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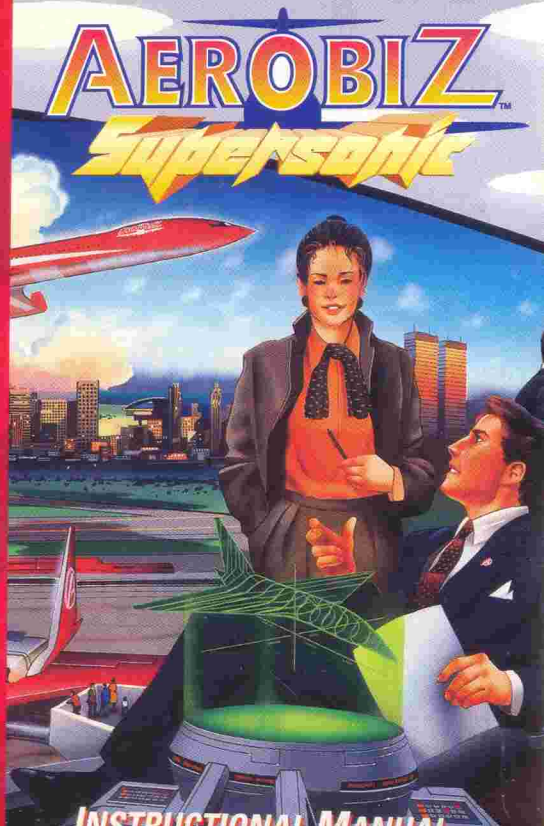
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KOEI

AEROBIZ™ Supersonic



INSTRUCTIONAL MANUAL

KIDS TO ADULTS

AGES 6+

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS AEROBIZ SUPERSONIC?

Aerobiz Supersonic is a unique business simulation which lets you take part in the challenging world of global travel. The challenge extends from early airline history into the coming supersonic era beyond the year 2000. The game features over 50 airplanes, including supersonic jets, and 89 worldwide cities for your air network.

As CEO (Chief Executive Officer), the future of your airline lies in your hands. You are responsible for capital, aircraft, executives, and air travelers who trust your service. While there is vast potential for growth, managing an airline is not an easy task. In our changing world, travelers' expectations are high, and your competitors are tough. Without well-balanced management skills and a keen vision of the future, you will have little chance of succeeding in this international industry.

Aerobiz Supersonic is an exciting learning experience for all game players. You'll feel the excitement of air travel and learn about exotic cities around the world. Historical events will challenge your talents and guide you to new strategies.

Enjoy Aerobiz Supersonic and satisfy your interest in both business and travel while building the world's number one airline empire in history!

SCENARIOS

You begin your business in any of four eras in aviation history. Depending on the scenario, game level, and hub city you choose, your start-up capital and fleet of airplanes will differ.

Scenario 1 .... 1955 to 1975 .... The Dawn of the Jet Age

Scenario 2 .... 1970 to 1990 .... Air Travel Takes Off

Scenario 3 .... 1985 to 2005 .... Airlines Cover the Globe

Scenario 4 .... 2000 to 2020 .... Supersonic Travel

VICTORY

Your goal is to build the world's top airline company in 20 years. Your airline empire will be Number One in the world when the following conditions are met.

A. Your airline is number one in passenger totals in the target number of regions:

Glider ..... 3 regions + home region

Prop ..... 4 regions + home region

Turbo ..... 5 regions + home region

Jumbo Jet ..... 6 regions + home region

Supersonic ..... 6 regions + home region

B. You have built hubs in all seven regions.

C. Your airline is profitable.

DEFEAT

You will lose your business if any of the following conditions occur:

A. Your airline is unprofitable for one whole year.

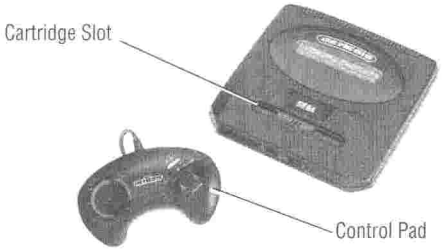
B. A competitor meets the victory conditions first.

C. Twenty years pass without meeting the victory conditions.

KEY TO QUICK PLAY

LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Make sure the power is turned OFF.
2. Insert the Aerobiz Supersonic cartridge.
3. Turn the game system ON.
4. The opening of Aerobiz Supersonic will begin! Push START to skip to game set-up.



HANDLING YOUR CARTRIDGE

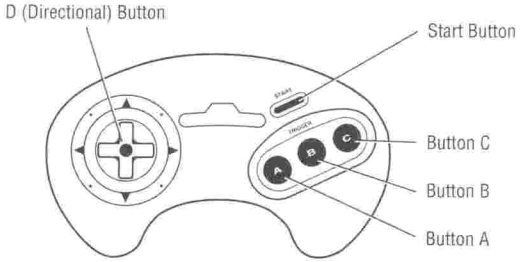
- The Sega™ Genesis™ Cartridge is intended for use exclusively for the Sega™ Genesis™ System.
- Do not bend it, crush it, or submerge it in liquids.
- Do not leave it in direct sunlight or near a radiator or other source of heat.
- Be sure to take an occasional recess during extended play, to rest yourself and the Sega™ Cartridge™.

WARNING TO OWNERS OF PROJECTION TELEVISION:

Still pictures or images may cause permanent picture-tube damage or mark the phosphor of the CRT. Avoid repeated or extended use of video games on large-screen projection televisions.

CONTROLLER

You can use either controller to play the game.



Button A	Switch the cursor between Command mode and Information mode.
Button B	Cancel commands and exit from menus. Answer NO to Yes/No questions. Display all the routes of your airline on the world map.
Button C	Highlight and select menus and commands. Answer YES to Yes/No questions. Switch Quarterly Report screens at the end of a turn.
Directional Button	Direct the cursor across the map and through command menus. Flip through pages of information. Select Quarterly Report breakdown at the end of a turn.
START Button	Start game. Skip to game set-up. Display the world map and switch regional maps.

STARTING A NEW GAME

1. Select NEW GAME from the menu.
2. Select one of the four scenarios.
3. Select a game level: 1-Glider, 2-Prop, 3-Turbo, 4-Jumbo Jet, 5-Supersonic.
4. Select the number of players (1 to 4) or DEMO for a demonstration game. Press RESET on your game system to end a demonstration game.
5. Select your home base: First select one of the seven regions in the world. Then select a major city (green) within that region as your home hub. Competitors may select different major cities within the same region, but no two players can choose the same home base city. Selected home base cities will be displayed in red circle.
6. If you wish, you may customize airline names. To change airline names, select an airline name and input a new name by selecting a maximum of 7 letters. Pushing Button B will erase the last character selected. When you have completed your new name, select END with Button C. When you have completed making changes, move the cursor to EXIT and press Button C.
7. If everything has been set up the way you like, select YES when asked, "Is everything in order?" Otherwise, select NO to return to scenario selection.

RESUMING A SAVED GAME

To continue a saved game, select CONTINUE during game set-up. Select one of the two saved games you want to play.

OPTIONS MENU 

You can reach the Options Menu from the main command menu.

SAVE

You can save two games. By saving, you erase any game previously saved on the same space.

ANIMATION

Turn ON/OFF the airplane take-off animation.

SOUND

Music (BGM) . . . . . .Turn ON/OFF

Special Effects (SFX) . . . . . .Turn ON/OFF

MESSAGE

Set message display speed: FAST, MEDIUM, or SLOW.

