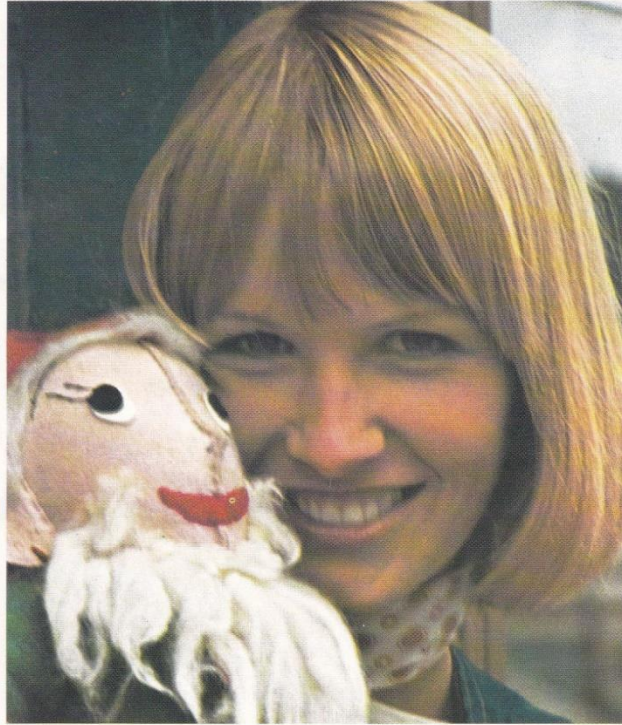


**DUBLIN**



The SAS logo, featuring four vertical bars in red, white, yellow, and blue, followed by the letters "SAS" in a bold, blue, italicized sans-serif font.

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**This is the 5th edition of Dublin City Portrait, printed in 35,000 copies – with information based on facts available in May 1983. Main changes from 4th edition: new entry regulations; one hotel added, three deleted; five restaurants added, four deleted; opening hours of several “SIGHTS” adjusted; one new sight added; the Radio Train excursion deleted; one tourist office deleted; seven new pubs and nightspots added, ten deleted; “MUSIC”, “TIPPING” and “SHOPPING” sections revised; several churches added.**

“Doing Business in the Republic of Ireland” – on the pink pages in the center of the portrait – is a new commercial section produced especially for our business travelers.

## Introduction

“In Dublin’s fair city where girls are so pretty,  
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone . . .”

Some of the words of the old song may be a little outdated now, but Dublin is still a beautiful city and the red-haired colleens are just as pretty!

Capital of the Republic of Ireland, Dublin is an elegant metropolis sitting comfortably on a wide, sweeping bay with the Wicklow Hills forming a backdrop to the south. This is the home town of literary giants like James Joyce, George Bernard Shaw, John Millington Synge, Sean O’Casey, William Butler Yeats, of great patriots, statesmen, scientists and scholars.

In no other city in the world has one such a sense of history, the many statues evoking memories of the past as you stroll through Georgian squares, spacious avenues lined with impressive public buildings.

The ghosts of yesteryear stalk you at the Church of St. Michan for the battlemented tower dates from the 11th century, built by the descendants of the Vikings who founded Dublin 200 years before. At St. Patrick’s Cathedral where the brilliant, satirical writer Dean Swift is buried – “. . . where savage indignation no longer lacerates the heart” reads the epitaph in Latin written by himself. At the Bailey pub which was mentioned in Joyce’s Ulysses. At the General Post Office bombarded during the 1916 insurrection.

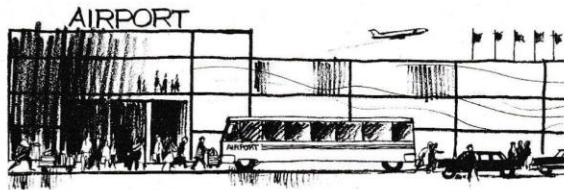
But Dublin does not live in the past and today’s capital is not only a showpiece of fine libraries, buildings and intriguing museums, it is also fashionable shops stocked with bargains in Irish and international products. It is modern hotels, theaters, cabarets, restaurants serving delectable cuisine. It is the Dublin Horse Show. It is Phoenix Park, largest in the world, with zoo, racecourse and polo ground.

It is an easy-to-get-away-from place with heather-clad mountains, sandy beaches, quaint villages, greener-than-green fields and fish-rich rivers only 45 minutes’ drive from your hotel.

But first and foremost, it is the home of 600,000 talkative, amusing, hospitable Dubliners.

The Irish love horses and races, telling stories which end with a chuckle. Children. Limericks. Pubs and Guinness. Sentimental songs. Angling. Good food. Dancing. Making a fuss of visitors . . .

You’ll quickly discover that Dublin is, indeed, a Fair City.



## Entry regulations

If you live in an EEC member country you are allowed to take into Ireland: *Tobacco Products*: 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 400 grammes (14 ounces) of smoking tobacco. *Alcoholic Beverages*: A total of 1½ liters (2 normal-sized bottles) spirits; **or** a total of 3 liters (4 normal-sized bottles) of other distilled beverages and spirits, of sparkling wines or fortified wines; **and** a total of 4 liters of other wine. *Perfumes*: 75 grammes (approx. 3 fluid ounces) of perfumes. *Toilet Waters*: ¾ liter (2½ pint) toilet water. *Other dutiable goods*: Goods to a value of £145 per person (£34 per person for visitors under 15 years of age). However, no one item exceeding £52 in value may be imported.

Where goods are acquired duty and tax free in the EEC (e.g. in the Channel Islands, or in duty and tax free shops under customs control or on board aircraft and ships) the duty-free allowances applicable to all travelers are those applicable to travelers as set out below in respect of non-EEC residents in Europe. In order to benefit from the allowances set out above a person coming from another EEC country whose travel involved transit through the territory of a third (non-EEC) country must be able to establish that the goods transported in his luggage have been acquired duty and tax paid and do not qualify for any refund of turnover tax and/or excise duty.

**NOTE:** You may not MIX goods obtained duty and tax free or outside the EEC with goods of the same category (e.g. tobacco and tobacco products form one category, alcoholic beverages another category etc.) obtained duty and tax paid in the EEC to obtain the higher allowances above, e.g. you will not get the higher allowance for alcoholic beverages if any of the items in that category were obtained duty and tax free or outside the EEC.

If you live in a non-EEC country in Europe you are allowed to take into Ireland: *Tobacco Products*: 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250 grammes (9 ounces) of smoking tobacco. *Alcoholic Beverages*: A total of 0.70 to 1 liter (1¼ normal-sized bottle) of distilled beverages and spirits; **or** a total of 2 liters (2½ normal-sized bottles) of other distilled beverages, or sparkling wines or fortified wines; **and** a total of 2 liters (2½ normal-sized bottles) of other wine. *Perfumes*: 50 grammes (approx. 2 fluid ounces) of perfumes. *Toilet Waters*: ¼ liter (approx. ½ pint) of toilet water. *Other dutiable goods*: £31-worth per person (£16 per person for visitors under 15 years of age).

