

Maybe this will be helpful -
Liz ~~types~~ typed it -

The rug, yellow, scarves are being
sent to Ranch. (They are
marked)

I have the 2 dolls & the
Lead.

I have not ???

Astro.

Gifts to Mrs. Johnson, Athens, Greece, March 10-12,
1964

- ✓ Flowers in room on Athens-Hilton: Mmb. and Mrs. LaBouisse, Greek-Hellenic Woman's Club, Hotel Manager- THANKED
- ✓ Fruit and candy in room- Hotel Manager- THANKED
- ✓ Gifts from Judge John Pappas (jewelry to Mrs. Johnson and girls)-
55 Rush Hill Lane, Milton, Mass. *Shal was in Eugene - (wife - friend)*
- ✓ Gift from Tom Pappas- blue velvet covered album of pictures-
c/o John Pappas
- ✓ Book- "Greek Stones Speak"--thought to be from Mrs. LaBouisse
- ✓ Package from Mrs. LaBouisse - *2 scarves for girls, 2 scarves - green + yellow, meg - straw jacket & jellies for each*
- ✓ Gift given at Shannon Airport, historic linen cocktail napkins,
Frances Condell, Mayor of small town ~~near~~
1st mayor's wife in 750 years... *Henrich*
- ✓ Two Greek peasant dolls- Mrs. Apatiria Ipsalanti, restaurant owner.
THANKED BY LETTER FROM ATHENS
- ✓ TWO GREEK COINS FROM CENTENNIAL OF LINE OF KING PAUL- Embassy official-
THANKED BY LETTER
- Shannon airport - 2 boules of perfume for the girls -*
- ✓ *Mrs. Papadimitriou - restable - head - thanked -*
- ✓ Mrs. Costoupolos, wife of the Foreign Minister---two scarves - *thanked*

SCHEDULE FOR MRS. JOHNSON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11

8:45 a.m.

Arrive Athens. Depart for Hilton Hotel with President Truman and Ambassador and Mrs. Labouisse.

Morning free.

12:00-3:00

Small luncheon arranged by Mrs. Labouisse outside of Athens to include Mrs. Labouisse, Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Carpenter, and a few American wives.

3:00-7:00

Free time or for callers as arranged.

7:00-10:00

Informal supper for the whole delegation at the Ambassador's residence.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12

10:00-10:30

Funeral Service at the Cathedral.

10:30-

Procession on foot for about one mile, after which Mrs. Johnson, President Truman, and Ambassador Labouisse, along with chief delegates from other countries, will go to Tatoi Palace (located 16 miles from Athens) by car to attend burial service.

Following this service, the King and Queen Mother will receive the top delegates at the Palace. Simple food and refreshments will be served, although this is not a formal luncheon.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12 continued

Afternoon free or for callers
as arranged.

7:00-10:00

Informal supper at Ambassador's
residence.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13

No official appointments scheduled
as yet. Possible courtesy call
on the King or Queen Mother.

1:00 p.m.

Tentative departure from Athens.
Luncheon on board.

THE PRESIDENT'S DELEGATION

Archbishop Iakovos of North and South America - Born and educated in U.S. Close friend of Patriarch Athenagoras. He has been active in church affairs and has travelled widely on church projects. He has worked hard to restore relations between the Greek Orthodox Church and the Vatican. He is a progressive leader.

Judge John Pappas - Prominent lawyer and active in Greek-American and civic affairs in Boston.

Congressman Brademas - Congressman from Indiana. Former Rhodes scholar and professor of political science.

John Plumides - President of the AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association). A lawyer from Charlotte, North Carolina. As an alert, progressive person Plumides is an excellent example of the second generation Greek-American.

Mike Manatos - Member of the White House staff. Works on Congressional relations.

FREDERIKA - THE QUEEN MOTHER

Frederika, while sometimes direct and out-spoken, is a woman possessing considerable intellect and charm. She is a member of the former German royal family, being the granddaughter of the late Kaiser. She was born in Germany 47 years ago and was educated in England and Italy. She was married to the late King in 1937. The Queen has three children: Princess Sophia, 26; King Constantine, 23; and Princess Irene, 22. Princess Sophie is married to Prince Juan Carlos of Spain and has a daughter born in December 1963. King Constantine is engaged to Princess Anna Maria of Denmark.

As Queen, Frederika has been a devoted wife and mother. She has been active in promoting Greek interests and has been acutely conscious of the position of the Greek Royal Family. Frederika is lively, decisive, and witty. She is energetic in charity work and she has vigorously carried out various projects in the outlying villages. She is strongly anti-Communist and often accompanied King Paul to the front lines during the guerrilla war. She is interested in nuclear physics and its practical application in Greece.

The Queen is a born leader and has considerable influence on her family.

Biographic Sketch on King Constantine

A good looking, poised young man of twenty-three, King Constantine has been carefully trained by his family for his position as King of Greece. Every effort has been made to develop in him the necessary abilities to carry the burdens of that office. Constantine was educated primarily at home and at the Greek Military Academy, where he showed aptitude for military studies. He has a commission in all three armed services.

In 1959 he toured military installations in the United States. He also attended a United States-sponsored course in parachute training and guerrilla warfare.

The King is an ardent sportsman. In August 1960 the ship he captained won an Olympic gold medal. The Crown Prince's feat was a source of great pride for Greece, and was warmly applauded by all segments of the population.

The young King is well-informed on current events. He keeps abreast of national and world developments by following the local newspapers closely and by reading Time magazine, the New York newspapers and U.S. News and World Report regularly.

King Constantine is dignified, and expects the proper respect. He is sensitive to the moods of the people. While he believes deeply in the institution of monarchy, he realizes and sympathizes with Greece's need for social and economic progress.

3-9-64

PRIME MINISTER GEORGE PAPANDREAU

He is the leader of the Center Union Party (CU), a nationalist party which is the heir of the old Liberal Party. As such, the party has republican traditions and is generally considered to be less conservative than its rival, the National Radical Union (ERE). The ERE was headed until recently by Constantine Caramanlis.

Papandreaou is over 75 years old and is the foremost political figure in Greece. He has wide popular appeal, is a gifted orator, and has a reputation for honesty and patriotism. Impressively tall and white haired, though somewhat shy with strangers, Papandreaou possesses an excellent flair for politics. His programs, particularly the one promising educational reform, has won him wide support and a smashing victory at the time of the last election (February 16). His party has 171 seats in the 300 seat Greek Parliament.

Papandreaou was Prime Minister in 1944 and has held many important Cabinet posts. Papandreaou's elder son, Andreas, who was a former American citizen, is Minister to the Prime Minister. Andreas is a well-known economist. Papandreaou's Cabinet is composed of capable, experienced individuals who are also friendly toward the U.S.

New Greek Government Under George Papandreou - Sworn in February 19, 1964

George Papandreou	Prime Minister and Minister of Education
Stefanos Stefanopoulos	Deputy Prime Minister
George Mavros	Minister of Economic Coordination
Stavros Costopoulos	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Petros Garoufalias	Minister of National Defense
John Tountas	Minister of the Interior
Polychronis Polychronidis	Minister of Justice
Constantine Mitsotakis	Minister of Finance
George Melas	Minister of Commerce
John Zigdis	Minister of Industry
Stylianos Houtas	Minister of Public Works
Stylianos Alamenis	Minister of Communications
Alexander Baltatzis	Minister of Agriculture
Pafsanias Katsotas	Minister of Social Welfare
S. Biris	Minister of Mercantile Marine
George Bakatselos	Minister of Labor
Andreas Papandreou	Minister to the Prime Minister
Constantine Taliadouris	Minister of Northern Greece

Under-Secretaries of State

Athanasios Canellopoulos	Economic Coordination
Michael Papaconstantinou	National Defense
Constantine Maris	Finance
Michael Stefanidis	Finance
N. Coundouris	Commerce

A. Angeloussis	Public Works
Evangelos Arvanitakis	Communications
Nicholaos Maliskas	Agriculture
A. Kokkevis	Public Health
Nicholaos Exarhos	Interior
George Mylonas	to the Prime Minister
Paul Vardinoyannis	without Portfolio

3/2/64

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Geography

Greece is located at the southern tip of the Balkan peninsula in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. To the north and northwest, mountain ranges separate Greece from Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. On the east is Turkey and to the south of the Greek mainland lie the large islands of Crete and Rhodes. Off the west coast is the Ionian Sea with its famous islands, and off the east coast is the Aegean Sea.

Athens

Athens, the capital and commercial and political center of Greece, is located 300 feet above sea level on the Attica Plain, bordered by the sea on the south and by mountains on the other sides. With its modern hotels and office buildings contrasting with the Acropolis, Athens makes an unusual and charming impression on any visitor.

Location of U.S. Offices

The Embassy is located at 91 Queen Sophia Avenue. The telephone number is 72-951.

USIS offices are located at 9 Venizelou Street. The telephone number is 30-761.

Language

Greek is the local language. English and French are widely understood and spoken.

Time Differential

There is a difference of seven hours between Washington, D.C. (EST) and Greece. When it is noon in Washington, D.C., it is 7:00 p.m. in Greece.

Climate

The climate is mild. Spring and autumn are by far the best seasons to visit Greece. However, there are many pleasant sunny days in the winter and even in the middle of summer the heat is often tempered by fresh breezes from the sea and mountains. Humidity rarely exceeds 60% and averages about 40%. The nights are invariably cool and pleasant even after the hottest days of summer.

The following chart shows the average temperatures for Athens:

January	- 47.6°F.	July	- 81.3°F.
February	- 49.2	August	- 80.8
March	- 53.3	September	- 75.0
April	- 59.8	October	- 67.1
May	- 68.2	November	- 57.6
June	- 76.0	December	- 51.1

Clothing

Medium-weight woolen suits for men, supplemented by a topcoat or warm raincoat, are appropriate for wear in Athens in the late fall, winter and early spring. In the late spring, summer and early fall, seersucker, orlon or dacron, palm beach or gabardine suits are in order.

The emphasis in wearing apparel for women should be on warmth during the late fall, winter and early spring. Dark, light-weight woolen suits and dresses and a warm winter coat or a fur coat are needed. During the hot summer months (July and August) a supply of light-weight clothing is essential. Cottons and washable silks are popular and most useful.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

The laundry and dry cleaning service in Athens is very good, and the cost is reasonable.

Health Conditions

There are no particularly unusual health risks provided precautions are taken for treating fresh fruits or vegetables - such as scrubbing, or soaking in iodine water, clorox water, etc. - danger of infection generally is removed except from the amoebic type. Only boiling kills this organism.

Care should be exercised in the selection of foods when eating in restaurants.

Because of the sudden changes in temperature, susceptibility to colds is much greater than would be expected in a mild climate.

Immunizations

Smallpox - both the Greek Government and the United States Government require a certificate of vaccination within three years prior to entry into the country.

Cholera - required if arriving from infected areas.

Yellow Fever - required if arriving from endemic areas.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever and tetanus inoculations are recommended for all international travel.

Customs Regulations

Greece - U.S. citizens travelling in Greece in an official capacity may import duty free tobacco and liquor in unlimited quantities, provided these items are for personal use. Tourists may bring into Greece duty free one carton of cigarettes and one bottle of liquor per person. Playing cards cannot be imported into Greece in either of the above cases.

United States - Public Law 87-132 approved August 10, 1961, reduces the exemption from duty for returning residents to the United States. The present free import allowance is \$100, provided the person has been outside the country for not less than 48 hours and has not claimed an exemption within 30 days immediately preceding his arrival.

Currency and Exchange

The monetary unit is the drachma, which is divided into 100 lepta. Drachma notes in circulation are in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000. Drachma coins are issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20, and lepta coins are available in denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50. The current rate of exchange is 30.00 drachmae to the U.S. dollar. The use of any currency other than drachmae within Greece is illegal. There is no limitation on the amount of dollars and travellers checks which may be brought into Greece. The amount of local currency which may be brought into or taken out of Greece is 2,000 drachmae.

Electric Current

The electric current is 50 cycle, 220 volt, alternating. Transformers and adaptor plugs are required in order to use U.S. electrical appliances. Both transformers and adaptor plugs may be purchased from United States electrical supply stores.

Local Transportation

Buses provide public transportation throughout the metropolitan areas. There is an adequate number of taxicabs and rates are reasonable,

particularly within the city; suburban runs are more expensive than in many areas of the United States, averaging 30 cents per mile.

Hotels

Following is a list of the most popular hotels in Athens:

Athenee Palace, Kolokotroni Square - AA, De Luxe category
Grande Bretagne, 1 Venizelou Street - AA, De Luxe category
King George, 3 King George Street - AA, De Luxe category
Amalia, Amalias and Xenofondos Streets - A category
Ambassadeurs, 67 Lykourgou Street - A category
Kings' Palace, 4 Venizelou Street - A category
Olympic Palace, 16 Philellinon Street - A category
Alfa, 17 Halkokondili Street - B category
El Greco, Lykourgou and Athinas Streets - B category

Restaurants

The large hotels usually have first-class restaurants where "table d'hôte" luncheons and dinners are served. Most restaurants serve meals "à la carte." French cooking is available at the better hotels and restaurants, although excellent native dishes may also be obtained. Some of the first-class restaurants in Athens are at the hotels Grande Bretagne, King George, Athenee Palace, Amalia and Kings' Palace. The most popular restaurants are Floca's, Zonar's, Pantheon, Adams', Averoff, and the Three Ducks.

Greek specialties are served in the "tavernas," which are restaurants with local color and character. Here visitors have the opportunity to sample the fine Greek wines, especially the national wines such as "retsina" and "Kokinelli."

Tipping

Hotel and restaurant bills include a service charge of 15 and 10 per cent, respectively. It is customary to tip an additional 10 per cent in restaurants.

Churches

Greek Orthodox is the predominant church. There are churches of other denominations, both Catholic and Protestant, in the center of Athens.

Recreation

Plays by foreign authors are presented in Greek translations at all Greek theaters. The classical Greek tragedies and comedies are performed at the ancient theater of Herodus Atticus (open-air) during the Athens Festival, normally held in August or September of each year, and at the ancient theater of Epidavros, during the Epidavros Festival, annually held in June or July.

Also well worth seeing is the spectacle "Sound and Light" which is presented at the Acropolis in French or English every night throughout the summer. Hundreds of colored floodlights illuminate the Acropolis as the story of this ancient rock is told in stereo-phonetic sound and music.

Concerts are given by the Athens State Symphony Orchestra every Monday evening at the Kotopouli Theater during the winter season and at the Herodus Atticus ancient open-air theater during the summer season. Guest soloists and conductors from all over the world perform.

There are numerous movie houses which have continuous performances of the best international films. Open-air movies operate daily during the summer months.

The Athens area is specially adaptable to sports and outdoor life, such as tennis, golf, riding, swimming, boating, fishing and hunting. There are tennis, golf, riding and yacht clubs in Athens which extend membership to all members of diplomatic missions.

Historical Places of Interest

The Acropolis - a rock approximately 330 feet high, upon which stand a group of monuments including the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheion, and the Temple of the Wingless Victory. Around the base of the Acropolis are such famed monuments as the Temple of Zeus, the Theaters of Dionysus and of Herodus Atticus, Philopappus, the Agora, and the Portico of Attalus.

National Archaeological Museum - Tositsa and Bouboulinas Streets - contains a beautiful collection of ancient art objects such as vases, jewels, statues, bas-reliefs, etc.

Benaki Museum - 1 Koumbari Street - has a magnificent collection of Greek handicraft from the Byzantine period to the present, including a collection of Greek traditional costumes, as well as items of Byzantine and Oriental art and historical souvenirs from the Greek War of Independence (1821-29).

Byzantine Museum - 22 Queen Sophia Avenue - contains a very interesting collection of Byzantine Christian art.

Stadium - first built in 330 B.C. of wood; rebuilt in 140 A.D. of marble. The first Olympic Games were held here in 1896. The stadium has a seating capacity of 60,000.

Byzantine Churches - Kapnikarea, St. Theodori, St. Nicodimos and St. Eleftherios are the most outstanding.

Zappian Gallery - Exhibitions of modern Greek painting and sculpture.