END GAME

Quit the game. Save before you quit if you want to replay a game later. When ending multi-player games, each player can choose to let the computer take over game play.

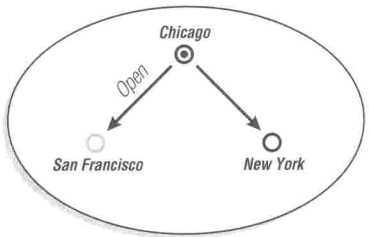
✈ HUB AND SPOKE SYSTEM

In Aerobiz Supersonic, the world market is divided into seven regions. Flights within a region are called **regional flights**. Flights from one region to another are called **inter-regional** flights. And your destination can be either to a **major city** or a **minor city**. You will build an airline network between cities based on the 'hub and spoke' system. As your network expands, it will begin to look like the hub and spokes of a wheel. This section explains how the hub and spoke system works in this game.

1. OPEN REGIONAL ROUTES

A hub is a major transfer point where regional flights connect. All routes in a region fly to the regional hub.

Try this example: Start with your home base hub in Chicago, in the North American region. To fly your customers from San Francisco to New York, you'll need a route from San Francisco to Chicago where customers can change planes and take a connecting flight on your airline to New York.

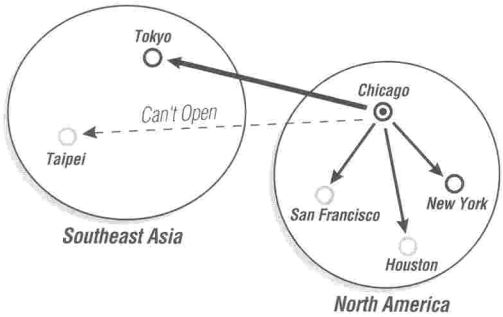


Home Base Hub (red)
Regional Hub (yellow)
Major City (green)
Minor City (blue)
Regional Flight
Inter-regional Flight

2. OPEN INTER-REGIONAL ROUTES

To expand your network into another region, you need to open an inter-regional route. You must fly from a home base hub to a major city in another region.

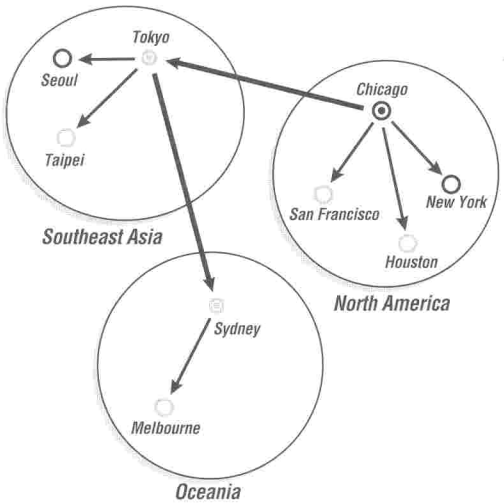
To open an inter-regional flight between the North American region and the Southeast Asian region, you must first select a major city in Southeast Asia as your destination. Suppose you selected Tokyo. You can then open a route from your home base hub in Chicago, to Tokyo.



3. EXPAND FROM REGIONAL HUBS

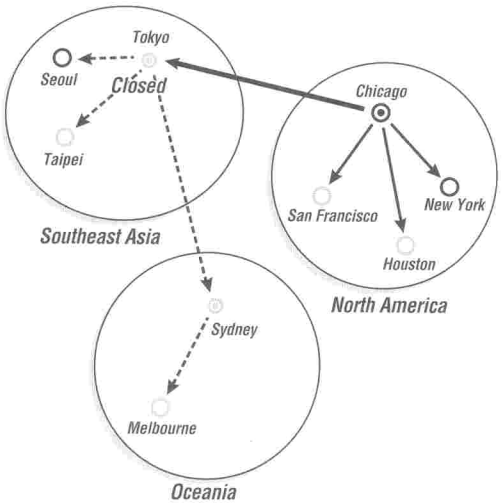
You can build only one hub per region. In our example you opened a route to Tokyo, in a new region. You can establish Tokyo as your Southeast Asian regional hub. Continue to open inter-regional flights between hubs to connect regions.

From your regional hub in Tokyo, you can open routes to any city in Southeast Asia. In this way, your North American regional flights are connected to Southeast Asian regional flights. You may also open an inter-regional route from Tokyo to a major city in another region, such as Oceania.



4. CLOSE A HUB

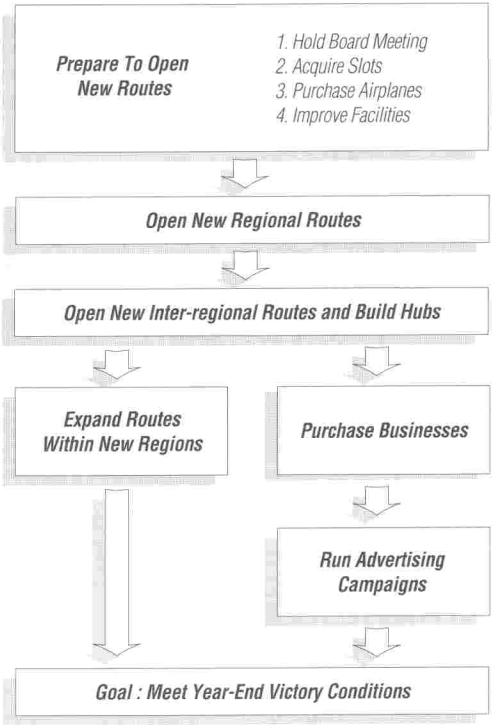
When you close a hub, all flights that originate from that hub will also close. If you close your regional hub in Tokyo, all routes in Southeast Asia will close as well as routes you later established to other regions, such as Oceania.



Closed -----

GAME FLOW

For your airline to grow into the world's top airline, you will have to be a smart executive. While there are many different management strategies, all of them follow the same general game flow.



PREPARE TO OPEN NEW ROUTES

Begin to build your airline by opening new routes within your home base region. Let's take a look at how you go about opening up new routes...

1. HOLD BOARD MEETING

It's difficult to decide where to fly, so call a board meeting and ask your managers for their recommendations (See the BOARD MEETING Command).

2. ACQUIRE SLOTS

You can't land without landing slots, so once you've decided where you want to fly, you must quickly send your managers to negotiate for slots (See the NEGOTIATIONS Command).

3. PURCHASE AIRPLANES

One of your biggest expenses will be the purchase and maintenance of airplanes. Planes are classified as short-haul, medium-haul, and long-haul. You can fly within one region with a short- and medium-haul aircraft, but you will need a long-haul aircraft for inter-regional flights. Using a long-haul aircraft for short distances is impractical as well as expensive. Be sure to check the requirements for routes in the making before you order new planes (See the BUY AIRPLANES Command).

4. IMPROVE FACILITIES

Adjust your budget in the Repair, Advertisement, and Service departments to improve their performance (See the BUDGET Command). Passengers will fly on rival airlines if they feel your facilities are inferior.

OPEN REGIONAL ROUTES

When preparations are complete, you can open new routes in your home base region (See the NEW ROUTES Command). As you expand you will quickly run out of landing slots at your home base, so keep negotiating for more slots as needed.

