

SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Milan Venice

8th ed.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in November 1971.



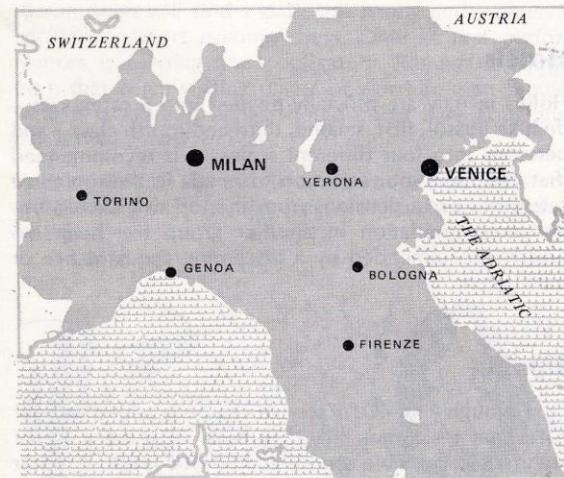
Introduction

Milan and Venice represent the two exciting contrasts to be found in many cities in Northern Italy.

On one side, Milan, the dynamic, industrial center – on the other, Venice, the elegant, cultural hub.

Though, of course, Milan too boasts many beautiful buildings including the world’s largest Gothic cathedral. Yet it is the canal-shredded Venice which usually springs to mind when one is thinking of a “glorious past”.

In fact, both cities have a glittering list of sightseeing attractions and are also ideal gateways to picturesque hinterlands – Milan is within easy reach of the famous lakes Como, Maggiore, Garda and the Ligurian Coast, while Venice offers access to the Dolomites and the winter resort of Cortina.





Currency

The monetary unit in Italy is the "lira" (plural "lire"). Notes are issued for 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 50,000 and 100,000 lire, coins for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 lire.

Entry regulations

Passports and visas: All travelers to Italy must be in possession of a valid passport. A visa is not required if you hold a passport issued by the UK, USA, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, or a Western European country.

Duty-free quota: European residents may take into the country duty-free 200 cigarettes, or 50 cigars or an equivalent weight (8³/₄ ounces; 250 grams) of tobacco. Also, a quarter of a liter of spirits and 1 bottle of wine, quarter-pint each of perfume and toilet water. Non-European residents are permitted to take in 400 cigarettes or equivalent, half a liter of spirits and 2 bottles of wine.

Hotels

Hotels in Italy are officially divided into 5 categories – de luxe (lusso), first, second, third and fourth class – and pensions into four different scales. It is recommended that you limit your selection to hotels in the top three categories or to pensions from the top two classes unless accommodation in another group has been expressly recommended by a discerning acquaintance or travel agent.

Tipping

Even though a 10–20% service charge is added to your hotel and restaurant bill, it is usual to leave a tip of about 15% for table service and 50–100 lire to a waiter

serving tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, etc. A taxi driver (in Milan) will also expect 15% of the fare, barbers 15–20% of the bill, and you should tip the head porter, baggage porter and maid in your hotel 100–200 lire each. Porters at stations, airports, etc. charge 80 lire per bag, on top of which you should give an extra 50 lire as a gratuity. It is, in fact, a good general rule to tip a little to everyone who gives you personal service.

Climate and clothing

North Italy's climate is temperate. Average winter temperatures range from 35° to 45° F (2° to 8° C), average summer temperatures 65° to 80° F (18° to 30° C). If you are here in winter – December to March – you will need warm (preferably woolen) clothes – certainly a heavy overcoat. Alternatively, in the summer months light-weight clothing plus a raincoat should prove adequate.

Average monthly temperatures are:

	Max.		Min.			Max.		Min.	
	°F	°C	°F	°C		°F	°C	°F	°C
January	40	4	29	-2	July	84	29	64	18
February	47	8	29	-2	August	82	28	63	17
March	56	13	38	3	September	76	24	63	14
April	66	19	46	8	October	64	18	49	9
May	72	22	54	12	November	51	11	39	4
June	80	27	61	16	December	42	6	33	1

In general, dress is informal, but during the theater season, men will find a dark suit handy and women a cocktail or short evening dress. Only at first performances is evening dress obligatory. Remember, however, that when visiting places of worship, men should wear a jacket and ladies should cover bare arms and heads with a shawl or scarf.

Laundry services are excellent, and if dry-cleaning is not available in the hotel, the staff will usually arrange this for you.



Useful phrases to start with

Good morning	<i>Buon giorno</i>
Good night	<i>Buona sera</i>
Please	<i>Per favore</i>
Thank you very much	<i>Crazie tanto</i>
Is this the way to . . . ?	<i>E'questa la strada per . . . ?</i>
To the right	<i>A destra</i>
To the left	<i>A sinistra</i>
Straight on	<i>Sempre dritto</i>
Today	<i>Oggi</i>
Tomorrow	<i>Domani</i>
Yesterday	<i>Ieri</i>
A good place for lunch	<i>Un buon luogo per far colazione</i>
A glass of wine	<i>Un bicchiere di vino</i>
Some cigarettes, please	<i>Delle sigarette, per favore</i>
Have you anything cheaper?	<i>Non ha niente di meno caro . . . ?</i>
Come in	<i>Avanti</i>
Cheerio	<i>Arrivederci</i>
Toilet	<i>Gabinetti</i>
How much?	<i>Quanto?</i>

Public holidays

The following holidays are observed throughout Italy:

January 1	New Year's Day.
January 6	Epiphany.
March 19	St. Joseph's Day.
April 25	Anniversary of Liberation.
May 1	Labor Day.
June 2	Proclamation of the Republic.
June 29	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day.
August 15	Assumption of Our Lady.
November 1	All Saints' Day.
November 4	Armistice Day of World War I.
December 7	St. Ambrose's Day*.
December 8	Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
December 25	Christmas Day.
December 26	St. Stephen's Day.

Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day and Corpus Domini are all movable celebrations and vary from year to year.

* Celebrated only in Milan as St. Ambrose is the city's Patron Saint.

Milan

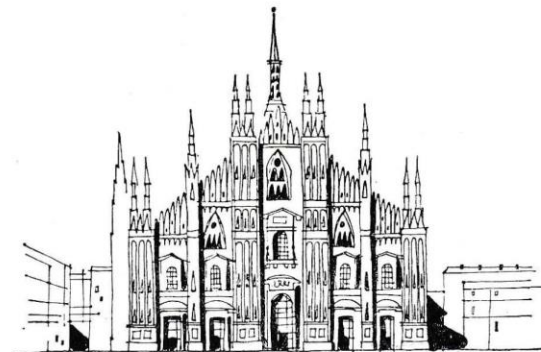
Milan (Milano), with a population of almost two million, is the second largest city in Italy. Situated in the heart of the lush Po Valley, it is the country's commercial, communications, industrial and agricultural pulse.

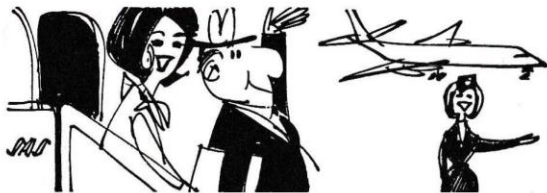
Some of its revered monuments and buildings date back to antiquity, reflections of Italy's great artistic and intellectual past, while its towering modern blocks point up proudly the important part Milan plays in the progress of Northern Italy.

Milan was founded by the Celts and frequented by the Etruscans long before it came under Roman rule, and by the time Attila the Hun invaded in 452 AD, it was, in fact, well established as a major settlement in North Italy.

During the next 4 centuries, the town was continually attacked by first the Goths and then the Lombards, yet somehow it managed to survive – even at the expense of many of its early monuments. Ultimately, however, what the city may have lost in treasured architecture, it more than makes up for with a charm and character all its own.

For a potted view of modern Milan, first visit the Central Railway Station (J2). This enormous building with its





miles of platforms, and trains arriving and departing at every hour of the day and night, bustles with people and life in a rare kaleidoscope of color and movement. Then – by way of absolute contrast – slip into the magnificent cathedral, a haven of blessed silence and a treasure-trove of priceless works-of-art.

For a look at the Milanese at play, drop in to one of the city's busy restaurants or buzzing trattorie for a cup of cappuccino, or simply stroll the streets, or – if you're here during the opera season – visit the famous Scala Theater.