Island of Rhodes - is the capital of the Dodecanese, which lie between Asia Minor and Crete, in the Aegean Sea. Legend says that Rhodes was the gift of Zeus to his son Apollo who endowed it with sun rays, thus known as the "Bride of Sun," or the "Island of Roses" for its many natural beauties. Rhodes offers interesting historical and archaeological sights such as the Palace of the Knights, Temple of Athena, Temple of Apollo, Lindos, Kamiros, Callithea with its world-renowned thermal springs, and the Valley of the Butterflies where the thick vegetation hides thousands of red butterflies.

Island of Delos - the birthplace of Apollo, god of light, harmony and beauty. Today the island is uninhabited, but still the visitor can see the remains of monuments such as the Agora, the gymnasium, the theater, the Temple of Apollo, etc., and visit the Museum. Delos lies in the Aegean Sea and can be reached only from Mykonos island, a popular summer resort.

Delphi - situated on the southern slopes of Mt. Parnassus, at an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet, offers to the visitor historical monuments and ruins and beautiful landscape. In ancient Greece, Delphi was the principal religious center and its Oracle the most important. This sanctuary was ruled by Apollo.

Island of Crete - The cradle of Europe's oldest civilization, Crete is believed to be the birthplace of Zeus, father of the twelve Olympian gods. Excavators have discovered extensive remains of a number of palace kingdoms, the chief being Knossos - the symbol of the Minoan civilization. Crete is the largest Greek island, with rich vegetation, dominated by towering mountains and offering to the tourist pleasant and interesting vacations.

There are other places of archaeological interest in Greece, such as Sounion (70 klms from Athens - temple of Poseidon), Mycenae (132 klms from Athens - palace and tombs of Atreidae), Epidavros (179 klms from Athens - Asklepios' sanctuary and ancient theater), and Olympia (331 klms from Athens - birthplace of Olympian games).

Greece also offers to the visitor places of scenic interest, such as Meteora (365 klms from Athens - a group of monasteries built on top of huge precipitous grey granite crags, Byzantine icons, rare manuscripts, sacred robes, etc.); Kastoria (552 klms from Athens - built on a lake-side, known for its natural beauty, its Byzantine churches, and for its fur industry); Aegina, Poros, Hydra and Spetsae islands (1 to 4-1/2 hours distance by boat from Piraeus - a group of small picturesque islands, popular summer resorts, with beautiful beaches and countryside).

Holidays and Festivals

January 1	New Year. Official Te Deum. On the morning of New Year's Eve children go from house to house singing a special popular carol. On New Year's Eve there is a family feast when gifts are exchanged and at midnight a cake containing a lucky coin is cut.
January 6	The Epiphany. Religious holiday. Sacrament of the Waters (seas, lakes, rivers, pools, etc.).
February-March	Carnival. Over a period of three weeks (four Sundays) preceding Lent. Dancing, festivity, gaiety, recalling the ancient festival of Dionysos.
After-Carnival Monday	Called "Kathara Deftera." Traditionally popular holiday celebrated in open air, and symbolic of the first day of spring. Certain foods are abstained from, and special bread called "lagana" is eaten.
March 25	Independence Day. Religious and national holiday, to celebrate the declaration of the 1821 Revolution against the Turkish yoke, and the Annunciation of the Virgin (official Te Deum and military parades).
Easter Holidays	Good Friday - Religious holiday - Epitaphios (Christ's funeral). Evening processions in all cities and villages. Holy Saturday - Christ's Resurrection celebrated at midnight at the courtyard of churches. Easter Sunday and Easter Monday - celebrated in the countryside by eating lamb roasted on the spit, hard-boiled eggs with shells dyed in red, special cake and sweets. In 1962 Greek Orthodox Easter will be celebrated on April 29, one week later than Protestant and Catholic Easter.

May 1	Holiday of the Flowers and Labor Day. On the eve of May 1 wreaths of flowers are hung on doors and windows.
Whitmonday	Religious Holiday. Celebrated fifty days after Easter.
June 29	King Paul's Name Day.
August 15	Feast of Assumption. Religious holiday.
October 28	Anniversary of entrance in World War II. Also called OXI Day.
December 25	Christmas. The day before Christmas the children go from house to house singing carols. In the homes there are family festivities with special food. Greeks trim trees, a recently imported custom.

* * *

GREECE TRIP - 3/10-12/64.

(Mrs. Johnson's trip to Greece to attend the funeral of King Paul.)

PAPPAS, Mr. Tom
c/o Judge John Pappas
55 Rush Hill Lane
Milton, Mass.

Photograph album, covered in blue velvet material, it contains photographs taken during the ceremonies of King Paul's funeral.

La BOUISSE, Ambassador and
Mrs. Henry R.
Athens, Greece

FLOWERS: (in Mrs. Johnson's suite at the Athens-Hilton Hotel.)

La BOUISSE, Mrs. Henry ^{R.}
(Wife of American Ambassador to Greece)
Athens, Greece

BOOKS: (Greek Stones Speak)
HSHLD: (rug & pillows)
Clothing: 2 aqua and yellow scarves
Jewelry: 2 charms for Luci & Lynda
(Note these gifts not received in Gift Unit. Rug and pillows, scarves sent to LBJ Ranch.

GREEK EMBASSY OFFICIAL
Athens, Greece

COINS: 2 Greek coins from Centennial of line of King Paul. (Not recd in gift unit)

COSTOUPOLOS, Mrs.
(Wife of Foreign Minister)
Athens, Greece

CLOTHING: 2 scarves (not recvd in Gift Unit)

IPSALANTI, Mrs. Apatria
(Restaurant owner)
Athens, Greece

MISC: (dolls) 2 Greek peasant dolls.
(not recd in gift unit)

Her Worshipful
Frances Condell
Mayor of Limerick
Limerick, Ireland

HSLD: (napkins) Historic linen cocktail napkins. (not recvd in gift unit)

Athens-Hilton Hotel
(Hotel Manager)
Athens, Greece

FLOWERS: (in hotel room)
CANDY: (in hotel room)

GREEK HELLENIC WOMAN'S CLUB FLOWERS: (in hotel room)
Athens, Greece

PAPPAS, Judge John
55 Rush Hill Lane
Milton, Mass.

JEWELRY: (for Mrs. Johnson and the girls.) Note:--not received in Gift Unit.

Mr. Ernest J. Colantonio
Counselor for Administration
Athens, EMBASSY

Books, leaflets, maps, given to
Mrs. Johnson in order to make her
visit more enjoyable.

John C. Pappas — (35 Rush Hill Lane
Milton, Mass)
450 Summer St
Boston, Mass

FACTS ABOUT GREECE

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Prepared by

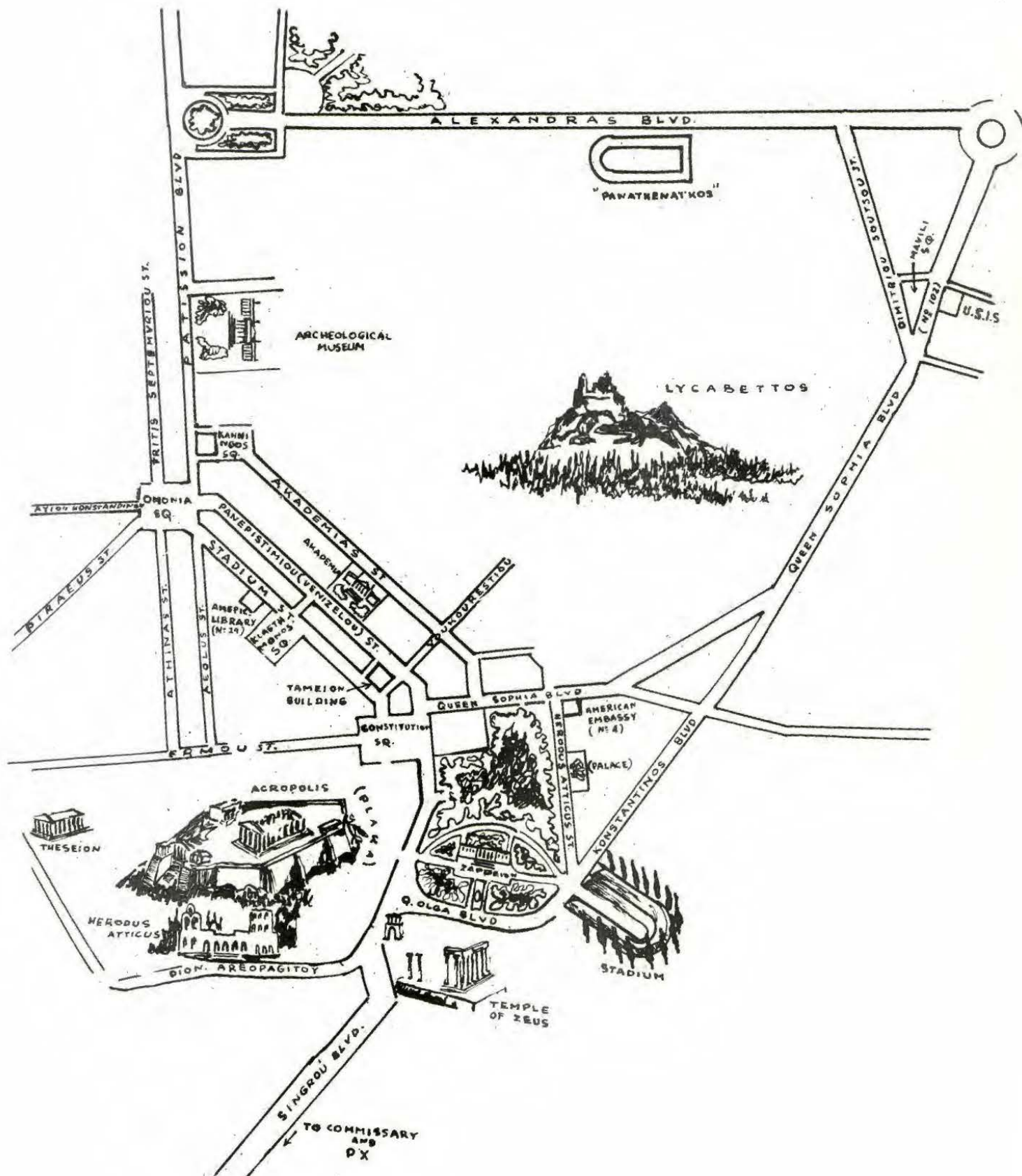
The United States Information Service

ATHENS
MAY 1961

(Not for Attribution or Quotation)

John G. PLUMIDES
114 LAW Bldg.
Charlotte, N.C.





THE AMERICAN EMBASSY

LOCATION:

The American Embassy is located at 2 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue.
Telephone: 72051. The offices of the Embassy Consular Section, the United States Operations Mission (USOM) and the Joint United States Military Aid Group Greece (JUSMAGG) are located in the Tameion Building, 9 Venizelos St., Telephone: 30761. The offices of the United States Information Service (USIS) are at 102 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Telephone: 665293.

Summer hours at the Embassy, JUSMAGG, USIS and the Mission are from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

PERSONNEL:

Ambassador and Chief of Mission	Ellis O. Briggs
Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission	Samuel D. Bergor
Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs	John J. Haggerty
Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs	-
Counselor of Embassy for Consular Affairs and Consul General	Joseph B. Costanzo
Consul General, Thessaloniki	Robert S. Folsom
Chief of Administrative Section	Ernest J. Colantonio
Director of USOM	John J. Haggerty
Director of USIS	Albert Harkness, Jr.
Director of JUSMAGG	Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Vander Heide
Naval Attache	Capt. Alvin C. Berg
Air Attache	Col. Frank C. Scofield, Jr.
Army Attache	Col. George A. Baldry

RECENT U.S. MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREECE:

Robert P. Skinner	Minister 1926-33
Lincoln McVeagh	Minister 1933-41
Anthony J. Drexel Biddle	Ambassador 1943-48
Henry F. Grady	Minister and later Ambassador to Greek Government in Exile 1941-43
John E. Peurifoy	Ambassador 1948-50
Cavendish W. Cannon	Ambassador 1950-53
George V. Allen	Ambassador 1953-56
James W. Riddleberger	Ambassador 1956-57
Ellis O. Briggs	Ambassador 1957-59
	Ambassador 1959-

GREECE

GEOGRAPHY:

Greece is a peninsula jutting out into the Eastern Mediterranean, bounded on three sides by the sea - the Aegean, Ionian, and Cretan Seas - and on the fourth by Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

The total area of Greece is 51,266 square miles (about the size of Illinois). This includes, in addition to Continental Greece, 437 islands, large and small, of which only 134 are inhabited. These islands fall into a number of groups of which the principal are the Ionian Islands, the Cyclades, the Aegean Islands, and the Dodecanese. Largest of the islands is Crete (3,234 sq. mi.). The peninsula of the Peloponnesos is an artificial island, being separated from the mainland by the Corinth Canal.

Greece has the longest coast-line of any country in Europe. The coast is extremely indented, with large gulfs running deep into the mainland. Greece is thus mainly a maritime country, with a large seafaring population.

The physical geography of Greece has had a great influence on its history. The mainland consists of a large number of small valleys and plains isolated from each other by mountain ranges, the largest of which is the Pindus range. Hence the development in ancient Greece of the city-states. As there are few places in Greece which are distant from the sea, communication between various parts of the country was by sea rather than overland.

Greece is largely mountainous, with very little flat land. Only 25% is arable land under cultivation; 40% can be used as rough pasture land for grazing of goats and sheep; and 35% is wholly unsuited for cultivation. Timber resources are very limited, and are confined largely to the northwest in the Pindus range. The principal flatlands are the plains of Boeotia, Thessaly, Central and Eastern Macedonia, and Thrace. These are the main wheat-producing regions. The rest of the arable land is in the foothills, the soil of which is well suited for the growing of tobacco, vines, olives, and fruit. Cotton of good quality is grown both in the plains and in the hills, wherever irrigation is available.

Greece has no navigable rivers. The main rivers are in the North and have their source in the neighboring countries to the north. In the spring, when the rivers are swollen from the melting snow in the Balkans, there is a danger of floods which often damage much of the adjoining country.

PEOPLE:

The population of Greece; as estimated in 1961, is 8,357,526. A large percentage of this population, 1,837,041, is concentrated in the Athens metropolitan area. The cities next in importance are Thessaloniki (Salonika) with a population of 377,026 and Piraeus (the port of Athens) with a population of 182,869.

The rural population amounts to approximately 47% of the total. Farms are small, as the land has been much subdivided, the average being two acres per family.

The bulk of the population - about 96% - is Greek-speaking. Parts of the population are bilingual, speaking Turkish, Vlach, Slav or Albanian in the home, but Greek for business and official purposes. Even among those of non-Greek origin, however, virtually all the children have learned to speak Greek, Greek being compulsory in the schools.

RELIGION:

Ninety-eight percent of the population profess the Orthodox faith, the remaining two percent being divided between Roman Catholics, Protestants, Moslems, Jews, and Gregorian Armenians. The Greek Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, and all the non-orthodox communities have their own churches and ecclesiastical authorities.

Since the days of Constantine the Great, the first Roman Emperor to espouse Christianity, the relationship between Church and State has been an intimate one, and the tie between the Greek people and their church very close. During the four centuries of Turkish domination the Church, in a large sense, became the repository of Greek learning.

The service of the Orthodox Church, known as the Divine Liturgy, is beautiful and impressive, as is the choir singing in the larger churches.

HISTORY:

In classical times, Greece produced city states, kingdoms, and democracies, and its achievements in the field of learning are world renowned. Greece was strongest in the 5th century B.C., became a province of the Roman empire in 46 B.C., and was ruled from Byzantium, which fell to the Ottoman empire in 1453.

The history of modern Greece begins in 1830 when, after a seven year's struggle (1821-28) for freedom from Ottoman rule, the first independent Greek state was established under the guarantee of the three protecting powers -- Great Britain, France and Russia. The frontiers of the new nation were drawn just north of Lamia.

Greek foreign policy in subsequent years was directed towards retrieving all territories of the Ottoman Empire in which there were substantial Greek populations. In 1864, Great Britain ceded to Greece the Ionian Islands which had been a British Protectorate since 1815, and for four centuries before that part of the Republic of Venice. Thessaly was annexed from Turkey in 1881. After the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the Aegean Islands were added. At the end of World War I, Bulgaria ceded Western Thrace (1919) and finally, after World War II, Italy ceded the Dodecanese (1947).

