ICEM 13
International Conference on Experimental Mechanics
Experimental Analysis of Nano and Engineering Materials and Structures
Alexandroupolis, Greece, July 1-6, 2007

Under the auspices of
The European Association for Experimental Mechanics (EURASEM)

Sponsored by
The British Society for Strain Measurement (BSSM)
The Society for Experimental Mechanics of USA (SEM)
The Japanese Society for Experimental Mechanics (JSEM)

Chair: Emmanuel E. Gdoutos
egdoutos@civil.duth.gr, e-gdoutos@northwestern.edu

Vice-Chair: Janice Barton, janice@ship.soton.ac.uk

Honorary Chairman: Peter Stanley
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VENUE

The proposed venue of ICEM 13 is the city of Alexandroupolis site of the Democritus University of Thrace, Greece. Thrace occupies the northeastern part of the Greek mainland. The University offers all the facilities and services necessary to accommodate the conference.

DEMOCRITUS UNIVERSITY OF THRACE

Democritus University of Thrace was founded in Komotini in 1973 and was named after Democritus, the great philosopher, who was born in Avdera, in Thrace. Starting its educational and scientific work in 1974, the University has built up by today 11 schools:

Komotini:
School of Law
School of Social Administration
School of Physical Education and Sport Science
School of History and Ethnology
School of Greek Literature

Xanthi: Faculty of Engineering:
School of Electrical and Computer Engineering
School of Civil Engineering
School of Environmental Engineering

Alexandroupolis:
School of Medicine
Pedagogical School of Primary School Education
Pedagogical School of Pre-Primary School Education

The University has 500 members of teaching and research staff. During the academic year 2001-02 there are totally 18 000 students in the eighteen schools of the University. As an institution of higher education, Democritus University of Thrace is a public institution with full administrative autonomy. It is subject to state supervision via the Ministry of National Education, which also provides its funding.
SCOPE

The objective of the 13th International Conference on Experimental Mechanics organized under the auspices of the European Association for Experimental Mechanics (EURASEM) and sponsored by the British Society for Strain Measurement, The Society of Experimental Mechanics of USA and the Japanese Society for Experimental Mechanics is to promote world-wide cooperation among scientists and engineers concerned with experimental mechanics of solids.

The 13th International Conference on Experimental Mechanics will focus in all aspects of experimental mechanics with emphasis given to mechanical characterization and testing at the nanoscale level.

The conference will comprise invited lectures together with contributed oral and poster presentations covering all aspect of experimental mechanics of solids.

The language of the conference will be English.

PREVIOUS ICEM CONFERENCES

ICEM 12, Politecnico di Bari, Italy, 29/9-2/9/2004
ICEM 10, Lisbon, Portugal, 18-22/7/1994
ICEM 9, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1990
ICEM 8, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1986
ICEM 7, Haifa, Israel, 1982
ICEM 6, Munich, Germany, 1978
ICEM 5, Udine, Italy, 1974
ICEM 4, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 1970
ICEM 3, Berlin, Germany, 1966
ICEM 2, Paris, France, 1962
ICEM 1, Delft, The Netherlands, 1959
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS

(EURASEM)

Member Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>Netherlands</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONFERENCE TRACKS

Track 1
Nanomaterials and Nanostructures

- Nanostuctured materials
- Nanoindentation
- MEMS and NEMS
- Nanodevices
- Thin films
- Electronic packaging
- Nanocomposites

Track 2
Engineering Materials and Structures

- Composite materials
- Structural integrity and health monitoring
- Optical methods
- Acoustoelasticity
- Numerical solutions
- Hybrid techniques
- Inverse problems
- Smart materials and structures
- Fiber optic sensors
- Thermal problems
- Strain gages
- Transducers and sensors
- Time dependent materials
- Wood
- Structural testing
- Modal analysis
• Dynamic systems
• Fracture and fatigue
• Biologically inspired materials
• Mechanical system reliability
• Measurement of strains at hostile environments
• Experimental impact mechanics
• Optical methods
• Applied photoelasticity
• Speckle interferometry
• Applications
• Research in progress
• Damage assessment
• Acoustic emission
IMPORTANT DATES

First Announcement December, 2004
Second Announcement December, 2005
Submission of Abstracts June, 2006
Notification of Acceptance/Rejection September, 2006
Submission of Complete Paper January, 2007
Conference July, 2007
PUBLICATIONS

The conference proceedings will be published on bound volumes, CD ROM and bound Abstracts volume by an international publisher. Each delegate will receive the proceedings during registration.

