

SAS CITY PORTRAITS

Bangkok

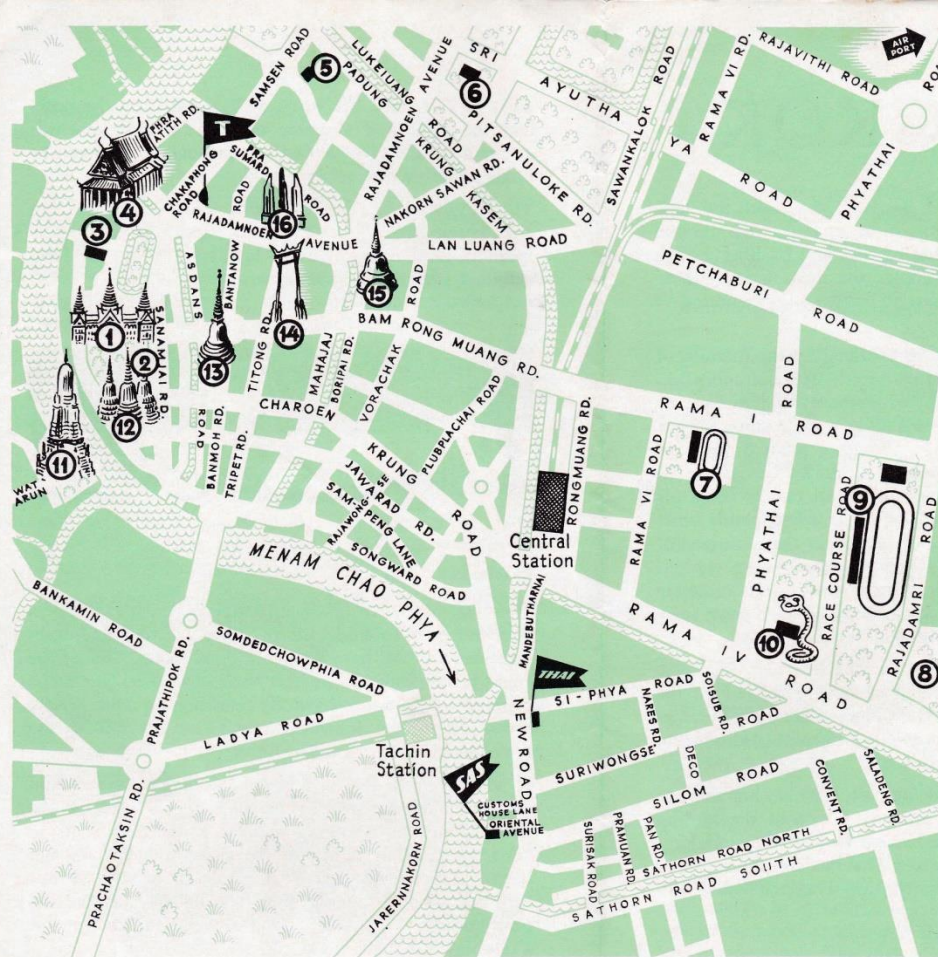
SAS



The Grand Palace



SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



Key to the Map:

1. The Grand Palace
 2. The Temple of the Emerald Buddha
 3. The Fine Arts Department with the Silpakorn Theater (The Classical Thai drama and dance performances)
 4. The National Museum
 5. The Standing Buddha
 6. The Marble Temple
 7. The National Sports Stadium
 8. Lumpini Park
 9. The Royal Bangkok Sports Club (race course)
 10. The Pasteur Institute (Snake Farm)
 11. The Temple of Dawn (Porcelain Pagoda)
 12. The Temple of the Sacred Figtree (Wat Po)
 13. Wat Rajabopit
 14. The Giant Swing and Wat Sudhas
 15. The Golden Mount
 16. The Monument of Democracy
- T** Official Tourist Information Office:
Government Tourist Bureau, Rajadamnern Avenue. Phone 21710.
- SAS** SAS Ticket Office:
1. 53, Oriental Avenue. Phone 36965.
2. In the Erawan Hotel, Rajadamri Road. Phone 58051.
- THAI** THAI Airways International Ltd. Air Terminal and Ticket Office:
New Road

One Hour Around Bangkok

Bangkok's shopping district is practically at the doorstep of the SAS office on Oriental Avenue, opposite the Oriental Hotel. Walk along this street up to New Road, then turn left and after another three minutes' walk, turn right to the Suriwongse Road where you can buy the world-famous Thai handwoven silk. Take a taxi for ten minutes' ride along the New Road (Charoen Krung Road) to the Thieves Market (Nakorn Kasem) in which every conceivable kind of merchandise is on display. Walk a little further to the next corner, Yawaraj Road, where you will find the Chinatown District. Take another five minutes' taxi ride if you are not in the mood for walking and you will get to Pahurat Road and Rajdamnern Avenue close to the famed Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. Another five minutes' walk will bring you to the busy river and the graceful Temple of Dawn.

