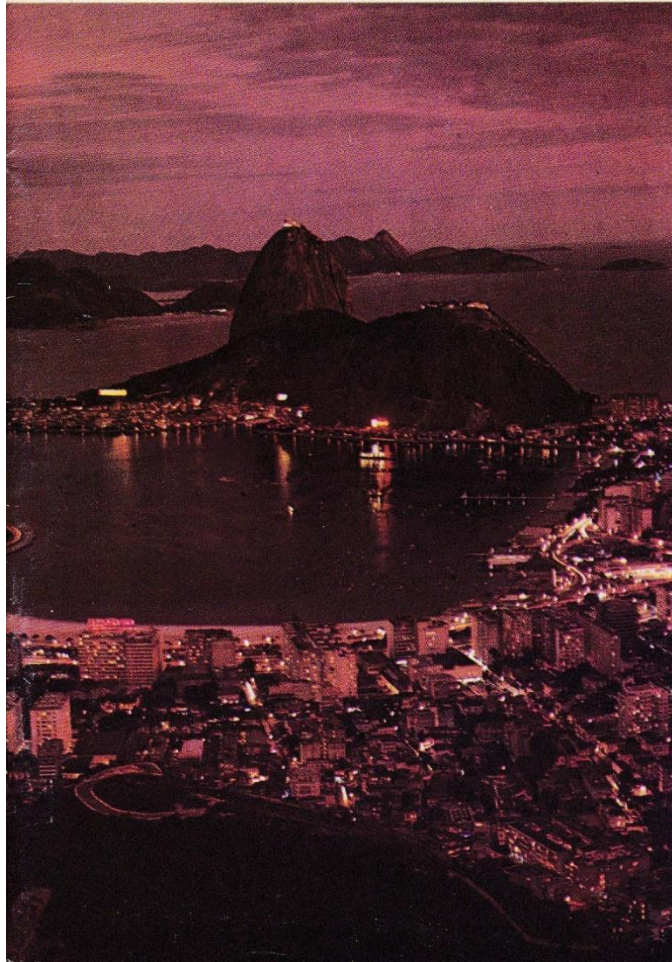


SAS CITY PORTRAIT

**Brasilia**  
**Rio de Janeiro**  
**São Paulo**

1st ed.

**SAS** SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in May 1970.

## Introduction to Brazil

If you travel within Brazil, you will immediately be surprised by the great distances involved – but then this is an immense country. Bigger than the United States of America, it is the largest country in South America and fifth-ranking in the world.

And if you travel around this fascinating land, chances are you will include the three cities, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Brasilia in your itinerary. Each in its own way epitomizes the spirit of Brazil.

Rio-the-wonderful city – with its old traditions and gay, fun-loving citizens. São Paulo, the pulsating, industrial giant, fastest growing city in the world. Brasilia, newest capital in the world, dotted with masterpieces of modern architecture – the first real step in the development of the country's vast interior.

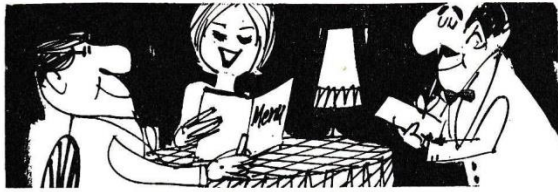
Brazil, in fact, is a land which seems to have everything. It is one of the great livestock countries. Produces about half of the world's coffee. Makes most of its own motor-vehicles. Produces millions of tons of steel. Builds ships. Pumps half its own crude oil requirements.

Here, truly, is a land worth discovering – and while you enjoy its sophisticated cities, miles of golden beaches and outstanding natural attractions, it's a sobering thought to remember that three-quarters of the population live within 100 miles of the coast and there are large tracts of land still virtually unexplored.

Such is the size of Brazil!

## Currency

Brazil's currency is the cruzeiro Cr\$, divided into 100 centavos. All prices in this booklet are given in US\$.



## Cuisine

Rio, São Paulo and Brasilia all offer first class restaurants where you can order the usual international dishes – but if you wish to try something typically Brazilian you may be tempted to try the national dish *feijoada*. It consists of rice and black beans with pork, sausages, cabbage and slices of orange. With this, Brazilians usually drink *caipirinha* – a mixture of *cachaça* (a native “hard liquor” made of sugar cane), lemon juice and sugar. *Feijoada* is traditionally served on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a very tasty dish, but it must be admitted that it is not always liked immediately by visitors! Fish dishes, too, are very popular. Very often fish is served with a cream of manioc flour and shrimp sauce. Try in any good restaurant *Camarões à la Grecque*, shrimps with spiced rice. Of course, you will find seafood prepared in many ways – with the extra local touch.

If possible, let someone living in Rio introduce you to some of the other tasty and interesting national dishes – you will certainly not regret trying them. Be sure to sample the famous Brazilian barbecue – *churrasco* – which consists of meat grilled over an open fire in the typical “gaucho” way.

For dessert there is a big variety of tropical fruits such as pineapples, bananas, oranges, tangerines, papayas, mangoes, avocados, sweetsops, persimmons, etc. A typical Brazilian dessert is *queijo com goiabada* – cheese with guava paste. Brazilians also appreciate sweets like *quindim de côco*, *doce de côco*, *doce de abóbora* and *doce de batata*, made of coconut, pumpkin and potato, respectively. But these Brazilian desserts tend to be a little too sweet for the foreign taste.

And to finish off your meal there is nothing better than a cup of Brazilian coffee, as well as one of the famous cigars.

## What to drink

Besides *cachaça*, another native beverage is *Guaraná*, a soft drink made of berries from the Amazon. You will also find a wide range of fruit refreshments made of *cajú*, *maracujá*, pineapple and coconut.

All restaurants also serve whisky, gin and other international drinks, but imported liquor tends to be rather expensive. You may very well try some of the national cocktails made of *cachaça* like *batida* (mixed with lemon or *maracujá* or *cajú* juice), *Rabo de Galo*, *Leite de Camelo* and *Leite de Onça*.

The Brazilian beers are excellent and the wines very palatable.

## Tipping

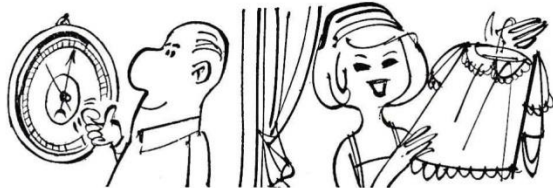
10 to 15 % is the rule for tipping in Brazil. Hotels generally include this charge on their bills, but it is usual to tip another 10 % for small services. This 10–15 % rule applies also to restaurants, nightclubs, barbers, taxi drivers, etc.

## Souvenirs

What *not* to take home is usually the problem during a shopping expedition in Brazil. You can purchase a wide range of souvenirs including one-of-a-kind gifts ranging from trays decorated with exotically-colored butterfly wings to samba records!

Always a good bet are the precious stones – topaz, amethyst, tourmaline and aquamarine. They are exceptionally reasonable and the jewelry made from the stones makes a much-appreciated gift. Other typical gifts are articles of carved wood – particularly of *jacarandá* – and, of course, the *Baiana* dolls from the State of Bahia.





# Brasilia

## Climate and clothing

Situated in the southern hemisphere, Brazil's seasons are the opposite to those in Europe and North America. Thus, the calendar summer begins on December 22, fall on March 21, winter on June 21 and spring on September 23. These dates are merely an indication and, in São Paulo in particular, the climate is notably unpredictable.

Brazil is an enormous country with varied altitudes and consequently the temperatures differ considerably from one part of the country to another. In Rio, the summer temperatures range from 86–100°F (30–38°C) and sometimes even higher! But the rest of the year Rio enjoys a moderate temperature, equivalent to the summer climate in Central Europe.

Normally during summer, fall and spring, it is advisable to wear light clothing as the temperatures tend to be high. Formal dress is dying out and will seldom be required. For the few occasions it may be needed it is quite easy to hire, just ask your hotel porter for assistance. He will also look after the arrangements for laundry and dry-cleaning.

## Public holidays

The following days are celebrated as public holidays:

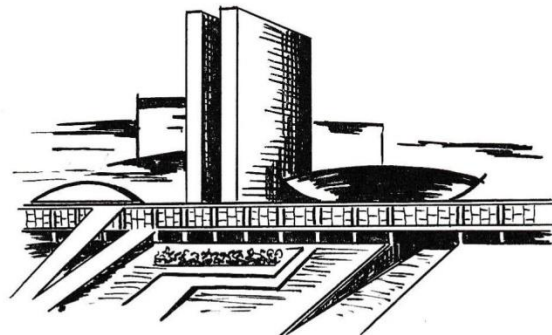
January 1	New Year's Day
	Lent
	Easter
April 21	Tiradentes Day
May 1	International Labor Day
September 7	Independence Day
November 15	Republic Day
December 25	Christmas Day

The capital of Brazil is today one of the most famous cities in the world – yet, prior to 1957, it did not exist! The dream of moving the country's capital inland is quite old but it only became a reality when in October 1957 the government of President Juscelino Kubitschek passed a law which set April 21, 1960 for the transfer of the capital.