Authors are invited to submit full-length versions of the papers for consideration for publication in the journals:

- Strain
- Stain Analysis for Engineering Design
- Experimental Mechanics
- Mechanics of Materials
- Composite Materials
- Applied Composite Materials
- International Journal of Fracture
- Engineering Fracture Mechanics
- Theoretical and Applied fracture Mechanics

Special issues of these journals will be devoted to the conference themes.
TENTATIVE SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- Sunday, July 1, 2007, Registration and Welcome Reception
- Monday, July 2, 2007, Plenary talks, Sessions
- Tuesday, July 3, 2007, Plenary talks, Sessions, Banquet
- Wednesday, July 4, 2007, Daily excursion to the island of Samothraki
- Thursday, July 5, 2007, Plenary talks, Sessions
- Friday, July 6, 2007, Plenary talks, Sessions, Closing remarks

ACCOMPANYING PERSONS' PROGRAM

- Sunday, July 1, 2007, Welcome Reception
- Monday, July 2, 2007, Daily tour of Alexandroupolis, visit of the surrounding areas
- Tuesday, July 3, 2007, Daily excursion to the towns of Porto Lagos and Fanari (by the Aegean Sea). Conference Banquet
- Wednesday, July 4, 2007, Daily excursion to the island of Samothraki
- Thursday, July 5, 2007, Daily visit to Soufli and Orestiada
Democritus (460-370 BC.)

Democritus was born at Abdera, about 460 BC, although according to some 490. His father was from a noble family and of great wealth, and contributed largely towards the entertainment of the army of Xerxes on his return to Asia. As a reward for this service the Persian monarch gave and other Abderites presents and left among them several Magi. Democritus, according to Diogenes Laertius, was instructed by these Magi in astronomy and theology. After the death of his father he travel in search of wisdom, and devoted is inheritance to this purpose, amounting to one hundred talents. He is said to have visited Egypt, Ethiopia, Persia, and India. Whether, in the course of his travels, he visited Athens or studied under Anaxagoras is uncertain. During some part of his life he was instructed in Pythagoreanism, and was a disciple of Leucippus. After several years of traveling, Democritus returned to Abdera, with no means of subsistence. His brother Damosis, however, took him in. According to the law of Abdera, whoever wasted his patrimony would be deprived of the rites of burial. Democritus, hoping to avoid this disgrace, gave public lectures. Petronius relates that he was acquainted with the virtues of herbs, plants, and stones, and that he spent his life in making experiments upon natural bodies. He acquired fame with his knowledge of natural phenomena, and predicted changes in the weather. He used this ability to make people believe that he could predict future events. They not only viewed him as something more than mortal, but even proposed to put him in control of their public affairs. He preferred a contemplative to an active life, and therefore declined these public honors and passed the remainder of his days in solitude.

Credit cannot be given to the tale that Democritus spent his leisure hours in chemical researches after the philosopher's stone -- the dream of a later age; or to the story of his conversation with Hippocrates concerning Democritus's supposed madness, as based on spurious letters. Democritus has been commonly known as "The Laughing Philosopher," and it is gravely related by Seneca that he never appeared in public with out expressing his contempt of human follies while laughing. Accordingly, we find that among his fellow-citizens he had the name of "the mocker". He died at more than a hundred years of age. It is said that from then on he spent his days and nights in caverns and sepulchers, and that, in order to master his intellectual faculties, he blinded himself with burning glass. This story, however, is discredited by the writers who mention it insofar as they say he wrote books and dissected animals, neither of which could be done well without eyes.

Democritus expanded the atomic theory of Leucippus. He maintained the impossibility of dividing things ad infinitum. From the difficulty of assigning a beginning of time, he
argued the eternity of existing nature, of void space, and of motion. He supposed the atoms, which are originally similar, to be impenetrable and have a density proportionate to their volume. All motions are the result of active and passive affection. He drew a distinction between primary motion and its secondary effects, that is, impulse and reaction. This is the basis of the law of necessity, by which all things in nature are ruled.