Each exploration will teach you more than a whole shelf of books about Milan.

Although not all Italians are fluent linguists, it's easy to get around. In most of the larger shops, hotels and restaurants, English or French is spoken and the Milanese are always pleased to assist a foreign visitor.

As well as host to its own beauties, Milan is an excellent base for trips into the breathtaking countryside of Northern Italy, particularly that surrounding Lake Como, Lake Maggiore and Lake Garda. Indeed, in the final count, it is hard to say what has contributed most to Milan's popularity as a vacation center – the city itself; its indispensability as an important communications gateway; or the easy access it affords to its own enchanting environs.

Your arrival

Your SAS jet lands at Milan's Linate Airport, only 4½ miles (8 kms.) from the city center. An SAS Ground Hostess will meet you and show you to the Entrance Hall where the passport and currency control take place. A customs check follows in the Customs Hall and – assuming you have not made prior arrangements for a hired car to await you – it is here that you should tell a porter whether your baggage is to be brought to the bus or

a taxi. The portorage charge is 150 lire a bag. Any spare baggage can be stored at the airport for a nominal charge and this can be arranged by the porter. The journey to the Town Air Terminal (J2) takes 30 minutes by taxi or by bus. If you have ordered a self-drive or chauffeur-driven car to await you at the airport, the representative will most probably be at the Information Desk in the Entrance Hall.

There is a bank at the Airport should you wish to exchange currency.

The Town Terminal (J2) is centrally situated close to many of Milan's leading hotels. Don't hesitate to ask SAS personnel for assistance whenever you need it – they are there to help you with accommodation, advice on tours, resorts, entertainment, etc.

If you intend flying on from Milan by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to inform SAS of the reservation you hold and your intention to use the space reserved for you.

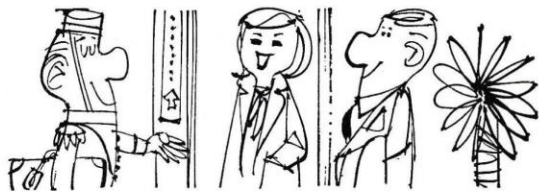
Hotels

Milan hotels do not usually offer full board, and in both hotels and pensions there are compulsory extras to pay: a registration tax, local tax, service charges and in some instances, during the winter season, a heating surcharge.

If you add 20% to the net room rates quoted by the hotel management you'll be about right for an all-in price. To simplify your calculations, average, all-inclusive prices are quoted at the end of this chapter.

Whilst it is always wise to book accommodation in advance, this can best be done through the SAS Travel Planning Service at either your Travel Agent or the nearest SAS Office, you can, should you prefer to keep your travel plans more flexible, usually arrange accommodation on arrival – through the local SAS Office (H7).





The one period when rooms are at a premium, however, and when on-the-spot booking might present problems is April, the time of the annual International Sample Fair. Better, then, to make a reservation.

The following list, while far from comprehensive, does include a diverse choice.

De luxe

Sonesta (J2)
12 Via Galvani
Tel. 69 83

Grand Hotel et de Milan (H5/6)

29 Via Manzoni
Tel. 870 757

Palace (I4)
20 Piazza della Repubblica
Tel. 63 36

Principe e Savoia (I4)
17 Piazza della Repubblica
Tel. 62 30

First class

Francia Europa (H7)
9 Corso Vittorio Emanuele
Tel. 708 301

Jolly President (J7)
10 Largo Augusto
Tel. 794 459

Select (H7)
12 Via Baracchini
Tel. 88 43

Touring (I4)
2 Via Ugo Tarchetti
Tel. 665 653

Second class

Ambrosiano (H8)
7-9 Via S. Sofia
Tel. 580 445

Centro (C6)
46 Via Broletto
Tel. 875 232

Mediolanum (K3)
1 Via Mauro Macchi
Tel. 225 834

Prices

In de luxe class hotels a single room with bath will cost between 12,000 and 17,000 lire; a double between 18,000 and 24,500 lire. For first class accommodation, the prices range between 10,000 and 12,000 lire for a single, and from 14,000 to 16,000 lire for a double. In second class hotels a single will cost you approximately 5,000 to 6,500 lire and a double approximately 8,000 to 11,000 lire. These estimates are calculated to include all

taxes and service charges, although in most cases breakfast will cost you extra.

The rates at good pensions (including breakfast only) are approximately 6,000 lire for a single room with bath and 8,000 for a double.

Electricity: The voltage in Milan for electric appliances is 160 and 220 volts, A.C.

Restaurants and cuisine

"Cooking is an art of which the Italians are masters" so when in Milan, eat Italian style – in particular, be sure to enjoy some of the many specialities indigenous to this rich region. Try, for example, minestrone (mixed vegetable soup); zuppa alla pavese (soup with egg); cotoletta à la Milanese (veal cutlet); casseula (pork stew with sausage, cabbage and potatoes); risotto (special rice dish) and cheese and panettone (light cake).

Not specifically indigenous, but certainly delicious, is breakfast (prima colazione) which consists of caffè latte (coffee and hot milk), cappuccino (strong white coffee) or caffè espresso (strong black coffee) and fresh maritzozzi (bun-like rolls). Lunch and dinner are normally four-course meals. Meal times and prices are given on page 12 and 13.

Beverages

Everyone drinks wine with meals, except in the hot season when beer is quite common, and prices are reasonable. Italy produces excellent wine, so try some of the red or white wines of the region such as: Chiaretto del Lago d'Iseo, Bardolino, Verdicchio, Sassella, Nebbiolo, Valpolicella, Barbera and Soave. Vermouth Martini and Campari Soda are popular aperitifs, and in addition to wines and spirits, there is a wide assortment of soft drinks.





Restaurants

To the Italians, the quality of the food is far more important than the elegance of the interior, and eating places – even the best – are frequently of modest appearance.

“Ristorante” means an ordinary restaurant. You can, however, also eat in a “trattoria” – which is more of a café/bar – somewhat more limited in menu and simpler in decor than the Ristorante, but often serving excellent food and wine. Most eating houses are open until midnight or even later.

Luxury category

Savini (H6)

Galleria Vittorio Emanuele

Gourmet (H7)

2 Via Torino

Giannino (K7/8)

8/10 Via Sciesa

L'Assassino (H8)

8 Via Amedei

“Milanese”

Bagutta (I6)

14 Via Bagutta

La Tampa (I7)

3 Via Laghetto

Santa Lucia (I6)

3 Via S. Pietro all'Orto

Hostaria Romana Giggi Fazi
(K6)

2/4 Piazza Risorgimento

Less expensive

Centro Svizzero (I5)

Piazza Cavour

Eva & Bruno (H7)

3 Via Albricci

Meal prices

Lunch or dinner in a luxury restaurant ranges from 4,000 to 6,000 lire; in an average restaurant from 2,500 to 3,500; in a more modest establishment from 1,500 to 2,500. Continental breakfast taken as a separate item in a hotel or in a restaurant will cost around 600 lire.

The majority of restaurants offer a “Menu Turistico” at a fixed all-inclusive price. This, depending on the standard of the eating place, varies between 1,500 and 2,000 lire per person.

Meal times

Breakfast 8 to 9 a.m., lunch 12.30 to 2 p.m., and dinner 7.30 to 9 p.m.

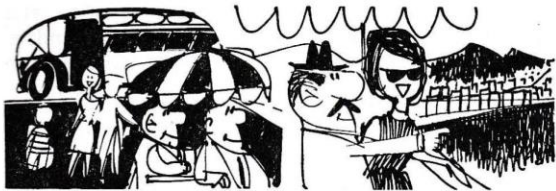
Sights and excursions

Conducted tours by motor coach operate daily, starting at approximately 9 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Pick-up points: Piazza Duomo (H7) and Piazza Castello (G5). You can also tour “Milan-by-night” between April and September. Departure at 9.15 p.m. from the Piazza Duomo (H7). There are, in addition, daily coach tours during the summer months to the town of Monza, the Certosa of Pavia and the lovely Lombardy Lakes.

To add interest to your conducted tour or tours and on the assumption that you may well like to explore on your own, we list below some of the prime sights of the city and information about the principal surrounding attractions.