If you are resident outside of Europe you are allowed to take in: *Tobacco Products*: 500 grammes (approx. 1 lb.) of manufactured tobacco (e.g. 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or any assortment not exceeding 500 grammes in weight). *Spirits including Liqueurs and Cordials*: 1 liter (1¼ standard bottle). *Wine*: 2 liters (2½ standard bottle). *Toilet waters or perfume*: ½ liter (1 pint) (this may consist of toilet waters and perfume in any proportion). *Other dutiable goods*: £31-worth per person (£16 per person for visitors under 15 years of age).

## Your arrival in Dublin

Your SAS aircraft lands at Dublin Airport, some 11 km (7 miles) from the city center. You claim your baggage in the arrival hall where passport and customs control also takes place.

The airport building is tiered with Arrivals and Departures on separate levels with banking, shopping, restaurants, cafeterias, postal, car hire and tourist information facilities conveniently located.

Taxis are available near the arrival hall, the fare to the city center being approx. £6.50 and the trip taking about 20 minutes. There is a special airport bus departing after flight arrival for the Central Bus Station, Busaras, Store Street (14). Fare is £2.10 approx. for adults and £1.05 approx. for under-fifteens.

**The language:** You'll notice street signs and newspapers printed in English and Gaelic – for the latter is the official language. But everyone speaks English with that special Irish lilt which you'll find yourself picking up before the end of your stay! There is, however, one word of Irish you must learn – “Sláinte” – that means cheers, good health, skål, and is sure to bring a twinkle to the eyes of your Irish friends.

**Currency:** Decimal system, with 100p to the £1. The coinage consists of ½ penny, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 50p – with notes of £1, £5, £10, £20.

## Hotels

As Dublin is a popular vacation and convention center, it is always advisable to make advance hotel reservations. You can do this at your travel agent or nearest SAS office. Either can offer information on first and tourist class hotels with immediate confirmation of accommodation in most cases. Should you arrive without a reservation, please contact Dublin Tourist Office, 14 Upper O'Connell Street (tel. 74 77 33). The following is a selection of hotels in Dublin.



### *De luxe*

**Berkeley Court** (L9)  
Landsdowne Road.  
Tel. 60 17 11.

**Blooms Hotel** (G5)  
Anglesea Street.  
Tel. 71 56 22.

**Burlington** (I9)  
Leeson Street.  
Tel. 60 52 22.

**Jury's** (L10)  
Ballsbridge.  
Tel. 60 50 00.

**Shelbourne** (H8)  
St. Stephen's Green  
Tel. 76 64 71.

### *First class*

**Buswell's** (H7)  
Molesworth Street.  
Tel. 76 40 13.

**Howth Lodge** (off map)  
Howth.  
Tel. 39 02 88.

**Wynn's** (G5)  
Abbey Street.  
Tel. 74 51 31.

### *Tourist*

**Clarence** (F5)  
Wellington Quay.  
Tel. 77 61 78.

A single room with bath and continental-style breakfast in any of the above hotels costs between £10 and £50. The hotels include a 10-15% service charge on your bill.

For electric shavers both 110 and 220 volts sockets are available though adaptors may be needed in some hotels for Continental type plugs.

## Cuisine

Best Irish prime beef, dairy butter, freshly baked brown bread . . . Ireland is a country of green fields with an abundance of farm produce which is reflected on the menu at breakfast, lunch and dinner.

The fish dishes, with smoked salmon and trout prominently featured, are certainly worth ordering – and a reminder that Ireland is an angler's Eldorado.

Irish food is both tasty and substantial with several unique specialities. We list below some typically Irish dishes – though, of course, all good restaurants offer international cuisine.

**Green Isle** (off map)  
Naas Road.  
Tel. 59 34 06.

**Gresham** (H4)  
O'Connell Street.  
Tel. 74 68 81.

**International Airport Hotel**  
(off map)  
Dublin Airport.  
Tel. 37 92 11.

**Marine** (off map)  
Sutton.  
Tel. 32 26 13.

**Montrose** (off map)  
Stillorgan Road.  
Tel. 69 33 11.

**Powers Royal** (H7)  
47 Kildare Street.  
Tel. 60 52 44.

**Royal Dublin** (H4)  
Upp. O'Connell Street.  
Tel. 74 93 51.

**Sachs** (J10)  
Morehampton Road.  
Tel. 68 09 95.

**Skylon** (H1)  
Drumcondra Road.  
Tel. 37 91 21.

**Sutton Castle** (off map)  
Sutton.  
Tel. 32 44 76.

**Tara Towers** (off map)  
Merrion.  
Tel. 69 46 66.

*Irish Stew* – Mutton, various types of vegetables and potatoes, stewed together for flavoring.

*Bacon and Cabbage* – Bacon and cabbage boiled together to flavor the vegetable. Served with boiled potatoes and butter.

*Corned beef and cabbage* – Pickled beef boiled with cabbage for flavoring, served with potatoes and butter.

*Limerick Ham.*

*Stewed Steak and Guinness* – Stewed steak, carrots and lemon, approx. one cup (or more if needed) of Guinness poured over the steak.

*Coddle.* Bacon, potatoes, sausages, meat and vegetables boiled slowly together.

*Dublin Bay Prawns, Oysters.*

## DRINKS

Dublin is famous for Guinness which is now sold in many parts of the world. This is a strong, dark brown beer which is brewed with roasted malt and barley – and has a very smooth taste. Harp Lager is another local beer.

There are various brands of Irish Whisky including Paddy and Powers and you must try a real Irish Coffee (whisky, coffee, whipped cream, brown sugar). Irish liqueurs to ask for include Irish Mist and Jameson Brandy.

**Note:** Licensing laws – from April to October establishments selling alcoholic drinks are open on weekdays from 10.30 to 23.30 hrs. and from November to March to 23.00 hrs. – with a break from 14.30 to 15.30 hrs. (in Dublin only). Throughout the country on Sundays the opening hours are 12.30 to 14.00 and 16.00 to 22.00 year round. Hotel residents can order drinks any time except on Good Friday when they are served only with meals.

## Restaurants

Most of the hotels listed on page 6 have their own restaurants serving lunches and dinners. In addition there are scores of good restaurants, a selection of which we list below. (See the brochure "Dining in Dublin", available at the Tourist Information Office, for full details):

*For lunch, morning coffee and snacks*

**Brown Thomas** (G6)  
Grafton Street.

**Bewleys Oriental Cafés** (G6)  
78 Grafton Street – also  
10 Westmoreland Street and  
13th St. Great George's St.

**Clery's** (G4)  
O'Connell Street.

**Flanagan's** (G4)  
O'Connell Street.

**Jury's** (L10)  
Ballsbridge.

**Switzers** (G6)  
Grafton Street.

*Lunch & dinner*

Open for meals approx. 18.00 hrs. with last meal served approx. 22.00 hrs.:

**Bay Leaf** (G8)  
41 Pleasants Street.

**Beaufield Mews Antiques Ltd.**  
Woodlands Ave., Stillorgan.  
Dinner only.

**Berni Inn** (H6)  
Nassau Street.  
Steaks a speciality.

**Casper & Giumbini's** (G6)

Wicklow Street.  
Bar brunch, lunch, dinner.