The worlds which we see -- with all their properties of immensity, resemblance, and dissimilitude -- result from the endless multiplicity of falling atoms. The human soul consists of globular atoms of fire, which impart movement to the body. Maintaining his atomic theory throughout, Democritus introduced the hypothesis of images or idols (eidola), a kind of emanation from external objects, which make an impression on our senses, and from the influence of which he deduced sensation (aesthesis) and thought (noesis). He distinguished between a rude, imperfect, and therefore false perception and a true one. In the same manner, consistent with this theory, he accounted for the popular notions of Deity; partly through our incapacity to understand fully the phenomena of which we are witnesses, and partly from the impressions communicated by certain beings (eidola) of enormous stature and resembling the human figure which inhabit the air. We know these from dreams and the causes of divination. He carried his theory into practical philosophy also, laying down that happiness consisted in an even temperament. From this he deduced his moral principles and prudential maxims. It was from Democritus that Epicurus borrowed the principal features of his philosophy.
SPONSORS

- European Union
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Cultural Affairs
- Ministry of Northern Greece
- General Secretariat of Research and Technology
- Technical Chamber of Greece
- Democritus University of Thrace
- Research Committee of the Democritus University of Thrace
- National Technical University of Athens
- Municipality of Xanthi
- Prefecture of Xanthi
- Prefecture of Thrace
## REGISTRATION FEES

<table>
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<th>Early</th>
<th>Late</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant</td>
<td>500 Euro</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration fees for all participants include:

- Admission to all sessions
- Name badge and carry bag
- Book of abstracts, CD Roms and bound volumes of the papers
- Lunches
- Coffee breaks
- Welcoming reception
- Banquet
- Daily excursion to the island of Samothrace
ICEM13 International Conference on Experimental Mechanics
Alexandroupolis, Greece, July 1-6, 2007

REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete in BLOCK LETTERS and return (by Fax or E-mail) before 15th May, 2007:

Mrs L. Adamidou
School of Engineering
Democritus University of Thrace
GR-671 00, Xanthi, Greece
Fax: 30-25410-25435, e-mail: zadami@civil.duth.gr

Participant or Student

Professor      Dr      Mr      Mrs      Miss (please indicate title)
Family name ........................................................................First name(s) ...................................
Organisation................................................................................................................................
Dept/Laboratory................................................................................................................................
Mailing Address................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
Postal code .................. City ............................................ Country ...................................
Phone..........................Fax.................................E-mail......................................

Accompanying person(s)

Mr      Mrs      Miss      Family name ...................................... First name(s) ..............
Mr      Mrs      Miss      Family name ...................................... First name(s) ..............
Mr      Mrs      Miss      Family name ...................................... First name(s) ..............

I AM SENDING A TOTAL AMOUNT of Euro ................................................. by:

Cheque in Euro made out payable to: ICEM 13, 671 00 Xanthi
Bank transfer (free of charge for the beneficiary) to the following account:
Credit Card :    Visa      Mastercard    Carta Si

Credit card No.
Credit card expiration date_____/______
EMMANUEL E. GDOUTOS

Professor, Director of Laboratory of Applied Mechanics, Director of Section of Mechanics
President of the Greek Group of Fracture
Member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts
Fellow of SEM, ASME & New York Academy of Sciences
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Tel: 30-25410-26926
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e-mail: egdoutos@civil.duth.gr

Adjunct Professor
Department of Civil Engineering, Northwestern University
2145 Sheridan Rd, Evanston IL 60208, USA

Tel: 847-491-4997
Fax: 847-491-5227
e-mail: e-gdoutos@northwestern.edu

POSITIONS HELD

1980-now    Professor and Director of Laboratory of Applied Mechanics, Department of Civil Engineering,
             Democritus University of Thrace
2002-now    Adjunct Professor, Northwestern University
1999-2002   Visiting Professor, Northwestern University
1989-1990   Visiting Professor, Northwestern University
1987-1989   Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Democritus University of Thrace
1981-1982   Visiting Professor, Institute of Fracture and Solid Mechanics, Lehigh University
1977-1980   Associate Professor, Chair of Applied Mechanics, Democritus University of Thrace
1973-1977   Instructor, Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, National Technical University of
             Athens
1971-1973   Graduate Research and Teaching Assistant, Laboratory of Testing Materials, National
             Technical University of Athens

EDUCATION

MS CE: National Technical University of Athens, Civil Engineering, June 1971
Ph. D.: National Technical University of Athens, Mechanical Engineering, July 1973

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

Registered Professional Civil Engineer in Greece

PUBLICATIONS

Author of 119 papers in refereed journals and 75 papers in conference proceedings.
Author or editor of the following books:
HONORS AND AWARDS

