



SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Beirut

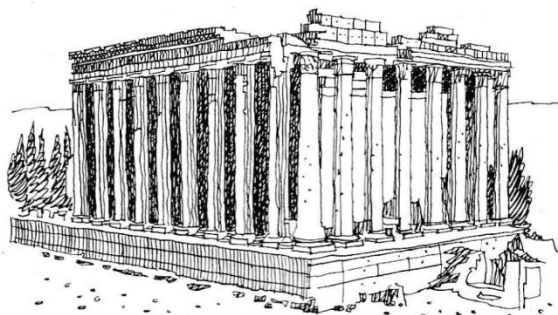
5th ed.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



Introduction	3
Your arrival in Beirut	4
Hotels	4
Restaurants and cuisine	6
Sights and excursions	8
City map and useful addresses	10
"One hour's walk" suggestion	13
Entertainment and night life	17
Tipping	17
Shopping	18
Business hours	18
Transportation	18
Sports	19
Climate and clothing	19
Useful words to start with	20
Religious services	21
Public holidays	21

The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in September 1971.



Front cover: St. George's Yacht Club and Swimming Club, Beirut.

Introduction

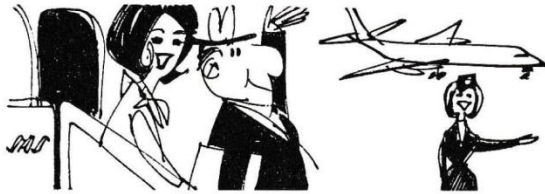
Once the Roman Colony of Beryte, Beirut has been a center of law and learning since the 4th century A.D.

Today, it is the capital of the Republic of Lebanon – a republic created in 1920 following the withdrawal of the Turkish army at the end of World War I, and established as fully independent since 1943.

Beirut is blessed with the perfect climate and locale. Washed by the Mediterranean, shaded and enhanced by a mountain range that separates this land from miles of Bedouin desert, the city is an irresistible invitation to all who love sun, aquatic sports and the opportunity to explore the ancient history of the Levant without straying far from the comforts of ultra-modernity.

Although at first glance you may assess this city as just another relaxed littoral resort, don't be deceived. Behind its casual facade, the city teems with the business in hand. Big business, at that. Frequently – and aptly – called the Gateway of the East, Beirut is an important traffic junction with numerous airline routes crossing at its international airport and many important shipping links serving Europe, Africa and Asia. It is also connected to a number of neighbouring countries by fast rail services – the international Taurus and Orient Expresses.

Beirut is Lebanon's pulse of education and culture – a fact signposted by such imposing monuments as the Lebanese, Arab, American and French Universities, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Music. The greater part of old Beirut has disappeared, leaving what is now mostly modern in character – wide avenues, fine buildings, luxurious villas, international hotels and large office blocks: a beautiful, animated city, populated by 650,000. Enjoy it. And then employ it as a base to go out and see the many awe-inspiring historic monuments that enrich the biblical land of Lebanon.



Your arrival in Beirut

Your first impression of Beirut from the air is one wonderful panoramic view of sea, city and mountains: the deep blue Mediterranean Sea stretching north and south of the capital and the sun-bathed mountain peaks rising high behind it.

You touch down at Khalde, 6 miles (9 kms.) from the city center. The SAS ground staff will meet you and take you to the Airport Building where you pass through passport and customs control. The drive from airport to city center takes 10-15 minutes and transportation from the airport to your hotel is provided free-of-charge. (It should be noted, however, that on departure your trip from hotel to airport is chargeable: the taxi fare being approximately L£4-5).

Should you need to exchange currency or traveler's checks there is a bank at the airport. There is a free money market in Lebanon and the rate of exchange is almost the same throughout the city. You may change your money at any bank or hotel.

The principal unit of Lebanese currency is the pound (L£) divided into 100 piasters.

If you intend traveling on from Beirut by air, be sure to confirm your onward reservation with the local SAS Ticket Office (Piccadilly Center, Hamra Street - E3) as soon as possible after arrival. Should you change your plans, please advise SAS without delay so that they may book you a seat on a new flight and cancel your old reservation.

Hotels

There are many excellent hotels in Beirut, all offering modern amenities including air-conditioning. It is advisable to reserve rooms in advance. In this respect you should contact your local 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 arrive unaccommodated, however, the SAS Ticket Office in Beirut (E3) will be glad to assist you in finding accommodation.

