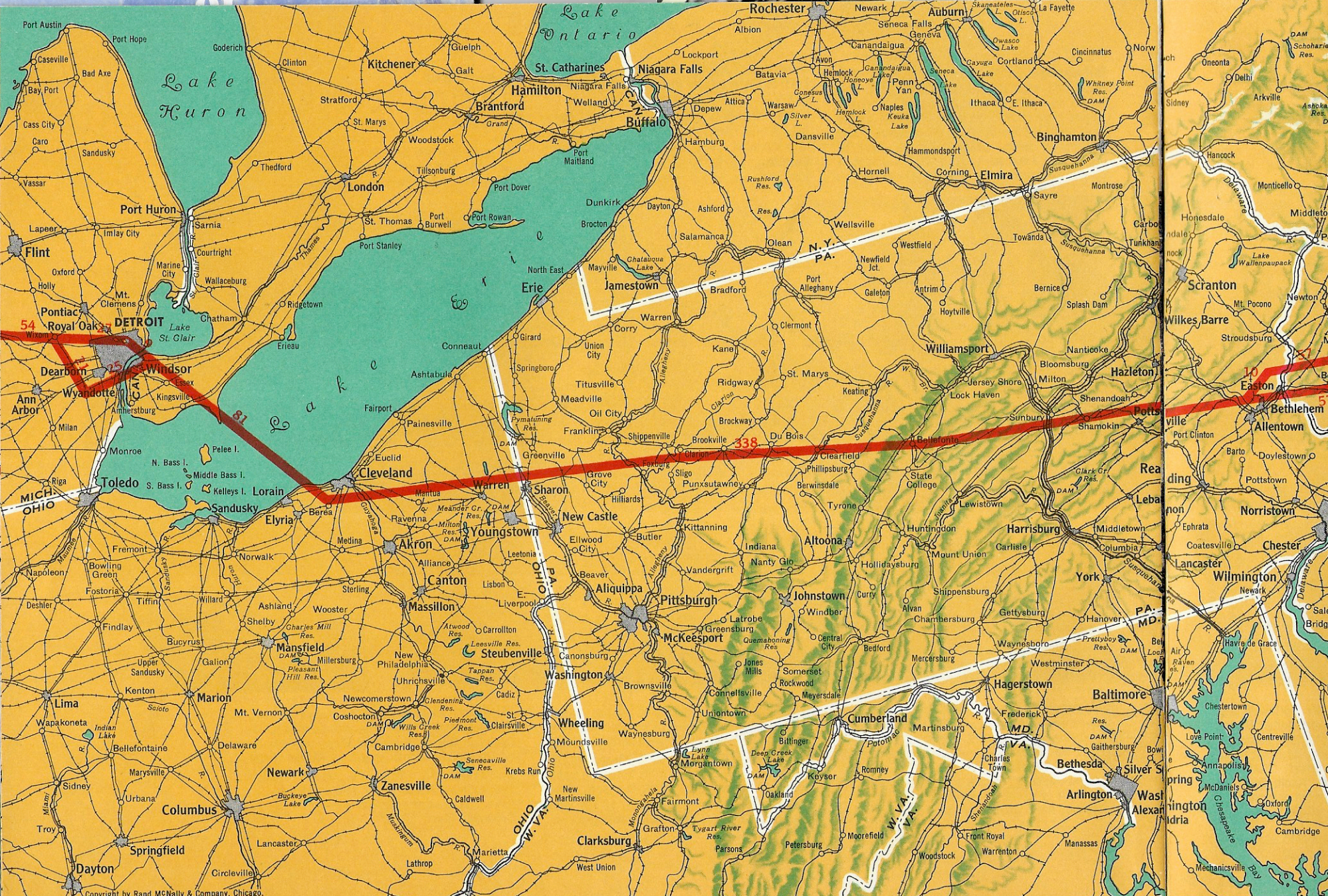
Waukegan, Ill. (Pop. 1940 census 34,241; 1943 estimate 37,917; elev. 595) On bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, 37 miles north of Chicago.