- Fellow of SEM, 2004
- Honorary Member of the Italian Group of Fracture
- Member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, 2001
- Fellow of New York Academy of Sciences, 2001
- Fellow of ASME, 1993
- Recipient of two Fulbright research awards to visit Lehigh University (June 30-September 21, 1985) and Northwestern University (July 5-August 31, 1995)
- Recipient of the “Distinguished Visiting Professorship Award” of the University of Toledo, 1992

FIELDS OF INTEREST

- Experimental mechanics
- Fracture mechanics
- Advanced composite materials
- Sandwich construction

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

- Sandwich construction
- Tearing and fatigue of elastomers
- Nanotechnology
- Composite patch repair of metallic aircraft
- Design and analysis of a bridge made of composite materials

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Member of the editorial board of the journals:
  - "Theoretical and Applied Fracture Mechanics"
  - "Applied Composite Materials"
  - "Advanced Composites Letters"
  - "Experimental Mechanics"
  - "The Archive of Mechanical Engineering of Polish Academy"
  - "Facta Universitatis of the University of Nis"
  - "Advanced Engineering Materials"
  - "International Journal of Structural Integrity"

- Member of the Editorial Board of the “International Series on Advances in Fracture Mechanics,” WIT Press
- Guest editor of the special issues of the journals:

- Member of the Structures and Materials Panel of AGARD, 1992-1997
- Member of NATO Research and Technology Organization, 1997-now
- Member of the Research Board of Advisors and Fellow of the American Biographical Institute
- Head of the Department of Civil Engineering of the Democritus University of Thrace, 1987-1989
- Director of the Section of “Mechanics,” 2002-now
- Vice-Chairman of the Research Committee of the Democritus University of Thrace, 1994-1997
- Member of the “P.S. Theocaris” Foundation, 2000-now
- President of the Greek Group of Fracture

CONFERENCE ORGANIZER

4. “Fourth Greek National Congress on Mechanics,” Xanthi, Greece, 26-29/6/1996, Co-Chairman, Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee
5. “First Hellenic Conference on Composite Materials and Structures,” Xanthi, Greece, 2-5/7/1997, Co-Chairman, Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee
6. "Recent Advances in Mechanics,” Xanthi, Greece, 4-6/7/1998, Co-Chairman, Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- National Technical University of Athens (1972-1977)
  - Statics, Dynamics (undergraduate level)
  - Strength of Materials (undergraduate level)
  - The Complex Variable Method in Elasticity (graduate level)
  - Experimental Methods in Stress Analysis (graduate level)

- Democritus University of Thrace (1977-present)
  - Statics - Dynamics (undergraduate level)
  - Strength of Materials (undergraduate level)
  - Experimental Mechanics (graduate level)
  - Fracture Mechanics (graduate level)
  - Theory of Elasticity (graduate level)
  - Composite Materials (graduate level)
• University of California at Santa Barbara (1986 winter quarter)
  ▪ Fracture Mechanics (graduate level)

• University of California at Davis (1987 spring quarter)
  ▪ Fracture Mechanics (graduate level)

• Michigan Technological University (1988 fall quarter)
  ▪ Statics (undergraduate level)

• University of Toledo (1992 spring & summer quarters)
  ▪ Fracture Mechanics (graduate level)
  ▪ Experimental Mechanics (graduate level)

• Northwestern University (1999-2001)
  ▪ Mechanics of Materials (undergraduate level)
  ▪ Experimental Stress Analysis (graduate level)

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

2. Optical Society of America (from 1977)
3. Greek Society of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics-Member IUTAM (from 1979)
4. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (from 1979, Fellow from 1993)
5. Sigma Xi (from 1980)
7. American Society of Civil Engineers (from 1984)
8. European Structural Integrity Society (representative of Greece)
9. Greek Association of Computational Mechanics
10. American Academy of Mechanics (from 2001)
11. American Society of Metals (from 2001)
12. Greek Group of Fracture (President)

LIST OF PAPERS

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<th>Citation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
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MECHANICS CONFERENCES ORGANIZED

By E.E. Gdoutos

(The conferences organized at the Democritus University of Thrace appear in bold)

- "International Symposium on Mechanics and Physics of Energy Density,” Xanthi, Greece, 17 - 20/7/1989, Co-Chairman
- “Applied Experimental Mechanics,” Athens, Greece, 31/ 5-1/6/1993, Vice Chairman
- “Fourth Greek National Congress on Mechanics,” Xanthi, Greece, 26-29/6/1996, Chairman
- “First Hellenic Conference on Composite Materials and Structures,” Xanthi, Greece, 2-5/7/1997, Chairman
- "Recent Advances in Mechanics," Xanthi, Greece, 4-6/7/1998, Chairman
CONFERENCE VENUE
Thraki Palace Hotel

This new, fully equipped deluxe Hotel is ideally located on a wonderful beach to the west of Alexandroupolis. **Thraki Palace** is one of the largest investments in the field of tourism and convention centres in Northern Greece, offering top-rated facilities and excellent service.