Your First Hour in Bangkok

Your SAS plane lands at Don Muang Airport, about 20 miles (32 kms) from the center of Bangkok. The SAS hostess will assist you through passport and customs controls, and SAS porters will bring your luggage to the comfortable SAS coach which will take you free of charge direct to your hotel in about 45 minutes.

Money cannot be exchanged at the airport on Sundays or holidays but any hotel, bank or exchange office in town will provide you with Thai currency. The monetary unit is the *Tical* or *Baht*, divided into 100 *Satang*. The approximate rate is US dollar 1.00 = Tcs. 20.80 and 1 £ sterling = Tcs. 57.00.

There is no taxi service between the airport and town unless ordered in advance and no facilities for depositing transit luggage in the airport. However, you may normally bring all your luggage with you to the hotel without any customs complications.

One thing to remember if you are scheduled to fly on from Bangkok is to re-confirm your SAS reservation by presenting your air ticket to the local SAS Ticket Office at Oriental Avenue opposite the Oriental Hotel or the SAS booking office at the Erawan Hotel.

On your departure the SAS hostess will meet you at your hotel and the SAS coach will take you back to the airport free of charge.

BANGKOK

The adventure of a visit to Bangkok starts with the view from your SAS plane. You will be amazed at the number of roofs covered with glittering tiles and flashing golden spires. This is a city of temples and monasteries – there are about 400 of these sacred buildings – dedicated to Buddha.

Once in the city you will be charmed by the mixture of old and new. Narrow lanes with open-air shops and workshops radiate from modern, wide streets. Buddhist priests clad in bright yellow robes mingle with bustling crowds in ordinary Western attire. There are modern streetcars and buses, cars, tricycles and horse-drawn carriages. The Chao Phya river bustles with life, and paddle boats ply the waters in a melange of motor launches, paddy boats and steamers. This river, an important traffic artery of Thailand, is the scene of picturesque floating markets and a meeting place for housewives who come in small boats to inspect the bigger boats loaded with vegetables, fruits and other commodities.

Above all, it is the beautiful Buddha temples which give the Western visitor a feeling of having arrived on the other side of the world. Here Eastern culture flourishes and each temple is a monument of beauty dedicated to Buddha by his devoted followers.

Despite all the treasures of the past, time has not come to a standstill in Bangkok. The city is one of the leading commercial centers of the Eastern hemisphere, and large European, Indian, Chinese and Thai business houses stand side by side in the business quarter. Thailand's own pro-



ducts of rice, teak, tin, copra and rubber form the backbone of trade and a source of national income which makes it possible for the modern democratic kingdom of Thailand to survive economically.

The Bangkok you are about to visit is a large and thriving city whose people are hospitable and friendly. Many speak English or French, the hotels are good, the food excellent and the sights impressive.



Hotels

There are about ten hotels in Bangkok which can be recommended to foreign visitors. They are neat and comfortable and most have air-conditioned rooms. One of the finest is the Erawan, a de luxe hotel supervised by a Swiss manager. All rooms have air-conditioning and private baths. The charge for a single room is Tcs. 240.00 and for a double room Tcs. 300.00.

If you prefer to stay at a riverside hotel we can recommend the Oriental which is on the same high level as the Erawan. Although the oldest hotel in Bangkok it maintains a reputation as one of the finest in town and has been completely renovated. A single room with private bath and air-conditioning costs Tcs. 250.00, without air-conditioning Tcs. 110.00. The corresponding charges for a double room are Tcs. 330.00 and 250.00.

Another good hotel is the modern and comfortable Princess, where charges for a single room with private bath run from Tcs. 176.00 (air-conditioned) and Tcs. 132.00 (not air-conditioned) and the charges for a double room are Tcs. 275.00 and Tcs. 220.00 respectively.