**Conways Pub** (G4)

70 Parnell Street.  
Hot/cold lunches.

**Lord Edward** (F6)

23 Christchurch Place.

**Nico's** (G6)

53 Dame Street.

**Sachs** (J10)

21 Morehampton Road.

**Snaffles** (H8)

47 Lower Leeson Street.

**Pubs**

As well as these restaurants, there are many pubs offering meals. For example:

**Castle Inn** (E6)

Lord Edward Street.  
Hot Pies and limited à la carte menu  
- carpeted and tasseled furnishing.

**Neary's** (G7)

Chatham Street.  
Meat and salad plates, and sandwiches.

**19 O'Connell** (G4)

19 O'Connell Street.  
Snacks - hot and cold plates.

**Old Stand** (G6)

corner Andrew St. and  
Wicklow Street.  
Hot food like mixed grills, ham and eggs.  
Friendly barmen.

**Searsons** (J9)

Baggot Street.  
Such items as oysters, salmon salad.  
Olde Worlde atmosphere with timber beams.

## City sights and excursions

C.I.E. stands for Coras Iompair Eirean, the Gaelic name for the National Transportation Company which is responsible for operating tours in and from Dublin. For fuller details contact C.I.E., 59 Upper O'Connell Street or 35 Lower Abbey Street (tel. 30 07 77).

A quick way of getting to know the city is to join one of their city sightseeing tours.

During the summer there is a variety of such tours, from three-hour quickies (operating from April to October) to all-day bus tour and river cruises (May to September approx.).

Some of Dublin's most interesting sights are listed below with references to the map on the center pages.

### SIGHTS

**Bank of Ireland** (G6), College Green, formerly Old Parliament House, was erected during the 18th century and is regarded as a perfect example of Georgian architecture. It was here amid stormy scenes in 1800 that the Act of Union was passed.

**Dublin Castle**, west of Dame Street (F6). Parts of the original building erected between 1208 and 1220 can still be seen. The elegant State Apartments have been the residence of English viceroys and it was also here in June 1938 that Dr. Douglas Hyde was inaugurated as the first President of Ireland. Hours of admission for the State Apartments: Monday to Friday 10.00 to 12.15 and 14.00 to 17.00 hrs., Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays 14.00 to 17.00 hrs. Admission charge. As the State Apartments are occasionally closed for State functions, it is advisable to check in advance.

**The City Hall** (F6), Lord Edward Street, adjoining the castle. This is the headquarters of the municipal government. Worth a visit to see the 102 Royal Charters and the mace and sword of the city.

**Christ Church Cathedral** (F6), Lord Edward Street. Reckoned to be one of the city's finest edifices, it dates from 1038. The interior is noteworthy for the magnificent stonework of the nave and aisles. The crypt is the oldest part of the building.

**St. Patrick's Cathedral** (F7), Patrick Street. Jonathan (Dean) Swift, of "Gulliver's Travel" fame was the dean of the cathedral from 1713 to 1745 and his tomb lies in the south aisle to the right of the entrance porch. The cathedral was founded in 1190, but the square tower is 14th century and the spire a later 18th century addition.

**The Customs House** (I5), on the north bank of River Liffey, must rate as one of the outstanding buildings of Europe. It was completed in 1791, gutted by fire in 1921 but has been completely restored to its former glory. The pavilions at each end of the building are decorated with the arms of Ireland and from the center rises a graceful green dome on which is mounted a statue of Hope.

**Trinity College** (H6), College Green. It makes a pleasant morning stroll to look around the college buildings and recall that many famous men have been this way. But it is even better to continue your walk and call at the

**Trinity College Library** (H6), the oldest and certainly most famous of Dublin's many fine libraries, now housing more than one million volumes with the best collection of manuscripts and early printed books in Ireland. Its most prized possession - and probably the reason for your visit! - is the Book of Kells, considered to be the world's most beautifully illustrated manuscript. Dating from the 8th century, it is a manuscript of the four gospels of the New Testament written in Latin on thick-glaced parchment - and still in an incredibly well-preserved state. Other ancient Irish manuscripts on show in the library include the Book of Durrow from the 7th century, Book of Armagh, thought to have been written in 807 A.D. - plus a volume of letters from Queen Elizabeth I each bearing her signature. Open Monday to Friday 10.00 to 16.45 hrs., Saturdays 10.00 to 12.45 hrs. Closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays. Free admission November-March inclusive.

**Royal Irish Academy Library** (H7), Dawson Street. This library contains one of the most extensive collections of ancient Irish manuscripts in Ireland. The library is closed during the last three weeks of August. Open: Mondays 09.30 to 20.00 hrs. Tuesdays to Fridays 09.30 to 17.30 hrs. Closed Bank Holidays.

**General Post Office** (G4), O'Connell Street. For one reason or another you're likely to pass the post office but, if you have time, go inside for a few minutes for the interior is most impressive. During the insurrection of 1916 the building became the headquarters of the Irish Volunteers, was bombarded and destroyed by fire - but has been admirably restored.

**The Mansion House** (H7), Dawson Street. The Declaration of Independence was adopted here in 1919 and it was also the scene in July 1921 of the signing of the truce which ended Anglo-Irish hostilities.

**The National Museum** comprises the Irish Antiquities, the Art and Industrial, and the Natural History Divisions. The two first named are located in Kildare Street (H7) and at 7-9 Merrion



Row (I7), the third in Merrion Street (I7). The Irish Antiquities Division contains a most impressive collection of national antiquities. The Fine Arts display includes Irish silver, glass, ceramics and textiles. Open 10.00 to 17.00 hrs. weekdays and Bank Holidays (not falling on Mondays) and 14.00 to 17.00 hrs. Sundays. Closed Mondays.

**Marsh's Library** (F5), oldest public library in Ireland. 50,000 volumes mainly 17th century works.

**National Gallery** (H7), Merrion Square West. World-famous Poussins and Goyas can be seen in the French and Spanish rooms and major works by Gainsborough among the English collections. The **National Portrait Gallery** is under the same roof. Open weekdays 10.00 to 18.00 hrs. Thursdays to 21.00 hrs. Sundays 14.00 to 17.00 hrs. Restaurant open during gallery hours. For details of public lectures and conducted tours telephone 76 75 71. Admission free.

**Phoenix Park** (A4), main entrance Parkgate Street. This is the largest enclosed public park in the world covering some 712 hectares (1,760 acres). In the grounds are the People's Gardens, the residence of the President of Ireland, the American Ambassador's residence, the former Papal Nunciature, the Magazine Fort and Zoo.

