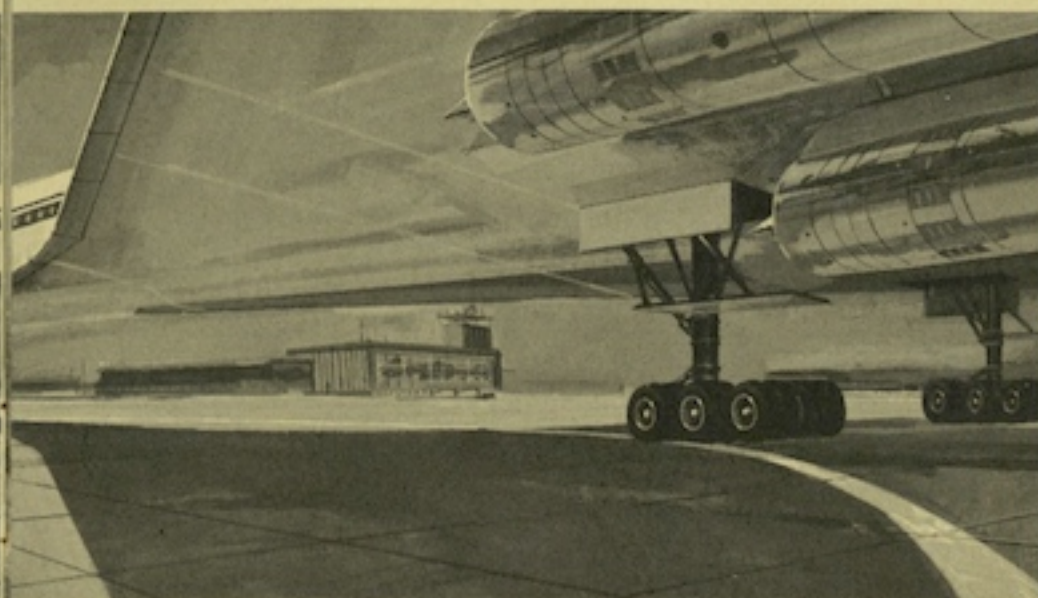


THE UNITED STATES SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT

"Washington to London"



WASHINGTON, D.C. —
THE 1970's



"YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE! World-Wide Airlines Flight SST-1 nonstop from Washington, D.C. to London is now loading at Gate 5."

An announcement similar to this will herald the beginning of the first commercial flight of the United States Supersonic Transport. This flight will culminate years of dedicated effort on the part of the aviation industry, the airlines, and the government in the development and construction of this great airplane — the next logical step in the evolution of modern transportation.

"SST-1, this is Dulles Tower. You are cleared to taxi to Runway 19R, wind 200 degrees at 10 knots."

The wheels begin to turn — **750,000 pounds** of engineering and scientific achievement are in motion. **298 passengers** are aboard the aircraft, which is approximately **300 feet long** with a maximum wing span of nearly **145 feet** — about 40 feet longer than the distance covered by the Wright Brothers' first flight. Pre-flight checks are being run. Computers monitor and evaluate all flight systems. The structural integrity of the aircraft and the safety and well-being of the occupants, under all conditions, have been the foremost design considerations. As the systems manager, The Boeing Company has the responsibility of building an airplane that is:

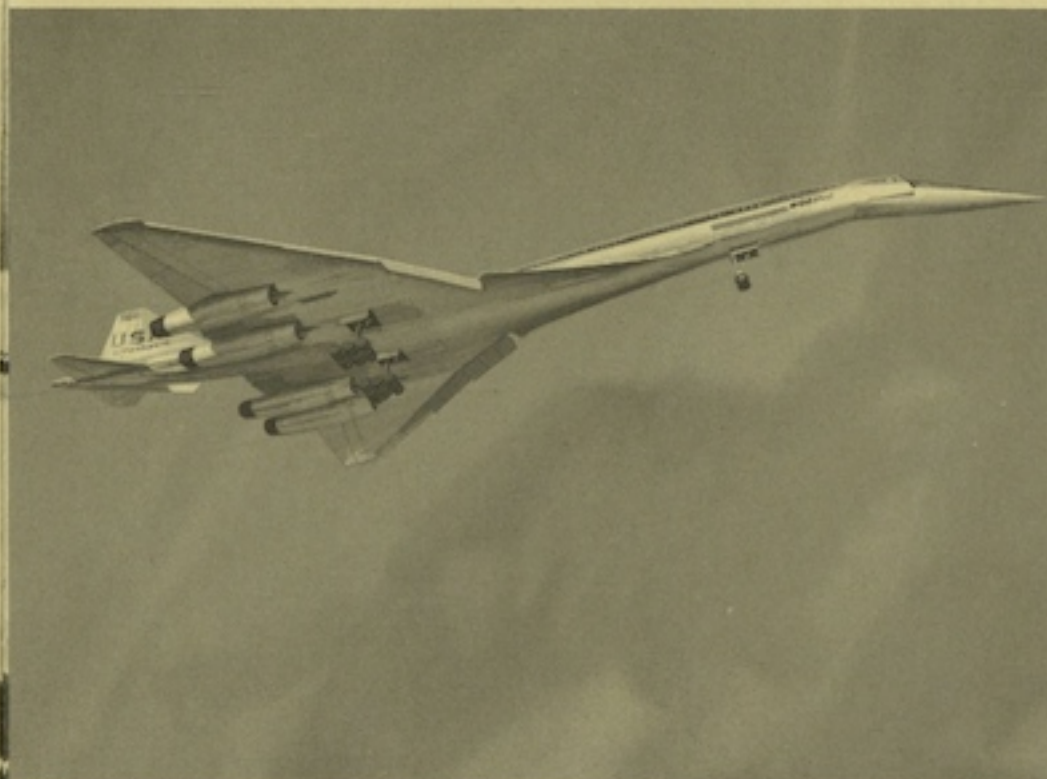
- safe for the passenger
- commercially sound and profitable for the industry
- superior to any other commercial supersonic aircraft in the world

"SST-1, this is Dulles Tower. You are cleared for immediate takeoff."

The sleek bird will come racing down the runway with the four General Electric jet engines producing **268,000 pounds** of thrust, equivalent to **600,000 horsepower** — enough to propel three aircraft carriers. As it clears the runway, flight management computers take over and point the nose toward an electronic highway in the sky — **12 miles** above the Atlantic.

"SST-1, this is Dulles Departure Control. You are cleared to climb to and maintain 60,000 feet."

As the plane accelerates, it begins to outdistance its own sound, a speed known as **Mach 1**; the *speed* indicator shows **700 miles per hour** and is increasing rapidly.





"Ladies and gentlemen, this is your Captain. Welcome aboard the first scheduled flight of the United States Supersonic Transport. Our Altitude is 60,000 feet, speed 1800 miles per hour. We have clear weather all the way to London. Relax and enjoy your flight."