De luxe class

Beirut International (C6)

Chouran Street
Tel. 30 10 16

Coral Beach (D10)

Genah Avenue
Tel. 27 21 00

Excelsior (G1)

Phoenician Street
Tel. 22 14 40

Le Vendome (G1)

Minet El-Hosn Street
Tel. 29 22 80

Phoenicia

Intercontinental (H1)

Fakhreddine Street
Tel. 25 29 00

St. George's (H1)

Minet El-Hosn Street
Tel. 22 05 60

First class

Alcazar (H1)

Minet El-Hosn Street
Tel. 25 13 40

Cadmos (G1)

Minet El-Hosn Street
Tel. 29 77 10

Commodore (C3)

Baalbeck Street
Tel. 24 05 00

Martinez (G1)

Phoenician Street
Tel. 23 73 60

Melkart (D8)

Ramlet El-Baida
Tel. 30 20 65

Pavillon (C3)

Hamra Street
Tel. 25 01 61

Palm Beach (G1)

Minet El-Hosn Street
Tel. 22 00 60

In the de luxe class hostelry you must expect to pay between US\$12 and 17 for a single room with bath, a





price which includes a 15 % service charge. The rates for double rooms are slightly less per person. Alternatively in first class hotels a single room will cost you approximately US\$8–10.

If you prefer a smaller hotel, try the Embassy or Myrtom House. The rates hover around the US\$6 mark for a single room with half pension in either of these establishments. There are also many comfortable and clean boarding houses where rooms with full or half pension cater admirably to the budget traveler.

Electricity: 110 and 220 volts A.C.

Restaurants and cuisine

For centuries, Beirut, in its capacity as a major East-West gateway, has attracted the *completely* cosmopolitan population plus, in consequence, an unusually high number of superb restaurants offering the widest array of national foods. Visitors bent on following a strictly Western diet will have no difficulty in finding American clam chowder, fine French pate de foie gras or a choice of excellent Italian spaghetti dishes. Alternatively, there is the Lebanese fare – based to a large extent on rice, and offering within its diverse menu a number of delectable barbecued meats. Even more, there are those local dishes that are a combination of the two, invariably providing a rare treat.

Where to eat

Whilst all the leading hotels possess excellent dining-rooms, you will also want to eat out. With this in mind the following restaurants have been selected for your enjoyment.

European

Angelo (G1)
Phoenician Street

Bukarest (G1)
Ibn Sina Street

Grenouille (C3)
Commodore Street

Grenier (G1)
Phoenician Street

Luculus (J1)
Patriarche Hoyek Street

Pirochka (G1)
Minet El-Hosn Street

Taverne Suisse (I2)
Omar Daouk Street

Oriental

Ajami (J1)
Avenue des Francais

Al Barmaki (F3)
Hamra Street

Condole (A4)
Rawsheh (Corniche
Chourane)

Grotte aux Pigeons (A4)
Rawsheh (Corniche
Chourane)

Mohanna (A4)
Rawsheh (Corniche
Chourane)

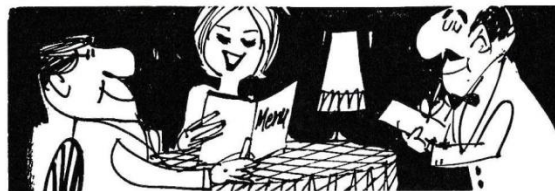
Sindibad (A4)
Rawsheh (Corniche
Chourane)

Yildizlar (A4)
Rawsheh (Corniche
Chourane)

Local specialities

Lebanon's delicious appetizers 'mezzeh' embrace a number of delicacies . . . Kibbeh – minced lamb and cracked wheat served raw or baked; tabbouleh – a salad of parsley and mint leaves; hommos – sesame paste, garlic and lemon; and baba gannouj – a smokey eggplant puree.

It is customary to order Arak with your 'mezzeh'. This is a licorice-flavored liqueur served with ice and water. There is also a variety of fine local table wines (Ksara, Muzar and Tourelle).





Main course dishes include shawarna – grilled lamb on a vertical stick; farrouj mishwi – broiled chicken with garlic sauce; kafta – minced meat broiled on skewers; rice pilaf; and mahshi – stuffed vegetables similar to Turkish and Greek dolmas.

True to Beirut's locale and climate the seafood is excellent, the fruits exquisite. The latter are, incidentally, the basis for the whole range of cool colorful sherberts that are popular throughout the country.

Meal times and prices

Expect to pay about £8–15 for a three-course meal. Breakfast is usually taken between 6 and 9 a.m.; lunch between 12 noon and 2 p.m. and dinner from 8 p.m.

Sights and excursions

Beirut is an ideal stepping-off point for sightseeing tours, and although the city itself offers few sights, visitors will find its atmosphere fascinating – especially in the small Oriental-style bazaars. A visit to the National Museum is well worthwhile, especially if you plan to go on to Baalbek.

Travel agencies and the Official Tourism Office (marked F3 on the map) will assist you with bookings on the regular tours, which depart daily for most of the surrounding places of interest.

Below are listed the principal sights in Beirut, with the relative map references in parenthesis.