**Thraki Palace** constitutes a new reference point in the Balkans and a major tourist attraction in one of the most beautiful and least explored areas in the country.

From the very first moment, **Thraki Palace** captivates the visitor with its modern architecture that embraces the natural environment, while the interior charms with its elegant luxury.

**LOCATION:**

The **Thraki Palace Hotel** is located on the 4th km of the National Road Alexandroupolis – Komotini, just 4 km from Alexandroupolis, 12 km from the Airport and 5 km from the Port.

**ACCOMMODATION:**

The Hotel consists of 120 Rooms & 7 Suites, all tastefully decorated and offering Air-conditioning/Central Heating. There are 12 Executive Rooms and 2 for those with ‘Special Needs’.

All the **Rooms & Suites** are equipped with Bathroom, Satellite TV, Pay TV/Video, Mini Bar, Direct Dial Telephone with PC connection, Safe Deposit Box, Hairdryer and Balcony or Veranda with sea view.

The **Suites** are all situated on the second floor and offer indulgence in luxury and comfort. Each Suites is 70 m² and offers a warm, elegantly furnished environment consisting of a Bedroom, WC, Bathroom with extra Shower and Jacuzzi, a Sitting Room with a fully equipped Desk. A spacious Balcony offers a unique view of the Swimming Pool and the Aegean Sea.
**FACILITIES - SERVICES:**

- Air-conditioned throughout, Central Heating
- American Buffet Breakfast
- Piano Restaurant & Bar
- Pool Snack Bar
- Swimming Pool
- Children's Pool
- Hairdressing
- Taverna
- Coffee
- Shops
- Disco
- Sauna
- Fitness Club
- Water Sports
- Parking Space
- Transfer Service
- Internet Facilities
- News Paper Stand
- Children's Playground
- 24 hour Room Service
- Suitable for the Disabled
- Laundry & Valet Service
- Thalasso SPA

**RESTAURANT & BARS:**

The **Allegro Restaurant** offers a lavish Breakfast Buffet and during the day a choice of traditional ‘home made’ Thracian cuisine and international gourmet dishes in an environment that combines elegance with excellent service.

The **Avra Pool Bar** beside the Swimming Pools offers coffee and cocktails throughout the day, while relaxing and enjoying the views across the sea to the island of Samothraki.

The **Piano Bar – Café Thalasso** with a cosy atmosphere and an airy veranda is ideal to just relax and unwind from the day’s escapades while listening to soft music.

**CONFERENCE & BANQUETING FACILITIES:**

The ground floor Conference & Convention Centre of the Thraki Palace offers a total seating capacity for 2,000 persons.
## ACCOMMODATION

Alexandroupolis has many hotels ranging in price between 40 to 120 Euro per room per night. A list of hotels follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND HOTEL EGNAZIA cat De Luxe</strong></td>
<td>Deluxe</td>
<td>Egnatia Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551038000, Fax 2551082800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THRAKI PALACE cat De Luxe</strong></td>
<td>Deluxe</td>
<td>(Conference Venue)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551085100, Fax 2551089119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALEXANDER BEACH cat A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2nd Km, Alexandroupolis-Komotini, Nat. Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551039290-5, Fax 2551039070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTEL ASTIR cat A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>280, Dimokratias Ave., 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551026448, 2551024575, Fax 2551024651, Athens office Tel 2103243961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGNAZIA (Motel) cat B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Makris Ave., 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551037630, Fax 2551037634</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALEX cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>294, Vas. Georgiou B' Ave., 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551026302, 2551028400</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALKYON cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1, Moudanion Street, Apoloniais, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551023593-5, Fax 2551027465</td>
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<tr>
<td>APHRODITI cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Alexandroupoleos National Road, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551034823, 2551023958, Fax 2551027958</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLEO (Bungalows) cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Agia Paraskevi, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551071311, Fax 2551071411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILOXENIA (Furnished Apartments) cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>13A, Smirnis Street, Nea Hili, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551089089, Fax 2551089088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERA cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>179, Dimokratias Ave. &amp; M. Gefiras Street, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551025995, 2551023941-3, Fax 2551034222,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERA cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>179, Dimokratias Ave. &amp; M. Gefiras Street, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551025995, 2551023941-3, Fax 2551034222,</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCEANIS cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20, C. Paleologou Street, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551028830, 2551025156, Fax 2551034118</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARK cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>458, Dimokratias Street, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551028607, 2551028647, Fax 2551031002</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLAZA cat C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2km Alexandroupolis-Komotinis National Road, 681 00 Alexandroupolis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel 2551021266, 2551029112-3, Fax 2551034622,</td>
</tr>
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TRANSPORTATION

