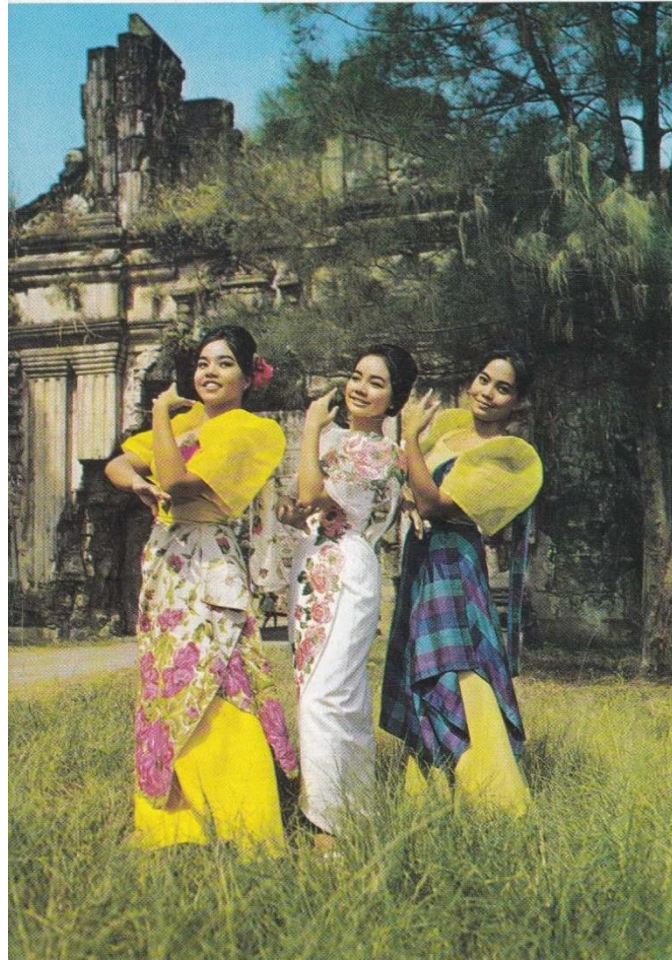


SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Manila

6th ed.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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The information given in this booklet
is based on facts available in June 1972.



Front cover: *Filipinascas Dancers at Fort Santiago in Manila's Walled City*

Introduction

A major Far Eastern port and commercial hub of the Republic of the Philippines, Manila is situated on the wide, curving crescent of lovely Manila Bay.

As a Moslem village called Maynilad, it was known to have been visited by Chinese traders, but today's city traces its origin back to 1571 when the Spanish Conquistadores arrived. It remained the capital until July 1948 when it was replaced by neighboring Quezon City.

Over the centuries Manila has developed into a cosmopolitan city and its two million population includes large Spanish and Chinese communities.

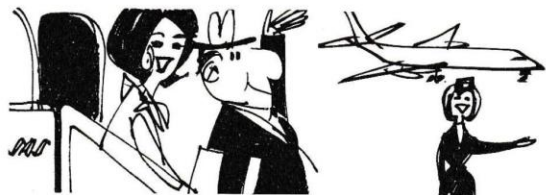
Though much of Manila has been rebuilt, with 11 universities and many modern buildings, part of the old walled city, Intramuros, still remains and the 370-year-old Church of San Agustin and Fort Santiago are still standing.

Downtown Manila is a hive of activity with a jumble of vehicular traffic which includes buses, horse-drawn rigs, passenger-carrying converted Jeeps called Jeepneys and all types of new and old autos.

In the shop windows mass-produced western articles are displayed side by side with hand-made merchandise created by Philippine craftsmen.

Not only is Manila a fascinating Oriental city, but it is also an excellent base for excursions to numerous places of interest such as Baguio, the summer capital in the mountains, the rapids at Pagsanjan and Tagaytay, with its magnificent vista of Taal Lake and Volcano.

But, perhaps, one of your happiest memories of your visit to Manila will be of the Filipinos themselves – their inherent hospitality, their quest for the arts and zest for living makes them one of the friendliest and most interesting people in the world.



Your arrival in Manila

Glittering Manila Bay is your first sight as your SAS plane prepares to land at Manila International Airport, 6 miles (10 kms.) from the heart of the city. An SAS staff member will assist you through the various airport reception formalities which include inspection of your health certificate and passport, currency and customs controls.