In 1919, Greek forces attempted to occupy Eastern Thrace and part of Asia Minor, but were repulsed by the Turks. An agreement concluded in 1923 provided for an exchange of populations of the area which resulted in a mass influx of hundreds of thousands of Greeks.

On October 26, 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy and, when attacked, threw the Italians back into Albania. Nazi support, however, resulted in the defeat and occupation of Greece by Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians. By the end of 1944, the invaders withdrew and a plebescite recalled the King in 1946.

The attempt by communists to gain control of the country after World War II resulted in civil war which caused enormous damage to the country and delayed the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Instrumental in the final defeat of the communist forces in 1949 was American aid as first enunciated in the Truman Doctrine in 1947.

Greece is a member of the United Nations, and contributed forces to the U.N. Command during the Korean War. In 1952, Greece joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Greece's relations with her neighbors are varied due to recent conflicts. Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform led to a resumption of relations between the two countries, who are linked by the Balkan Pact. There are diplomatic relations and some commercial exchanges with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Technically, a state of war still exists between Greece and Albania. Although technically linked to Turkey through the Balkan Pact and NATO, Greece's relations with her neighbor to the east have been strained over the Cyprus issue.

HISTORY OF ATHENS:

Athens is one of the most ancient towns in Greece, a neolithic kernel which grew first into a small Mycenaean town. Its Acropolis, which, according to the ancient legends, was built by Cecrops, and was named Cecropia after him, had a King as its sovereign Lord. One of these Kings, Theseus, united the twelve hamlets of Attika and founded Athens which, up to the time of the death of Kodros, was ruled as a Monarchy. After the death of Kodros, Athens was proclaimed a Democracy. In 146 B.C., after a long and glorious history,

Athens was conquered by the Romans. It maintained its spiritual leadership over the world, however, until the closing of its philosophical schools in the 6th century and the banning of its ancient temples in the fifth.

Until 1204, Athens was a provincial Byzantine town with no historical significance. In that year, after its conquest by the French, it became the dukedom of Athens under De la Roche. The Catalans followed De la Roche and remained until 1457, when the city was conquered by the Turks. Athens was liberated from Turkish rule after the Greek revolution of 1821. In 1824 it was proclaimed the official capital of the newly founded Kingdom of Greece.

Until 1821, Athens was a small town confined to the north and the east foot of the Acropolis Hill, much of which was destroyed during the war. A new town with wide roads was planned by the architect Stamatis Cleanthis in cooperation with the German architect Schubert. To the former, Athens owes many of its neoclassic buildings. Large buildings were erected, squares and avenues constructed, and gardens planned, stretching the new town to the north and the west of its old site.

During the hundred years since then, Athens has undergone continual change; its population of 6,000 in 1835 has increased to about 1,600,000 people, if the populations of Piraeus and the suburbs are included. Former suburbs have now joined the center of the town, forming a large metropolitan area spreading from Phaleron Bay and the Piraeus coast to the south slopes of Parnes and Pendeli, to the southeast foot of Mount Hymetus, and to the west of Mount Aegaleo and Korydalo. This huge city is intercoordinated and served by a network of roads and public transportation.

IMPORTANT DATES IN GREEK HISTORY:

Circa 2,000 BC	The Pelasgians, earliest known inhabitants of Greece.
Circa 1500	The Hellenes.
Circa 1194-84	Trojan War.
776	Beginning of the Olympiads
490-480	Second and Third Persian Expeditions against Greece.
437-404	Peloponnesian Wars.
336-323	Rule of Alexander the Great.
146	Destruction of Corinth. Greece and Macedonia united to form the Roman province of Macedonia.
323-337 AD	Constantine the Great. Christianity becomes the state religion.
395	Partition of the Roman Empire.
805	Defeat of Slavs at Patras.
967-886	Beginning of the schism between the Roman and Eastern Churches, which came to a head in 1054.
1456	Athens captured by the Turks under Omar.
1718	Peace of Passarowitz, confirming Turkish possession of the Morea (Peloponnesus).

- 1821 Beginning of Greek War of Independence
- 1832 Second Protocol of London. Greece becomes an independent kingdom.
- 1864 Great Britain cedes the Ionian Isles to Greece.
- 1881 Turkey cedes Thessaly and part of Epirus to Greece.
- 1912-13 Balkan Wars.
- 1916 Greece declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
- 1921-22 War between Greece and Turkey.
- 1940 Greece wins first Allied victory by routing Italian invasion.
- 1941 Germany invades Greece.
- 1944-49 Communist uprising and guerrilla warfare.
- 1947 Paul I becomes King.
- 1950 Greece sends forces to Korea.
- 1952 Greece joins NATO.

GOVERNMENT:

Greece is ruled by a constitutional monarchy under a constitution first adopted in 1911 and amended several times subsequently. The executive power belongs to the King and is exercised by his ministers. The judicial power is administered by judges appointed by the King. The legislative power lies with Parliament, composed of 300 representatives elected proportionally for four-year terms.

Greek women were granted national suffrage and the right to run for national office in 1952.

The King of Greece is King Paul, who succeeded to the throne in 1947 on the death of his brother George II. The Prime Minister is Constantine Caramanlis who took office on May 17, 1958 after the elections of May 11, 1958.

Following are the Ministers of the current Greek Government:

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense	- Constantine Caramanlis
Minister of Coordination	- Aristidis Protopapadakis
Minister of Foreign Affairs	- Evangelos Averof-Tossizza
Minister of Justice	- Constantine Callias
Minister of Interior	- Dimitrios Makris
Minister of Finance	- Constantine Papaconstantinou
Minister of Commerce	- Leonidas Dertilis
Minister of Communications & Public Works	- Solon Ghikas
Minister of Social Welfare	- Andreas Stratos
Minister of Mercantile Marine	- George Andrianopoulos
Minister of Labor	- Aristidis Dimitratos
Minister to the Prime Minister	- Constantine Tsatsos
Minister Governor-General of Northern Greece	- Avgoustos Theologitis
Minister of Agriculture	- Constantine Adamopoulos
Minister of Education	- George Voyatzis
Minister of Industry	- Nicolaos Martis

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF GREECE

The Royal House of Greece was founded in 1863 by King George I of the Hellenes. This dynasty has so far given Greece five kings: George I (1863-1913), Constantine (1913-1917 and 1920-22), Alexander (1917-20), George II (1922-23 and 1935-47), and Paul 1947-).

The geneological tree of the Royal House of Greece begins with King Christian I of Denmark (1448) and after 15 generations comes to King Paul of Greece. This tree includes 18 kings of Denmark, 5 kings of Sweden, 7 emperors of Russia, a king of Norway, and 5 kings of Greece.

King Paul was born in Athens December 14, 1901, the third son of the late King Constantine and Queen Sophia. In his youth, he shared the often adverse fortunes of his father, King Constantine, and his brother, King George II, whom he followed into exile. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922 with the rank of Ensign.

Following exile and several visits to the United States, Paul returned to Greece in 1935 to enter active service in the Royal Hellenic Navy with the rank of Commander and corresponding ranks in the Army and Air Force. Following the Fascist attack in 1940, Paul served with the General Staff of the Greek Army in the Albanian campaign. Upon the German invasion in 1941, he followed King George II to Crete and later to Egypt. He returned to Greece in 1946 and acceded to the throne on the death of his brother, George II, on April 1, 1947.

Paul married Princess Frederika, Princess of Hanover, Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Brunswick and Lüneburg, in 1938.

Queen Frederika was born in Germany in 1917, the third of five children born to the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg. A year after her birth, the family moved to Austria where Frederika grew up. Following early private lessons at home, Frederika pursued her education abroad, including colleges in England and Italy, where she first met Crown Prince Paul.

Queen Frederika is particularly well-known and loved in Greece for her social welfare work which she has carried on extensively both during the war years and after.

The Royal Couple have three children: Princess Sophia, born on November 2, 1938, Crown Prince Constantine, born June 2, 1940, and Princess Irene, born on May 11, 1942.

THE AMERICAN MISSION IN GREECE

HISTORY:

Although the United States had numerous official contacts with Greece from the earliest days of the Greek struggle for independence beginning in 1821, it was not until 1868 that regular diplomatic relations were established. In that year, the United States accredited Charles K. Tuckerman of New York as its first Minister Resident and the American Legation at Athens was opened. From 1882 until 1905, the American Ministers at Athens were also accredited to the new states of Serbia and Rumania. The Legation at Athens was forced to close on July 10, 1941 owing to the Axis occupation of Greece and the withdrawal to London of the legitimate Government. Nevertheless a Minister and, after 1942, an Ambassador, continued to be accredited to the Greek Government in Exile, first in London and then in Cairo.

When the Greek Government returned to Athens with the victorious Greek and British forces in the fall of 1944 Ambassador Lincoln McVeagh returned with them and the post, now raised to the status of Embassy, was reopened. The Embassy was immediately called upon to play an important role in the rehabilitation of Greece and lent its assistance to numerous endeavors toward that end, such as the provision of emergency relief measures and participation in the observation of the critical Greek elections of 1946. Meanwhile guerilla warfare raged throughout Greece as the Communists and their sympathizers attempted to seize the Government by force. By the late winter of 1946-47 the British, who were maintaining sizable troop concentrations here and providing economic assistance to Greece and Turkey, felt their war-depleted resources inadequate to the task. In early March 1947 they therefore gave notice of their inability to continue their support of Greece and Turkey. Fearing that British withdrawal would mean the defeat of the Government forces by the Communists, the Government of Greece appealed to the United States for economic, technical and military assistance. Within a few days, on March 12, President Truman requested Congress to appropriate funds on an emergency basis for the support of Greece and Turkey as constituting an area vital to the security of the United States. On May 22 Congress enacted the necessary legislation and the United States aid program was launched.

In order to carry on this program in Greece, a special mission, the American Mission for Aid to Greece (AMAG) came into being in the summer of 1947, headed by former Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska. With the inauguration of the Marshall Plan the following year, the economic activities of AMAG were taken over by an ECA Mission and the Ambassador was appointed concurrently as head of AMAG. The economic mission has gone through the same legal changes as similar missions in other countries and is now known as the United States Operations Mission to Greece (USOM) of the International Cooperation Administration. In 1959 the Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs also assumed the duties of Director of USOM.

The military aspects of the U.S. program which were originally under the direction of General James A. Van Fleet are carried on by the Joint United States Military Aid Group in Greece (JUSMAGG), which consists of a headquarters and Army, Navy and Air Force components, who, working in close collaboration with the Greek defense establishment in Athens and at various regional headquarters, have carried out a highly successful program in two principal stages. In the first, the Military Group's efforts were successful in assisting the Greek armed forces to subdue the Communist guerillas by the summer of 1949 thus bringing about a return to peacetime conditions in Greece after nine years of war, occupation, and civil strife. In the second stage, which began after Greece's adherence to NATO and which still continues, the Military Group is endeavoring to help the Greek armed forces meet the force goals assigned to them by NATO. JUSMAGG is normally under the command of a Major General of the United States Army.

The Department of Agriculture is also represented at the Embassy by an Agricultural Attache, and the United States Information Agency by a USIS operation under a director who is also the Embassy's Public Affairs Officer.

In addition to the diplomatic, economic, military and informational work carried out under the aegis of the Ambassador and described above, the Embassy also supports a branch office of the United States Escapee Program (USEP), as an integral part of the Consular Section. A Consul General is in charge of the Consular Section of the Embassy and is responsible for the usual citizenship, visa, notarial, protection and shipping services. Where feasible all aspects of the administration of all United States Government activity in Greece are centralized in the Embassy Administrative Section, a joint operation which has been carried on successfully since 1951.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL AID TO GREECE

The occupation of Greece by Italians and Germans in World War II and the devastation of villages during the ensuing guerrilla warfare caused inestimable damage to Greek life, property and morale. By the end of 1946 Greece had almost no funds to maintain her government, feed her people and fight a Communist-inspired civil war. Damage sustained during the guerrilla war alone was estimated at \$380 million.

Losses to railroads during the war were estimated at \$140 million. Only 670 kilometers of the pre-war trackage of 2579 kilometers were serviceable, while innumerable stations, railroad yards, bridges and tunnels had been blown up.

All major Greek ports had been destroyed. Only 138 ships of all kinds were left of the Greek commercial fleet which had numbered 788 before the war. National income was 41% and industrial production 35% of pre-war. The country's economy was swamped by inflation. Relief provided by UNRRA was coming to an end and Britain had announced its inability to provide Greece with further assistance.

With the enunciation of the Truman Doctrine in 1947, the United States stepped into this gap, motivated by the desire to aid a traditional friend and by a realization that the guerrilla war was a well-planned campaign, directed from Moscow, to force a puppet regime on the country. Emergency funds provided by the Truman Doctrine were administered through the American Mission for Aid to Greece.

The immediate need to feed hungry people made agricultural aid a first priority. Fertilizer, seeds and spray materials from the United States helped to get the land back under cultivation. Later, attention was directed toward land reclamation, irrigation, greater use of fertilizers and better farming practices. An Agricultural Extension Service was set up to carry educational and demonstrational programs to the farmers.

By 1954 agricultural production was 62 percent above pre-war and since 1955 USOM's technical assistance efforts have aimed at diversification of agriculture, production of livestock feed, improvement and marketing of livestock, production, handling and exporting of fruits and vegetables and more economic use of water through better irrigation and land preparation practices. In 1959 agricultural production was 73 percent above pre-war.

In other areas the American Mission and the Greek Government developed in 1947 plans for a comprehensive shipbuilding program. The Greek mining industry was assisted with reconstruction loans and specific projects aimed at mining "strategic" materials and exploring new deposits. The program for reconstruction of housing, interrupted by the guerrilla war, included self-help courses to teach refugees how to rebuild destroyed homes.

Restoration of the railroads was undertaken under the supervision of the U.S. Corps of Engineers who worked through the civil war despite efforts of communist guerrillas to prevent reconstruction.

From 1945 to 1955 the United States gave Greece almost \$1.7 billion in economic aid through Lend Lease, U.S. share of UNRRA, AMAG and the Mutual Security Program.

Since 1955, United States aid to Greece has been distributed as indicated in the table below. All figures are in millions of dollars.

	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1956/57</u>	<u>1957/58</u>	<u>1958/59</u>
Defense support	26.2	25.0	15.0	20.0
PL 480 sales	20.4	25.8	19.8	--
Gift foods	15.8	11.4	11.4	11.0
Tech. assistance	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other material	--	--	8.0	12.0
Dev. Loan Funds	--	--	--	12.0
	<u>62.9</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>54.9</u>	<u>55.8</u>

Under the Defense Support Program, assistance in the form of essential imported commodities has helped the Greek economy to achieve a steady growth and financial stability despite the costs of maintaining its defense establishment which are high compared to other NATO countries in terms of national output.

The significance of American aid under this program is enhanced by the use of "counterpart" funds. The Greek Government matches the dollar amount of this aid with an equivalent amount in drachma. These drachma funds are then used for purposes mutually agreed upon by the two governments, such as helping to maintain the Greek defense establishment, financing the construction of the new Athens fruit and vegetable market, improving the Athens airport, and financing certain United States expenses in Greece.

P.L. 480 funds are derived from the sale of surplus United States agricultural products. The drachmas from this source are loaned to the Greek Government on a long term basis for investment in economic development projects such as roads and bridges, the public power corporation, small community works, low cost housing, etc.

Gift food shipments of butter, cheese, milk powder, flour and other foodstuffs amounting to 166,000 metric tons totalling \$53.4 million were distributed in Greece between December 1954 and March 31, 1959. Most of this was channeled through three voluntary agencies which work hand in hand with Greek organizations.

Church World Service works with the Greek Orthodox Church and the Ministry of Social Welfare in making distributions to 2.5 million needy persons. The Catholic Relief Society cooperates with the Greek Red Cross in distributing food to various institutions and with the Ministry of Education in furnishing lunches to 600,000 school children and with the Roman Catholic Church in Greece in helping needy catholic families and individuals. CARE works through the Ministry of Social Welfare in making distributions to orphans, hospitals, charitable institutions and summer camps.

