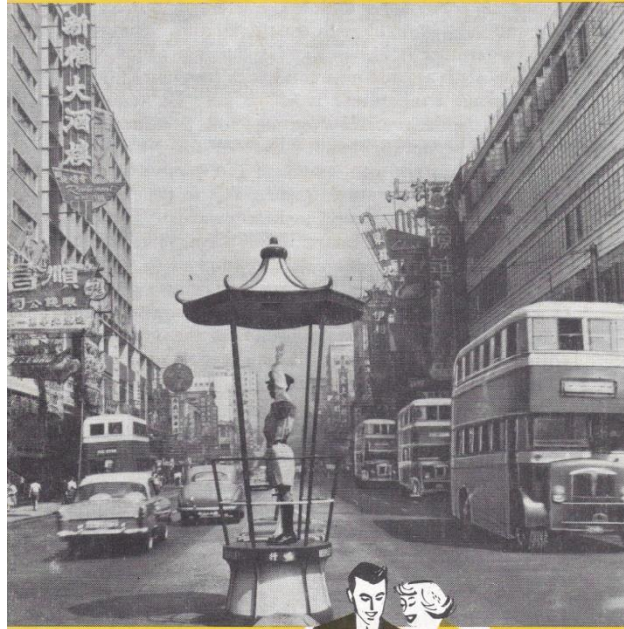


SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Hong Kong

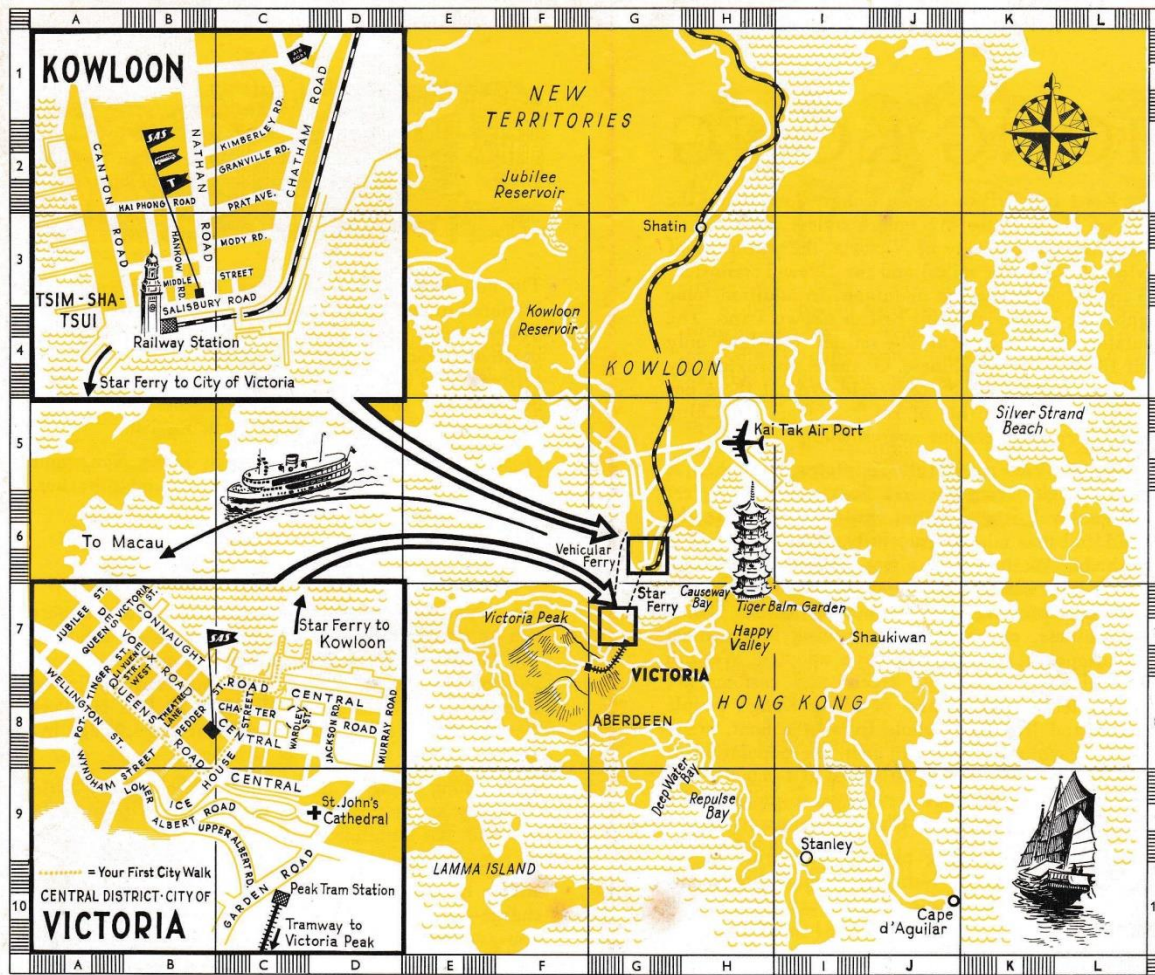
SAS




Hong Kong is a busy city





SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



Code numbers in this folder refer to the above map. Thus (F7) is located where lines drawn from "F" and "7" cross each other.

 **SAS Ticket Office:** 18B, Gloucester Building, Hong Kong. Telephones: 22288, 32929, 31241, 33330.

 **Air Terminal:** SAS, Peninsula Hotel, East Arcade, Kowloon. Telephone: 64593.

 **Tourist Information Office:**
 "Hong Kong Tourist Association"
 No. 1, East Wing
 Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon.
 Telephones: 69201, 69202, 69203.
 Branch Office at Star Ferry Pier
 Hong Kong. Telephone: 20969.

Interesting Sights in Hong Kong

- (F7) Victoria Peak, reached by funicular railway (C10).
- (H7) Tiger Balm Garden. It is full of grottos and decorated with all sorts of clay statues and strange beasts from Chinese mythology. On the dominating height of the garden is a white pagoda, the finest sample of classical Chinese architecture in Hong Kong.
- (G8) Aberdeen, the fishing village with the "Floating Restaurants".

HONG KONG

Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony comprising the island of Hong Kong (32 square miles) on which is situated the Capital City of Victoria, the peninsula of Kowloon (3¼ square miles) and the "New Territories" (355 square miles) on the mainland. In addition some neighboring islands are also British Crown Land. The population is estimated at 2½ million of which only about 18,000 are non-Chinese. Of these, approximately two thirds are British. Since World War II there has been an enormous influx of refugees from the China mainland, creating serious overcrowding.

