

**FRANKFURT
MUNICH
STUTT GART**



/// SAS

SAS at your service in Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart

The local SAS personnel bid you welcome to Germany. They will do their best to make your stay as rewarding and enjoyable as possible.

You will find us:

Downtown Frankfurt

SAS Ticket Office
2 Am Hauptbahnhof (Europahaus),
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main.
Tel. 26 461, reservation: 26 46 66.
Open hours: Mondays to Fridays 09.00 to 17.30 hrs.

Downtown Munich

SAS Ticket Office
8 Pacellistrasse (New Rear Building, 3rd Floor).
Tel. 22 06 36/37.
Open hours: Mondays to Fridays 09.00 to 18.00 hrs.

Munich airport

Riem Airport.
Tel. 90 81 54/55.
Open hours: Daily 07.00 to 11.00 hrs.

Stuttgart airport

Passenger Terminal, 2nd Floor, Room 204,
D-7000 Stuttgart, 23 Flughafen.
Tel. 79 90 56.
Open hours: Monday to Friday 08.30 to 17.00 hrs.,
(closed for lunch between 12.00 and 13.00 hrs.).
Saturdays and Sundays closed.

Contents – Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart city portrait

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At leisure in Stuttgart

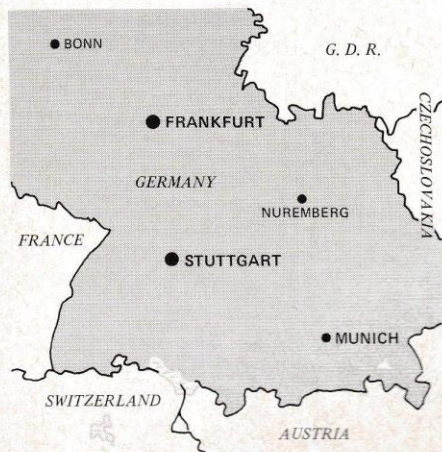
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Dear Reader.

The contents of this city portrait were updated in January, 1986. When using it some time after this date, please allow for possible changes in price levels, opening hours, telephone numbers, etc.

The Editor.



Before you go

Passport and visa.

All visitors to Germany must possess a valid passport or a similarly recognized international document and possibly a visa, depending on nationality (check with your local SAS office or travel agent).

Duty-free allowances.

Non-European residents may bring in duty-free 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco, 1 liter of spirits, and 2 liters of wine. The maximum for residents of European countries is 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco, 1 liter of spirits and 2 liters of wine, but when entering from EEC-countries it is possible to bring in goods not bought in duty-free stores with following limits: 300 cigarettes or 75 cigars or 400 grams of tobacco, 1.5 liter of spirits and 4 liters of wine.

Special airport facilities.

Frankfurt.

Frankfurt has a number of facilities for passengers with handicaps, including toilets, washrooms and elevator. Wheelchairs should be ordered in advance and a special vehicle is available to take passengers from the check-in lounge to the aircraft.

Munich.

There are some facilities at Riem Airport for people with handicaps both in the arrival and the departure halls: Special ramps for wheelchairs in front of the airport building and within the airport shopping area including the duty-free shops. Automatically opening doors at entrance/exit to/from airport building. Specially designed toilets and telephone booths suitable for wheelchairs.

Stuttgart.

There are some facilities for passengers with handicaps. In addition to toilets and washrooms, plus an elevator – a special escort is available upon request. Wheelchairs should be ordered in advance when booking.

Currency.

The monetary unit of the Federal Republic of Germany is the Deutsche Mark (DM or D-Mark, official international code DEM) divided into 100 Pfennig.

Climate and clothing.

The climate in central and southern Germany is pleasant, with no really severe extremes of hot and cold. An overcoat is necessary during the winter months (November–February) and a raincoat will prove a useful addition any season of the year.

The average high and low monthly temperatures are:

	Max.		Min.			Max.		Min.	
	°C	°F	°C	°F		°C	°F	°C	°F
January	3	37	-2	28	July	25	77	14	57
February	5	41	-1	30	August	24	75	14	57
March	10	50	2	36	September	20	68	11	52
April	15	59	5	41	October	14	57	6	43
May	20	68	9	48	November	7	45	2	36
June	23	73	13	55	December	4	39	-1	30

Express facilities for dry cleaning and laundry are available throughout the big cities.

Official holidays.

Offices and shops are closed on the following days:

January 1, *New Year's Day*; Good Friday; Easter Monday; May 1, *Labor Day*; Ascension Day; Whit-Monday; Corpus Christi Day; June 17, *Memorial Day*; Penitentiary Day; December 25, *Christmas Day*, December 26, *Boxing Day*.



Germany for the business visitor

BASIC DATA

Land area: 248,577 sq.km (95,591 sq.miles), including 54 per cent agricultural, 29 per cent forests

Population: 61,181,000 (June 1984).

Main cities: Population in '000, September 1984

West Berlin	1,852	Cologne (Köln)	932
Hamburg	1,600	Essen	629
Munich		Frankfurt/Main	605
(München)	1,227	Stuttgart	569

Currency: Deutschmark (DM) = 100 pfenning. Exchange rate February 1986 US\$1 = DM2.364

Language: German

Measures: Metric system

Time: 1 hour ahead of GMT

GDP per head (1984): US\$10,025

Government: March 1983, Christian Democrat Union (CDU); allied with Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) and Free Democrats (FDP)

Member of: UN, EEC, IMF, Nato, World Bank, OECD, Council of Europe

General introduction.

The Federal Republic of Germany is in northern central Europe. Its northern area consists of flat lowlands, the center of wooded uplands with many rivers: the south is more mountainous, with the Alps to the south-east. The country is divided into 10 states (Länder) and, 110 miles inside GDR, the city of West Berlin, all of which enjoy a measure of legislative autonomy. The country's natural resources are comparatively modest apart from coal which is the basis of the iron and steel industries of the Ruhr, Aachen and the Saar. The south is particularly fertile and agriculture provides about three quarters of domestic need.

The *West German economy* is now entering its fourth year of recovery after the recession of the early 1980s. This is partly a result of tighter fiscal policies but also because of the good export performance. GNP was up by 2.6 per cent in real terms in 1984 and an estimated 2.5 per cent in 1985. *Industrial* output in 1985 was some 4 per cent higher than in the previous year, with the electrical engineering and office machinery sectors doing particularly well. *Unemployment* continues to be a serious problem. An

average of 9.1 of the total labor force was out of work during 1984 and the figure for 1985 was slightly above that; at the end of the year it was running at an annualized figure of 9.2 per cent. In 1984 some 5 per cent of the population were engaged in agriculture, 44 per cent in industrial production, 17 per cent in trade and transport, and 33.5 per cent in other services. There are about 1.5 mn foreign workers, most of whom are Turkish.

The annual rate of *inflation* fell to below 2 per cent in the summer of 1984 for the first time since the late 1960s, and has remained low, running at about 2 per cent by the end of 1985. After three years heavy deficit, the *balance of payments* current account moved back into surplus in 1982 since when it has steadily risen to an estimated DM35 bn (\$11.7 bn). *Exports* totalled DM488.2 bn in 1984, reflecting an increase of 12.9 per cent in value on the previous year (see detailed foreign trade statistics) and in the first eleven months of 1985 were up 10.9 per cent from the same year earlier period. The trade balance rose in 1985 for the fifth year running.

Forecast: Tax cuts of DM11 bn are planned for 1986. There are prospects for a higher overall growth rate: GNP growth is expected to be around 2.6 per cent in 1986. There is little prospect of any significant reduction in the numbers of unemployed. Inflation is likely to remain low at between 2.0 per cent to below 1 per cent. Real export growth is expected to be some 6 per cent. The domestic market for consumer goods is expected to improve slightly as real incomes rise. Overseas demand is not expected to rise significantly since there will be no improvement in the price competitiveness of German goods.

Fed. Rep. Germany as a market.

West Germany is among the world's richest nations and has been less affected by recession than most other countries. Its market place is vigorous and export oriented, with a highly productive and skilled labor force. Comparatively low inflation rates and a stable political and industrial climate, helped by a strong currency, have all contributed to its prosperity, and successive governments have affirmed their belief in a free market economy system as a cornerstone of economic policy – an exception is the special case of agriculture.

Manufacturing industry is the backbone of the economy, and West Germany is the third largest producer of automobiles in the world (after Japan and the USA). Recently specialist manufacturers have been most profitable. Many of Germany's most important industries, including engineering, chemicals, road transport vehicles and electrical engineering, depend on sales abroad for a substantial proportion of their output.

There is a large sophisticated *domestic market*, with a strong demand for consumer goods, and even though this has not been particularly buoyant in the last year or two, Germany still buys more goods overseas than any other country except the USA. Communications with both east and west Europe are good, and there are no permanent currency or administrative controls on foreign companies wishing to establish a business. *Investment incentives* are offered by some local authorities to overseas investors to stimulate the industrial and service sectors: areas of

preference and high priority now cover some 60 per cent of the country and 32 per cent of the population.

The country is the most densely populated in western Europe, but it is *not by any means a homogenous market*. From the point of view of the business visitor it can be roughly divided into five areas. Main importing area is *the north*, in which are located the principal ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Kiel, Lubeck, Emden, Wilhelmshaven). *Frankfurt* and its environs forms the chief center of finance and banking. *The Ruhr*, with its port Duisburg, which is the largest inland port in Europe, is the home of about a quarter of the country's consumers and is often used as a test market for their goods by foreign businessmen. *Bavaria* (of which Munich is the capital) and *Baden Wurtemberg* in the south have been less exposed to overseas trade than the rest of the country, and offer potential to enterprising businesspersons. *West Berlin*, forming an 'island' in East German territory and physically divided by the Wall, contains some 3,000 industrial enterprises, has a total labor force approaching 900,000 and is a first class market for consumer goods. Electrical engineering is its most important industry, and there is a large pool of scientific and technical knowledge in its universities and institutes, although these have in the past tended to avoid strong links with domestic industry. The importance of these separate regions has led to many foreign companies having representation in several different areas.

Frankfurt (properly known as Frankfurt am Main) is one of West Germany's richest and most prosperous cities. It is the country's most important *financial and banking center* (a position it has held since the sixteenth century when it was granted the right to mint money). The largest of the country's eight stock exchanges is here, and it is Germany's chief communications and commercial center as well as one of the three great German inland ports. A considerable amount of industry has flourished in Frankfurt, including a specialized *chemical industry* concerned with dyes, pharmaceuticals and photographic products; the Hoechst district of the city is the home of the multinational chemical firm of the same name. Machine tools and electrical apparatus are the two other principal manufactures. There are several annual commercial fairs, a motor show and special fur and book shows, all of which are internationally famous.

Munich (München) is a cultural center, the capital of Bavaria and also the most important focus of industry and commerce in southern Federal Germany. Its inhabitants provide a rich and discriminating market for imported goods and it produces a *wide range of manufactured items* including cars, carriages, locomotives, machine tools, rubber, chemicals, electrical equipment, optical and precision instruments. Brewing, printing and publishing are other major industries. The city's importance as a tourist center is enhanced by the 16 day *Oktoberfest* (beginning in late September) which attracts many millions of visitors annually, and there are many international trade fairs, exhibitions and conferences each year, including the Fair of German Craftsmanship.

Stuttgart lies on the canalised Neckar river and acts as a terminus for the huge fleet of Rhine barges. It is the home of the

Daimler-Benz car industry and much associated manufacture; electrical, photographic and optical equipment are also produced and Stuttgart is an important publishing center. Hosiery, knitwear and clothing industries are also well established. There are vineyards very close to the city center.

FED. REP. GERMANY.

Trend of foreign trade^{a)}.

(DEM mn)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Exports fob	350,328	396,993	427,741	432,281	488,202
Imports cif	341,380	369,117	376,464	390,192	434,216
	8,947	27,875	51,277	42,089	53,986

a) Excluding trade with GDR.

Main commodities traded.

(DEM mn)	Exports		Imports	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Heavy engineering products	64.2	68.7	Crude oil	37.8 41.7
Electrical engineering products	41.8	48.5	Chemical prod.	34.4 39.3
Chemical prod.	59.5	69.4	Agricultural products	29.3 32.4
Food & tobacco products	19.6	22.3	Food & tobacco prod.	26.0 27.9
Iron & steel	18.1	21.8	Petroleum products	25.6 26.9
Motor vehicles	72.6	80.2	Electrical engineering products	26.3 31.5
Mining prod.	8.0	9.3	Motor vehicles	21.2 22.8

Main trading partners.

(% of total value)					
Export to:	1983	1984	Imports from:	1983	1984
France	12.9	12.6	Netherlands	13.2	12.2
USA	76.	9.6	France	11.4	10.6
Netherlands	8.8	8.6	Italy	8.1	7.9
UK	7.0	8.3	UK	7.0	7.7
Italy	7.4	7.7	USA	7.1	7.2
Belgium/Luxemburg	7.4	7.0	Belgium/Luxemburg	7.2	6.6

HINTS FOR THE FIRST-TIME BUSINESS VISITOR.

Mr., Ms. or Franz?

It is not customary in Germany to adopt first name terms with business contacts in the initial stages. Foreigners will always be addressed as "Herr . . ." or "Frau . . ." and quite a number of

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Since many young businessmen and woman are living with their partners without being officially married, it is polite not to ask questions about "wives" or "husbands" until one is certain in which terms the host or hostess refer to their spouse. Although the word "Fräulein" in general still means an unmarried woman, it is quite customary to address any lady as "Frau . . ." unless she is very young, i.e. a teenager.

Punctuality.

Germans are very conscious of the need to "manage time" in their working day. It is imperative that you arrange your meetings well in advance and arrive punctually. This goes not only for business meetings but also for evening dinners or cocktails. It is considered bad manners to arrive late.

Should you be unable to keep your appointment, make sure to inform your German colleague as far in advance as possible.

