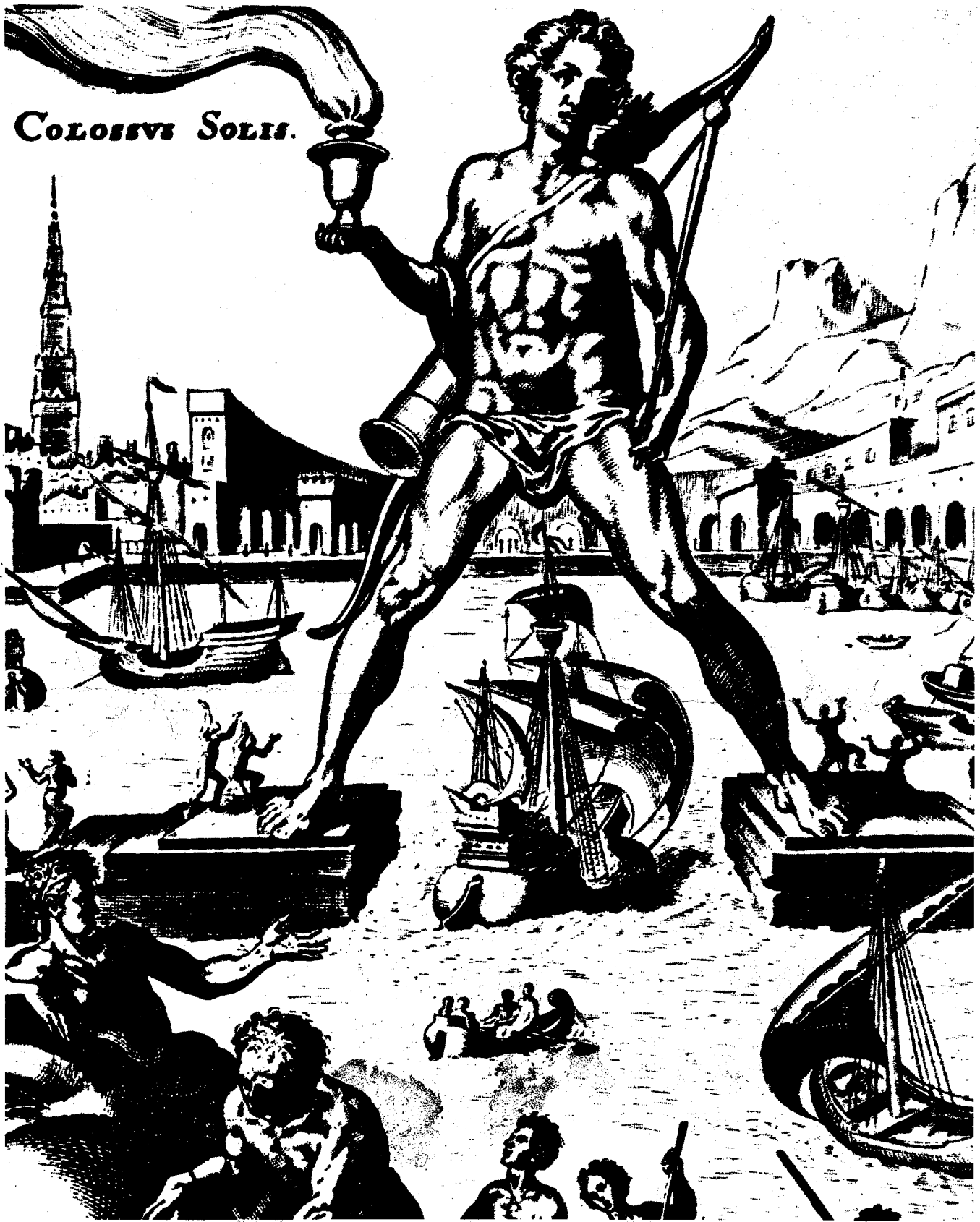


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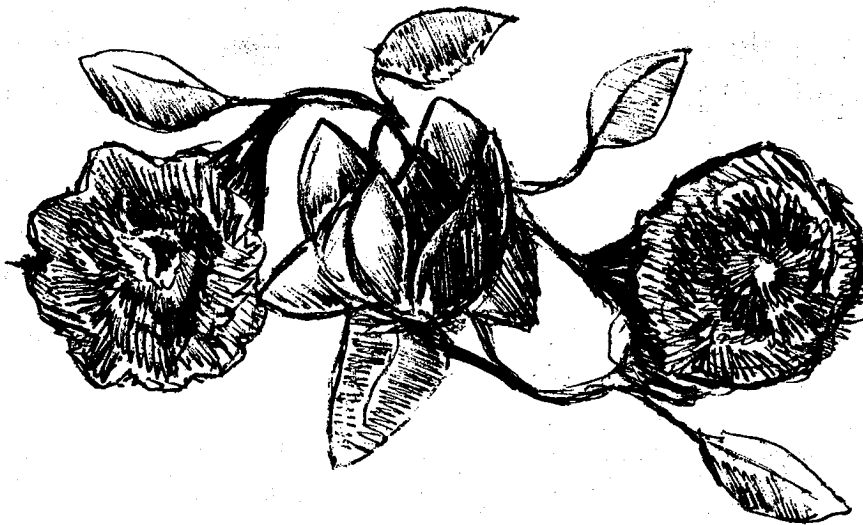


RHODES

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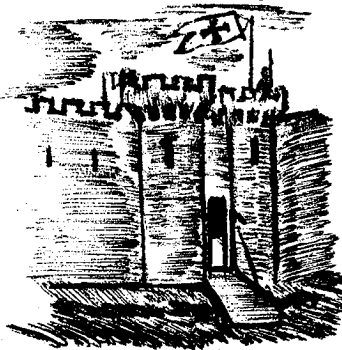


RHODES, GREECE

History: It is said that Zeus divided the earth among the twelve gods, but forgot to give Apollo his share. So when a new island rose up out of the waves, Apollo claimed it for his own, endowed it with golden sun rays and other gifts of nature and named it Rhodes.

Rhodes, the largest of the Dodecanese Islands, lies sixteen miles off the Turkish coast and 260 miles southeast of Athens. The city of Rhodes has a population of 28,000. Stationed there is the USCGC COURIER (WAGR-410), manned by U.S. Coast Guard personnel for the United States Information Agency and serving as a relay station for the Voice of America. Mount Attabyrus, the highest point of the island, rises 3987 feet above sea level.

Rhodes was inhabited in prehistoric times by the Pelasgians and by colonists from Argos, who took an active part in the Trojan War. In later years, after having vanquished the Phoenicians, the islanders ruled the adjacent seas. This supremacy continued until the 7th Century. When the Peloponnesian Wars came, the Rhodians fought alongside the Athenians. In 407 B.C. the present capital of Rhodes was established when the city states of Ialysos, Lindos, and Kamiros united into one state and built the city. In 280 B.C., the celebrated Colossus is supposed to have been erected by the islanders in their capital city. The statue of Apollo was over 100 feet high, with a staircase giving ready access to the hollow head of the figure. The statue was knocked down in an earthquake about 224 