The National Museum (N10). The museum exhibits items of archaeological interest, some dating back to 3000 B.C. For all it constitutes a fascinating introduction to the ancient ways of life in Lebanon – and in this region of the world generally. Among the many treasures of the museum is the 3,000-year-old stone sarcophagus of Ahirom, King of Byblos, bearing a Phoenician inscription, and a model of a reconstructed temple of Baalbek. The museum is open from 9 a.m. to noon, and

from 2 to 5 p.m., except on Mondays. Admission £1 except on Saturday afternoons, when admission is free.

El Naoufra Mosque (J3). Built in the early 17th century by the Emir Munzer el Tanoukhi, the mosque is particularly engaging for its striking design. Note the domes of the porticoes and the interesting interior form and decor.

El-Omary Mosque (J3). This is the best preserved historical monument in Beirut.

Pigeon Rocks (A4). An unusual and vividly colored rock formation.

American University (D1). This is the largest American educational institution outside the United States and includes an interesting museum with extensive collections of Phoenician pottery, vases, sculpture, lamps and a unique collection of rare ancient coins. While there, stroll the lovely campus of the University, a fine place to relax. The National Lebanese University is located in the UNESCO building.

The Oriental Library of St. Joseph's University (J3) (The French University of Beirut). Approximately three thousand original Arabic manuscripts have been collected here by distinguished Orientalists.

El Khodr Mosque (Q3). Previously St. George's Church, this mosque dates back to the days of the Crusaders. Legend has it that on this spot St. George, Patron Saint of Beirut, slew the dragon that was terrifying the city.

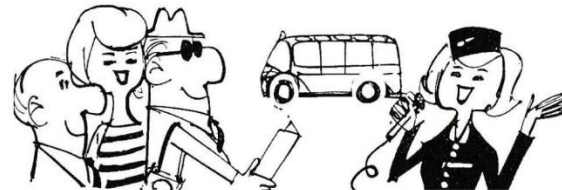
The Municipal Stadium (H10). This spacious arena shares with the modern stadium of the American University (D1) in the staging of Beirut's major sporting events – and other similar local spectacles.

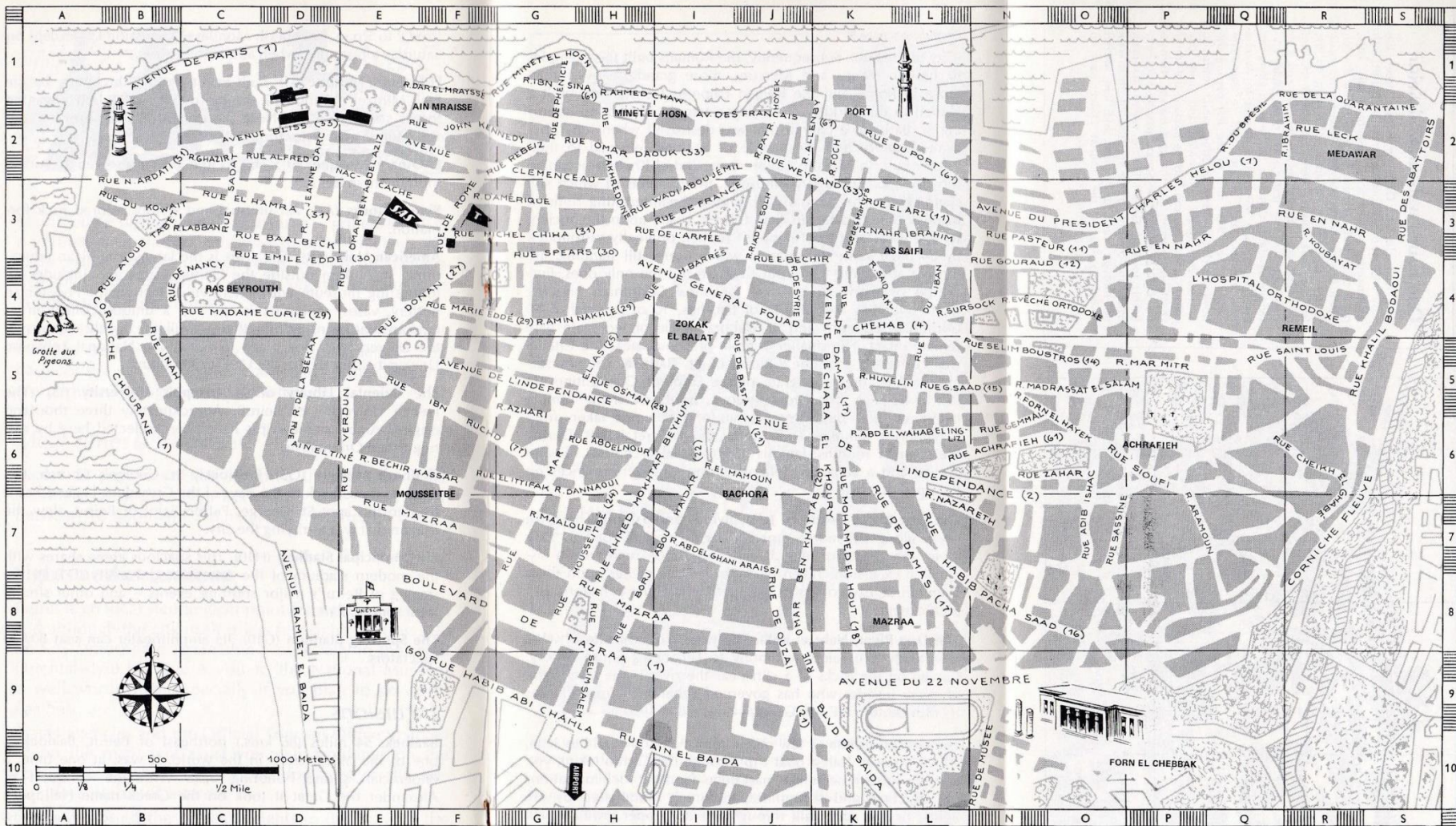
The Sporting Stadium (G10). Its amphitheater can seat 80,000 spectators.