OPEN INTER-REGIONAL ROUTES AND BUILD HUBS

After you expand within your home base region and increase your capital, you'll be ready to branch out to other regions. To open up inter-regional routes follow the same procedure when you opened routes in your home region. Hold a board meeting, make your decision, and send a manager out to negotiate for landing slots.

Keep in mind that for inter-regional routes, you may have only one route between two regions. You must build a hub at the end point of an inter-regional route before you can expand your network within that region (See the HUB Command). The location of your regional hubs will have a major impact on your ultimate success or failure. Be sure to select their locations wisely!

Also remember that opening inter-regional routes is a major investment of resources. It requires a large amount of capital and pricey long-haul aircraft. Plan expansion carefully to avoid costly mistakes. You don't want your growth to backfire and undermine your financial foundation.

EXPAND ROUTES WITHIN NEW REGIONS

Once you set up a new hub, strive to increase passenger totals in the new region. Your competitors will be right behind your every move, so keep informed of what they are doing, too. You may need to adjust your flight plans often to keep ahead of the competition (See the ROUTE SETTINGS Command).

PURCHASE BUSINESSES

Every city has business opportunities which may benefit your airline. If you have excess capital, you may want to invest in such businesses (See the BUSINESS Command).

RUN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS

When your Load, or the passenger load ratio, is disappointing, or you want to get ahead of your competition, promotional campaigns might give your airline a boost. If you own cultural, amusement, or service businesses in at least one city in your network, you can run a campaign that will benefit

the entire region (See the CAMPAIGN Command). If your promotion is successful, Load will increase for one year on flights to and from that region.

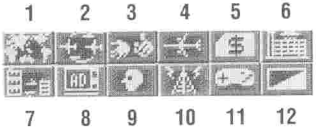
MEET YEAR-END VICTORY CONDITIONS

At the end of the January quarter, the year-end results of the four competing companies will be compared. Work hard and strive to earn placement as the number one airline in the world!



MAIN COMMANDS

As the CEO of an airline, you will need to make difficult management decisions. Formulate effective strategies and cover the globe with your air network!



1. New Routes
2. Route Settings
3. Negotiations
4. Buy Airplanes
5. Budget
6. Business
7. Hub
8. Campaign
9. Board Meeting
10. Info
11. Options
12. End



NEW ROUTES

Open new regional or inter-regional routes. Select the region and the originating city (Use the START and Directional Button to scroll through regional maps). The originating city must be either your home base city or a regional hub city. Select the plane model, number of planes, flights per week, and fare. You can open up to 40 routes.

Be aggressive, set the fare between 50% more or less than the average fare depending on the competition. Fares can be set in 5% increments.



ROUTE SETTINGS

Adjust the settings of existing routes to outsmart your competitors. For example, since passengers are very price-sensitive, you might want to offer discounted fares to take business away from your rivals.

SUSPEND (SUSP)

Temporarily suspend operations. You can resume flights at any time. There is no cost incurred on a suspended route.

CLOSE

Close routes. All routes and hubs connected to the home base by this route will also be closed. When you close a route, half of the cost of opening the route will be returned.

MODEL

Change the type of aircraft you are flying. This command is available only when you have reserve planes that can fly the distance between the two cities. Changing plane models will change the load ratio according to the new model's capacity.

PLANES

Change the number of airplanes in service. If you decrease the number of planes, the maximum number of flights per week may change.

FLIGHTS (FLTS)

Change the number of flights per week.

FARE

Change the fare.

SET

Apply new settings. You must choose this command to finalize changes made under Route Settings.



NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiate to acquire or return airport landing slots. To acquire new slots you need to send a manager to that city. To return landing slots to an airport, you must send your Vice President.

BID

Negotiate to acquire landing slots. Bidding takes 3 to 12 months, depending on how good your foreign relations are with the negotiating city. Each slot costs you a monthly fee. The fee varies from city to city.

RETURN

Return slots you are not using. This will not cost you anything and will save monthly fees.



BUY AIRPLANES

Purchase or sell airplanes. Aircraft models and manufacturers will change depending on the scenario you select and what planes are available in that era.

BUY

Buy airplanes. You can purchase up to 5 model types and 10 planes of each model, per quarter. Foreign relations with the manufacturing country will affect the price of the aircraft. Tense relations will prevent you from even visiting a manufacturer.

SELL

Sell airplanes you are not using. Discontinued and older models will not sell very high.



BUDGET

Determine the budget for the three departments within your airline.



REPAIR

The budget for repair and maintenance of aircraft. If you skimp on repairs, your airplanes will start to break down and will be more prone to accidents. When you add to your fleet, take care to increase this budget.

ADVERTISING (AD)

The budget for TV, radio, and magazine ads. You need to advertise to keep your airline in the public eye.

SERVICE

The budget for ground and in-flight customer services. There are five settings to adjust budget levels.

Maximum	Raise budget to the maximum.
Raise	Increase budget to raise operating levels.
Maintain	Remain operating at current levels.
Reduce	Reduce budget to spare expenses for other operations.
Stop	Cut off funds completely.



BUSINESS

Buy or sell a business venture. Send a manager to buy a business venture. It takes 3 months to complete a buyout. You can buy a business venture anywhere, even in a city which is not served by your airline. The price of a business is determined by its location and foreign relations.

To sell a business venture, you must send your Vice President. Check out the current profit and value of the business venture before you sell it (INFO-Businesses Command).

Once you have purchased a business that is in your network, you can run an advertising campaign within the region. The type of advertising campaign you can run is dependent on the type of business (See the CAMPAIGN Command). There are five types of business ventures.

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Businesses which contribute to the richness of daily life.



Arts Pavilion



Museum



Concert Hall

AMUSEMENT BUSINESS

Companies that manage recreational facilities. The tourism level will improve in a city where you purchase amusement facilities.



Pleasure Boat



Amusement Park



Golf Course



Ski Resort

SERVICE BUSINESS

Businesses which enhance conveniences and comfort for travelers. Service businesses, with the exception of catering companies, increase the population of the city where they operate.



Shuttle Service

Companies that operate shuttle buses between the airport and the surrounding community.



Ferry Boat

Companies that operate ferry boats.



Commuter Airline

Companies that operate commuter airlines which link cities with urban areas.



Catering Service

Companies that prepare in-flight food.

HOTELS

If your airline owns a hotel, passenger totals to the city will improve.



City Hotel

A business oriented downtown hotel.



Resort Hotel

A hotel at a resort.



Grand Hotel

A first-class grand hotel.

TRAVEL BUSINESS

If your airline owns a travel agency, your advertising campaigns will have higher chances of success. If, however, your travel agency is the only business in the region, you will not be able to conduct campaigns.



Travel Agency



HUB

Build or sell a regional hub outside your home base region. To build a hub, you must send a manager; to sell one, you must send your Vice President.

OPEN

Build a hub. The construction cost depends on the size of the city and foreign relations. It will take one turn to completely build and open a new hub.

CLOSE

Close a hub. By closing a hub you will receive about one half of the construction cost. Consequently all the routes originating out of that hub will also be closed (See CLOSE A HUB in HUB AND SPOKE SYSTEM).



CAMPAIGN

Conduct advertising campaigns in a region where your airline owns affiliated business ventures. The more expensive the business you purchase, the more expensive the promotion will be. The returns on expensive campaigns will be equally as large. If your promotion is successful, the load ratio for flights within a region will increase for one year. Chances of success depend on how you invest in the campaign and whether or not you own a travel agency.