The site was in the midst of the vast plains of the State of Goiás – some 760 miles (1,200 kms.) from Rio de Janeiro. But, despite the incredibly difficult conditions – most of the building materials had to be flown in – it was completed only 4½ years after the first foundations had been laid.

Why here? The main reason for the decision to build a new capital in a semi-desert area was to help speed-up the much needed development of Brazil's huge, and largely still unexplored hinterland.

The city was planned by architect Lucio Costa along two main axis intersecting to form a cross which symbolizes the point from which civilization will radiate throughout the country's interior.





The ultra-modern government buildings are the work of architect Oscar Niemeyer. Nowhere else in the world is it possible to see such a varied number of impressive structures in such a comparatively small area – the towering Congress buildings with the two domes, concave for the Chamber of Deputies and convex for the Senate; the Palace of Justice; the Cathedral; the Foreign Ministry and the National Theater shaped like a truncated cone.

One of the many unique features of this “Capital of the Century” is the complete absence of traffic problems. Ingeniously planned without crossings or traffic lights, Brasilia’s spacious avenues were designed for the motor age.

Brasilia is now a thriving metropolis with a population of about half a million and is linked to Rio and São Paulo with several jet flights per day – flight time: 75 minutes.

## Your arrival in Brasilia

When you fly SAS your gateways to Brasilia are either Rio or São Paulo – and from there by domestic airline. There is, of course, no passport or customs control when you arrive from these cities. The airport lies 8½ miles (13 kms.) from the city center and buses and taxis are available outside the arrival hall to take you into Brasilia. The bus fare is US\$0.10, taxis cost US\$1 and the trip takes only 13 minutes.

## Hotels

There are several good hotels in Brasilia for you to choose from – the two most luxurious being the Hotel Nacional and the Brasilia Palace. Both have first class restaurants, bars and swimming pools.

Should you choose either of these it is advisable to make reservations in advance as they are often fully booked. You can do this through the SAS Travel Planning Service.

### De luxe

*Hotel Nacional* (F3)  
Setor Hoteleiro Sul, lote 1  
Tel. 42-2233

### First class

*Brasília Palace Hotel* (19)  
Setor Norte  
Tel. 42-9441

*Hotel das Nações* (F3)  
Setor Hoteleiro Sul, lote 7  
Tel. 43-0677

*Hotel Planalto* (F3)

Setor Hoteleiro Sul  
Tel. 43-0011

*Brasília Imperial Hotel* (F3)

Setor Hoteleiro Sul  
Tel. 42-2600

### Tourist class

*Itamaraty Parque Hotel* (F3)  
Setor Hoteleiro Sul, Bloco B  
Tel. 43-3555

Prices for accommodation with bath range from US\$6.75 to US\$14.75 for a single room and from US\$8.75 to 25 for a double room, including continental breakfast.

All hotels are new. The oldest was inaugurated in 1958 (Brasília Palace Hotel), Hotel Nacional in 1960 and the others in 1961.

The classification of hotels, although not official, is in accordance with the average standard European rating.

## Restaurants

Brasilia offers a wide variety of restaurants offering both international and local dishes – you can choose the plush setting of the Hotel Nacional’s restaurant or one of the most typical restaurants of Brazil – the “Amaral” – serving more than 40 different dishes at a low and fixed price, ranging from game to river and seafood, typical tropical fruits and sweets, as well as local beverages. The owner of the restaurant has a standing offer of a large sum of money to any person who is able to eat all that is offered.





*Benny's* (D2)  
Av. W.3 Sul Q.504

*Restaurant da Torre* (G6)  
Television Tower

*Hotel Nacional* (F3)  
Setor Hoteleiro Sul

*Brasília Imperial Hotel* (F3)  
Setor Hoteleiro Sul

*Restaurante Panorâmico* (F3)  
Setor de Diversões Sul  
Ed. Venâncio IV

*Roma* (D2)  
Av. W-3 Sul – Q.511

*Panela de Barro* (F3)  
Galeria Nova Ouvidor

*Adele* (D2)  
Av. W-3 Sul – Q.510

*Au Bom Gourmet* (E3)  
SQS 106 – loja 1/2

*Augustus'* (D3)  
SQS 107 – SCL.

*La Chaumiére* (D3)  
SQS 408 – SCL.

*Amaral* (C2)  
Av. W.3 Sul Q512

*Xadrezinho* (E6)  
Av. das Nações –  
Trecho 2 – P.S.

*Berlim* (A4)  
Centro Comercial Gilberto  
Salomão

*Le Drugstore* (A4)  
Centro Comercial Gilberto  
Salomão

*Brasília Palace Hotel* (I9)  
Setor Hoteleiro Norte

## Sights and excursions

Probably the main reason for your visiting Brasilia is to see the futuristic architecture – and, in fact, almost every building in the city is of some architectural interest by reason of its design, layout or function. We can list only a few of the many striking buildings worth your viewing:

## City sights

**The Palace of the Uplands** (G6). Named after the 'Planalto Central' or 'Central Uplands' on which Brasilia is situated, this building is engineered in such a way as to give the impression it is floating on air. White marble columns support the roof and floors of the palace and create an almost theatrical setting for the spectacle of the Changing of the Guard.

**Palace of the Dawn** (I9). Home of the President, the Palace of Dawn was the first building to be erected in Brasilia. It is composed of three parts; the living quarters form a box in the center, linked on the south side with a low-lying servants building, and on the north with a chapel. The roof extends about 18 feet (6 meters) beyond the glass walls and the whole fairyland effect is completed by strange groups of white marble columns.

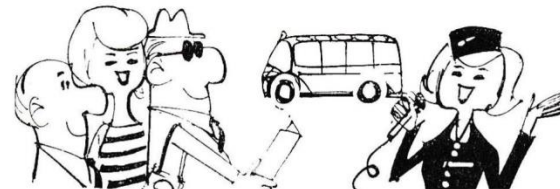
**The Congress Buildings** (G6). The two Chambers of Congress, surmounted by the dome of the Senate, and the inverted dome of the House of Representatives are comparatively sober in their design, expressing the dignity of the law. But every bit as spectacular in their originality as the palaces. Two thin 28-storey blocks tower behind containing offices for the senators and representatives.