Excursions

Baalbek. 54 miles (86 kms.) northeast of Beirut, Baalbek is one of the oldest cities in the world. It was, at one time, a Phoenician shrine honoring Baal. With the conquest of Alexander the Great it took on the Greek name Heliopolis

(cont'd on page 14)







Code numbers in this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (E3) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "3" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Beirut

- (N10) The National Museum.
- (J3) El Naoufra Mosque.
- (J3) El-Omary Mosque.
- (A4) The Pigeon Rocks.
- (D1) The American University.

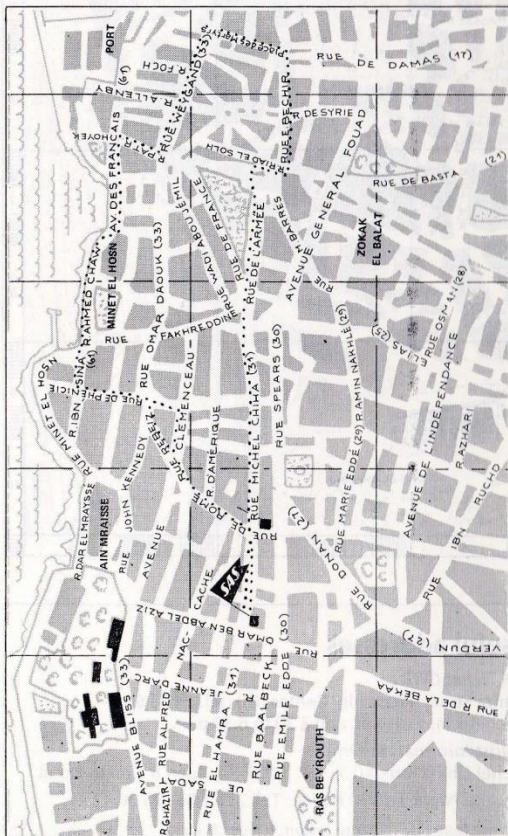
- (K3) The Bazaar.
- (J3) The Oriental Library.
- (Q3) El Khodr Mosque.
- (H10) The Municipal Stadium.
- (G10) The Sporting Stadium.
- (L10) The Horse Racing Course.

Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office:**
Hamra Street, Piccadilly Center (E3), tel. 24 08 60.
Open 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.
-  **Tourist Information Office:**
Michel Chiha Street (F3), tel. 34 09 40. Open 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- Day and Night Tourist Police:** Tel. 22 02 86, 25 36 42.
Distance from city center to airport: 6 miles (9 kms.).

One hour's walk around Beirut

Start from the SAS Office in Hamra Street, the busy and most fashionable street in Beirut with its cinemas, café-terraces, modern hotels, bars, night clubs and exclusive shops. Turn to the left down Rue de Rome and Rue Rebeiz, then again to the Clemenceau Avenue, then turn to the left and walk down Phoenicia Street at the end of which are situated many de luxe and first class hotels, bars, restaurants, night clubs and swimming clubs. Continue to the right along the sea side through Minet-El-Hosn area to Avenue des Français. Turn to the right to Patriarche Hoyek Street, then turn to the left passing the flower market to Weygand Street which leads you to Martyrs' Square (the oldest and main city center) where you can find the bazaars, the fruits/vegetables market, and the gold market. Turn to the right from Martyrs' Square passing Rue Emir Bechir to Riad El-Solh Square where the main banks and the post office are situated, then walk up through Rue de l'Armee and Rue Michel Chhita passing by the Tourist Office back to Hamra Street and the SAS Office.