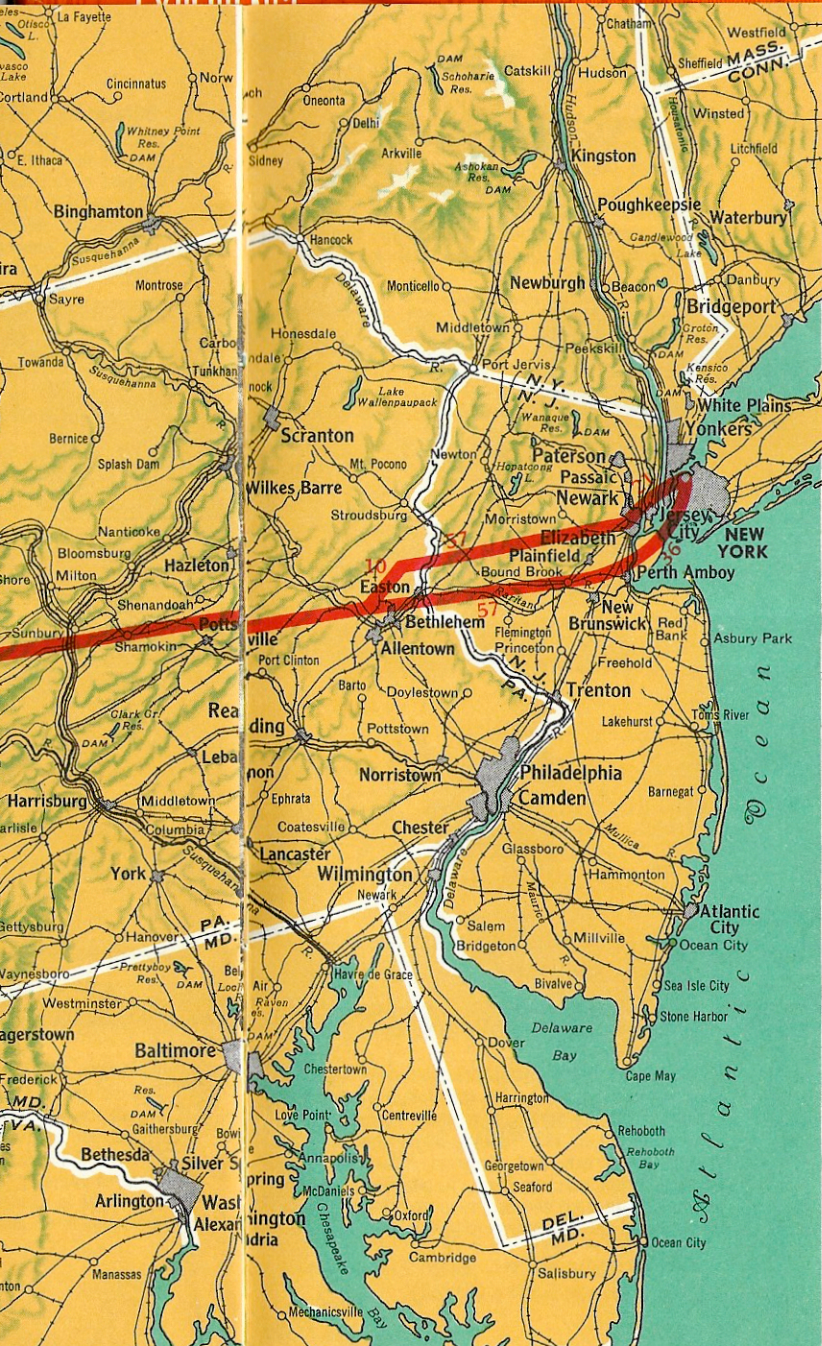
Kenosha, Wis. (Pop. 1940 census 48,765; 1945 estimate 52,500; elev. 610) Noted for manufacture of automobiles, machinery, beds, hose.