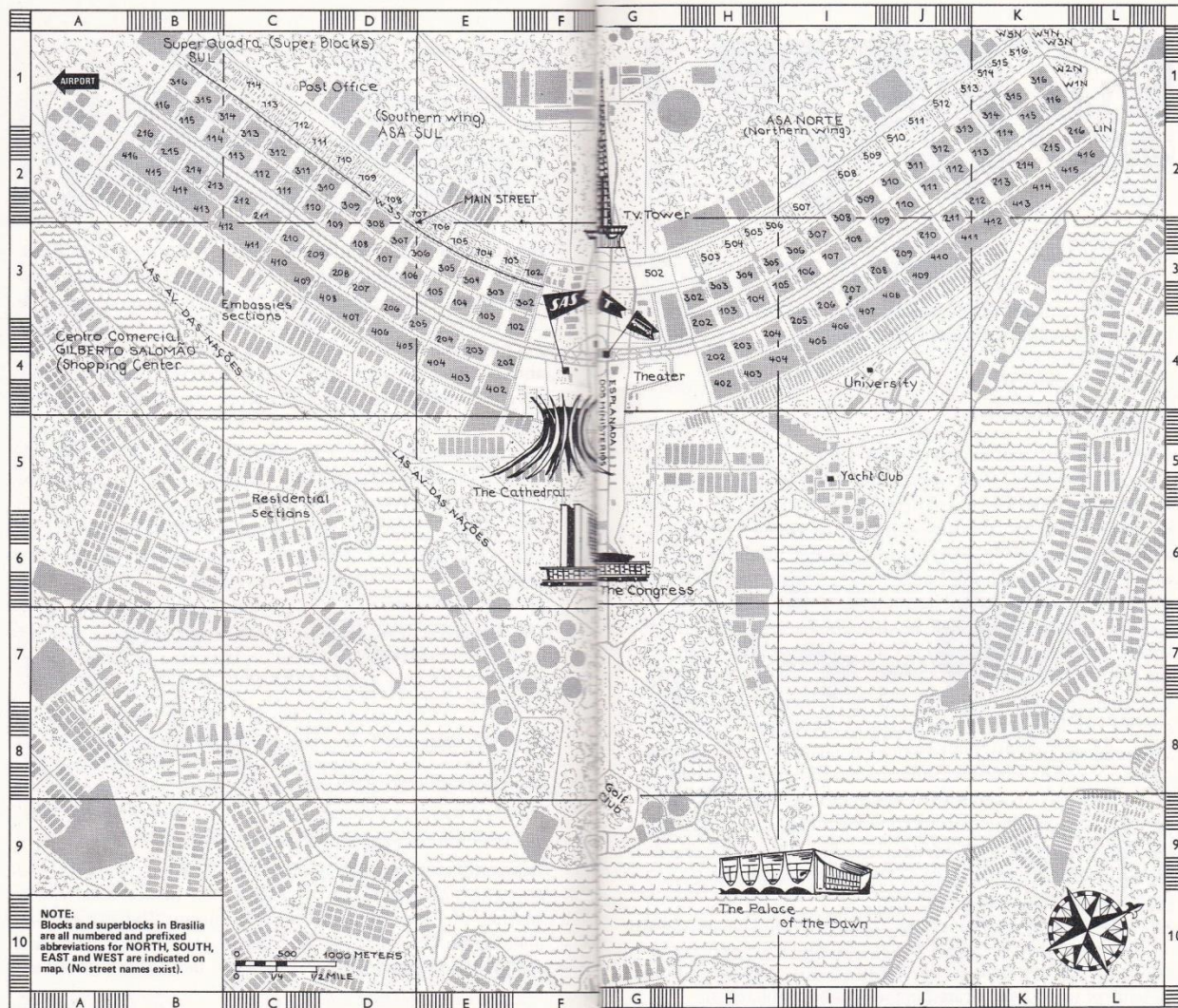
**The Cathedral** (F5). 16 ribs of reinforced concrete, interset with enormous sheets of refractory glass rise up from a ring, 40 feet in diameter, to form one of the most remarkable structures in Brasilia.

**The Supreme Court** (F5). Aptly enough there is a statue of Justice seated in the courtyard. The work of Brazilian sculptor Ceschiatti it is said that the stern figure adds the touch of dignity – befitting a Court House – to the otherwise 'fly-away' curves and wing-shaped columns of the building.

**Itamarati Palace** (Foreign Ministry) (F5) – one of the latest government buildings to be completed, this palace of arches is another of Oscar Niemeyer's masterpieces. The garden was planned by landscape designer Burle Marx and the unusual sculpture located near the entrance – the 120-ton "Meteor"

(cont'd on page 14)








Code numbers in the Brasilia section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus F4 is located where lines drawn from "F" and "4" cross each other.

### Interesting sights in Brasilia

- (G6) The Palace of the Uplands.
- (I9) Palace of the Dawn.
- (G6) The Congress Buildings.
- (F5) The Cathedral.
- (F5) The Supreme Court.
- (F5) Itamarati Palace.

### Useful addresses

-  **SAS General Sales Agent Office:**  
S.B.S. Lote A-1 Conj. 1201/02. Tel. 42-2636  
Open hours: from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
-  **Air Terminal:**  
Estação Rodoviária/Eixos Monumental e Rodoviário.
-  **Tourist Office:**  
S.D.S. Ed. Venâncio IV - 4º andar  
Open hours: from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.



(cont'd from page 11)

made of Carrara marble – is by Bruno Giorgi. Inside you'll find a blend of futuristic decor and 18th-century colonial furniture producing a quite remarkable 'past-future' atmosphere. Well worth a visit!

### Sightseeing

Brasilia is a spacious city with wide open spaces and the excursions, therefore, must always be made by bus or car. A typical tour of the city might begin either at the airport or any of the listed hotels. You will visit first the Hotel, Commercial and Southern Banking Centers (F3/4 – G3/4) then the center of the city including Buriti Square (F1, G1) where the local administration buildings are located (City Hall and Court of Justice). Then you turn east to visit the TV Tower (2 meters shorter than the Eiffel Tower – G4). On the way you will see the National Theater (G4). On the main axis are located all the Ministries, the Cathedral and the Federal Court of Accounts – and farther on, the square of the Three Powers embodying the Congress, the Presidential Palace and the Supreme Court. A small museum, built by the founder of Brasilia, President Juscelino Kubitschek, tells in a simple way, including photographs, the story of the construction of the most modern city of the world. Next, you can visit the Palace of the Dawn (I9), the Yacht Club (H6), the University (I4/5; J4/5), the lake surroundings and, a little ahead, the Free Town – former camping ground of the workers who constructed Brasilia. The excursion can also take in the "Catetinho", the first residence of the President of the Republic. It was built in 1956, is made of wood, and located in the middle of the forest.



### Excursions

Located on the Brazilian Central Plateau, Brasilia is the gateway to the country's hinterland. It's one of the starting points of safaris heading for Mato Grosso and Goias, for excursions to Bananal Island and Araguaia River (abounding in fish), and the stopover for most flights to the Amazon region.

### Entertainment and night life

There are a number of nightclubs including:

*Boite Tendinha* (F4)

Galeria do Hotel Nacional

*Boite Shalako* (A4)

Centro Comercial

Gilberto Salomão

*Boite KAKO* (A4)

Centro Comercial

Gilberto Salomão



### Shopping

There is no central shopping area, but you can find plenty of choice in the galleries of Hotel Nacional (F4), at Avenue W-3-South (A to F1/2/9) and at some of the streets crossing the Southern Wing. At the Gilberto Salomão Commercial Center (A4) you will also find a number of interesting shops.

### Business hours

Usual business hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Monday to Friday) and from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

*Government offices* usually open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Monday to Friday).

On Saturday afternoons shops and offices are closed.





## Transportation

Our advice – always take a bus or taxi. The heat takes much of the pleasure out of strolling and though a lack of grade crossings eliminates traffic jams and enables you to travel fast on the highways, it makes life rather inconvenient and difficult for the pedestrian.

## Sports

The most popular sport in the city is soccer. There is a stadium which can accommodate 55,000 spectators.

Brasilia has numerous clubs, the most important being: Brasilia Country Club with swimming pools, and facilities for riding, soccer, volleyball, tennis, basketball and several other sports – it's the most exclusive club in the city with only 500 members; Yacht Club, the best of the kind in Brasilia; the "Solar dos Estados"; the Golf Club, with a good golf course and the "Clube das Nações"

# Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO (known everywhere simply as Rio) was until 1960 the capital of Brazil. It is now the capital of the newest Brazilian state – Guanabara. However, even after the removal of the capital to Brasilia, Rio continues to be the main cultural center of Brazil and one of its most important commercial and industrial cities.

With over 4 million inhabitants, and covering an area of 60 square miles, Rio is one of the largest cities in South America. Situated on the western bank of the Guanabara Bay, between the mountains and the sea and enjoying throughout the year a pleasant summer climate, Rio offers the tourist an ideal setting for a holiday visit.

It is indeed a beautiful city, full of charm. From the blue Guanabara Bay, the cone-shaped Sugar Loaf Mountain rises to overlook the city. On the summit of the Corcovado Mountain opposite, stands the statue of Christ the Redeemer, 116 feet (38 meters) high, with arms outstretched as a symbol of peace; from here the visitor fully appreciates Rio's lovely location emphasized by the



deep blue water of the bay, the shore line along the harbor dotted with picturesque green islets, and the Tijuca Mountains on the horizon.

Rio de Janeiro means "the river of January", and this name was given it in January 1502 – two years after the discovery of Brazil – when a Portuguese expedition entered the Guanabara Bay and landed on the western shore. In 1555 the French admiral Villegaignon established a small colony on the little island that still bears his name, but ten years later the French were turned out by a Portuguese military expedition commanded by Estácio de Sá, who, on the first of March, 1565, founded a city named São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. From then on the city began to grow. During the following centuries Rio lived alternately under French and Portuguese control until in 1808 it became the residence of King João IV, who had fled from Portugal. During his reign Rio grew in importance, and prosperity continued under his son Dom Pedro I, who in 1822 was crowned Constitutional Emperor of Brazil, and on September 7, 1822, declared the independence of Brazil. Dom Pedro I was followed by his son Dom Pedro II, who was crowned on July 23, 1840. Two important events mark the reign of Dom Pedro II; the war with Paraguay 1864–70, ending with a victory for Brazil, and the abolition of slavery in 1888. In 1889, revolution drove the royal family into exile, and the republic was established.