Duomo (The Cathedral – H7). This majestic structure which dominates one end of the Piazza del Duomo (H7) is, in fact, the heart of the city. Framed by the famous Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, and the arcades Meridionali and Settentrionali, it is the traditional rendezvous of all Milan. The largest Gothic cathedral in the world, the Duomo is built in the shape of a Latin cross and contains five naves, the central one rising to provide an awe-inspiring sight – both from the inside and outside. Every nook and angle of the exterior is crowded with statues. If you count them (but we are pretty sure you won't) you will find that there are altogether 3,159 with more inside.





One of the most extraordinary facts about the Cathedral is that although the building was started in 1386, it is not yet complete. Through the centuries famous architects have contributed to its creation. The spire over the cupola was raised in 1865–69. The façade of the building was completed at the beginning of the 19th century, and the 135 spires were erected in 1858. Even as late as 1951 one of the bronze portals was completed in this imposing edifice.

The interior is just as impressive. Fifty-two tall columns support the ogival arcades and the arched roof, while numerous rich treasures of art add to the ethereal beauty – an interior lit only by candles and the dim daylight filtering through the lovely stained glass windows, which illustrate stages in the history of Christianity.

To round off your visit, take the lift to the flat roof. From here you can enjoy a panoramic view of the city and lowlands stretching on towards the Alps. If you want to make the dizzy climb by foot, the entrance is just by the Medici Sepulchre.

Basilica di San Lorenzo Maggiore (G8 – 39 Corso Ticinese) is yet another ancient Christian place-of-worship. Founded early in the 6th century it was reconstructed by the architect Martino Bassi, in the 16th century, who retained the original quatrefoil style. (It is probable that St. Peter's, Rome, was based on a study of this plan.) The interior is reminiscent of San Vitale at Ravenna. In the square – outside the Basilica, the 16 Christian columns of San Lorenzo still stand in their original position. These are believed to have formed the peristyle of a Roman building in Imperial Milan (2nd or 3rd century A.D.) whose splendors were praised by the Latin poet Ausonius.

Basilica di Sant'Eustorgio (G9 – Piazza Sant'Eustorgio) has a pure Lombardian façade. Formerly a small basilica built on the tomb of Archbishop Eustorgio (315–331), the original structure was incorporated into a greater church built about the 11th century, outside the walls of the Porta Ticinese. There are, however, very few stones left of either of these old buildings, as the church was reconstructed yet again in 1278 after the style of the original basilica. The chapels are beautiful, espe-

cially the Cappella Portinari, which was built in 1462 by the Florentine architect Michelozzo Michelozzi (a pupil of Brunelleschi) and which contains frescoes by Foppa, and the huge tomb of St. Peter, Martyr of Verona.

Arco della Pace (F5). The Arch of Peace, built in 1837 by Cagnola, stands in the Parco.

Cimitero Monumentale (F/G2) is one of the most famous cemeteries in Italy with numerous monuments and chapels.

Teatro alla Scala (H6). See "Entertainments".

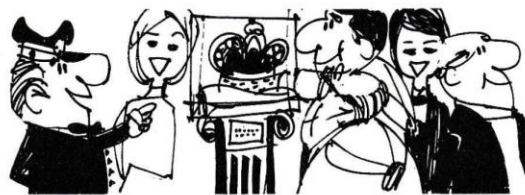
Palazzo di Brera (H5), with its famous 18th-century "Pinacoteca di Brera" (picture gallery), is one of the outstanding art centers of Italy. Substantially extended by Emperor Napoleon I and Eugène Beauharnais, it provides a fine representation of Italian painting, particularly the Venetian and Lombardian schools. Here you may view a superb collection of 14th and 15th-century frescos, taken from convents and churches throughout Italy, and works by masters such as Raphael, Tintoretto, Giovanni Bellini, Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens and many others. In the collection are such masterpieces as Raphael's "Marriage of the Virgin"; Piero della Francesca's "Sacra Conversazione"; "Cristo Morto" by Mantegna and "La Pietà" and "Matrone" by Giovanni Bellini.

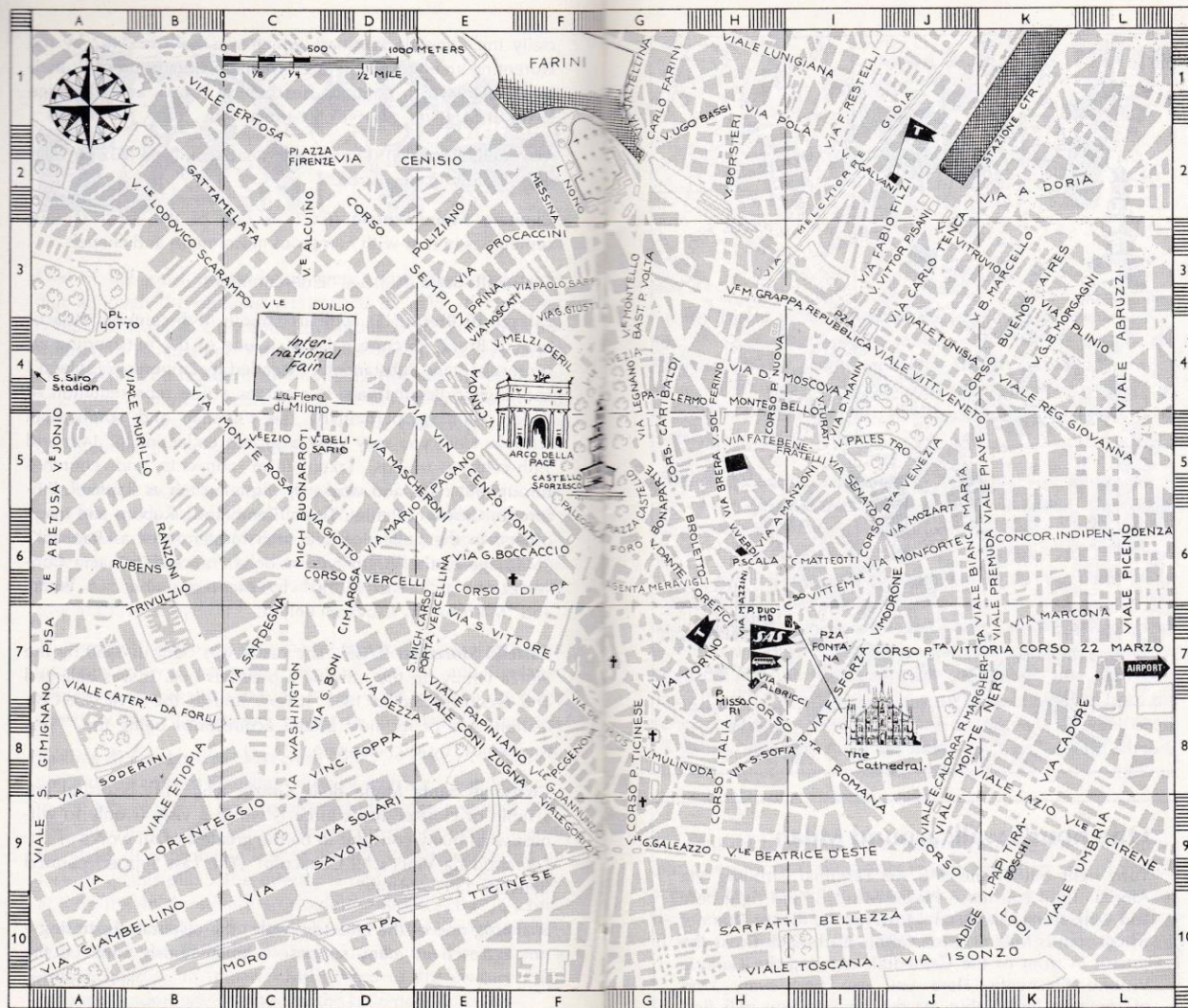
Castello Sforzesco (F/G5). The castle was built in 1450 by the Sforza family on the ruins of a previous one. It was enlarged and reconstructed in 1893. It now houses the Civic Art Collection, one of its most prized acquisitions being the "Pietà Rondanini" by Michelangelo.

Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie (F6). This beautiful ensemble of cloister and church is worth a visit, if only to witness what many consider to be the greatest of all works-of-art: Leonardo da Vinci's "Il Cenacolo" (The Last Supper) painted between 1495 and 1497.