(cont'd from page 9)

(City of the Sun). Subsequently, the Romans built their temples to Jupiter, Venus and Mercury, more grandiose even than those in Rome and the Roman Emperor Constantine built a church in the middle of the pagan temple compound honoring St. Barbara: a church that was destroyed when Julian became Emperor and the people of Baalbek returned to their former cult. In 634 the Caliph Omar Ibn-el-Khattab occupied the city and built a large mosque, the minarets of which still stand within the temple wall among the interesting ruins of Baalbek. The Citadel, an Arab fortress based upon the ancient temple walls, and the Temple of Jupiter, originally surrounded by 54 huge stone columns of which 6 are still standing, are the big attractions here. But they are *not* the only ones. Purported by many to be most beautiful Corinthian building in the world is the Temple of Bacchus. 10 of its original 50 Corinthian columns and its elaborately decorated main gate remain intact. The smaller Temple of Venus, near the Citadel was converted into the Church of St. Barbara. Crosses surmounted by the monogram of the Emperor Constantine are still to be seen. The Great Mosque, northeast of the Temple of Venus, was built from stones and columns taken from neighboring temples. Today, only the minaret is left. During the summer months, famous international orchestras, theater groups and a Lebanese folklore group give performances on the open-air stage.

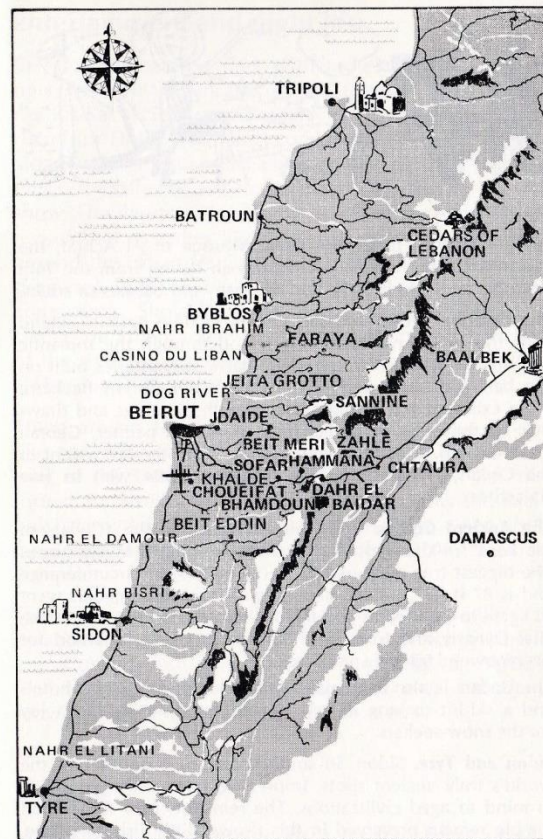
The Dog River, Grotto of Jeita, Byblos and Tripoli. The drive north along Lebanon's superbly scenic coastal road to Dog River, the Grotto of Jeita, Byblos and Tripoli represents a fascinating excursion. Taken in the order one comes upon them from Beirut, each offers its own generous quota of historic and scenic magic.

The Dog River, Nahr el Kelb. The river skirts the site of what is virtually a timeless testimony to Lebanon's entire history. Carved on the rocks of a cliff near the river is the inscription of every invader who has governed Lebanon - from Ramses II (13th century B.C.) to General Gouraud in 1920.

The Grotto of Jeita. A few miles from the main road lies Jeita, where you can join a boat trip through the Grotto taking you across a subterranean lake, past huge, fantastic rock formations of stalactites and stalagmites, strikingly illuminated by arc lights; or you can walk through the dry upper grotto which is richer in rock formations, and which is open for tourists all year round.

Byblos. The Gebal of the Old Testament, Byblos, lies 27 miles (34 kms.) from Beirut - an enchanting stage set of ruins and fragments, a miniature garden of the past set at the edge of the sea.

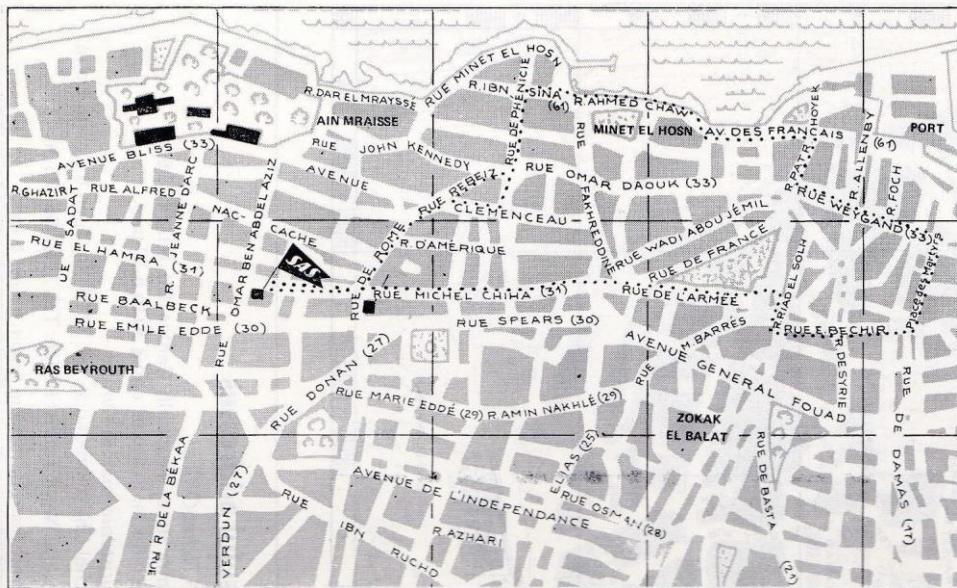
According to legend, Byblos is the oldest continuously inhabited town in the world and excavations have revealed the existence of a Neolithic cemetery.