Useful business contacts.

Frankfurt.

Chamber of Commerce (Industrie und Handelskammer), Börsenplatz. Tel. 21 971.

Economic Development Office for the City of Frankfurt (Amt für Wirtschaftsförderung), Gutleutstrasse 7. Tel. 212 3686.

Fairs and exhibitions (Messe und Ausstellungs-GmbH), Ludwig-Erhard-Anlage 1. Tel. 75 750.

Munich.

Chamber of Commerce (Industrie und Handelskammer für München und Oberbayern), Max Joseph Strasse 2. Tel. 51 160.

Congress Information. Tel. 23 91 62.

Stuttgart.

Chamber of Commerce (Industrie und Handelskammer), Jägerstrasse 30. Tel. 20 051.

Fairs and exhibitions (Messe Stuttgart), Am Kochenhof. Tel. 25 891.



Worth knowing

At-a-glance information you might find useful:

Emergencies.

Frankfurt.

Police (emergency): Tel. 110.

Fire: Tel. 112.

Ambulance: Tel. 49 001 (24-hr. service).

Medical emergency/Pharmacy: Dial 792 02 00.

Munich.

Police (emergency): Tel. 110.

Fire: Tel. 112.

Ambulance: Tel. 22 26 66.

Pharmacy emergency service: Tel. 59 44 75.

Stuttgart.

Police (emergency): Tel. 110.

Fire: Tel. 112.

Police (routine): Tel. 89 901.

Ambulance: Tel. 28 02 11.

Pharmacy: Tel. 780 02 66 (Saturday 13.30–22.30 hrs., Sunday 08.30–22.30 hrs.).

Banks.

Some leading local banks are:

Frankfurt.

Dresdner Bank AG, 1 Juergen-Ponto-Platz, tel. 2631. *Deutsche Bank AG*, 12 Taunusanlage, tel. 71 500.

Munich.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank AG, 9–17 Theatinerstrasse, tel. 23 661. *Bayerische Vereinsbank*, 14 Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse, tel. 21 321. *Deutsche Bank AG*, 15 Promenadeplatz, tel. 23 901. *Dresdner Bank AG*, 7 Promenadeplatz, tel. 21 390.

Stuttgart.

Deutsche Bank AG, 3 Theodor Heuss Strasse, tel. 20 911. *Commerzbank AG*, 11 Königstrasse, tel. 20 021. *Dresdner Bank AG*, 9 Königstrasse, tel. 20 080. *Landesgirokasse*, 3–5 Königstrasse, tel. 20 611. *Deutsche Verkehrs Kredit-Bank*, in the Main Railway Station, tel. 228 98 44.

Business hours.

Banks are generally open during the following hours, although there can be some variations: weekdays between 08.30 and 13.00 hrs., and between 14.30 and 16.00 hrs., on Thursdays until 17.30 hrs., closed Saturdays.

Exchange Offices of the *Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank* in Frankfurt open on weekdays and Sundays at 06.30 hrs. and close 22.00 hrs. at the branch at the Main Railway Station, while the airport branch is open from 07.30 to 21.30 hrs. *Deutsche Verkehrs Kredit-Bank* branch at Stuttgart Main Railway Station is open Monday to Saturday from 07.45 to 21.00 hrs. and Sundays 09.00 to 20.00 hrs.

Offices in general are open 08.00 to 17.00 hrs., Mondays to Fridays.

Shops: Most stores open 09.00 and close at 18.30 hrs., Mondays through Fridays. On Saturdays they usually close at 14.00 hrs., but on the first Saturday of each month remain open until 18.00 hrs. Some shops close between 13.00 and 15.00 hrs. for lunch. Hairdressers are usually closed on Mondays.

Car rental.

There are many car rental agencies serving these cities. We list telephone numbers to the airport offices of a few of them.

Frankfurt.

Avis, tel. 690 27 77; Europcar, tel. 690 51 07; Hertz, tel. 690 50 11; InterRent, tel. 690 54 64.

Munich.

Autohansa, tel. 90 74 48; Avis, tel. 90 74 11; Europcar, tel. 90 81 08; Hertz, tel. 90 87 44; InterRent, tel. 90 87 34.

Stuttgart.

Autohansa, tel. 790 14 22; Avis, tel. 790 14 51; Hertz, tel. 790 13 39; InterRent, tel. 790 18 14.

Communications.

Postal and telegram services: Frankfurt – Zeil 110, tel. 2111. The post office at Frankfurt main railway station is open 24 hrs.

Munich – Bahnhofplatz 1, opposite the main railway station. (Telegraphenam), tel. 559 84 06. Open 24 hrs.

Stuttgart – 3 Bolzstrasse.

Credit cards.

All major credit cards are accepted by hotels, restaurants, shops and transportation companies. Even small eating establishments often accept such cards.

Electrical current.

Standard voltage 220 AC, single phase 50 cycles.

Information centers.

Frankfurt.

Tourist Information Office, Main Railway Station, tel. 21 88 49. *Information in German, French and English*: "Frankfurt Aktuell", a magazine issued on the 1st and 16th of every month, contains current information on theaters, cinemas, sports events, etc. It may be obtained at any bookstall or newsagent's shop in Frankfurt.

Munich.

Municipal Tourist Information Office, tel. 2 39 11.
 Railway Schedule Information, tel. 59 33 21.
 ABR – Travel Office for all services, tel. 59 041.
 Theater/Concert bookings, tel. 59 04 419.

Polyglot information round the clock from the tourist office, tel. 23 91 61.

Stuttgart.

Tourist Information Office, tel. 22 280.

Language.

English is spoken and understood in most major German towns and cities, but just in case you should find yourself stuck, we list a handy 30-word vocabulary.

ENGLISH	GERMAN	ENGLISH	GERMAN
Hello	<i>Hallo</i>	One	<i>Ein</i>
Thanks	<i>Danke</i>	Two	<i>Zwei</i>
Please	<i>Bitte</i>	Three	<i>Drei</i>
Excuse me	<i>Entschuldigung</i>	Four	<i>Vier</i>
How much?	<i>Wieviel?</i>	Five	<i>Fünf</i>
This is	<i>Dies ist</i>	Six	<i>Sechs</i>
Where	<i>Wo</i>	Seven	<i>Sieben</i>
Where is?	<i>Wo ist?</i>	Eight	<i>Acht</i>
Street	<i>Strasse</i>	Nine	<i>Neun</i>
Station	<i>Bahnhof</i>	Ten	<i>Zehn</i>
Sir, mister	<i>Herr</i>		
Madam	<i>Frau</i>		
Yes	<i>Ja</i>		
No	<i>Nein</i>		
I do not understand	<i>Ich verstehe nicht</i>		
Good morning	<i>Guten Morgen</i>		
Good afternoon	<i>Guten Tag</i>		
Good evening	<i>Guten Abend</i>		
Good-bye	<i>Auf Wiedersehen</i>		

Lost property.**Frankfurt.**

Fundbuero, 323 Mainzer Landstrasse, tel. 75 000.

Munich.

Lost property office, tel. 2331.

Stuttgart.

61A Eberhardstrasse, tel. 216 20 16.

Newspapers and magazines.

Foreign language newspapers and magazines are available at major newsstands downtown, at the airport, central station and main hotels.

Pharmacies.

See under "Emergencies" on page 12.

Religious services.**Frankfurt.**

Roman Catholic: The Cathedral of St. Bartholomew (I6) (see "Sights"); St. Leonhard's Church (G7), Mainkai; Liebfrauenkirche (H5), 6 Am Liebfrauenberg.

Protestant: Church of St. Nikolai (H6). Römerberg; Dreikönigskirche (H6), Am Eisernen Steg; St. Catharine's Church (G5), An der Hauptwache.

Jewish: The Synagogue (D2), 30 Freiherr-vom-Stein-Strasse.

Greek Orthodox: Greek Orthodox Church (off map), 1 Solmsstrasse.

Christian Scientists: First Church of Christ Scientists (F6), 16 Kaiserstrasse; Second Church of Christ Scientists (off map), 324 Marbachweg.

Munich.

Roman Catholic: Frauenkirche (Cathedral), Frauenplatz, Sundays/holidays, 06.30, 08.00, 09.30, 11.00, 12.00, 18.00 hrs.; Peterskirche; Heiliggeistkirche; Theatinerkirche; Michaelskirche.

Lutheran: Matthäus Kirche, Sendlinger-Tor-Platz, Sundays/holidays 08.30 and 10.00 hrs; Markus Kirche.

Anglican: St. Willibrord, 36 Blumenstrasse, Sundays 09.30 hrs. (German), 08.00, 11.30 hrs. (English).

Greek Orthodox: Salvator Kirche, Salvatorplatz.

Methodist: Christus Kirche, 5 Frauenlobstrasse.

Russian Orthodox: 5 Röntgenstrasse.

Baptist: 9 Holzstrasse.

Christian Science: Sophiensaal, 60 Sophienstrasse.

Jewish: 27 Reichenbachstrasse.

Islamic Center Mosque: 1–3 Wallnerstrasse.

Stuttgart.

Protestant: Stiftskirche (E7), Leonhardskirche (E9), Hospitalkirche (C7), Schlosskapelle (E7).

Catholic: St. Eberhard (E6).

Jewish: The Synagogue (C8), 36 Hospitalstrasse.

Greek Orthodox: Heilige Nikolauskirche (A5), 69 Seidenstr.

For details of addresses and service times of the churches, please contact the SAS Office.

Secretarial services.

Office help: Ask at your hotel reception or look in the classified section of the telephone directory under the headings – "Schreibbüros", (secretarial services), "Übersetzer und Dolmetscher" (translation and interpreting) and "Fotokopien" (photocopying).

Shopping hints and souvenir hunting.

Price-wise Germany is not one of the cheapest shopping centers of Europe – but there is an excellent selection of quality goods in the department stores and shops.

Ceramics, wood carvings and cuckoo clocks are worth looking for, as well as mechanical toys and decorative things for the home. For the more serious shopper, German-made clocks and watches, field and opera glasses, photographic equipment, cine projectors and tape recorders are guaranteed quality-buys.

Time difference.

German time is one hour ahead of GMT. During the summer months daylight saving time applies and local time is two hours ahead of GMT (during the period March 30 to September 27 in 1986).

Tipping.

	<i>Fixed fee</i>	<i>Recommended tip</i>
Airport porters	DM2-3 per piece depending on number of bags and distance carried.	No extra tipping necessary
Taxi cabs		approx. 10%
Restaurants	Usually 10-15% service charge is incl.	to round up
Baggage and hall porters at hotels		DM1-2 per piece
Shoeshine at hotel		no tip
Delivery of telegram at hotel		DM1
Hotels	15% service charge is included	no tip
Barber and hairdresser		10%

Transportation.

Frankfurt.

City train (S-Bahn), subway (U-Bahn), streetcar and bus services are excellent, and taxis easily obtainable from the various stands throughout the city. Basic fare is DM3.60 - plus DM1.60 for 1 km (approx. 0.6 mile).

A 24-hour season ticket, price DM7, valid for travel within the central zone of the city's public transportation network can be obtained from automatic ticket machines.

Frequent train services operate from the Main Railway Station (D7) to suburban points just outside the city.

If you wish to hire a self-drive car (perhaps the best way of exploring the surrounding countryside), then SAS can assist you. Enquire at the SAS Office in the city or the SAS Ticket Counter at the airport.

Munich.

Munich is served by a public transport system consisting of the U- and S-Bahn (Subway and commuter train network), streetcars and buses. The fare is DM2,20 with 2 interchanges possible.

About 2,000 taxis operate in the city with a basic fare of DM3 for 0.6 km., each additional kilometer costing DM1.60; central telephone number 21 611. If you want to drive yourself, the usual rent-a-car facilities are available in Munich.

Stuttgart.

Stuttgart boasts a widespread public transport network including streetcars, buses and the S-Bahn (electrical suburban railway). Taxis are readily available from various stands throughout the city. Taxi fare DM3.20 plus DM1.80 for 1 km. If you wish to hire a self-drive car, then SAS can provide you with a reliable up-to-date rented car. There are many bus lines into the surrounding countryside. In the summer there are also regular boat services on the Neckar River.

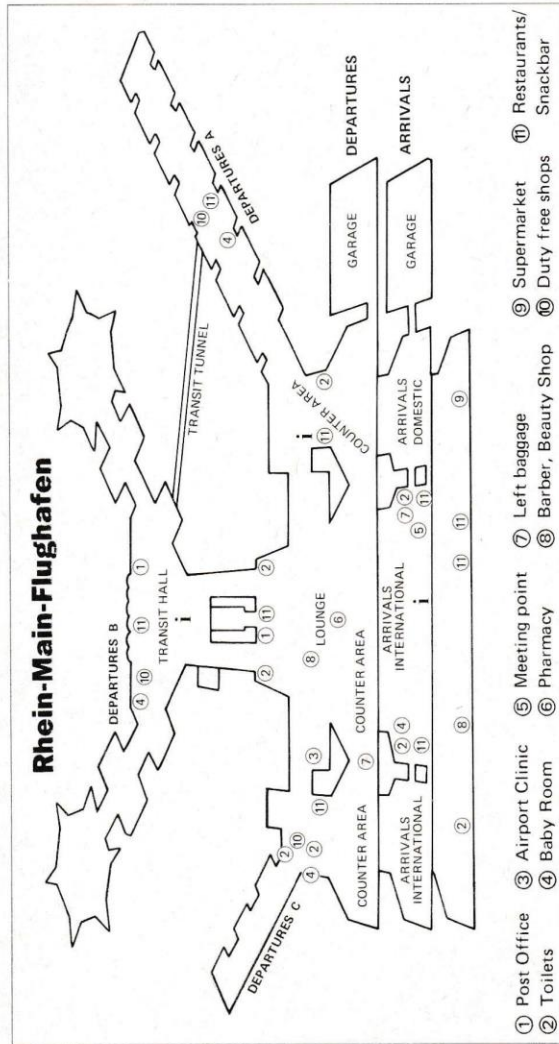


Airport guide

Frankfurt.