The U.S. Technical cooperation program began as a separate activity of USOM in 1955. Prior to that time, extensive technical assistance had been provided under the Marshall Plan in agriculture, public health, public administration, road building and power development.

The era of reconstruction and rehabilitation from the effects of the second World War and the subsequent protracted guerilla war ended in the early 1950's and the level of technical assistance dropped off sharply. Activity continued on a reduced scale in the programs which had begun in the early Marshall Plan period and technical assistance in the fields of nuclear energy, civil aviation and public safety were initiated.

The Technical Cooperation program is now pointed towards the problems of economic development rather than reconstruction. The Fiscal Year 1959 program, amounting to \$800,000 was concentrated in four fields: agriculture, industry (including civil aviation and nuclear energy), labor (including vocational training) and public safety.

Other materiel aid consists of common use items of civilian-type goods supplied to the Greek defense establishment. It can be considered supplementary to the Defense Support commodity program mentioned above.

Early in 1958 the new Development Loan Fund began considering applications from Greece for economic development loans, and in 1959 approved a \$12 million loan for the construction of a nitrogen fertilizer plant to be built in northern Greece.

There are of course many remaining economic problems which Greece must face. But the record of the past gives hope for the future. As a result of American aid, coupled with Greece's determination to improve her lot, Greece is today in a more stable, more prosperous, more hopeful situation than at any time in her modern history.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

The offices of the U.S. Information Service in Athens are at 102 Vasilissis Sofias Avenue. The USIS Library in Athens is at 29 Stadiou Street and is open every day, except Sunday.

The U.S. Information Service in Greece is one of 200 information centers maintained by the U.S. Government in approximately 80 countries. These centers are the field offices of the U.S. Information Agency, an independent Government agency established in 1953. USIA's mission: "To submit evidence to peoples of other nations by means of communication techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress, and peace."

USIS, Greece, serves as the official outlet for publicity from all sections of the American Mission to Greece.

Informational Activities

By means of press, radio, films, exhibits, and other techniques, USIS tries to give a clear picture of what the American position is on key issues and to demonstrate, in as effective and convincing manner as possible, the validity of the United States position.

Press

In the press field, this is accomplished by supplying newspaper editors and reporters with accurate news releases in translation, texts of official statements, illuminating background stories, biographical material, and photographs. Wireless news received nightly from the United States is edited and issued daily to local newspapers. Press conferences and tours are arranged enabling local reporters to meet visiting American officials, tour military installations, or visit a trade exhibit.

USIS issues press releases on American activities in Greece, activities which demonstrate the mutuality of Greek and American interests. In addition, through its daily review of the Greek press and through personal contact with local journalists, USIS helps keep Washington informed on the Greek reaction to important issues.

Radio

The Voice of America broadcasts daily from Washington a fifteen-minute program in Greek which is relayed on local Greek radio stations. This broadcast can be heard locally at 1915 local time. VOA worldwide English-language broadcasts can also be heard in Greece shortwave on 19, 25, 31 and 41 meter bands. There are news broadcasts every hour on the hour followed by other programs. A detailed program listing is available from USIS.

USIS assists in the production of several Greek-language programs for broadcast on local stations. It also supplies taped material for two music programs produced by local stations:

New York Philharmonic	Tue. & Fri., 2230-2400 (In summer, Tue program changes to Sun, 1100)	412 meter band (Tue)
Metropolitan Opera	Fri., 2115-2215	412 meter band

The Voice of America also maintains two relay bases in Greece: the Salonika Relay Base and the floating relay base on the USS "COURIER" located off the Island of Rhodes. These bases relay programs emanating in Washington to Iron Curtain areas and to countries of the Middle East.

Films

Motion pictures are equally important for conveying information to a large audience. USIS mobile units distribute and project films in all parts of Greece, reaching an annual audience of over five million. Local theaters are supplied with USIS newsreels and documentaries in Greek. Special groups - military men, students, government officials - are invited to film-showings in the USIS film theater.

Exhibits

USIS arranges for exhibits and window displays introducing the Greek public to American sports or painting, or photographs taken by Greek students in the United States. More ambitious are such exhibits as "The Family of Man" exhibit from the Museum of Modern Art, the "Atoms for Peace" display, a solar-energy exhibit, or a demonstration of Greek recovery after ten years of U.S. economic assistance.

Cultural Activities

Performing Artists

U.S. policies are more easily understood and accepted when accompanied by a basic knowledge of American life and way of thinking. To delineate important

aspects of American life and culture, USIS sponsors or assists noted American personalities and organizations appearing in Greece. Whether William Faulkner or "Porgy and Bess", the Minneapolis Symphony or an American ballet company, all contribute to a greater understanding of American culture.

Libraries

USIS maintains libraries and reading rooms in Athens, Piraeus, Salonika, Patras, and Kavalla, whose combined collection of books totals 26,000 volumes. Each month, an average of 35,000 persons attend USIS libraries, and borrow approximately 10,000 books and magazines. But these libraries are more than shelves of books. Hundreds of questions are answered here every day. English language classes are conducted, and concerts of recorded music are held periodically. USIS libraries are administered like United States libraries with free loan and reference services. Most of their collections are in English.

Book Translations

USIS encourages local publishers to issue translations of significant American books such as: Walden, Moby Dick, Leaves of Grass, Arrowsmith, the Big Change, the Life magazine supplement on Hungary, books about the United States, books which expose the true nature of Communism. Since 1951 seventy-seven different titles have been translated into Greek in an average of 3500 copies.

Educational Exchange

USIS operates the Educational Exchange Program in Greece, whose purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the peoples of Greece and the United States. In 1958-59 under the Fulbright program 83 Greek leaders, scholars and students visited the U.S. and 39 American teachers, scholars and lecturers came to Greece. In addition to the Fulbright program, other grants enable Greek professors, teachers, specialists, and students to go to the United States each year where they continue activities in their particular fields. Upon return, their experience is conveyed to others through books and articles which they write, and through lectures and discussions. Equally valuable are visits to the United States by opinion leaders in such fields as journalism, radio, government, labor, and education. The importance of this program can be noted in the number of Greek Government officials who are former leader grantees.

USEFUL INFORMATION

HOTELS:

Following is a partial list of Athens hotels, with rates quoted as of May 1961:

Class AA (Single room with bath - Drx. 160-184)

Acropole Palace	51 Patission Street
Athence Palace	Kolokotroni Square
Grande Bretagne	1 Venizelou Street
King George	3 King George Street
National	73 Venizelou Street

Class A (Single room with bath - Drx. 87-157)

Alfa	17 Halkokondili Street
Aux Ambassadeurs	67 Sokratous Street
Athinon	2 Korai Street
City Palace	24 Stadiou Street
Cosmopolite	Ionos Street
Delphi	Aghiou Konstantino Square
Kings' Palace	4 Venizelou Street
Palladion	54 Venizelou Street
Xenias Melathron	22 Jan Smutz Street

Class B (Single room without bath - Drx. 47)

Excelsior	Omonia Square
Thessaloniki	6 Piraeus Street
Carlton	Omonia Square
Claridge	4 Dorou Street
Majestic	53 Venizelou Street
Kentrikon	26 Stadiou Street

TOURIST SITES:

A suggested itinerary for a two-day tour of Athens is as follows:

First Day

Morning - Monument of Lysicrates
Arch of Hadrian
Temple of Olympian Zeus
Stadium
Byzantine and/or Benaki Museum
Old Palace
Academy, University, National Library

Afternoon - Theater of Dionysos
Odeon of Herod of Attica
Acropolis
Areopagus
Theseum
Stoa of Attalos
Tower of the Winds

Second Day

Morning - Ceramicus
St. Theodore and Kapnikarea Churches
National Garden and Zappeion
Greek Shops

Afternoon - Drive to Daphni, Eleusis, or Sunion.

The following sites can be reached from Athens by train, bus, or private car. Most are included in the many bus tours organized in Athens:

Sunion	Argus
Marathon	Tiryns
Eleusis	Nauplia
Corinth	Epidavros
Daphni	Sparta
Mycenae	Mystra

The beautiful Greek islands are too numerous to mention. The most accessible, for visitors with limited time, is Aegina, fourteen miles from Piraeus.

Museums:

Acropolis	On the rock of the Acropolis
Benaki	1 Koumbari Street
Byzantine	22 Queen Sophia Avenue
Museum of Numismatics	In the Academy, Venizelou Street
National Archeological	Tositsa and Bouboulinas Streets
National Historical	38 Amalias Avenue
Stoa of Attalos	Agora Excavations.

ENTERTAINMENT:

Athens and the nearby suburbs have many excellent eating places. Particularly renowned are the tavernas, many located in the Plaka section of the city, where dinner is accompanied by Greek music and sometimes dancing. Restaurant listings can be obtained at local tourist bureaus.

The city has many theaters and cinemas, a State Symphony Orchestra and Opera, a racetrack, resort beaches, and recreational facilities. Football (soccer) matches are played at Panathinaikon stadium on Alexandra Avenue, and at other fields in Athens and vicinity almost every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Track meets are held in the Olympic stadium throughout the summer.

The two major cultural attractions of the year are the Athens Festival, normally held in August, and the Epidavros Festival, in June and July. Highlight of the Athens Festival are the outdoor dramatic performances in the theater of Herod of Attica. Similarly at Epidavros can be seen ancient Greek drama performed in the accoustically perfect fourth century B.C. theater.

Also well worth seeing is the spectacle "Sound and Light" which is presented in French and English on alternate nights throughout the summer. Hundreds of colored floodlights illuminate the Acropolis as the story of this ancient rock is told in stereophonic sound and music.

The Athens Wine Festival takes place in September and October in the park adjoining the Monastery of Daphni, evenings except Sundays.

TRAVEL REGULATIONS:

Passport: No visa is required of U.S. tourists for a stay not exceeding three months.

Health: No certificate required for Americans. Recommended shots:

Small pox
Typhoid
Typhus
Tetanus

Import Regulations:	Food	-	10 kgs.
	Liquor	-	2 bottles
	Tobacco	-	200 cigarettes or 20 cigars

Currency: The Greek monetary unit is the drachma. The current rate is 30 drachma to one U.S. dollar. The amount of local currency which may be brought into or taken out of the country is 1000 drachma.

Vehicles: The following are required:

1. Vehicle owners are furnished with a triptych issued by the customs authorities at the border. Holders of a "carnet de passage" can also pass through customs.
2. An international driving permit (obtainable from AAA or from the Automobile and Driving Club of Greece, 16 Venizelou Ave.)
3. Adequate insurance coverage against third party liability is required.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Air: Athens is serviced by 21 airlines, including Air France, BEA, BOAC, TWA, SAS, KLM, and Sabena.

Ship: The American Export Lines and the Greek Home Lines are among those connecting Piraeus with other Mediterranean ports and the East Coast of the United States.

Train: Two main railroads connect Athens with most parts of Greece and with the Orient Express. An electric train links Athens and Piraeus.

Bus: Busses are in abundance and are a primary mode of travel for most Greeks. Busses and trolleys connect Athens with all suburbs. Fares within metropolitan Athens range from one drachma upward.

Taxis: Taxis are numerous and fares are reasonable.

Postage rates:

Within Greece	~	2½	Drachma	for the first 20 grams
Within Athens	~	2	"	for the first 20 grams
Most of Europe	~	4½	"	for the first 5 grams
United States	~	6	"	for the first 5 grams

Telephones: Rates for the first three minutes are as follows:

Long Distance within Greece	~	17-33	drachma
New York	~	362	"
Paris	~	206	"
London	~	218	"
Rome	~	118	"

Telegraph: Rates as follows:

	Night Letter (22 words)	†	Regular telegram (per word)
New York	100 Drx.	†	8.60 drx.
Elsewhere in U.S.	125 "	†	10.90 "
London	52.50 Drx.	†	4.30 "
Paris	42 Drx.	†	3.40 "
Rome	39.50 "	†	3.10 "

NEWSPAPERS:

Some of the principal Athens newspapers are:

Morning

Kathimerini
Akropolis
Ethnikos Kyrix
Vima
Eleftheria
Avghi

Afternoon Papers

VRATHYNI
APOGEVMATINI
ETHNOS

NEA
ESTIA
ATHINAIKI

There are two English-language newspapers published daily in Athens:
the Athens News and the Daily Post.

Some principal newspapers of Thessaloniki are:

MAKEDONIA
O ELLINIKOS VORRAS
TO PHOS

THE GREEK LANGUAGE:

The Greek language is spoken by over seven million people in Greece and parts of neighboring countries and by many additional thousands scattered throughout the world, including a large number of the United States.

Classical Greek of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. was the vehicle of one of the world's great literatures. A later form of Greek was the original language of most of the New Testament. After wide-spread use throughout the Near East during later centuries Greek finally became limited almost exclusively to conversation and ecclesiastical usage, with only relatively little literary activity. In the eighteenth century, a renaissance of Greek national spirit led to more extensive use of the Greek language, especially after the establishment of Greek independence in 1830.

There are two kinds of Greek on use today. One kind, called "katharevusa" (pure), is the language of formal speech and most writing. It is the language used in the courts, the schools, the church, and in books. In addition, everyone learns ordinary spoken Greek, or "demotiki" (popular), as a child and continues to use it all his life for most conversation. The "pure" Greek is learned in school and is added in varying amounts of the basic spoken Greek.

THE GREEK ALPHABET:

GREEK

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT

A	A	as in	"Father"
B	V		"veteran"
	Y		"year"

GREEK	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
Α	TH as in "mother"
Ε	E "mentioned"
Ζ	Z "lazy"
Η	E "meeting"
Θ	TH "theoretical"
Ι	I "meeting"
Κ	K "monkey"
Λ	L "light"
Μ	M "million"
Ν	N "funny"
Ξ	X "mixing"
Ο	O "ocean"
Π	P "apple"
Ρ	R "read"
Σ	S "service"
Τ	T "matter"
Υ	Y "easy"
Φ	F "fortune"
Χ	H "hazel"
Ψ	PS "upset"
Ω	O "ocean"

SELECTED READINGS ON GREECE:

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Gardner, Ernest A.,	<u>Greece and the Aegean</u> , London, Harrap, 1933
Hughes, Hilda, Ed.,	<u>Glory That is Greece</u> , London, Hutchinson, 1944
Kousoulas, Dimitrios G.,	<u>The Price of Freedom: Greece in World Affairs, 1939-1953</u> , Syracuse University Press, 1953
McNeill, William H.,	<u>The Greek Dilemma: War and Aftermath</u> , Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1947
Miller, Walter	<u>Greece and the Greeks: A Survey of Greek Civilization</u> , New York, Macmillan, 1941
Ogrizek, Dore	<u>Greece</u> , New York, McGraw, 1955.
Smothers, Frank, et al,	<u>Report on the Greeks</u> , New York, 20th Century Fund, 1948
Woodhouse, Christopher M.,	<u>The Greek War of Independence</u> , London, 1952.



PASSENGER LIST

DELEGATES

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
President Harry S. Truman
Archbishop Iakovos
Congressman John Brademas
Mr. Mike Manatos
Judge John Pappas
Mr. John Plumides

Ambassador Alexander M. Matsas
and Mrs. Matsas
Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke
and Mrs. Duke

MRS. JOHNSON'S STAFF

Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter
Mrs. Helen Williams

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STAFF

General Harry Vaughan
Mr. Clifton Daniel

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Dr. James M. Young
Major Emerson Cook
AF Sgt. M. Kenneth Gaddis
Mr. Robert Knudson

SECRET SERVICE

Mr. Jerry Kivett
Mr. Vincent Mroz
Mr. Warren Taylor
Mr. Paul Burns
Mr. Jack Ready
Mr. Kent Jordan

STATE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Mr. Robert Schott (Desk Officer)
Mr. Nicholas Zumas (Control Officer)
Miss Stephanie Arterton (Secretary)

(Mr. Robert Clark, American Broadcasting Company - White House Press)

Heads of Other Delegations
Attending Funeral of King Paul of Greece

Thumbnail Sketches

1. President of Germany - Heinrich Lubke

President Lubke is a short, white-haired, 69 year old man. He is pleasant and agreeable in manner, but speaks very little English. His wife, who usually accompanies him speaks English. He is an agronomist by profession, and his chief political interest has been in agricultural affairs.