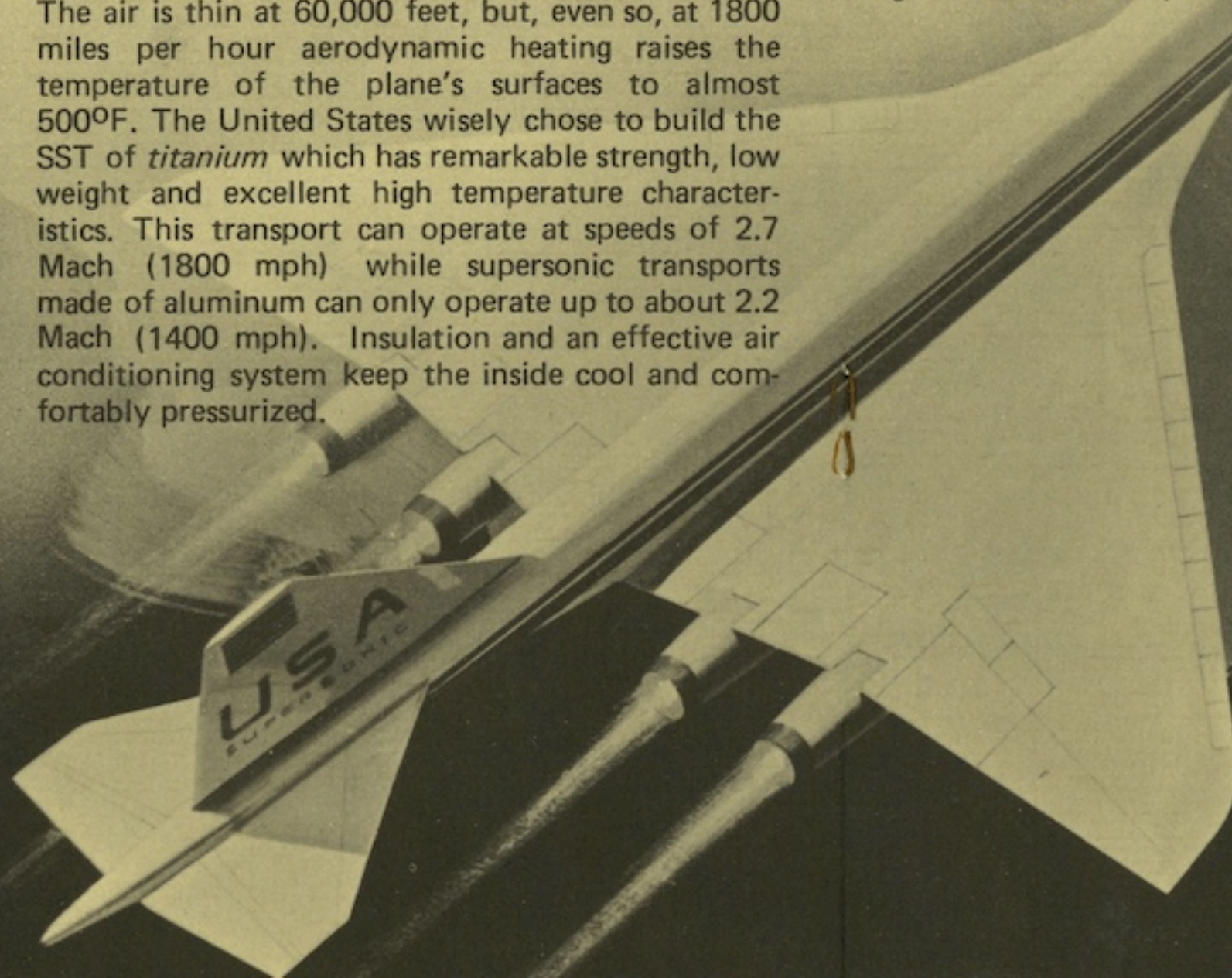
60,000 feet and 1800 miles per hour! But in the cabin there is no illusion of speed. It is quiet and pleasant, and you have your choice of color movies with refreshing beverages and food. The fully adjustable seats are comfortable and roomy.