Name: Flughafen Frankfurt/Main.

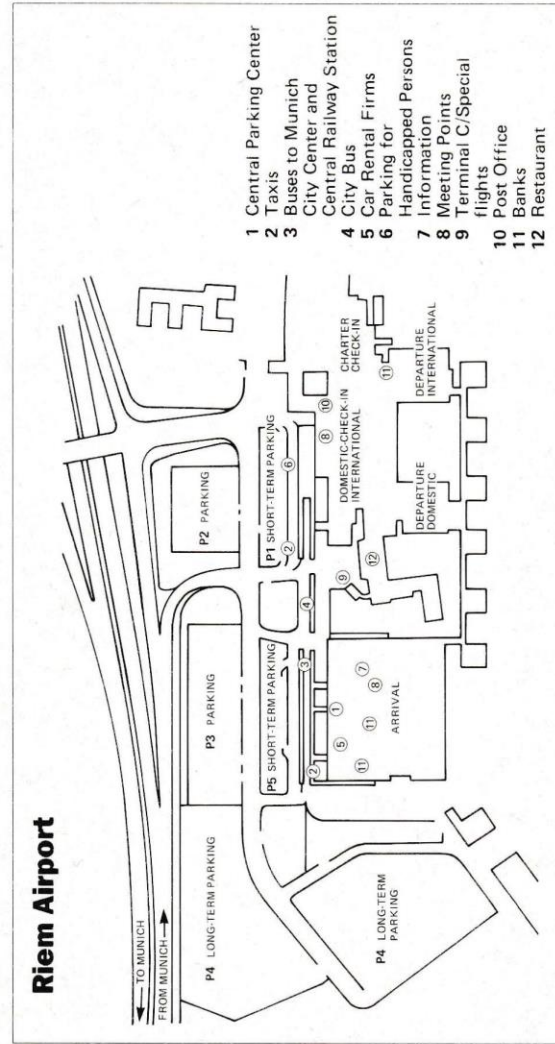
Location: 10 km (6 miles) southwest of downtown.



Munich.

Name: Riem Airport.

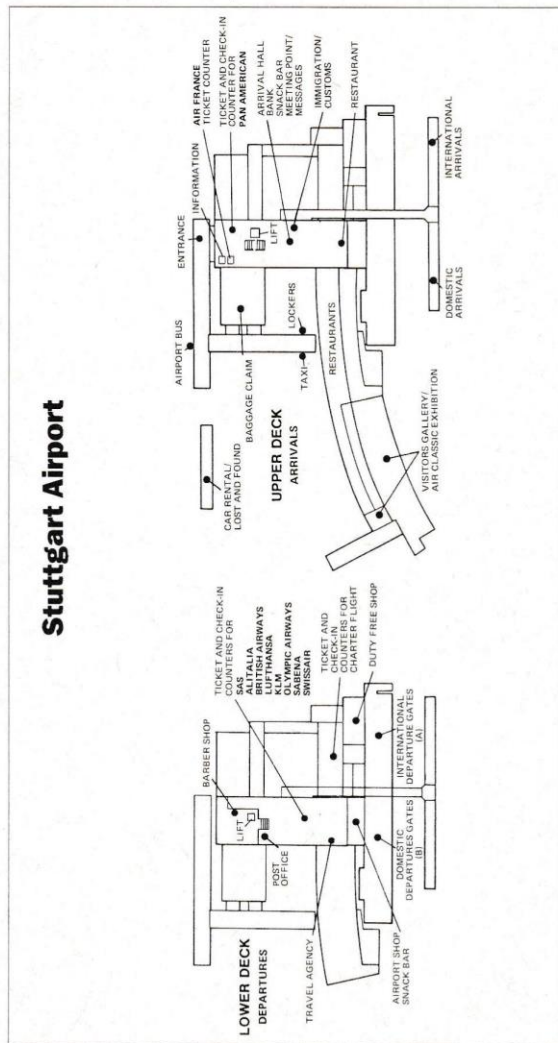
Location: 10 km (6 miles) east of downtown.



Stuttgart.

Name: Stuttgart Airport.

Location: 14 km (9 miles) south of downtown.



Your arrival in Frankfurt.

Impressive gateway to Frankfurt when you fly SAS is the vast, busy airport, Flughafen Frankfurt/Main.

SAS representatives will meet you at the arrival gate and answer any questions you may have. Follow the signs to passport control and hand-luggage customs. Your checked baggage will be delivered in the front part of the terminal, on the lower level. The airport building contains 9 different restaurants, cafeterias and snack bars, all named after famous aviation pioneers. You will also find a wide variety of shops (souvenirs, glassware, antiques, newspapers, books, confectionery, photographic supplies), hairdressers, pharmacy, left-luggage room, car hire-, travel-, railway desks, banks, post office and a nursery.

You can reach Frankfurt, as well as Mainz and Wiesbaden, by train directly from the railway station located on the ground level of the terminal. The train ride into Frankfurt by "S-Bahn" – Routes S14 and S15 takes about 10 minutes with services approx. every 10 minutes. Train fare to Frankfurt: 2nd class DM3.10, resp. DM4.20 (depending on hour/day), 1st class supplement DM2. Please observe that under all circumstances the train ticket must be bought before boarding the train. The same applies, if you go by train from Frankfurt Main Railway Station to the airport.

The taxi fare from the airport to the center of the city is approximately DM30.

Check-in time at the airport is at least 30 minutes before departure.

Your arrival in Munich.

On arrival at Riem Airport, after control formalities, proceed to the terminal buildings, where you can change your money or cash traveler's checks. You can also exchange currency at any bank in the city or at the exchange office at the Main Railway Station which is open from 06.00 to 23.30 hrs.

Outside the terminal buildings you will find a bus to the Main Railway Station, the fare being DM 5. Porters are available to carry luggage at DM1 per piece. Handcarts for luggage are available, fee DM1. Taxi transportation to the city center will cost approximately DM15-20.

If you have any problems during your stay in Munich do not hesitate to contact the SAS Office at 8 Pacellistrasse (tel. 22 06 36/37). Just drop in Mondays to Fridays 09.00 to 18.00 hrs., or telephone. The staff members speak Scandinavian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Czech and, of course, Bavarian!

Your arrival in Stuttgart.

On arrival at Stuttgart Airport you will be assisted through passport and customs controls by SAS representatives. At the airport you will find a restaurant, garden terrace, shops for souvenirs, newspapers, photographic supplies, perfume, a tax-free store, post office, car hire desks and bank. Only a short distance from the airport is the Airport Hotel Mövenpick.

There is a regular bus service – Line A – between the airport and the Air Terminal, located near the Main Railway Station, the

journey taking some 25–30 minutes. Fare DM6.00. Taxis are also available – fare approx. DM32. There are porters who will help you, if you wish.

Check-in time at the airport is at least 30 minutes before flight departure – and it could be longer than this, if there is a special baggage examination upon departure. The bus – Line A – leaves the City Air Terminal (E5) daily from 05.30 to 09.00 hrs. at 30 min. intervals; from 09.00 to 19.00 hrs. at 20 min. intervals; and from 19.00 to 23.00 hrs. at 30 min. intervals.



A place to stay

Hotels. Frankfurt.

There are more than 200 hotels and pensions in Frankfurt and comfortable accommodation is easy to find. It is, however, advisable to book in advance, particularly at fair times. In this respect you should contact your travel agent or SAS. Either can offer you detailed information on hotels of different categories.

During any of the international fairs, you may also secure rooms in advance through either Frankfurter Verkehrsverein Hauptbahnhof (Main Railway Station, northern side – D7) or Messeamt (Messegelände – A6).

De luxe class

*Frankfurter Hof** (G6)
33 Bethmannstrasse.
Tel. 20 251.

Frankfurt Intercontinental (E8)
43 Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse.
Tel. 23 05 61.

Frankfurt Sheraton (off map)
Airport,
opposite Terminal Building.
Tel. 69 770.

Hessischer Hof (C6)
40 Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage.
Tel. 75 400.

Hotel Gravenbruch Kempinski
(off map)
Neu Isenburg-Gravenbruch.
Tel. 06-102 50 50.

Parkhotel Frankfurt (D8)
New Wing,
36 Wiesenhüttenplatz.
Tel. 26 971.

Steigenberger Airport Hotel
(off map)
300 Flughafenstrasse.
Tel. 69 851.

In de luxe hotels, expect to pay between DM160 and 370 for a single room (including breakfast, tax and service charges) and between DM180 and 410 for a double room.

* SAS Associated Hotel

First class

Continental (D8)
56 Baseler Strasse.
Tel. 23 03 41.

Excelsior-Monopol (D8)
7–13 Mannheimer Strasse.
Tel. 23 01 71.

Holiday Inn City Tower
(off map)
1 Mailänder Strasse.
Tel. 68 020.

National (D8)
50 Baseler Strasse.
Tel. 23 48 41.

Savoy (D8)
42 Wiesenhüttenstrasse.
Tel. 23 05 11.

Cost of a single room in a first class hotel is between DM95 and 175, for a double room from DM130 to 205.

Munich.

Munich has over 300 hotels, guest houses, pensions and inns, but accommodation is still in great demand due to numerous events and it is wise to reserve rooms in advance. You can do this by contacting your travel agent or SAS, for either can offer you detailed information on first and tourist class hotels.

Should you, however, arrive in Munich without having booked accommodation, the SAS Office or the Tourist Information Office (Fremdenverkehrsamt) at Riem Airport or at the Main Railway Station will take care of you.

The following list of hotels should prove useful:

De luxe

*Bayerischer Hof** (D4)
6 Promenadeplatz.
Tel. 21 200.

Hotel Koenigshof (C5)
25 Karlsplatz
Tel 55 84 12

München Hilton (K1)
7 Am Tucherpark.
Tel. 38 450.

Vier Jahreszeiten Kempinski München (H5)
17 Maximilianstrasse.
Tel. 23 03 90.

First class

An der Oper (G5)
10 Falkenturmstrasse.
Tel. 22 87 11.

Drei Löwen (A5)
8 Schillerstrasse.
Tel. 59 55 21.

* SAS Associated Hotel

Excelsior (B5)
11 Schützenstrasse.
Tel. 55 79 06.

Holiday-Inn-München
(off map)
194 Leopoldstrasse.
Tel. 34 09 71.

Residence (off map)
4 Arthur-Kutscher-Platz.
Tel. 38 17 80.

Sheraton (off map)
6 Arabellastrasse.
Tel. 92 40 11.

Tourist class

Metropol (A5)
43 Bayerstrasse.
Tel. 53 07 64.

Penta Hotel (J9)
3 Hochstrasse.
Tel. 448 55 55.

Platzl (G6)
Am Platzl. Tel. 23 70 30.

Prices for accommodation range from DM60-250 for a single room with bath and DM90-450 for a double room.

Stuttgart.

De luxe

Steigenberger Hotel Graf Zeppelin (E5)
7 Arnulf-Klett-Platz.
Tel. 29 98 81.

First class

Am Schinderbuckel (off map)
Bonlanden (near airport).
Tel. 77 10 36.

Am Schlossgarten (F5)
23 Schillerstrasse.
Tel. 29 99 11.

Europe (off E1)
Feuerbach,
26-28 Siemensstrasse.
Tel. 81 50 91.

Intercity-Hotel (F4)
Im Hauptbahnhof.
Tel. 29 98 01.

Moewenpick
Airport Hotel.
Tel. 79 070.

Park-Hotel (I3)
21 Villastrasse.
Tel. 28 01 61.

Stuttgart International
(off map) near the airport,
100 Plieninger Strasse.
Tel. 72 021.

Royal (C9)
35 Sophienstrasse.
Tel. 62 50 50.

Other hotels

Am Feuersee (A8)
2 Johannesstrasse.
Tel. 62 61 03.

Ketterer (C9)
3 Marienstrasse.
Tel. 29 41 51.

Kronenhof (D5)
48 Kronenstrasse.
Tel. 29 96 61.

Mack (E4)
7 Kriegerstrasse.
Tel. 29 29 42.

Nödingerhof (off map)
22 Unterer Kasparswald.
Tel. 79 90 67.