2. President of Italy - Antonio Segni

President Segni is a small wiry man in the 70's, reserved but courteous and friendly. He speaks no English, but is believed to speak French. A professor of law, his special interests are in land reform and the problems of his native Sardinia. He is a lover of classical music.

3. Premier of France - Georges Pompidou

Premier Georges Pompidou is a dark, stocky man with black hair and bushy eyebrows. By profession a banker and university professor, he is highly cultured and of a polite and amiable disposition. He has written an anthology of French poetry.

4. King of Belgium - Baudouin I

King Baudouin represented his country at the funeral of President Kennedy. He is extremely friendly to Americans and addressed a joint session of Congress while on a State visit to the United States in May, 1959. The King and his Spanish-born wife, Queen Fabiola, have no children. (Queen Fabiola suffered miscarriages in 1961 and in August, 1963.)

5. King of Denmark - Frederik IX

President and Mrs. Johnson met King Frederik when they visited Denmark in September, 1963. King Frederik's daughter Anne-Marie is engaged to marry King Constantine of Greece. The King's son, Prince Georg, represented Denmark at the funeral of President Kennedy. The King is interested in music, sports and sailing.

6. King of Norway - Olav V

President and Mrs. Johnson met King Olav when they visited Norway in September, 1963. King Olav is a widower with three children. His son Prince Harald, represented Norway at President Kennedy's funeral. Prince Harald is now in Los Angeles for the opening of the Scandinavian trade office there. King Olav likes sailing.

7. Great Britain

7. Great Britain - HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Prince Philip, consort of Queen Elizabeth II, represented Great Britain at the funeral of President Kennedy. He is a high-spirited person with a good sense of humor. His wide interests include science, traditional British sports and sailing.

8. King of Sweden - Gustav VI

President and Mrs. Johnson met King Gustav when they visited Sweden in September, 1963. King Gustav VI of Sweden was born in 1882 and became King in 1950. His grandson, Prince Carl Gustav (born 1946) is heir to the Swedish throne. One of the King's sons, Prince Bertil, visited the west coast of the United States in February, 1964 in connection with an exhibition called "Meet Modern Sweden".

9. The Netherlands - Queen Juliana and HRH Bernhard, Prince of The Netherlands

President and Mrs. Johnson met Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard when they visited The Netherlands in September, 1963. Prince Bernhard, accompanied by his oldest daughter Beatrix and Foreign Minister Joseph Luns, attended the funeral of President Kennedy.

10. Monaco - Prince Ranier III

Prince Ranier is a short, dark, urbane gentleman who is interested in encouraging United States private investment in Monaco. He has visited the United States often and speaks English well. He is married to the former Grace Kelly, a well-known motion picture actress.

11. Spain - Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella (Kost-ee-ay-yah)

Foreign Minister Castiella is a tall gentleman in the middle 50's who visited Washington in October, 1963 in order to present a piece of statuary to the OAS. His grandmother was a lady from Galveston, Texas who met his grandfather in New Orleans. Spain was represented at the funeral of President Kennedy by Vice President Munoz-Grandes.

12. Morocco - Prince Moulay Ali

Prince Moulay Ali is the husband of a sister of King Hassan named Zara, who is seldom seen in public. Prince Moulay Ali is an intelligent businessman with a reputation for cutting corners. He accompanied King Hassan in March, 1963 on a State visit to the United States. Prince Moulay Abdullah, brother of King Hassan, represented Morocco at the funeral of President Kennedy.

13. Yugoslavia - Edvard Kardelj (Kardel), President of the Federal Assembly (Parliament) of Yugoslavia

Mr. Kardelj is in the early 50's, of medium height, wears glasses and is of serious mien. He was a school teacher by profession. He has

traveled

traveled widely, but has never visited the United States. He speaks little or no English. He is the principle Marxist theorist of Yugoslavia, and is considered the right-hand man to President Tito.

14. United Arab Republic - Vice President Muhyi al-Din

Vice President Muhyi al-Din is a reserved person of 45, but has a good sense of humor. A strong nationalist, he is one of President Nasser's closest associates. He is balding, dark and round-faced. A conservative Muslim, he neither drinks nor smokes.

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

CD - 41

President Truman - Mrs. Johnson

Ambassador and Mrs. Labouisse

CD-412

Security Officers (Taylor, Reedy, Dr. Young and
two Greek Detectives)

Car No. 1 - Archbishop Iakovos Major Cook Mr. Day	Car No. 10 - Mr. Zumas Mr. Schott Miss Arterton Mr. Colantonio
" " 2 - Congressman Brademas Mr. Brewster	Car No. 11 - Mrs. Williams Mr. Knudson
" " 3 - Mr. Manatos Mr. Vigderman	Car No. 12 - Press Mr. Stiers
" " 4 - Judge Pappas Mr. McCoy	Car No. 13 - Press
" " 5 - Mr. Plumides Mr. Cartwright	Car No. 14 - Spare
" " 6 - Ambassador and Mrs. Duke Mr. G. Wilson	Car No. 15 - Spare
" " 7 - General Vaughn Col. Marshall	Baggage S/W for President Truman and Mrs. Johnson
" " 8 - Mr. Daniel General Bush	
" " 9 - Mrs. Carpenter Mr. Joyce Mrs. Colantonio	

ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

Mrs. Johnson	Suite 816 - 822
Mrs. Carpenter (with Mrs. Johnson)	Room 822
Mrs. Williams	Room 814
Dr. Young	Room 824
President Truman	Suite 1016 - 20
Mr. Moraz	Room 1022
General Vaughn	Rooms 1026 - 28
Archbishop Iakovos	Rooms 830 - 32
Congressman Brademas	Rooms 838 - 40
Mr. Manatos	Rooms 1000 - 2
Mr. Pappas	Rooms 1031 - 33
Mr. Plumides	Rooms 1043 - 45
Ambassador and Mrs. Duke	Rooms 1039 - 41
Mr. Daniels	Rooms 1047 - 49
Mr. Zumas	Room 1010
Mr. Schott	Room 1032
Mr. Dowling	Rooms 922 - 24
Miss Arterton	Room 1035
Major Cook	Room 1029
Chief Knudson	Room 1046
VIP Drivers	Room 348
Press - Robert Clark	Room 316

Control Officer: Ernest J. Colantonio

Control Offices: Rooms 1012-14

(can be reached from Embassy by
dialing extension 431, 2)

U.S. DELEGATION

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Wednesday - March 11

0845 - ETA Athens Airport - VIP Lounge

Greeting Party:

Ambassador and Mrs. Labouisse	General Bush
Mr. Cartwright	Col. Marshall
Mr. McCoy	Col. Williams
Mr. Vigderman	Col. Tyler
Mr. Brewster	Capt. Sinclair
Mr. Colantonio	
Mr. Joyce	

1330 - President Truman and Ambassador Labouisse leave for Prime Minister's private Luncheon

1330 - Mrs. Labouisse's Luncheon for Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Carpenter

2030 - Informal Supper at Residence for entire delegation.

Thursday - March 12

1000-1030 - Funeral - Mrs. Johnson, President Truman and Ambassador Labouisse have places in Chiefs of State Section. Efforts being made to have other official representatives accommodated in church.

1330 (est.) - Following interment at Tatoi Palace, Mrs. Johnson, President Truman, and Ambassador Labouisse will be received by King and Queen Mother along with heads of all other delegations.

2030 - Informal Supper at Residence for entire delegation.

Friday - March 13

1300 - Party departs from VIP area of Airport.

ESCORT OFFICERS

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson	- Mrs. Labouisse - Mrs. John Maury
President Harry S. Truman	- Ambassador Labouisse Mr. John Owens, Political Officer
Archbishop Iakovos	- Mr. John G. Day, Political Officer
Congressman John Brademas	- Mr. H. Daniel Brewster, Counselor for Political Affairs
Mr. Mike Manatos	- Mr. Alfred G. Vigderman, Counselor for Mutual Security Affairs
Mr. John Pappas	- Mr. Robert E. McCoy, Aid Representative, Counselor for Economic Affairs
Mr. John Plumides	- Mr. Robert R. Cartwright, Counselor for Consular Affairs
Ambassador and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke	- Mr. Orme Wilson, Political Officer Mrs. Orme Wilson
General Harry Vaughn	- Col. Oliver K. Marshall, Army Attache
Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter	- Mr. Vincent Joyce, Public Affairs Officer Mrs. Ernest Colantonio
Captain James Young, M.D.	- Lt. Robert A. Hall, Assistant Naval Attache
Mr. Clifton Daniel	- Mr. Allan Nelson, Press Officer

Principal Representatives from Abroad

Belgium	King Baudoin
Cyprus	President Makarios
Denmark	King Frederick, Queen Ingrid, Princesses Margrete and Benedicte
Ethiopia	Crown Prince Asfa Wasan
France	Foreign Minister Couve de Murville
Federal Republic of Germany	President Luebke
Italy	President Chamber of Deputies Ducci
Libya	Grand Marshall of Court Sauli
Luxembourg	Hereditary Grand Duke Jean and his Grand Duchess Josephine
Monaco	Prince Rainier
Morocco	Prince Moulai Aly
Netherlands	Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard
Norway	King Olaf
Spain	Minister of Foreign Affairs Castiella
Sweden	King Gustav Adolf
U.A.R.	Vice President Muhi'al-Din
U.K.	The Duke of Edinburgh, Duchess Marina of Kent
U.S.S.R.	Secretary of Presidium Geogatzh.
Yugoslavia	President of Parliament Kardelj
Ecumenical Patriarchate	Three Metropolitans representing Ecumenical Patriarch Athinagoras
Council of Europe	Secretary General Smithers

As of Evening March 10, 1964

PART I

AMERICAN EMBASSY HANDBOOK

1. Location of U.S. Activities, Principal U.S. Officials, Emergency Numbers
2. Facts About the Mission
3. Greece
Geography, People, Religion, History, Government, Royal House of Greece
4. Historical Places and Museums
 - a. In Athens Area
 - b. Outside of Athens
5. Hotels
6. Churches
7. Entertainment
8. Dining Facilities and Nightclubs
9. Shopping Facilities
10. Currency
11. Greek Language

NOTE: This booklet is intended to help you become acquainted with facts about Greece, the American Mission and inform you of the facilities available in Athens. Any suggestions you wish to offer to improve the usefulness of the booklet will be welcomed by the Personnel Office of the Embassy, ext. 260 or 261.

1. LOCATION OF U.S. ACTIVITIES

The American Embassy is located at 91 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Telephone: 712-951 and 718-401. The offices of the Joint United States Military Aid Group Greece (JUSMAG) and the United States Information Service (USIS) are located in the Tameion Building, 9 Venizelos Street. The telephone number for both is 230-761. The 7206 Air Support Group is located at the Athens Airport, telephone 991-284. USIS library is located at 29 Stadiou Street, telephone 230-161.

PRINCIPAL UNITED STATES OFFICIALS:

Athens

Ambassador	Henry R. Labouisse
Deputy Chief of Mission	Norbert L. Anschuetz
Counselor for Consular Affairs	Robert F. Cartwright
Counselor for Econ. Aff. and AID Rep.	Robert E. McCoy
Counselor for Mutual Security Affairs	Alfred G. Vigderman
Counselor for Political Affairs	Herbert D. Brewster
Counselor for Administration	Ernest J. Colantonio
Army Attache	Colonel Oliver K. Marshall
Air Attache	Colonel William A. Williams
Naval Attache	Captain Andrew Sinclair
Agricultural Attache	John D. Motz
Attache Director of USIS	Vincent J. Joyce
Immigration and Naturalization Attache	Edgar C. Niebuhr
Chief, Joint Military Aid Group	Major General G. E. Bush
Commander, 7206 Air Support Group	Colonel Henry S. Tyler, Jr.
Consul General, Thessaloniki	Robert S. Folsom

EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

Marine Security Guard	American Embassy - 712-951
Civilian Security Guard	Tameion Building - 230-761
Fire Department	Athens - 711-441, 2, 3

First Aid

USAF Hospital (Air Base)	- 991-561
Embassy First Aid Room	- 712-951, ext. 225
Greek First Aid Station	- 525-555

Duty Officers

Embassy	- 712-951
Consular	- 712-951
JUSMAG-during duty hours	- 225-732, 230-761
USIS	- 230-761
7206 ASG (Airport)	- 991-284

2. FACTS ABOUT THE MISSION

Although the United States had numerous official contacts with Greece from the earliest days of the Greek struggle for independence beginning in 1821, it was not until 1868 that regular diplomatic relations were established. In that year, the United States accredited Charles K. Tuckerman of New York as its first Minister Resident and the American Legation at Athens was opened. From 1882 until 1905, the American Ministers at Athens were also accredited to the new states of Servia and Rumania. The Legation at Athens was forced to close on July 10, 1941, owing to the Axis occupation of Greece and the withdrawal to London of the Legitimate Government. Nevertheless a Minister and, after 1942, an Ambassador, continued to be accredited to the Greek Government in Exile, first in London and then in Cairo.

When the Greek Government returned to Athens with the victorious Greek and British forces in the fall of 1944 Ambassador Lincoln McVeagh returned with them and the post, now raised to the status of Embassy, was reopened. The Embassy was immediately called upon to play an important role in the rehabilitation of Greece and lent its assistance to numerous endeavors toward that end, such as the provision of emergency relief measures and participation in the observation of the critical Greek elections of 1946. Meanwhile guerilla warfare raged throughout Greece as the Communists and their sympathizers attempted to seize the Government by force. By the late winter of 1946-47 the British, who were maintaining sizable troop concentrations here and providing economic assistance to Greece and Turkey, felt their war-depleted resources inadequate to the task. In early March 1947 they therefore gave notice of their inability to continue their support of Greece and Turkey. Fearing that British withdrawal would mean the defeat of the Government forces by the Communists, the Government of Greece appealed to the United States for economic, technical and military assistance. Within a few days, on March 12, President Truman requested Congress to appropriate funds on an emergency basis for the support of Greece and Turkey as constituting an area vital to the security of the United States. On May 22 Congress enacted the necessary legislation and the United States aid program was launched.

The immediate need to feed hungry people made agricultural aid a first priority. Fertilizer, seeds and spray materials from the United States helped to get the land back under cultivation. Later, attention was directed toward land reclamation, irrigation, greater use of fertilizers and better farming practices. An Agricultural Extension Service was set up to carry educational and demonstrational programs to the farmers.

By 1954 agricultural production was 59 percent above pre-war levels (1938) and after 1955 efforts have aimed at diversification of agriculture, production of livestock feed, improvement and marketing of livestock, production handling and exporting of fruits and

vegetables and more economic use of water through better irrigation and land preparation practices. In 1962 agricultural production was 87 percent above pre-war.

In other areas, the American Mission and the Greek Government developed in 1947 plans for a comprehensive ship-building program. The Greek mining industry was assisted with reconstruction loans and specific projects aimed at mining "strategic" materials and exploring new deposits. Restoration of the railroads was undertaken under the supervision of the U.S. Corps of Engineers who worked through the civil war despite efforts of communist guerillas to prevent reconstruction. Rehabilitation of the Port of Piraeus was also completed during this period.

Since 1955, U.S. economic aid to Greece has been pointed to the problems of economic development rather than reconstruction. Total economic aid from 1947 through fiscal year 1962 is shown in the table below. All figures are in millions of dollars:

	Cumulative through FY 1960	FY 61	FY 62
Supporting Assistance	907.9	20.0	20.0
PL 480	135.0	21.8	17.2
Technical Assistance	14.0	.5	.3
Economic Loans (dollar)	189.3	2.5	10.0
Totals	1,246.2	44.8	47.5

The dollars granted under supporting assistance paid the foreign exchange costs for essential machinery and raw materials imported into Greece. Ninety percent of the drachma counterpart has been used to support the Greek state budget while the balance reverted to U.S. use. The purpose was to help Greece achieve a steady economic growth and maintain financial stability despite the high costs of maintaining its defense establishment. There will be no further dollar grants and the emphasis in the future will be on economic development loans.

Under PL 480, surplus U.S. agricultural commodities are sold to Greeks for drachmae. Thus Greece is able to conserve its scarce foreign exchange resources. Half of the drachmae received from these sales are loaned to the Greek Government on a long term basis for economic development projects such as roads and bridges, electrification, small community works, low cost housing, etc. Some 35% are reserved for U.S. Government uses. In addition to normal operating expenses in Greece, these uses include agricultural research, aid to American-sponsored schools and the Fulbright exchange of persons program. Another 15% is loaned to American firms operating in Greece.

