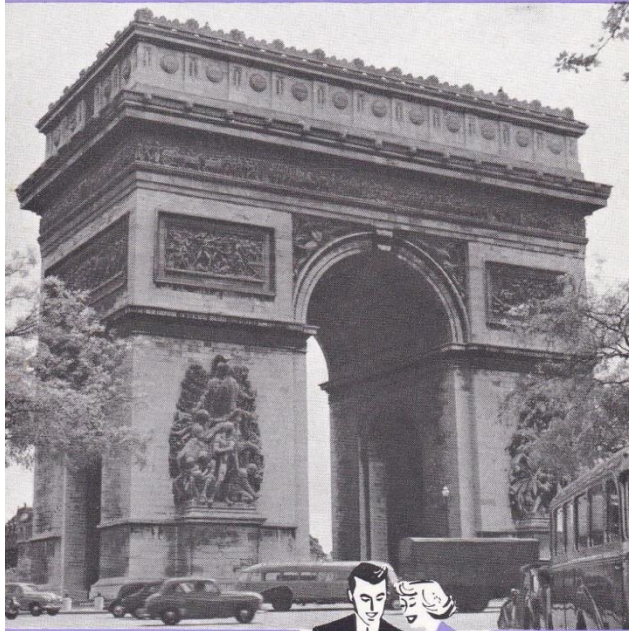


SAS CITY PORTRAITS

SAS

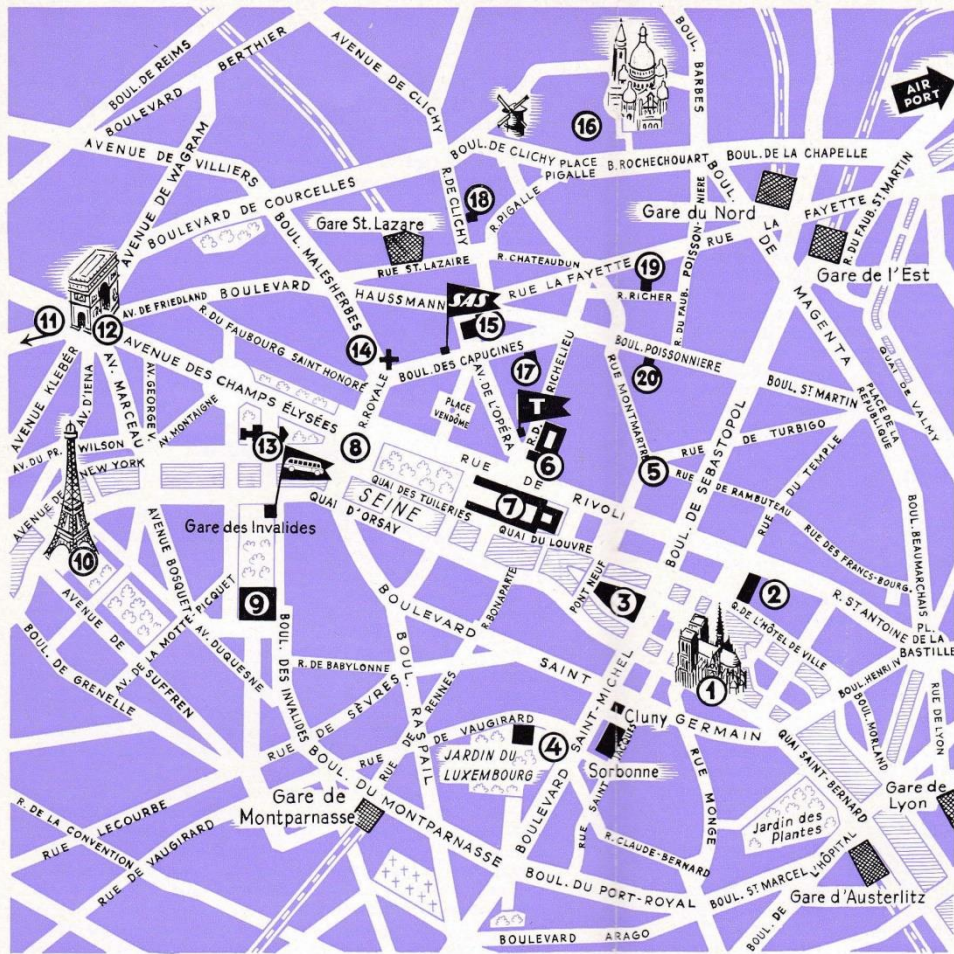
Paris



Arc of Triumph



SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



Key to the Map:

- | | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notre-Dame 2. Hôtel de Ville (City Hall) 3. Palais de Justice (with Sainte-Chapelle and the Conciergerie) 4. Jardin du Luxembourg (near Sorbonne and the Cluny Museum) 5. Les Halles 6. Palais Royal and Salle Richelieu (Théâtre Français) 7. Louvre | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Place de la Concorde 9. Hôtel des Invalides (with the Tomb of Napoleon) 10. The Eiffel Tower 11. Bois de Boulogne 12. Arc de Triomphe 13. Grand Palais and Petit Palais 14. Madeleine 15. The Opéra 16. Montmartre and Sacré Coeur 17. The Opéra Comique 18. "Casino de Paris" (Variety Theater) 19. Folies Bergères (Variety Theater) 20. The A.B.C. Theater (Variety) |
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SAS SAS Ticket Office: 30 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris IX.
Tel.: RIChelieu 53 63.

Air-terminal: Gare des Invalides, 2 Rue de Constantine.

T Official Tourist Information Office: Direction Générale du Tourisme, 8 Avenue de l'Opéra. Tel. OPÉRA 17 71.

Branch-offices: at the main railroad stations ("Paris Welcome Information Offices") and the Bureau National de Renseignements de Tourisme, 127 Avenue des Champs Elysées.
Tel. BALzac 12 80.

Your First 30 Minutes in Paris

Your SAS plane arrives at Le Bourget airport. An SAS Ground Hostess takes you to the Arrival Hall where currency and passport control takes place, followed by customs inspection in the Customs Hall, where you may change money at the bank. The monetary unit is the franc (fr.), the tourist rate of exchange being approximately 420 to the US dollar or 1158 to the £ Sterling.

Porters bring your baggage to the bus free or to a taxi at a charge of 50 fr. apiece. Buses and taxis are just outside the Exit Hall. Bus departures are not announced so you should follow the arrows to the bus as soon as customs control is finished. The trip to the Airways Terminal or *Aérogare des Invalides* in the center of town takes 35 minutes and costs 200 fr., which should be paid to the bus driver in French francs. A metered taxi to the center of Paris costs about 800 fr., a private limousine 2,500 fr., plus 12% service. If you have ordered a self-drive or chauffeur-driven car through the SAS Car Hire Service, the representative or driver will wait for you in the Exit Hall. At the Airways Terminal, a hotel reservation service will help you with reservations if necessary.

Outside the Terminal, you will find taxis and easy access to the Métro and buses.

If you are flying on from Paris by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation by informing SAS of the reservation you hold and your intention to use the space previously reserved for you.

One Hour's Walk Around Paris

Start at the SAS Office, 30 Boulevard des Capucines, near the Opéra, and walk to the Madeleine Church. Turn to the left on the Rue Royale and continue to the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré. Turn right and walk along this street, one of the most elegant in Paris. Continue along Avenue Matignon on your left to the Rond-Point des Champs-Élysées, and then to Place de la Concorde down the tree-lined avenue. After crossing the Place, you will have a wonderful view across the Tuileries gardens to the Palais du Louvre. On the left turn into the Rue de Rivoli to the Place Vendôme, and then along the Rue de la Paix to the Place de l'Opéra, just 100 yards from the SAS office.