Racine, Wis. (Pop. 1940 census 67,195; 1945 estimate 70,000; elev. 630) Second Wisconsin city.

Windsor, Ont. (Pop. 1940 census 105,311; 1944 estimate 118,548; elev. 580) Located on the Canadian side of the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit. Industrial and residential center.

Cleveland, O. (Pop. 1940 census 878,336; 1945 estimate 920,000; elev. 580) Located on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River.





DETROIT * WINDSOR * BUFFALO

Buffalo, N.Y. (Pop. 1940 census 575,901; 1945 estimate 608,116; elev. 585) Junction of Lake Erie and Niagara River. Two bridges connect Buffalo with Canada. Outstanding landmark is 32 story City Hall.
Niagara Falls. World-famous falls, about 20 miles from airway at Buffalo. Seen north of alternate route on clear days.

Pennsylvania. The "Keystone" state excels in the beauty of its mountains, lakes and rivers, and in the culture of its cities. Northwest Passage crosses Mercer, Brookville, Black, Moshannon, Bellefonte, Sunbury and Allentown on its regular route between Detroit and New York City.

Photo—R. I. Nesmith & Associates



Thundering Niagara Falls



Brooklyn Bridge—New York



Towers of Manhattan

Photo—R. I. Nesmith & Associates



535 Fifth Ave., New York

New York State. Nicknamed the "Empire" state, New York is important for its truck farms and dairies. It produces more clothing than any other state and New York City is the country's leading publishing center. The state contains many historic sites, parks and monuments, famous universities and colleges.

New York City (Pop. 1940 census 7,454,995; 1945 estimate 7,730,000; elev. 55) More than 200,000 non-residents enter or leave New York City daily. It is the largest port, with the largest foreign trade in the U. S. New York is served by Northwest Passage daily transcontinental service.

CLEVELAND * YOUNGSTOWN * PENNSYLVANIA

NIAGARA FALLS * NEW YORK CITY * NEW YORK * ALLENTOWN * NEW YORK

Northwest Passage.

America's shortest coast-to-coast airway across the top tier of states is called "Northwest Passage." From New York to Seattle and Portland, this shortcut airway follows the natural trade route, linking America's greatest industrial and commercial cities. It is rich in historic interest, scenic beauty and industry.

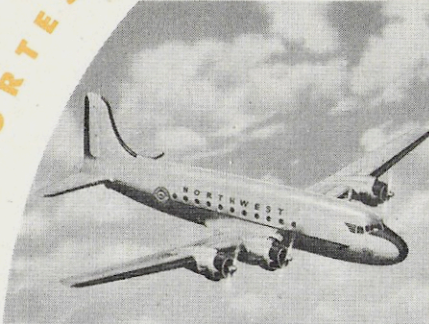
Photo—R. I. Nesmith & Associates

Aerial Highways. Northwest Passage is as well marked as your favorite highway. The signposts are the invisible beams and the radio contacts by means of which your airliner is in constant communication with the ground. In clear weather, well defined landmarks and beacon lights mark the course in addition to the beam.

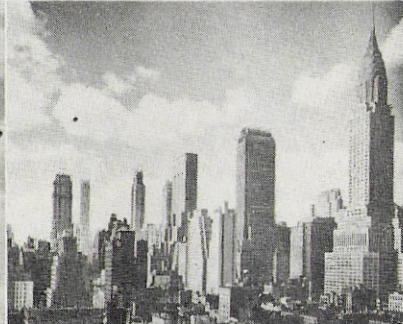
Centennial Mills—Spokane

Those Empty Seats. Like every public conveyance, your Northwest Airliner has a load limit which provides a wide margin of safety. Mail, express, gasoline and passengers are all included in this load. Occasionally high priority express shipments may cause seats to be vacant even though the full load is aboard.