One of the largest hotels in Bangkok is the Trocadero where most rooms are air-conditioned. A single room is Tcs. 82.50 to 126.50 (with air-conditioning Tcs. 203.50). A double room costs Tcs. 198.00 to 330.00.

Hotels like the Plaza and the Grand Hotel are very good indeed and a couple of new hotels are being constructed.

Reserve your room in advance through SAS or your local travel agent.

Note: The voltage for electric appliances is 110 A. C.

Restaurants and Food

Bangkok's restaurants offer a cosmopolitan blend of western food and exotic menus. The leading hotels have their own restaurants; at the Erawan hotel you may have any European or American dish or, in their Thiparos restaurant, Japanese, Chinese, and Thai food.

Nick's Hungarian Inn, at Sathorn Road No. 1, is very attractive in the style of an old European restaurant with white-scrubbed tables, cartoons on the walls and a quiet atmosphere. The cuisine is first rate and meals are cooked as at home. Try it if you feel a little tired of Eastern food. The Hungarian owner, Emery, will see to it that your wants are satisfied. During the dry season they have Argentine Churasco in the garden.

Another fine restaurant is the Casanova, opposite the Plaza Hotel, also under Hungarian management. It easily matches the leading restaurants of Europe and the United States. For Chinese food one of the best places is the Hoi Thien Lao, but there are many other good ones.

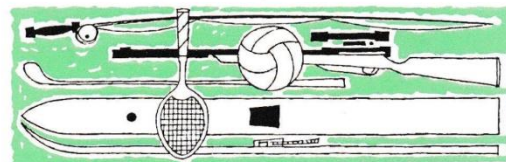
Two excellent restaurants are to be found in the Oriental Hotel, the Bamboo Bar and the Normandie, both serving international food. The Normandie, situated on the 11th floor, offers a fantastic view of whole Bangkok.

The small periodicals "Bangkok F. Y. I.", "Bangkok by Week" and the "Bangkok Bulletin" are useful sources of information for visitors and offer practical advice on the question of dining. Never eat Chinese food with knife and fork. Neither the Chinese nor the Thai use these. For Thai food you need a large spoon in your right hand, and a fork. In a Chinese restaurant you will get chopsticks. With some training you will be able to manage – but you may have a spoon and fork if absolutely necessary! Chinese restaurants do not serve mixed drinks but offer beer and whisky. It is quite usual to bring along your own bottle of liquor and to order ice and soda only. There usually is no corkage charge. The menu in a Chinese restaurant consists of six or more dishes amongst which you find soup (try the Sharkfin soup), fish, vegetables, pork and fowl and a glass of hot tea. After the meal the waiter will hand you a towel (sometimes hot) for your hands, face and neck – a most pleasant custom!



Thai food is based on rice. Meals begin with soup, followed by an assortment of vegetables, fish and curried meat with rice. You end with dessert which may be fruit or a sweet in which rice, milk, coconut and sugar form a delicious blend. Thai food is strongly seasoned but, in many restaurants, it is usually toned down to suit the European palate.

These names may be useful to you when selecting: *Kaeng Chued* – vegetable soup, *Mee Krob* – crisp noodles, *Kao Pad* – fried rice, *Kaeng Ped Kai* – chicken curry, *Preaw Wan Nua* – sweetsour beef.



Sports

Sports and games generally take place at the National Sport Stadium (No. 7 on the map), while boxing matches are held every Sunday at the Rajdamnern Boxing Stadium and at the Lumpini Boxing Stadium on Saturdays. As you perhaps know, Thai boxing is somewhat special; it cannot be compared to ordinary boxing because it allows elbows, knees and fists to be used freely. Bouts begin with a sort of prayer, followed by a dance designed to strike fear into the opponents' hearts. The dance is accompanied by special music. After these formalities the match can really begin.

Almost every day some kind of sports competition takes place at the National Stadium – Football, Rugby, basketball, fencing or jujitsu or the popular Thai game Takraw, difficult to perform but very interesting to watch.

During April, May and June, when a steady wind comes in from the Gulf of Thailand, you can see kite-fighting, another special type of outdoor sport. While it needs a little explaining, you will certainly find the fight amusing and interesting. A number of local clubs and societies will gladly accept foreign visitors as guests. The various tourist information booklets have a list of addresses of such places where you can play tennis, golf or swim. The leading club is the Royal Bangkok Sports Club at Race Course Road (No. 9 on the map).