PARIS

Paris is never so young as when the chestnuts bloom on the Champs Elysées, lovers stroll along the Quays and the Boul Miché and the children sail their boats on the ponds in the Tuileries or Luxembourg Gardens. But at any time of year you will find yourself caught up in the bustle and life of this active and enchanting city. Not for nothing has Paris been called the City of Light — a designation that comprehends the open design of the city with its broad avenues, the floodlighting of Notre Dame and other great buildings, the fireworks patterning the sky over the Seine on the fourteenth of July, the brilliance of the Paris season, opera, theaters, exhibitions, official receptions and the intellectual ferment of salons and sidewalk cafés. Of Paris as of Cleopatra it may be said:

"Age cannot wither, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety."

For more than two thousand years, Paris has played a key role in the history of the western world. When Caesar conquered Gaul, the two little islands in the Seine, now the *Ile de la Cité* and the *Ile St. Louis*, were inhabited by the Parisii, and it is from the blending of Gaul and Rome and the later Frankish invasions that the finest flower of French civilization has arisen. Throughout the Middle Ages, the University of Paris was the focus of intellectual life in Europe and virtually from the time of the Merovingian Kings, Paris has been the political center of France. The long tradition of centralism has enriched Paris and the surrounding region with such magnificent palaces as the Louvre and Versailles and this tendency has dominated reigns as disparate as those of Louis XIV, the "Sun King", and the Emperor Napoleon. As a counterpoint to autocracy runs a strong revolutionary theme. To the cry of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, the Bastille was stormed in 1789 by the citizenry of Paris, and again the raising of barricades in the streets of Paris led to swift changes in 1830, 1848 and 1871.

Nowadays, Paris is a bustling city. Beyond all the history and the beauties of stone and past cultures, the city is vibrant with commerce and industry. Paris accounts for half the industrial production of France and is one of the greatest river ports of Europe, as you may well imagine if you watch the barges passing up and down the Seine through the branches of the weeping

willows along its banks. In a very special way, the Seine seems to symbolize Paris, from the students in the Latin Quarter, the chansonnier with his accordion on some quiet street corner, the symmetry of the Place Vendôme or the Place des Vosges, the fresh meats, fresh vegetables and gay flowers of the Central Markets at five in the morning, dinner in a leafy bower on top of Montmartre, the department stores of the Grands Boulevards, *la Haute Couture*, the elegant town houses of Neuilly, roses in Bagatelle and the indefinable aroma of the *Métro*.



Hotels

Hotels in Paris are officially classified as de luxe, four, three, two and one stars. There are further subdivisions denoted by the letters A, B, C. With over a thousand *hôtels de tourisme* in Paris, no selection by any means covers all the hotels which can be recommended. (The numbers after the street address indicate the *arrondissement* or district). To the prices given below should be added approximately 25 % service and taxes.

Among famous de luxe hotels are the Meurice (228 Rue de Rivoli, I), Crillon (Place de la Concorde, VIII), George V (31 Avenue George V, VIII), Plaza-Athénée (23—27 Avenue Montaigne, VIII), the Ritz (15 Place Vendôme, I), Bristol (112 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, VIII). Single rooms with bath cost 4500 fr. and up.

There are excellent Four Star hotels in many sections of Paris, and the following are among those centrally located: Continental (3 Rue de Castiglione, I), Westminster (13 Rue de la Paix, II), Claridge (74 Champs Elysées, VIII), California (16 Rue de Berri, VIII), Grand Hôtel (12 Boulevard des Capucines, IX), De Paris (8 Boulevard de la Madeleine, IX). Prices for a single room with bath are about 3500 fr.

Some good first class hotels of B and C category are the Normandy (7 Rue de l'Echelle, I), Castiglione (40 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, VIII), du Louvre (Place du Théâtre-Français, I), Palais d'Orsay (9 Quay d'Orsay, VII), single rooms with bath costing approximately 2200—2500 fr.

Among Three Star hotels are The France et Choiseul (239 Rue St. Honoré, I), Edouard VII (39 Avenue de l'Opéra, II), Atala (10 Rue Chateaubriand, VIII), with prices for a single room with bath approximately 1700—2000 fr.

There are many good little hotels, but as a general rule these should only be selected in person or on the advice of someone who has stayed at the hotel in question.