Gift food shipments of flour, milk powder, edible oils and other food stuffs are made under Titles II and III of PL 480. In 1960 an emergency Title II gift of around \$2 million of wheat and other foods was made to Crete because of a crop disaster there. All of the rest of the food gifts shown in the table are under Title III. Most of these gifts are channeled through three voluntary agencies which work hand in hand with Greek organizations. The Church World Service works with the Greek Orthodox Church and the Ministry of Welfare in making distributions to over two million needy persons, primarily to supplement the diet of needy families in mountain areas and the islands. The Catholic Relief Society cooperates with the Greek Red Cross in distributing food to various institutions and with the Ministry of Education in furnishing milk to between 300,000 and 400,000 school children. It also works with the Roman Catholic Church in Greece to help needy Catholic families. CARE works through the Ministry of Social Welfare in making food available to orphans, hospitals, charitable institutions and summer camps.

The U.S. Technical Cooperation program began as a separate activity in 1955, and assistance has been provided for agriculture, public health, public administration, road building, and power development, marketing, industry (including investment surveys and industrial management), vocational training, civil aviation, and public safety. The Technical Cooperation Program as such was terminated on June 30, 1962.

Economic loans were extended to Greece through Lend-Lease, the Marshall Plan, and Mutual Security Program. Early in 1958 the new Development Loan Fund was established. Thus far loans of \$12 million for the construction of a nitrogenous fertilizer plant in northern Greece, \$31 million for the construction of a large hydroelectric plant in western Greece and \$5 million each to two banking institutions to cover capital goods imports have been approved. Other applications from the Greek Government are now pending. The Export-Import Bank has made long term loans amounting to about \$20 million and is considering additional applications. It is expected that Export-Import Bank loans will receive more emphasis in the future.

There are, of course, many remaining economic problems which Greece must face, but the record of the past gives hope for the future. As the result of American aid, coupled with Greek determination to improve their lot, Greece is today in a more stable, prosperous, and hopeful situation than at any time in her modern history. An agreement has been ratified for the association of Greece with the European Common Market. This opens up new possibilities for Greek exports and is expected to encourage foreign investors to establish industries in Greece. The Common Market countries have pledged \$125 million in economic loans to Greece over the next five years. Loans totalling \$100 million have also been made available by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The military aspects of the U.S. program, which were originally under the direction of General James A. Van Fleet, are carried on by the Joint United States Military Aid Group in Greece (JUSMAG), which consists of a headquarters and Army, Navy, and Air Force components. JUSMAG works in close collaboration with the Greek defense establishment in Athens and at various regional headquarters and has carried out a highly successful program in two principal stages. In the first, the Military Group's efforts were successful in assisting the Greek armed forces to subdue the Communist guerillas by the summer of 1949 thus bringing about a return of peacetime conditions in Greece after nine years of war, occupation, and civil strife. In the second stage, which began after Greece's adherence to NATO and which still continues, the Military Group is endeavoring to help the Greek armed forces meet the force goals assigned to them by NATO.

USIS, Greece, serves as the official outlet for publicity from all sections of the American Mission to Greece. By means of press, radio, films, exhibits, and other techniques, USIS tries to give a clear picture of what the American position is on key issues and to demonstrate, in as effective and convincing manner as possible, the validity of the United States position.

In the press field, this is accomplished by supplying newspaper editors and reporters with accurate news releases in translation, texts of official statements, background stories, biographical material, and photographs. Wireless news received nightly from the United States is edited and issued daily to local newspapers.

The Voice of America broadcasts daily from Washington a fifteen-minute program in Greek which is relayed on local Greek radio stations. This broadcast can be heard locally at 1915 local time. VOA worldwide English-language broadcasts can also be heard on Greek shortwave on 19, 25, 31 and 41 meter bands. There are news broadcasts every hour on the hour followed by other programs. A detailed program listing is available from USIS and local English language newspapers. The Voice of America also maintains relay stations in Thessaloniki and Rhodes. These stations relay programs emanating in Washington to Iron Curtain areas and to countries of the Middle East.

Motion pictures are equally important for conveying information to a large audience. USIS mobile units distribute and project films in all parts of Greece, reaching an annual audience of over five million. Local theaters are supplied with USIS newsreels and documentaries in Greek. Special groups - military men, students, government officials - are invited to film-showings in the USIS film theater.

Performing Artists: U.S. policies are more easily understood and accepted when accompanied by a basic knowledge of American life and way of thinking. To delineate important aspects of American life and culture, USIS sponsors or assists noted American personalities and

organizations appearing in Greece. Whether William Faulkner or "Porgy and Bess", the Minneapolis Symphony or an American ballet company, all contribute to a greater understanding of American culture.

USIS Libraries (in Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki, Patras and Kavalla) are administered like United States libraries with free loan and reference services. Most of their collections are in English.

EXHIBITS:

USIS arranges for exhibits and window displays introducing the Greek public to American sports or painting, or photographs taken by Greek students in the United States. More ambitious are such exhibits as "The Family of Man" from the Museum of Modern Art, the "Atoms for Peace" display, a solar-energy exhibit, or a demonstration of Greek recovery after ten years of U.S. economic assistance.

BOOK TRANSLATIONS:

USIS encourages local publishers to issue translations of significant American books such as: Moby Dick, Leaves of Grass, Arrowsmith, The Big Change, Life on the Mississippi, Tender is the Night, books about the United States and books which expose the true nature of Communism. Since 1951 eighty-five different titles have been translated into Greek in an average of 6,000 copies.

USIS operates the Educational Exchange Program in Greece, with the purpose of increasing mutual understanding between the peoples of Greece and the United States. Under the Fulbright program many Greek leaders, scholars and students visit the U.S. and a great number of American teachers, scholars and lecturers have come to Greece. In addition to the Fulbright program, other grants enable Greek professors, teachers, specialists, and students to go to the United States each year where they continue activities in their particular fields. Upon return, their experience is conveyed to others through books and articles which they write, and through lectures and discussions. Equally valuable are visits to the United States by opinion leaders in such fields as journalism, radio, government, labor and education. The importance of this program can be noted in the number of Greek Government officials who are former leader grantees.

The Hellenic-American Union, founded in 1957, is an autonomous, non-profit, educational and cultural organization, incorporated under the laws of Greece and dedicated according to the terms of its charter, to cultural interchange and the fostering of better understanding between Greece and the United States.

The Union, known to some as the binational cultural institute, has a membership of approximately 1200.

At present the Hellenic-American Union is located in two buildings. The language program is conducted at 7 Stadiou Street and encompasses the teaching of English for Greeks and Greek for Americans and other peoples. At the second locale or headquarters, at Herodou Atticou, one may attend lectures, panel discussions, art exhibits, see educational movies, listen to music programs, meet Greeks at the Weekly English Conversation Night, dance Greek and American Folk dances -- in short, "promote the cultural, economic and friendly ties between Greece and the United States".

In the fall of 1963 the Hellenic-American Union expects to occupy its own new six-storey building which is now under construction on Massalias Street and financed by PL 480 funds. The building will house the academic, cultural, library and social programs of the students and members of the organization.

3. GREECE

GEOGRAPHY:

Greece is a peninsula jutting out into the Eastern Mediterranean, bounded on three sides by the sea - the Aegean, Ionian, and Cretan Seas - and on the fourth by Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

The total area of Greece is 51,266 square miles (about the size of Illinois). This includes, in addition to Continental Greece, 437 islands, large and small, of which only 134 are inhabited. These islands fall into a number of groups of which the principal are the Ionian Islands, the Cyclades, the Aegean Islands, and the Dodecanese. Largest of the islands is Crete (3,234 sq. mi.). The peninsula of the Peloponnesos is an artificial island, being separated from the mainland by the Corinth Canal.

Greece has the longest coast-line of any country in Europe. The coast is extremely indented, with large gulfs running deep into the mainland. Greece is thus mainly a maritime country, with a large seafaring population.

The physical geography of Greece has had a great influence on its history. The mainland consists of a large number of small valleys and plains isolated from each other by mountain ranges, the largest of which is the Pindus range. Hence the development in ancient Greece of the city-states. As there are few places in Greece which are distant from the sea, communication between various parts of the country was by sea rather than overland.

Greece is largely mountainous, with very little flat land. Only 25% is arable land under cultivation; 40% can be used as rough pasture land for grazing of goats and sheep; and 35% is wholly unsuited for cultivation. Timber resources are very limited, and are confined largely to the northwest in the Pindus range. The principal flatlands are the plains of Boeotia, Thessaly, Central and Eastern Macedonia, and Thrace. These are the main wheat-producing regions. The rest of the arable land is in the foothills, the soil of which is well suited for the growing of tobacco, vines, olives, and fruit. Cotton of good quality is grown both in the plains and in the hills, wherever irrigation is available.

Greece has no navigable rivers. The main rivers are in the North and have their source in the neighboring countries to the north. In the spring, when the rivers are swollen from the melting snow in the Balkans, there is danger of floods which often damage much of the adjoining country.

PEOPLE:

The population of Greece, as estimated in 1961, is 8,357,526. A large part of this population, 2,036,666, is concentrated in the Athens metropolitan area which includes Piraeus with a population of 183,957. The next most important city is Thessaloniki (Salonika) with a population of 377,026.

The rural population amounts to approximately 47% of the total. Farms are small, as the land has been much subdivided, the average being two acres per family.

The bulk of the population - about 96% - is Greek-speaking. Although some of the population is bilingual, speaking Turkish, Vlach, Slav or Albanian in the home, Greek is used for business and official purposes. Among those of non-Greek origin, however, virtually all the children have learned to speak Greek, which is compulsory in the schools.

RELIGION:

Ninety-eight percent of the population profess the Orthodox faith, the remaining two percent being divided between Roman Catholics, Protestants, Moslems, Jews, and Gregorian Armenians. The Greek Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, and all the non-orthodox communities have their own churches and ecclesiastical authorities.

Since the days of Constantine the Great, the first Roman Emperor to espouse Christianity, the relationship between Church and State has been an intimate one, and the tie between the Greek people and their church is very close. During the four centuries of Turkish domination the Church, in a large sense, became the repository of Greek learning.

The service of the Orthodox Church, known as the Divine Liturgy, is beautiful and impressive, as is the choir singing in the larger churches.

HISTORY:

In classical times, Greece produced city states, kingdoms, and democracies, and its achievements in the field of learning are world renowned. Greece was strongest in the 5th century B.C., became a province of the Roman empire in 46 B.C., and was ruled from Byzantium, which fell to the Ottoman empire in 1453.

The history of modern Greece begins in 1830 when, after a seven year's struggle (1821-28) for freedom from Ottoman rule, the first independent Greek state was established under the guarantee of the

three protecting powers — Great Britain, France and Russia. The frontiers of the new nation were drawn just north of Lamia.

Greek foreign policy in subsequent years was directed towards retrieving all territories of the Ottoman Empire in which there were substantial Greek populations. In 1864, Great Britain ceded to Greece the Ionian Islands which had been a British Protectorate since 1815, and for four centuries before that part of the Republic of Venice. Thessaly was annexed from Turkey in 1881. After the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the Aegean Islands were added. At the end of World War I, Bulgaria ceded Western Thrace (1919) and finally, after World War II, Italy ceded the Dodecanese (1947).

In 1919, Greek forces attempted to occupy Eastern Thrace and part of Asia Minor, but were repulsed by the Turks. An agreement concluded in 1923, provided for an exchange of populations of the area which resulted in a mass influx of hundreds of thousands of Greeks.

On October 28, 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy and, when attacked, threw the Italians back into Albania. Nazi support, however, resulted in the defeat and occupation of Greece by Germans, Italians and Bulgarians. By the end of 1944, the invaders withdrew and a plebiscite recalled the King in 1946.

The attempt by Communists to gain control of the country after World War II resulted in civil war which caused enormous damage to the country and delayed the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Instrumental in the final defeat of the Communist forces in 1949 was American aid as first enunciated in the Truman Doctrine in 1947.

Greece is a member of the United Nations, and contributed forces to the U.N. Command during the Korean War. In 1952, Greece joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Greece's relations with her neighbors are varied due to recent conflicts. Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform led to a resumption of relations between the two countries, who are linked by the Balkan Pact. There are diplomatic relations and some commercial exchanges with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Technically, a state of war still exists between Greece and Albania. Although technically linked to Turkey through the Balkan Pact and NATO, Greece's relations with her neighbor to the east have been strained over the Cyprus issue.

HISTORY OF ATHENS:

Athens is one of the most ancient towns in Greece, a neolithic kernel which grew first into a small Mycenaean town. Its Acropolis, which, according to the ancient legends, was built by Cecrops, and was named Cecropia after him, had a king as its sovereign lord. One

of these Kings, Theseus, united the twelve hamlets of Attica and founded Athens which, up to the time of the death of Kodros, was ruled as a Monarchy. After the death of Kodros, Athens was proclaimed a Democracy. In 146 B.C., after a long and glorious history, Athens was conquered by the Romans. It maintained its spiritual leadership over the world, however, until the closing of its philosophical schools in the 6th century and the banning of its ancient temples in the fifth.

Until 1204, Athens was a provincial Byzantine town with no historical significance. In that year, after its conquest by the French, it became the dukedom of Athens under De la Roche. The Catalans followed De la Roche and remained until 1457, when the city was conquered by the Turks. Athens was liberated from Turkish rule after the Greek revolution of 1821. In 1834 it was proclaimed the official capital of the newly founded Kingdom of Greece.

Until 1821, Athens was a small town confined to the north and the east foot of the Acropolis Hill, much of which was destroyed during the war. A new town with wide roads was planned by the architect Stamatis Cleanthis in cooperation with the German architect Schubert. To the former, Athens owes many of its neoclassic buildings. Large buildings were erected, squares and avenues constructed, and gardens planned, stretching the new town to the north and the west of its old site.

During the hundred years since then, Athens has undergone continual change; its population of 6,000 in 1835 has increased to 2,036,666 people. Former suburbs have now joined the center of the town, forming a large metropolitan area spreading from Phaleron Bay and the Piraeus coast to the south slopes of Parnes and Pendeli, to the southeast foot of Mount Hymetus, and to the west of Mount Aegaleo and Korydalo. This huge city is intercoordinated and served by a network of roads and public transportation.

IMPORTANT DATES IN GREEK HISTORY:

Circa 2000 BC	The Pelasgians, earliest known inhabitants of Greece.
Circa 1500	The Hellenes.
Circa 1194-84	Trojan War.
776	Beginning of the Olympiads.
490-480	Second and Third Persian Expeditions against Greece.
437-404	Peloponnesian Wars.
336-323	Rule of Alexander the Great.
146	Destruction of Corinth. Greece and Macedonia united to form the Roman province of Macedonia.
323-337 AD	Constantine the Great. Christianity becomes the state religion.
395	Partition of the Roman Empire.
805	Defeat of Slavs at Patras.

967-986	Beginning of the schism between the Roman and Eastern Churches, which came to a head in 1054.
1456	Athens captured by the Turks under Omar.
1718	Peace of Passarovitz, confirming Turkish possession of the Morea (Peloponnesus).
1821	Beginning of Greek War of Independence.
1832	Second Protocol of London. Greece becomes an independent kingdom.
1864	Great Britain cedes the Ionian Isles to Greece.
1881	Turkey cedes Thessaly and part of Epirus to Greece.
1912-13	Balkan Wars
1916	Greece declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
1921-22	War between Greece and Turkey.
1940	Greece wins first Allied victory by routing Italian invasion.
1941-44	German occupation
1944-49	Communist uprising and guerilla warfare
1947	Paul I becomes King.
1950	Greece sends forces to Korea.
1952	Greece joins NATO.
1964	Constantine becomes King.

GOVERNMENT:

Greece is ruled by a constitutional monarchy under a constitution first adopted in 1911 and amended several times subsequently. The executive power belongs to the King and is exercised by his ministers. The judicial power is administered by judges appointed by the King. The legislative power lies with Parliament, composed of 300 representatives elected proportionally for four-year terms.

Greek women were granted national suffrage and the right to run for national office in 1952.