Entertainment and Night Life

One of the great pleasures of Bangkok is the Classical Thai Drama. Modelled on the ancient Sanskrit drama it has dialogue, choral singing and graceful Oriental choreography to the accompaniment of authentic traditional Thai music. The performers are clad in elaborate and colorful costumes and their faces are covered with a thick layer of powder or hidden under a mask, thus hiding all facial expression. Stress is therefore laid on movements and gestures. Actors and actresses start training in their early childhood. Today the Fine Arts Department preserves the Classical Thai Drama through a National Theater and a troupe of performers. Performances can be seen during the dry season (November–May) at the Silpakorn Theater (No. 3 on the map).

There are many cinemas which show the latest British and American films. The current program is published in the English newspapers "Bangkok World" and "Bangkok Post".

A number of restaurants and night clubs offer dinner and dancing. The Oriental Hotel's Bamboo Bar has dancing every night, except Sunday. The night club "Ambassador" in the Erawan Hotel is of international top class with floor-show. There are, of course, several other night spots.

Shopping

It is great fun to go shopping in Bangkok, and you are really expected to bargain; in fact, the shop dealer will feel disappointed if you do not play the game properly, so take your time and discuss the price with him. In the end you'll agree on an appropriate deal, and both of you will feel satisfied with a shrewd bargain!

Sampeng is a narrow lane, always very crowded, running parallel with Yawaraj Road. No vehicles are permitted so you can walk through this interesting shopping street, lined with stalls offering mainly cotton and other inexpensive articles. At the end of Sampeng, you arrive at the Sapan Hun bridge; fruit and Thai sweets are sold here.

Over the bridge you come to Pahurad Street, another typical shopping street where more expensive goods, including fabrics for evening wear, are on sale.

In large stores you will have to pay the asking price. Nearby is the Nakorn Kasem Compound, also known as the "Thieves' Market". This is the place to go to for curios or something typically Eastern, Thai and Chinese pottery or Buddha heads. Having learned the art of bargaining you are sure to come across something which at



its modest price will become one of your treasures. Silver, gold, precious stones and jade can best be bought at the special stores in New Road, Oriental Avenue and Yawaraj Road. One of the best things to buy in Thailand is no doubt Thai silk which comes in numerous qualities, colors and patterns. Some of the most important shops are Jim Thompson on Suriwongse Road and the Star of Siam in the Erawan and Oriental hotel.

Shops are generally open on week days from 8:30 AM to 6 PM.

Sights

In Bangkok one does not walk more than is absolutely necessary – it is sometimes too hot. To go from place to place use a taxi or a *samlor*, the popular tricycle, successor to the rickshaw. The easiest way to see the sights, however, is to take one of the sightseeing tours arranged by local travel agents. The usual charge for a three-hour tour by private car is US \$9.50 for the first passenger, US \$5.50 for the second, and US \$3.50 for the third and fourth. As the itineraries of various tours differ somewhat we list below some of the main sights, so that you may select a tour which includes the places you most wish to see. Numbers refer to the map!

- (1) *The Grand Palace* is in fact not a building but a walled town within which are many beautiful buildings with typical multi-tiered, colored roofs, flashing spires and golden *Chedis* (pagodas). As specimens of Thai architecture the Chakri Maha Prasard, Dusit Maha Prasard and Phratinang Amanrindra Vinichai Palaces are unsurpassed. The first of these was built in 1876–80 by an English architect in Italian style, but with a typical Thai

triple roof. The Dusit Hall, built by King Rama I in 1782 for ceremonial purposes, is considered the finest of them all. The Amanrindra Vinichai Hall contains the Throne Hall where the most recent coronation took place in May 1950. The Grand Palace is open to visitors on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Formal permission must be obtained from the Royal Household Bureau before the trip. Men must wear coats and ties and women are not permitted to wear slacks or shorts.