The town's early inhabitants, the Giblites were the forerunners of the earliest Phoenicians. Numerous ruined relics are to be seen in this serene and sleepy ancient town, as well as a number of important monuments from the Middle Ages. See in particular, the Citadel from the 12th and 13th centuries, the remnants and subterranean tombs of the Royal Phoenician Necropolis, and the Church of St. John the Baptist, which, with its old Crusader keep, its small arched windows and square-towered, limestone appearance, dates back to the 1100's.

It was Byblos that gave the Bible its name, since the papyrus on which the first scriptures were written came from here.

Tripoli. 50 miles (80 kms.) north of Beirut lies Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city with 170,000 inhabitants. Here you should explore the Castle of St. Giles, founded in the 12th



One hour's walk around Beirut

Start from the SAS Office in Hamra Street, the busy and most fashionable street in Beirut with its cinemas, café-terraces, modern hotels, bars, night clubs and exclusive shops. Turn to the left down Rue de Rome and Rue Rebeiz, then again to the Clemenceau Avenue, then turn to the left and walk down Phoenicia Street at the end of which are situated many de luxe and first class hotels, bars, restaurants, night clubs and swimming clubs. Continue to the right along the sea side through Minet-El-Hosn area to Avenue des Francais. Turn to the right to Patriarche Hoyek Street, then turn to the left passing the flower market to Weygang Street which leads you to Martyrs' Square (the oldest and main city center) where you can find the bazaars, the fruits/vegetables market, and the gold market. Turn to the right from Martyrs' Square passing Rue Emir Bechir to Riad El-Solh Square where the main banks and the post office are situated, then walk up through Rue de l'Armee and Rue Michel Chiha passing by the Tourist Office back to Hamra Street and the SAS Office.



century by the Franks, the Great Mosque of Al Achraf, the Taylan Mosque, Bontassiyah Madrassah dating from the 14th century, the Turkish baths and the many old bazaars or souks.

The Qadisha Grotto and the Cedars. If time permits extend your trip in the north, turning inland through the romantic Qadisha Gorge. Here you'll see fantastic monasteries built on the bare cliff-sides and picturesque waterfalls. In Becharre there exists an interesting museum with paintings and drawings by the outstanding Lebanese poet and painter, Gebran Khali Gebran. A narrow path a little before the last ascent to the Cedars, leads you to the Qadisha Grotto with its fine stalactites.

The Ancient Cedars. Continue afterwards to the "Cedars of the Lord": 400 majestic cedar trees forming a lovely grove. The biggest tree measures 40 ft. (12 meters) in circumference and is 87 ft. (27 meters) high. Wood from these cedars went to Egypt to be used as coffins for their famed Pharaohs of the First Dynasty and from here Solomon took cedar wood for his renowned temple and palace.

The Cedars is also a popular winter skiing resort; two hotels and a ski-lift making the skiing and the apres-ski-life a joy for the snow-seekers.

Sidon and Tyre. Sidon, in south Lebanon, is another of the world's truly ancient spots. Impressive ruins whisk you back in mind to aged civilizations. The remnants of a Phoenician temple remain preserved in this drowsy little fishing village. Further south is the twin town of Tyre (in Arabic Sour, which means fortress wall). Near the harbor stand recently excavated Phoenician and Greek-Roman relics, and about 4 miles (6.5 kms.) from Tyre you can see the monolithic sarcophagus of King Hiram, who furnished his friend, King Solomon, with the cedar wood for his temple and palace. Not far from the tomb is a columned sanctuary.

Other interesting places in Lebanon are the Beaufort Castle, an old crusader fortress built on the top of a cliff, 1,000 feet (300 meters) high and the village of Beit ed-Din with its magnificent palace, constructed between 1790 and 1840. The rich decorations, multi-colored mosaic floor, graceful arcades and lovely fountains of the Palace will no doubt conjure up for you pictures from the "Arabian Nights".