Although Rio is an old city, today it presents itself as a modern metropolis. In recent years large-scale reconstruction has taken place; wide boulevards have been laid out, modern buildings have replaced old houses, and lovely parks bring air and space to downtown sections. Still, those who years ago fell in love with Rio will find that the city has kept its charm in spite of its rapid development. In fact, modernization has, perhaps, added to Rio's beauty and made it an even more attractive place to visit.

The language is Portuguese, but English is widely understood.

### Your arrival in Rio de Janeiro

When all passengers have disembarked at Galeão Airport, SAS Ground Staff will direct you to the Arrival Hall, and help you through passport, health and customs control.

After the inspection, porters will carry your baggage to the entrance of the Customs Hall, where other porters will take over and carry your baggage to the taxi stand. Pay this second porter according to the current rate for each piece of luggage.

There is a bank at the Airport, but try to have either dollars or cruzeiros – cash in hand – when you arrive.

There is no bus service from the Airport to town, and the only available transportation is by taxi. To order a taxi, you call at a special desk in the airport building where you can pay your fare – there is a fixed list of charges to various locations in Rio – and then obtain a receipt which is given to the driver. You will find the taxi stand, near the special office, in front of the Customs Hall.

Taxis take approximately 30 minutes to the center of downtown Rio and approximately 45 minutes to Copacabana. There is no downtown airline terminal in Rio.

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

### Hotels

The most popular place to stay in Rio is at one or another of the Copacabana seaside hotels. The beach is dotted with wonderful hotels, but – of course – they are not cheap.

It is advisable to book your accommodation well in advance, since good hotels are usually solidly booked. This applies particularly for holiday periods. During Carnival, for instance, space is at a premium, rates go up and most Rio hotels demand minimum bookings of at least seven nights. In this respect, you should consult





your travel agent or SAS. Either can offer you, through the SAS Travel Planning Service, detailed information on de luxe, first, and tourist class hotels – with speedy confirmation of accommodation in most. Should you arrive unaccommodated, however, the local SAS Office (tel. 242-1704, 242-1703) will be pleased to help you.

The following list of hotels should prove helpful:

*Hotel Copacabana Palace* (H9)  
1702 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-1818

*Hotel Excelsior Copacabana* (H9)  
1800 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-1950

*Hotel Glória* (L6)  
632 Rua do Russel  
Tel. 225-7272

*Leme Palace Hotel* (I9)  
656 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 57-8080

*Luxor Hotel* (G9)  
2554 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-1940

*Miramar Palace Hotel* (G9)  
3668 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-8090

*Hotel Ouro Verde* (H9)  
1456 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-1880

*Hotel Regente* (G10)  
3716 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-8008

*Hotel Serrador* (B3)  
14 Praça M. Gandhi  
Tel. 232-4220

*Hotel São Francisco* (L4)  
93/7 Rua Visconde de Inhauma  
Tel. 243-0875

*Hotel Trocadero* (H9)  
2064 Av. Atlântica  
Tel. 257-1834

Prices for accommodation with bath range from US\$11 to 25 for a single room and from US\$15 to 30 for a double room, including continental breakfast and service charges.

Note: Electric current is 100/120 volts, 60 cycles A.C.

## Restaurants

Rio is indeed very cosmopolitan and you'll find an exciting choice of good restaurants that cater to almost every taste.

From the very comprehensive list of restaurants, here are a few suggestions:

### Steak Houses

("Churrascarias")

*Barril 1800* (F10)  
110 Av. Vieira Souto

*Gáúcha* (K6)  
114 Rua das Laranjeiras

*Las Brasas* (H7)  
110 Rua Humaitá

*Majórica* (K7)  
11/15 Rua Senador Vergueiro

*Parque Recreio* (K7)  
96 Rua Marques de Abrantes

### Beerhouses

("Cervejarias")

*Bierklause* (H9)  
55 Rua Ronald Carvalho

*Canecão* (I8)  
215 Av. Venceslau Bras

*Schnitt's* (I7)  
24 Rua Voluntários da Pátria

### Brazilian cuisine

*A Baianinha* (G10)  
3880 Av. Atlântica

*A Floresta* (off map)  
Floresta da Tijuca

*Le Petit Club* (E8)  
39 Rua Gal. Urquiza

*Forno & Fogão* (G10)  
48 Rua Souza Lima

*Moenda* (H9)  
2064 Av. Atlântica

### French cuisine

*La Palette* (G9)  
1142 Av. Copacabana

*Le Bec Fin* (H9)  
178-A Av. Copacabana

*Hotel Ouro Verde* (H9)  
1456 Av. Atlântica

*Le Relais* (E8)  
411 Rua General Venâncio Flôres



### German cuisine

*Bierklause* (H9)  
55 Rua Ronald Carvalho

*Lucas* (G9)  
3744 Av. Atlântica

### International cuisine

*Ariston* (G9)  
18-A Rua Santa Clara

*Berro D'Água* (F9)  
Panorama Palace Hotel  
12F Rua Alberto de Campos

*Bife de Ouro* (H9)  
1702 Av. Atlântica

*Cabral 1500* (G9)  
8-A Rua Bolivar

*Antonio's* (E8)  
297-C Rua Bartolomeu Mitre

*Chateau* (H9)  
9-A Rua Anita Garibaldi

*Le Chalet Suisse* (G9)  
112 Rua Xavier da Silveira

*Le Mazot* (H9)  
31 Rua Paula Freitas

*Mário* (E8)  
706-A Rua Ataulfo de Paiva

*Museu de Arte Moderna* (L5)  
Av. Infante D. Henrique

*Nino's* (G9)  
242-A Rua Domingos  
Ferreira

*Mesbla* (L5)  
42 Rua do Passeio  
(11th floor)

*The Flag* (G9)  
13 Rua da Silveira

*Vivará* (E8)  
300 Av. Afranio de Melo  
Franco

### Italian cuisine

*Cantina Capri* (H9)  
21 Rua Duvivier

*Cantina Sorrento* (I9)  
290-A Av. Atlântica

### Japanese cuisine

*Akasaka* (G9)  
1391 Av. Copacabana

### Portuguese cuisine

*Adega Évora* (G8)  
292 Rua Santa Clara

*Lisboa a Noite* (G9)  
335 Rua Cinco de Julho,

### Fish and Sea Food

*A Cabaça Grande* (M5)  
12 Rua Ouvidor

*Real*  
3 Rua Pharoux (M5), and  
514-A Av. Atlântica (I9)

*Rio Minho* (M5)  
10 Rua Ouvidor

*Sol e Mar* (I8)  
11 Av. Nestor Moreira

## Sights and excursions

Without attempting to mention everything worth seeing in Rio, this is a list of principal sights which we recommend you to include in your program. The code numbers refer to the map.

**Pão de Açúcar** ("Sugar Loaf") (L8). A fine starting point is a visit to this huge granite cone, 1,205 feet high (395 meters). From the summit you have a wonderful view of Rio and its surroundings. If you can, make this tour in the late afternoon, staying there until the lights begin to glitter from the city and the "diamond necklace" comes to life along the coast. Go by taxi or bus to the station of the cable railway in Praia Vermelha.

**Church of Our Lady of Glory** (Ladeira da Glória) (L6). Standing on a hill overlooking the bay, this little church, built in 1671, has become famous for the beautiful gems adorning the image of the Blessed Virgin, and for its Bible scenes in blue tile. It is well worth a visit.

**National Historical Museum** (Praça Marechal Ancora) (M6). This interesting building was built in 1767 as an arsenal and later served as a prison. In 1922 the museum was installed, containing an excellent collection of porcelain, fine silver, costumes, paintings, old weapons and carriages.

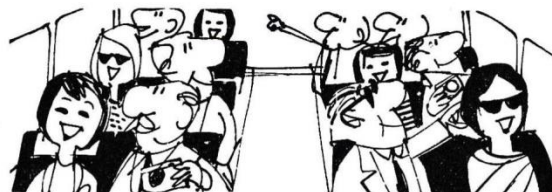
Admission hours: 12 noon to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays: 2.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Closed on Mondays.