NOTE: You cannot run an advertising campaign to promote Hotels and Travel Agencies.

CULTURE AND ART CAMPAIGN

Conduct a culture-related business promotion. You must own cultural facilities in cities in your network.

LEISURE/SPORTS CAMPAIGN

Conduct a leisure-related business promotion. You must own amusement businesses in cities in your network.

TRAVEL NETWORK CAMPAIGN

Conduct a service-related business promotion. You must own service businesses.



BOARD MEETING

Hold a board meeting and ask your managers and Vice President for advice on your next move. There are four areas of advice to choose.



New Routes	Where should you expand routes?
Adjust Routes	How can you improve non-profitable routes and optimize earnings on profitable ones?
Planes	Review your fleet and find out how to expand it.
Businesses	How can you better manage? What should you buy?



INFO

Display information on your airline and competitors'. Check out your rivals, it's all there! (See the following ANALYZING DATA Section).



ROUTES

Data on network and individual routes.



MANAGERS

Manager assignments.



AIRPLANE

Fleet and airplane model data.



FINANCIAL STATUS

Breakdown of sales and expense data.



BUSINESSES

Information on business ventures by the type of business and the region.



VICTORY

Victory conditions for the current scenario and level.



OPTIONS

See OPTIONS MENU on page 9.



END

End turn.

ANALYZING DATA

Good business executives are adept at interpreting data. Be sure to keep abreast of what your competitors are doing and where the industry is heading. There are a lot of facts at your fingertips - skillful managers will know which ones spell the key to their success!

NETWORK DATA

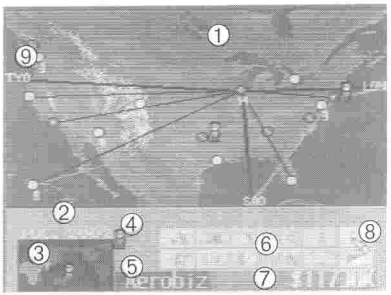
GLOBAL NETWORK SCREEN



The Global Network Display appears at the beginning of each player's turn and shows all airline networks. It can also be viewed by pressing Button B from the main command screen. Black lines are profitable routes; red lines are unprofitable routes. Inter-regional routes are shown as thick lines.

MAIN SCREEN

As CEO of your airline, you give orders and view data on specific destinations from the Main Screen. Your profitable routes are shown in black, unprofitable ones in red, and competitors in gray.



① Regional Map

Enlarged map of a region. Use the START Button to flip through maps of other regions.

Home Base Hub (red)		City in Your Network	
Regional Hub (yellow)		City Not in Your Network	
Major City (green)		Manager on Assignment	
Minor City (blue)			

- A number besides a city marker indicates the number of open landing slots in the city.
- To **view City Data**, press Button A, move your cursor to select a city, then push Button C twice.
- To **see distances and check costs** of opening routes, press Button A, select the originating city, then the destination.
- To **view data on existing routes**, press Button A, select the origin and destination, and press Button C.

② Date

Current year and month. You have four turns per year, starting in April (APR), and followed by July (JUL), October (OCT), and January (JAN).

③ World Map

Displays the regions your airline is currently serving in your airline color. Manager icons are shown above the regions in which they are working, except when a region is currently being viewed on the main screen.

④ Available Managers

The number of managers who are available to negotiate for you.

⑤ Airline Name and Color

Airline name and its color.

⑥ Main Command Menus

Selection of commands you can issue.

⑦ Capital

Capital is the funds that are currently available. If your expenses outweigh your profits, this figure can go into the negative, putting you in the red! Companies with capital in the red for one year will go bankrupt.

⑧ Cursor

Use to select commands and cities.

⑨ Inter-regional Route Destinations

Inter-regional route destinations are shown with a three letter abbreviation (See CITIES AROUND THE WORLD).

ROUTE DATA

Inter-regional flights are shown in red, and regional flights in blue.



ORIGIN, DESTINATION, DISTANCE

The origin and destination cities and the distance between them.

AIRPLANE

Airplane model and how many are being used on the route.

SALES

Sales for the quarter. The peach colored bar indicates profit.

LOAD (0 TO 100%)

Load ratio. The ratio of passengers to total aircraft seats.

FARE (-50 TO +50%)

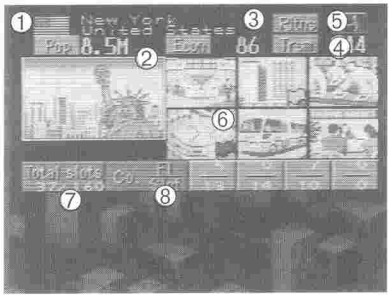
Price of a round trip ticket, and percentage below or above the average fare.

FLIGHTS (FLTS)

Number of actual flights out of potential flights (⊣◀) out of potential flights (◀) per week. The number of potential flights is determined by the number of available slots and airplanes used on the route. It is most cost effective to match actual flights to potential flights as long as there is enough demand.

CITY DATA

Discover potential destinations. The initial data changes depending on the scenario. It will also change as a result of events (See WORLD EVENTS). Statistics displayed in green have increased as a result of a favorable event. Statistics displayed in red have decreased due to an unfavorable event.



① COUNTRY FLAG

② POPULATION (POP 0.1 TO 18.6 MILLION)

The number of people who live in the city. The greater the population, the greater the number of potential passengers.

③ ECONOMY (ECON 1 TO 90)

A higher Economy indicates that the city is more industrialized and lures more travelers.

④ TOURISM (TRSM 5 TO 95)

A higher Tourism indicates that the city has more to offer tourists and attracts more travelers.

⑤ FORIGN RELATIONS (RLTNS)

Foreign relations with your home city are shown with four degrees of friendliness. If relations are Excellent it will be easier to conclude negotiations on landing slots. This translates into lower costs for opening new routes, building hubs, and purchasing businesses.


Excellent


Friendly


Normal


Tense

⑥ BUSINESS

Business ventures in the city. If a business is owned by an airline, a flag icon appears in the lower right-hand corner, in the airline's color.

⑦ LANDING SLOTS (8-255)

Total number of landing slots in the city. Each landing slot is an opening for landing one flight per week at an airport. Major cities often expand their airports to create more slots.

⑧ FLIGHTS AND SLOTS BY AIRLINE (CO - FL/SLOT)

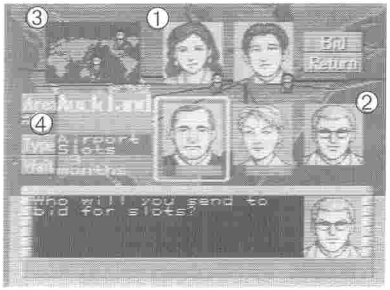
Total number of landing slots actually used and total held by each airline, shown in their company colors.

CONSTRUCTION 

If an airport is being expanded, this marker will appear above ⑦ **Landing Slots** and will indicate how long construction will take until completion. Construction only takes place in major cities.

✈ MANAGER DATA

Use this display to select managers for the NEGOTIATIONS, BUSINESS, HUB, or CAMPAIGN Commands.



① MANAGERS

You have 4 managers. A red bar under each picture indicates how long it will be before a manager can be given another task.

② VICE PRESIDENT

You must send your Vice President to sell back landing slots, businesses, or hubs. The Vice President can handle more than one task per turn.

③ WORLD MAP

The world map shows where your managers have been sent.