The King of Greece is King Constantine , who succeeded to the throne March 6, 1964 on the death of his father King Paul I.

Following the elections of February 16, 1964, a Government was formed presided over by Mr. George Papandreu.

Listed below are the Ministers of this Government:

Prime Minister	-	George Papandreu
and Minister of Education		
Deputy Prime Minister		
and Minister without Portfolio	-	Stephen Stephanopoulos
Minister of Foreign Affairs	-	Stavros Costopoulos
Minister of Coordination	-	George Mavros
Minister of National Defense	-	Peter Garoufalias
Minister of Justice	-	Polychronis Polychronidis
Minister to the Prime Minister	-	Andrew Papandreu

Minister of Interior	- John Toumbas
Minister of Finance	- Constantine Mitsotakis
Minister of Commerce	- George Melas
Minister of Industry	- John Zigidis
Minister of Public Works	- Stylianos Houtas
Minister of Communications	- Stelios Allamanis
Minister of Agriculture	- Alexander Baltatzis
Minister of Social Welfare	- Pafsanias Katsotas
Minister of Mercantile Marine	- Stavros Biris
Minister of Labor	- George Bakatselos
Minister of Northern Greece	- Constantine Taliadouris
Minister without Portfolio	- John Yannopoulos
Minister without Portfolio	- Paul Vardinoyannis
Permanent Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs	- Demetrios Pappas
Under Secretary of Coordination	- Athanassios Canellopoulos
Under Secretary of National Defense	- Michael Papaoonstantinou
Under Secretary to the Prime Minister	- George Mylonas
Under Secretary of Interior	- Nicholas Exarchos
Under Secretary of Education	- Loukis Akritas
Under Secretary of Finance	- Constantine Maris
Under Secretary of Finance	- Michael Stephanides
Under Secretary of Commerce	- Nicholas Coundouris
Under Secretary of Public Works	- Angelos Angeloussis
Under Secretary of Communications	- Evangelos Arvanitakis
Under Secretary of Agriculture	- Nicholas Malliakas
Under Secretary of Social Welfare	- Andrew Kokkevis

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF GREECE:

The Royal House of Greece was founded in 1863 by King George I of the Hellenes. This dynasty has so far given Greece six kings: George I (1863-1913), Constantine (1913-1917 and 1920-1922), Alexander (1917-1920), George II (1922-1923 and 1935-1947), Paul (1947-1964), and Constantine (1964-).

The genealogical tree of the Royal House of Greece begins with King Christian I of Denmark (1448) and after 16 generations comes to King Constantine of Greece. This tree includes 18 kings of Denmark, 5 kings of Sweden, 7 emperors of Russia, a king of Norway, and 6 kings of Greece.

The late King Paul was born in Athens December 14, 1901, the third son of King Constantine and Queen Sophia. In his youth, he shared the often adverse fortunes of his father, King Constantine, and his brother, King George II, whom he followed into exile. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922 with the rank of Ensign.

Following exile and several visits to the United States, Paul returned to Greece in 1935 to enter active service in the Royal Hellenic Navy with the rank of Commander and corresponding ranks in the Army and Air Force. Following the Fascist attack in 1940, Paul served with the General Staff of the Greek Army in the Albanian campaign. Upon the German invasion in 1941, he followed King George II to Crete and later to Egypt. He returned to Greece in 1946 and acceded to the throne on the death of his brother, George II, on April 1, 1947.

Paul married Princess Frederika, Princess of Hanover, Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Brunswick and Luneburg, in 1938.

Queen-Mother Frederika was born in Germany in 1917, the third of five children born to the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick-Luneburg. A year after her birth, the family moved to Austria where Frederika grew up. Following early private lessons at home, Frederika pursued her education abroad, including colleges in England and Italy, where she first met Crown Prince Paul.

The Queen-Mother is particularly well-known and loved in Greece for her social welfare work which she has carried on extensively both during the war years and after.

Three children were born to the late King Paul and Queen Frederika: Princess Sophia, born on November 2, 1938, King Constantine, born June 2, 1940, and Crown Princess Irene, born on May 11, 1942.

Princess Sophia was married to Prince Juan Carlos of Spain on May 14, 1962.

The 24-year old King Constantine was educated by tutors and at the Greek Military Academy. He is a good linguist who speaks fluent English as well as German and Greek.

The King is intensely interested in sports and is noted for his skill in sailing. He won a gold medal at the 1960 Olympics in this sport. He is also a sports car enthusiast.

King Constantine visited the United States with his mother and two sisters in 1958. He toured the United States under the auspices of the United States Army for about six months.

He was engaged to Princess Anna-Maria of Denmark on January 23, 1963.

Crown Princess Irene

The 22-year old Crown Princess was born in Johannesburg during the war years. She was educated in Athens at a school which operated in the palace, and was composed of a group of children selected from all walks of life. She is a good linguist speaking, besides Greek, several foreign languages.

The Crown Princess is very much interested in archaeology and music. She plays the piano and has founded a choir in which she participated on its first appearance.

Crown Princess Irene shares King Constantine's interests in sports and she too is a skillful sailor. Upon Princess Sophia's marriage Irene replaced her in all her official duties and became the Chief of Greek Girl Scouts.

Together with Queen Mother Frederika she visited the United States in January 1964.

Prince Peter

Prince Peter of Greece, a first cousin of the late King Paul, is an independent-minded and enterprising member of the Royal Family. Fifty-six years old, he is an anthropologist by avocation and has conducted successful expeditions to several South Asian and Far Eastern countries, sometimes accompanied by his wife, Irene, whose interest in world religions and ancient history he shares.

Prince Peter was born in Paris, the son of Prince George of Greece and Denmark, uncle of the present Kings of both countries, and of Princess Marie Bonaparte. He was educated in military schools and during World War II saw active service on several fronts.

Prince Peter is a member of several scientific and anthropological societies, including the American Explorers Club. He speaks English and French.

4. HISTORICAL PLACES AND MUSEUMS

a. In Athens Area

I. THE ACROPOLIS (A-crop-o-lis)

The Acropolis is a rocky hill which rises to the south of the city, upon which Pericles built a number of monuments during the period 441 to 438 B.C. On the Acropolis are:

(a) THE PROPYLAEA (Pro-pe-le-a)

The Propylaea, the grandiose gateway, is one of the most famous monuments of classical Greek architecture. It was designed by Mnesicles, an architect of the fifth century B. C. It consists of three parts: a central gateway and two wings. The whole structure forms an imposing vestibule through which one enters the Acropolis.

(b) THE TEMPLE OF THE WINGLESS VICTORY

The Athena Nike stands to the right of the Propylaea on a high platform. The Athena Nike is a graceful little temple with eight fine Ionic columns. The temple was built in the fifth century B.C. to commemorate the Greek victory over the Persians.

(c) THE PARTHENON (Par-th-non)

The Parthenon, the temple of the virgin goddess Athena and guardian of Athens, is the next imposing monument on the Acropolis. It is the most perfect specimen of Doric proportion and refinement, incorporating all the various subtleties of Greek architecture which were prevalent from the sixth century to the fourth century B. C. It stands on the foundations of an earlier temple, also of Athena, and is executed entirely in Pentelic marble. The present temple was built under Pericles in 447-432 B.C. by the architects Ictinus and Callicrates, and the sculptures on the pediments and the frieze were the works of Phidias, or his school. The frieze is a low relief around the sanctuary proper representing various stages of the procession of the Panathenaea, a great festival held annually in honor of the goddess.

(d) THE ERECHTHEION (Eh-wreck-the-on)

The Erechtheion, which lies north of the Parthenon, is an elegant example of the Ionic style of architecture. It has a unique and bold architectural feature on its south side -- a porch with six draped female figures (the Caryatids) serving as supports. One of the figures was removed by Lord Elgin and is now in the British Museum. The Erechtheion was begun in 421 and completed in 407 B.C. and stands on the site of the temple of Erechtheus, legendary king of Athens.

II. THEATER OF DIONYSUS (Di-o-ni-sus)

The Theater of Dionysus lies on the south slope of the Acropolis. This theater was once the center of the dramatic activity of Athens where the masterpieces of the Greek tragedians were performed.

III. THEATER OF HERODES ATTICUS (Hair-o-dus At-e-kus)

The Theater of Herodes Atticus was built in 160 A.D. by the eminent rhetorician whose name it bears and who did much through his philanthropy to enhance the glory of Athens. It was and is still used today for musical and dramatic performances. Most of the events of the Athens Festival of Music and Drama are held here every summer. The Theater accommodates 5,000 spectators.

IV. THE PHILOPAPPOS (Phil-o-pop-us)

The Philopappos is a hill which lies to the west of the Acropolis and opposite to its entrance. It is so named because of the sepulchral monument of a Syrian prince, Roman consul and Athenian magistrate and was erected between 114 and 116 A. D.

V. THE PRISON OF SOCRATES

The Prison of Socrates is a cave on the northwestern slope of the Acropolis.

VI. THE PNYX (P-nix)

The Pnyx, a lower hill, was a meeting place of the Athenian citizen body.

VII. THE AREOPAGUS (Hill of Mars) (Areo-pa-gus)

The Areopagus is the site where the oldest Council of Athens met from the fifth century onwards. It was from the Areopagus that Saint Paul addressed the Athenians in 54 A. D.

VIII. THE AGORA (A-gor-a)

The Agora, which has been excavated by the American School of Classical Studies, lies to the northwest of the Acropolis. It was the center of public life where the public business of the city was conducted. The Stoa of Attalos (At-a-los) is on the eastern boundary of the Agora. The original Stoa was built in the second century A. D. by King Attalos II and was used to house fashionable shops and business offices. It presently contains all of the interesting archaeological finds of the Agora.

IX. THE THESEION (The-see-on)

The Theseion is a Doric temple of the fifth century B. C. dedicated to the god of arts and crafts. The Theseion stands on a slight elevation to the west of the Agora.

X. THE DIPYLON GATE (Die-pee-lon)

The Dipylon Gate lies beyond the Theseion. Much of the traffic between Athens and Piraeus passes through this Gate.

XI. THE CERAMICOS (Care-am-e-kos)

The Ceramicos is the chief cemetery of the city which dates from the early Bronze Age and late Mycenaean times until the fourth and fifth centuries B. C.

XII. HADRIAN'S ARCH

Hadrian's Arch is an isolated gateway at the end of Queen Amalia Avenue. The Arch marked the boundary line between ancient Athens and the city of Hadrian.

XIII. THE MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES (Lee-see-kra-tes)

The Monument of Lysicrates is a small, circular building of marble of the fourth century B. C.

XIV. THE TEMPLE OF OLYMPIAN ZEUS

The Temple of Olympian Zeus was begun in the sixth century B. C. and completed several hundred years later during Hadrian's reign. Because of its size and its magnificence, it was regarded as one of the wonders of the ancient world comparable to the Pyramids. It was destroyed first by the invasion of the Goths in the fourth century A.D. and later, during the Middle Ages, most of its marble was plundered and used as building material.

XV. THE MODERN STADIUM

The Modern Stadium was built in 1895 of white marble on the site of the ancient Panathenaic Stadium.

XVI. THE ATHENS CATHEDRAL

The Athens Cathedral is the principal modern Greek Orthodox Church where all official functions are held. Next to the Athens Cathedral stands an old Byzantine Church which is one of the smallest of the Churches built in the style of a cathedral.

XVII. MUSEUMS IN ATHENS

Archaeological Museum - Tositsa & Bouboulinas Sts. -
Antiquities of Greece Tel. 817-717

Visiting Hours:

Summer - daily 8-2 and 3-6; closed Mondays; Sunday 10-2

Winter - daily 9-4; closed Mondays; Sunday 10-2

Acropolis Museum - on the Acropolis - Tel. 231-246

Visiting Hours:

Summer - daily 9-5; Tuesdays 12-5; Sundays & Holidays 10-2

Winter - daily 9-5; Tuesdays 12-4; Sundays & Holidays 10-2

Benaki Museum - 1 Koumbari Street - Tel. 611-617

Collection of Greek regional costumes - Byzantine and
Islamic arts

Visiting Hours:

Summer - daily 9:30-1:30 and 4:30-7:30; closed Tuesdays;
Sunday 9:30-1:30

January 1-February 28 - daily 9-2; closed Tuesdays;
Sunday 9:30-1:30

Byzantine Museum - 22 Queen Sophia Avenue - Tel. 711-027

Byzantine art including large collection of ikons

Visiting Hours:

Summer - daily 8-6; Mondays 2-6; Sundays 9:30-1:30

Winter - daily 9-4; Mondays 2-4; Sundays 9:30-1:30

Historical Museum - Old Parliament Building, Stadium St.,

Visiting Hours: Tel. 237-617

Summer & Winter - daily 10-1; closed Mondays

Ceramics Museum - 148 Hermou Street - Tel. 563-552

Visiting Hours:

Summer & Winter - daily 10-4; Sundays & Holidays 10-2

Stoa of Attalos - Agora Museum - 27 Asteroskopiou St. -

Visiting Hours: Tel. 229-382

Summer & Winter - daily 8 a.m. - sunset

b. Historical Places Outside of Athens

I. DELPHI

About 100 miles northwest of Athens, is reached by motor-coach or train and car. Beautifully situated on the slopes of Mount Parnassus at an altitude of 2,000 feet, Delphi is world famous as the site of the Oracle of Pythia and contains excavated ruins of many

ancient monuments, including the Temple of Apollo; the open-air theater, the Stadium, the Temple of Athena, and masterpieces of sculpture.

II. EPIDAVROS

About 92 miles southwest of Athens; is noted for its Sanctuary of Asclepius; ancient health resort. During June, the "Epidavros Festival" takes place in this ancient theater with excellent productions of classical Greek drama. Also of interest are the Tholos, the Stadium and a well-preserved, open-air theater with remarkable acoustics.

III. SOUNION

An hour and a half by car south from Athens; one can go one way along a beautiful shore route and return by an inland route through the rich Attic plain. This is the site of the Temple of Poseidon set on a hill overlooking the Aegean Sea. There is a tourist pavillion and restaurant here,

IV. CORINTH

An ancient city where St. Paul delivered sermons to the Corinthians, is situated near the isthmus of Corinth about two hours by road or train west of Athens. There are remains dating from the ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods. Chief points of interest are the temple of Apollo, the fountains of Pirene, the Agora, Odeum, Theater and Museum.

V. OLYMPIA

Olympia is reached by diesel train or car about 200 miles west of Athens. Located in a beautiful serene area, it is an ancient religious center with the Stadium where the Olympic Games were held. The Hermes of Praxiteles is among the beautiful pieces of sculpture found in the local museum.

Other places of interest are:

Daphni	-	Byzantine Mosaics	-	9 kms	from Athens
Eleusis	-	Ancient Mysteries	-	20 "	" "
Marathon	-	Battle Monument	-	42 "	" "
Mycenae	-	Center of ancient civilization	-	129 "	" "

VI. ISLANDS

Reached by boat service from Piraeus: Aegina, Poros, Ydra and Spetsae.

5. HOTELS

Following is a partial list of Athens hotels:

Class AA

Athens Hilton	Queen Sophias Avenue
Acropole Palace	51 Patission Street
Athenes Palace	Kolokotroni Square
Grande Bretagne	1 Venizelou & George A' Sts.
King George	3 King George A' Street
National	73 Venizelou Street

Class A

Academia	58 Academias Street
Amalia	10 Amalias Avenue
Attica	6 Karagiorgi Servias Street
Aux Ambassadeurs	67 Sokratous Street
Esperia	22 Stadiou Street
Xenias Melathron	22 Jan Smuts Street
Kings' Palace	4 Venizelou Street

Class B

Alfa	17 Halkokondili Street
Alma	5 Dorou Street
El Greco	Lykourgou & Athinas Sts.
Marmara	Halkokondili & Patission Sts.
Minerva	3 Stadiou Street
Plaka	Deka & Kapnikareas Sts.

