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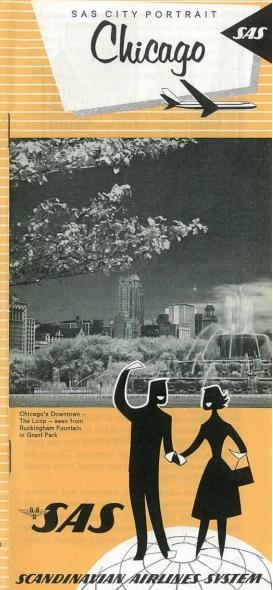
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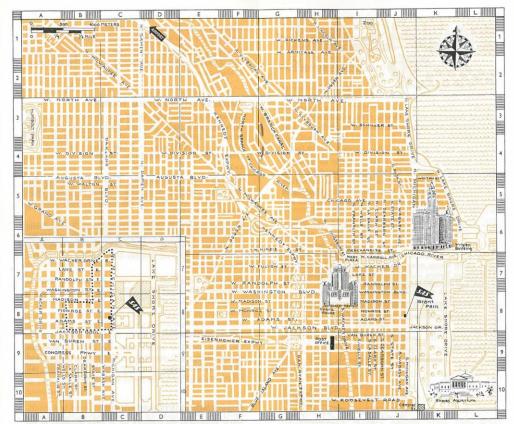
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Code numbers in this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (L10) is located where lines drawn from "L" and "10" cross each other.

The Merchandise Mart
The Museum of Science
and Industry
The Prudential Building —
Chicago's Tallest Office

(J6) Marina Towers - Unique Apartment Towers
McCormick Place
Exhibition and Convention

Building Oak Street Beach

Shedd Aquarium The Water Tower

Orchestra Hall North Avenue Beach

Interesting Sights in Chicago

- (L10) Adler Planetarium (C8) The Art Institute
- (K9) (B8) Buckingham Fountain Chicago Board of Trade
- (B7) (I2) Chicago Civic Center Chicago Historical Society
- Museum (L10) Chicago Natural History Museum Chicago Zoological Park
- (Brookfield Zoo) Civic Opera House
- Grant Park Band Shell
- (Free Summer Concerts) (J2) Lincoln Park Zoo

SAS Office, 200 S. Michigan Ave., tel. HA 7-4200. Office hours: 9 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Saturday.

Visitor's Information Center, 30 W. Monroe Street, tel. FR 2-7700. Office hours: 9 AM to 5 PM.

One Hour's Walk Around Chicago

One Hour's Walk Around Chicago

Starting at the SAS office, walk southward along Michigan Avenue past Orchestra Hall, home of Chicago's Symphony Orchestra. Turn right into Jackson Boulevard, pass De Paul University, cross State Street, and continue on until you reach La Salle Street, the City's financial hub. You may visit the Board of Trade Building here. Go north along La Salle Street, passing on your left the Federal Reserve Bank and the Midwest Stock Exchange, also open to visitors. Turn right at Madison Street, walk eastward past modern St. Peter's Catholic Church, and turn left into North State Street. At the corner of Madison and the Stock Exchange, also open to visitors. Turn right at Madison Street, walk wiebolds; and — one block further on — Marchall Field & Company, Chicago's most famous store. Proceed north until you reach the Chicago River. Follow the river eartward along Wacker Drive to Michigan Avenue, where you will see the white tower of the Wrigley Building, the buildings of the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Daily News, and north — almost at the end of Chicago's "magnificent mile" of exclusive shops — the famous water tower, one of the few landmarks to survive the Great Chicago Fire. Walk south along Michigan Avenue, and at Randolph Street, you will see Prudential Building, one of the City's tallest structures. The observation tower, dining room, and cocktail lounge at the top are well worth visiting. Southward again along Michigan Avenue you will come to Chicago's Art Institute, directly opposite the SAS office, terminus of your "One Hour's Walk".



Chicago

Chicago — second largest city in the United States — is populated by 3,500,000 people, and its metropolitan area of 4,563 sq. miles, the fourth largest in the free world, possesses over 7 million persons.

First recorded exploration of these parts is accredited to French explorers, Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette who journeyed through here in 1673. In 1795, America acquired, by treaty with the Indians, a six-mile square plot at the mouth of the Chicago River. Eight years later, Fort Dearborn was erected there. Thirty-four eventful years of Indian attack, of semi-demolition, of subsequent rebuilding and ultimate expansion were to pass before Fort Dearborn, the frontier child was to mature into Chicago City, the townsman.

In 1837, Chicago was granted a charter. The Great Fire of '71 razed most of the city. Legend has it that Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern that sparked off the fire that was to inflict over \$200,000,000 worth of damage and leave more than 115,000 homeless. Fact or fiction, the disaster brought with it much that was good. From the smouldering ashes of yesterday, Chicago has risen to the skyscraper heights that spread today around the heel of Lake Michigan.

America's hub of agriculture, commerce and industry, Chicago is a leading center of higher education, and the State it resides in — Illinois — supplies much of the Nation's grain. As a communications center, too, the City is predominant. It is the world's railroad capital,

its busiest air center, and constitutes a vital port linked to the North Atlantic by a string of natural lakes and manmade waterways. Its Chamber of Commerce is the largest and most active in the U.S.A., an undisputed leader in the development of international trade. And its extensive modern meeting halls help make it a firm favorite with conventioners.

Outstanding amongst its newer buildings are the Prudential Building at Michigan and Randolph; Marina City at the River and State Street, twin circular sixty story towers; and mammoth McCormick Place, exposition hall at 35th and the lake. Chicago also possesses over 50 colleges and universities and more than 200 technical schools.

Yet, Chicago is a city of after-business pleasures, too. Its 168 public parks, and its museums and zoos are world-famous. It offers a choice of excellent theaters, of cozy, elegant supper clubs and opera entertainment. Horse racing, boxing, ice hockey, baseball — all vie for the visitor's attention. You can window-shop down the famed "magnificent mile", or step-off into the great natural outdoors of Illinois, abounding in rich sporting terrain and verdant State Parks and Forest Preserves.

Yet like all great cities, it holds a different face for each of us. To some it will always be what it once was — a city of bootleggers, the Charleston, hot jazz and cool blues, of Al Capone-like gangsters and red hot mamas

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