④ TASK INFORMATION

By moving the white frame between the managers, you can find out what tasks they've been assigned. The display shows where they were sent (AREA), their task (TYPE), and the time needed until completion (WAIT).

AIRPLANE DATA

You can view airplane data by using the INFO, NEW ROUTES, ROUTE SETTING, and BUY AIRPLANES Commands. Price and start of production are only displayed when you purchase aircraft.



RANGE

The maximum distance the plane can fly.

CAPACITY

The number of seats on the plane. Passenger capacity will affect your passenger load ratio.

FUEL EFFICIENCY

A plane with a high fuel efficiency (80) can fly twice as far with the same amount of fuel as a plane with low fuel efficiency (40). This translates into reduced costs per flight and increased profits for your airline.

FLEET

Total number of planes currently being used to fly passengers.

RESERVE

Total number of planes on reserve in the hanger.

MAINTENANCE

Ease of maintenance. Higher Maintenance indicates the plane will not need frequent repairs, thus less money is needed in the maintenance budget.

START OF PRODUCTION

The year the aircraft went into production.

PRICE

Standard price for one airplane. The price will vary depending on foreign relations between the buyer and the seller (See FOREIGN RELATIONS). Older planes and planes that are no longer in production aren't worth as much as newer models. Airlines which own many planes from the same manufacturer may be offered a discount.

FINANCIAL DATA

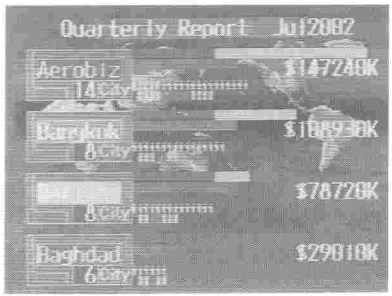
Displays itemized report of sales and expenses for the previous turn. Use the INFO-Financial Status Command to display this report.

Airline Sales . . . . . Sales for all flights.
Airline Costs . . . . . Expenses for all flights.
Business Sales . . . . . Sales for all business ventures.
Business Costs . . . . . Expenses for all business ventures.
Slot Costs . . . . . User fees for all landing slots.
Hub Costs . . . . . Expenses for maintaining all hubs.
Bidding Costs . . . . . Expenses incurred during negotiations for landing slots.
Repair Costs . . . . . Expenses incurred to maintain fleet.
Ad Costs . . . . . Expenses incurred for all advertising.
Service Costs . . . . . Expenses incurred for all customer service.

✈ QUARTERLY REPORTS

After each turn, the Quarterly Report and Regional Rankings will be displayed. Press Button C to flip between these two reports.

QUARTERLY REPORTS



Quarterly performance of the four competing airlines is compared in graphs. Use the Directional Button (up and down) to flip through a breakdown of sales, profit, expenses, passenger totals, and the number of cities in networks. The graphs are created with the top airline as the standard for comparison.

SALES (GREEN)

Total sales for this quarter from flights and business ventures.

EXPENSES (RED)

Total expenses for this quarter for flights, business ventures, slot negotiations, hubs, maintenance, advertisement, etc.

PROFITS (PEACH)

Sales minus expenses.

PASSENGER TOTALS

Total number of passengers for this quarter, shown with passenger icons.

CITIES IN NETWORK

Total number of cities currently connected in your airline network, represented as small squares below passenger icons.

Red . . . . . Home Base.

Yellow . . . . . Hub Cities.

Green . . . . . Major Cities.

Peach . . . . . Minor Cities.

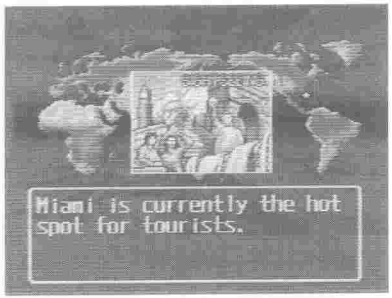
REGIONAL RANKINGS



Passenger totals by region are listed color-coded for each airline, from the highest number of passengers. Each airline has the following red symbol placed next to it in the region in which it is based: ⊙

WORLD EVENTS

Whether it may be the Olympics, the weather, or a war, flights on your airline will be affected by world events. Respond promptly to changes and adjust your management strategies to take advantage of changing situations.



TOURISM BOOM

If tourism is booming in a region, tourists will look for flights to local cities. When a particular city is having a tourism boom, its level of tourism as well as the demand for air routes to the city will temporarily increase.

WAR

A war or revolution adversely affects businesses and the demand for air travel. You will not be able to negotiate for landing slots or conduct any type of advertising campaign in a city that is at war.

CHANGING POLITICAL SYSTEM

Any time a country becomes independent or integrates with another country, its foreign relations will change. This will affect negotiations and load ratios.

THE OLYMPICS AND WORLD EXPOS

The Olympic games and World Expos are held periodically around the globe, and boost the number of air travelers to the sites. Passenger totals will improve during these events for all the regional routes connected to the event site.

ACCIDENTS

When airplanes are not serviced properly and the planes are overworked, accidents or breakdowns are more likely to occur. If your airline has an accident it will damage your good reputation as well as the levels of Repair, Advertising, and Service. As a result, passengers may switch to other airlines.

LABOR STRIKES

If your employees are overworked, they may go on strike. Transportation capacity in your network will be reduced during a strike.

AID REQUESTS

Representatives from foreign countries may request monetary aid. If you contribute, your foreign relations will improve.

BAD WEATHER

Typhoons, storms, and blizzards can delay your flights and frighten passengers away. If the weather is severe for a long time you could lose passengers and suffer extra maintenance costs.

NATURAL DISASTERS

When earthquakes and other natural disasters occur, tourists often change their destinations or cancel their trips. Disasters may also change data for the disaster-stricken city.

CITIES AND AIRPLANES

✈ CITIES AROUND THE WORLD

The possible destinations for your airline are listed below. The three letter abbreviations for major cities, used on screen maps, are in parentheses.

NORTH AMERICAN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

Vancouver (YVR)
Vancouver, Canada's third largest city, is situated on the long, fjord-like Burrard Inlet with a backdrop of the snow-capped peaks of the Coast Range. It is noted for its mild climate and Indian totem art.

Los Angeles (LAX)
Los Angeles is the epitome of the California dream: money, movie stars, fast cars, and a mild climate. It is the largest city on the West coast. The 1984 Olympics were held here.

Dallas (DAL)
Dallas is an important commercial and banking center. The second largest city in Texas, Dallas is a hub of business activity.

Chicago
Chicago is the third largest city in the U.S. and has the busiest airport in the nation. The home of famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright, it boasts over 60 of his works.

Atlanta (ATL)
Atlanta is a representative of the New South. It is also the birth-place of CNN, the Cable News Network. The 1996 Olympics will be held here.

Washington D.C. (WAS)
Washington D.C is the capital of the U.S. Among the attractions for tourists are the White House, the Capitol, the Smithsonian Institution, the Lincoln Memorial, and the National Gallery of Art.

New York (NYC)
New York is the largest city in the U.S. and the home to the New York Stock Exchange, fashion district, night clubs, as well as some of the finest museums in the U.S.

MINOR CITIES

Seattle
Called the most livable city in the U.S., Seattle is surrounded by water and mountain peaks. It stays cool in the summer, which makes it a very popular summer destination.

San Francisco
The financial center of the West, San Francisco grew from a small port town to become an important trading center with the discovery of gold.