Hotel Apartments

Embassy Hotel Apartments (comfortably furnished)	15 Timoleonos Vassou Street
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Hotels in Suburbs:

Kifissia

Aperghi	Tel. 013-537
Demetrakopoulou	012-546
Semiramis	012-587
Cecil	014-106
Kastri	013-971

Old Phaleron

Carlton	Tel. 99-594
Lido	99-201

Kalamaki

Rex	Tel. 99-228
Saronis	99-798

Glyphada

Astir (cabana type)	Tel. 046-461
Congo Palace	046-710
Florida	04-215
Plaza	046-486
ZOE Antonopoulos	046-242 or 04-136

Vouliagmeni

Bamboo Village	Tel. 224-703
Astir (hotel and cabana type)	046-651
Margi House (furnished apartment hotel)	046-500

6. CHURCHES

Protestant:

St. Andrews: 66 Sina Street, Athens - Tel. 230-761, ext. 639
Worship Service - 11:00 a.m.
Church School - 11:00 a.m., across the street
from the Church

American Club - Kifissia:

Church Services - 10:45 - 11:45 a.m.
Sunday School - 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Catholic:

St. Dennis Catholic Church: 24 Venizelou Street, Athens -
Tel. 623-603
Sunday Masses: Morning - 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00
and 11:00
Evening - 7:00

Chapel: 11 Prince Constantine Street, Old Psychico - Tel. 672-366
Sunday Masses: 8:00 and 9:30 a.m.

American Club Kifissia: Sunday Mass - 8:45 a.m.

St. Paul's Anglican/Episcopalian: Philellinon Street, Athens -
Tel. 714-906
Worship Service - 10:00 a.m.
Holy Communion - 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.
Mattins - 10:00 a.m.
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m. (across street from Church)

Christian Science: 7 Vyssarionos Street, Athens

Mormon (LDS): Youth Center, Glyphada - 10:30 a.m.

Jewish: 5 Melidoni Street, Athens, Tel. 521-225 and Airport (military
side)

Seventh-Day Adventist: 18 Keramikou Street, Athens

7. ENTERTAINMENT

The city has many theaters, cinemas and an Opera House. Athens has an Opera company and a State Symphony Orchestra.

Movie Theaters

Anessis	Kifissia Street
Asty	4 Korai Street
Astron	Kifissia Street
Athinaia	5 Venizelou Street
Athinaion	Queen Sophia Avenue
Attika	3 Amerikis Square
Attikon	15 Stadiou Street
Apollon	15 Stadiou Street
Esperos	24 Stadiou Street
Ilissia	4 Papadiamantopoulou Street
Orpheus	52 Stadiou Street
Pallas	1 Jan Smuts Street
Rex	40 Venizelou Street

Open-air movie theaters operating during the summer months:

Aigli	Zappeion Park
Athinaion	Patission & Marni Streets
Metropol	Patission Street
Royal	4 Epirou Street
Bonboniera	Kifissia
Cine-Psychico	Psychico (Kifissia Road)

Concert Theaters:

Kotopouli	40 Venizelou Street
Kentrikon	Kolokotroni Square
Athinon	10 Jan Smuts Street

Summer Concert Theater:

Herodus Atticus	Below the Acropolis
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(All performances of the Athens Festival, held during August and September, are given at this ancient theater.)

Opera House:

Olympia	46 Akademias Street
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8. DINING FACILITIES AND NIGHTCLUBS

The Base has a large snack bar "The Crossroads". The snack bars at the Tameion Building and Embassy are open to local employees with proper identification as well as American Government personnel and their dependents.

Athens and the nearby suburbs have many excellent eating places. Particularly renowned are the tavernas, many located in the Plaka section of the city, where dinner is accompanied by Greek music and sometimes dancing.

The majority of tourist restaurants serve Continental food of good quality. There are also a number of typically Greek dishes like 'mousaka' (alternate layers of eggplant, ground meat and white flour and milk sauce agreeably spiced), 'souvlakia' (meat on small spits), and 'dolmadakia' (rolled vine leaves containing rice, ground meat and spices). A great variety of excellent fish; a variety of good local wines, and excellent honey from nearby Mount Hymettus are available.

Restaurants

American Club	Kifissia
Athenae Palace	Kolokotroni Square
Averoff	Mitropoleos & Nikis Streets
Corfu	6 Kriezotou Street
Costi's	2 Korai Street
Floca's	7 Venizelou Street
Grande Bretagne	1 Venizelou Street
King George	3 George A' Street
Kings' Palace	2 Venizelou Street
Pantheon	57 Venizelou Street
Three Ducks	Iridanou Street
Zonar's	7 Venizelou Street

Kifissia

Bokaris
Blue Pine
Vlahos

Well-known restaurants specializing in fresh fish:

Psaropoulos	Glyphada
Kanaris	Tourkolimano
Zafirio	Tourkolimano
Diasimos	Pasallimani

Tavernas

Epta Adelfia
Methysmeno Karavi
Palia Athina
Tzaki
Vrahos
Xynos

39 Yperidou Street
7 Afroditi's Street
4 Flessa Street
11 Mourouzi Street
6 Ang. Vlahou Street
4 Ang. Geronta Street

Catering Shops

Aux Delicieux
Floca's
Zonar's

Kanari & Solonos Streets
7 Venizelou Street
7 Venizelou Street

Bars

Athenee Palace
Coronet
Grande Bretagne
King George
Olympic Palace
Seventeen
Zonar's

Kolokotroni Square
2 Venizelou Street
1 Venizelou Street
3 George A' Street
16 Filellinon Street
17 Jan Smits Street
7 Venizelou Street

Nightclubs

Acropole
Arizona
Athenee (Hilton Hotel)
Athinaia
Coronet
Flamingo

51 Patission Street
15 Filellinon Street
Queen Sophia Avenue
10 Othonos Street
2 Venizelou Street
6 Othonos Street

9. SHOPPING FACILITIES

a. AFEX, Commissary, Delicatessen Shops and Beverage Stores (Class VI)
(For the use of official U.S. Government personnel only)

The Air Force Main Retail Store and Commissary are located at 97 Syngrou Avenue. The Beverage Shop (Class VI) is located in the basement of the Tameion Building. These facilities are open only to American Government personnel officially assigned to Greece and their dependents and to transients with bona fide travel orders. Upon arrival AFEX cards are issued to Embassy, USIS, and USAID personnel and their dependents in the Personnel Office. A request for a commissary card will also be issued in this office.

The 7206th Air Base which is located at the Athens Airport has a small PX, Delicatessen shop, Beverage Store (Class VI), Auto Spare Parts Shop, and Radio and Watch Repairs Shop.

OPERATING HOURS

Main Retail Store - PX

Mon-Wed-Fri	11:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Tue-Thu-Sat	9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Commissary

Mon-Wed-Fri	11:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Tue-Thu-Sat	8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Delicatessen

Mon thru Fri	10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Sat-Sun	9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

The hours for the Class VI Store at the Base are:

Mon thru Fri	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sat	9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

b. Local Shops in Downtown Athens

(1) Clothing

Ready Made Clothes

Courtidou	6 Venizelou Street
Papamichail	10 Skoufa Street
Papayiannis	47 Ermou Street

Dresses made to order

Tsouhlos	8 Dedalou Street
Papastefanou	1 Dimocritou Street
Nitsa	26 Irodotou Street
Evangelia	50 Nikis Street

Material

Mourtzopoulos	14 Ermou Street
Tsouhlos	10 Nikis Street
Hatzopoulos	15 Ermou Street

Sweaters, bathing suits, etc.

Papayiannis	47 Ermou Street
Alexandrakis	27 Ermou Street
Courtidou	6 Venizelos Street

Buttons, zippers, etc.

"Atthis"	30 Pericleous Street
(Also, shops along Pericleous Street)	

Furs

Sistovaris	Ermou & Nikis Sts.
"Halifax"	24 Voulis Street
Fur House	Filellinon Street

Bags, etc.

"Lancel"	10 Karageorgi Servias St.
Dardoufa	8 Fokionos Street
Scourletis	Mitropoleos & Evangelistrias Sts.
Lambropoulos	29 Mitropoleos Street

Hats

Toto	2 Lycabettou Street
Helen	18 Petrakl Street

Shoes

Mouriadis	4 Stadiou Street
Petridis	7 Venizelou Street
Mavridis	13 Kanari Street

Shoe Repairs

Boras	1 Filellinon Street
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Handwoven Materials

Argalios	7 Filellinon Street
"Diplous Pelekis"	5 Christou Iada Street
Richardson	5a Stadiou Street

Suits and Coats (material)

"Smart"	21 Jan Smuts Street
Bourlas	11 Jan Smuts Street

Shirts, ties, etc.

"Bon Ton"	4 Stadiou Street
Strongylos	3 Venizelou Street

(2) Dry Cleaning, Beauty Shops, etc.

Dry Cleaning and Laundry

Hilton Cleaners	D. Soutsou St., Mavilli Sq.
Anagnostopoulos	Piraeus - pick up points in Embassy and Tameion Building, and Air Base
Tokatlian	23 Jan Smuts Street

Beauty Shops

Angelos	17 Omirou Street
George	2 Kanari Street
Paris-Dina	4 Jan Smuts Street
Kings' Palace	2 Venizelou Street
Stellas'	31 Akadimias Street

(Shampoo and set - 40-60 drs.)

Barber Shops

Grande Bretagne	1 Venizelou Street
Hamarakis	53 Venizelou Street
(6th floor - Tameion Building)	
Air Base	
American Club	Kifissia
(Haircut - 10-20 drs.)	

(3) Curios - Souvenirs

Pottery, blouses, skirts, dolls, etc.

Diakosmitiki	5 Stadiou Street
Knossos	4 Stadiou Street
Ergani	7 Stadiou Street

Antique Shops

"Antiqua"	2 Amalias Avenue
Martinos	50 Pandrossou Street
(Also along Pandrossou Street)	

Copper Ware

Along Hyphestou Street

(4) Miscellaneous

Jewellers

Katramopoulos	40 Pericleous Street
Konstantaras	6 Jan Smuts Street
Vourakis	8 Jan Smuts Street
Zolotas	Venizelou & Jan Smuts Sts.

Furniture

"Geo"	13 Filellinon Street
Saridis	Syngrou Avenue
Raymoundo & Co.	2 Vas. Pavlou St., New Psychico
(wrought iron)	

Rugs

Hellenic Association	4 Jan Smuts Street
(for carpet mfg.)	

Kitchenware

Akron	26 Stadiou Street
Deros	4 Stadiou Street

Electrical Appliances

General Electric	9 Paparigopoulou Street
Westinghouse	8 Dragatsaniou Street

Plumbing

Drakos Co.	41 Praxitelous Street
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Hardware

Archimides	19 Athinas Street
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Bookshops

Kaufman	28 Stadiou Street
Eleftheroudakis	2 Nikis Street
Pandelidis	9 Amerikis Street

Lending Libraries

USIS	29 Stadiou Street
JUSMAGG	Tameion Bldg., V-432
7206th	New Base
Lykeion	14 Dimokritou Street

Records

Lambropoulos	4 Stadiou Street
Orfanidis	Kolokotroni Square

Toys

Mangioros	17 Ermou Street
Tsokas	52 Aeolou Street

Florists

Sidewalk	Queen Sophias - Parliament Bldg.
Salon des Roses	14 Kolonaki Square
Fotis	1 Mitropoleos Street

Photographers

Evangelidis	3 Filellinon Street
Schlafmann	5a Stadiou Street

Stationery

Pallis	8 Ermou Street
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Drug Stores

Yerolymatos	Tameion Arcade
Bakakos	Omonia Square

Rent-a-Car Service

B. Ninos	5 Fokionos Negri Street
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Tires

Titan Co.	25 3rd September Street
Dunlop	37 3rd September Street

Groceries

Vassilopoulos	19 Stadiou Street
Pantheon	Kolonaki Square

Meat

Confiance	2 Omirou Street
Athens Central Market	Athanas Street, Omonia

Fish

"Evangelistria"	1 Skoufa Street
Athens Central Market	Athanas Street, Omonia

Poultry

Syrgos	Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 810-082
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Wine

Cellar's	1 Kriezotou Street
Vassilopoulos	19 Stadiou Street

10. CURRENCY AND CUSTOMS

Currency Conversion Table

<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Drachmae</u>		<u>Cents</u>		<u>Drachmae</u>
1.00	=	30		.01	=	.30 lepta
2.00	=	60		.02	=	.60 "
3.00	=	90		.03	=	.90 "
4.00	=	120		.04	=	1.20 drs.
5.00	=	150		.05	=	1.50 "
10.00	=	300		.06	=	1.80 "
				.07	=	2.10 "
25.00	=	750		.08	=	2.40 "
50.00	=	1,500		.09	=	2.70 "
100.00	=	3,000		.10	=	3.00 "

1 Drachmae = 100 lepta or 3 1/3 cents

Embassy Disbursing Office Services:

Accommodation Exchange:

Embassy:

Mon thru Fri 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Tameion:

Mon thru Fri 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Cashing of personal checks is limited to official American personnel. All Treasury Checks and other checks of \$25.00 or more (and currency) will be exchanged for drachmae and not more than \$200 in American currency or drachmae equivalent will be paid against any personal check.

American Club

Personal checks up to \$25 may be cashed by members of the Club.

11. THE GREEK LANGUAGE

The Greek language is spoken by over seven million people in Greece and parts of neighboring countries and by many additional thousands scattered throughout the world, including a large number in the United States.

There are two kinds of Greek in use today. One kind, called "katharevusa" (pure), is the language of formal speech and most writing. It is the language used in the courts, the schools, the church, and in books. In addition, everyone learns ordinary spoken Greek, or "demotiki" (popular), as a child and continues to use it all his life for most conversation. The "pure" Greek is learned in school and is added in varying amounts to the basic spoken Greek.

THE GREEK ALPHABET:

<u>Greek</u>		<u>English Equivalent</u>
A	A as in	"father"
B	V	"veteran"
Γ	Y	"year"
Δ	TH	"mother"
E	E	"mentioned"
Z	Z	"lazy"
H	E	"meeting"
Θ	TH	"theoretical"
I	I	"meeting"
K	K	"monkey"
Λ	L	"light"
M	M	"million"
N	N	"funny"
Ξ	X	"mixing"
O	O	"ocean"
Π	P	"apple"
Ρ	R	"read"
Σ	S	"service"
T	T	"matter"
Υ	Y	"easy"
Φ	F	"fortune"
Χ	H	"hazel"
Ψ	PS	"upset"
Ω	O	"ocean"

USEFUL GREEK WORDS AND PHRASES

Good morning	kaliméra
Good evening	kalispera
Good night	kalinikta
Hello	herete
Goodbye	adio
How are you?	ti kanete, or pos iste?
Very well, thank you	poli kala, efharisto
Where is the American Embassy, please?	pu ine i Amerikaniki Presvia, parakalo?
I want to go to the Tameion Building, please.	thelo na pao sto Metohiko Tameio, parakalo.
I stay in the hotel Grande Bretagne.	meno sto xenodohio Megali Vretania.
Is it near?	ine kondá?
It's very far	ine poli makria
No	ohi
Yes	ne, or malista
I want to go to the airport	thelo na pao sto aerodromio
Where is a taxi stand?	pu stékonde ta taxi?
Where is a bus stop?	pu stékonde ta leoforia?
Right	dexia
Left	aristera
Where can I telephone, please?	pu boró na telefoniso, parakalo?
At the kiosk	sto periptero
Where is the toilet?	pu ine i toualeta?
What time is it?	ti ora ine?

What time is the train leaving?	ti óra févyi to tréno tréno?
I am hungry	pinó
I am thirsty	dipsó
Where is a restaurant?	pu ine éna estiatório?
I'd like some water	thélo neró
I'd like some soup	thélo soupa
I'd like some meat	thélo kreás
I'd like some chicken	thélo kotópoulo
I'd like a salad	thélo mía saláta
I'd like some fish	thélo psári
I'd like coffee without sugar	thélo kafé horís záhari
I'd like coffee with milk	thélo kafé me ghála
I'd like tea with lemon	thélo tsái me lemóni
A beer, please	mía bíra, parakaló
How much is it?	póso káni?
Ten drachmas	déka drachmés
What else do you have?	ti álo éhete?
Do you have rooms?	éhete domátia?
I'd like two rooms	thélo dío domátia
How much is the room?	póso káni to domátio?
May I see it?	boró na to dó?
It's very small	ine polí mikró
On what floor is it?	se pión órofo ine?
What number is the room?	ti arithmó éhi to domátio?