The City of Victoria is full of interesting sights. A view of the city from Victoria Peak, some 1,800 feet above sea level, is a sight not easily forgotten. In the city old and new mingle gracefully. A few steps away from the big Western-style office buildings are quaint, narrow streets winding their way up the lower reaches of the Peak, bustling with the activity of old China. Many Chinese, especially those coming into contact with Europeans on business, have adopted Western dress, but the old Chinese creeds and customs are still prevalent. A large part of Hong Kong's people are born and live their whole lives in a boat, many not even learning to swim. In fact, the population of the Colony's "Junk City" is estimated at 115,000. Some of these floating dwellings are big ocean-going junks, but there are also numerous Chinese "sampans".

Naturally enough, fishing plays a large role in the economy of the Colony. Fish is a primary product of Hong Kong and the industry engages about 60,000 people.

Shipbuilding is another important industry which has recently undergone a great expansion. However, there is still much truth in the statement that Hong Kong's chief "industries" are banking, insurance, storage and *entrepôt* facilities.



The major language is Cantonese dialect, although the National dialect is Mandarin. Shanghainese is another dialect heard often, but English is spoken and understood almost everywhere. With the exception of officers (who all speak English) all police carry numbers on their shoulder straps. If numbers have a red background, the constable can speak English.

It is great fun to go shopping in Hong Kong and Kowloon. Interesting excursions are available by bus, private car and motor boat.

Your First Hour in Town

When you step out of your plane at Kai Tak Airport you enter a new world. The ground hostess conducts you to the airport buildings where you present your passport to the waiting Immigration Officer to be stamped "Permitted to land". Next in line is "Port Health" and then the Customs Room for baggage inspection.