**The Zoological Gardens** (A4) (to the right of the main road through the park). Third oldest zoo in the world, it has acquired a reputation for lion breeding and is famous for its reticulated giraffes and gibbon monkeys. The park is open to the public at all daylight times throughout the year.

**Royal Dublin Society grounds** (L10), Ballsbridge. This is the venue for the internationally famous Dublin Horse Show held in August and Spring Agricultural Show in May.

**Guinness Brewery** (C6), James' Gate. This is one of the largest breweries in the world and visitors can attend an information programme on the complex between 10.00 and 15.00 hrs. Monday to Friday. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Children under 12 not admitted.

**Bull Island.** This is a bird sanctuary and golf course in Dublin Bay linked to the mainland by bridge causeway. More than 150 different species of birds have been seen on the island which has a large number of wildfowl and waders.

**Malahide Castle,** Malahide. One of the best collections of Irish period furniture as well as a unique collection of Irish historical portraits in oils. Included is the family collection of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide now incorporated in the part of the National Collection housed in the Castle. Open Monday to Friday (all year) 10.00 to 17.00 hrs. (closed 12.45 to 14.00 hrs. but Coffee Shop remains open). April to October (incl.) Saturdays 11.00 to 18.00 hrs. Sundays and Bank Holidays 14.00 to 18.00 hrs.

(cont'd on page 11)

## Doing business in the Republic of Ireland

### THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND - BASIC DATA

**Land area:** 69,040 sq.km.

**Population:** 3,443,000 (1982 estimate).

**Main cities:** Population in '000, 1981 estimate

Greater Dublin	915	Galway	42
Cork	150	Waterford	40
Limerick	76		

**Currency:** Irish pound or punt (£) = 100 new pence (pighne).

**Language:** Irish (Gaelic) and English. English is used for commercial purposes.

**Measures:** UK (imperial) system with a few exceptions. Irish mile = 2,240 yards, Irish plantation acre = 7,840 sq.yards.

**Time:** GMT in winter, plus one hour in summer.

**GNP per head:** (1982 estimate) \$4,858.

**Government:** November 1982, coalition between Fine Gael (Social Democratic) and Labour.

**Member of:** EEC, UN, OECD, IMF. The Republic of Ireland is neutral, and is therefore not a member of Nato.

## General introduction

The **Irish Republic** comprises the main part (about 84 per cent) of the island of Ireland which lies off the west coast of Europe. The rest is Northern Ireland, included in the UK. It has been a republic since 1949 and formally separated from the UK since 1921. There are 26 counties, with many lakes, mountains and rivers; the country is not rich in natural resources though there has recently been some mineral exploration both on land and off-shore. Peat bogs cover much of the central plain and areas on the west, south west and north west coasts, providing valuable industrial fuel. Agriculture is of prime importance: some 7 per cent of the land is cultivated, with a further 62 per cent used for hay or pasture. Farms tend to be small (average 50 acres) with a low intensity of land use because of unsuitable soils.

After experiencing the **fastest growth rate in western Europe** in the 1970s, the Irish 'economic miracle' faltered at the end of the decade. The annual rate of growth in gross domestic product fell from 6.4 per cent in 1978 to 2.44 per cent the following year, continuing to decline until 1982 when there was an estimated rise of 1.7 per cent.

**Unemployment**, 6 per cent in 1980, averaged 10 per cent in 1982, and was over 14 per cent by the spring of 1983. Since 1979 there has been a marked decline in manufacturing employment, with a net loss of all industrial jobs of 21,000 in 1982; construction industry has also been badly hit and building workers account for around 20 per cent of all the unemployed. Agriculture, with some 200,000 farmers, employs about 18.9 per cent of the labor force.

A sharp rise in the **inflation rate** occurred in 1979, as a result of the break of parity between the Irish pound and sterling and the oil price increase, so that the inflation rate jumped to a year-on-year rise of 7.9 per cent that year, 18.2 per cent in 1980, peaking at 20.4 per cent in 1981. Towards the end of 1982 it began to slow down, averaging 12.3 per cent for the year.

Ireland's rapid industrial development has been to some extent reflected in its balance of payments position, and **deficits on the current account** can be partly ascribed to the necessity to import machinery etc. Over the last five years the deficit has increased steeply, from approximately 3 per cent of gross national product in 1978 to 14 per cent, or a total of £1,432 mn in 1981. 1982, however, showed a major improvement with a fall to £1,000 mn (8.5 per cent of gross national product). The

**foreign trade deficit** has fluctuated in the last few years but been marked by strong growth in industrial exports and a decrease in the volume of imports. It is estimated at £1,128 mn in 1982.

**Outlook:** the central bank expects the rate of inflation to remain in double figures during 1983, while the government forecast is for 6-7 per cent by the end of the year. A marginal increase in manufacturing output is likely, with a further fall, possibly sharp, in investment and disposable personal income.