Food and Restaurants

The excellence of French cooking is demonstrated by the fact that it has become known and imitated around the world and indeed is synonymous with international cuisine. This is due both to the quality of meats, vegetables and fruits fresh from the rich soil of France, the fish from around its coasts and the

loving care with which these ingredients are prepared. Food in France does not merely sustain, but rather dignifies life. And if we may say this of food, how much the more true is it of wine, for wine and civilization have gone hand in hand since Noah planted the first recorded vineyard.

The day in France begins with *petit déjeuner*: coffee with *croissants*, flaky, crescent-shaped rolls still warm from the bakery, or you may have fresh rolls with butter and jam or marmalade. If you are not accustomed to this continental breakfast, you can order eggs or other substantial dishes. Lunch or *déjeuner* is an important meal, taken between noon and 2 PM, and sometimes lasting two hours. Dinner in the smaller restaurants is served between 7 PM and 9 PM, somewhat later in more expensive establishments. Try some of the excellent regional dishes such as *Escargots de Bourgogne* (snails), *Boeuf Bourguignon* (beef braised in wine), *Coq au vin* (chicken in red wine), *Grenouilles provençales* (frog legs sautéed with garlic), *Jambon persillé de Dijon* (ham with parsley garnish), or some of the dishes which had their origin in Paris — for example, *Veau Marengo* (braised veal with mushrooms and tomatoes), *Boeuf Miroton* (with an onion sauce), *Moules marinières* (mussels in a white court-bouillon), *Entrecôte marchand de vin* (sirloin steak), and if you want the most tender steak, ask for *Tournedos*, a cross section of the true filet mignon.

In your choice of wine, be guided by the *sommelier*, or wine waiter; the general rule is to begin with lighter wines, the white or red wines of Bordeaux, for example, and progress to heavier, stronger wines, such as the reds of Burgundy. The distinctiveness of French wines, varying with each vineyard and season, is paralleled by its cheeses, of which there are more than a thousand distinct varieties.

While a meal in the more expensive restaurant may cost 5000—6000 fr., there are many modest restaurants where you can get a good meal for 500—600 fr., particularly in the Latin Quarter. *Restaurants de Tourisme* display a special shield and all restaurant post their menus and prices outside.

Among the most famous de luxe restaurants are the Tour d'Argent (15 Quai de la Tourneelle), with a glorious view of Notre Dame and noted for its pressed duck, served and numbered since 1890; Maxim's (3 Rue Royale), very expensive, with late supper music and dancing; La Crémillère (92 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré), near the President's Palace and elegant. Many restaurants specialize in regional cuisine, as for instance from Alsace — La Quetsch (6 Rue des Capucines), from Burgundy — La Bourgogne (6 Avenue Bosquet) or Les Ducs de Bourgogne (2 Place d'Anvers), from the Lyonnais — Chez Benoit (20 Rue Saint Martin), from the Savoy — Quasimodo (42 Quai d'Orléans on the Ile Saint Louis) or Au Savoyard (16 Rue des Quatre Vents).

Among moderate price restaurants you might try Au Roi Gourmet (4 Place des Victoires), near the Bourse and favored by businessmen, Doucet (4 Rue Marbeuf), or restaurants popular

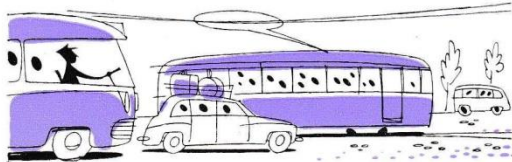


with budget-minded tourists — Aux Quatre Marches (50 Chaussée d'Antin) and Le Rallye (35 Boulevard des Capucines).

Any list of restaurants is arbitrary, perhaps nowhere more so than in Paris. It's fun to discover your own, and for momentary refreshment, you'll find the sidewalk café a welcome institution. Don't be surprised if you meet more people you know on the terrace of the Café de la Paix than in your own home town; and if you are interested in the philosophies of yesterday and tomorrow, try the Café de Flore or the Aux Deux Magots at Saint Germain des Prés, or La Closerie des Lilas, Le Dôme and La Coupole on the Boulevard de Montparnasse.