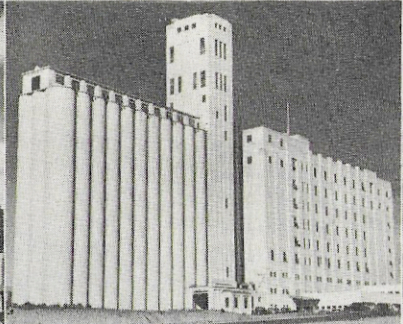
Blast Furnace Near Lackawanna



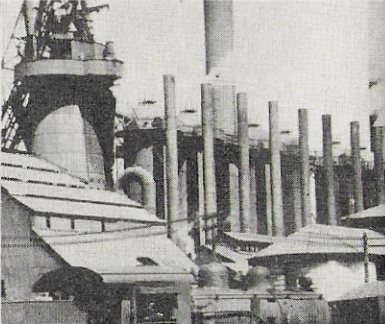
Tomorrow's DeLuxe Airliner



Midtown—New York City



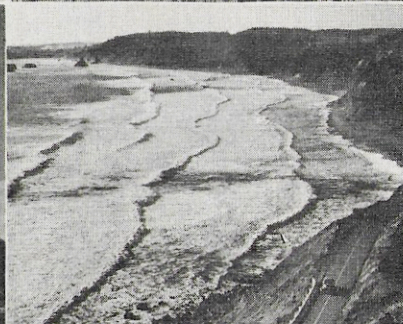
The Agricultural West



The Industrial East



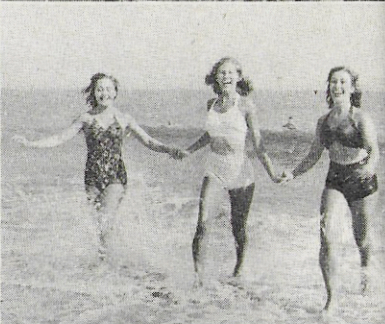
Dude Ranch Days



The Pacific—Oregon Coast Highway



The Great Lakes—Ontario



The Atlantic—Long Island

"Waitin' for the Wrangler"—Trego

Nyspix

Nyspix

Fine Equipment. Northwest Airliners are the most modern in commercial air transport equipment today. Check-up inspections at every stop, with frequent complete overhauls and immediate replacement of any parts showing wear insures the 100 per cent reliability and performance of this huge fleet of deluxe airliners.

For Your Convenience. Your stewardess is at your service during the entire trip. Just press the button for magazines to read, stationery, remedies for discomfort, or any other service. You are free to move about the plane and to smoke cigarettes except when the lighted signs state otherwise during takeoff and landing periods.

Pioneers of Air Transport. Northwest Airlines is the second oldest in the United States. Formed in 1926 as Northwest Airways, passenger service started in 1927. Steady expansion and growth have extended a great "Northwest Passage" from coast to coast. Applications are on file for a present and projected domestic and international network of over 30,000 miles.