Honolulu
The capital of Hawaii, Honolulu's most popular attraction is Waikiki beach. Tourism is by far the most important sector of Hawaii's economy.

Phoenix
Phoenix is the capital of Arizona. This modern city is built in the middle of a desert.

Denver
Denver is the capital of Colorado. It is known for its excellent facilities for international conferences.

Houston
Houston is the rising star of Texas. Home of one of NASA's top ground control facilities, Houston has been at the center of aeronautic developments.

Miami
Miami's subtropical climate and its proximity to the Atlantic ocean have made the city one of the greatest North American tourist centers and a major draw for conventions.

Toronto
Toronto is Canada's second largest city and the capital of Ontario. See the Casa Loma, a romanticized castle built in 1911, complete with battlements and secret passages.

Philadelphia
Philadelphia can boast of a central role in the birth of the U.S. constitution. There are many historical sites to visit, but don't forget to view the Liberty Bell.

SOUTH AMERICAN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

Mexico City (MEX)
Mexico City is the capital of Mexico and the oldest city in North America. It is situated on the site of an Aztec community discovered by Cortés in 1519. The Olympics were held here in 1968.

Havana (HAV)
Havana is the capital of Cuba and was built in 1515. A town based on heavy industry, it is built around a protected harbor. Scenic cobble-stone streets run through the older parts of town.

Sao Paulo (SAO)
Positioned on the Tropic of Capricorn, Sao Paulo is South America's leading industrial center and one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

MINOR CITIES

Kingston
Kingston is the capital of Jamaica. It was built in 1692 after the former capital, Port Royal, once called the "wickedest city in the world," was completely destroyed in a large earthquake.

Lima
Lima, the capital of Peru was named the City of Kings and built in the 16th century to deliberately exclude Inca influences. The city has an impressive mix of modern skyscrapers and old Spanish colonial architecture.

Santiago
Santiago is the capital of Chile. It is positioned on a plateau, 1,706 feet above sea level, with the snow-capped Andes within view. Santiago is the fourth-largest city in South America.

Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina. In the 19th century, immigrants flocked to the city. It is known for its role as an exporter and as home of the proud gaucho.

Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro is an exciting town on the southeast coast of Brazil. It is famous for its beauty, yearly Carnival, and the Copacabana beach.

EUROPEAN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

London (LON)
This city of tradition is the capital of Great Britain. London is the nation's financial capital and one of world's leading insurance centers.

Paris (PAR)
What tourist doesn't long to go to Paris, home of the Eiffel tower, the Louvre Museum and the Champs-Elysées?

Amsterdam (AMS)
Stroll through the capital of Holland or ride a glass-topped boat through its canals. With over 70 canals running through it, the city is connected by 500 bridges. Amsterdam has flourished since the Middle Ages as a free city.

Frankfurt (FRA)
This city is actually called Frankfurt-am-Main (Frankfurt on the Main River). This city is a major international banking center and carries strategic importance to travel within Europe.

Berlin (BER)
The current capital of united Germany, this city was the center of railroad traffic in Europe. Founded in the 15th century, it is noted for its parks and ancient buildings.

Rome (ROM)
Besides being the capital of Italy, Rome is also known as one of the richest destinations for tourists. Historical, artistic and culinary delights are everywhere. In 1960, the Olympics were held in Rome.

Moscow (MOW)
Moscow was the capital of the former Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic and is now the capital of Russia. Tourist attractions include the Bolshoi Ballet, the Kremlin, the Hermitage, and the Red Square. In 1980, the Olympics were held in Moscow.

MINOR CITIES

Madrid
The capital of Spain is home to the Prado, one of the world's most famous museums. Madrid was founded in the 16th century.

Manchester
Manchester is a thriving port and has been the heart of the cotton industry in Britain since the later half of the 18th century.

Barcelona
Barcelona is the most prosperous and cosmopolitan city in Spain. A replica of Columbus' ship floats in the harbor. In 1992, the Olympics were held in Barcelona.

Brussels
Brussels is called the "Little Paris" of Belgium. The Grande Place, at the city's center, is described as an "architectural jewel."

Nice
This famous winter retreat is the undisputed Queen of the Riviera.

Zurich
Zurich, Switzerland's largest town, is beautifully situated on the shores of a lake. Fine modern architecture contrasts with quaint alleys and the Old Town square.

Milan
Milan is a thriving modern city that was once the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. Recently it has become famous as the birthplace of high fashion.

Oslo
The glory of Oslo, Norway's capital, is its National Theater. Also famous is the city hall, where every year the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded.

Copenhagen
Meaning "merchant's harbor," Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark and has been a flourishing port for centuries. It is home to one of the world's most famous gardens, Tivoli Gardens.

Stockholm
Stockholm, Sweden's capital, is called the Venice of Northern Europe.

Helsinki
Helsinki, the capital of Finland, is known as the "White City Of The North" because of its strikingly modern, light-colored buildings. The city is over 400 years old.

Munich
Munich is the capital city of the German state of Bavaria and has numerous cultural, artistic, and educational institutions. The 1972 Olympics were held here.

Vienna
Vienna, the capital of Austria, is one of the great musical capitals of the world. No trip to Vienna is complete without stopping for a coffee and a pastry at one of its cafes.

Minsk
Minsk is the capital of Byelorussia. It is a transit point on the railroad which connects Moscow to Warsaw.

Athens
The capital of Greece, Athens, is chock full of tourist attractions. The city was founded as early as the 20th century B.C. and offers such famous sites as the Acropolis and the Parthenon.

Kiev
Kiev is the capital of Ukraine and was the third largest city in the former USSR. It is famous for its parks.

Rostov
Rostov is a small city in Russia near the Black Sea. It produced a great novelist and Nobel Prize winner, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

AFRICAN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

Tunis (TUN)
Tunis, the capital of Tunisia, lies on the Mediterranean Sea. Visit Zitouna Mosque in the old city and see the remains of Carthage to the northeast.

Cairo (CAI)
Located on the banks of the Nile, Cairo, the capital of Egypt is a perennial tourist attraction. The Pyramids of Giza and the sphinx are the main draws.

MINOR CITIES

Algiers
Algiers, the capital of Algeria, is an important seaport. Climb the hills to visit the Kasbah or see the 16th century Citadel.

Tripoli
Tripoli is the capital of Libya. Look for the marble arch of Marcus Aurelius, erected in 163 A.D.

Lagos
Lagos is a modern city built on a series of islands. It is the capital of Nigeria.

Nairobi
Nairobi is the capital of Kenya. In the Masai language it means "place of water." A visit to Kenya's magnificent national parks will heighten any tour.

Addis Ababa
Built in 1887, Addis Ababa, is the capital of Ethiopia. Visit the ancient castles and the Blue Nile Gorge.

MIDDLE EASTERN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

Baghdad (BGW)
Baghdad is the capital of Iraq. Look for Mesopotamian antiquities in the National Museum and stroll through Mustansiriya College, one of the world's oldest universities. The city took extensive damage during the Persian Gulf War.

Tehran (THR)
Tehran is the largest city in Iran, and its capital. A cosmopolitan city of broad avenues and modern buildings, it suffered large-scale bombing attacks during the Iran-Iraq war.

New Delhi (DEL)
New Delhi has been the capital of India since 1911. You can see the remains of at least seven royal dynasties in New Delhi, dating back more than 1,000 years. The magnificent Taj Mahal lies 125 miles south of the city.