Tipping

In Paris, tipping is widespread. At hotels, a service charge is generally added to your bill, but the baggage porter will expect tips in addition. In restaurants a good rule is to tip 12 to 15 percent for service; if the service charge is not included in the bill, you tip the table waiter and wine waiter separately. Usherettes at the opera, theater or movies expect recognition, otherwise you tip as at home.



Transportation

For its logic and clarity, public transportation in Paris might almost have been designed with the tourist in mind. There are fourteen different subway or underground lines (the *Métro*), over fifty bus lines and numerous taxis. The bus lines cross Paris in various directions, the route and terminals being clearly marked on the side of each bus and the destination being indicated both on the front and rear. Parisians don't stand in line for buses but take numbered slips from machines at the bus stops; after boarding any blind, crippled or pregnant passengers, the conductor calls the numbers in order. Tickets are sold singly but if you will be taking a number of trips, you will find it more convenient to get a book of 20 tickets (*carte*); the conductor tells you in each case how many tickets for your particular journey.

The *Métro* on the other hand operates on a flat fare regardless of distance or number of interchanges you make. Interchange stations between one line and another are extremely frequent and you can get to any point in the city quickly and simply by *Métro*. Again a *carte* of 5 tickets, permitting 10 separate journeys, is to be recommended. In the major stations you will find maps which light up at the push of a button illustrating the quickest route to your destination. The *Métro* trains have both 1st and 2nd class cars and run from 5:30 AM till 12.45 AM. Buses stop at 9:15 PM. Though Paris seems full of taxis, you may not find it easy to get one in rush hours. Charges are higher between 11 PM and 6:30 AM.



Sights

An introductory sightseeing tour of Paris will help you find your bearings and give you a quick run down on the chief points of interest. There are two basic tours — Historical Paris, an afternoon tour, and Modern Paris, a morning tour. Of the two, the afternoon trip is the more important. These motor coach tours leave from various points on the Grands Boulevards and near the Opera. You will, however, want to visit a number of places at your leisure with time to admire a painting or sculpture, a group of buildings, a tree lined avenue or merely to sit at some open air café and watch the world go by. Paris is one of the easiest cities in the world to find your way in; the French Government Tourist Office issues maps of the *Métro* and bus systems, but if you really want to know Paris, buy a *Plan de Paris par Arrondissement* which lists every street and the nearest *Métro* station. Here are some of the major points of interest — the numbers refer to the map and the letter M indicates the nearest *Métro* station.

- (1) *Notre Dame* (M: Cité). This magnificent Gothic cathedral was begun in 1163 on a site hallowed since Roman times. From the towering nave, the scene of many stirring events in French history, you will admire the great west rose window; this is particularly fine in the rays of the afternoon sun. Also if you are energetic enough to climb the 387 steps of the North Tower, you can have all Paris at your feet!
- (2) *Hôtel de Ville* (M: Hôtel de Ville). The present City Hall was put up in 1882, in the style of the original 16th century building. The City of Paris holds its official receptions here.
- (3) *Palais de Justice* (M: Cité). This Gothic complex of buildings on the Ile de la Cité is noteworthy for its clock tower, the *Tour d'Horloge*, built by Philip the Fair and housing since 1334 the world's first public clock; *La Sainte Chapelle*, a vaulting masterpiece of stone and stained glass built by Louis IX to house the Crown of Thorns (open daily 10 AM to 12 noon and 1:30 to 5 or 6 PM except Tuesday); and the *Conciergerie*, originally a part of the old Royal Palace, where the victims of the Revolution including Marie Antoinette, Danton and Robespierre awaited execution. (Same admission hours as La Sainte Chapelle).
- (4) *Jardin du Luxembourg* (M: Cluny and Odéon). For generations the gardens have been the favorite promenade of students and intellectuals. The *Palace* was built by Marie de Medicis in the early 17th century. Nearby is the *Sorbonne*, founded in the 13th century and the oldest college of the University of Paris. The main courtyard, galleries and Richelieu's Tomb can be seen daily from 10 AM to 12 noon and 2 to 6 PM. The *Pantéon* containing the tombs of such famous men as Voltaire, Rousseau, Hugo, Zola and the *Cluny* Museum of the Middle Ages, 24 Rue du Sommerard, are open daily except Tuesdays.