The Philippine peso (₱) is the monetary unit. One peso is divided into 100 centavos. Foreign currencies convertible to pesos are: US and Canadian dollar, British and Commonwealth pound sterling, West German mark, Swiss franc, Italian lira, French franc, Australian dollar, and Netherlands guilder. You may change your money at the airport bank, at your hotel or in any bank in the city.

An "Air Cap" or a hotel representative will meet you at the airport. If an "Air Cap" takes your baggage he should be tipped ₱1 per person, plus 50 centavos for each additional piece if you have more than two.

If you are not met at the airport by a hotel representative, a Philippine Tourist and Travel Association (PTTA) receptionist or the SAS hostess can get a taxi for you. The 15 minutes' drive takes you along Manila Bay.

If you are flying on from Manila by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to re-confirm your onward reservation at the SAS office.

Hotels

Hotels in Manila are generally very good, and all offer air-conditioning. It is advisable to book your hotel accommodation well in advance. In this respect you should contact your travel agent or SAS. Either can offer you, through the SAS Travel Planning Service, detailed information on de luxe, first and tourist class hotels -

with immediate confirmation of accommodation in most. Should you, however, arrive unaccommodated, the SAS office will gladly assist you. The following list of hotels - which are all air-conditioned - should prove helpful:

Ambassador (off map)
2023 A. Mabini St.
Malate, Manila
Tel. 50 99 29

Aurelio (E10)
Roxas Boulevard
Corner Padre Faura
Tel. 50 90 61

Bay View (D10)
Roxas Boulevard
Tel. 59 66 10

El Dorado Hotel (off map)
Roxas Boulevard
Paranque, Rizal
Tel. 83 15 31

Enrico (G10)
1324 Leon Guinto St.
Corner Padre Faura
Tel. 50 80 31

Filipinas (D10)
Roxas Boulevard
Corner Padre Faura
Tel. 50 70 11

Hotel Inter-Continental Manila (off map)
Ayala Avenue
Makati, Rizal
Tel. 89 40 11

Luneta Hotel (D9)
414 T. Kalaw Street
Ermita, Manila
Tel. 40 32 56

Mabuhay (E10)
1430 A. Mabini St.
Ermita
Tel. 59 20 71

Manila Hilton (E9)
United Nations Avenue
Tel. 40 60 11

Hyatt Regency Manila (off map)
2702 Roxas Boulevard
Tel. 80 26 11

Manila Royal Hotel (E3)
Echague, Quiapo, Manila
Tel. 40 45 59

Hotel Tower (E10)
1313 A. Mabini Street,
Ermita
Tel. 50 39 11

Other hotels worth mentioning outside Manila include:

Bacolod City

Bascon Hotel II
Gatuslao St.

Seabreeze Hotel



Baguio City

New Pines Hotel
Luneta Hill

Holiday Inn
Leonard Wood Rd.

Ruif's Inn
Airport Drive

Cebu City

Hotel Magellan

Davao City

Davao Insular Hotel

La Union

Nalinac Beach Resort
Bauang

Cresta Ola Beach Resort
Bauang

Legazpi City

Mayon Hotel

Pagsanjan

Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel

Tagaytay City

Taal Vista Lodge

Sierra Grande Resort

Zamboanga City

Hotel Bayot
New Astoria Hotel
New Hotel Zamboanga

Note: The voltage for electrical appliances is normally 220 A.C. In some hotels 110 volts A.C. is also available.

Restaurants and food

The leading hotels and restaurants in Manila serve international food as well as local specialties, Chinese and other Oriental dishes.

The staple food is rice, which is prepared in many different ways. Among dishes worth trying are *lechon* (roast pig), a favorite with foreign visitors, *adobo* (a mixture of chicken, pork, beef and lots of garlic) and *sinigang* (stewed fish or meat with vegetables).

Philippine beer and rum are excellent, and at bars and cocktail lounges you may have both Philippine and imported liquors. *Tuba* is a native drink made from fermented palm juice.

In addition to the hotels already mentioned, there are numerous excellent places to lunch or dine. The New Europe (D10) has a cosmopolitan atmosphere and is recognized for its good service and delicious steaks. For really good Spanish food, visit the Casa Marcos (Roxas Blvd.) where the food is served under a canopy of stars, and Alba's in M. Y. Orosa, Ermita and Paseo de Roxas, Makati. At Alta Vista (Roxas Blvd.) continental dishes and Filipino specialties are served in style. The Madrid (E. de

los Santos Ave.) serves excellent continental cuisine in "old-world" setting.