B.C. It was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Cassius, the Roman general, captured Rhodes in 42 B.C. Even then, its flourishing civilization did not disappear, for Rhodes remained a city of many schools and boasted of famous artists. Numbers of prominent Greeks and Romans, including emperors, officials and intellectuals, came to live there. When Rome was divided, the Dodecanese Islands became part of the Eastern or Byzantine Empire. Rhodes eventually shared all the misfortunes of the invasions of the Barbarians and the Franks.



The Hellenic character of the island is pronounced. Its more recent history, however, reveals other influences. In 1306, it was sold to the military order of St. John of Jerusalem by its ruler, the Chief Admiral of the Byzantine Empire, a move which established its fortunes. Rhodes was made so firm a stronghold that it was able to resist the attacks of Mohammed II, the conqueror of Constantinople. In 1522, however, it was obliged to surrender to Suleiman the Magnificent, but only after a six month's siege that captured the imagination of all western Europe. The Order then retired to Malta. Rhodes was occupied by the Turks until 1912, long after most of the Greek islands were free. In that year, the Italians captured the Dodecanese from the Turks. The islanders believed that it was a step toward their immediate liberation, but the Italians definitely established themselves there.

The islands were not freed from this occupation until 1945 when the Germans, who had taken over from the Italians during the latter stages of the war, surrendered to Greek and British Commandos. Rhodes and the Dodecanese were officially returned to Greece on 7 March 1948 under the Italian Peace Treaty.