- (5) *Les Halles* (M: Halles and Etienne-Marcel). The Central Markets are most alive at 5 AM, and make an intriguing last stop after a night on the town. Try a bowl of onion soup at either *Le Chat qui jume* or *Au Pied de Cochon* restaurants.
- (6) *Palais Royal* (M: Palais Royal). Originally built by Cardinal Richelieu and later the home of the young Louis XIV. Today its garden offers a quiet retreat in one of the busiest sections of the city.
- (7) *Louvre* (M: Louvre and Palais Royal). This palace, the largest in the world, begun at the end of the 12th century and finished by Napoleon III, now houses the greatest art collection in the world. The Victory of Samothrace and its setting atop a broad staircase convey both drama and excitement, as in a quieter vein the *Vénus de Milo*, which you will find in the lower sculpture galleries. The Main painting galleries with Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* and a host of other masterworks are on the upper floor. Noteworthy also are the comparatively new galleries of medieval sculpture in the West Wing and the impressionists of the *Jeu de Paume*. Open daily 10 AM—5 PM, except Tuesdays and holidays; also on Friday evenings from 9 to 11.30 PM — the *Louvre Illuminé*.
- (8) *Place de la Concorde* (M: Concorde). This most famous of all Parisian squares may belie its title but offers magnificent vistas up the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe, through the Tuileries to the Louvre, across the Seine to the Palais Bourbon and along the Rue Royale to the Madeleine. During the Revolution and Terror, the *Guillotine* stood here. The Obelisk now in the center of the square came from Luxor and is over 3,000 years old; the flanking statues symbolize the main cities of France.
- (9) *Hôtel des Invalides* (M: Invalides). Built by Louis XIV for disabled soldiers, the Invalides has since 1840 housed the tomb of Napoleon. Open daily 9:30 AM—5 PM (till 5:30 PM April through September). It also contains the Army Museum, open daily, Sunday mornings, Tuesdays and holidays.
- (10) *Tour Eiffel* (M: Ecole Militaire, Grenelle and Trocadéro). The Eiffel Tower, erected from 1887 to 1889 symbolizes Paris for the tourist. Elevators go up in three stages; few indeed climb the 1710 steps to the top platform; the excellent restaurant on the first floor is a favored spot for summer dining with the lights of Paris below, and is equally good for a leisurely luncheon throughout the year. Across the Pont d'Iéna on the Avenue du Président Wilson is the *Musée National d'Art Moderne*.
- (11) *Bois de Boulogne* (M: Porte Dauphine, Porte Maillot, Porte Auteuil). The *Bois* is a perfect spot for relaxation, with wooded glades, boating lakes, the Bagatelle gardens, classy restaurants such as the *Pré Catelan* and *Pavillon d'Armenonville*, Longchamps and Auteuil race courses, and for children a miniature zoo, passenger carrying model trains and sailing ponds. If you want to capture the old time atmosphere, take a drive through the Bois in a horse-drawn fiacre.
- (12) *Arc de Triomphe* (M: Etoile). This triumphal arch commemorates the Victories of the French Army under Napoleon. An elevator goes to the top of the arch, giving a good view of the City and the 12 avenues radiating from L'Etoile. Under the Arch an eternal flame honors the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, as does also a ceremony each evening at 6:30.
- (13) *Grand Palais and Petit Palais* (M: Champs Elysées-Clemenceau). The Grand and Petit Palais were built for the 1900 Exhibition; the Grand Palais covers halls such as "Salon de l'Automobile" and "Salon des Arts Ménagers". The Petit Palais is an exhibition hall and fine arts museum of the City of Paris, with a notable collection of Chinese vases and paintings of the 17th to 19th centuries.
- (14) *La Madeleine* (M: Madeleine). This church in the style of a Greek temple was built by Napoleon to the glory of the French Army.
- (15) *L'Opéra* (M: Opéra). By its size and sumptuousness of decoration, the Paris Opera epitomizes the Second Empire, despite the fact that it was not opened till 1875.
- (16) *Montmartre and Sacré Coeur* (M: Abbesses, Anvers). The white basilica of Sacré Coeur dominates the skyline from almost every point of Paris; traditionally on the site of St. Denis' Martyrdom, it attracts many pilgrims. From the terrace there are fine views over the city. Montmartre and the Place du Tertre is a charming corner of old Paris. Down the hill you come upon Place Pigalle, a focus for night life with a capital "N".
- (17) *Opéra Comique* (M: Richelieu-Drouot). The home of light opera.
- (18) *Casino de Paris* (M: Trinité). No Casino, this, but a big brassy revue.
- (19) *Folies Bergère* (M: Montmartre). Music hall and revue.
- (20) *A.B.C.* (M: Montmartre). This theater specializes in musical comedy and big name artists.