Spanning one of the refectory walls, the celebrated painting – not a fresco as many suppose – miraculously survived the

(cont'd on page 19)





Code numbers in Milan section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus

(H7) is located where lines drawn from "H" and "7" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Milan

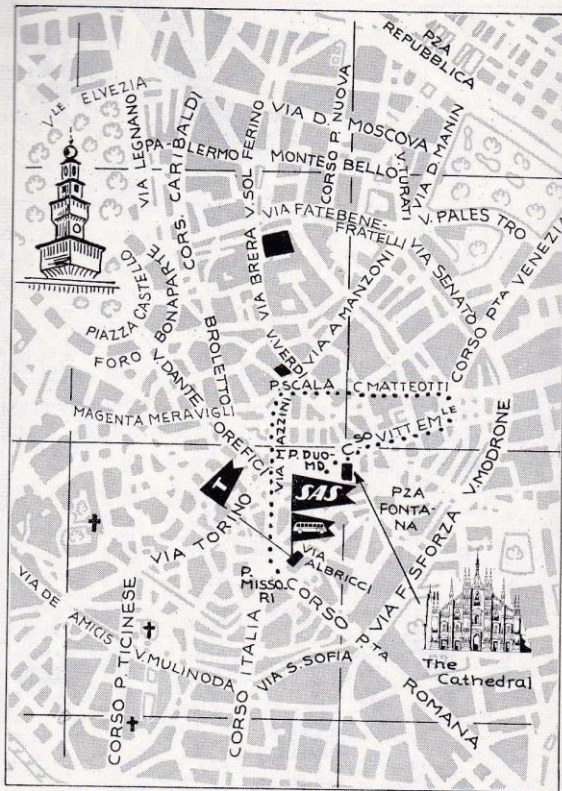
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|---|-----------------------------------|
| (H7) Duomo (The Cathedral). | (G7) Basilica di Sant' Ambrogio. |
| (H6) Teatro alla Scala (Opera House). | (G8) Basilica di San Lorenzo. |
| (H5) Palazzo di Brera (Museum of Art). | (G9) Basilica di Sant' Eustorgio. |
| (F/G5) Castello Sforzesco (Museum). | (F5) Arco della Pace |
| (F6) Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie | (Arch of Peace). |
| (with Leonardo da Vinci's | (F/G2) Cimitero Monumentale. |
| "Last Supper"). | (J2) Central Railroad Station. |

Useful addresses

SAS SAS Ticket Office and Air Terminal (for SAS departures only):
 7 Via Albricci (Piazza Missori - H7). Tel. 867 541.
 Open hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

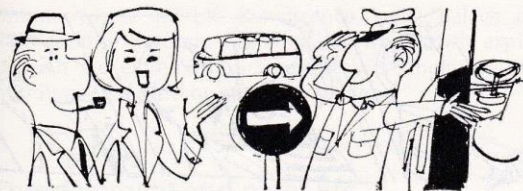
TI Tourist Information Office:
 Ente Provinciale Per Il Turismo: E.P.T.
 1 Via Marconi (H7). Tel. 870 016. Open hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon
 and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.
 Also at the Central Station (J2). Tel. 206 030.

Distance from city center to airport: 4½ miles (8 kms.).



One hour's walk around Milan

Turn right out of the SAS Air Terminal, strolling Via Albricci until you reach Piazza Missori. Turn right here and walk along Via Mazzini towards the Piazza Duomo, where stands Milan's great Gothic Cathedral. Cross the square in front of the Cathedral, entering the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele. Here you can find every kind of souvenir imaginable. At the far end you will find the Piazza della Scala, location of one of the world's most famous Opera stages, Teatro alla Scala. Proceed along Corso Matteotti to Piazza San Babila, marked by yet another old church. Turn right into Corso Vittorio Emanuele, a major shopping thoroughfare, returning to the Cathedral Square. From here cut through to Piazza Diaz, bearing left along Baracchini, turning right into Via Larga and right again into Via Albricci.

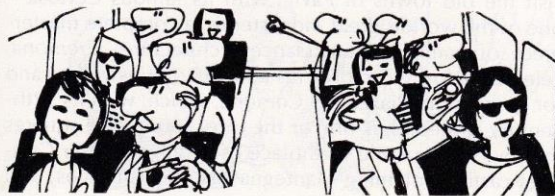


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Second World War when the cloister and church were heavily bombed. On the opposite wall is a remarkable fresco, the "Crucifixion" by Montorfano. The church was built between 1466 and 1490 by G. Solari, and was expanded in 1497 by Bramante, who also built the cloister – now almost completely renovated.

Basilica di Sant'Ambrogio (G7 – at Piazza Sant'Ambrogio) is one of the oldest Romanesque churches in Milan. The Milanese made San Ambrogio bishop and protector of the city in 378 A.D. and, according to legend, a basilica was built here during his lifetime, and dedicated to him on his death. Transformations of the original edifice were carried out by the addition of apses, campanile and portico during the years up to 1400, when Cardinal Sforza had the presbytery built by Bramante. Of the basilica's many attractions, the main apse dates from the 4th century, the apse's lovely mosaics from the 12th century, and the High Altar – a gorgeous jewelled work – was decorated by the goldsmith, Volvinius, in 835. There is also a museum here, relating the early life of the Basilica, which houses many precious objets d'art.

In addition to the aforementioned, there are, of course, many less important sights to see in Milan, all of which are worth viewing if you have the time. For details of these, you should contact the Tourist Information Office at the Central Station (J/K1) or at 3 Via Caserotte (next to Piazza Scala).





Excursions

While in Milan, try to make some outings into the lovely countryside – particularly to the pearls of Northern Italy, the famous lakes, Como, Maggiore and Garda.

A pleasant one-day excursion to Lake Como would follow the route via Erba to Bellagio, where the three arms of the lake meet, tracing the western arm of the lake down to the town of Como. If you're going by car, then return via the autostrada to Milan. Or, if you think the straight highway is too dull – try the state road 35.

When you visit Lake Maggiore, don't forget to take in Lake Orta, smaller, lesser known, but just as beautiful. Go to Sesto Calende, and then on to Arona, on the shore of the lake to Stresa, along the lovely coastal road. Then take a boat to the idyllic Borromean Islands. Later, you can continue via Baveno and Gravellona to quiet, attractive Lake Orta. If you have time, follow the western side for the best view. Make a detour into the town of Orta and also a boat trip out to Isola San Giulio, before returning to Milan.

As a third excursion, we would recommend a trip to Lake Iseo, including visits to Monza and Bergamo.

And as a fourth, a tour to the famous Lake Garda via Brescia, Desenzano and Sirmione, continuing along the coast to Salò and Gardone before heading back for Milan.

Finally, if you are looking for wonders of artistry then visit the old towns of Pavia, with its famous Certosa – one of the world's great monasteries, a complete masterpiece of Lombard Renaissance architecture; Cremona, celebrated for its Stradivarius and Guarnerius violins and for its splendid Piazza del Comune, which, with its 12th-century cathedral, is one of the most impressive squares in Italy; Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil, with the Gonzaga castle containing Mantegna's stunning frescos; and

Brescia whose marble Renaissance Loggia palace and 11th-century Rotunda cathedral are well worth exploring. All are extremely picturesque with their beautiful buildings enhanced by attractive scenery.

Entertainment and night life

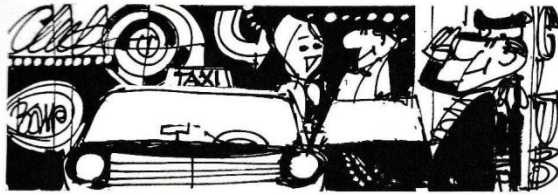
There is something to suit every taste in the gay and varied night life of Milan, from the celebrated fare of the world-famous opera house, La Scala, to the more usual entertainment of the city's numerous ritrovi notturni (nightclubs).

Opera. The Scala Theater (H6), is perhaps the most renowned in the world for opera, ballet and concerts. The season runs from December 7 to June. There is also a season at the Piccola Scala from January to May and at the Teatro Nuovo in September.