Since Hong Kong is a free port there is very little formality at the airport and usually one is through in less than ten minutes.

The ground hostess will lead you to the comfortable airline bus waiting at the door to take you—free of charge—to the Air Terminal downtown. Taxis are also available at the stand outside. They have sealed meters and the ride to the city costs approximately HK\$ 3.50. Give the driver about 10% of the fare as a tip.

Tip your baggage coolie at the airport HK\$ 1.00 per bag.

There is an exchange bank in the hall opposite the customs exit. Hong Kong is an open exchange market and you may buy and sell most currencies freely. The market fluctuates, but currently US\$1.00 buys HK\$ 5.70, and £ 1.0.0 equals HK\$ 16.00.

The drive to the Terminal at Tsim-sha-tsui (B3) is about 4 miles (7 kms) and takes roughly 10 minutes. You pass through densely populated suburbs, then to the hotel, shopping and apartment house district of Kowloon Peninsula.

The Airline Terminal is in the Peninsula Hotel, a central location from where you can cross the most beautiful harbor in the world by ferry to Hong Kong Island or proceed to your chosen hotel in Kowloon. You will find an SAS office in the Peninsula Hotel lobby where you should reconfirm your onward reservation and where you can obtain any information you may need.

Climate and Clothing

Spring (March, April and May) is warm during the day and cool at night with occasional rain. The average temperature is 71° F (21° C). Summer (June, July and August) is warm and humid with frequent showers. The average temperature is 83° F (28° C), requiring light, washable summer clothing and a raincoat or umbrella. Autumn (September, October and November) has warm days and cool evenings and very little rain. The average temperature is then 76° F (24° C) and you will need sweaters and jackets towards November. Winter (December, January and February) is on the chilly side with an average temperature of 63° F (17° C). You sometimes need top coats and winter woollens. If you get caught in the rain, it is always a simple matter to buy a Chinese umbrella on the next street corner. But do remember, it is cheaper to buy the umbrella before the rain starts!

Although evening wear is generally informal, and a "white tie" is not required, it is as well to pack tuxedos and evening dresses.

Most hotels provide one-day laundry service at reasonable prices, and there is no shortage of dry-cleaning establishments giving two- or three-day service, or, at a special price, even a four-hour service.

Hotels

Although new hotels are being built in Hong Kong, it is still necessary to make reservations well in advance. Accommodation varies from well-appointed suites and rooms with private bath, telephones, radio and TV, to economy hotels for the traveller with a limited budget. See SAS or your travel agent for reservations.





PARTIAL HOTEL LISTING

Hong Kong Island Side

First Class

Repulse Bay Hotel (H9)

Repulse Bay, Hong Kong

Phone: 92211

(About 20 minutes' drive from city)

(Hotel provides transportation)

Single with bath HK\$	Double with bath HK\$
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30—50.00	65—75.00
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Gloucester Hotel (B8)

18 Des Voeux Road Central

Hong Kong

Phone: 36021

33—50.00	52—80.00
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Tourist Class

Sunning House (H7)

Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay

Hong Kong

Phone: 73301

20—22.00	32—40.00
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Winner House (B8)

310/316 Kings Road, North Point,

Hong Kong

Phone: 70301

32.00	40.00
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Kowloon Side

First class

Peninsula Hotel (B4)

Salisbury Road, Kowloon

Phone: 60251

50—60.00	70—90.00
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Peninsula Court (B4)

(Peninsula Hotel Annex)

Phone: 60251

55.00	75.00
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Carlton Hotel (G5)

Tai Po Road, Kowloon

Phone: 55276

(About 20 minutes drive from

Air terminal)

(Transportation provided)

40.00	55.00
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Astor Hotel (B1)

Junction of Carnarvon &

Cornwall Road, Kowloon

Phone: 67261

35—40.00	50—60.00
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Miramar Hotel (C2)

21—23, Kimberley Road, Kowloon

Phone: 61261

32—50.00	45—65.00
----------	----------

Tourist Class

Austin Hotel (C1)

140-2 Austin Road, Kowloon

Phone: 67221

32.00	45.00
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	Single with bath HK\$	Double with bath HK\$
Grand Hotel (B1) Carnarvon Road, Kowloon Phone: 61221	30—35.00	34—55.00
Golden Gate Hotel (C1) 136/8 Austin Road, Kowloon Phone: 61341	30—40.00	50—63.00
International Hotel (B1) 33, Cameron Road, Kowloon Phone: 61336	30—35.00	40—45.00

Hong Kong's water supply comes mainly from catchments and reservoirs which are often overtaxed during the dry season. From November through March the supply is usually limited to four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon. The exact hours of supply will be listed in your hotel room.