MINOR CITIES

Tashkent
Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan. You can see many masterpieces of Muslim architecture in Tashkent and the nearby old capital, Samarkand.

Islamabad
Islamabad has been the capital of Pakistan since 1967. Day trips to nearby archaeological sites, dating back to 6th century B.C., are very popular.

Karachi
Karachi is the largest city in Pakistan. You might want to visit some of the hot springs or tombs near the city.

Calcutta
Calcutta, with a population close to 10 million, is one of the most populated cities in the world. Today it is a dynamic port and possesses many reminders of the days of British rule.

Bombay
Bombay is India's most cosmopolitan city. It is located near the center of the Indian peninsula and has flourished as the gateway to India since the later half of the 17th century.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

Bangkok (BKK)
Bangkok is the capital of Thailand, old Siam. Romantic and exotic, tourist attractions abound such as the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in the Grand Palace.

Singapore (SIN)
This small island sits at the southern tip of the Malaysian peninsula. More ships and airlines pass by or stop in Singapore than almost anywhere else in the world.

Beijing (BJS)
Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China, and home to the golden-roofed Forbidden City and Tienanmen Square.

Hong Kong (HKG)
This island became property of Great Britain in the 19th century. Bustling with energy, Hong Kong is a center for world commerce and a big favorite with tourists. In 1997, it will be returned to China.

Manila (MNL)
Manila is located on the southern portion of Luzon Island, one of the 7,100 islands that make up the Philippines. Although the Philippines were discovered in 1521 by Magellan, the port at Manila did not open to the West until the 19th century.

Seoul (SEL)
Seoul is the capital of South Korea. Founded in the 14th century, it is home to many palaces and museums of interest to tourists. The 1988 Olympics were held here.

Tokyo (TYO)
Tokyo is the capital of Japan. It has been the center of Japanese politics and culture since the days of the Shogun in the 17th century. The 1964 Olympics were held here.

MINOR CITIES

Kuala Lumpur
The capital of Malaysia is a fascinating blend of modern architecture, domes, minarets, and thatched kampongs on stilts.

Shanghai
Shanghai is China's largest city. It is one of the ten busiest trading ports in the world.

Taipei
Taipei is the capital of Taiwan, also called "Ilha Formosa", or beautiful isle. Taipei has flourished since the 18th century as a transport center for tea.

Cebu City
Cebu City is the third largest city in the Philippines. It is a major tourist attraction for underwater divers and has spectacular golf courses.

Fukuoka
The largest city on Japan's Kyushu Island, Fukuoka is known for its spectacular festivals.

Osaka
Japan's second largest city, Osaka is known for thriving trade and the Osaka Castle. The World Expo was held here in 1970.

Khabarovsk
Khabarovsk is a city in far eastern Russia. It's a major industry center, served by the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Sapporo
The largest city on Japan's Hokkaido Island is Sapporo. The Snow Festival in February is very popular with tourists, who travel in from all over the world.

Guam
This island is an American territory, and combines the beauty of the tropics with the modern conveniences of the western world. It is well known among tourists with a penchant for scuba diving.

Saipan
Saipan is the capital of the Mariana Islands, a U.S. territory. Many tourists are attracted to this jewel in the Pacific.

OCEANIAN REGION

MAJOR CITIES

Perth (PER)
The state capital of Western Australia, Perth is a beautiful city in a land notable for its vastness of scale and rugged landscape. Since the 1960s it has grown with the discovery of mining resources.

Sydney (SYD)
Sydney is the largest city in the southern hemisphere. It has one of the most beautiful harbors in the world, symbolized by an architectural marvel, the Sydney Opera House.

Auckland (AKL)
Auckland was the capital of New Zealand until it moved to Wellington, in 1865. The town is built on sloping hills and is surrounded by forests. Check out the kiwi specimens in the Zoological Park.

MINOR CITIES

Adelaide
Adelaide is the state capital of South Australia. Every other year it hosts an international arts festival.

Melbourne
Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia and the one with the most old world charm. It is also the commercial and financial center of Australia. The 1956 Olympics were held here.

Brisbane
Brisbane is the capital of the Australian state of Queensland. It is known for having the largest population of koalas in Australia and for the Great Barrier Reef.

Noumea
Noumea is the capital of the French territory of New Caledonia, also called the Island of Light. It has an ideal climate, long white beaches, fascinating marine life, unusual birds, and some of the biggest nickel mines in the world.

Nadi
Nadi is the gateway to the Fiji Islands. Captain Cook was one of the first visitors to this lovely island, as was the mythical Captain Bligh of the Bounty.

Papeete
Papeete is the capital of magical Tahiti, synonymous with blue lagoons, beautiful beaches, coconut palms, and the sound of drums.



San Francisco International Airport

AIRPLANES

Airplane types are listed below in order of their date of manufacture. The price listed here is the standard price for one plane.

Ab =	Airbus (Europe)	L =	Lockheed (U.S.)
As =	Aerospaciale (France)	M =	McDonnell Douglas (U.S.)
B =	Boeing (U.S.)	S =	Sud-Aviation (France)
Ba=	British Aerospace (U.K.)	T =	Tupolev (Russia)
I =	Ilyushin (Russia)	V =	Vickers (U.K.)

Manufacturer	Name	Capacity	Range (Miles)	Price (U.S. $1,000)
M	DC6	80	4000	14000
L	L1049	90	4750	22000
V	Viscount	70	1680	20000
I	IL14	30	1870	10000
T	Tu104	50	2500	15000
B	B707-120	140	4180	47000
M	DC8-30	140	5120	48000
S	Caravelle	80	1500	30000
M	DC8-50	150	6060	49500
T	Tu124	40	3500	20000
B	B727-100	110	2310	24000
I	IL62	150	4930	30000
M	DC9-30	120	1500	260000
M	DC8-60	240	5930	51000
B	B737-200	110	1500	27500
B	B707-320	160	5560	50000
B	B727-200	150	2620	30000

Manufacturer	Name	Capacity	Range (Miles)	Price (U.S. $1,000)
T	Tu134	70	2310	22000
B	B747-200	450	6750	10500
I	IL62M	160	5920	32000
M	DC10	350	5560	75000
L	L1011	350	4500	80000
T	Tu154	150	2430	24000
Ab	A300	350	3620	60000
As, Ba	Concorde	120	4000	110000
T	Tu144	140	2620	90000
I	IL86	360	2560	42000
B	B747-300	500	6750	125000
T	Tu154B	160	2500	28000
I	IL62MK	170	5560	34000
M	MD80	150	3560	30000
Ab	A320	180	4180	28000
B	B737-300	120	1620	31000
B	B757	200	2930	32500
B	B767	230	4060	35000
Ab	A300-600	370	5500	62000
Ab	A310	280	6000	47500
I	IL96-300	300	6870	45000
B	B747-400	550	7180	150000
T	Tu204	210	2870	26000
M	MD11	360	7750	102000
A	A340	330	8870	110000
M	MD12	400	8000	120000
B	B777	360	5500	60000

Manufacturer	Name	Capacity	Range (Miles)	Price (U.S. $1,000)
M	MD100	200	4680	36000
B	B747-500	600	7000	195000
Ab	A360	500	3750	175000
B	B2000HC	1000	7500	400000
B	B2001sst	300	4070	225000
Ab	A370	200	4500	34000
M	MD1	300	5000	196000
Ab	A700	350	3750	155000
Ab	A720	200	2810	125000



SCENARIOS AND THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

The airline industry is characterized by rapid changes. There is no guarantee that a healthy airline today will remain healthy, or indeed still be flying, in a few years. The scenarios listed below give a brief glimpse of the airline industry in different time periods.