Concerts. The Scala presents, too, concert seasons; running from late-September to mid-November, and during May–June. Other concert halls include the Conservatorio di Musica (J6 – Sala Verdi, 12 Conservatorio), Teatro del Popolo della Società Umanitaria (J7 – 7 Via Daverio), Angelicum (H5 – 2 Piazza S. Angelo), Sala Barozzi (J5 – 7 Via Vivaio), Teatro Nuovo (I6 – Largo S. Babila), Sala Leone XIII (D4 – Via Leone XIII) and Sala del Castellano (G5 – Castello Sforzesco).

Theater. There are more than 20 or so drama and revue theaters. The best of these include the Teatro Lirico (I7), Teatro Nuovo (I6), Teatro Manzoni (I5) and Piccolo Teatro (G6) for comedies and dramas and the Teatro Sant'Erasmus (H5) for modern plays. It should be pointed out, however, that the majority of shows performed are presented in Italian, and unless you have a good understanding of the language there is little point in your attending.





With the exception of the Scala where the curtain goes up at 9 p.m., performances generally begin at the theaters 9.15 and 9.30 p.m. and end about midnight. On Sundays and holidays there is often a matinee performance too, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

Films. There are 150 movie-theaters in Milan, of which 20 show the latest films. Of this number only a proportion present programs of both Italian and international films. Try any of the following: Arlecchino (I6), Capitol (H5), Metro Astra (I6), Mignon (I6), Rivoli (I6), Ambasciatori (I6) and Angelicum (H4). Performances are usually continuous from 2 p.m. until midnight, the last performance starting at 10 p.m. For details of programs, times, etc. it is best to check with your hotel reception.

Night-spots. The night-spots below – open between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. – usually provide an orchestra for dancing and floor show entertainment featuring one or more well-known variety stars.

Astoria (H7)
3 Piazza S. Maria Beltrade

Charlie Max (H7)
2 Via Marconi

Porta d'Oro (H7)
3 Piazza Diaz

Caprice (I7)
5 Via Borgogna

Piccolo Bar (H5)
1 Via Romagnosi

Santa Tecla (I7)
3 Via S. Tecla

For young people only:

Derby Club (B4)
84 Via Monterosa

Number 1 (H8)
Via dell'Annunciata

Shopping and souvenir hunting

Milan is aglut with good shopping streets. Via Manzoni (H/I5/6), Via Montenapoleone (I5/6), Corso Matteotti (I6), Corso Vittorio Emanuele (I5/6), Piazza Duomo (H7) and Piazza San Babila (I5) are among the best of the

main central areas for all sorts of merchandise, although you may find prices a little cheaper in some of the smaller, less fashionable streets such as Via Mazzini (H7), Via Torino (G/H7) and Corso Buenos Aires (K3/4).

One point, however, before you start your hunting. If you've shopped in southern Italy you will be used to haggling: conversely in the north, it is customary to pay what is asked.

Where and what to buy

The main branch of the department chain "La Rinascente" is in Milan (I6) and you can buy almost anything here. Leatherware such as hand-made shoes, handbags, briefcases, belts and gloves – all excellent buys – can be obtained from Albanese, Gucci, Valextra or Pirovano to name but a few.

There are a number of good jewelry shops – Calderoni, Faraone, Grassi, and Società Veneziana Arte Orafa – while Pozzi Società Ceramica Italiana and Ginori are good centers for buying or browsing the magnificent Italian ceramics, porcelain, glass and crystalware.

For home-spun fabrics try Marco Tessuti or Galtrucco. For table silver, there's Broggi. And for silk – you can buy directly from the wholesalers (Moretti of 21 Via Garibaldi, for instance) or from any of a number of speciality shops. Alternatively, if you have the time, you may prefer to shop at the source: in Como, the heart of the Italian silk manufacturing.

Business hours

Business Houses open from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 to 7 p.m.

Banks are open 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 4 to 4.45 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and Sundays. Traveler's checks can be exchanged at most hotels.

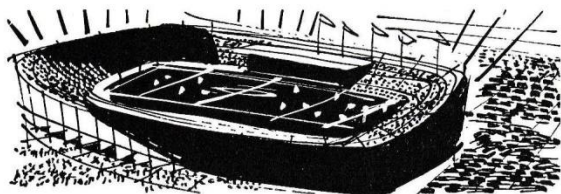
Shops open 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 3 to 7.30 p.m.



Transportation

Trams, buses and trolley buses provide transport within Milan from early morning till after midnight: tickets cost 70 lire on weekdays, 100 lire on Sundays and holidays. There is a subway, too, operating from 6 a.m. to midnight: fare to anywhere 100 lire. Taxis are two-toned, black and green, and are numerous and inexpensive. You can pick one up at any of the city's busy squares or junctions or call one by telephone: 866 151, 865 161, 803 151. The charge is 160 lire for the first 200 yards or the first minute of idling time and 20 lire for each succeeding 200 yards or minute of waiting. There is a surcharge of 150 lire after 10 p.m.

Alternatively, should you want to hire a car – self-drive or chauffeur-driven – then this can be arranged through the SAS Office (H7).



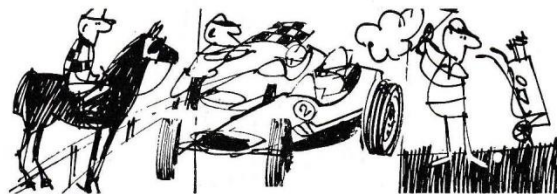
Sports

Football (soccer) is probably the most popular sport in Italy, and some of the nation's best teams are based in Milan. The big games are played at the San Siro Stadium (A4), northwest of the city, during the season September to June. Matches are also played at the "Arena" Municipal Stadium (F5).

Cycling. Another popular Italian sport is cycle-racing. The annual May–June "Around Italy" race, equivalent to the famous Tour-de-France, both starts and finishes at Milan in the Velodromo Vigorelli (D3).

Water sports. Although far from the sea, water-sports of all kinds are very popular. Idroscalo, an artificial lake, has excellent facilities for swimming and boating, and Lake Como is less than an hour away by rail or road.

Golf. There are golf courses at Montorfano, near Como (Villa d'Este Country Club, open March–November), at



Monza Park – open all year – and at Grandola (Menaggio and Cadenabbia Golf Club (season mid-March–November).

Motor racing. Neighboring Milan is the Monza Park Autodrome (racing-car track), venue of the annual Automobile Gran Premio of Italy. If you're here in September, you can see this important motor-racing event – when the world's best drivers compete against one another.

Horse racing. If you prefer "four-legged" racing there's the Ippodromo di San Siro. All year round season with the exception of July and August. Races mainly on Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

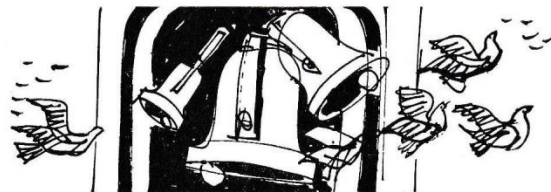
Horse-riding. Horse-riding is also very popular, and there are a number of good riding schools and stables in Milan. If you're interested, try the Centro Ippico di Castelmarte (21 Via Cagliero), Centro Ippico Lombardo (21 Via Fetonte), Società Milanese Caccia a Cavallo (12 Via Fatebenefratelli) or Società Ippica le Querce (5 Via Durini).

Religious services

Besides the numerous Roman Catholic churches, the following addresses may be helpful:

Anglican: 17 Via Solferino (H4).

Methodist: 2 Via Angeleri (off map).





Baptist: 10 Via Pinamonte da Vimercate (H4).

Lutheran: 9 Via De Marchi (H5).

Swiss Reform: 9 Via De Marchi (H5).

Church of Christ: 5 Via del Bollo (H6).

Jewish: 19 Via della Gustalla (J7).

Greek Orthodox: 19 Via Gessi (C8).

Russian Orthodox of St. Nicolas: 2 Via Ponchielli (K3).

Adventist: 2 Piazza Mirabello (G4).

Neo-Apostolic: 13 Piazza Lotto (A3).

Special services

Telephone. To make a local call from a public telephone (e.g. in a coffee bar or trattoria) it is necessary to obtain a token, which will cost 45 lire, from the cashier. This should be inserted at the top of the telephone. You should then dial the required number and push the button when the voice is heard.