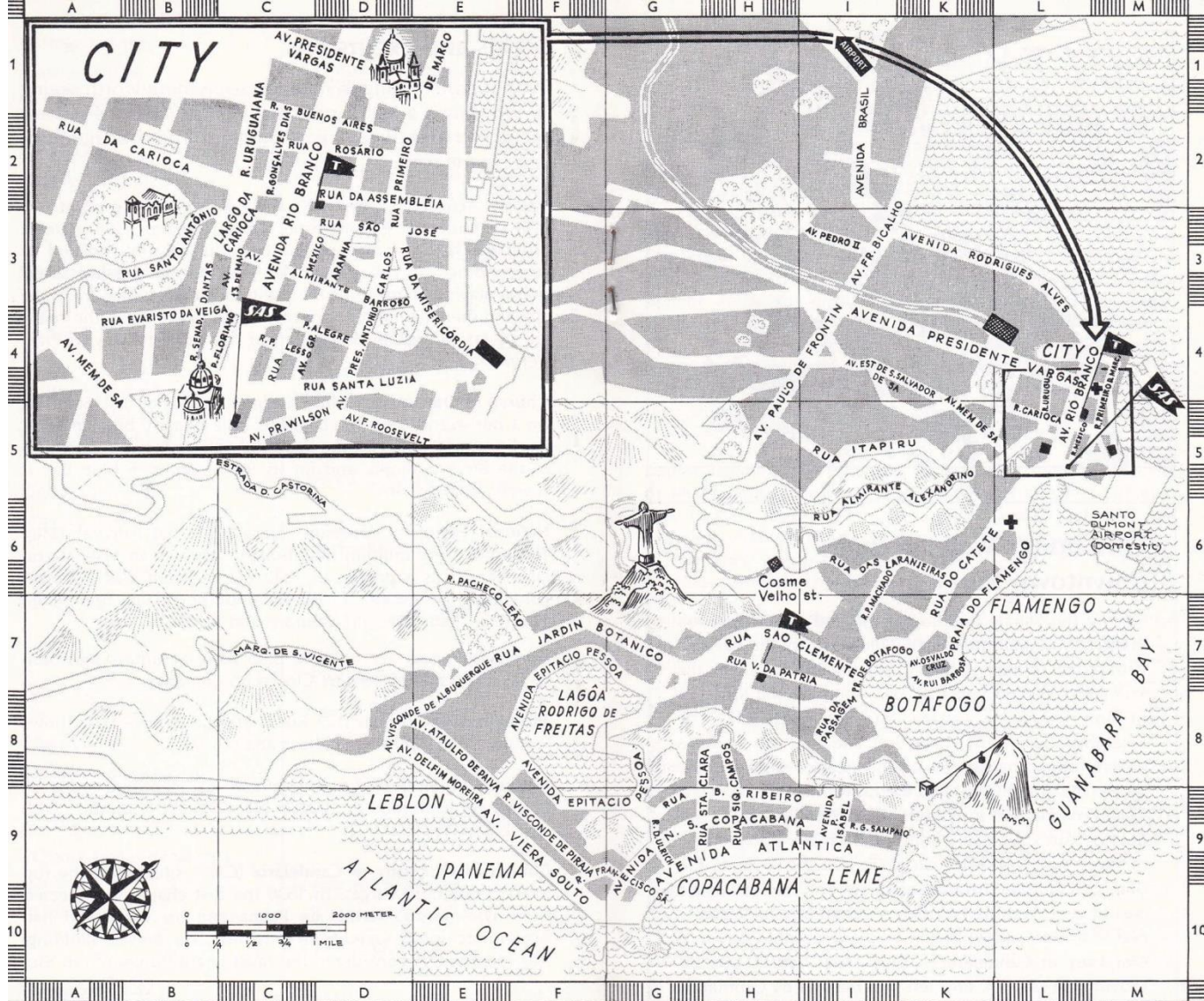
**Museum of the Indian** (127 Rua Mata Machado – H3). Shows various aspects of Indian culture and costumes.

**Museum of Modern Art** (Av. Infante D. Henrique – L5). A permanent exhibition of modern paintings and sculptures with a first class restaurant.

**Church of Our Lady of Candelária** (C1) – situated at the top of Av. Presidente Vargas. In 1630 the first chapel was erected here by Antonio Martins da Palma and his wife, who had been miraculously saved from drowning. The present building, 100 years old, is considered the most beautiful church in Rio.

(cont'd on page 27)





Code numbers in the Rio de Janeiro section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (L5) is located where lines drawn from "L" and "5" cross each other.

## Interesting sights in Rio

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (L8) Pão de Açúcar ("Sugar Loaf Mountain").                 | (C1) Nossa Senhora da Candelária (Church of Our Lady of Candelária).          |
| (L6) Nossa Senhora da Glória (Church of Our Lady of Glory). | (K4) The Railway station: Dom Pedro II.                                       |
| (L6) The National Historical Museum.                        | (I3) Quinta da Boa Vista (Park, with the national Museum of Natural History). |
| (B3) The Municipal Theater.                                 | (G6) Corcovado Mountain with statue of Christ.                                |
| (B2) The Santo Antonio Convent.                             | (F7) Jardim Botânico (Botanical Gardens).                                     |
| (D2) Ferry Boat Station (To Paquetá, Niterói).              |   |

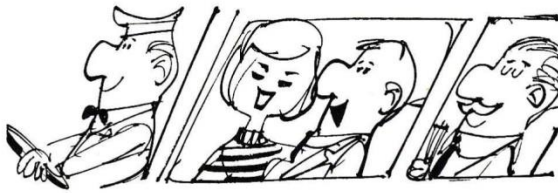
## Useful addresses

**SAS** SAS Ticket Office:  
277 Loja 1BD, Av. Rio Branco.  
Tel. 242-1704, 242-1703.

**Bus** There is no bus service from the Airport to town, and the only available transportation is by taxi. The porters carrying your baggage will lead you to the taxi stand.

**T** Tourist Information Office:  
Secretaria de Turismo, 293 Rua Real Grandeza. Tel. 226-5075, 226-6229.  
Departamento de Turismo, 90 Rua São José. Tel. 252-9176, 252-1147.





**Barra da Tijuca and Recreio dos Bandeirantes (A9).** Two lovely beach resorts with plenty of restaurants to suit every taste. However, as adequate public transportation is not available, it is advisable to go there by car.

**Largo do Boticário (H6).** In the residential district of Cosme Velho, is a vivid picture of imperial times in modern Rio.

**Guanabara Bay** – Boat excursions offer a variety of day and night trips in the Guanabara Bay, with visits to interesting and lovely spots until recently unknown to the average tourist (Bateau Mouche, 11 Av. Nestor Moreira, tel. 246-1529).

### *Surrounding interest points*

As a supplement to your city sightseeing, here are some other suggestions:

**Niterói (D2),** across the bay, is the picturesque capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro. From Niterói there is a lovely view of Rio and the bay; there are wonderful bathing beaches at Icaraí and at Imbuí in the vicinity of Niterói, and along the coast you will find boats for hire.

**Paquetá** – ferries to this lovely island, which is sometimes compared to Bermuda, leave from Praça 15 Novembro. The island is situated at the end of the bay, has a wonderful bathing beach, and is excellent country for hiking, cycling and trips by horse-drawn carriages. The boat trip takes 2 hours.

**Petrópolis** – reached by bus in 1 hr. 15 min. – is the leading summer resort of Rio's society. The altitude of 2,500 feet (822 meters) makes the climate refreshingly cool during the summer months.

In addition to its beautiful surroundings it also has a number of interesting historical sights. The former palace of Emperor Dom Pedro II, who founded Petrópolis and named it for himself, is today a museum with interesting collections relating to the days of the Empire and the Monarchy. In the cathedral are the tombs of Dom Pedro II and his empress, Dona Thereza Christina.

On the way to Petrópolis 40 miles (60 kms.) from Rio, you can also visit the renowned Quintandinha Resort Hotel.

**Terezópolis** is another popular summer resort. It is a little farther away than Petrópolis, about 90 miles (145 kms.), but there is a wider choice of hotels, best of which are the Hígono Palace and Pensão Pinheiros. This lovely mountain district (2,680 feet – 880 meters) offers excellent opportunities for hiking.

### **Entertainment and night life**

Rio is a gay city and the visitor will be sure to find pleasant entertainment during the day and in the evening. Gambling casinos, however, are no longer in existence, and the enormous floor shows of former days have disappeared.

But there are many ways to spend an enjoyable evening especially if you head for the Copacabana district which is dotted with nightclubs where you can dine, dance and watch attractive floor shows. Here are a few suggestions:

*Bierklause (H9)*

55 Rua Ronald de Carvalho

*Canecão (I8)*

215 Av. Venceslau Bras

*Drink (I9)*

82-A Av. Princesa Isabel

*Golden Room (H9)*

1702 Av. Atlântica

*Grinzing (F9)*

459 Rua Visconde Pirajá

*Le Bateau (H9)*

15-A Pça. Serzedelo Correia

*New Jirau (H9)*

12-A Rua Siqueira Campos

*Sachinha's (I9)*

928 Av. Atlântica

*Sarau (I9)*

840-A Rua Gustavo Sampaio

*Sucata (E8)*

1426 Av. Borges de Medeiros

*Zum-Zum (H9)*

90-B Rua Barata Ribeiro





You will find many fine cinema houses in the city center and in Copacabana with English, American, French, German, Italian and Mexican pictures starting daily from 2 p.m. to midnight. Several theaters give performances all year round, daily except Mondays, at 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

If you are fond of music you may – between June and September – go to the Municipal Theater, where concerts are given by the National Symphony Orchestra often with famous soloists and conductors from overseas. Excellent concerts may also be heard at Sala Cecília Meireles.