- (2) *Temple of the Emerald Buddha or Wat Phra Keo.* The Royal Chapel, built in 1785, enshrines the famous Emerald Buddha, carved out of a solid piece of translucent jasper, on a golden throne. This image is draped in gorgeous garments of gold and precious stones according to the season. The change of dress is considered so important a matter that it is conducted by the King himself or on his deputation. The figure was made before 1457 and since then it was moved from country to country in Southeast Asia until, in 1782, it eventually came to Bangkok. The temple itself is by far the most elaborate in Thailand. Murals illustrate episodes from the *Ramayana*. Times of admission are the same as for the Grand Palace.
- (3) *Fine Arts Department.* The State School for the young generation in classical drama, Thai ballet and music. Permission to visit the school may be obtained, and it is interesting indeed to watch the students being trained in dancing and acting. At the Silpakorn Theater the Fine Arts Department presents performances of classical Thai dramas between November and May on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at 2 and 8 PM (Sundays also at 10 PM). Performances last about 3 hours.
- (4) *The National Museum.* Interesting collections illuminating the political and cultural history of Thailand. Open to the public daily, except Mondays, from 9:30 AM to 12 Noon and from 1-3:45 PM, though not on the Buddhist religious day *Wan Phra* and other official holidays.
- (5) *Standing Buddha or Wat Indra Vihan* is an image of Buddha 105 feet (32 meters) high erected 123 years ago.
- (6) *The Marble Temple or Wat Benchamabopit* was built by Thailand's most famous king, Chulalongkorn. A fine example of modern Thai architecture, it is a happy blend of the best Thai traditions and modern ideas. Italian marbles and Chinese glazed tiles are dominant among the materials used. The chief attraction is the Buddha image *Phra Buddhajinaraj* in the Convocation Hall and the unique collection of Buddha images of various periods and countries, among which are the two famous walking Buddhas.



- (7) *The National Sports Stadium*, at Rama I Road. See "Sports".
- (8) *The Lumpini Park*, a pleasant public garden, very popular with office workers and their families. A great meeting place in the afternoon and evening when the weather is fine.
- (9) *The Royal Bangkok Sports Club*, Race Course Road. See "Sports".
- (10) *The Snake Farm.* This is the Pasteur Institute, established by King Chulalongkorn's consort, Queen Saovapha, to produce an antidote for snake bites. Feeding the snakes takes place every Monday at 10 AM and venom extraction every Thursday at 1 PM. On these occasions a visit can be very interesting.
- (11) *The Temple of Dawn or Wat Arun.* One of the most impressive temples of Bangkok. The central tower of this "Porcelain Pagoda" stands on a terrace with four smaller towers, one in each corner. The temple is on the river and the bird's eye-view from the platform half way up the pagoda is magnificent. The towers are covered with small bits of colored porcelain, giving the impression of a building inlaid with thousands of precious stones, when seen from a distance.
- (12) *The Temple of the Sacred Figtree or Wat Phra Jetubon*, popularly known as *Wat Po* is famous for its colossal statue of reclining Lord Buddha representing the moment when the Master entered Nirvana. This image is 14 yards (13 meters) high and nearly 60 yards (55 meters) long. The temple is one of the largest in Thailand. After seeing the reclining Buddha, walk around to look at the four western *stupas* (towers) green, white, yellow and blue, representing the first four kings of the present dynasty.
- (13) *Wat Rajabopit* is another temple worth seeing. It consists of a tall central *stupa* enclosed by a circular gallery intersected by four axial chapels, two of which serve as entrances to the inner courtyard. The group of buildings is entirely covered with tiles and slabs made in China. In the central *stupa* there is a vaulted room and in the center of this is a stone image of Buddha sitting on Naga. This statue was brought to Bangkok from Lopburi. Other Buddhas, in upright position brought from various temples, are placed in the niches in the exterior side of the *stupa*. In the northern chapel are paintings representing episodes from the life of Buddha. In the garden behind the temple you will find Indian pavilions, Cambodian towers, Tai *chedies* etc.

- (14) *The Giant Swing and Wat Sudhas*. The Giant Swing recalls the days when the Brahmins' swinging ceremony took place. It stands opposite the *Wat Sudhas* temple, which is famous for the marvelous carved doors of its Convocation Hall.
- (15) *The Golden Mount or Phukhaothong* is one of the most conspicuous and picturesque landmarks of Bangkok. The slopes of the mount are pierced by a number of small caves. Two winding staircases with low and easy steps lead to the summit which is crowned by a *Phra Chedi*, a peculiar cone-shaped tower enclosed by a covered gallery. In the base of this huge edifice a piece of bone of the Lord Buddha is enshrined.
- (16) *The Monument of Democracy*. Rajdamnern Avenue.