Hong Kong voltage is 200/220 A. C. at 50 cycles. Equipment designed for 110 volts should not be used without a transformer or a converter. Hotel room-boys can provide you with a transformer and the appropriate plugs.

Restaurants and Food

The international flavor of Hong Kong is reflected in the restaurants where all types of food, including your favorite European or American dishes, are served. It is, however, for its Chinese cuisine that Hong Kong is most famous. Chinese chefs are highly skilled in the arts of cookery and their food is always delicious and has many variations. Chinese restaurants in Hong Kong offer Cantonese, Peking, Shanghai or Szechuan dishes, which are all different in style and taste. This calls for some explanation, so here is a "key":

Cantonese: chicken, fish, seafood and beef. - Peking: ducks and meat, generally salty. - Shanghai: featuring both sweet and salty dishes using meat, chicken, duck and seafood. - Szechuan: well known for hot pepper, excellent in chicken, duck meat and vegetable, little seafood.

Of Peking food, the famous Peking Barbecued duck is strongly recommended, while Cantonese food such as roast chicken with lemon sauce and sweet-and-sour pork are also delicious. For fresh seafood, it is worthwhile to take the 30-minute drive to Aberdeen, a fishing district where "floating restaurants" serve delicious



fresh fish. These restaurants are really a *must* for all visitors to the Colony. Seafood, such as garoupa, prawns, lobsters or crabs, is chosen by guests from big tanks floating beside the restaurant. Live fish are caught before your eyes, and you may watch your meal being prepared. The dishes here are prepared in the Cantonese style.

Most Chinese restaurants are open all day, serving morning tea (breakfast), "tiffins" and dinners. Some Chinese dishes are expensive, but since menus are printed in English as well as Chinese, you know what you are going to pay when you order. However, a party of six can dine luxuriously on Chinese delicacies for about HK\$ 15 each. Do not be afraid of eating with chopsticks, with a little practice you will be able to handle them with ease.

Recommended Chinese restaurants include the following:

<i>Cafe de Chine</i> (B8) Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong	Szechuanese food
<i>Gold Fish Restaurant</i> (H7) Pennington Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Cantonese food
<i>Kam Ling Restaurant</i> (E7) West Point, Hong Kong	Cantonese food
<i>Tai Tung Restaurant</i> (B8) Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong	Cantonese food
<i>Paramount Restaurant</i> (B8) Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong	International food
<i>Sunning House</i> (H7) Hysan Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Szechuanese food
<i>Kowloon Restaurant</i> (B3) 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon	Shanghainese food
<i>Ivy's Restaurant</i> (A8) D'Aigular Street, Hong Kong	Shanghainese food
<i>Tien Heung Lau</i> (F6) Woosung Street, Kowloon	Shanghainese food
<i>Capitol Winter Garden</i> (B3) 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon	Peking food
<i>Hoover Sky Restaurant</i> (H7) Hoover House Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Peking food
<i>Princess Garden</i> (C2) Princess Theatre Building, Kowloon	Peking food
Here are a few non-Chinese restaurants:	
<i>Parisian Grill</i> (B8) Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong	Russian, French and Hungarian cuisine

<i>Tchachenko Restaurant</i> (B3) Hankow Road, Kowloon	Russian dishes
<i>Jimmy's Kitchen</i> (H8) Theatre Lane, Hong Kong	International food
<i>Restaurant Gaddi's</i> (B4) Peninsular Hotel, Kowloon	International food
<i>Repulse Bay Hotel</i> (H8) Situating in the South of the Island of Hong Kong	International food
<i>Maxim's</i> (C8) Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong	European food
<i>Marco Polo</i> (B3) Peninsula Court ground floor, Kowloon	European food

Most European wines and spirits are available and there is a large selection of beer, with an excellent locally brewed one. Chinese liquors are not popular with the European community, but you might try a hot Chinese wine with your Chinese meal. Generally beware of Chinese "brandies" and "whiskies".