Philippine dishes are the speciality of the Grove (M. H. del Pilar), the Barrio Fiesta Restaurant, and the Bulakeña (Roxas Blvd.). Here you can choose from various regional dishes, and you may have "curb service" if desired. It is open all night. The speciality of the Taza de Oro (D10) is the native dish, *adobo*. However, they serve international dishes as well. The restaurants open at breakfast time, and close at midnight. If you like Italian food try the *Cucina Italiana* and *D'Mark's* where you'll find your favorite spaghetti or ravioli both at lunch and supper. Europeans longing for cool air and cozy atmosphere should visit the Prince Albert Rotisserie of Hotel Inter-Continental. European food and good wines are their speciality, while Swiss Inn, 1394 General Luna St., Paco also serves good European food.

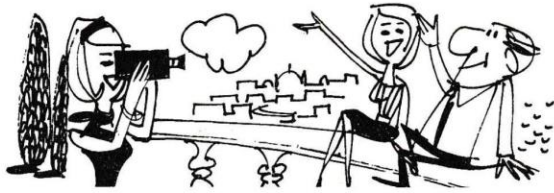
Au Bon Vivant, in Ermita, echoes the gay sophistication of Paris with its fascinating and haunting music and its delectable French cuisine. Here, the visitor can make a choice among tasty specialties like *beef in wine*, *chateaubriand bernaïse* and *pepper steak*. For appetizing Polynesian dishes, Luau at Roxas Boulevard, is the place to go. Want some steaming peppery hot Mexican food with plenty of chili? Then visit Nina's Papagayo and Acapulco along A. Mabini Street.

For Chinese food, the places to go are *Peking House* on A. Mabini, the *Mandarin Room* of the Hyatt Regency Manila, or *See Kee* on Ongpin St. in Manila's Chinatown. For Japanese food, there is the *Atami* on Padre Faura St.

Sights

Some worthwhile sights in Manila have been marked by numbers on the map on pages 10–11 but we should advise you also to get more information from the Tourist Information Office (D9), tel. 48 22 31, 47 02 66.





Travel Agencies organize sightseeing tours and excursions at fixed rates. For those who want to explore Manila on their own we list below a selection of the most important sights:

Nayong Pilipino or Philippine Village (off map). On less than a hundred acres of land, leading Filipino architects have created a small-scale facsimile of the Philippines with its major tourist attractions, dwelling places of six major regions, plus relics of its cultural and historical past. Resident artisans display the art and craft of the Filipino. Its Museum of Philippine Traditional Cultures is a fascinating attraction.

Roxas Boulevard – six-mile stretch of scenic beauty along Manila Bay.

Rizal Park (D9). Go there in the late afternoon and watch the sunset over Manila Bay. On Sundays band concerts are held in the open-air theater.

Intramuros (A-D/5-8). The war has left but fragments of the fortifications which once surrounded the “Walled City”, and a golf course has taken the place of the old moat.

San Agustin Church (C7). Within the “Walled City”, San Agustin Church is typically Spanish in its exterior, and inside the visitor will be overwhelmed by the ornate old wood carvings and other artistic masterpieces.

Fort Santiago (A5). Within these walls can be found Rizal’s (the Philippine national hero) shrine and the remains of barracks, prison cells and look-out towers of the Spanish era. There is also a park and an open-air theater.

Plaza Santa Cruz (D3). Plaza Santa Cruz is situated between the busy Escolta and Rizal Avenue where you will find the best shops and stores. On the square stands the Catholic Santa Cruz Church.

Quiapo Church (E3). Another of Manila’s Catholic churches. Its particular treasure is the shrine of the Black Nazarene. Outside, amulets and healing herbs are sold.

Malacañang Palace (I4). The former home of Spanish and American Governors-General, now the official residence of the Republic’s President. Open to the public every day (special tours are arranged by the travel agencies on weekdays), this impressive building contains excellent paintings by Filipino and Spanish masters.

National Library (D9). Regular art and handicraft exhibitions are held here throughout the year. The National Museum (off map) on Herran Street contains artifacts found in various places all over the Philippines.