## Shopping

The main shopping district in downtown Rio is within the area bounded by Largo da Carioca (L5), Rua Uruguiana (L4/5), Av. Presidente Vargas (I/K/L4), Rua Primeiro de Março (M4/5) and Rua São José (M5). In the district of Copacabana the best shopping streets are along Av. Copacabana (G/H/I9).

Jewels and precious stones are good buys and can be purchased at Amsterdam, 156-C Av. Rio Branco and 1782-A Av. Atlântica; Burle Marx Jóias, 6-B Rua Rodolfo Dantas; Elkrause, 63 Rua Gonçalves Dias; E. Simon, 399-C Av. Copacabana; H. Stern, 173 Av. Branco and 1782 Av. Atlântica; Maximino, 25 Rio Branco (17th floor) and 27 Rua Santa Clara; Sauer, 1782-C Av. Atlântica, and Zitrin, 110–112 Rua Buenos Aires.

Other sought-after souvenirs are handbags made from crocodile skin.

Tourist souvenirs are offered by Casa do Folklore, 175 Rio Branco; Casa Hugo, 91 Rua Buenos Aires; Liane, 27 Rua Santa Clara; Orlando Presentes, 57-F Rua Djalma Ulrich and Zitrin, 110–112 Rua Buenos Aires.

Casa Sloper, 170 Rua Ouvidor and 766 Av. Copacabana, and Magazine Mesbla, 42 Rua do Passeio, are considered the best department stores in the city.

## Business hours

Usual business hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

On Saturday afternoons shops and offices are closed. Most retail stores remain open during the lunch hours. Banks are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Government offices usually are open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## Transportation

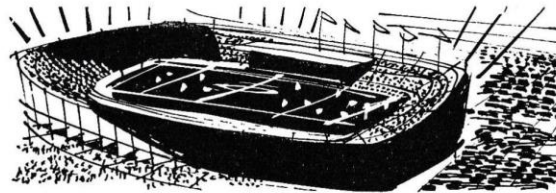
Numerous privately owned taxis, marked by red license plates, are available throughout the city. Be careful to read the meter before paying and make sure that the driver pulls down the red meter lever when you have entered the car. Some special fares are in effect, particularly to distant places. In case of a longer trip you should, therefore, make a deal with the driver beforehand.

Bus stops are marked “Parada de Ônibus”. During rush hours buses are operated on a standard-fare system, and then they are more than crowded! On the other hand, outside of rush hours there is no reason why you should not make use of them. They are cheap and fast. Make sure you have small change before entering as it is useless to offer anything higher than US\$0.25.

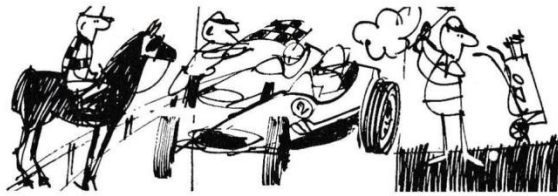
## Sports

Horse racing is one of the most fashionable sports in Rio, and the cream of society meets at races which are run on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays at the Jockey Club’s race course, Praça Santos Dumont (F7). The most outstanding annual combined sport and social event is the race for the “Grande Prêmio Brazil” which is always run on the first Sunday of August.

Soccer is enormously popular too. The Estadio Municipal do Maracanã is the largest stadium in the world, accommodating 155,000 spectators. Principal matches are played on Sundays.







The Rio Country Club (Av. Vieira Souto, Ipanema) will provide you with a guest membership permitting you to use its fine swimming pool and tennis courts.

For golf, contact either the Gávea Golf and Country Club, 800 Estrada da Gávea or the Itanhangá Golf Club (16 Estrada de Tijuca, Japarepaguá).

For sailing the Yacht Club of Rio de Janeiro is highly recommended.

Open-air recreation in Rio even includes mountain climbing within the city itself.

To these possibilities for outdoor life are, of course, added the lovely beaches of Rio with the best of facilities, sand and water. Indeed, Rio has everything to offer.

### Special events

The Rio Carnival is known as one of the gayest in the world. It takes place during the last three days preceding Lent, but already a week ahead of time it is unofficially opened by pre-Carnival balls organized by several of Rio's main clubs, followed on Saturday by a ball at the Copacabana Hotel. On Monday the fun becomes general and everyone puts work aside to take part in the gay festivities. Streets are decorated in gaudy colors, and there is a formal ceremony to crown King Momo, the supreme sovereign of the carnival. Everyone sings and dances, and the leading theaters have special carnival parties. Children have their own "festa" where they win prizes for the best costumes. The climax of the carnival is reached on Tuesday evening, but nothing is normal until Wednesday afternoon when shops and offices reopen after having relaxed a little from the enormous exertion. Sunday: Street-shows of the famous Schools of Frevo and Samba. Monday: "Ranchos" (typical Brazilian music and dance) and naturally the big ball at the Municipal Theater. Tuesday: Children's party at the Municipal Theater and the ball at clubs Monte Libano and Sirio Libanes.

## São Paulo

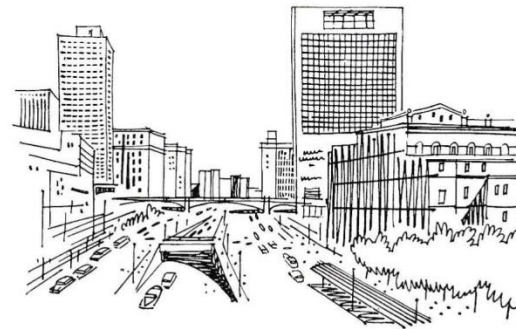
São Paulo, capital of the state of the same name, is the industrial heart of South America. With over 7 million citizens, it is the fastest growing city in the world, and literally a tropical megalopolis – for the Tropic of Capricorn crosses the northern part of its metropolitan area.

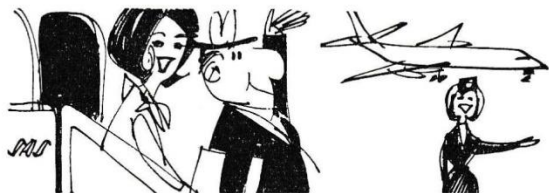
It was founded on January 25, 1554 by Jesuit priests and it took three centuries to grow from a village into a small town. But by the turn of this century it had become the second Brazilian city and by 1967 had already overtaken Rio de Janeiro with six million people living in the city proper.

Today about 60 % of the yearly growth rate is due to immigration from the state's interior and other areas of Brazil – but earlier immigrants arrived from Europe, the Mediterranean countries and Japan to swell the population.

British historian Toynbee has cited São Paulo as the largest racial melting pot in the world, and, in fact, approximately 10 % of the population consists of 80 nationalities!

São Paulo's metropolitan area – sized 2,300 sq. miles (6,000 sq. kms.) – is composed of 37 municipalities with the five largest Guarulhos, Osasco and the "ABC" (Santo





Andre, São Bernardo, São Caetano) forming, with the city, one continuous urban agglomeration.

The city itself is impressive with a solid mass of modern skyscrapers, viaducts, tunnels plus up-to-date residential districts. Despite its 400 years history there is little of the original city remaining, old buildings being continually replaced or cleared for road development.

As in all big cities – but particularly in São Paulo – traffic congestion is an acute problem. A new subway is being constructed to help ease the congestion on street level and it is expected the first stage will go into service in 1973. A viaduct network, too, will help to redistribute the traffic now often jamming the city center.

But then São Paulo is a city of cars – it is the headquarters of the busy Brazilian automobile industry producing more than 70 % of all the vehicles on the country's roads. It is also a center of other important industries such as electro-mechanical, textile, foodstuff, chemical and pharmaceutical.

To give you an idea of the size and the cosmopolitan character of São Paulo – there are more than 30 museums, 30 public libraries, over 4,000 Catholic churches and chapels, 1,400 Protestant churches, 20 synagogues, two temples, and a mosque!

### Your arrival in São Paulo

At Viracopos Airport, ground staff will meet you and direct you to the Arrival Hall where passport and visa control take place as well as customs inspection.