Most restaurants and bars open around 8 AM and remain open until late in the evening. No liquor is served in bars or night clubs after 2 AM. There are no "closing" hours during the day.

Entertainment and Night Life

Almost all night spots feature floor shows, and employ good musicians.

There is very little theater life in Hong Kong outside of amateur shows put on by local dramatic groups. Concerts are occasionally given by touring orchestras and soloists, but every Hong Kong visitor should try to see a performance of the Chinese (Peking) Opera, one of the most fascinating arts in the world, a vivid combination of music, ballet and singing. Above all, the colorful costumes, exotic make-up and tricky acrobatic stunts will appeal to the Western visitor. Ask your reception desk to book a seat.

Hong Kong and Kowloon have a number of modern cinemas showing the latest British and American films. There are usually four shows every day, at 2:30 PM, 5:30 PM, 7:30 PM and 9:30 PM. Consult the local newspaper for the program and exact starting time.



Sights

Your first city walk. If you are staying in Kowloon take a taxi or walk to the Ferry at Tsim-sha-tsui (A4) where you can board a cross-harbor ferry for Victoria, on the Island of Hong Kong.

Crossing Hong Kong Harbor is a thrilling and unforgettable experience. Among great ships, lantern-rigged Chinese junks dot the harbor at all hours, their colorful, patched, russet sails reminding you of the life and customs of past centuries.

Before you is Victoria City, climbing from the waterfront up the mountainside, a city of a million and a half people, impressive by day and a beautiful sight at night. Behind the city towers Victoria Park (1,800 feet) with lateral roads winding across the rising hill. If you look carefully, you can see the slender thread of the funicular railway which runs up the mountain to the higher altitudes where temperatures are often 10 to 15° lower than the city.

Walking out of Ferry Wharf, turn right (West) and proceed along Connaught Road (B7) on the waterfront, to Pedder Street (the second street on the left). As you walk along the water front, you may get your first glimpse of the life of the water folk (Hakka), on their junks and "sampan", which are their traditional homes. Do not be surprised to see dogs, cats, small potted gardens, cooking ranges, and even a number of hens kept permanently in crates over the stern of the boat.

Turn left at Pedder Street (B8). The first junction will be Des Voeux Road. On the Northwest corner is the General Post Office where philatelists will find representative collections on sale. You are now in the center of the city and the heart of Hong Kong.

Turn right at the Post Office and walk along Des Voeux Road for a few minutes, then turn left, walking through any of the narrow alleys which lead to Queen's Road (B8). You are passing through the interesting shopping district. The alleys have stalls which sell daily necessities and cheaper types of clothing at unbelievable prices. Keep walking until you come to Queen's Road, turn left, continue along Queen's Road past Pedder Street (C8) and turn left again at Ice House Street. You are now moving in the direction of the water front, and if you keep on, you will cross Des Voeux Road and Chater Road to come out on Connaught Road, again, near the Ferry, where you began.

You can do this trip and be back again in Kowloon in one hour, but if you want to enjoy it, make it two hours.

Sight-seeing in Hong Kong is by no means limited to the city of Victoria, although we should recommend you to go by the Peak tram to the top of Victoria Peak. From here you enjoy a marvelous view of the city, the harbor of Kowloon and the new territories as well as the islands.

Excursions

Hong Kong Tours and Travel Service Ltd. (Head Office: Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon) organizes interesting excursions. These include a *Tour of The Island of Hong Kong*. You are first taken by funicular railway to the top of Victoria Peak. When the passengers have enjoyed the splendid panoramic view the tour continues by car down the mountainside to *Happy Valley* (the race-course and sports center of Hong Kong) and on to the *Tiger Balm Garden*. The tour goes on to Repulse Bay (H9), a famous summer resort, for lunch on the verandah of the Repulse Bay Hotel. After lunch the party heads for Aberdeen, Hong Kong's fishing center. The colorful floating population set against gaily painted "sampans" and fishing junks is a marvelous sight. On the way back to Victoria City, you pass by Dairy Farm Center, Queen Mary Hospital and the University of Hong Kong. This tour takes about four hours and charges are as follows: HK\$ 75 for one person, HK\$ 40 per person for a party of two to six. HK\$ 35 per person for a party of six to twelve, not including meals.