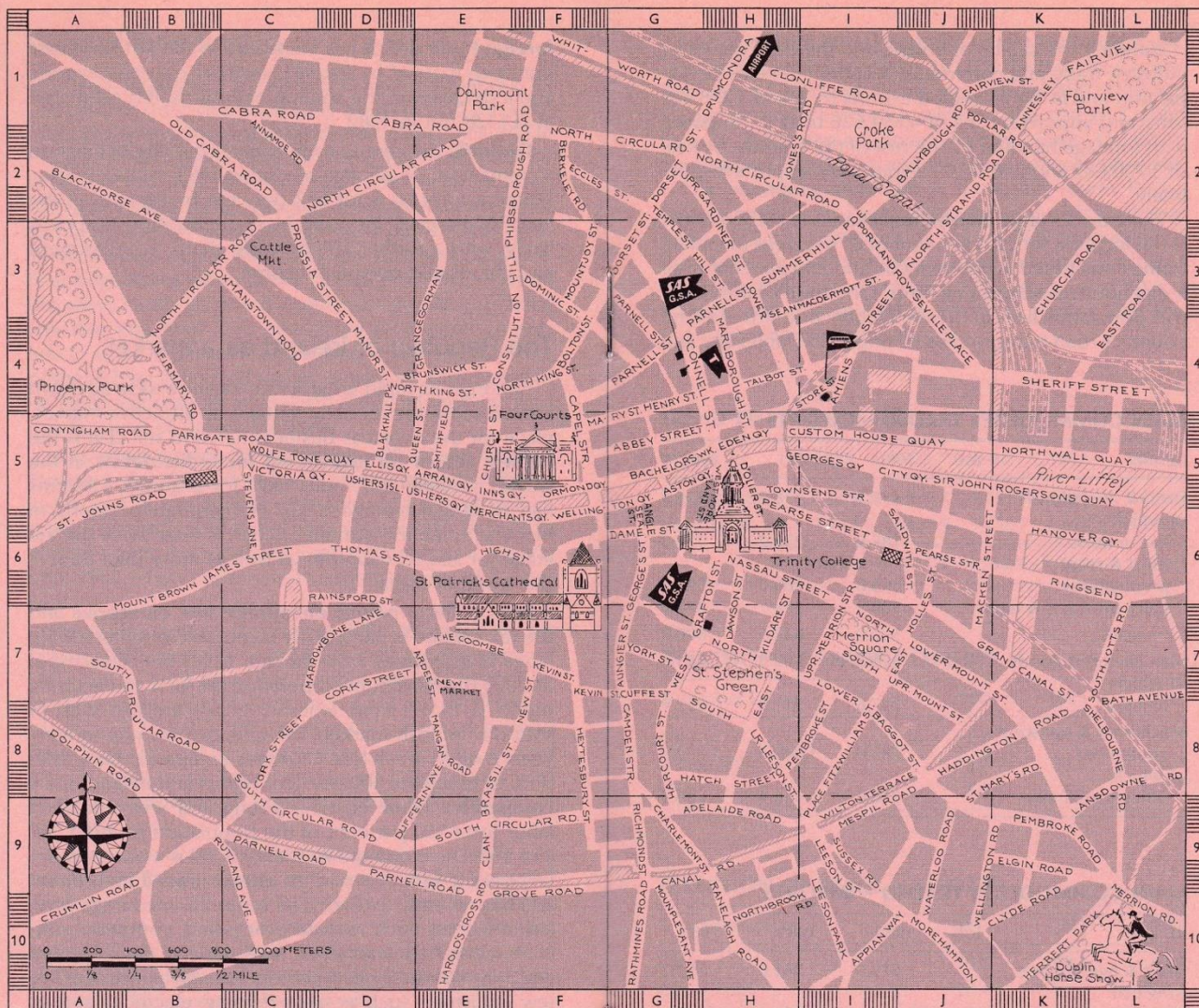
## The Republic of Ireland as a market

Although its rapid growth rate has now slowed down considerably, the republic remains an attractive marketplace for the overseas businessman and still claims the **highest return on investment for industrialists in the world:** between 1977 and 1981, for example, US firms had an annual average of 31.7 per cent rate of return on manufacturing investments, which is over twice the average for all EEC countries as well as more than double the world average.

Both political parties **encourage free enterprise** and the tax climate is particularly favourable offering a wide range of incentives. From January 1 1981 until December 31 2000 the maximum corporation tax for manufacturing profits is 10 per cent, whether goods are exported or sold on the Irish market. The effective tax rate in early years is often much less. Overseas companies have freedom to repatriate 100 per cent profits and Ireland offers **competitive labor costs**, a young and well educated labor force (50 per cent of the population is under 25). The Irish Development Authority (IDA) is a one step development agency set up to **attract inward investment** and has recently extended its scope to encourage service industries such as data processing, computer software, consultancy services, research and development and administrative headquarters. Foreign investment in a few industries, such as sugar refining, electricity and air and rail transport is prohibited.

Ireland has excellent air and sea links with Western Europe and North America, and easy access to the 270 mn consumers of the EEC. Dublin and Shannon (the latter an export free zone and industrial estate) are major airports.

**Minuses** include a poor telephone system (which is however the subject of current improvements) and an underdeveloped road network.



Code numbers in this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (G4) is located where lines drawn from "C" and "4" cross each other.

### Interesting sights in Dublin

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (G6) The Old Parliament House.    | (G4) General Post Office.    |
| (G6) Dublin Castle.               | (H7) The Mansion House.      |
| (G6) The City Hall.               | (H7) National Museum.        |
| (F6) Christ Church Cathedral.     | (I7) National Gallery.       |
| (F7) St. Patrick's Cathedral.     | (A4) Phoenix Park.           |
| (I5) The Custom House.            | (A4) The Zoological Gardens. |
| (H6) Trinity College.             | (C6) Guinness Brewery.       |
| (H6) Trinity College Library.     | (F7) Marsh's Library.        |
| (H7) Royal Irish Academy Library. |                              |

Distance from city center to airport: 11 km (7 miles).

### Useful addresses

- SAS** **SAS Office:** Link Building - Dublin Airport (off map). Tel. 42 19 22.  
**SAS General Sales Agent:** Aer Lingus, 45 Upper O'Connell Street (G4) and 42 Grafton Street (H7). Reservations tel. 37 77 33. Open hours: O'Connell St.: 09.00 hrs. to 17.30 Mon.-Fri., 09.30 to 10.30 hrs. Sat.; Grafton St.: 09.00 to 18.00 hrs. Mon.-Fri., 09.00 to 10.00 hrs. Sat.
- T** **Dublin Tourist Office:** 14 Upper O'Connell Street (G4). Tel. 74 77 33 (information and hotel reservations). Open hours: 09.00 to 17.00 hrs. Mon.-Fri., 09.00 to 17.00 hrs. Sat. (April to September).
- C.I.E.-National Transportation Co.:** Sightseeing tours and coach excursions, 59 Upper O'Connell Street (G5). Tel. 30 07 77.
- Bus terminal** (I4), Busaras, Store Street.



**Dublin** is the capital of Ireland and the chief center of industry, trade and commerce. It is the country's principal port and in 1982 handled exports by sea of 1,278,618 tons, and imports by sea of 4,554,626 tons – compared with tonnage handled by the rest of the country, by sea, of 3,700,682 and 10,854,277 exports and imports respectively.

There are 25 large **international banks** in Dublin, and it is the location for 25.9 per cent of all overseas manufacturing firms based in the Republic and 28.1 per cent of all indigenous manufacturing firms. One third of the country's population lives in Greater Dublin: one fifth of all the country's road transport has its origins in Dublin city and

#### MAIN COMMODITIES TRADED – EXPORTS

(£ mn)	fob	1980	1981	1982
Food & live animals . . . . .		1,418.1	1,478.9	1,535.1
of which:				
live animals . . . . .		185.5	238.2	170.0
meat & meat preparations . . . . .		596.8	489.0	525.3
dairy products & eggs . . . . .		288.5	374.1	374.0
Chemicals . . . . .		520.0	642.6	806.0
Manufactured goods . . . . .		520.5	592.3	641.9
of which:				
textiles . . . . .		217.6	261.0	255.9
Machinery & transport equipment . . . . .		763.0	1,049.3	1,394.9
of which:				
office machinery . . . . .		258.0	466.4	616.1

#### MAIN COMMODITIES TRADED – IMPORTS

(£ mn)	fob	1980	1981	1982
Food & live animals . . . . .		573.0	762.6	752.1
of which:				
cereals . . . . .		126.4	156.5	129.4
Raw materials except fuel . . . . .		169.3	204.7	186.8
Minerals fuels etc. . . . .		803.4	966.3	1,011.1
Chemicals . . . . .		560.2	691.2	736.1
Manufactured goods . . . . .		991.0	1,126.6	1,152.7
of which:				
paper etc. . . . .		148.5	183.2	203.0
textiles . . . . .		222.7	265.0	258.0
Iron & steel . . . . .		135.6	155.9	173.9

suburbs, and the same proportion of it terminates there. The Dublin workforce totals 361,500. Within the County Borough, 64,300 work in industry and 137,500 in service industries and commerce while in the rest of Dublin County 2,900 are employed in agriculture, 45,600 in manufacturing industry, and 90,500 in service industries.