Cultural Center (off map). This imposing home of Filipino art rises from a reclaimed area on Manila Bay fronting Roxas Boulevard. It carries a display of the works of Filipino artists, and regular performances are held in its impressive theater and concert hall.

Paco Park (G9). Once a cemetery surrounded by tall, massive circular walls, it is now a landscaped park enhanced by giant ancient acacias and blooming frangipani.

Excursions

The islands of the Philippine archipelago number more than 7,000 and are spread over a vast area. For the tourist the principal areas of interest are the island of *Luzon*, where Manila is situated, the *Visayan Islands* with *Panay*, *Negros* and *Cebu*, and the southern part of *Mindanao*. Travel agents in Manila will assist you to arrange tours to these places.

Below are listed some of the resorts:

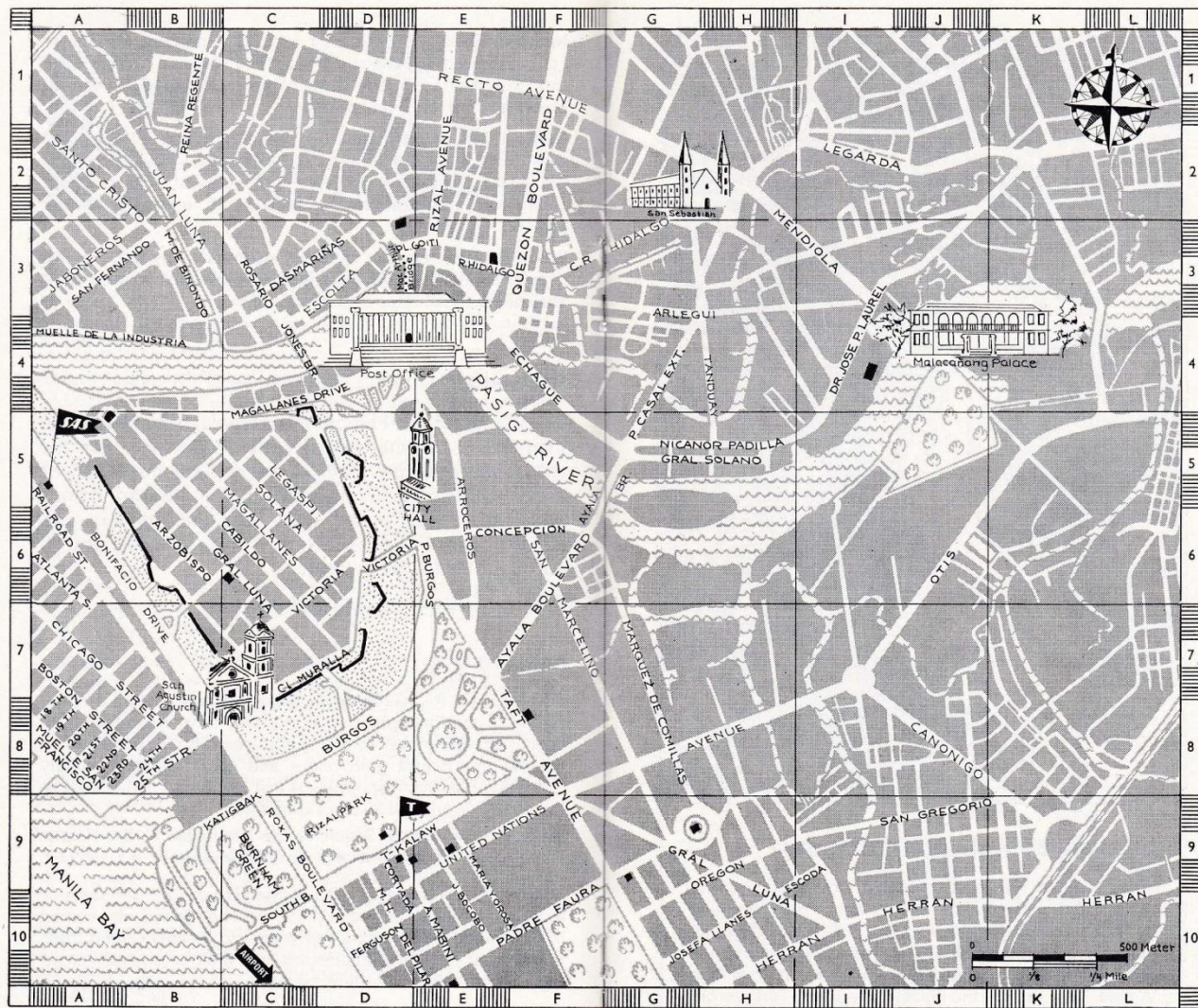
LUZON

Baguio, 5,000 ft. (1,525 meters) above sea level, is the summer capital of the Philippines. It is a 5-hour drive from Manila to Baguio or 45 minutes by air. Within the city’s boundaries are the nation’s richest gold mines and the Philippine Military Academy. Handicraft shopping is first rate at the native market, Easter School and the St. Louis University.