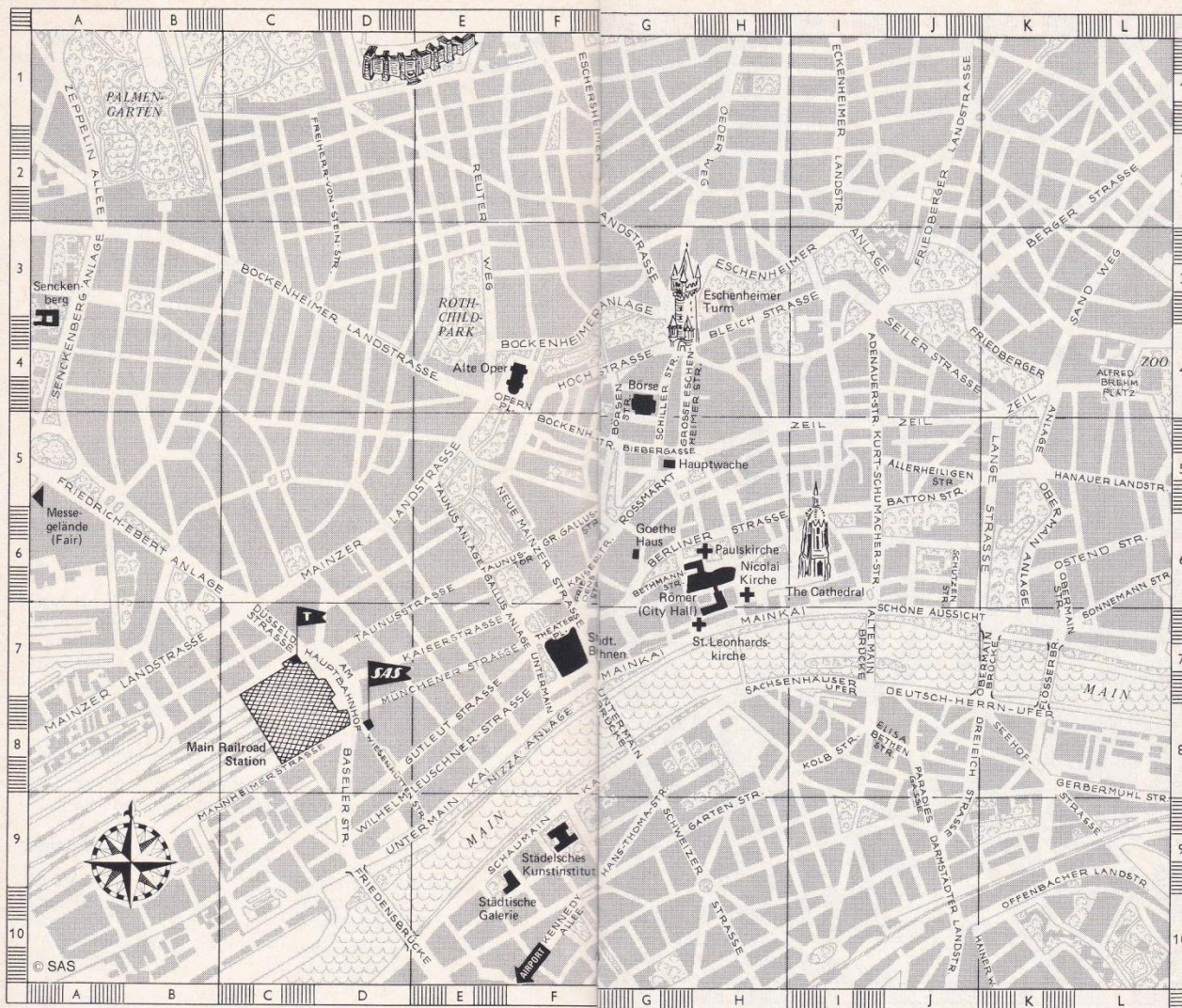
Rieker (D5)
3 Friedrichstrasse.
Tel. 22 13 11.

Hotel Traube (off I10)
2 Brabrandtgasse,
Stuttgart 70 (near airport).
Tel. 45 48 33.

Unger (D5)
17 Kronenstrasse.
Tel. 29 40 41.

Waldhotel Schatten (off A9)
Am Solitude-Ring.
Tel. 68 10 51.

Hotel Wörtz (off F10)
30 Hohenheimer Strasse.
Tel. 24 06 81.



Code numbers in the Frankfurt section of this booklet refer to the above map.

Thus (D8) is located where lines drawn from "D" and "8" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Frankfurt.

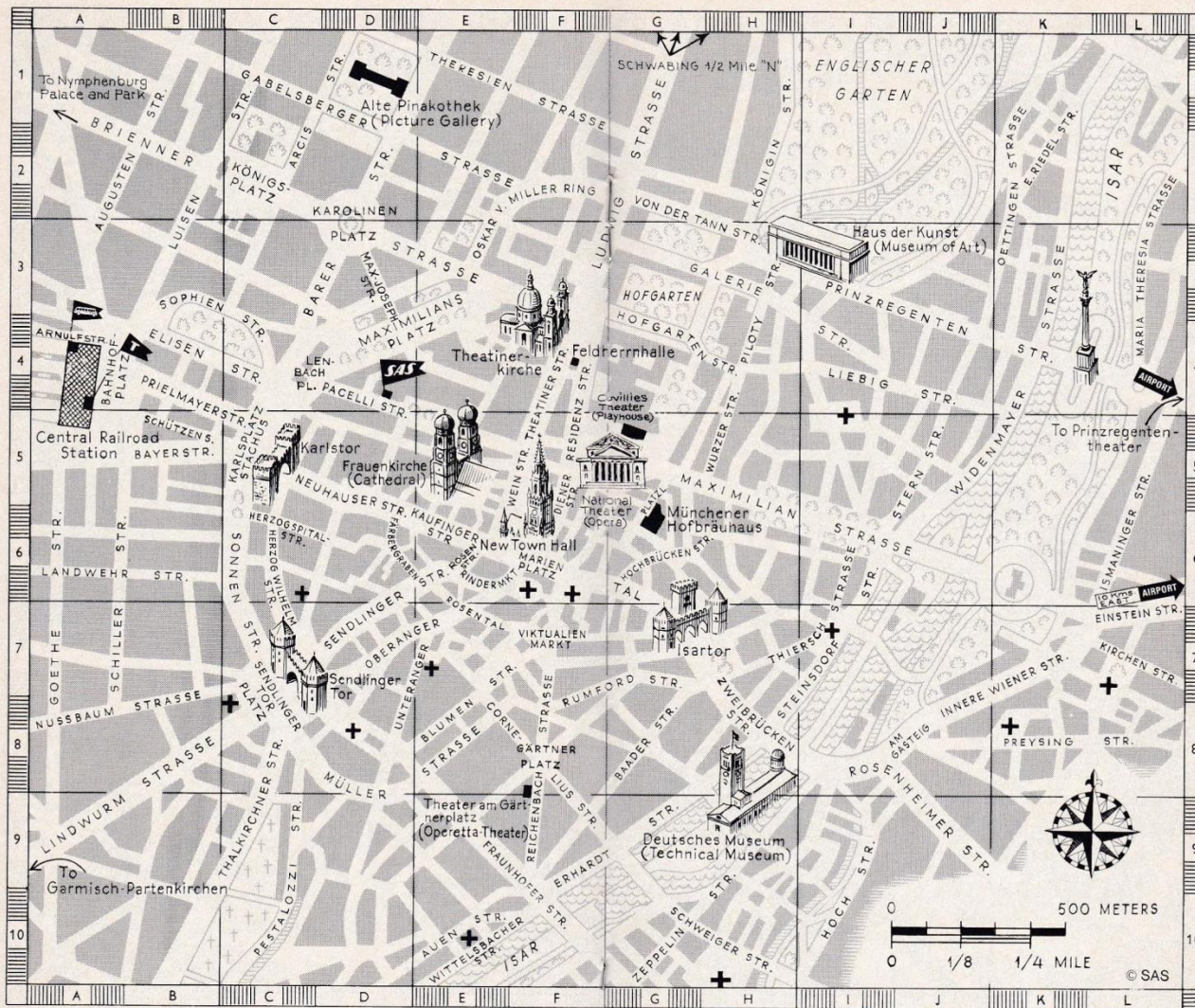
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|---------------------------------|---|
| (F8) The "Nizza" Promenade. | (G3) Eschenheimer Turm. |
| (F9) Städelsches Kunstinstitut. | (A3) Naturmuseum Senckenberg. |
| (G7) St. Leonhardskirche. | (G4) Börse (Stock Exchange). |
| (H6) "Römer" (City Hall). | (F7) Städt. Bühnen (Opera, Municipal Theater and Intimate Theater). |
| (I6) Dom (The Cathedral). | (A1) Palmengarten (Botanical Garden). |
| (H6) Paulskirche. | (L4) Zoo. |
| (G5) "Hauptwache". | (F4) Alte Oper (former Opera-house). |
| (G6) Goethe Haus. | |

Useful addresses.

SAS SAS Ticket Office, Europahaus, 2 Am Hauptbahnhof (D8), tel. 26 461. Open hours: Mondays to Fridays 09.00 to 17.30 hrs.

T Tourist Information Office, (Frankfurter Verkehrsverein), Hauptbahnhof (Main Railway Station, northern side - C7), tel. 21 88 49. Open hours: Mondays to Saturdays 08.00 to 22.00 hrs., (November-March 08.00 to 21.00 hrs.) Sundays 09.30 to 20.00 hrs.

Distance from city center to airport 10 km (6 miles).



Code numbers in the Munich section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (D4) is located where lines drawn from "D" and "4" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Munich.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (C5) Karlstor and Stachus (Karlsplatz). | (H8) Deutsches Museum (Technical Museum). |
| (E5) Frauenkirche (Cathedral). | (G6) Münchener Hofbräuhaus. |
| (E4) Theatinerkirche. | (G5) National Theater (Opera House). |
| (F4) Feldherrnhalle. | (F8) Theater am Gärtnerplatz (Operetta-Theater). |
| (G3) Hofgarten. | (G5) Residenz Theater (Cuvillies Theater). |
| (I3) Haus der Kunst. (State Gallery of Modern Art). | (off A1) Nymphenburg Palace and Park. |
| (D1) Alte Pinakothek (Picture Gallery). | |
| (D1) Neue Pinakothek (Art Gallery). | |
| (F6) Neues Rathaus (New Town Hall). | |

Useful addresses.

- SAS** SAS Ticket Office:
8 Pacellistrasse (D4), tel. 22 06 36/37. Open: Mondays to Fridays 09.00 to 18.00 hrs. From Saturday to Monday morning, contact: SAS Airport Office, tel. 90 81 54/55.
- Bus** Bus departure to the Airport:
Main Railway Station (A4), North Exit at Arnulfstrasse.
Bus service every 20 minutes 05.00 to 21.00 hrs.
- T** Tourist Information Office:
Fremdenverkehrsamt München (A4), Bahnhofplatz (Main Railway Station), tel. 23 911.

Distance from city center to airport: 12 km (8 miles).



Code numbers in the Stuttgart section of this booklet refer to the above map.

Thus (E5) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "5" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Stuttgart.

- (G6) State Gallery.
- (off L3) Daimler-Benz Automobile Museum.
- (E7) Old Castle.
- (B7) Liederhalle (Concert Halls).
- (B5) Linden Museum of Ethnology.
- (I1) State Museum of Natural History.
- (F7) Historical Collections of the City of Stuttgart.

Useful addresses.

-  SAS Ticket Office, 7000 Stuttgart, 23 Flughafen (airport), tel 79 90 56. Open Mondays to Fridays 08.30 to 12.00 hrs. and 13.00 to 17.00 hrs.; Saturdays and holidays closed.
-  Air Terminal, 14 Lautenschlagerstrasse and Main Railway Station (E5).
-  Tourist Information Office, Arnulf-Klett-Platz (Klett-Passage) near Main Railway Station (E5), tel. 22 280. Open hours: 08.30 to 22.00 hrs., Sundays 13.00 to 18.00 hrs.

Distance from city center to airport: 13 km (8 miles).



Eating out

Frankfurt.

Frankfurt possesses a number of fine restaurants, providing collectively, a wide variety of international cuisine. It is, however, the national specialties – particularly the numerous types of German sausages – that constitute a source of delight for many visitors. A truly local way of sampling the sausages and sausage dishes is at one of the many quick-service “Imbiss” stands that can be found along the sidewalks.

Local specialties.

Rippchen mit Kraut – salted, boiled rib of pork with Sauerkraut.

Frankfurter Würstchen mit Kartoffelsalat – smoked, crisply cooked sausages served by the pair with potato salad.

Bratwurst – fried pork sausage served in many different ways.

Rindswurst mit Brot – boiled beef sausage with bread.

Schnitzel mit Gemüse – Schnitzel plain or Viennese style with vegetables.

Kalbshaxe – braised knuckle of veal.

Schweinshaxe – grilled knuckle of pork.

Gekochtes Ochsenfleisch mit Grüner Sosse – boiled beef and green sauce made of herbs, eggs and cream.

Beverages.

The draft beer of Frankfurt is strong and delicious; choose either light (helles) or dark (dunkles). In Frankfurt, as throughout Germany, there are many brands of draft and bottled beers available – the beer hall (Bierstube), with its community singing, dining and drinking, being something of a Teutonic institution. Wines from the nearby Rhine and Moselle districts are excellent. Don't fail to sample, too, the Apfelwein (apple cider), a speciality of this area, which can be enjoyed in the taverns Lorsbacher Tal (J7), for example, Affentorschenke (J7) or Gemaltes Haus (H8) or in one of the many other pleasant inns in the southern borough of Sachsenhausen.

If you favor liquors, then this is the “land of Schnaps”. Here are a few of the more popular liquors:

Steinhäger – A famous clear brandy, with the flavor of juniper, bottled in earthen jugs.

Weinbrand – German version of cognac.

Kirschwasser – Disregard the word “Wasser” meaning water – it is clear cherry liquor!

Zwetschgenwasser – Clear liquid fire made from plums.

Himbeergeist – Raspberries are used for this clear brandy.

Underberg – Is it medicine, is it liquor? In fact it is both and good after a heavy meal.

Jägermeister – Liquor made from a selection of herbs.

Average meal times and prices.

Breakfast is “Continental”: coffee, bread or rolls, butter and jam, usually served between 07.00 and 10.00 hrs. Prices range from DM8 to 15. A light meal may be obtained for as little as DM12. Lunch, taken between 12.00 and 14.00 hrs., or dinner between 19.00 and 21.00 hrs., will cost you from DM20 and upward depending on the class of restaurant.

For good international cuisine try the restaurants of the larger hotels or any of the following:

German

Bratwurstglöckle (G6)
15 Weissadlergasse.

Brückenkeller (J6)
6 Schützenstrasse.

Börsenkeller (G5)
11 Schillerstrasse.

Frankfurter Stubb (G6)
33 Bethmannstrasse.

Henninger Turm (J10)
60 Hainer Weg.

Mövenpick (F5)
2 Opernplatz.

Weingut Hahnhof (F7)
1 Gutleutstrasse.

Chinese

Asia (F6)
2 Gallusanlage.

Peking China Restaurant (F6)
15 Kaiserstrasse.