The **unemployment rate** is marginally lower in the Eastern region – 13.5 per cent compared with a national rate of 14.5 per cent in spring 1983. A high proportion of the country's graduates (engineers, business graduates and technicians) are centred on the capital and form a pool of well qualified labor which is greater than the economy can currently absorb.

#### TREND OF FOREIGN TRADE

(£ mn)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Exports fob . . . . .	2,963.2	3,496.1	4,131.8	4,845.9	5,690.6
Imports cif . . . . .	3,713.1	4,827.9	5,420.7	6,575.5	6,818.6
	-749.9	-1,331.8	-1,288.9	-1,729.6	-1,128.0

#### DIRECTION OF TRADE – EXPORTS

% of total value	1980	1981	1982
UK . . . . .	42.7	39.6	31.5
Other EEC . . . . .	31.7	30.2	38.0
USA . . . . .	5.4	6.3	7.1

#### DIRECTION OF TRADE – IMPORTS

% of total value	1980	1981	1982
UK . . . . .	50.8	49.7	43.6
Other EEC . . . . .	20.1	21.2	26.3
USA . . . . .	8.8	11.7	12.9

## Useful business contacts

### For export enquiries:

Coras Trachtala (Irish Export Board),  
Merrion Hall, Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin 4.  
Tel. 69 50 11.

### For industrial opportunities:

Industrial Development Authority,  
Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.  
Tel. 68 66 33.

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Economic information provided by the Publications Division of  
the Economist Intelligence Unit, London, England.

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(cont'd from page 10)

November to March (incl.) Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holi-  
days 14.00 to 17.00 hrs.

## EXCURSIONS

You may be using Dublin as the gateway to Ireland and thus may spend only a few days here continuing from the city and suburbs by hired car, horse-drawn caravan, rail, bus or motor-cruiser.

But if you intend to base yourself in the Fair City and take day excursions, then you'll find it most useful to obtain a copy of C.I.E.'s "Day Tours" pamphlet.

## EXCURSION POINTS

### County Kildare

To the southwest of Dublin lies the sporting and hunting county of Kildare famous for its racecourses, golf links and the beautiful plain of Curragh. In this area you will find the following towns of interest:

**Athy** (72 km - 45 miles from Dublin) is an age-old town, now a market center, with two castles - White's Castle, erected in 1507, located almost on the present bridge over the River Barrow with a well-preserved rectangular tower and square turrets; Woodstock Castle, half a mile north of the town, dating from the 13th century though the present huge tower is 15th century. Only 13 km (8 miles) east of Athy is the village of

**Moone**, worth visiting for the 5½ m-tall (17½ ft.) Irish high cross to be found there. The Moone Cross bears no less than 51 sculptured panels depicting biblical scenes!

**Kildare** (56 km - 35 miles from Dublin) dates from Anglo-Norman times. The St. Brigid's Cathedral was reconstructed in the 19th century and incorporates the remains of the original Anglo-Norman church. Nearby is the 32 m (105 ft.)-high Round Tower dating from the same period as the earlier church. The National Stud at Tully is famous for its modern methods and new ideas and the Japanese Gardens here are well worth a visit. Northwest of the town are the Red Hills, among them the Hill of Allen famous in history as one of the royal residences of Leinster.

**The Curragh** is an open plain northwest of Kildare town, some 10 km (6 miles) long and 3 km (2 miles) wide containing Ireland's most famous racecourse with the flat season extending from March to November. It is here that the Irish Sweeps Derby, one of the world's richest races, is held in mid-summer.

**Greystones.** The holiday resort of Greystones is located on a wooded part of the Wicklow coast, some 29 km (18 miles) south of Dublin. There are beaches north and south of the town, two excellent golf courses and two pitch-and-putt courses. Greystones is also one of the centers of the East coast for sea angling with boats, tackle and bait easy to hire. If you have time, the Cliff Walk from Greystones around Bray Head to Bray offers superb views and another local interest spot is the Great Sugar Loaf (503 m - 1,650 ft. - high) some 8 km (5 miles) from the town.

**Arklow**, 72 km (45 miles) south of Dublin at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains, Arklow is in the region known as "The Garden of Ireland". As well as beaches stretching to the north and south, the town is close to the Vale of Avoca of which Thomas Moore wrote "There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet as the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet". Despite its excellent resort facilities, Arklow has still managed to retain the atmosphere of a fishing village, especially in "The Fisheries" part of the town. Be sure to buy some Arklow pottery, and, if you have the chance, join a conducted tour of the Potteries.

**Glendalough**. This is a valley with two lakes renowned for its wild beauty and historic sites 48 km (30 miles) from Dublin. Around the Upper Lake are to be found the ruins of a Bronze (or Early Iron) Age stone fort, the Reefert Church, the traditional burial place of local rulers, and St. Kevin's Cell, a ruined beehive stone hut. East of the Lower Lake are the more interesting sites including the remains of the Cathedral which contains a 9th-century nave, St. Kevin's Church with its early Irish barrel-vaulted oratories and the 1,000-year-old Round Tower, which is remarkably well preserved.

### Wicklow Mountains

Regarded as one of the most picturesque parts of Ireland, these majestic granite mountains host some of the country's most charming villages. Places like Enniskerry, contender for the title "Ireland's prettiest village" with the nearby Lover's Leap rock formation at Dargle Glen.

**Roundwood**, highest village in Ireland with brown trout fishing in the nearby Ventry Reservoir and the hamlet of Shillelagh in a valley with the oak wood which gave its name to the famous cudget (small club).

**Skerries**. 30 km (18 miles) north of Dublin, this is a popular seaside resort with a fine view of the coast (the mountains of Mourne can be seen on a clear day).

**Howth**. A busy yachting center, 15 km (9 miles) from Dublin. Take a trip from the harbor to Ireland's Eye, a tiny island one mile offshore with delightful coves, ideal for picnicking and bathing. Just outside the town is Howth Castle, a 16th-century mansion with grounds ablaze in late spring with rhododendrons and azaleas while in the town itself is the Abbey Tavern (see "Entertainment and night life").

**Portmarnock**. 8 km (5 miles) north of Howth is the resort of Portmarnock, renowned for its 5-km (3 miles) long sandy beach.