An hour’s drive from Baguio is the Ambuklao Hydro-Electric Dam, one of the largest and most impressive in the Far East.

Banaue, Rice Terraces. North of Manila you can see the rice terraces of Banaue in Ifugao province. The Malays who settled in the Philippines thousands of years ago literally carved these terraces out of the mountainsides with their bare hands, creating an unusually interesting “sight”. (cont’d on page 13)





Code numbers in this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (D10) is located where lines drawn from "D" and "10" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Manila

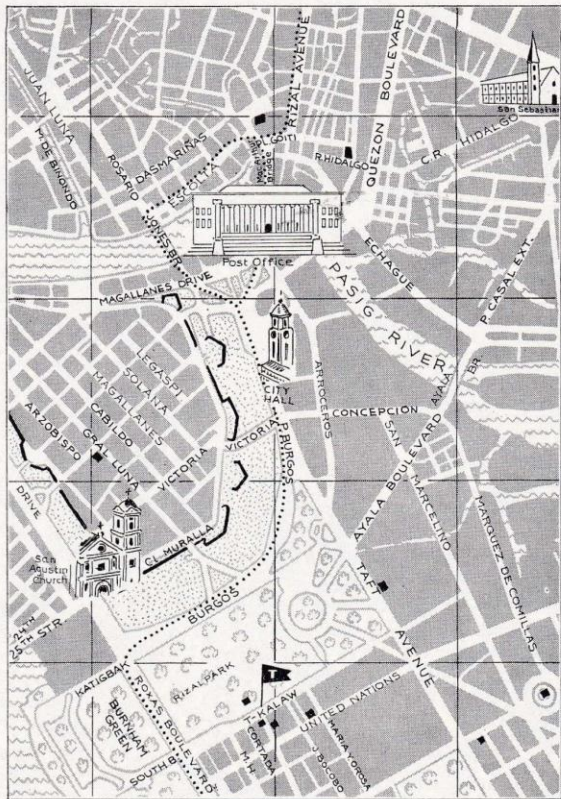
- (D9) Rizal Park.
- (A-D/5-8) Intramuros - "Walled City".
- (C7) San Agustin Church.
- (A5) Fort Santiago.
- (D3) Plaza Santa Cruz (indicating the shopping district).
- (E3) Quiapo Church.
- (I4) Malacañang Palace.
- (D4) Post Office.

Useful addresses

SAS Ticket Office: Domestic Insurance Building (A5), Bonifacio Drive, Port Area. Tel. 48 35 10, 48 35 16/19.

Tourist Information Office: Plywood Industries Building, T. M. Kalaw Street (D9), corner A. Mabini Street. Tel. 48 22 31, 47 42 77.