Telegrams. These may be sent from any post office (from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m., holidays excluded) provided that the post office bears the sign of a yellow disc with the letters P.T. Telegrams may also be dictated from private telephones by dialling 186.

Interpreters, Secretaries and Guides. Apply to the SAS Office or Tourist Information Office who will put you in touch with one of the agencies providing these services.

Newspapers and Books. Foreign newspapers and journals may be bought at almost any news stand.

Police, accidents. In the event of a road accident, telephone the road police at 323 447. In an emergency, call Police "Volante", tel. 777.

Lost Property. Apply to the Lost Property Office at the Central Railway Station (J2), tel. 283 540.

Venice

An island city of rosy pink towers and pinnacles that seem to step out of an old-fashioned pantomime. A romantic city of quaint bridges, gondolas – with the motor car banned from the streets.

Yet, in spite of the glamor and atmosphere, Venice is only a few feet above the level of the lagoon so that in winter the high tides cover part of the city and Venetians are accustomed to wading through St. Mark's Square on their way to work – and the old church of San Gregorio has been equipped for restoring flood-damaged works of art.

In fact, the city is sinking! Nothing to worry about for the visitor as it is only a fraction every year but enough to cause anxiety about the future. The local authorities, government, international agencies like UNESCO are now making a survey of the city and lagoon in order to devise the most effective means of preserving Venice for future generations.

But bear this in mind if visiting during the high tide season and buy yourself a pair of rubber boots.

How did the city start?



The last resting place of St. Mark, whose body was stolen from Alexandria by two Venetians, Venice first came of importance in 697 A.D. with the establishment of the dogate. Charlemagne's son Pepin was defeated in the lagoon when he tried to seize the city in 809 at a time when it was an ally of Constantinople. She became an independent State after this and the Pope consecrated her in the twelfth century by marrying her to the sea, so that each Ascension Day the Doge would go out in his Bucentaur and throw his ring into the sea. In the Crusades the Doge Dandolo built up the fleet and attacked Constantinople bringing back the quadriga – the four copper horses on St. Mark's Cathedral façade – and many other treasures. Venice traded with the Orient in silk, metal and increased her empire when she captured Crete and Morea from Greece. In 1380 the Genoese were defeated at Chioggia and the State reached its nadir. Napoleon arrived in 1797 and the Republic collapsed. In 1814 Venice was included in the Austrian Kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia and in 1866 in the Kingdom of Italy. The one final flurry of revolt was in 1848 when Daniele Manin held out for 18 months against the Austrians before Venice settled down as, in Shakespeare's words, "a State that consisteth of all nations".

Hotels

De luxe class

Bauer Grunwald (G5)
1440 Campo San Moisè
Tel. 20 250

Cipriani (J9)
10 Giudecca
Tel. 85 068

Danieli Royal Excelsior (K4)
4196 Castello
Tel. 26 480

Europa & Britannia (F5)
2159 San Marco
Tel. 700 477

Critti Palace (E6)
Campo Santa Maria del
Giglio
Tel. 26 044

First class

Gabrielli-Sandwirth
(off map)
4110 Riva degli Schiavoni
Tel. 31 580

Londres et Beau Rivage (L4)
4171 Riva degli Schiavoni
Tel. 700 533

Luna (G5)
1243 San Marco
Tel. 89 840

Monaco & Gran Canal (G5)
1325 San Marco
Tel. 700 211

Park Hotel (off map)
Giardino Papadopoli
Tel. 85 394

Regina & di Roma (F5)
2205 San Marco
Tel. 70 544

Saturnia-International (F5)
2398 Via XXII Marzo
Tel. 25 386

Tourist class

Savoia Jolanda (K4)
4187 Riva Schiavoni
Tel. 706 644

Bonvecchiati (G3)
4488 San Marco
Tel. 85 017

Ala (E5)
2494a Santa Maria del Giglio
Tel. 23 111

Flora (F5)
2283a Via XXII Marzo
Tel. 25 324

Restaurants and cuisine

The fish is particularly excellent in Venice. The fritto misto or mixed fry, of scampi, shrimps, baby octopus, small soft crabs, and sardines is a speciality and the baccala, which consists of dried cod, onion, milk, anchovies and parsley stirred to a thick paste is another. The zuppa di pesce or fish soup is usually best eaten as a main dish.

The poor Venetian eats polenta, a yellow dough cake, which is delicious thinly sliced and fried and is often served in top restaurants with quails.

Wines are usually bianco or rosso except in the more expensive restaurants where the local specialities are the red Merlot, white Soave di Verona and the dry Tokai of Friuli. Spirits and soft drinks are available everywhere. There is a Venetian liqueur called Grappa, recommended only for the brave!

Meal prices

As Milan but continental breakfasts are available separately in most hotels from 500 lire, and taxes and service charges of between 10 % and 15 % are usually added to your bill.





We list but a few of the many fine restaurants:

Harry's Bar (G5)
1323 Calle Vallaresso

Alla Colomba (G4)
1665 Piscina Frezzeria

Malamocco (K4)
4650 San Zaccaria

Alla Madonna (F1)
594 San Polo, Rialto

Al Teatro (E4)
1917 Campo San Fantin

Colombo (F2)
4619 San Luca

Sights and excursions

There is so much to see in Venice that, unless you are staying for a long time, it is best to concentrate your attention to the many sights within its boundaries. Of these the main attractions are:

St. Mark's Square (H/I4). This is about the only wide-open space in the city and has been used as the Doge's jousting field and as a theater. Around it are the Procuratie Nuove, dating from the sixteenth century and the Procuratie Novissime built by order of Napoleon. The Clock Tower is open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 6 p.m. in the summer, 3 to 5 p.m. winter. Admission fee. There is a bell that sounds the hour when struck by two Moors. The tower rises 325 ft. (99 meters).

St. Mark's Basilica (I3). Open from 10 a.m. – free but tickets have to be obtained from the Cathedral office to see the treasury and the Pala d'Oro on weekdays between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. and the galleries from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. every day. Built between 829–832 as sepulchral chapel for St. Mark's lying in state, it was burnt down in 976 and rebuilt on two different occasions. The present building, a blend of Byzantine and Gothic architecture is based by Doge Dom Contarmi on the design of the Church of the Apostles in Constantinople and dates from 1063–1094.

The domes are particularly remarkable, the only European domes for 400 years. The mosaics in the lower arches represent the Arrival of St. Mark's body in the Basilica, the Welcome and Last Judgment and the Adoration of the Body by the magistrates. The first dates from 1260 the last from 1836.

There are seventeenth-century mosaics by Pietro Vecchia and the central arch has a statue of St. Mark by Lambertini, 1415. The exterior walls are covered with items of loot from the sacking of Constantinople in 1204.

From the Baptistry with its fourteenth-century bronze door, one goes to the Treasury. Here is the Doge's sword, St. Mark's marble chair and in the Sanctuary of Relics more valuable items acquired throughout the centuries.

The most important room is the Presbytery with the Pala d'Oro, a golden reredos with priceless jewels made in Constantinople in 976 and enlarged in 1105. Four columns of cipollino marble support the sarcophagus of St. Mark.

The Museo should be seen (admission charge) for a view of the mosaics and the collection of rugs and lace.

The Doge's Palace (I/J4). Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. summer, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. winter. Admission charge. Near the Basilica, the Palace suffered from several fires. It has been rebuilt at various times during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Facing the Rio del Palazzo is the famous **Bridge of Sighs**. Built by Rizzo about 1485 it is over 325 ft. (99 meters) long. In the sixteenth century the prisoners were led over the bridge to the prisons which accounts for the name. There is a great deal to see in the Palace – armour, paintings by Tintoretto, Bassano, Veronese and others and the magnificent Golden Staircase to name but a few items.

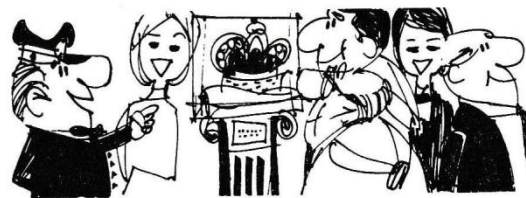
Grand Canal. The main street of Venice and unsurpassed in its beauty in spite of the crumbling palazzi on either side. It is the scene of the annual Regatta. The Canal is spanned by the famous Rialto Bridge which was built of stone between 1588 and 1591. With its triple flight of steps and upper double row of shops, the Rialto is one of Venice's most impressive monuments.