Italian

Milano (G5)
4–6 Goetheplatz.

Munich.

Bavarian food is savory, substantial and delicious. You will find the local dishes are often served best in the beer halls. Munich specialties to ask for are “Spanferkel mit Knödel” – roast suckling pig with potato dumplings; roast beef; fried and creamed Schnitzels; veal steaks; “Haxe” which is roasted veal or pork and “Leberkäs”, a meat loaf, eaten with mustard, pretzels – and, of course, beer.

Bavaria is famous for its sausages, the most popular being “Schweinswürstl” (pork sausages) eaten with sauerkraut or potato salad, – and “Weisswürste” (veal sausages) eaten with sweet mustard, pretzels, and beer.

Among the top class restaurants are (advance reservations recommended):

“Aubergine” (D3)
5 Maximiliansplatz.

Austrian

Zur Stadt Wien (I5)
13 Weckmarkt.

Cafés

Altes Café Schneider (F6)
12 Kaiserstrasse.

Café Goethe-Terrassen (F7)
2 Theaterplatz

Café Kranzler (G5)
Hauptwache.

Café Schwillle (F5)
50 Grosse Bockenheimer
Strasse

Restaurants outside Frankfurt

Hotel Gravenbruch Kempinski
(off map)
Neu Isenburg-Gravenbruch.

Gut Neuohof Restaurant
(off map)
Neu Isenburg.

Bouillabaisse (G5)
10 Falkenturmstrasse.

Käfer Schänke (off map)
17 Schumannstrasse.

Restaurant Königshof (C5)
25 Karlsplatz.

If you would like to dine in a restaurant with a Bavarian atmosphere, we would suggest any of the following places:

Bratwurst-Friedl (F4)
3 Theatinerstrasse.

Franziskaner (F5)
5 Perusastrasse.

Haxnbauer Stuben (G6)
Münzstrasse am Platzl.

Hofbräuhaus (G6)
Am Platzl.

Mathäuser-Bierstadt (C5)
Am Stachus.

Restaurant Walterspiel (H5)
17 Maximilianstrasse.

Tantris (off map)
7 Johann Fichte Strasse.

Nürnberger Bratwurstglöckl am Dom (E5)
9 Frauenplatz.

Palais-Keller (D4)
5 Promenadeplatz.

Spatenhaus (F5)
12 Residenzstrasse.

Spöckmeier Am Roseneck (E6)
9 Rosenstrasse.

Of course, a visit to Munich would be incomplete without having tried a "mass", equal to 1 liter of beer, in one of the various big beer halls. Visit the Mathäuser-Bierstadt at Bayerstrasse near Stachus, the most modern of Munich's beer halls, or Augustiner at 1 Neuhauserstrasse. You will also find good Bavarian dishes at moderate prices served at both places.

If you feel like going "foreign", Munich has a wide choice of restaurants and you will find many national dishes "home-cooked" in this city:

Argentine
Churrasco (off map)
9 Nicolaistrasse.

Bohemian
Goldene Stadt (D7)
44 Oberanger.

Chinese
Mandarin (G5)
Am Hofbräuhaus,
21 Ledererstrasse.

French
Occam-Bistro (off map)
13 Occamstrasse.

Hungarian
Piroschka Czarda (H3)
1 Prinzregentenstrasse,
Haus der Kunst.

International
Kay's Bistro (E7)
1 Utschneiderstrasse.

Mövenpick (C5)
Im Künstlerhaus,
8 Lenbachplatz.

Italian
Roma (H5)
31 Maximilianstrasse.

Japanese
Daitokai (off map)
64 Nordendstrasse.

Mexican
Palenque De Mexico (J1)
Am Chinesischen Turm
Englischer Garten 3.

Polynesian
Trader Vic's (D4)
Hotel Bayerischer Hof,
6 Promenadeplatz.

Swiss
Chesa Rüegg (H5)
18 Wurzerstrasse.

If you like American hamburgers, try one of the 18 McDonald's restaurants spread throughout the city.

Stuttgart.

Stuttgart is a cosmopolitan city and there are restaurants for every nationality, but it is often more fun to eat the local specialities. These include "Saiten", a special sausage served with lentils, "Spätzle", an egg-noodle dish, "Maultaschen", pasta with meat and spinach, and "Gaisburger Marsch" hotpot of potatoes, Spätzle, meat and other items.

The full-bodied wine of Württemberg is among the many wines available in Stuttgart, where vineyard property is among the most expensive in the world – one of them being a mere 182 m (200 yards) from the Main Railway Station!

Cannstatter Zuckerle (white) and Uhlbacher Götzenberg (red) are the best known local wines.

Restaurants

Alte Post-Stiftsstube (D6)
43 Friedrichstrasse.

Bäckerschmiede (K6)
44 Schurwaldstrasse.

Marché (E5)
16 Königstrasse.

Mövenpick-Restaurant (D6)
11 Kleiner Schlossplatz.

Ratskeller (E8)
1 Marktplatz.

Zeppelinstüble (E5)
Hotel Graf Zeppelin.

Zirbel-Stüble (F5)
Hotel Schlossgarten.
23 Schillerstrasse.

Zur Weinsteige (F10)
30 Hohenheimer Strasse.

Foreign food

Peking (E7)
8 Kirchstrasse.

Asia (C7)
21 Calwerstrasse.

Israel (C7)
36 Hospitalstrasse.

Mandarin (C7)
14 Theodor-Heuss-Strasse.

Maredo (D6)
35 Friedrichstrasse.

Mira (D6)
Kleiner Schlossplatz.

Pireus (off A10)
37 Hasenbergstrasse.

Pinocchio (C7)
62 Calwer Strasse.

Weinstuben

Schellenturm (G6)
72 Weberstrasse.

Der Besen (F7)
38 Rosenstrasse.

Bacchus (C7)
60 Calwer Strasse.

Unusual locations

Fernsehturm-Restaurantbetriebe mit
"Fedor Grill" (off I10)



At leisure in Frankfurt

Frankfurt profile.

Historic landmarks, peaceful gardens, a city lively and diligent – Frankfurt straddles the River Main, girthed by the mountains Taunus, Vogelsberg, Spessart and Odenwald; a short coach trip from the Rhine Valley.

A cog of commercial importance in the economic structure of the Federal Republic of Germany, Frankfurt's path of progress seems, from the earliest of times, to have been pre-ordained. So much so that by the 14th century the town was already a thriving market-place, the half-yearly fairs (first mentioned in 1240) being frequented by merchants from all over Europe.

Its renowned trade fairs still draw thousands of visitors. Yet it is not for commerce alone that Frankfurt is known. During the course of history, it has enjoyed prominence as the birthplace of the celebrated poet Goethe, and as the town where, between the 12th and 18th centuries, Germany's kings destined to become emperors were elected and from 1562 to 1792 also crowned. Here existed a flourishing 1st-century Roman settlement. Here, in 500 AD, lived the militant Franks, who gave the town its present name: "Ford of the Franks". Here, since the 12th century, has breathed a city of quaint, story-book beauty, the traces of which are still visible in its old quarter, Altstadt.

Today Frankfurt, with a population of nearly 700,000, is a major traffic center of the world, the hub of the Autobahn system, possessor of a large inland port and the third largest airport in Europe. Its industrial development is exemplified by its prowess in the metal, mechanical, chemical, engineering and printing industries. Its theaters and opera are superb. Its night life is various and, at times, American.

And yet the distinct stamp of its national character is never far away. In the Teutonic architecture, in the earnestness and exuberance of its citizens, in the Frankfurter-influenced cuisine, in the impressive shops, the ingenious toys, in the tempting patisseries, and in the Apfelwein taverns of Sachsenhausen ... a fitting place, incidentally, to start and end any stay in Frankfurt.

AFTER HOURS.

Entertainment and night life.

Entertainment is plentiful and varied in Frankfurt. The municipal theaters present a complete repertoire of opera and drama, while the Kleines Theater im Zoo (L4), Komödie (F7) and Theater am Turm (G4) stage the works of a wide range of modern authors. Alternatively Die Schmiere (G7) and Die Maininger (F5) both present sophisticated cabaret.

All kinds of concert are performed at the Old Opera (F4) and chamber music concerts are held in the Volksbildungsheim, opposite the Eschenheimer Turm (G4). Orchestral concerts are also staged at the Congress Hall (A5), in the broadcasting studios

of Radio Frankfurt (Dornbusch – off map) and in the Jahrhundertalle Höchst (off map).

Frankfurt offers, too, numerous movie theaters which mainly feature films dubbed into the German language.

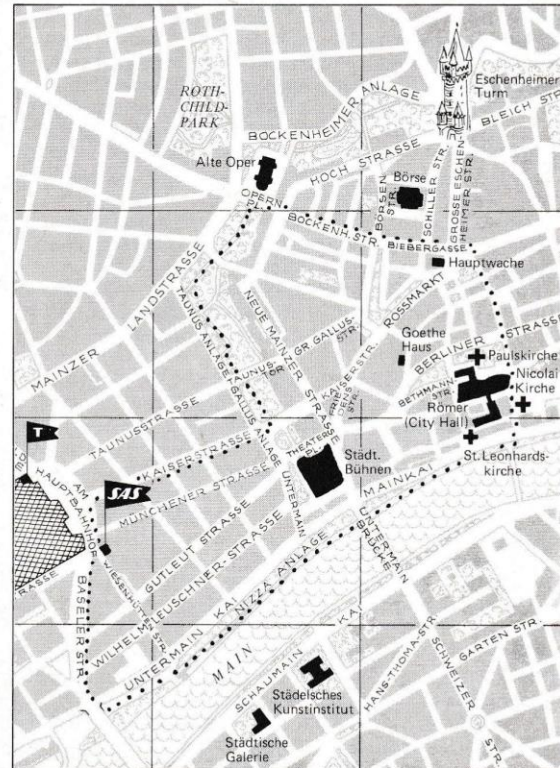
There are several night clubs with floorshows in the city, and gambling casinos at nearby Bad Homburg and Wiesbaden.

The booklet "Frankfurt Aktuell" will give you detailed information on Frankfurt's nocturnal scene, and the Frankfurter Verkehrsverein (C7), local newspaper or your hotel porter can also prove invaluable in this respect.

LOOKING AROUND.

One hour's walk around Frankfurt.

A stroll around the downtown area of Frankfurt will give you a chance to get your bearings. Starting from the SAS Office at the Main Railway Station, walk up Kaiserstrasse, a principal shopping street, until you reach the Anlagengring. Turn left and stroll through the park until you come to the re-built Alte Oper. Then turn right along Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse, until you arrive at Hauptwache – (the Main Guard House) and civic center of the city.



On turning right, you will pass St. Paul's Church, center for many important public functions, and the Römer, the picturesque City Hall which has been the symbol of Frankfurt since the 14th century. Turn right again and enjoy a walk along the embankment of the River Main – proceed down Untermainkai and the Nizza, a promenade decked with flowers, to Friedensbrücke (Bridge of Peace). Turn sharp right along Baseler Strasse, and you will find yourself back at the SAS Office.

Sightseeing by coach.

For a comprehensive tour of the city, take one of the sight-seeing coaches which leave from the Tourist Information Office (Frankfurter Verkehrsverein), Hauptbahnhof (Main Railway Station, northern side – C7) at 10.00 and 14.00 hrs., operating from March 1 to October 31 only). Each tour lasts 3 hours and costs DM26, including admission to the Goethe Haus (G6), Palmengarten (B2) or Kaisersaal in the Römer (H6). Children 50% discount (subject to alteration).

Frankfurt on your own.

For those who prefer to explore at their own pace, we have listed below some of the more important sights with map references to guide you. (See "Transportation" on page 16 for information on public transportation and special fares).

Römer (City Hall on the Roman Hill – H6). One of Frankfurt's most famous landmarks, this picturesque City Hall with the triple-gabled front, dating back to the 14th century, was destroyed by fire during the war but rebuilt in its original style. Highlight of its interior is the "Kaisersaal" (Hall of Emperors). In front of the hall stands the Well of Justice. The Gothic-styled square takes one back to pre-Charlemagne days. It was here that fountains flowed with wine, whole oxen were grilled on spits, and brilliant pageantry celebrated the coronations of the emperors, which took place in the nearby Cathedral of St. Bartholomew. Conducted tours may be joined from 09.00 to 18.00 hrs. in summer and 09.00 to 17.00 hrs. in winter. Sundays and public holidays from 10.00 to 16.00 hrs. Admission charge. Streetcars Nos. 14, 15, 18 and Subway U4 go there.

Dom (Cathedral of St. Bartholomew – I5). This impressive building was erected during the period 1315–1353 and served first as the place of election and later of coronation of the Holy Roman Emperors. Climb the 383 steps to the top of the tower for a magnificent view of the city. You can ascend the tower from 09.00 to 12.30 hrs. and from 15.00 to 17.00 hrs. except on Sundays. Admission charge. Streetcars 14, 15, 18 and Subway U4 will take you there.

St. Nikolai's Church (H6). This was originally the Councillors' Chapel and dates from the 13th century. Chimes three times a day 09.05, 12.05 and 17.05 hrs. Streetcars 14, 15, 18 and Subway U4.

Paulskirche, on Paulsplatz (H6). St. Paul's Church was built between 1783 and 1830. Just 18 years later, it served as the convening point of the first German National Assembly. Today, it is the stage for a number of the city's important public functions. Open daily 10.00 to 16.00 hrs. except October 15 to March 14. Streetcars 14, 15, 18 and Subway U4.

Goethe Haus (25 Grosser Hirschgraben, near the Hauptwache – G6). Birthplace of the great, German poet Goethe in 1749, Goethe Haus was destroyed during World War II but has since been completely rebuilt. It is today a museum, retaining Goethe's furniture and possessions. Open weekdays 09.00 to 18.00 hrs. (winter: 09.00 to 16.00 hrs.), Sundays 10.00 to 13.00 hrs. Admission charge.