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



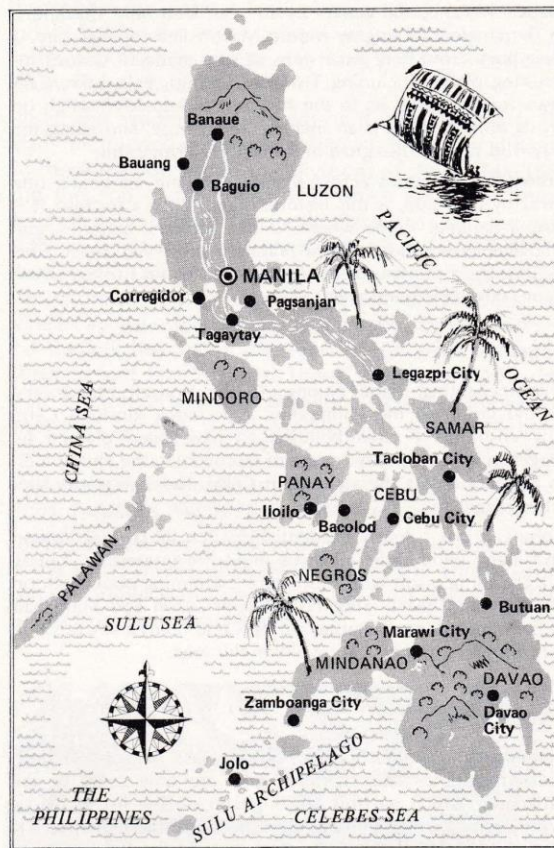
One hour's walk around Manila

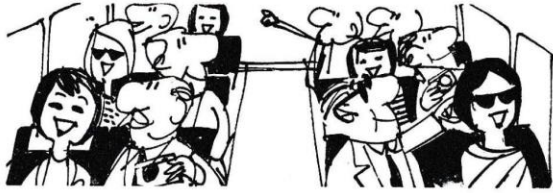
Make the SAS Office at Bonifacio Drive your starting point. Leaving the office, walk towards the city along Roxas Boulevard and through Rizal Park to view the monument of Jose Rizal, Philippines' great hero. Now turn into P. Burgos Avenue and pass Intramuros (the Walled City during the Spanish regime). Further on, walk past the Congress Building, the City Hall and the Post Office. Cross Jones Bridge and turn to the right into Escolta Street, which ends at Plaza Sta. Cruz and the Sta. Cruz Church. Plaza Goiti comes next. Turn left here to Rizal Avenue, another shopping street with plenty of modern cinemas, or cross MacArthur Bridge over the Pasig River, proceeding back to the southern part of the city.

(cont'd from page 9)

Tagaytay, 37 miles (60 kms.) south of Manila on a first class highway is a fine vacation resort. Located on a ridge 2,250 ft. (700 meters) above sea level, it commands breathtaking views over rolling hills and rugged mountains. The view encompasses Manila Bay, Laguna de Bay, Balayan Bay and Taal Lake. The climate is cool, and the landscape lovely. Not far from here is the legendary *Mount Sungay*, 2,500 ft. (762 meters) above sea level. A road leads to its summit and the view from here is unsurpassed. You may also follow the winding road to *Talisay*, a small fishing village on the shore of Taal Lake, and from here go by boat to the volcano in the lake.

Pagsanjan Gorge and Rapids. Shooting the rapids at Pagsanjan Gorge in the province of Laguna is a thrilling experience. The town is two hours by car from Manila. Canoes, each with two





skilled boatmen, will carry you up the gorge, shooting the rapids on the way back. On the return trip to Manila visit the agricultural school and forestry reserve at Los Baños, where you will see samples of rare Philippine flora and fauna. Also in Los Baños is the famous International Rice Research Institute where Asia's Miracle Rice was developed.

Mt. Mayon National Park. Take a plane to this perfect cone-shaped volcano, still active. By air you need only 1½ hours. In the shadow of mighty Mount Mayon lies Lepazpi City, a busy port. From here excursions can be made to various interesting places, including Tiwi Hot Springs, Bato Lake, Cagsawa ruins, as well as to the Mayon Volcano itself. High up on its mountainside is an inviting Rest House, and along the way wild strawberries grow in the fertile volcanic soil.

Corregidor. 28 miles across Manila Bay, and an hour's ride away by hydrofoil, is this historic island, once a fortress. It is now a national shrine where 12-inch mortars, batteries, gun emplacements and other war relics are preserved intact. Corregidor has a number of coves and beaches for fishing, swimming, skin-diving and water skiing.

CEBU

This enchanting island belongs to the Visayan Islands, the central group of the Philippines. A wooden kiosk in Cebu City enshrines a cross believed to have been planted by Magellan in 1521 on his voyage of discovery to the Philippines. In Mactan, across the strait from Cebu, native warriors later killed Magellan.

Cebu City has a lovely residential district. Its Jai-Alai fronton and many good clubs make its night life interesting. Talisay is a charming resort with fresh-water swimming pools built on the fine sand beach. Situated between Luzon and Mindanao in the midst of innumerable islands, Cebu holds a key position for commerce and education within this area.