In any case, the islanders had always kept up their connection with their brethren in free Greece. They have the same buildings, dance the same dances, and with some regional differences, are an integral part of Aegean Greece. Rhodes still has Turkish minorities who enjoy full cultural and religious liberty. They live in friendship and harmony with the islanders, and even join in each other's feasts.

Transportation: Rhodes has very little bus traffic. Taxis are available, however, and may be reached by telephoning 666. The city is centralized, and most points of interest can be reached by foot. Bicycles are plentiful and can be rented at many shops.

Churches: In addition to the Greek Orthodox churches, there are two Roman Catholic churches, San Francisco and Santa Maria. Father Basis Bareffa of the San Francisco Church speaks English and is available for services.

Beaches: Three beaches are available:

Hotel des Roses Beach- Officers only.

Courier Club and USO Beach- Officers and enlisted men.

Ellis Beach- Used usually by local Greeks.

Swimming is not permitted on the northern side of Cape Sabbis.

Athletics: MSA Office will arrange for the use of the following athletic facilities: The City Stadium, which has a field suitable for two softball games or one football or baseball game, four volley ball courts, and one basketball court; the A.O.N. Field, an open field suitable for two softball games or one football or baseball game; the Dorieus Basketball and the A.O.N. Basketball Courts, each of which has one basketball court; two excellent tennis courts located near the Hotel des Roses; the facilities of the Nautical Club, which include four sailboats and a swimming beach.

Theatre and Cinema: Two excellent cinemas, located near Mandraki Port, show American, English and French films with their original soundtracks.

Restaurants: The better restaurants in Rhodes are as follows:

Hotel des Roses

Hotel Thermai

Cairo Palace

Tourkalis

Baboulas - taverna, in the harbor

Yachting Club



Prices for food are relatively low and rarely run more than \$3.00 for a meal with wine. Restaurants usually open at 1300 for lunch and 2030 for dinner. Some local dishes are: Psarosupa (Fish Soup), Trachanas (Thick Soup), Arni (Lamb), and Soutzoukakia (Meat Balls in Tomato Sauce)....Moschato and Malvazia are good local wines.

Club and Bars: The Courier Club, operated by the Welfare Fund, is open to both officers and enlisted men. It is located a short distance west of the Hotel des Roses. Meals, snacks, stateside beer and liquor are offered at extremely reasonable prices.

A Fleet Canteen is established when U.S. Naval vessels call at Rhodes. Arrangements are made through local USO representatives. Sandwiches and coffee are available to personnel on liberty. In addition, games are available, there is a mailing service, and nightly entertainment, consisting of music and local troupes, is provided. Ships will be called upon to supply several personnel to assist in running the canteen and to provide music.

Bars are numerous in Rhodes. Those facing Port Mandraki customarily demand several times the price charged elsewhere. The better bars are found in the leading hotels. The Hotel des Roses has a small orchestra. The Hotel Thermai has a patio for dining and dancing. The Park Rodini, two miles from the center of town, offers dancing and a floorshow every evening in season.

The "Baboulas" (Ghost) is an indigo-blue fishing shack on the harbor which serves superior seafood. The Yachting Club has open-air dining, a fine view, but rather a plain menu.

Tipping: A service charge is included in hotel (15%) and restaurant bills (10%). In addition, it is customary to tip an extra 5% to 10%. But no more than a total tip of 15% is necessary.

Sightseeing: Some of the local attractions and points of interest include the following:

- The Old Town - Built before Christ
- Walled City - Ancient city of the Knights of St. John. Formidable walls, medieval palaces and winding narrow streets. Considered chief tourist attraction.
- Acropolis of Rhodes - (Acropolis or high spot of the city)
- Rodini Park - Streams, Lakes, Rich vegetation
- Monastery of Panaghia - Filerimos Hill
- Cellar Aquarium - Near Hotel des Roses
- Colossus of Rhodes - (Referred to in history)
- Ruins of Ancient Kamiros - A complete city
- Mt. Elias
- Valley of Butterflies - Petaloudes, 15 miles out
- Lindos - 34 miles distant; one of three ancient cities of history, famous for its acropolis



Shopping: Shopping is reportedly 33 to 40 per cent cheaper in Rhodes than on the mainland in order to promote tourism. Some of the better buys are pottery, handicrafts, embroidery. Shops include the following:

- Pottery: Icaros (retail store) - 1 Museum Square
- Icaros (factory) - $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out
- Frarakis - 7 museum St.
- Jewelry: George Stavrianiki - Hippocrates Square
- George Stravrianiki - 21 Grande Bretagne St.
- Embroidery: Arapoudis - 26 Grande Bretagne St.