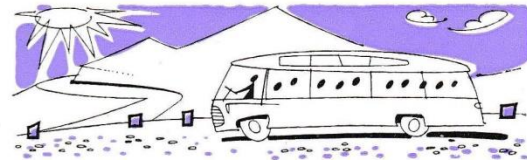
In addition you will find museums, exhibitions, international and local organizations, clubs, salons, fairs by the score catering to every specialized interest.

Excursions

You will find many points within easy reach of Paris by car or motor coach well worth visiting, with regular excursions advertised by the leading agencies.

Versailles, the tremendous and impressive palace of Louis XIV, looks out over gardens designed by Le Nôtre. Its Hall of Mirrors saw William I of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in 1871 and the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty in 1919. The great fountains usually play on the first Sunday of May, September and October and on the second Sunday of June, July and August. The park and grounds surrounding the Grand and Petit Trianon have a rustic air, beloved by Marie Antoinette. Particularly impressive are the "*Sol et Lumière*" shows both at Versailles and the Chateau de Vincennes.

At *Sèvres* on the outskirts of Paris you can visit the famous porcelain factory and museum. The *Château de Sceaux* is noted for its park by Le Nôtre and for its chamber music on Sundays in May, June and July. *La Malmaison*, once the home of Napoleon



and Josephine, is 17 km from Paris on the way to *Saint-Germain-en-Laye*, where Louis XIV was born, but where only the earlier castle of Charles V and François Ier now remain, housing a museum of Gallo-Roman antiquities.

The Palace of Fontainebleau traces its history back to a shooting lodge of Louis IX but was largely built and modified by François, Catherine de Médicis, Napoleon, Louis-Philippe and Napoleon III. You approach Fontainebleau through one of the most extensive forests in France; take the road through *Barbizon*, a little village which gave its name to the group of 19th century painters who lived there. If you want to go further afield, *Chavres* in the Eure valley and *Reims* in the heart of the Champagne country both make excellent day trips and both have fine gothic cathedrals. The *Chateaux of the Loire* can also be reached in a day but cannot attempt to do justice to the major castles in less than two or three days. Within Paris itself the *Bateaux Mouches* run up and down the Seine from 9:45 AM till 8:45 PM from April 1 to October 15 and there are special luncheon and dinner trips.



Shopping

The elegance of Paris encompasses both the olympian heights of the world of *haute couture* and the chic of its *midinettes* and office girls. The top shopping area extends from the Grands Boulevards, with department stores such as *Aux Trois Quartiers*, *Au Printemps*, *Galeries Lafayette* and *Samaritaine de Luxe*, to the streets leading off the Place de l'Opéra, the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de Vendôme and especially the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. Here you will find jewellers, perfume shops, dress and accessory shops.