MINDANAO

Zamboanga. Coconut palms, giant roses, delicate orchids, moslem temples and charming girls are only some of the attractions which put this city high up on the list of places worth visiting in the Philippines. It is one of the most popular ports of call for pleasure steamers cruising the Pacific.

JOLO

The town of Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago, south of Mindanao, is the religious center of the Moslems in the Philippines. The sultan of Sulu still lives here although he no longer exercises power or influence. Jolo is one of the many places where the old rites and traditions of the Philippine Mohammedans are still alive. Fine handicrafts tempt visitors as well a genuine pearls collected by pearl divers; indeed a colorful and interesting island to visit.

Entertainment and night life

Manila's night life is colorful and gay. You may start with dinner-dancing and move on to any of the numerous nightclubs offering floor shows and dancing throughout the night. A large number of air-conditioned movie houses show the latest American, European and Philippine films from 8.30 a.m. (first performance) until 9 p.m. (last show).

Under the heading "Restaurants and food" we have already mentioned some very attractive places for dinner. To these may be added the Skyroom of the Jai-Alai (F7) and the Top of the Hilton (E9) which are both distinguished supperclubs in a strictly "jacket and tie setting" with excellent food and service. A smart band will fill the air with Latin-American dance music, swinging beat and waltzes. The Skyroom is closed on Sundays. At Nina's Papagayo (D9), Mexican atmosphere dominates – the food is hot and the combo of guitarists will play Mexican and Spanish airs. The El Bodegon (M.H. del Pilar) is informal and cozy. Bayside (Roxas Blvd.) is where one turns for fine food, dancing and good entertainment.

Also along Roxas Boulevard are the city's newest supper clubs; Aquarius, Wells Fargo, Old West and The Flame.

For the disc enthusiast, the action is at Where Else?, daily at the Hotel Inter-Continental Manila, The Third Eye in Ermita, Fireplace in Cubao, Q.C. 1571 at Manila Hilton and La Concha at Hyatt Regency.



Tipping

The general rule is 10 %. This applies to hotels, restaurants, taxis, hairdressers and shoeshiners. Tip the porter ₱0.50 for each suitcase he handles for you. No tipping at theaters, cinemas, etc.

Shopping

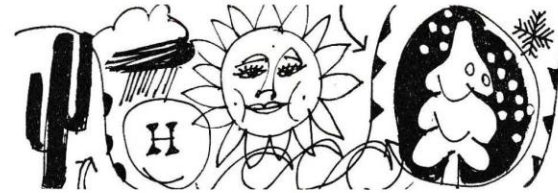
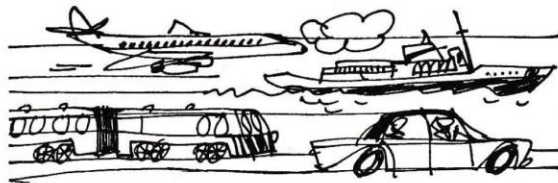
Manila offers the visitors a wide range of gifts to take home, including souvenirs from other Eastern countries: India, Indonesia, and Japan. Imported goods are usually more expensive than in other cities in the Far East, so concentrate on Philippine products, of which there is a big choice: Hablon material for dresses, delicate *piña* cloth and *jusi* (pronounced: who-see) for table linen and dresses, furniture and accessories of bamboo, mahogany, excellent *Igorot* wood carvings and many fiber products (hats and bags). The most popular and convenient shopping place for tourists in Manila is Mabini Street which is one long stretch of shops, restaurants and office buildings. Among the souvenir shops, *Tesoro's*, a few steps away from *Tower Hotel* (E10) is the largest and offers the widest selection. Philippine handicrafts are also on sale at the *Nayong Pilipino* (see page 8).

It will certainly not take the smoker long to find out that Philippine cigars are among the best in the world. Although officially discouraged, there is still a tendency to bargain as in other countries in the Far East. A tip: Keep small change ready; not all small shop dealers will be able to manage a fifty peso bill.

Banks are open from 9 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday.

Transportation

Public transportation in Manila consists of buses, taxis and "jeepneys" (jeeps converted into mini buses). Keep small change handy to facilitate payment of fare.