St. Leonhard's Church (G7). Situated at the Mainkai, near the Eiserner Steg (The Iron Bridge) this Romanesque structure was founded under Emperor Frederick II in 1219. Streetcars 14, 15, 18 and Subway U4 to Römer.

The Hauptwache (the Main Guard House – G5). The Hauptwache is the heart of the city, a square surrounded by modern blocks with department stores and offices including the towering Telephone and Telegraph Building. The square is also a hub of transportation routes like S-Bahn routes S1 to S6, S14 to Airport and Subway routes U1, U2 and U3.

Old Opera (Opernplatz – F4). Built 1880 in Italian Renaissance style. Destroyed in 1944, reopened in 1981 as a convention and concert hall. Restaurant and café. Parts of the interior are original.

Börse (G4). This is the Stock Exchange Building, the most important stock and corn exchange in the Federal Republic of Germany, the seat of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce and of many trade corporations. You can watch business in progress Mondays through Fridays from 11.30 to 13.30 hrs.

Eschenheimer Turm (Eschenheimer Tower – G3). This medieval, story-book tower of five turrets, 47 m (154 ft.) high, is a well-preserved remnant of the original city fortifications erected in 1426. Subway routes U1, U2 and U3.

Henninger Tower (J10). The Henninger Brewery operates the tallest storehouse in the world, 117 m (344 ft.) high. 15,000 tons of brewing barley can be stored in this tower. Above the silo you will find not only a roof-restaurant with dancing, aquarium and floral decorations, but also a rotating restaurant with a wonderful panoramic view over Frankfurt and its surroundings. The restaurant can be reached by elevator. There is also a comfortable bar (Turmschänke) at the base of the tower. Admission charged to the tower. Streetcar 16 and bus 36, bring you close to the tower.

Willemer Cottage (L10). The Willemer Cottage is located on the Mühlberg in Sachsenhausen. It was from this point that Goethe together with Marianne von Willemer (Suleika) watched the bonfires lit on the Taunus Mountains on October 18, 1814, to commemorate Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig. Take streetcar 16 to Mühlberg or Hühnerweg.

Städelsches Kunstinstitut und Städtische Galerie (F9). The Staedel Art Institute and Municipal Gallery contains an important collection of famous paintings from all periods. Open (except Mondays) 10.00 to 17.00 hrs. Admission charge. Sundays free. The institute can be reached by streetcars 16 and bus 46.

Liebighaus, 71 Schaumainkai (Municipal Exhibition of Sculptures – F9). Collection of sculptures of many decades from almost every country. Open Tuesdays through Sundays from 10.00 to 17.00 hrs. Wednesdays to 20.00 hrs. Admission free. Streetcar routes 16 to Otto-Hahn-Platz; 13, 16, 19 and 21 to Stresemann-Allee/Gartenstrasse.

Nizza (F8). A pleasant promenade along the River Main enhanced by exotic flowers and shrubs.

Städtische Bühnen (F6). This is the Municipal Theater and one of the leading stages in Europe. The Opera and the Intimate Theater are also housed here. Take Subway line U4 from Main Station or U1–U3 from Hauptwache.

Zoological Gardens (16 Alfred-Brehm-Platz – L4). Frankfurt's zoo provides an impressive variety of animal life. It opens daily at 08.00 hrs. and closes, depending on the time of year, between 17.00 and 19.00 hrs. Admission charged. You can reach the zoo by streetcar 13 and 15.

Palmengarten (A1). You can see 2,000 different species of orchids, cacti and succulent plants at the Botanical Garden. Open-air concerts are staged here between May and September from 16.00 to 18.00 hrs. depending on the weather. Open 08.00 hrs. to sunset. Admission charged. Tram routes 19 from Main Railway Station and 21, 22 from downtown/Goetheplatz.

Naturmuseum Senckenberg (A3). The city's distinguished Museum of Natural History with zoological, geological and mineralogical specimens from prehistoric times, offers, too, an interesting ethnological collection. Open daily 09.00 to 16.00 hrs. Entrance charged. Tram routes 19 from Main Railway Station and 21, 22 from downtown/Goetheplatz to Senckenberg Anlage.

Waldstadion (The Forest Stadium – off map). This impressive stadium is the city's mecca of sport. It houses up to 70,000 spectators and possesses cycle race track, swimming pool, tennis courts, ice-skating arena, gymnasiums and a sport restaurant. Take streetcar 15 also S-Bahn S14 or S15, to station "Sport feld".

EXPLORING FARTHER AFIELD.

Excursions.

The surroundings of Frankfurt contain a rich and charming variety of interest-points. The historic, student town of Heidelberg is only 85 km (53 miles) from Frankfurt, and festive Rüdesheim, the liveliest of the Rhine villages, only 55 km (35 miles) away. Visit these places if you possibly can – there are excellent train connections to both of them. Other outlying points of special interest are Schlosshotel Kronberg (20 km – 13 miles); the Roman Fortress Saalburg (22 km – 14 miles); Mainz (39 km – 24 miles), the Rhineland-Palatinate Capital with its 1,000-year-old Romanesque cathedral and hometown of Gutenberg, inventor of the movable typeface; and Bonn (190 km – 120 miles), the Capital of the Federal Republic of Germany and birthplace of Beethoven.

Kronberg and Mainz are best reached by trains leaving the Main Railway Station frequently, while rail or combined rail and boat connections can be used to visit Bonn. Saalburg is best reached by bus via Bad Homburg, Wiesbaden, Bad Nauheim are famous resorts with good rail services. Boat trips on the Rhine are popular with most tourists. For information, contact the office of the Cologne–Düsseldorf Rhine Navigation Agency at Eiserner Steg (tel. 28 24 20) – and remember to ask SAS for the City Portrait "Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf".

SHOPPING AND SOUVENIR HUNTING.

The principal shopping districts of Frankfurt lie between the Main Railway Station (D7) and Konstablerwache (H4), along both Kaiserstrasse (D7/E6) and Zeil (I5) and in particular around Hauptwache (G5), Goethestrasse (F/G5) and Schillerstrasse (G5).

Here you can browse through branches of many of Germany's leading stores including:

Moritz Mädler (F5), Kaiserplatz, and Gold-Pfeil (F6), 22 Kaiserstrasse, leather goods of high quality; J. A. Henckels Zwillingwerk (G6), 11 Rossmarkt, Solingen steel; WMF – Württembergische Metallwarenfabrik, 15 Kaiserstrasse (G6) and 2 Schillerstrasse (G5), famous WMF steel and glassware; Rosenthal am Kaiserplatz (F6), 10 Friedensstrasse, porcelain and figurines.

Among the items which are worth looking at are photographic equipment, chinaware, Solingen steel, watches and clocks, antiques, hand-woven articles, fur coats and coats made from Loden cloth, leather goods, jewelry, wood carvings, toys, perfume, and cosmetics. If you're interested in souvenirs of your German holiday, try Lorey's (16 Schillerstrasse – G5) for porcelain figurines and beer steins; Spielwaren Behle (28 Kaiserstrasse – F6) and Hobby-Haas (36 Braubachstrasse – H6) for a wide variety of toys.

Sports and pastimes.

Frankfurt offers a wide variety of sports. If you are a swimming, cycling, ice-skating, gymnastics, or tennis enthusiast, visit the "Waldstadion" (Forest Stadium) near Oberforsthaus (off map).

At the Central Swimming Bath (Stadtbad Mitte – G4) 4–8 Hochstrasse there are Turkish and Sauna baths as well as a large swimming pool. Admission charged.

If you are keen on horse racing, you will enjoy a visit to the Niederrad Race Course, Oberforsthaus (off map), where flat-racing and steeple-chasing take place nearly every second Sunday (from March to November).



At leisure in Munich

Munich profile.

There is a saying that Munich is the secret capital of Germany ... but officially Munich is the cultural center as well as the lively, picturesque and colorful capital of Bavaria.

Today's modern city, which was host to the Olympic Summer Games in 1972, has many fine buildings, excellent shopping streets, squares and fountains, restaurants and concert halls. Among its famous sights are the Old Pinakothek, one of the seven great art galleries in the world, the New Pinakothek and the Deutsches Museum, the largest museum of science and technology in Europe.

The University of Munich with more than 90,000 students including the 20,000 students of the Technical High School and another 13,000 at the various Max-Planck-Institutes of Technology and Science also make the city an important educational center. Munich hosts, too, the famous Goethe-Institute.

Munich was founded in 1158 by Duke Henry the Lion, who established a market place and mint, and built a bridge across the River Isar, but its name derives from an older settlement of monks – München – who probably came from the medieval Tegernsee Monastery.

In the 13th century it became a city and the residence of the Wittelsbach princes. Munich's great art collections were started in the 16th century by Duke Albert V of Bavaria. In the Napoleonic era it became the capital of the Bavarian Kingdom and in the reign of Ludwig I the university was transferred to Munich from Landshut and many buildings were constructed. The cultural life continued to flourish particularly during the reign of Maximilian II and Ludwig II.

At a junction of European railroads, highways and air routes, Munich is also a major commercial center – bright, busy and prosperous – and for the visitor it is a happy mixture of brassy beer halls and elegant art galleries. The main square – officially Karlsplatz, but always called Stachus – is one of Europe's most hectic intersections with traffic signals controlled through television at police headquarters nearby. But in the Englischer Garten it is possible to ride in a horse-drawn carriage in the heart of the city!

Munich is Lederhosen and aproned skirts plus a community of highly skilled engineers making precision and optical instruments. It is world-renowned theaters such as "Cuvilliés" and "National" and beer cellars like "Hofbräuhaus" and "Mathäuser". It is brass bands and sausages, palaces and churches, quaint mechanical clocks and a zoo with over 5,000 animals.

First and foremost Munich is "gemütlich" with a gaiety which spills over to its visitors, and innumerable festivals throughout the year helping to maintain the easy atmosphere. There are summer music festivals, trade and food fairs, beer festivals and the Fasching, a winter carnival.

The Oktoberfest from late September to early October, lasting two weeks, is the big "fun" event of the year and if you are lucky enough to visit Munich during this period, you will have a chance to take part in a festival which is over 170 years old – a mammoth public party!

Public holidays in Bavaria.

In addition to Christmas, December 25/26, and the variable Easter and Whitsuntide holidays shops and offices are closed on the following days:

January 1	New Year
January 6	Epiphany.
May 1	Labor Day.
June 17	Day of German Unity.
August 15	Assumption.
November 1	All Saints' Day.

Other holidays with variable dates include Ascension, Corpus Christi and Repentance Day (partly).

Event information, tel. 23 91 62.

AFTER HOURS.

Entertainment and night life.

Munich is a wonderful city for entertainment. It is the cultural center of Southern Germany and there is always an opera, operetta, ballet, concert or other international event to attend.

The *Bayerische Staatsoper* is the Bavarian State Opera in the restored National Theater (G5). The regular season runs from October to July. In July/August the annual Munich Opera Festival takes place at the National Theater and Cuvilliés Theater.

The *Residenz Theater* (G5) features the famous German dramas of Schiller and Goethe as well as other classical and modern plays presented by the Bayerisches Staatsschauspielhaus.

If you like operettas, spend an evening in the *Theater am Gärtnerplatz* (F8). Here the Bayerisches Staatstheater ensemble presents numerous classics such as the "Gipsy Baron", the "Beggars Student", the "Czardas Princess" and "A Night in Venice".

Smaller theaters like Münchner Kammerspiele, Kleine Komödie, Theater Die kleine Freiheit, Münchner Volkstheater, Münchner Marionettentheater, and Münchner Puppentheater feature all types of plays, dramas and comedies. They are less expensive but provide high-quality performances.

Symphony concerts are given in the *Herculesaal* of the *Residenz* (G5) or in the *Kongressaal* of the *Deutsches Museum* (H8) or at the newly-built *Gasteig*, a cultural center housing concert halls and theaters, a library, a secondary school, the Richard Strauss Conservatory and the Munich Philharmonic. Other concerts are staged at the *Sophiensaal* (B3) and the *Hochschule für Musik* (C3). Chamber music is presented in the *Cuvilliés Theater* (G5).

A list of theater performances and concerts is found in the Munich monthly program, the "Offizielles Monatsprogramm München" available at any newsstand for DM1.30 and, of course, in all Munich newspapers.

Munich has many cinemas, the more important centered around Stachus (C5). All international films usually have German sound tracks. Some cinemas, however, specialize in original versions of American/English/French/Italian and Spanish films. Check the local papers for latest programs.

Night spots.

For night life we recommend you visit the *Schwabing*, "Munich's Montmartre", where you'll find a variety of night clubs, bars and cellars of all kinds.

At least 20 small and inexpensive night spots are spread throughout Schwabing.

Centrally located night clubs and discotheques include:

Bayerischer Hof Night Club (D4)
6 Promenadeplatz.

Charley M (D3)
5 Maximiliansplatz.
Disco.

Club P1 (I3)
Haus der Kunst.

Maximilians Nightclub (D3)
16 Maximiliansplatz.
Disco.

Lenbach-Palast (C4)
3 Lenbachplatz.
Disco.

Night clubs offering striptease shows:

Eve (E4)
5 Maximiliansplatz.

Lola Montez (G5)
1 Platzl.

In summertime, sit down and relax in the English Garden or try one of the huge beer gardens, for the real Munich atmosphere, like the Augustinerkeller, Salvatorkeller and Löwenbräukeller. Sheraton Hotel's "Vibratron" is also a popular night spot.

If you fancy a glass of wine, try one of the special wine restaurants such as Pfälzer Weinprobierstube at 1 Residenzstrasse and the Weinstadt at 5 Burgstrasse, a wine cellar located in the oldest house of the city.