✈ SCENARIO 1 (1955 - 1975)

THE DAWN OF THE JET AGE

The De Havilland Comet was the first jet airplane to appear on commercial routes in 1952. In 1955, the Boeing 707 and the McDonnell Douglas DC-8 made almost simultaneous debuts. Their engines were mounted in pods beneath the wings. Shortly afterwards the French Caravelle set a new fashion by mounting engines on the sides of the rear fuselage, which reduced the noise in the cabin.

The Comet had its share of problems. In 1954, it was grounded after two serious accidents were found to have been caused by metal fatigue. A modified Comet was put back into service in 1958 and flew the world's first transatlantic airline service.

The release of the B707 and DC-8 marked the beginnings of a new era in plane travel. Originally, jet aircraft were accepted with reluctance; they were not thought to be economically feasible. However, maintenance and operating problems were shown to be fewer than expected, and jet transport soon created a new travel industry. Thereafter airlines became a dominant form of world transportation.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s new aircraft production split in two directions. Some manufacturers continued to build larger and larger aircraft. Stretched versions of the DC-8 and Boeing 727 (longer with more seats) began to appear. Then came the wide-bodies, such as the Boeing 747, in 1968. Capable of carrying up to 500 passengers, the Boeing 747 radically altered the inter-regional travel industry. Its length (230 feet), weight (380 tons), and the number of passengers it could carry caused radical changes to international airports. More importantly, though, with the B747 it became possible to fly long-haul international routes.

At the same time some aircraft manufacturers concentrated on improving speed. The British-French Concorde and the Soviet Tupolev started developing planes capable of supersonic speeds. It was hoped that the era of the SST (Super Sonic Transport) would mean that passengers could have breakfast in New York and lunch three hours later in Tokyo.



SCENARIO 2 (1970 - 1990)

AIR TRAVEL TAKES OFF — CRISIS AND NEW CHALLENGE

The 1970s began with the airline industry growing at a brisk pace. Then dark shadows began to appear. In 1973, the fourth war in the Middle East broke out and the oil producing Arab nations started restricting oil exports. The price of oil skyrocketed overnight and the first oil crisis occurred. Since the price of fuel is a major expense for airlines, they suffered a double whammy as passenger loads and revenues fell while fuel expenses rose to ever increasing highs.

By the mid-seventies the aftereffects of the crisis began to fade. However, American airlines began to struggle with a new problem. Convinced that the cause of stagflation was over-regulation, the U.S. government decided to abolish many of the regulations that controlled major industries. The airline industry, considered an industry in which over-regulation contributed to a loss of competition, became a target of deregulation.

The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 was signed by then President Carter. Under the old system the Civil Aeronautic Board had to give approval for fare increases of as little as 5%. Not only did the airlines not need to get approval for fare adjustment, in addition U.S. airlines no longer had to get permission before they could begin flying to new destinations. It was hoped that this would lower fares and increase competition. At the same time the system of charter carriers, domestic carriers, and international carriers was also abolished.

In fact, competition increased dramatically. Small airlines quickly shot into the large regions and began to make trouble for the larger airlines. Fare wars broke out on major routes flown by many airlines and some airlines began to fly for as little as half of the previous fares.

As for the supersonic transportation that held so much promise in the 1960s, the British/French consortium's Concorde SST made its maiden flight in January of 1976. The gradual expansion of its routes was curtailed by the second oil crisis in 1978. By 1979, the high price of fuel had proved fatal.

The Soviet-made SST, the Tu-144, was so much like the Concorde SST that it was called the "Concorde-ski." It had its maiden flight in November 1974. But it crashed in June 1978 and was withdrawn from service. The U.S. was also involved in SST research, but funding was cut off in 1971 due to environmental concerns. Some of the great dreams of the sixties did come true, but others ended with a disappointing fall of the curtain.



✈ SCENARIO 3 (1985 - 2005)

AIRLINES COVER THE GLOBE — END OF ONE ERA, PRELUDE TO ANOTHER

In April of 1985 Pan American World Airlines, the world's premier airline, sold its Pacific routes to United Airlines for $750 million. Along with those routes, all of the ground facilities, the airplanes that flew those routes, and the rights to hire over 2,500 employees who worked in the Pacific were sold. Pan Am, loved by millions, ended its long history in the Pacific and images of Pan Am's flying clippers plying the waters of exotic islands in the Pacific became ancient history. Hoping to restructure itself into profitability, Pan Am continued to sell selected routes. By December 1991 it was obvious to everyone in the industry that though it still flew into South and Central America, Pan Am was in free fall and its end was in sight.

Deregulation, which started in the 1970s gave birth to many new airlines, but it was the death toll for many more. Some airlines were successful in providing a new kind of service. One of these airlines was founded in 1987 as the airline for "the rich and famous". It was called MGM Grand Air.

MGM Grand Air was a small airline that only flew between the East coast and the West coast of the U.S. It was a very different airline. The interior of a standard B727 was totally gutted and in place of 110 economy seats were just 33 first class seats. Passengers were to fly in ultimate luxury. The interior was designed to be roomy, and to not feel like an airplane at all. The seats were covered in leather; passengers could relax at the full bar. Today, this "luxurious, flying living room" could be the shape of things to come. MGM Grand Air has recently converted its operation to charter-only status.

✈ SCENARIO 4 (2000 - 2020)

SUPERSONIC TRAVEL — LIMITLESS POSSIBILITIES

The 21st century is just around the corner and promises endless possibilities. The flying public will be able to find a much improved flying environment. While the SST planes of the 60s were a disappointment, their future may be bright. In the near future we will see a resurgence in supersonic travel. In this new era we'll be able to have "Breakfast in New York and Lunch in Tokyo." However, be advised. This means that the CEOs of the world's airlines are going to have to be on their toes, because the competition is going to be fierce.



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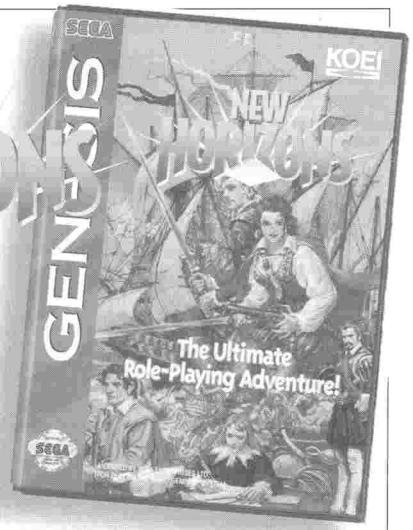
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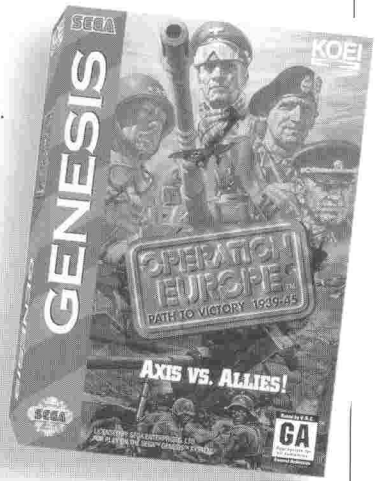
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