Kowloon and the new territories. This scenic tour takes in developments in agriculture and industry throughout the land lying beyond the Kowloon Peninsula alongside and amidst the primitive and rural life of old China. You will pass through ancient walled villages, typical of old communities in China. The tour covers some 56 miles over excellent roads. It is a real treat for visitors who wish to see more than just the city life. The duration of the tour is approximately 4 hours and the charges are as for the tour mentioned above.

Tour of Macau. Macau is the oldest European settlement and colony in the Far East. This small Portuguese colony's attractions include gambling houses, open twenty-four hours a day, and it is very often called the "Monte Carlo of the Orient". There are some wonderful old churches and cathedrals. Macau is not a large city but distinctly resembles a sleepy old Portuguese village. You will enjoy this interesting tour, but you need 18 to 24 hours for it. The costs are HK\$ 150 per person including meals, steamer tickets, sightseeing, guides and visas. Group rates are somewhat lower.

Hong Kong by night. This tour starts dramatically at the top of the Peak, from where you enjoy a view of myriad twinkling lights of Hong Kong and Kowloon below, and the dark silhouettes of native craft passing silently to and from the harbor. Next you go down the hillside by car following much the same route as described in the Hong Kong Island tour. However, instead of proceeding to Repulse Bay, you head for the Chinese section of town, passing open markets, food-stalls and side streets bursting with life, lights and noise. Then through a maze of streets towards Aberdeen, where you board one of the famous



"Floating Restaurants" for a sumptuous Chinese dinner. After a perfect meal you go back to town. This tour takes approximately 4 to 5 hours and the cost is HK\$ 75 per person for parties of six and over, including the meal.

In case time does not permit you to take one of these excursions you should at least try to include these sights in your program: 1. Victoria Peak by funicular railway, 2. Tiger Balm Garden. (It is full of grottos and decorated with all sorts of clay statues and strange beasts from Chinese mythology. On the dominating height of the garden is a white pagoda, the finest sample of classical Chinese architecture in Hong Kong), 3. Aberdeen the fishing village with the "Floating Restaurants".

Try to spare time for shopping. This is really one of the very best reasons for visiting Hong Kong.



Shopping

Hong Kong is really famous for its bargains. You are in a free port and you may buy the finest products at the lowest prices. And when it is "made in Hong Kong" it is even less expensive.

You are expected to bargain on the prices quoted by the salesmen. Bargaining goes on everywhere, except in the department stores, where prices are fixed and bargaining is not accepted. Most shops and stores open at 10 AM except for the department stores which open at 9 AM. On the Kowloon side, stores usually remain open until 9 PM. On the Hong Kong side, the larger stores close at 5:30 PM while smaller shops are open until 7 PM.

Tailors will come to you in your hotel and arrange for suits and dresses to be made at short notice. Foreign goods, such as Swiss watches, German and Japanese cameras, English leather and woolsens or Indian silks are actually cheaper in Hong Kong than in the countries of origin. A great deal of oriental merchandise is manufactured in the Colony. At least 1,000 factories and workshops in Hong Kong turn out silk and cotton goods, leather goods, shoes, handbags, briefcases and luggage, toys, rattan rugs and furniture, camphorwood chests, teak and blackwood furniture, silks, embroidered linen and tailored silk, and wool and linen costumes made to order.

Beware of imitations. Cigarette lighters, shirts and some other items of well-known brands have been imitated, and if you want to buy expensive goods, it

is wise to go to well-known, reliable shops and if possible, take an expert with you. If you cannot have the company of a local friend, it is possible to hire a professional guide through your hotel or travel agency. But never, never engage a guide who solicits you in the street.

If you are interested in visiting a local factory, contact the Hong Kong Tourist Association (B3), a Government office.