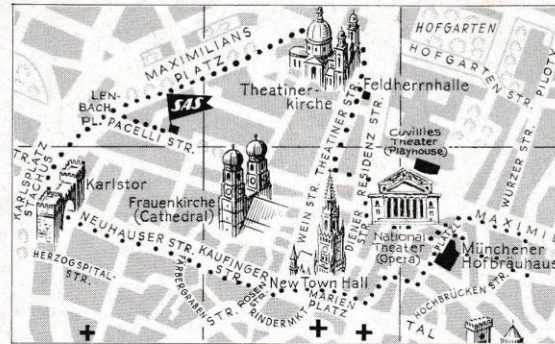
LOOKING AROUND.

One hour's walk in Munich.

From the SAS City Office in Pacellistrasse, walk about 150 m and then turn right into Maximiliansplatz and continue walking as far as Briennerstrasse. Turn right and follow Briennerstrasse to the square, Odeonplatz. Turn right again here and you will be facing Feldherrnhalle, a copy of the famous Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence. Keep to the right and walk past the Baroque church, Theatinerkirche, along busy Theatinerstrasse then turn left at the next traffic lights into Perusastrasse. Continue for about 100 m (110 yards) and you will come to the rebuilt National Theater, the Opera House. On your left, inside the spacious former Royal Residence you'll find the beautiful Rococo theater, the restored Cuvilliés Theater.

Now walk along Maximilianstrasse – straight ahead you can see Maximilianeum, home of the Bavarian Parliament – before turning right at the narrow street called Kosttor.

This leads you to the Hofbräuhaus am Platzl. From Hofbräuhaus walk along Orlandostrasse until you meet Ledererstrasse.



Turn right here and follow this street through the old and narrow part of Munich until you arrive at Burgstrasse. Turn left and you will see the old Town Hall; turn right here and you are in Marienplatz, the City Hall Square dominated by the pseudo-Gothic Neues Rathaus (New Town Hall) built between 1867 and 1908. If you are here at 11.00 hrs., you can watch the Glockenspiel at Rathaus-turm. Now walk westward into Kaufingerstrasse, Neuhausers-trasse, the main shopping street containing all the major stores and shops. You'll finally end up at Karlsplatz, one of the old city gates, facing Karlsplatz (or Stachus) one of the busiest traffic squares in Europe. The old building in front of you is the Munich Palace of Justice. Further along you may recognize the Main Railway Station. At Stachus, turn right again and head for Lenbachplatz with the adjoining Pacellistrasse (right) and you are back at your starting point.

Conducted city tours.

Organized sightseeing tours (Autobus Oberbayern) depart from the Main Railway Station (Bahnhofplatz corner Schützenstrasse) with multi-lingual guides aboard.

Normal sightseeing tour (1–1½ hrs.) daily at 10.00 and 14.30 hrs. Price DM13.

Extensive tour (2½ hrs.) daily except Mondays at 10.00 hrs. includes visits to the Alte Pinakothek and the Cathedral. Price DM23.

Extensive tour (2½ hrs.) daily except Mondays at 14.30 hrs. includes visits to Schloss Nymphenburg and Treasury of the Residenz. Price DM23.

Extensive tour (2½ hrs.) daily at 10.00 and 14.30 hrs. includes visit to Olympic Games grounds. Price DM23.

Grand City Tour, "Munich by Night", (five hour tour) Friday/Saturday. Departure at 19.30 hrs. and includes a visit to three typical night spots. Dinner included. Price DM100.

Munich on your own.

Some of the more significant sights (with map references in brackets) are:

Karlstor (C5), the oldest of the four remaining city gates, originally bordering the "West", now located at the busiest square in Munich, the Karlsplatz (Stachus).

Frauenkirche (E5), the Dom or Cathedral of Munich. Seriously damaged during World War II, this well-known landmark of Munich has been thoroughly restored. Its exterior, in the late Gothic style, is built on the original lines, but the interior is a delightful blend of old and new.

Neues Rathaus (F6). The New Town Hall at Marienplatz was constructed between 1867 and 1908. The architects made every effort to imitate the Gothic style – decide for yourself whether they were successful. If possible try to be in front of the Town Hall at 11.00 hrs., to watch the “Glockenspiel”, and “Schäfflertanz”. East of the New Town Hall you will see the Old Town Hall originally built in 1470–74. At the end of the street called “Tal” (valley) is the Isartor originally bordering the “East”.

Theatinerkirche (E4). This church was built in the 17th century on the pattern of the baroque church of San Andrea della Valle in Rome. The front of the church with its towers is a later Rococo addition.

Feldherrnhalle (F4). Opposite the Theatinerkirche stands this monument: a free imitation of the Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence, it was built in 1840.

Hofgarten (E3). A lovely garden, formerly the Royal Garden of the Bavarian Princes.

Cuvillies Theater (G5). The old Residenz Theater is among the most beautiful sights in Munich. It belongs to the Bayerisches Staatstheater. This Rococo jewel, a work of François Cuvillies, was rebuilt and opened on the occasion of the city’s 800th anniversary in 1958. Although it is now located in a different part of the spacious residence, the reproduction in every detail remains true to Cuvillies’ masterpiece, with the use of original interior decorations, the majority of which had been preserved.

National Theater (G5), adjacent to the Residenz is the home of the famous Bavarian State Opera. Completely destroyed in 1944, the rebuilding planning started in 1954 and it was reopened in 1963. The annual Munich Opera Festival takes place here in the summer.

Deutsches Museum (H8), is situated on a small island in the middle of the Isar River. This is the largest technical museum in the world. There are numerous working models. A paradise for children and adults as well! Open daily from 09.00 to 17.00 hrs. Closed on public holidays. Admission charge. There is a restaurant in the museum.

Theater am Gärtnerplatz (F8). This theater also belongs to the Bavarian State Theater, with the emphasis on light opera and operettas.

Haus der Kunst (I3) (State Gallery of Modern Art) at Prinzregentenstrasse. Italian, Dutch and French paintings from the 20th century and numerous German classical works can be seen here. Regular special art exhibitions also take place here. Open daily except Mondays 09.00 to 16.30 hrs., Thursdays also 19.00 to 21.00 hrs. Admission charged. Sundays free.

Alte Pinakothek (D1), 27 Barer Strasse, houses one of the world’s finest collections of European paintings from the 14th to the 18th century. Open daily except Mondays 09.00 to 16.30 hrs., Tuesday–Thursday also 19.00 to 21.00 hrs. Admission charge. Sundays and holidays free.

Neue Pinakothek (D1), 29 Barer Strasse. This art gallery was opened in 1981 and houses outstanding collections of 19th-century paintings and sculptures. Open daily (except Mondays) 09.00 to 16.30 hrs., Tuesdays also 19.00 to 21.00 hrs. Admission charged. Sundays and holidays free.

Nymphenburg Palace (off A1). A visit to this enchanting baroque palace with its vast parks and famous chinaware factory should be included in your program.

There are many more sights, museums, art galleries, theaters, etc.

An official monthly program of events is issued by the Tourist Association, available at any newsstand, price DM1.30.

EXPLORING FARTHER AFIELD.

Excursions.

Munich is a natural center for excursions into the Bavarian Alps, where you can find storybook villages, half-timbered inns and turreted castles perched high on mountain peaks. Ask any travel agent or your hotel reception to give you a list of regular sight-seeing/excursion coach tours. The tours include destinations such as Garmisch and the Upper Bavarian lakes, the Allgäu mountains and Lake Constance, Chiemsee and the Berchtesgaden. The famous Oberammergau village is covered by daily coach tours as well as Salzburg in nearby Austria.

Below are some interesting resorts within easy reach of Munich:

Allgäu – the mountainous area in southwestern Bavaria stretching down to the lovely Lake Constance (Bodensee), and the three country border. A rewarding 3 to 4 hours’ drive through picturesque countryside brings you to the romantic town of Lindau. On the way there, make a detour to the mountain village of Oberstdorf and be sure to drive through Füssen to see the fairytale castle of Neuschwanstein built by King Ludwig II, nestling on a mountain summit, and the castle of Hohenschwangau. You can make this tour in one day, but you would not regret staying overnight anywhere en route.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen – a famous summer and winter resort at the foot of Germany’s highest mountain, the Zugspitze, some 100 km (60 miles) from Munich. Easily reached by rail or by way of the Olympia Road. During your stay at Garmisch don’t miss taking a trip on the new funicular railway up to the Zugspitze. In 10 minutes the “car” takes you from 720 m (2,361 ft.) to an altitude of 2,966 m (9,725 ft.). At the top you can enjoy a fantastic view, have lunch in the restaurant, sun yourself for an hour on the huge terrace – then use another funicular railway to descend to Schneefernerhaus. Sip a coffee in the terrace café, while you watch the mountain birds and summer skiers before traveling back on the track-railway (Zugspitzbahn). The railway follows a route through the mountain for half an hour and then passes by the beautiful Lake Eibsee before you arrive back in Garmisch.

Mittenwald – 10 km (6 miles) from Garmisch. A delightful town close to the Austrian border, with fresco paintings on the sides of houses which date back to the 18th century. It is famous for violin making and its Violin Museum.

Oberammergau – 20 km (12 miles) from Garmisch. Scene of the world-renowned Passion Play once every ten years. You can visit the Passion Playhouse, the wood-carving school with its permanent exhibition, and the fresco-decorated houses. And don't miss the Linderhof Castle nearby built by King Ludwig II of Bavaria between 1875 and 1878. Here you can see valuable furniture, porcelain and Gobelin tapestries.

Chiemsee – about 65 km (40 miles) from Munich on the Autobahn to Salzburg – often referred to as "The Bavarian Ocean"! Chief attraction is the Herrenchiemsee Castle with the very impressive Mirror Hall, an imitation of Versailles built by the Bavarian King Ludwig II on the largest island of the Chiemsee.

Berchtesgaden – one of the most popular holiday resorts in Germany. Close by is lovely Lake Königsee. Drive up the Rossfeld mountain road, used for racing events, and you can enjoy a panoramic view of the whole area. You can also visit the salt mines in the Salzbergwerk with the artificial lake or go to nearby Salzburg, Austria.

The Lakes of Upper Bavaria – the Starnberger Lake, 20 km (12 miles) to the south, is the nearest lake to Munich and offers good bathing and boating with regular steamer services – on Saturdays/Sundays there are often dance-cruises! Ammersee Lake, 40 km (25 miles) west of Munich, offers similar facilities.

Kochelsee and Walchensee Lakes, 40 km (25 miles) south of the city, are typical mountain lakes which you pass on the way to Garmisch and Mittenwald. Tegernsee and Schliersee Lakes are extremely popular, the area being ideal for swimming, sailing and mountaineering.

Shopping and souvenir hunting.

Good purchases include porcelain, photo equipment, optical goods, radio and TV equipment and clothing. Among the most popular souvenirs are beer steins. Buy a genuine one at the Hofbräuhaus with the "HB" initials and the royal crown in Bavarian blue paint or choose a fancy one with a musical mechanism.

Where to shop? Try the big department stores like Karstadt on Kaufingerstrasse (D5), Kaufhof at Stachus (C5) or Hertie at Bahnhofsplatz (B4), or one of the many speciality shops in the main shopping streets – Neuhauser/Kaufingerstrasse (C5/E6), Stachus (C5), Sonnenstrasse (C5/C7), Sendlingerstrasse (D7/E6) – or maybe the more elegant shops of Briennerstrasse (E4), Theatinerstrasse (F4/E5), and Maximilianstrasse (G5/I6).

Shops are open Mondays to Fridays from 09.00 to 18.00 hrs., first Saturday each month 09.00 to 18.00 hrs., other Saturdays 09.00 hrs. to 12 noon. On Sundays all shops except those at the Airport and the Main Railway Station are closed.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Munich offers a variety of sporting facilities, and only a few can be mentioned below:

Active sports.

Golf: 15 km (9 miles) from the city, the 18-hole golf course at Strasslach and 5 km (3 miles) away the 9-hole golf course at Thalkirchen.

Riding: Along the many bridlepaths of the Englischer Garten and along the banks of the Isar River, or indoors at Sport-Scheck Allwetteranlage, Unterföhring or at Universitätsreiterschule, 34 Königjinstrasse.

Sailing: Yachtsmen can hire boats at all Bavarian lakes. Specially recommended, Starnberger See and Chiemsee.

Skating: Eissport Stadion am Olympiaturm at Oberwiesenfeld at the Olympic Site.

Skiing: There are numerous special ski buses, trains – and package tours – to popular skiing places south of Munich. Within 50–100 km (30–60 miles) distance, are Bayrischzell, Spitzingsee, Garmisch, Reit im Winkl, Ruhpolding, Berchtesgaden, The Allgäu. The Austrian Tirol, too, with Innsbruck and Kitzbühel, is just "next door". Skiing equipment can be hired, lift facilities are very good, and there is terrain to suit both expert and beginner.

Swimming: Indoors: Nordbad at 142 Schleissheimerstrasse, Westbad at 11 Weinbergstrasse, Südbad at 37 Valleystrasse and Volksbad at 1 Rosenheimerstrasse.

Outdoors: Dante Bad at 6 Dantestrasse, all-year open-air swimming pools and 8 other summer open-air pools.

Tennis: All-year-round, open to midnight, at Sport-Scheck Allwetteranlage, Unterföhring.

Spectator sports.

Football (soccer): Olympic Stadion at Oberwiesenfeld; Major League games every second Saturday.

Horse racing: Trotting races every Wednesday, Saturday or Sunday at Trabrennbahn Dagfing, 8 km (5 miles) east of Munich. Flat racing and/or steeplechasing Saturdays or Sundays at Galopprennbahn Riem, 10 km (6 miles) to the east, near Riem Airport.



At leisure in Stuttgart

Stuttgart profile.

In a magnificent woodland setting, Stuttgart welcomes visitors with a unique blend of modern architecture, industry, rural scenery and culture.