Note: All temples, except Wat Phra Keo – Chapel of the Emerald Buddha, may be visited at any time, and in most of them you will be allowed to use your camera. It is a Thai custom to take off shoes before entering a temple building. As a visitor this will not be expected of you, but it will be regarded as a courtesy.

In addition to the sights already mentioned, you should save one morning for the three-hour river and canal trip by private motor launch. Because of the tide it has to be made in the early morning, but this is all to the good, since activity at the floating markets is then at its height. In addition, the roofs and spires of the pagodas are never more beautiful than in the soft light of dawn.

Excursions

If you care to leave the bustling city for a day or over the week end, the eastern coast of Thailand offers an excellent resort at Bangsaen, about two hours from Bangkok. The beach is excellent and not too crowded, and you can hire comfortable bungalows. Bangsaen is the province of Chonburi not far from the famous resort of *Sri Raja*. There are also one or two interesting places in the country which can be visited even by visitors with a limited time:

Ayudhya, Thailand's ancient capital about 50 miles (80 kms) from Bangkok. You may go by rail and ferry boat or by private car. Here are magnificent ruins of old palaces and temples and examples of ancient Thai homes. On your way you pass rural villages and watch the rice paddies being ploughed by water buffaloes.

Angkor Wat, across the border in Cambodia, is a 12-hour trip by motor car through beautiful landscape. Travel agencies will arrange the tour by plane (1½ hours each way) if requested.

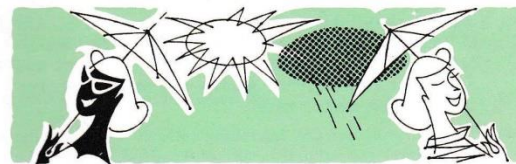


Angkor Wat, discovered by the Western world less than 100 years ago, was formerly the center of Hindu culture in the Orient, and today it is one of the most outstanding historical attractions of the East. Neither India nor Java can boast of such imposing shrines, temples and palaces as the group at Angkor Wat, near the town of Siemreap. Visas are quite easily obtainable in Bangkok. The cost of a tour to and from Angkor Wat by plane, 3 sightseeing tours in Angkor Wat, meals, hotel accommodation for one night and visa fees is about US \$80.00.

Nakorn Patom, a two-hour drive from Bangkok, is famous for the beautiful architecture and design of one of the country's highest and earliest Buddhist *stupas*, dating back to 500 A.D.

Hua Hin on-Sea, a famous seaside resort between Petchaburi and Prachuabkirikhan, 220 kms (130 miles) from Bangkok has a fine beach, an excellent golf course and tennis courts. By air the trip takes about one hour, by car about five.

Chiang Mai. Second largest city in Thailand. Many beautiful and interesting temples. Founded in the 11th century by Meng Ray, the Thai chief who captured Lampoon, and often the point upon which the struggles between Burma and Thailand converged. By air three, and by train 24 hours from Bangkok. For both Hua Hin and Chiang Mai hotel accommodation should be booked in Bangkok in advance.



Climate and Clothing

The cool and dry months are November to February with temperatures ranging from 62 F (17° C) to 84 F (29° C). May to September are the rainy, humid months, with temperatures ranging from 76 F (24° C) in the evening to 95 F (35° C) in the day time. Tropical clothing is worn throughout the year. Men wear linen, dacron, cotton or nylon suits to a great extent as laundry is quite inexpensive and can be done overnight. Lightweight sport jackets, shorts and slacks are always pleasant. Women wear washable linen and cotton dresses. Bangkok is not a very dressy place but sometimes a summer evening dress may be needed.

Tipping

Tip 10 % normally, and somewhat less in Chinese or Thai restaurants. Taxidriviers expect a couple of ticals and the same goes for baggage boys at hotels.

Transportation

Buses and streetcars operate on nearly all main streets, but they are generally crowded and warm, and the streetcars are slow. Taxis have no meters, but charge according to mileage. The minimum charge, including the first 3 kms (2 miles) is normally Tcs. 10.00 with Tcs. 3.00 for each additional km. You may hire a taxi for the day at Tcs. 150.00 including a traveling distance within the city area of 80 kms (50 miles). For large taxis the charge is higher. It would be a good idea to make up the charge beforehand to avoid difficulties.