Currency: Same as Athens; \$1.00 equals 30 Drachmas

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RHODES

LINDOS

The picturesque white town of Lindos, dominated by its acropolis, is about 34 miles south of Rhodes and has a population of 900. In the sixth century B.C., Lindos was flourishing commercially and her fleets secured ports on the Asia Minor coast. In these days of prosperity, the town's population has been estimated to have been about 100,000. This village is now almost an open-air museum, with its Byzantine churches, medieval houses, the great fort, classical temples, and the present-day local architecture of the small white houses.

Steep steps take one to the imposing Acropolis, one of the most imposing in Greece. On the way up, one passes the fourteenth-century Byzantine church of St. Demetrius, with interesting frescoes and a superb iconostas. Nearby, in narrow streets, are some medieval houses with Gothic decorations and pebble mosaic courtyards.

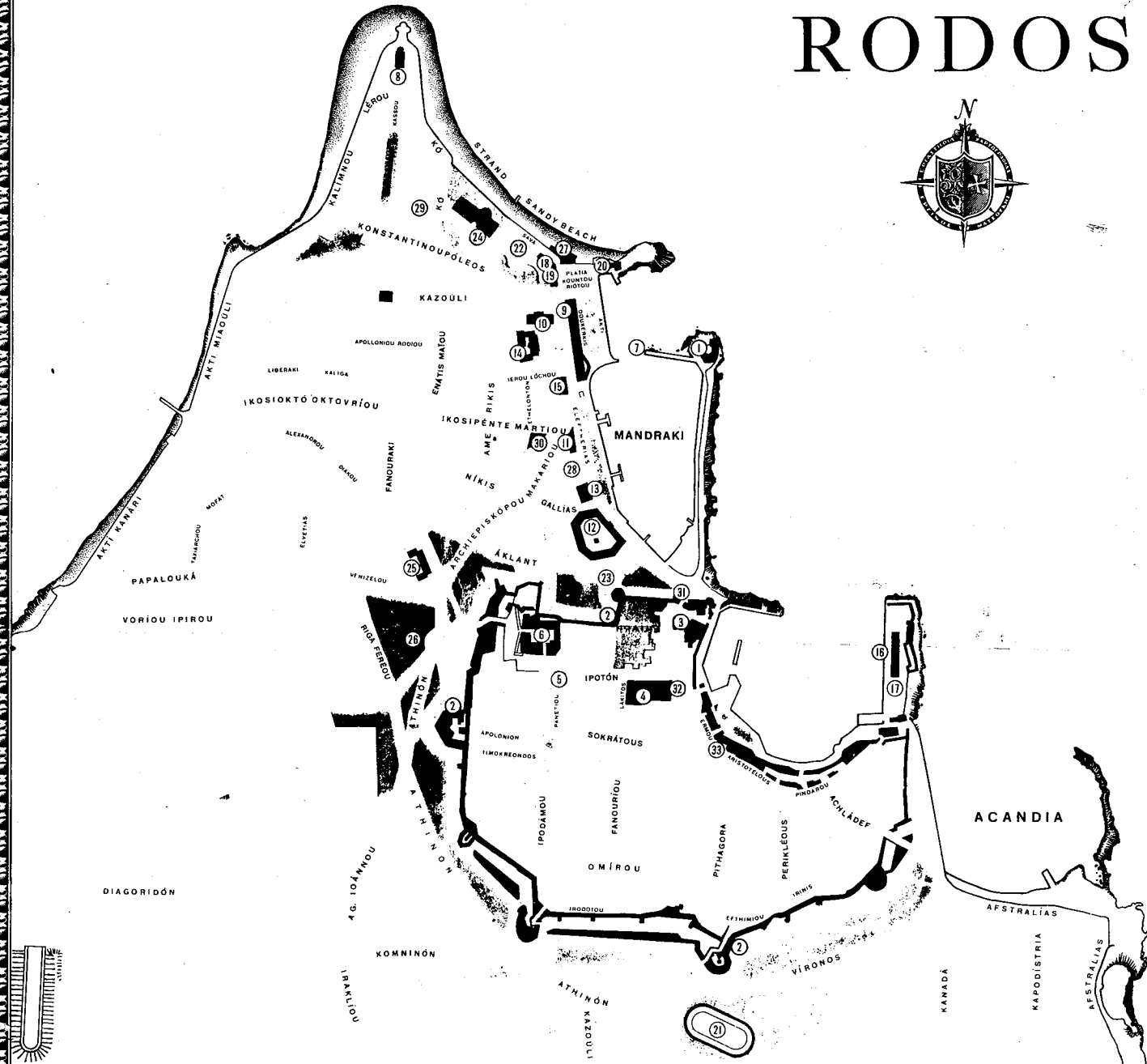
Crowning the Acropolis is a chateau fortress built by the Knights of Rhodes. This fortress encloses within its crenellated battlements the classical ruins of the Sanctuary of Athena. One passes through a row of Doric columns to mount an imposing wide staircase which brings one on to the propylaia and, ahead, perched on the very edge of the sheer cliffs, is the Temple of Athena.