**The Boyne Valley**. Meandering through the plain of Meath is the salmon river of Boyne, with many of Ireland's most historic sites scattered along its tree-lined banks. Among the places of interest are: The Palace of the Boyne, a group of pre-Christian cemeteries, east of Slane, at Newgrange, Knowth and Dowth; Fourknocks is another important site which was excavated as recently as 1950 when many burial and grave offerings were found; Loughcrew group is a series of 30 burial mounds in the Loughcrew Hills, near Oldcastle; Trim, on the upper reaches of

the Boyne, has more interesting remains than any other town of its size in Ireland including the Trim Castle, largest Anglo-Norman fortress in the country. Malahide, location of the historic Malahide Castle, home of the Talbot family.

## Entertainment and night life

If you're staying for a few days in Dublin set aside at least two evenings – one for ballads and one for Irish cabaret.

At Jury's Hotel, Ballsbridge, top-class Irish stars present a cabaret which thrills more than 60,000 visitors every year between May and October. The show usually features comedians, ballad singers, dancers, and a ventriloquist – and often there's also a mannequin display. But please remember to book early for this is a popular show.

There are also Irish Cabarets at Blaemor Rooms, Country Club, Churchtown, all year round; Shelbourne; Burlington; Killiney Castle (summer season).

Spend another evening at the Abbey Tavern, Howth (see page 12) – here you can enjoy a first class meal in a room with turf fires in the corners and later join the crowd in the barn behind the inn where fiddler, guitarists and other musicians accompany singers of Irish ballads – some sad, some funny but all entertaining. (Performances every night except Sunday.)

Other pubs with ballad singers are:

**Embankment** (off map)  
Tallaght.  
No ballads on Sunday.

**Slattery's P.** (F5)  
129 Capel Street.

**Wexford Inn** (G8)  
Wexford Street.

### *Folk, ballads and traditional Irish music sessions*

where the patrons sing along with a resident vocalist are now all the rage. If you know the songs you may like to spend a cozy evening with the Irish in one of the pubs listed below – if the words are strange then you may prefer to just drop by to have a look!

**Four Seasons** (F5)  
Capel Street.

**International Bar** (G6)  
Wicklow Street.

**Kennedy's** (I6)  
Lincoln Place.

**Mahe's** (G4)  
Moore Street.

**Meeting Place** (G3)  
Dorset Street.

**O'Donoghue's** (H7)  
15 Merrion Row.

**The Brazen Head** (E6)  
Bridge Street.

**Thomas Moore House** (G7)  
Aungier Street.

### *Restaurants with dancing*

If you'd prefer to wine, dine and dance then you may like to choose one of the following restaurants:

**Annabel's** (I9)  
Burlington Hotel.

**Bojangles** (H8)  
26 Lower Leeson Street.

**Maxwell Plums** (H8)  
44 Lower Leeson Street.

**Quo Vadis** (G6)  
15 Andrew Street.



**Raffles** (J10)  
Sachs Hotel.

**Samantha's** (H8)  
33 Lower Leeson Street.

**Styx** (H8)  
65 Lower Leeson Street.

**Zhivago** (I8)  
15 Lower Baggot Street.

If you'd like to have a pint in a pub with old traditions, then one of the following may be of interest:

**Toner's** (I8)  
Lower Baggot Street.

## THEATER

Consult the daily papers for details of performances at the following theaters:

*Abbey and Peacock*, Lower Abbey Street; *Gaiety*, South King Street; *Eblana Theatre*, Store Street (in basement of bus station); *Gate*, Parnell Square; *Olympia*, Dame Street; *Oscar*, Serpentine Avenue, Ballsbridge, and *Project*, East Essex Street.

Contact the Tourist Office at 14 Upper O'Connell Street (tel. 74 77 33) for more information.

## CINEMAS

There are numerous cinemas showing international movies in the city and suburbs: for details of programs check the evening newspapers.

## MUSIC

The National Concert Hall, Earlsfort Terrace, is the principal venue for concerts of classical music in Dublin. There are regular concerts by the RTE Symphony Orchestra, RTE Concert Orchestra, String Quartet and RTE Singers, plus international artists. For programme details telephone 7118 88. Other popular venues are Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin, Belfield.

## Tipping

In restaurants and taxis, gratuities/tips are at the sole discretion of the guest/passenger. This also applies to waiting staff in bar/lounges. Bar tenders do not expect tips.

**Brazen Head** (E6)  
20 Lower Bridge Street.  
Oldest pub in Dublin with connections back to the 12th century. Fully licensed since 1666.

**Baily** (H6)  
2 Duke Street.

Famous eating house since 1837 - James Joyce mentioned this pub in "Ulysses" under the name Burton. Patrick Kavanagh and Brendan Behan were also regulars here.

**Mulligan's** (H5)  
Poolbeg Street.  
This pub, too, has had many writers discuss their works in the bar, including James Joyce.

## Shopping

Head for Grafton Street (G6), the most fashionable shopping street in the city - but expect to see equally fine shops with some bargain-price department stores thrown in along Henry Street (G4), South Gt. George's Street (G6), Camden Street, O'Connell Street (G4) and Talbot Street (H4). A guide to shopping in Dublin is available free of charge at the Tourist Information Office.

## WHAT TO BUY

Ireland has gained world fame for such products as Waterford crystal, handwoven Donegal tweed, linens, Arklow pottery, Beleek china, knitwear. And, of course, there is an excellent selection of all these products in the shops together with some not so well known items like green Connemara marble ornaments, silver pendants with design from the Book of Kells (see page 9), Irish kilts, lace and exquisite crochet work in tablecloths and napkins.

## WHERE TO SHOP

*Brown Thomas* (G6) at Grafton and Duke streets, is one of the top speciality stores in Europe - and a center for all things Irish though also with a selection of international products. The store operates a very large mail order department.

If you'd like a length of tweed made to your own specifications, call at the *Weaver's Shed* (G6), Duke Lane. And if you want to find a bargain have a look around *Clerly's* (G4) Department Store, O'Connell Street.

Two other important addresses: *Switzer's* of Grafton Street, an exclusive department store featuring a high class souvenir department and *Arnotts* of Grafton Street and Henry Street, a store offering the latest in ladies' fashion.

Other addresses worth noting if you are on the look out for craft shops and establishments selling Irish tweed, woolens, knitwear and souvenirs:

Irish Cottage Industries (H7), Dawson Street; Kevin and Howlin (H6), Nassau Street; Dublin Woollen Company (G5), Metal Bridge Corner; Heraldic House (Thomas Mullins) (G4), 36 Upper O'Connell Street.

If you collect antiques or are one of those people who love browsing shops selling old things, make your way to Dawson Street, South King Street, Stephen's Green and Nassau Street - or walk along the quays from O'Connell Bridge to Four Courts.



## MARKETS

If you're passing through *Moore Street*, you'll notice women selling fish, vegetables and fruit from small stalls – the licences in this all-women market are handed down from mother to daughter.