A very handy means of transportation is the tricycle, the so-called *samlor*. It is not very fast, but it is fun. There are no fixed rates so make an agreement with the driver before you start. The usual fare is Tcs. 5.00 for a trip lasting 10 minutes, and for a half hour Tcs. 15.00.

Special Events and Public Holidays

New Year celebrations take place on December 31 and January 1 at the Royal Square. During February, the *Makha Buja* Festival sees numerous pilgrims heading for the sacred shrines in the country – Phra Buddha Bath, near Lopburi, Phra Chai, near Sraburi and Dong Rang, north of Rajaburi, just to mention a few.

April 6 is *Chakeri* Day when the Pantheon in the Royal Palace grounds are open to the public. Clad in their best clothes, and carrying tapers, the people place flowers at the 8 statues of the kings of the present dynasty. Also at the beginning of April is the ceremony of *Ko Pra Sai*. Within the temple grounds people build up sand *chedis*. The meaning behind this is that for each grain of sand brought to the temple courtyard one small sin is atoned.

The beautiful *Wisakha Buja* Festival takes place about the beginning of May in commemoration of the three significant events in the life of the Buddha: his birth, his enlightenment, and his passing into Nirvana. Everyone comes to the temples to listen to the reading of the holy scriptures and at night most of the temples are illuminated.

May, June and July see numerous processions connected with the *Buat Nak* (admission to the priesthood). It is



considered proper that every young man of 21 should – if only for a short time – go into priesthood during Lent (from the Middle of July to the middle of October) for religious training and to gain knowledge of Buddhism in general.

June 24 is Thailand's National Day when the people commemorate the change from absolute monarchy to the present constitutional democratic regime.

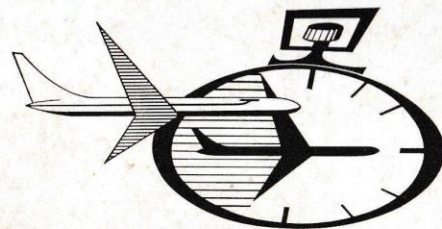
As mentioned before, the Buddhist Lent (*Varsa*) begins in the month of July and lasts for three months. During Lent priests and monks are not allowed to stay over-night outside their cloisters. The faithful visit the temples and cloisters frequently and often bring gifts to the monks. The end of Lent (*Ork Parnsa*) is the time of the festival of *Sart*. This custom harks back to an ancient Indian feast and is, in the main, a family ceremony. It is followed by canoe racing on the rivers and canals where teams of young men and girls compete.



A ceremony is performed in memory of King Chulalongkorn in the plaza in front of the Throne Hall on October 23. Several other feasts take place at the end of October, and if you happen to be in Thailand at that time you will come across many processions in the streets and roads and – perhaps the most beautiful – on the rivers and canals. Most spectacular, however, are the royal processions during the *Tod Kathin* Festivals. Another great attraction is the annual boat race and the pilgrimage to the idyllic Phra Chedi Klang Nam, a beautiful temple on an island in the Menam River. The popular *Phu Khao Thong* fair at the Golden Mount can also be seen in late October or early November.

In October and November when the moon is full, see the impressive *Loy Krathong*, when small cups with lighted candles are put in all the rivers and canals and left to drift away with the current.

December 5 is the King's birthday, a national holiday celebrated with religious ceremonies and official receptions. December 10 is Constitution Day, another national holiday. From December 8–16 one of the biggest annual fairs takes place at the Lumpini Park; the Constitution Fair is a major event not only for Bangkok residents but also for foreign visitors.



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Distances that only a year ago took an hour or more to cover are now a matter of only 40 fleeting minutes. In the comfort of the vibrationless cabin of an SAS Caravelle you speed to your destination wondering what became of the time!

Serving Three Continents. From the moment it entered the jet age, SAS took a leading position, immediately bringing pure jet service to more cities than are served by any other airline. The Caravelle flies on medium length routes connecting cities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Serving the World. The SAS pure jet fleet will shortly be augmented by Convair Coronados which will fly on SAS routes connecting Europe with the Far East, South Africa and South America. The SAS flagship will be the mighty Douglas DC-8 serving extra-long range routes. This giant of the air will fly over the Atlantic to New York, over the polar route to California and directly over the North Pole to Alaska and the Far East.

All over the globe

SAS pure jetliners give you the 40 minute travel hour