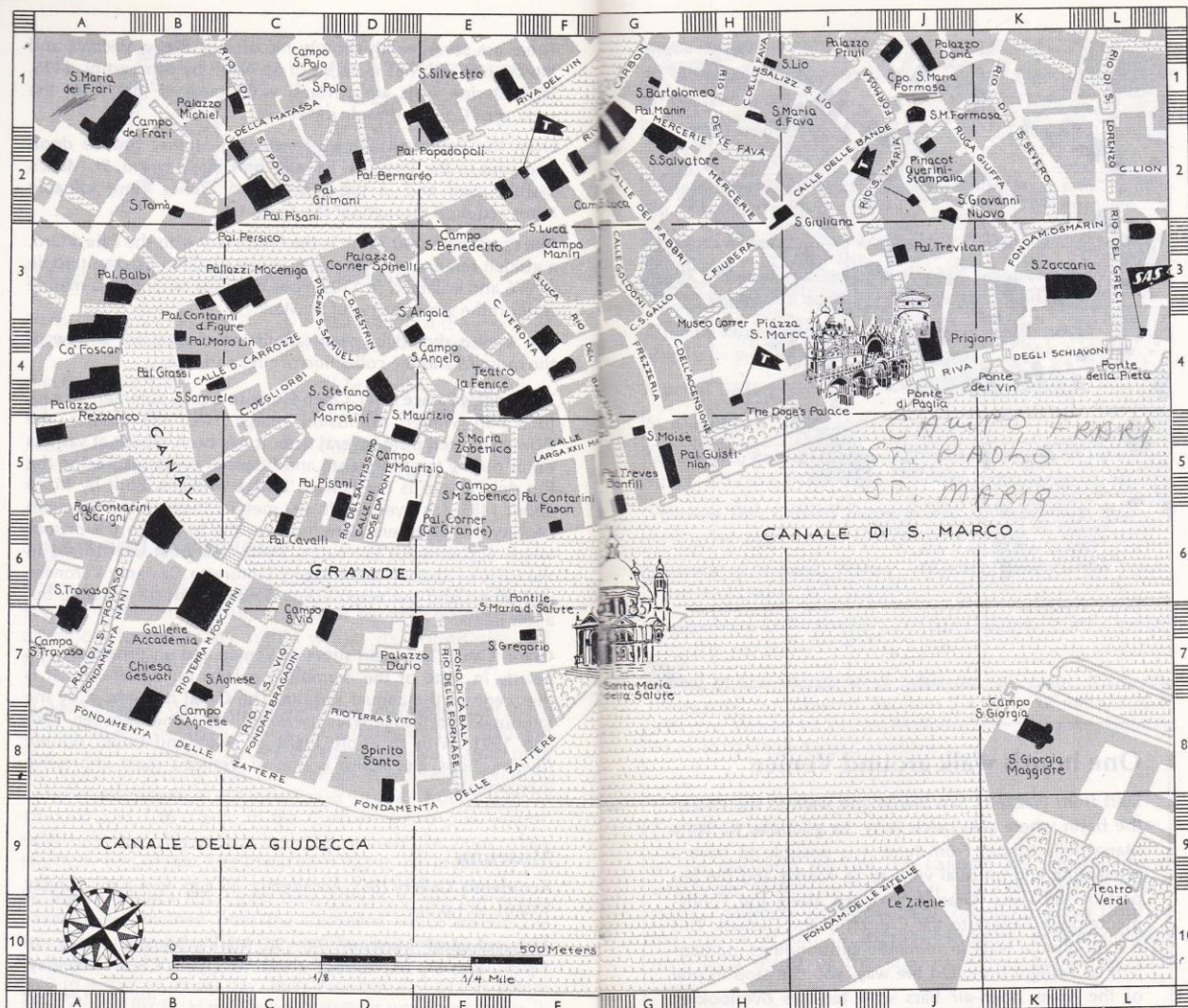
Museums

Accademia Gallery (B6), Accademia. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Archaeological Museum (I4), St. Mark's Square, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3 to 6 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed Monday.

(cont'd on page 35)





Code numbers in the Venice section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (L4) is located where lines drawn from "L" and "4" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Venice

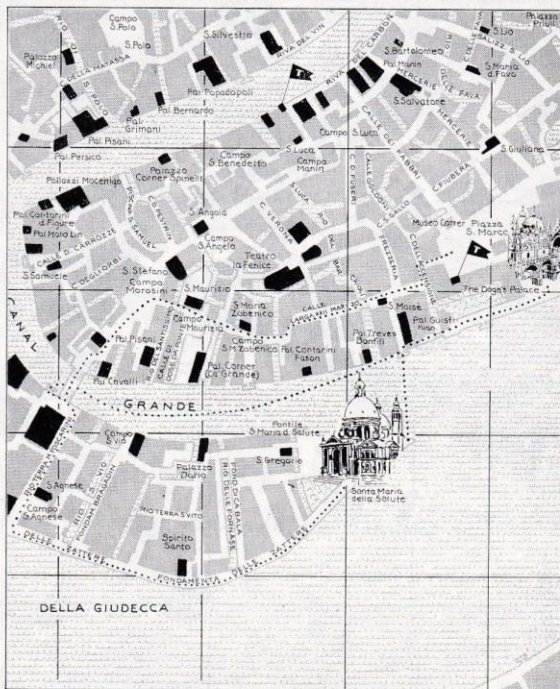
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|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (H/14) St. Mark's Square. | (H4) Correr Museum. |
| (I/3) St. Mark's Basilica. | (J2) Querini Gallery. |
| (I/J4) The Doge's Palace. | (A1) Scuola di S. Rocco. |
| (B6) Accademia Gallery. | (A4) Venetian 18th Century Museum. |
| (I4) Archaeological Museum. | (E7) Guggenheim Collection. |

Useful addresses

T **SAS Ticket Office:**
4150 Riva degli Schiavoni (L4), tel. 25 877.
Open hours: Every day except Saturday/Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

T **Tourist Information Office:**
Ente Provinciale Turismo, Piazza San Marco, Procurate Nuove (H4), tel. 26 356.
Open hours: Every day except Saturday/Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Distance from city center to airport: 8 miles (13 kms.).



One hour's walk around Venice

Start from Piazzetta San Marco and walk to the end of the basin where you catch ferry, or gondola, to Santa Maria della Salute. From here it is possible to have a fascinating and unusual view of St. Mark's and the last part of the Canal Grande. Proceed along the Fondamenta delle Zattere to the Church of the Gesuati. This is a 15-minute walk in romantic surroundings, particularly at twilight time. On the way, you can stop in one of the many open-air bars with terraces overlooking the canal. At the Church of the Gesuati turn to the right and walk to Ponte dell'Accademia where you can either catch a ferry to St. Mark's or stroll along Campo S. Stefano, Campo S. Maurizio and Via XXII Marzo to St. Mark's. This last part of the walk is particularly interesting to lovers of antiques and you can also find shops selling local handicraft such as glass, leather goods and laces.

(cont'd from page 31)

Ca'D'Oro (off map), Strada Nova. 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Correr Museum (H4), St. Mark's Square. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Glass Museum (off map), Murano. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Museum of Modern Art (off map), Ca'Pesaro. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Naval Museum (off map), Riva degli Schiavoni. 9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed Tuesday.

Oriental Museum (off map), Ca'Pesaro. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Closed Monday.

Querini Gallery (J2), 4778 S. Maria Formosa. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

St. Mark's (see "Sights and excursions").

Scuola di S. Rocco (A1), Frari. (Tintoretto collection.) 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3.30 to 6.30 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Venetian 18th Century Museum (A4), Ca'Rezzonico. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Museum of National History (off map), Fondaco dei Turchi. 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

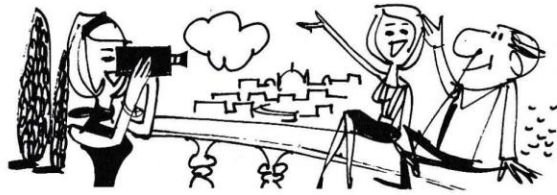
Guggenheim Collection (E7), 701 San Gregorio. April–October, Tuesdays and Fridays only 3 to 5 p.m.