The collections of the great couturiers are shown by invitation only and unless you are a buyer, it is practically impossible to get in when the new Spring or Fall collections are being presented; at other times, arrangements must be made in advance and there is only limited seating at any one showing. Many of such famous houses as Balenciaga, Balmain, Jacques Griffe, Schiaparelli and Carven also have *boutiques* where ready to wear dresses and fashion accessories are offered at prices that are modest in comparison with those of the major collections.

If you are hunting for antiques or bric-à-brac, or are just plain curious, you will be intrigued by the Flea Market (*Marché aux Puces* at the Porte de Clignancourt), open Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but be prepared to haggle, if you are seriously interested in buying. Perfume, gloves, silk scarves and other accessories are good buys in Paris. You may also be attracted by crystal ware, ceramics, hand sewn lingerie, leather goods and other finely crafted articles. Wines and liquors can be shipped overseas at special export prices, less excise taxes.

Large department stores are open from 9 AM to 6:30 PM except on Sundays and Mondays, but they open on Monday afternoons in June, October and December. Most other shops, except food shops, are closed on Mondays as well as Sundays.



Entertainment and Night Life

Paris packs more *dédivertissements* into a few square miles than almost any other city on earth. The Opera (Map No. 15) is world famous, especially for its ballet and staging of classical operas. The Opéra Comique, 5 Rue Favart (Map No. 17) presents a large repertory of the lighter French and Italian operas such as *Carmen*, *La Bohème*, *The Barber of Seville*. The Comédie Française plays both at the Salle Richelieu, Place du Théâtre-Français (Map No. 6) and the Salle du Luxembourg, Place de l'Odéon near the Jardin du Luxembourg (Map No. 4). The drama is a long and continuing tradition in France, as witness the fifty or so theaters in the capital.

During the winter and spring seasons, there are daily concerts by international artists, ensembles and orchestras, and in summer various concert series at the Palais de Chaillot, the Abbaye de Royaumont and Sceaux both near Paris. Operetta is given at the Châtelet. There are a number of Variety theaters in Paris of which the ABC, 11 Boulevard Poissonnière (Map No. 20) usually has an international star cast; the Folies Bergère, 32 Rue Richer (Map No. 19) and Casino de Paris, 16 Rue de Clichy (Map No. 18) have a world wide reputation for their *spectacles*.

Paris also has a bevy of full-fledged night clubs — perhaps unfledged would be a more apt description — and all quite expensive. Lido (78 Champ Elysées) is one of the most luxurious, La Nouvelle Eve (25 Rue Fontaine), one of the most revealing. More sedate is Giro's (6 Rue Daunou), with a girl orchestra, and for the traditional French can-can you should go to the Bal du Moulin Rouge (Place Blanche). Paris would not be Paris without its *chansonniers* and though you may not follow the words, we'll wager you'll get the atmosphere at Patachou (13 bis du Mont-Cenis) or the Lapin Agile (4 Rue des Saules) in Montmartre. For a listing of what's on in Paris, see *Paris Weekly Information* or *Une Semaine de Paris*.

Climate and Clothing

You can enjoy Paris at any time of year. Spring has warm sunny days. The summer can be quite hot, particularly in July and August. The autumn brings cool nights and days that are good for walking and seeing the sights. From November to February the weather can at times be cold and you have to be prepared for rain, as also in spring and fall, but there are sunny days and the flower stalls along the boulevards are bright with carnations and mimosa from the Riviera.

Gala performances at the Opéra and other official occasions demand formal dress, but otherwise you will find Paris much like any other large city. Women favor suits for daytime wear, except in summer when light dresses are popular. Cocktail



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As part of that service, SAS has prepared a collection of City Portraits. You are holding one in your hands right now. As you read it the entire city opens to you . . . its history, its people, its sights and delights. The research for this Portrait was done by SAS travel experts. And all information is from official sources. New Portraits are being prepared to cover all 84 cities in 42 countries on 5 continents served by SAS. Ask for the one you want when you arrive at your destination. And use it as part of your wonderful journey on SAS . . . transatlantic or transpolar between the U.S.A. and Europe . . . directly over the North Pole between Europe and the Orient . . . to Africa or South America . . . or 'round the world between wherever you are and wherever you want to go'.