Climate and clothing

There are two principal seasons in Manila: the dry season from November to June, and the rainy season from June through October. The climate is tropical, but due to constant sea breezes the heat seems less oppressive than in some other tropical areas. The days are generally pleasant – nights are cool. Temperature averages about 80°F (approximately 27°C). Late November to early March is the best season of the year, the weather being cool and dry. The warmest months are April and May. At this time the government and many Manila residents move to the cool mountain city of Baguio, 5,000 ft. (1,525 meters) above sea level.

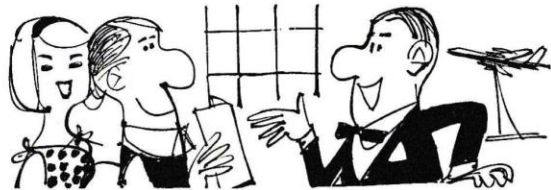
For comfort in the Philippines, tropical clothing is essential. Suitable materials for both men and women are washable drill, cotton, sharkskin and similar fabrics. When you go out in the evening a necktie and a coat are usually required. Locally-made white dinner jackets of sharkskin with light woolen tuxedo trousers are suitable.

Ladies should bring light sports or summer attire for daily use, with a few cocktail dresses – preferably of cotton or lightweight silk for evening wear. A light evening wrap is sometimes advisable. In the Philippines few ladies wear hats. Avoid nylon articles and, if possible, clothes requiring dry-cleaning.

Business contacts

If you are visiting Manila on business, you will find it worthwhile to get in touch with the staff at one of the organizations listed below for advice and contact addresses:

Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive.



Philippine Chamber of Industries: VIP Building, Roxas Boulevard.

Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources: 2710 Roxas Blvd., Pasay City.

Department of Commerce and Industry: Ermita Center Building, Roxas Boulevard.

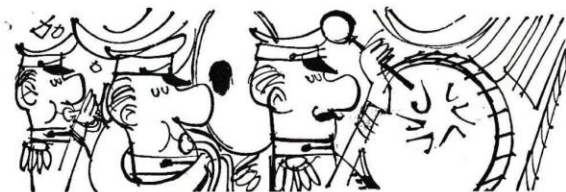
Board of Investments: 6805 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal.

Public holidays

May and June are the "flower" months with fiestas and weddings while there are numerous religious festivals during March, April and May. Christmas, too, is another busy period of festivities, for the Philippines is the only Christian nation in the Far East.

All shops and offices are closed on the following *public holidays*: January 1: New Year's Day; April 9: Bataan Day; May 1: Labor Day; June 12: Independence Day; July 4: Philippine-American Friendship Day; November 1: All Saints' Day; November 30: Bonifacio Day; December 25: Christmas Day; December 30: Rizal Day. Add to these the movable holidays: Easter, Holy Thursday and Good Friday.

Some *civic holidays* are observed, although they are not regarded as legal holidays: February 8: Constitution Day; May 6: Fall of Corregidor; August 19: Quezon Day and August 31: Magsaysay Day.



Name of my hotel:

Address:

Tel.:

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SPANISH ASIA SPEAKS ENGLISH



The Philippines is the only Catholic country in Asia. And the third largest English-speaking nation in the world.

It has a Spanish name (after Philip II). Spanish villas and cathedrals dating back to the 16th century. Year-round "fiestas". A street named España. Haciendas. Spanish family names like Santos and Reyes. And a strong Catholic religion (over 80% of the people are Catholics).

Yet, for a country so Spanish in its heritage, it isn't surprising to discover that almost everyone understands or speaks English. Today, English is the medium of instruction in the schools and universities, and the language of media, business and government. Spanish is now spoken only by the upper-class.

After over 300 years under the rule of the Spanish sword and cross, the Hispanic influence is evident throughout the Philippines 7,100 islands. And not even half a century under the American flag could change all that. (American rule ended in 1946, when the Philippines became a republic.)

But that's not even half the story. To really know what the Philippines is all about, you have to know its Chinese, Malay, Indonesian, Arabic, Hindu, Japanese and European past. You have to discover some of the most beautiful women in the world. Or some of the rarest orchids. Or some undiscovered beach in some nameless island.

Come in for a closer look. You'll be among 37 millions friends.

No visa is needed up to 21 days, and no extra air fare if you're flying in Southeast Asia.

For more information, see your travel agent. Or write to:

BOARD OF TRAVEL & TOURIST INDUSTRY
or PHILIPPINE TOURIST & TRAVEL
ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 3451 Manila, Philippines

Philippines