Entertainment and night life

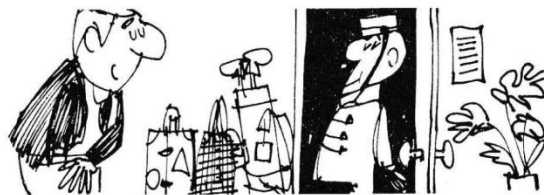
Beirut bounces after dark with more than its share of noisy, smart little bars and cocktail lounges, among them the Kit-Kat (H1), Sweet Sixteen (G1), Les Caves du Roy (Excelsior Hotel), the Beachcomber (Coral Beach Hotel), along with the club at the Phoenicia Hotel. Most provide music for dancing and, in several cases, a cabaret-floor show. The Beryte (G1), a stunning little lounge off Phoenicia Street, is rather like a snug private club. The area around the Place des Canons (K3) and the waterfront is peppered with wild places, off limits to any but the courageous. Should you prefer to play the tables, the Casino du Liban, a half-hour's drive from Beirut, is one of the smartest gambling casinos anywhere and attracts a chic international crowd.

There are no legitimate theaters in Beirut, but if you like concerts you will, in all probability, enjoy an evening at the Lebanese Academy of Music (I3). For the tourist, the event of the year is unquestionably the Baalbek International Festival in July and August, when visiting dance groups perform nightly in the ruins of Baalbek Temple.

There are also plenty of modern cinemas (usually air-conditioned), the majority of films shown being American. Consult your hotel porter for details of "What's On". Shows usually start at 6.30 and 9.30 p.m., and many movie theaters run matinees at 3.30 p.m.

Tipping

In most hotels and restaurants a service charge of 12-15% will be added to your bill. If not, you are expected to leave 12-15%. It is customary to tip porters 50 piasters a bag. Hairdressers in the large hotels expect 5 to 10% of the bill. Taxi drivers are not normally tipped.



Shopping

The shops and stores of Beirut present an interesting mixture of Western and Oriental goods. Most of the shops transact their merchandise at fixed prices and do not entertain bargaining. So if you're after a spot of haggling, a sport that adds to the fun of souvenir-hunting in the East, then head instead for one of the bazaars. Particularly diverse of commodities is Souk Sursock (K3).

What to buy: Typical trophies are Damascus brocade, hammered Persian silver, carpets and gold filigree jewelry, copper and brass trays, bowls, mosaic inlaid trays, beautiful embroidery and the unique Jezzine horn handle cutlery.

Where to buy: For brocades, embroideries and laces, try Tarazi (Alcazar Hotel – G1), Papa Georges, Minet El-Hosn (G1) or l'Artisanat Libanais (Lebanese handicraft – G1). For hammered silver, brassware and ivory, try Nousseir (F2), East and West (F3). For filigree jewelry, gold, silver and jewels, Frenkian (J3), also visit the gold market (K3), try George Moussanar (K4) and Jean Saliba (K4). For carpets (rugs) Hussein Maktabi & Sons (C3) and Tapis Mondiale (C3), or visit the freezone at the harbor, try Jawad (L1), Ali Hussein Maktabi and Co. (L1). For Oriental goods, try Hajji Baba's (C3), the Light House Store (B2) or l'Artisanat Libanais (G1). Be sure, too, to visit Baalbeck Street, full of Oriental treasure stores.

If you're set on Oriental treasures, then also browse Avenue des Francais (J2), Patriarche Hoyek Street (J2), or any of the foyers of the bigger hotels.

When to shop: Shops open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Business hours

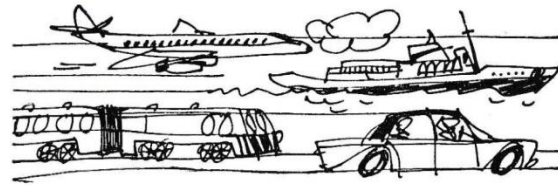
Banks: Open daily, except Sundays and national holidays, from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Shops: Most department stores and leading shops open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. the year round. Closed Sundays.

Business houses: Offices usually open for business 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. Closed Sundays and Saturday afternoons.

Transportation

Buses, service (group) taxis and ordinary taxis provide transportation within the city, while a number of bus lines connect Beirut with outlying villages and towns.



Taxis are not expensive as there are fixed tariffs. The basic rate per kilometer is £0.35. The Tourist Information Office (telephone 34 09 40) will give you, on request, an information sheet showing all the fares. Taxi fares carry a surcharge of 50 % between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Sports

The most popular sports in Beirut are, naturally enough, aquatic: swimming in particular, skin-diving and water-skiing. Ask the SAS Office to recommend one of the myriad sporting clubs.

Skiing in the mountains close to the city – Faraya, for example – is another favored pastime. Tennis courts are to be found at the St. George's Club (G1), The Homenmen Club (R2), the Alumni Tennis Club (D1), and in many other spots throughout the city. There is a golf course on the road to the International Airport. The city also boasts two bowling halls, and riding clubs. Horse racing takes place every Sunday at the Race Course (L9), in Beirut.

Basketball is very popular and there are frequent matches at the American University; also hockey and soccer. Most of the important sports events take place at the Sporting Stadium (G10).