As Viracopos Airport is some 60 miles (100 kms.) from the center of São Paulo, you have a choice of transportation to take you to your hotel. Best bet is the limousine or taxi provided by SAS for only US\$2 – but if you prefer your own taxi expect the fare to be about US\$15. The trip takes about 90 minutes. If you arrive unaccommodated, hotel reservations can be made upon

request at the airport by SAS staff or the official tourist office.

If you are flying on from São Paulo, remember one of the first things to do is to reconfirm your onward reservation by contacting the SAS town office, 80 Praça da Republica, tel. 35-3463, 35-6793.

### Hotels

Despite its huge size, São Paulo has surprisingly few top class hotels – it is therefore advisable to book well in advance if you want a choice of accommodation. This can be easily done through the SAS Travel Planning Service. There are, in addition to the list below, many tourist class hotels but please make sure your hotel is recommended by your travel agent before making a reservation.

#### *São Paulo Hilton (D6)*

Avenida Ipiranga  
(Open from June 1971)

#### *Grand Hotel Ca'Dóro (C8)*

308 Rua Avandava  
Tel. 256-8011

#### *Jaraguá (E7)*

44 Rua Major Quedinho  
Tel. 256-6633

#### *Othon Palace (H6/7)*

69 Praça do Patriarca  
Tel. 37-6011

#### *Cambridge Hotel (F7)*

216 Av. Nove de Julho  
Tel. 35-9131

#### *Excelsior (F4)*

770 Av. Ipiranga  
Tel. 35-5141

#### *Samambaia (F5)*

422 Rua 7 de Abril  
Tel. 239-5533

#### *Vila Rica (D/E3)*

167 Av. Vieira de Carvalho  
Tel. 220-7111

#### *Ca'd'Oro (E5)*

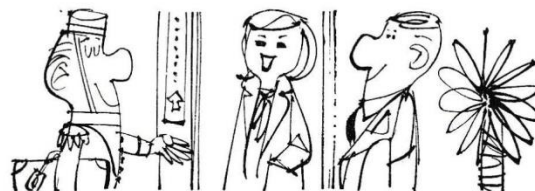
95 Rua Basilio da Gama  
Tel. 239-0433

#### *Lord Palace (B2)*

78 Rua das Palmeiras  
Tel. 220-0422

#### *São Paulo (G7)*

15 Praça das Bandeiras  
Tel. 32-6111





## Restaurants

São Paulo's array of restaurants caters to almost every national palate – the choice of good eating places being so extensive that we can but list a few suggestions:

### International

*Terraço Italia* (E5)  
34 Av. Ipiranga

*Baiúca* (C/D7)  
158 Praça Roosevelt

*Fasano* (off map)  
2043 Av. Paulista

*Brahma* (F4)  
677 Av. São João

### French

*La Casserole* (D3)  
345 Largo do Arouche

*Claris* (off map)  
820 Av. Paulista

### Spanish

*La Paella* (off map)  
295 Rua Francisco Estacio Fortes

### Japanese

*Akasaka* (off map)  
1639 Rua Treze de Maio

### Chinese

*Golden Dragon* (off map)  
1191 Rua Iguatemi  
(In Iguatemi shopping center)

*Kin Kon* (off map)  
1963 Av. Paulista

*Sino Brasileiro* (off map)  
39 Rua Dr. Alberto Torres,  
Perdizes

### Portuguese

*Adega Lisboa Antiga* (I3)  
280 R. Brigadeiro Tobias

*Abril em Portugal* (C7)  
47 Rua Caio Prado

### Brazilian

*Maria Fulô* (off map)  
563 Rua São José  
Santo Amaro

*Maria Leopoldina* (off map)  
5061 Av. Brigadeiro Luís  
Antonio

### Scandinavian

*Os Vikings* (D7)  
189 Rua Nestor Pestana

### Italian

*Don Fabrizio* (off map)  
65 Alameda Santos

*Trastevere* (off map)  
1444 Alameda Santos

### Barbecues

*Rodeio* (off map)  
1498 Rua Haddock Lôbo

*Rubayat* (E3)

134 Rua Dr. Vieira de  
Carvalho

*Dinho's Place* (E5)

45 Alameda Santos

*Steak House* (off map)

71 Rua Brasília da Gama

## Sights and excursions

This giant of a city at first sight appears to be a maze of modern high-rise buildings, traffic-choked highways, tunnels and bridges – but with the aid of the map overleaf you'll see it's quite easy to find your way around. We list below some of the sights you ought to include on your tour of the city.

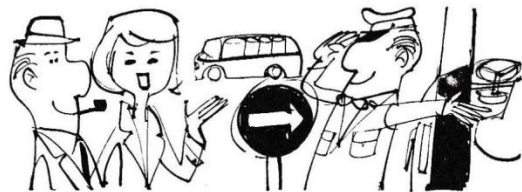
### City sights

**Praça Patriarca** (Patriarch's Square) (H6). This is a good spot to start your sightseeing. Originally, it was the center of the city, but today, after São Paulo's enormous expansion, it is just one of the many busy spots in the business center. Nearby under the viaduct ("Viaduto do Chá") – runs the impressive Avenida Anhangabau, an important thoroughfare. On the opposite side of the Avenida, modern high buildings rise above the busy traffic.

**Biblioteca Municipal** (F6). Founded in 1925, this important library contains some 200,000 books.

"CEASA", a giant wholesale market, with an area of almost 38 acres (500,000 sq. meters), in the Western area, sells vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish and fowl. Built on modern and func-

(cont'd on page 41)







Code numbers in the São Paulo section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (E5) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "5" cross each other.

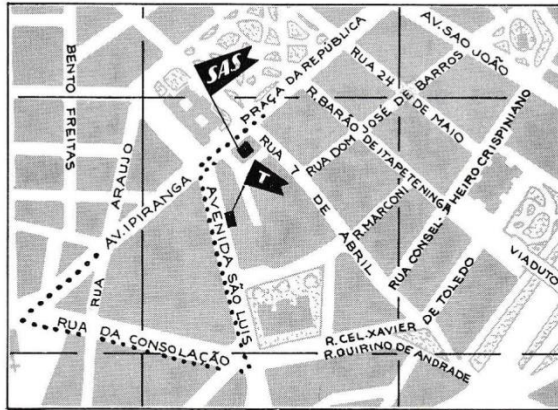
### Interesting sights in São Paulo

- (H6) Praça Patriarca.
- (F6) Biblioteca Municipal.
- (G/H5/6) Teatro Municipal.
- (J5) Church of São Bento.
- (K/L5/6) Parque Dom Pedro II.
- (J5) The Cathedral.

### Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office:**  
80 Praça da Republica.  
Tel. 35-3463, 35-6793, 36-4965, 35-5968.  
Open: Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 6 p.m.,  
Saturdays 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

-  **Tourist Information Office:**  
99 Avenida São Luis.  
Open: Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon, Sundays closed.



## One hour's walk around São Paulo

When leaving the SAS Office you face Praça da República, a park with ponds and little bridges. To the right of this park is the "OCIAN" building at the top of which is São Paulo's downtown heliport. As you leave the park, bear to the right (with the SAS Offices in front of you) and walk along the Avenida Ipiranga.

At the crossing, after you have passed the SAS Offices, you will find the highest building in São Paulo, "Edifício Itália". You must not miss the panoramic view of São Paulo from the top of this building, on the 41st floor, where there is one of the best restaurants in the center, "Terrazzo Itália". To the north you will see a range of mountains with the characteristic saddle-shaped Jaraguá peak.

Back on the ground continue your walk along the Avenida Ipiranga. You will pass through an area including some of the most modern buildings in the world. On your left hand side you will see the S-shaped CNI building, where a few years ago there was a block of old half-timbered houses. On the opposite side, to your right you will see the new São Paulo Hilton Hotel with its 46 floors in a unique circular construction. The avenue ends at a large square, "Praça Roosevelt", where you will see the "Consolação Church". This square, for many years an uninspiring parking place, is now being converted into a green park with modern shops, below which motorways will carry heavy cross-town traffic. Now, follow the Avenida da Consolação, another recently modernized avenue, to the left from the Church until you reach the Municipal Library and a small park, which not so many years ago was the park surrounding an old Manor House, considered to be situated outside the town! Turn left again - you are now on the Avenida São Luís, where the majority of airline companies and travel agencies, as well as modern arcades, art galleries and sidewalk restaurants can be found. At the end of this Avenida, turn right and you are back on Avenida Ipiranga only a few steps from the SAS Offices.