School of San Giorgio degli Schiavoni (off map), (Carpaccio Collection), San Antonin. Summer 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. Winter 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 3 to 5.30 p.m., Holidays 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed Monday.

Excursions

In the northern part of the Lagoon are several islands which are worth including on anybody's list of excursions – Murano, Burano – and Torcello, once a flourishing city, now half submerged, literally, by the sands of time as a result of the lagoon waters becoming shallower.





Torcello today is a quiet hamlet of a few houses, Cathedral, church, ruins, fields and vineyards – a long-forgotten episode in the history of Venice. The late Ernest Hemingway loved this charming island and often came here on his visits to Venice.

For architectural enthusiasts, the Palladian villas at Vicenza should not be missed. La Rotonda is not open to the public. Rovigo has the Accademia dei Concordi Museum – open 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 3 to 6 p.m. Admission charge – with its fine collection of sixteenth-century paintings and nearby the charming Villa Badoera built in 1566 by Palladio.

Other places worth seeing are Aquileia with its Roman Basilica, Giorgione's hometown of Castel Franco, Marostica with its castle, Udine with its Tiepolo frescoes and Asolo for its charm.

Entertainment and night life

Theaters. La Fenice Opera House (E4), San Fantin; Verde Theatre (K8), San Giorgio Island; Ridotto Theatre (G5), Calle Vallaresso, San Marco; La Perla Theatre, Municipal Casino, Lido; Palazzo Grassi Theatre (B4), San Samuele.

Casino. The Casino on the Lido has its own nightclub and in October–March is transferred to the Vendramin-Calergi Palace on the Grand Canal.

Night Clubs. Antico Martini (E4), Campo San Fantin; Antico Pignolo (I3), Calle Specchieri; Casanova, Night del Casinò (winter); Ca' Vendramin Calergi; Night Club del Casinò (summer), Lido.

Shopping and souvenir hunting

Shops are normally open in winter from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and in the afternoon from 3 to 7.30 p.m. (summer 3.30 to 8 p.m.).

For local food shopping the Rialto Market is outstanding. Vegetables and fruit come in by boat from the islands and lagoon coast and all are nostrani – home grown – especially the pumpkins, asparagus, artichokes, onions and peas.

The fashionable shopping center is around St. Mark's Basilica (I3). Venice's Bond Street is the Mercerie (H2). There are antique shops from the Basilica (I3) to Campo St. Stefano (D4). By far the most important crafts are glass-making and lace-making. At the Istituto Veneto del Lavoro (G1), 4794 Riva del Carbon, tel. 12 87 33, there is a permanent display of crafts and souvenirs for sale. Murano island glass is the most famous and it is worth visiting the many glass factories and the Museo Vetrario. There is often no charge for entering the factories but one is expected to buy a small piece of glass on the way out.

Transportation

The easiest way to get around Venice is on foot but the water bus services are excellent – cars are not allowed on the islands – and the routes are as follows:

Line 1. Lido to Railway Station via the Grand Canal, stopping all stages.

Line 2. Lido to Railway Station direct.

Line 3. S. Marco–S. Giorgio–Giudecca–Zattere–Railway Station–Fondamente Nuove–Murano.

Line 6. S. Zaccaria–Lido direct.

Line 11. S. Mark–Pellestrina–Chioggia.

Line 12. Fondamente Nuove–Burano–Torcello.

Line 14. S. Mark–Punta Sabbioni.

Line 17. Ferry for cars from Tronchetto–Lido.



Gondolas. The number of privately-owned gondolas is decreasing and it costs 3,000 lire an hour to hire one for up to five people. At night there is an extra charge of 30%. The Grand Canal can be crossed by gondola ferry – traghetto – in these places: the Railway Station, Calle Vallarosso, St. Maria del Giglio, Ca'Rezzanico, S. Toma, S. Benedetto, Riva del Carbon, S. Sofia, S. Felice, S. Marcuola and S. Geremia. Most stations are open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. but the St. Toma ferry stays open from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Taxis. Water taxis cost 3,500 lire an hour for eight people and 2,000 lire for half an hour. At night there is a surcharge of 25%. Telephone San Zaccaria 28 538, Piazzale Roma 25 855, Rialto 30 575, Railway Station 28 746, Lido, Piazzale S.M. Elisabetta 60 083.

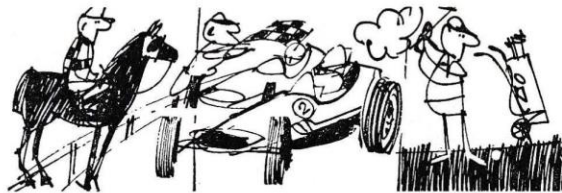
Buses. The Lido buses go from the Piazzale S.M. Elisabetta: Line A – S. Nicolo, Line B – Ospedale al Mare–Ca' Bianca. Line C – Malamocco–Alberoni. Mainland buses go from the Piazzale Roma to Mestre and main centers up to Treviso.

Rail. The railway station of St. Lucia, tel. 24 873, has a regular connection with Milan (4 hrs.), Rome (7 hrs.), Florence (4 hrs.) and other cities.

Sports

The Lido with its miles of glorious sand is the center of swimming, sun-bathing and seaside sports. Local people take great pride in the Venice Reyter basketball team and, of course, their local football team. Practically every sport is catered for and the following have special tourist facilities:

Golf. Circolo Golf Lido, Alberoni. An 18-hole golf course which costs 3,000 lire a day to enjoy.



Clay Pigeon Shooting. Circolo Tiro a Volo S. Marco, Ca' Giustinian, tel. 29 087.

Tennis. Campi Comunali di Tennis, Lido, tel. 65 688, at 900 lire an hour from March–November.

Riding. Circolo Ippico Veneziano, Ca'Bianca, Lido, tel. 65 162. 1,200 lire an hour or ten lessons for 10,000 lire.

Underwater swimming. Club Subacqueo S. Marco, Dopolavoro SIP, Campo S. Angelo, tel. 85 050. 21,000 lire for 40 lessons.

Religious services

Catholic: St. Marks (I3).

Methodist Church: 95 San Marco (H3).

Waldensian Church: 5170 Santa Maria Formosa (J1).

Greek Orthodox Church: 407 Fondamenta dei Greci (L3).

Anglican Church: Campo San Vio (F7).

Jewish Community: Campo del Ghetto.

Public holidays

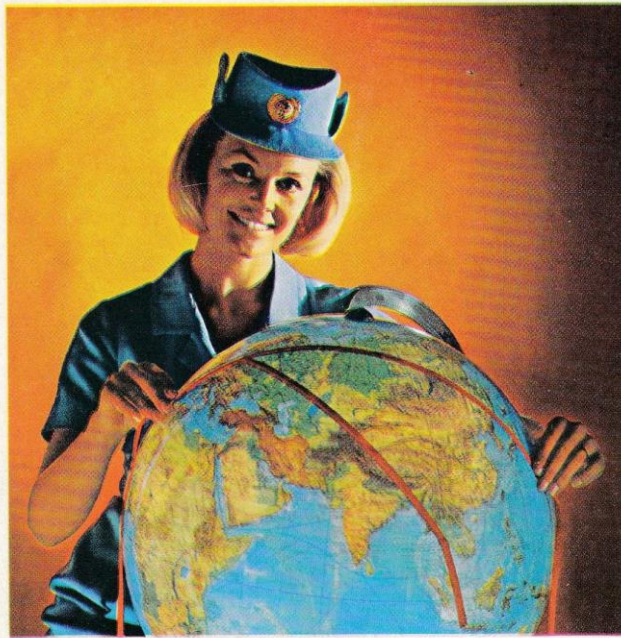
As for Milan (except for December 7) but Easter Monday is a movable celebration, Ascension Day is the sixth Thursday after Easter, Corpus Domini is the ninth Thursday after Easter. April 25th is St. Mark's Day as well as Liberation Day and is particularly important in Venice.

Festivals

Venice has its Art Biennale or contemporary art show every two years in summer, its annual Film Festival in August/September for two weeks, a September Contemporary Music Festival, a Theater Festival and the famous II Redentore procession in illuminated boats on July 16. There is also the Historical Regatta in September in the Grand Canal with a gondola race.

Edited by Alan C. Lovejoy

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