PHILEREMOS AND PETALOUEDES

Close to Rhodes are several other interesting places. Among them is Phileremos, a green wooded mountain about nine miles away, where stands a convent dedicated to the Holy Virgin; the ruins of the Temple of Athena; and the remains of a little Byzantine church. Low down in a hollow, another small church with some interesting fifteenth-century frescoes can be visited. Here are fourteen bronze plates depicting Christ's crucifixion. Surrounding the site are the walls of an old castle of the Knights.

Inland, about fifteen miles away, is the wonderful Petaloudes or Valley of the Butterflies where one can see, between May and September, clouds of multi-colored butterflies rising from the ground as one walks along the picturesque ravine.

RODOS



DIE STADT RHODOS

Das antike Rhodos wurde 406 v. Chr. von dem berühmten zeitgenössischen Architekten Hippodamos, dessen Werk auch die Errichtung von Piräus war, erbaut. Es hatte sich die Notwendigkeit ergeben, die alten Städte der Insel: Kamiros, Ialysos und Lindos in einer neuen und stärkeren Feste, einer Akropolis, zu vereinen.

So entstand Rhodos und entwickelte sich zu einer grossen, reichen Stadt und zu einem einmaligen geistigen Zentrum des antiken Griechenland. Noch heute strahlt unverblasst der unsterbliche Geist seiner Philosophen und Künstler.

Die späteren Eroberer (Byzantiner, Araber, Sarazenen usw.) haben mit ihrem Einfluss dazu beigetragen, das heutige Antlitz der Stadt zu prägen, insbesondere aber die Ritter des Geheimordens vom Hlg. Johann, die, von den Heiligen Stätten vertrieben, die Insel von 1309 bis 1522 beherrschten. Heute hat der fremde Besucher der Stadt die Möglichkeit, im Rahmen moderner Zivilisation und Annehmlichkeit, einen historisch reichen Landschaft kennenzulernen. In den einzigartigen Museen und zwischen den lebendigen Ruinen spürt er die Schatten der Geschichte auftauchen. Die Kunst hat hier allem ihren unvergänglichen Stempel aufgedrückt.

THE TOWN OF RHODES

Ancient Rhodes was built in 406 B.C. by Hippodamos, the same famous architect of that age who had built Piräus, in the need to unite the ancient towns of the island (Kamiros, Ialysos and Lindos) in a new and stronger acropolis (a fortress).

That is how Rhodes was built and developed afterwards into a large, rich town and an important cultural centre of ancient Greece, reflecting the immortal spirit of its philosophers and artists till now. The next conquerors of the island (Byzantines, Arabians, Saracens etc.) completed its aspect with their influence, especially the knights of the Mystical Order of Saint John, who, forced to leave the Holy Land, dominated the island between 1309 and 1522 A.D.

To-day, the foreign visitor of the town, living in a comfortable surroundings of present-day civilization, has the possibility to enjoy a rich historical locality. The figures of history spring up in the magnificent museums and amidst the vivid ruins of the town, and art has put the seal of perfection everywhere.