Climate and clothing

Few places in the world have a better climate than Lebanon. The best time to come is between early April and late May. Then, the winter rains are over (if rain falls it is only a quick, refreshing shower), flowers are in bloom, the temperature is mild, and one has little need for heavy clothes. In June a great number of people leave the capital for summer resorts in the mountains.

Here, 2,400 to 4,200 feet (700 to 1,300 meters) above sea level, one finds pleasant coolness and bright clear sunshine. Summer – the season when you will want your bathing suit – lasts till the end of October, sometimes until the first fortnight of November.

In winter you should be prepared for some cool days, and raincoats are a useful accessory between November and March.

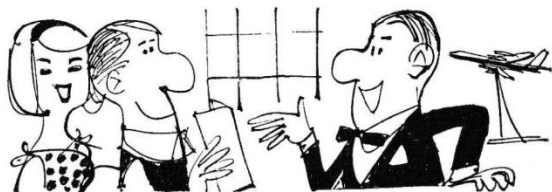
In general, dress as you would in any European or American city.

The average monthly high and low temperatures are:

	Max.		Min.			Max.		Min.	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
January	62°	16°	51°	10°	July	87°	31°	73°	23°
February	63°	17°	51°	10°	August	89°	32°	74°	23°
March	66°	19°	54°	12°	September	86°	30°	73°	23°
April	72°	22°	58°	14°	October	81°	27°	69°	20°
May	78°	25°	64°	18°	November	73°	23°	61°	16°
June	83°	28°	69°	20°	December	65°	18°	55°	13°

Useful words to start with

ENGLISH	ARABIC	ENGLISH	ARABIC
One	<i>Wahad</i>	Hello	<i>Marhaba</i>
Two	<i>Etnain</i>	How are you?	<i>Kif Halak?</i>
Three	<i>Tlati</i>	Welcome	<i>Ahlan we sahlan</i>
Four	<i>Arb'a</i>	Thanks	<i>Shukran</i>
Five	<i>Khamisi</i>	Please	<i>Min fadlak</i>
Six	<i>Sette</i>	I (me)	<i>Ana</i>
Seven	<i>Sab'a</i>	You (masc.)	<i>Inta</i>
Eight	<i>Tmani</i>	You (fem.)	<i>Inti</i>
Nine	<i>Tiss'a</i>	Account (bill)	<i>Hissab</i>
Ten	<i>Ashra</i>	Airline	<i>Shirket tayaran</i>
One		Airport	<i>Matar</i>
Hundred	<i>Miyye</i>	Also (more)	<i>Kaman</i>
One		How much	
Thousand	<i>Ali</i>	is this?	<i>Bi addesh hayda?</i>



Religious services

CHURCHES

Anglican-Episcopalian: All Saints' Church, Avenue des Francais (I1), tel. 25 52 33.

Baptist: University Baptist Church, Clemenceau Street (C2), tel. 22 20 72, 29 77 29.

Christian Science: Christian Science Church, Conference Room, Bristol Hotel (D4).

Ecumenical: Eglise Evangelique au Liban, Michel Chiha Street (G3), tel. 20 11 21; Evangelische Gemeinde du Beirut, 35 Aba Street (C2), tel. 24 23 18.

Interdenominational: Community Church, Maurice Barrés Street (H3), tel. 22 13 24.

Mormon: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Daghlian Bldg., Gouraud Street (N3).

MOSQUES

Omari Mosques, Maarad Street (J3); Bab Essaraya Mosque, Foch Street (K1); El-Naoufara Mosque, Riad Solh Street (J3).

Public holidays

Shops and offices are closed on the following national holidays: January 1; March 22 (Founding of the Arabic League); Easter; May 1 (Labor Day); May 6 (Martyrs' Day); El-Fitr; November 22 (Independence Day) and December 25.

Edited by Alan C. Lovejoy

© World-copyright 1971 SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM 982321/7109
No part of this publication may be reproduced without permission in writing from SAS. All prices quoted within are subject to change without notice, and in event of such a change, SAS can bear no responsibility.



INTERNATIONAL[®]

Best of Both Worlds

Now you can rent a car throughout Europe from National Car Rental, where the customer is always Number 1. We have joined forces with the best car rental people in Europe to give you the finest service possible.

We were the first to offer a guaranteed reservation; the first to install a computer to keep track of all cars; the first to have one toll-free number to call from anywhere in the U.S.; the first to offer a complete range of credit plans; the first with Floating Fleet, a unique one-way service without extra charge. Plans to make these and other innovations available in Europe are already under way.

To make an international reservation from the United States, just call our Central Reservations Office at 800-328-4567, and when overseas contact the local National Car Rental office or call your travel agent. Call today.

**Ride with us and
be number 1**

It's a great feeling!

NATIONAL INTL

Lebanese National
Car Rental
P.O. Box 5965
Beirut, Lebanon
Phone: 29 66 76 (night 32 86 60)



We feature General Motors Cars