(cont'd from page 37)

tional lines, this market complex was recently inaugurated. About 10,000 vehicles, mostly lorries, cross its gates daily. The canteen, open daily from midnight to 4 a.m., serves a delicious onion soup - said to be the best in town - and recommended after a stroll around the market!

**The Cathedral (J5).** At the southern end of Praça da Sé Square stands the new Cathedral of São Paulo - an impressive, large building, in pseudo-gothic style.

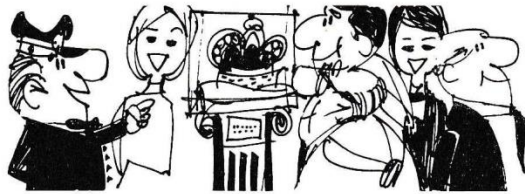
**Museu Paulista.** The Ipiranga Historical Museum is situated at the entrance to the Ipiranga park, about 5 miles (8 kms.) from the city on the Hill of Ipiranga where - on September 7th, 1822 - Dom Pedro I declared Brazil independent. It is a large building with fine collections of paintings and relics of the colonial period. The park contains the original mud hut where Dom Pedro spent the night before the historic proclamation. There is a fine view of the city from the hill, and in front of the museum stands an impressive monument commemorating Brazil's independence.

**Parque do Estado,** the Municipal Park, is famous for its orchid garden, the Orquidário Paulista. The Park itself is preserved in a simple rustic style, and it is one of the favorite spots for the Paulistanos' picnics.

**Hipódromo Paulistano,** or Jockey Club. Races are held here every Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The race course is situated in one of the most elegant districts of the city.

**The Butantã Institute** or Snake Farm is, perhaps, São Paulo's most famous institution and a sight which no visitor should





miss. It is situated about 6 miles (9.6 kms.) south-west of the city center, and the best way to get there is by car. Admission hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The institute is world-renowned for its research in the field of serums, one of which has reduced death from snakebite in Brazil by 80 per cent. Upon request, demonstrations with several snakes will be given.

**Pacaembu Stadium.** 70,000 spectators can be accommodated around the central field, which is laid out for football (soccer). 3,500 can be accommodated in the gymnasium, and around the outdoor swimming pool another 4,500 people can watch the competitions.

**Bandeirante's House** – Praça Monteiro Lobato – Jardim Butantã. It is a typical Paulista rural house of the Gold Era, an important period in Brazilian history – an authentic example of mid 18th-century architecture.

**University City** – consists of modern buildings, located in the vicinity of "Instituto Butantã".

**Zoological Garden** – near the State Park (Parque do Estado).

**Ibirapuéra Park** – 3½ miles (6 kms.) from the city center. This is where the 400-year anniversary of the city was commemorated in 1954, with an International Fair. Modern buildings, designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer, are surrounded by gardens and lakes.

**"Horto Florestal"**, 10 miles (16 kms.) from the city center. Botanical Garden where all kinds of rare Brazilian trees can be found.

**Morumbi Stadium** – a new and private stadium in the Morumbi district, the most fashionable residential area of São Paulo. This stadium is one of the world's largest with accommodation for 150,000 spectators. From the top of the Morumbi hills there is an impressive view of the city.

## MUSEUMS

**Art Museum** – Assis Chateaubriand – Av. Paulista 1578. This is the only museum in Latin America displaying a complete collection from the Gothic period to the present day. It also contains Brazilian folkloristic items. The museum, a modern-style building, was inaugurated by Queen Elisabeth II, during her

visit to Brazil, in November, 1968. Open from Tuesday to Friday, and Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturdays from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Free admittance.

**Pinacoteca do Estado** – State Gallery – 2 Praça da Luz, houses over 1,500 works, in particular those of Almeida Junior, Brecheret and Francisco Leopoldo. Open from noon to 6 p.m. Free admittance.

**Museum of Zoology, 481 Av. Nazaré** – Next to the Historical Museum in the Ipiranga Park, open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from noon to 5 p.m. Features a large collection of preserved insects and other animals.

**Contemporary Art Museum, Ibirapuera Park. Edifício Armando Pereira 3rd floor.** Check the opening hours prior to your visit.

**Museum of Aeronautics, Pavilion of Garcez, Ibirapuera Park** – Contains valuable documents about the Brazilian aviation pioneers including models of machines and actual size replicas. Open daily from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. except Mondays. Admittance free.

Before visiting any of the museums, it is advisable to check with your hotel porter on the exact opening times.

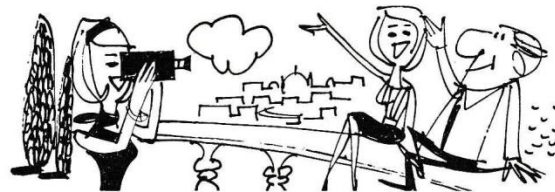
## EXHIBITIONS

Art exhibitions are staged in the center of town at the Fundação Alvares Penteado, 903 Rua Alagoas, and Galeria Prestes Maia, Praça do Patriarca, as well as the Rua Augusta and Avenida Paulista.

Every Sunday at the Praça da República there is a gathering of stamp and coin collectors for sale and exchange plus a sale of works of art made by local artists.

## Excursions

**Santos and Guarujá** (approximately two hours by car). For the last decades Santos has been the main Brazilian port and the leading coffee port of the world. Since the Second World War the lowlands surrounding the city have been experiencing an industrial boom. Santos is a typical commercial town, with a busy center area during the day and an active night life around the beaches. The three towns: Santos, São Vicente and Guarujá form an almost continuous line of modern buildings around





bays and inlets of calm waters, attracting millions of vacationers annually.

After leaving São Paulo you drive past a series of artificial lakes, which supply the hydroelectric power station at the foot of the "serra". The highway winds along escarpments, through virgin forests and tunnels, with every curve unfolding new scenery, beaches, rivers and, in the distance, the seaport of Santos. On the flat lowlands near Santos are other sights of interest: the large petroleum refinery at Cubatão, the electric power generating plant, the fuel oil pipeline which climbs the mountain and finally the banana plantations which extend for miles around the Coffee Port.

From the top of Porchat Island (Ilha Porchat) a wonderful view of the beaches and surroundings can be enjoyed.

Interesting sights in Santos include the Aquarium, Orchid Garden, Docks and Coffee Exchange.

Nearby, you can cross the river by ferry-boat to fashionable **Guarujá**, with its comfortable week-end cottages and fine apartment buildings, and several good hotels. It is indeed an "ocean jewel" which visitors to South America should not miss seeing.

**Jundiá and Campinas** (Coffee Farms). If you are interested in seeing some of the interior, we suggest a trip along the Anhanguera highway through the Eucalyptus forests to Jundiá and Campinas, prosperous agricultural and industrial towns in the hinterland of the State of São Paulo. There you can visit the experimental farm of the "Instituto Agronômico".

There are many other interesting sights within easy reach of São Paulo – Serra Negra, Lindoia and Campos de Jordão in the mountains, or Ilha Bela, Ubatuba, São Sebastião on the coast between Santos and Rio.

For more detailed information about excursions and tours, contact a travel agent.

São Paulo is also a gateway to the famous **Iguaçu Falls**, the awe-inspiring waterfalls on the border of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. For this trip you need to stay overnight, though it can be done in one day. There is a first class hotel, Hotel das Cataratas, overlooking the falls but such is the popularity of this tour that it is advisable to make room reservations at least two weeks in advance.

## Entertainment and night life

A number of modern and luxurious cinemas screen Brazilian and international films, all in their original language with sub-titles in Portuguese. Consult the local newspapers for the program and opening hours.

There are good theaters, too, but if you do not understand Portuguese, this can be very "heavy going".

May to December is the concert season at the Municipal Theater and you will be able to attend excellent concerts and operas, ballets, etc. with national and international casts.

There are scores of good restaurants representing most cuisines in the world, but, surprisingly, recommendable night clubs are few. "Quintandinha" is known for its folklore floor shows, "Star Dust" is one of the most frequented and "La Licorne" is one of the most elegant night clubs. However, there are hundreds of small boites catering to practically every taste. Consult either SAS staff or hotel porter.

## Shopping

The main shopping streets in the center of town are located around the Municipal Theater – the Rua Barão de Itapetininga (with curio shops, jewelry, etc.); Rua Vinte e Quatro de Maio – arcades with escalators; Avenida Ipiranga and Praça da República. You'll find several department stores situated across the "Viaduto do Chá", around the Praça do Patriarca, Rua Direita, and Rua São Bento.

The best and most elegant shopping streets near the center are Rua Augusta and Avenida Paulista. There you will find a variety of shops and boutiques displaying the finest silk and cotton fabrics, ready-made clothes, linen,







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