(Note: American citizens are not allowed to bring merchandise originating from China or North Korea into U.S.A. For the convenience of American visitors certain shops and factories can provide a special certificate of origin issued by the Hong Kong Government for purchases made covering locally manufactured goods. These certificates are accepted by the US Customs for entry of articles listed thereon.)

Tipping

The usual rate of tipping is 10 to 15% at your hotel or restaurant and for taxi-drivers. Cinema ushers are not tipped.

Transportation

Hong Kong and Kowloon have trams, buses, taxis and rickshaws. A ride in a tram or a bus normally costs HK\$ 0.20 for a short distance. The fare for the cable car railway running to the top of Victoria Peak is HK\$ 0.60 per passenger.

All Hong Kong taxis have meters and are readily available on both the Hong Kong and Kowloon side. In Kowloon taxis are HK\$ 1.00 for the first mile and HK\$ 0.80 for each succeeding mile. On the Island taxis are HK\$ 1.50 for the first mile and HK\$ 1.00 for each additional mile. Waiting fees are based on time consumed. Always pay what the meter reads, which is the total amount and not a fee per person.

Rickshaws continue to be a popular means of transportation for short distances. Do not be coerced into paying more than HK\$ 0.50 maximum for each 5 min-



utes of use, i. e. per half mile. The rickshaw man's idea of distance is remarkably in his favor, especially when he pulls a tourist, and if you want to get away without the embarrassment of an argument you will probably have to pay as much as a taxi fare, so make arrangements before starting. Rickshaws are readily available on both sides of the harbor.

Cross-harbor ferry service is fast, frequent and reliable and costs only HK\$ 0.20. Two ferry companies are operating, the Star Ferry which is the most convenient for tripping between the Island and Kowloon, and the Yaumati Ferry which carries vehicles as well as passengers. Water-taxis (Wallah-Wallahs) may also be hired for harbor crossing and are especially handy late at night. A cross-harbor trip by one of these costs HK\$ 3.00.



Public Holidays and Special Events

Most of the Chinese festivals and ceremonies are based on traditions and historical events which are thousands of years old. The three main Chinese feast days of the year are the Chinese New Year, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festivals.

The Chinese announce all occasions with firecrackers, be it a marriage, birth, the laying of a foundation stone, the completion of a hut or a building or the opening of a new shop. Even when commemorating the death of a beloved or honored person, the Chinese set off huge strings of firecrackers.

Since the Chinese calendar is based on lunar months, no festival will fall on the same Western calendar date in two succeeding years. Consequently the holidays listed below do not include the special Chinese festivals, when the shops and offices are also closed. January 1st: New Year; Good Friday and Easter Monday; April 21, Official Birthday of her Majesty, The Queen; Whit Monday; First Monday in August (Bank Holiday); August 31, Day following the 30th Day of August; 3rd Monday in October, Day following Remembrance Sunday; December 25, Christmas Day; December 26, the Day After Christmas (Boxing Day).



SAS

The Leader in Polar Commercial Flights

SAS was the first airline to operate a complete Polar Route System - regular commercial services between a number of points best connected over the high Arctic.

Pioneers. Behind this Polar System lies a vast and unique program of preparations. As far back as 1947, more than seven years before the first commercial flight, SAS began its first course in polar navigation. In the following years, SAS perfected its famed Polar Navigation System, with the *Polar Path Gyro*, the special *Polar Grid Chart* and the *Kollsman Sky Compass*, which together make navigation possible under the special conditions prevailing in the Arctic areas. SAS also built a network of radio stations specifically for its polar routes.

Experience. On the basis of these preparations, SAS opened regular commercial flights over the Arctic regions years before any other airline. Following a long series of training flights, the SAS route between Europe and California was inaugurated in 1954.

Again far ahead of all others, SAS opened a route direct over the North Pole early in 1957. This route connects Europe with Anchorage, Alaska, and the Far East.

Service. All these SAS polar flights are served by modern extra-long range jet aircraft. Your personal comfort is assured, and you will experience the same cheerful Scandinavian hospitality you have become accustomed to on other SAS routes.

Whenever you fly -
- you fly best by **SAS**

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