"NORTHWEST PASSAGE" to Alaska and the Orient

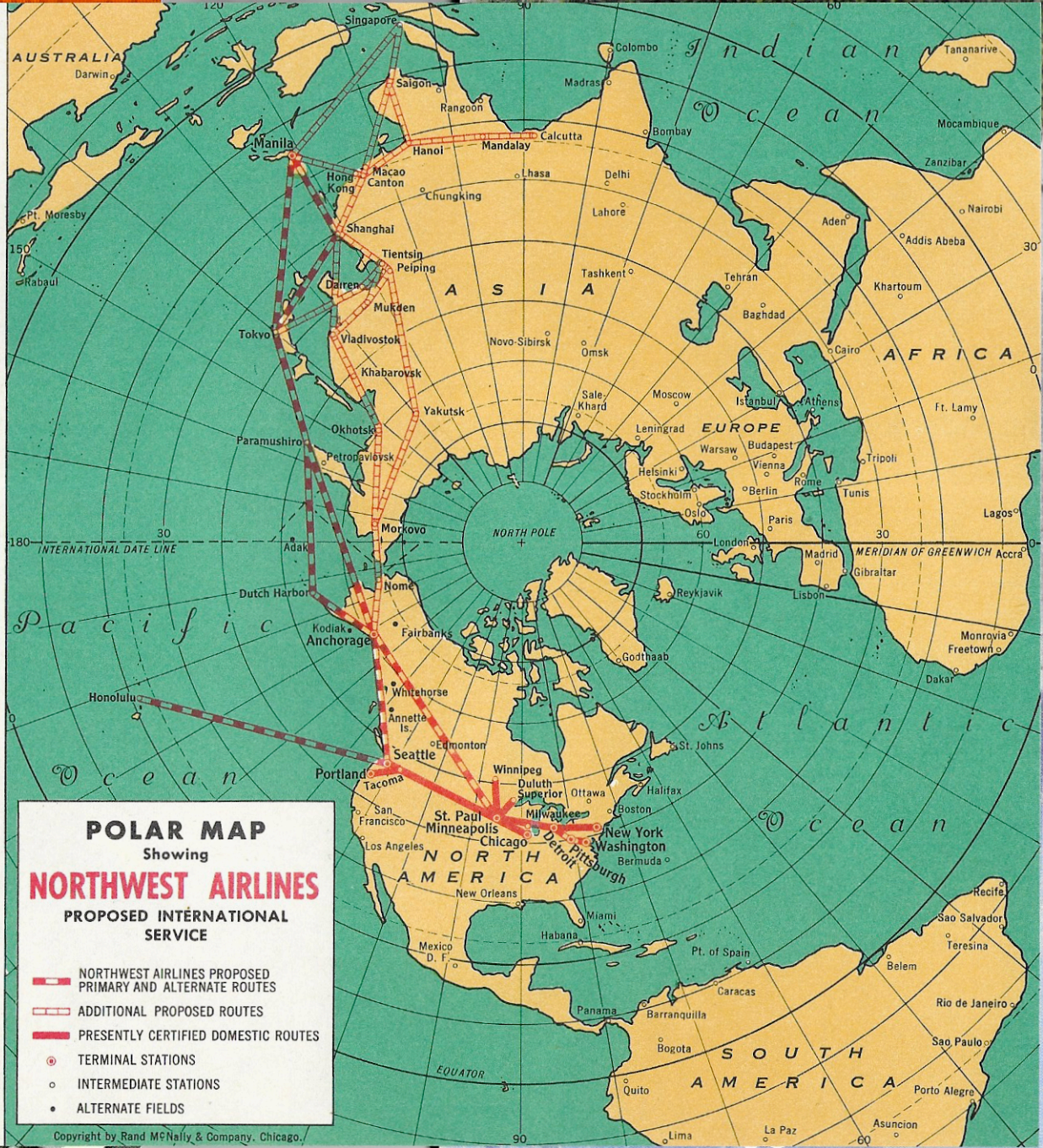
Northwest Airlines was the first domestic air carrier to apply for a great circle route to the Orient and the first to ask for overland routes between the United States and Alaska. Huge four-engine ships would fly from Minneapolis-St. Paul to Anchorage, Alaska in less than 9 hours by the inland route; with approximately five hours between Seattle and Anchorage. This route cuts 867 miles from the distance to Manila, and is 1,993 miles shorter to Tokyo and Shanghai. The longest overwater distance would be only 1,700 miles. The proposed "Northwest Passage" route approximates the course of the Aleutian Island chain and continues on to Tokyo and Manila. Sleeper accommodations would be provided on flights between Alaska and the Orient. This would provide one-carrier air service between the principal traffic-generating areas of the United States and the Far Eastern countries which account for more than 65 per cent of the total Far Eastern trade, making "Northwest Passage" a true "short-cut" route to Asia and the Orient.