With a population of approximately 600,000, Stuttgart is a well-known, industrial city (Mercedes-Benz, Kodak, Bosch, IBM, Porsche, Standard Elektrik Lorenz (SEL) are some of the world-famous factories), and an important wine growing area and mineral bath center. It is also the leading city in the German publishing world with nearly 200 publishers and a multitude of printers, bookbinders and fine art companies.

Stuttgart has a modern inland port on the River Neckar, which links the city with the mighty Rhine.

Mentioned in old records for the first time in 1160, Stuttgart probably owes its name to a stud-farm established in the Nesenbach Valley by Duke Liutolf of Swabia around 950. Even today the city emblem shows a black horse in a golden field. About 1219 Stuttgart was granted the Charter of Incorporation. At the beginning of the 14th century a moated castle in the rather remote Nesenbach Valley became the ancestral seat of the Counts of Württemberg. From 1496 to 1803 Stuttgart was the capital of the Dukedom, from 1803 to 1805 of the Electorate, and from 1806 to 1918 of the Kingdom of Württemberg. Thereafter it became the capital of the State of Württemberg, 1945 of Württemberg-Baden – and since 1952 Stuttgart has been the capital of Baden-Württemberg, the third largest state of the Federal Republic of Germany.

AFTER HOURS.

Entertainment and night life.

Stuttgart is famous for its night life, which ranges from the bawdy to the swinging to the sophisticated to the cultural – the latter especially during the annual Ballet and Folk Festivals. There's always a busy program of nocturnal events and if you want advice or ideas on what to do in the evening, call the Tourist Information Office (tel. 22 280).

Night clubs with striptease shows

Four Roses (E9)
24 Leonhardsplatz.
(Sunday closed).

Moulin-Rouge (D7)
58 Königstrasse.
(Sunday closed).

Night spots

London Club (off map)
(near airport).
Hotel Stuttgart International,
100 Plieninger Strasse.
(open until 04.00 hrs.)

Schampusle (I2)
15 Karl Schurz Strasse.
(open until 01.00 hrs.)

Scotch Club (E5)
Hotel Graf Zeppelin,
Arnulf-Klett-Platz.
(open until 03.00 hrs.).

The Pub (D6)
10 Bolzstrasse.
(open until 05.00 hrs.)

Tiffany (D7)
10 Schulstrasse.
(open until 04.00 hrs.)

Discotheques

Monokel (D7)
30 Kronprinzstrasse.

Palais (E6)
Königstrasse/Bolzstrasse.

Perkins Park (off map)
Gaststätten Betriebs GmbH.
39 Stresemannstrasse.

Tanzpalast (C7)
4 Rotebuehlplatz.

Cafés

Café am Schlossgarten (F5)
Am Schlossgarten.

Café Königsbau (E6)
Schlossplatz.

Café Passage (C8)
Calwer Passage.

Konditorei Café Greiner (E5)
Hindenburgbau.

“STUTTGART NIGHTS”.

City tour – a night life excursion.

Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 19.30 hrs. Stuttgart by night including several restaurants, dancing lounges and night clubs, strip-tease shows in the last two stops, drinks in all pubs and bars, a good Swabian “Vesper” (snack), music, dancing and high spirits. Length: 5½ hours. Price: DM90 (including snacks and drinks). Departure in front of Hindenburgbau. Tickets available at the Tourist Office in the Underground “Klett-Passage” named I-Punkt. It is important to make reservations in advance as usually the Friday-tour is fully booked (tel. 22 280).

Theater and music.

The Stuttgart State Theater Ballet attained a world-known reputation under the direction of the late John Cranko and ranks among the best in the world. Theater can be seen at the *Schauspielhaus* next to the Opera House, at the *Komödie im Marquardt*, 4 Bolzstrasse and the experimental *Theater der Altstadt* as well as *Renitenz-Theater* (literary cabaret), 17 Königstrasse and at *Sommertheater* (variete) in Höhenpark Killesberg. Performances daily at 16.00 and 20.00 hrs. from May 1 to the middle of August.

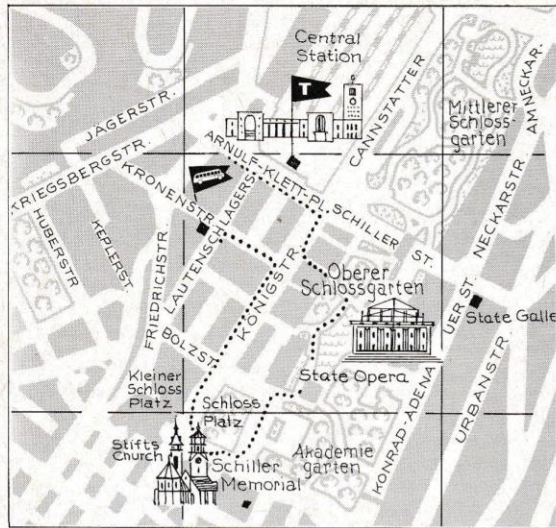
Concerts are given at the Beethoven Hall, Silcher Hall, Mozart Hall. At the modern *Liederhalle* and during the summer there are outdoor concerts at weekends in Killesberg Park, Schlossplatz and in Kurpark in Bad Cannstatt. Three orchestras have their home in Stuttgart: Philharmonic, the Symphonic Orchestra of South German Radio and the internationally-known Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.

Festivals.

There is an International Ballet Festival in June, and the famous Cannstatt Folk Festival, to which people of Swabian descent through from all over the world, starts in late September and continues until early October. The Book Exhibition is held in late November and there is a Christmas Market in December. Industrial and other fairs and exhibitions at Killesberg Grounds.

Don't miss the annual wine festival “Weindorf” held in late August in the heart of Stuttgart. In this special festive atmosphere you can experience the famous German “Gemütlichkeit” (geniality).

LOOKING AROUND.



One hour's walk around Stuttgart.

Stuttgart is a city made for strolling, for within its boundaries there are forests, vineyards, spacious parks and the second largest reserves of mineral waters in Europe.

Here is a suggestion for a walk around the city – start at the City Air Terminal at Lautenschlagerstrasse near the Main Railway Station and walk for about 190 m (600 ft.) along the Kaufhof, passing a new department store. Walk through Kronenstrasse and just around the corner you will find you are in Königstrasse, the business heart of the city. Walk for about 90 m (285 ft.) along this street and you reach Königsbau (the King's Building) facing the New Palace at Schlossplatz – district of shops and cafés. From here you can see green hills in the distance dominated by the Television Tower. Nearby Schlossplatz with shops and a restaurant.

After leaving here you should wander down Schillerplatz, the so-called "Good Area" with the Altes Schloss (Old Palace) and Schiller Monument by Thorvaldsen. From here cross the Planie to Neues Schloss (New Palace) to the park. This is the location of the famous Württemberg State Opera with the State Dramatic Theater (Kleines Haus) close by. Continue on the lefthand side of the park and you will reach Königstrasse near the Main Railway Station. If you have time, you can continue along the bank of the Neckar River. On leaving Königstrasse, proceed along the road with the Main Railway Station on the opposite side, pass the Hindenburgbau and cross the street at the corner of Hotel Graf Zeppelin. You are now a few minutes away from the City Air Terminal.

City sights.

The best and quickest way of getting-to-know Stuttgart is to join one of the two city sightseeing bus tours which depart from Arnulf-Klett-Platz at Hindenburgbau every day at 10.00 and 14.00 hrs. during the period April 1 to October 31. Both tours take you to the Television Tower. During the period from November 1 to March 31 the tours are operated only on Saturdays and Sundays with departures at 14.00 and 16.00 hrs. on Saturdays and 10.00 and 12.00 hrs. on Sundays.

If you care to look around on your own, we list a few of the principal sights. (All museums admission free.):

Old State Gallery (G6). A collection of old masters from the 14th to 19th centuries from Italy, Holland and Germany. Schlemmer painted large murals in 1929, which were destroyed by Hitler for being "degenerate", but the sketches can be seen. Open 10.00 to 17.00 hrs. every day except Tuesdays and Thursdays (10.00 to 20.00 hrs.), Mondays closed.

New State Gallery (G6). Designed by James Sterling the gallery houses collections of modern 20th century art including works of Baumeister and Schlemmer, both natives of the city.

Wilhelma Zoo and Botanical Gardens (I1). The Wilhelma, Germany's only biological (botanical and zoological) garden with its magnificent magnolia trees, over a hundred years old, and its aquarium, largest in Europe, with the famous collection of coral-fish.

Television Tower (Fernsehturm), in Jahnstrasse, south of the town, is 216 m (710 ft.) high and has a restaurant at the 136 m (446 ft.) level. There is an observation platform giving a magnificent panorama of the city landscape and the Swabian countryside.

Daimler-Benz Automobile Museum (off L3) with the oldest automobiles in the world. In the main factory in Mercedesstrasse is an exhibition illustrating the history of the firm, the uses of its engines in cars, ships, aeroplanes and railways and on the second floor a display of its prizes in 60 years of motor-racing, the last being awarded in 1955, when Mercedes decided to give up the sport. Open: Tuesdays to Sundays 09.00 to 17.00 hrs. Mondays and bank holidays closed.

Old Castle (E7). A large Renaissance castle with round towers and a courtyard surrounded by galleries. It houses the Württemberg Land Museum, which depicts the history of the area from the Dark Ages to the Jugendstil period. The Roman section in nearby Stiftsfruchtkasten is particularly worth seeing. Opening hours: Old Castle, daily 10.00 to 16.00 hrs., except Mondays.

Liederhalle (B7). Three modern concert halls under one roof. They are arranged acoustically, so that three different performances can go on simultaneously.

Linden Museum of Ethnology (B5), 1 Hegelplatz. One of the most important German collections of primitive art and historical objects from the South Seas, Cameroons, the Amazon, Peru, Togo and many other places. Open Tuesdays to Sundays 10.00 to 17.00 hrs. Thursdays until 20.00 hrs.

State Museum of Natural History. Schloss Rosenstein (I1). A modern museum of the animal world, including the world-famous Jurassic Period dinosaurs and the skull of the Steinheim Man.

Open daily 10.00 to 16.00 hrs., Sundays 10.00 to 17.00 hrs.
Closed Mondays.

Historical Collections of the City of Stuttgart, 2 Konrad-Adenauer Strasse (F7). Open since 1965, when Salucci's nineteenth-century palace was restored, it portrays the history of Stuttgart and includes a model of the city, as it was in 1790. The silver and pewter are especially fine and there is a special collection of manuscripts and other material devoted to Dr. Fritz Kauffmann, Eduard Mörike and his friends. Open Tuesday–Friday 11.00 to 18.00 hrs., Saturdays and Sundays 10.00 to 16.00 hrs.

Calwer Passage (C8), is said to be Germany's most beautiful shopping arcade. Reconstructions of buildings from the 15th to 19th centuries.

EXPLORING FARTHER AFIELD.

Excursions outside the city.

River cruises. The Neckar River is no Mississippi, but it has just about as many bends in one mile as the Mississippi has in a hundred and certainly more locks which makes for some very colorful boating and great fun, especially for the kids. The boats of the Neckar-Personenschiffahrt have full restaurant service and generally run from April 1 through October 25, dates varying slightly from year to year. Very popular with the younger set are the riverboat-parties in June and August. Tickets at the Anlegestelle Wilhelma in Bad Cannstatt opposite the Wilhelma Zoo.

Schiller National Museum. At Marbach am Neckar near Ludwigsburg, the Museum is devoted to the poet Schiller (1759–1805). Daily 08.00 to 17.00/18.00 hrs. Admission charged.

Schiller's Birthplace. Near the Museum. Open daily 09.00 to 12.00, 13.00 to 18.00 hrs. Admission charged.

Ludwigsburg Castle and gardens. One of the largest flower and garden shows in southwest Germany. Open April through October.

Black Forest (Schwarzwald) is another excursion goal. Woven into German legend and literature, the Black Forest is an area of wooded mounts rising to some 1,450 m (5,000 ft.) of lovely valleys and quaint, story-book villages. A popular summer resort region. On the edge of the Black Forest is the famous health resort of Baden-Baden, Swabian Alps, Lake Constance area, Strasbourg, Hohenlohe castles and Langenburg with Vintage Car Museum and the Domicile of the Hohenlohe dynasty.

SHOPPING AND SOUVENIR HUNTING.

The main shopping street is "Königstrasse". Many other elegant boutiques are located along Stiftsstrasse, Hirschstrasse and at Calwer Passage.

After hours shopping. The shops at Klettpassage (underground shopping area of the Main Railway Station) are open until 22.00 hrs.

What to buy.

As in most German cities you will find it worth your while viewing the toys (Steff-animals), Cuckoo-clocks from the Black Forest, jewelry from Pforzheim, Schwäbisch Gmünd and musical instruments (Hohner/Trossingen).

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Active sports.

A spa area, Stuttgart is famous for its mineral swimming pools. You can find them at 2 Am Leuzebad (Leuze Mineral Baths, indoor and open-air), 266 Neckarstrasse (Berg Mineral Baths) and at Bad Cannstatt on the roof of the Breuninger Department Store in the Market Place!

There are many *Tennis Clubs* in the city with a number of tennis schools. *Golf* can be played at Mönsheim, near Stuttgart. There are also more sports facilities at Degerloch (Waldau), including ice-skating. Apply for more information to the SAS Office. Riding instruction can be arranged at Reitverein, 110 Am Kräherwald.

Spectator sports.

Football and Track and Field events are staged in the Neckar Stadium, location of four of the games in the 1974 World Soccer Championships.

Indoor track and field meets are held at the Hanns-Martin-Schleyer auditorium, with seating for 10,000.

Your comments.

We hope you found this City Portrait useful.

All the facts were checked and double-checked before printing, but errors can still occur. If you found that any of the addresses or telephone numbers were incorrect, or hotels or restaurants of an unacceptable standard, or want to suggest additional facts to be included in the next edition, please write to:

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