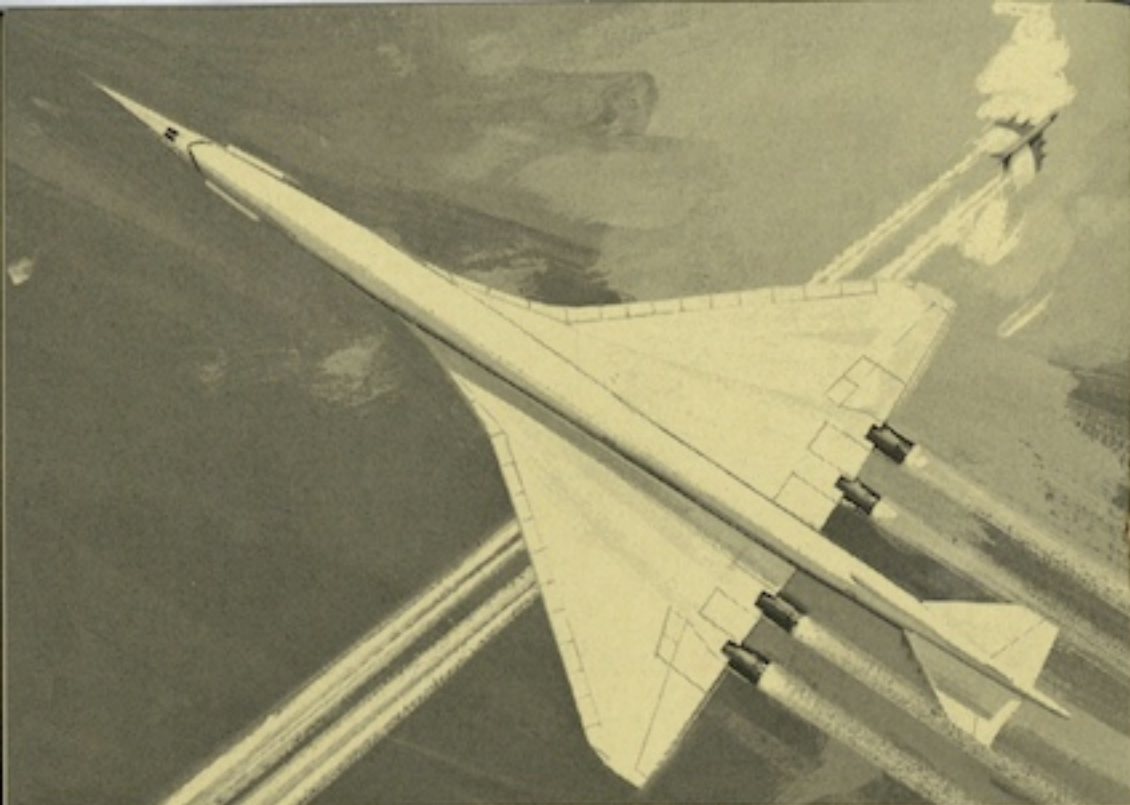
The air is thin at 60,000 feet, but, even so, at 1800 miles per hour aerodynamic heating raises the temperature of the plane's surfaces to almost 500°F. The United States wisely chose to build the SST of *titanium* which has remarkable strength, low weight and excellent high temperature characteristics. This transport can operate at speeds of 2.7 Mach (1800 mph) while supersonic transports made of aluminum can only operate up to about 2.2 Mach (1400 mph). Insulation and an effective air conditioning system keep the inside cool and comfortably pressurized.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is your Captain. Our flight computers have calculated a total flight time from Washington, D.C. to London of 2 hours and 45 minutes. This compares to a typical time of 7 hours and 15 minutes on a subsonic jet. Only a short time ago, in 1927, Charles A. Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic in 33 hours and 30 minutes."

The technological explosion has produced knowledges, skills, and products unheard of only a generation ago. Many of the new plastics and metals — the miracle materials — are fallout from research on this aircraft. Advancing technology has enabled man to do more, have more recreation and less labor, and to live a healthier, happier life.

Just imagine flying from Los Angeles to Sydney, Australia in only 7 hours and 45 minutes or from San Francisco to Honolulu in 2 hours and 5 minutes. The world is getting smaller. All people of the world are now next-door neighbors. You will have seen more technological and sociological changes in your lifetime than was seen by all generations before you!





"Ladies and gentlemen, this is your Captain. Our flight computers show a remaining flight time of 35 minutes. We are exactly on course and will begin descending soon for a straight-in approach to land. Charles A. Lindbergh's aircraft carried only one passenger at an average speed of 100 miles per hour. He navigated with only a compass and dead reckoning. This flight has been controlled by the most precise inertial navigation equipment and flight management computers."

A look into the flight deck shows the sophisticated flight management systems. Equipment is constantly computing the flight path, monitoring the engines, reading temperatures and pressures, and *all equipment is fail-safe*. The design, fabrication, and testing of this aircraft assure the safest aircraft ever flown. Key elements are installed in tandem — *if one fails another takes over*. Safety, to a degree never before achieved.