NORTHWEST AIRLINES

General Offices—1885 University Ave.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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PORTLAND

SEATTLE



FLIGHT LOG

EN ROUTE

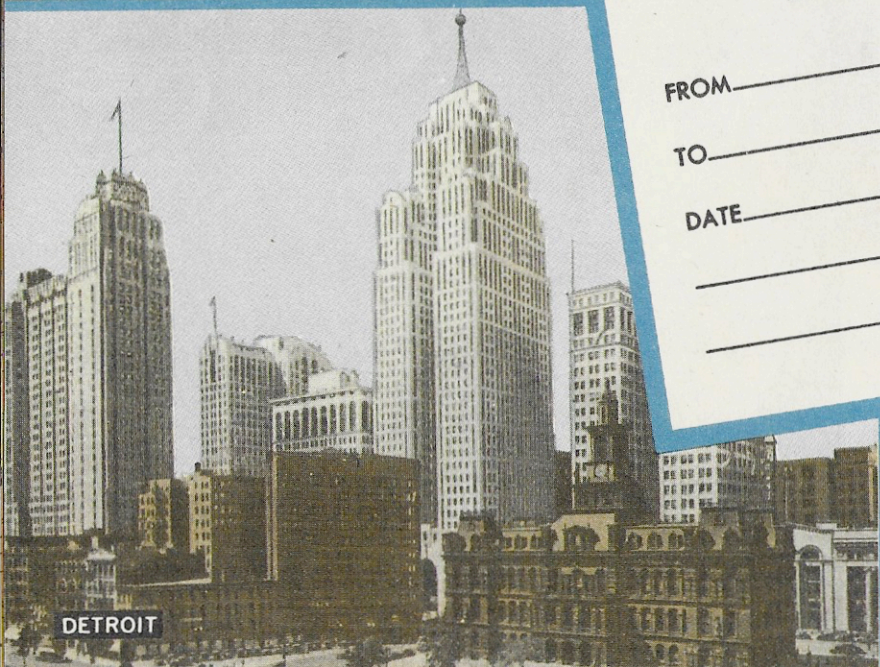
FROM _____

TO _____

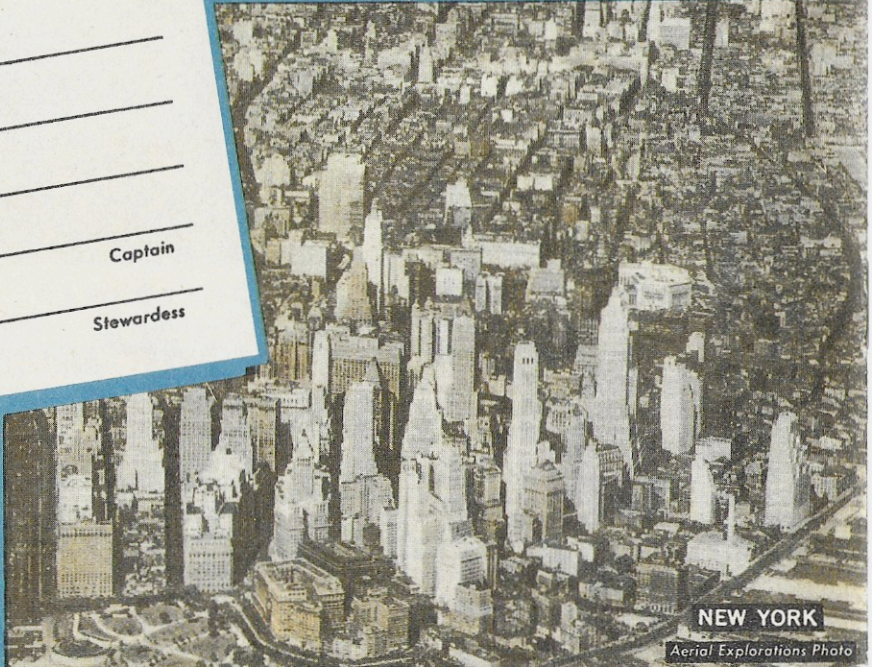
DATE _____

Captain

Stewardess



DETROIT



NEW YORK