## SHOPPING HOURS

The principal stores are open Monday to Saturday 09.00 to 17.30 or 18.00 hrs. though early closing days vary between Wednesdays and Saturdays. All shops are closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

## Transportation

There is no underground railway in Dublin, buses (double- and single-decker) and taxis providing the main means of transportation. Minimum bus fare is 36p for 1.3 miles (2 km).

Taxi stands are located at all the principal railway stations, hotels and theaters throughout the city with radio cabs and other privately-owned taxis providing a 24-hour service. Minimum fare is £1.30.

## Sports

The Emerald Isle attracts thousands of golfers, anglers and horse lovers every year – but there are facilities for watching and participating in numerous other sports.

We list below a few useful facts to help you find your way around Dublin's sporting world:

**Golf.** There are so many first class golf courses which welcome visitors that it is not possible to list them all here. The best advice we can give is to ask your hotel porter to make arrangements for you. Nearly all the hotel porters in Dublin seem to be in-the-know when it comes to golf. If you happen to stay in a hotel which has a non-golfing porter, then get in touch with the Tourist Office which will be happy to advise you.

A *warning:* At weekends and Bank Holidays it is sometimes difficult for the clubs to accommodate visitors – such is the popularity of the sport with Dubliners themselves. It is best to contact the club secretary beforehand, and preferable to golf in mid-week.

**Pitch and putt.** This mini-golf is fast becoming popular throughout Ireland. Again ask your hotel porter or the Tourist Office to tell you the course nearest to your hotel.



**Fishing. Fresh-water** – The River Liffey provides salmon, trout, perch and pike fishing. February to May are the best salmon months. The best stretches for brown trout are between Celbridge and Millicent Bridge near Clane. The River Dodder holds trout as does the Rye Water – there's also good sport at the Pollaphuca and Leixlip lake reservoirs and the Bohernabreena Reservoirs. Several angling associations have rights over some of these waters. But call at one of the tackle shops in Dublin and ask for information – you can buy some of the necessary permits there:

Garnett & Keegan (F6), 31 Parliament St.; Moorkens Ltd. (G5), Upper Abbey St.; Rory's Fishing Tackle (G5), 17a Temple Bar.

Another useful address: The City Manager and Town Clerk Waterworks (F6), 28 Castle Street.

**Sea angling.** Bass can be caught by spinning and float fishing at the Poolbeg Lighthouse and in the vicinity of the Half Moon Swimming Club. Fishing boats are available for hire at Dun Laoghaire Pier. A number of sea angling associations, with boats of their own, offer membership to visitors.

**Horses** – Race courses are located on the outskirts of the city at Phoenix Park, Leopardstown (10 km – 6 miles). For details contact C.I.E., 51 Upper O'Connell Street, which operates bus services to the most important races, or the Dublin Tourist Office (tel. 74 77 33).

**Gymkhanas** are held at regular intervals during the summer. Again, details from Dublin Tourist Office or the daily papers.

**Horse riding.** You can hire a horse for an hour or a day at the Castlenock College, Riding Center, Dublin, tel. 21 52 18 (evenings).

**Gaelic Football and Hurling.** If you would like to see a game of Gaelic Football or Hurling, both of which are unique to Ireland, contact G.A.A., Croke Park, Jones Road (tel. 74 3111) for details.

**Greyhound racing.** Races are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Harold's Cross Park and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Shelbourne Park. At both stadiums races start at 20.00 hrs.

## Climate and clothing

Dublin has mild winters – it rarely snows – and pleasant cool summers.

The mean temperature for the coldest month, January is 4.4°C (40°F) and for the warmest months July and August 15°C (59°F).

In the winter remember to take an overcoat with you and, any time of the year, a raincoat will come in handy. Evening dress is not essential but if you need it you will find a number of tailors hiring out formal dress and accessories at reasonable rates. For example: Penguin Dresswear, 30 Abbey Street (men's wear), P.J. Bourke, 64 Dame Street, Dublin 2, and Eric Grath, 23 Fleet Street, Dublin 2.

There are numerous dry-cleaning establishments, the following offering a one-hour service: Marlowe Cleaners, 58 Upper O'Connell Street; New York Cleaners, 68 Middle Abbey Street.

## Religion

**Catholic Churches:** St. Mary's ProCathedral, Marlborough Street. Catholic University Church, St. Stephen's Green. Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Carmelite Church, Whitefriar Street. St. Teresa, Carmelite Church, Clarendon Street. The Immaculate Conception, Franciscan Church, Merchant's Quay. St. Francis Xavier, Jesuit Church, Upper Gardiner Street.

**Church of Ireland:** St. Ann's, Dawson Street. St. Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street. Christchurch Cathedral, Christchurch Place. St. Andrew's, Suffolk Street. St. Thomas', Cathal Brugha Street. St. Mary's, Mary Street.

**Presbyterian:** Abbey Church, Parnell Square. Adelaide Road Church. Lower Abbey Street Church.

**Methodist:** Christ Church, Leeson Park.

**Baptist:** Phibsboro, 326 North Circular Road and Pearse Street. Rathmines, Grosvenor Road.

**Christian Science:** First Church of Christ Scientist, Herbert Park, Dublin 4. Second Church, Rathmines Park, Dublin 6.

**Jewish:** Adelaide Road. Dolphins Barn. Rathfarnham Road.

**Salvation Army:** Lower Abbey Street.

## Special services

**Babysitters.** Childminders, 22 Kildare Street (tel. 76 79 81) – or ask the hotel porter who can sometimes recommend a reliable sitter.

**Lost Property.** If you've left something on buses or trains contact C.I.E. Lost Property Office, Transport House, Bachelor's Walk (tel. 74 18 51) – and in a taxi, contact Carriage Office, Osmond House, Ship Street (tel. 75 11 07).

**Telephone calls.** International calls can be made and booked at the General Post Office, Lower O'Connell Street up to 22.30 hours. List of countries in Telephone Directory.

**Foreign newspapers.** Available for sale at Eason & Son, 41 Lower O'Connell Street; Ray's, 13a St. Stephen's Green; Stanley's Gaiety Corner (Grafton Street); Nassau House (Nassau Street) and 14 South Leinster Street. (Please note Scandinavian newspapers are not available.)

**Emergency.** To telephone the police, ambulance or fire brigade dial 999.

## Highdays and public holidays

Shops and offices are closed on the following public holidays.

New Year's Day – January 1; March 17 – St. Patrick's Day; Good Friday; Easter Monday; First Monday in June; First Monday in August; Last Monday in October; Christmas Day – December 25; St. Stephen's Day – December 26.

## Your comments

*We hope you found this City Portrait useful. All the facts were checked and double-checked before printing, but errors can still occur. If you found that any of the addresses or telephone numbers were incorrect, or hotels or restaurants of an unacceptable standard, or want to suggest additional facts to be included in the next edition, please write to:*

The Editor,  
SAS City Portraits,  
SAS Scandinavian Airlines (STOSZ),  
S-16187 Bromma, Sweden.

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Name of my hotel:

Address:

Tel.:

*Edited by Brian Hill*

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