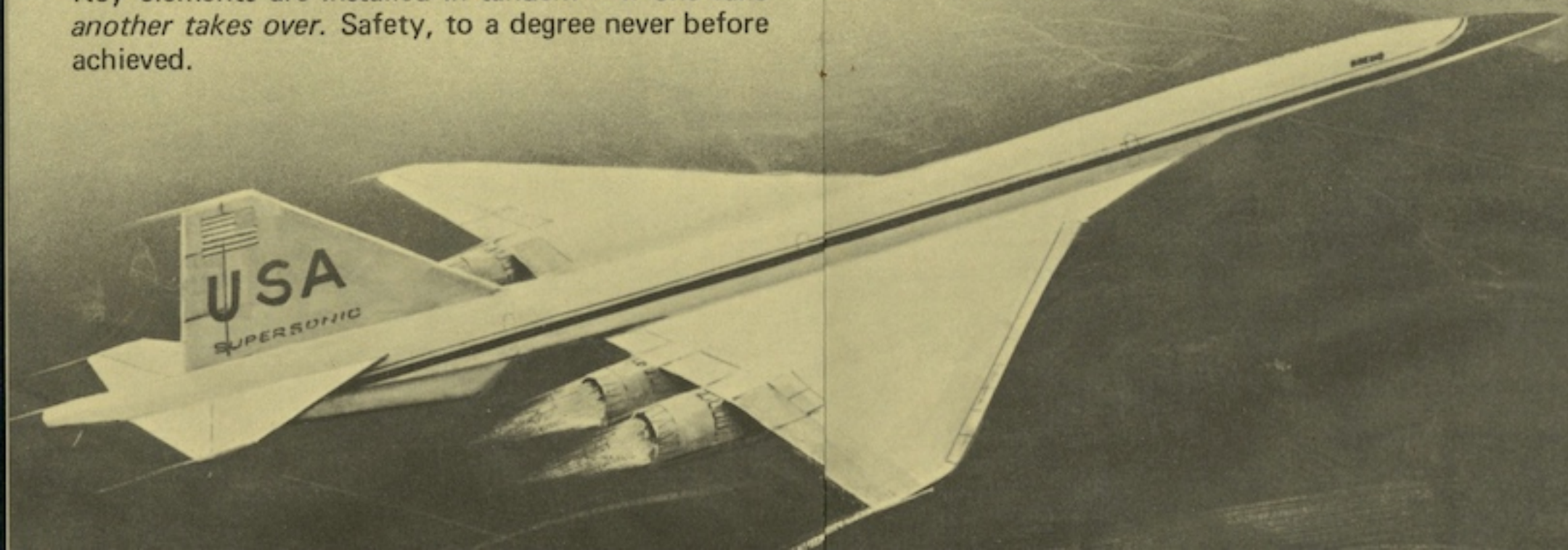


Over 6,500 manufacturers participated in helping build it and 150,000 people will be employed directly or indirectly in industry supporting this aircraft program.

But it doesn't stop here. Historically, on the heels of transportation come the businessmen: merchants, traders, and manufacturers who see new market places only hours away. The businessman's day has been filled with more hours. Not only can he make more calls per day, he can reach any major airport on earth in less than 12 hours.

"SST-1, this is London Approach Control. You are now 40 miles from touchdown. There is no traffic in your area — cleared for a straight-in approach."

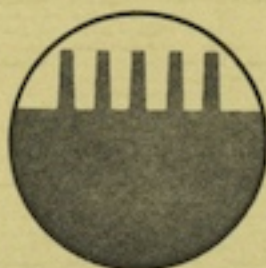
Only a few minutes to touchdown. In 1-½ hours this plane can be headed back across the Atlantic with another load of passengers. Due to its high speed, it can transport more passengers than four Boeing 707 airplanes in the same time period.



The visored nose is down to give the pilot better visibility on final approach. Touchdown is made on the same runways used by today's big subsonic aircraft.

This occasion could occur in the late 1970's and will be a tribute to American technology.

At this time the real significance of the joint-partnership between manufacturer, airlines, and government will be obvious. The government, you and I, being the primary investors, along with the manufacturer and airlines, will begin to recover their investments. *And every person in the world will share in the dividends of a new era.*



"A COOPERATIVE EFFORT"