• By air: Through Alexandroupolis airport.
  Through Kavala airport (160 km)

• By car: From Thessaloniki (343 km)
  From Athens (850 km)

  By train: From Thessaloniki (5 hours)
LOCAL TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- ALEXANDROUPOLIS
- ISLAND OF SAMOTHRACE
- XANTHI
- ISLAND OF THASOS
- CHALKIDILI PENINSULA - HOLY MOUNTAIN
Alexandroupolis, the capital of Evros Region, possesses the leader position in the geographical area of E. Macedonia and Thrace, as it composes the connection’s basic gate among the European Community's countries and the Mediterranean countries, Asia's and Black Sea's zone. It has been distinguished as the major internal border comb of the European Community.

The city of Alexandroupolis follows quick rhythms in the financial development. The harbor and the rail station compose the important centers in the transit trade.

**EVROS:** The Prefecture of Evros is located in the eastern part of the District of Thrace. The capital is the city of Alexandroupolis. It covers an area of 2543 km2 and to the south is bordered by the sea. The land is mountainous only in its south-western side, with the highest peak Mount Silo (1065 m). The rest of the land is a fertile green plain. In the region there are two large rivers: the Nestos River that is its western border and the Evros River that is its eastern border and also the eastern border of Greece.

The mouth of the Evros River is an important wetland, with rare species of birds and other animals, where it is not permitted to hunt. The climate is warm in summer and very cold in winter. In the region there are therapeutic springs, near the village of Loutros, 14 km from Alexandroupoli, with large curative properties.

The principal agricultural products are cereals, legumes, vegetables, grapes and sugarbeets. It also produces beef, pork and cheese. In the town of Soufli the cultivation of silkworms and silk production are highly developed.

According to history, in 334 BC, in this region near the sea, Alexander the Great founded a city, that later was depopulated. In the 19th Century, the Russians, who conquered this land, rebuilt a city again in the same place. When the region became
part of the Greek state, in 1920, this city took the name of Alexandroupolis. Today it is the capital of the prefecture and a modern well-planned city.

The Prefecture of Evros is a place with natural beauties and offers quiet and pleasant vacations, far from the great current of international tourism. The beautiful clean beaches, the wildlife reserves of the Evros River's mouth, the caves and the historical remains of the area of Didimoticho are reasons for visiting this land.

The capital Alexandroupolis is an attractive modern city that merits visiting. Finally, the therapeutic springs of Loutros are visited by many people.

The green island of Samothraki, 29 n.m. from Alexandroupolis, is a place for beautiful excursions.

Communication with the capital (Alexandroupolis)

- A highway from Athens to Thessaloniki and from there a national road link Alexandroupolis to Athens (850 km).
- Buses link Alexandroupolis to Athens (850 km) and Thessaloniki (343 km), several times a day.
- Trains connect Alexandroupolis with Athens and Thessaloniki.
- The Airport of Alexandroupolis connects the city with Athens, daily.
- Ferryboats connect the port of Alexandroupolis with the city of Kavala, the islands of Samothraki, Limnos and Mytilini
PICTURES OF ALEXANDROUPOLIS
Samothraki is one of the north-east Aegean islands, 29 nautical miles south of the mainland city of Alexandroupolis. This eliptical island covers an area of 180 sq.klm with a shoreline of 32 kls. It's terrain is mountainous and the highest peak of Mount Saos or Saoki is Fengari at 1700 m. Samothraki became worldwide known mainly of the beautiful statue VICTORY OF SAMOTHRAKI, which decorates the Louvre Museum, as well as of the Temple of the Great Gods, which in Ancient times was famous as a Panhellenic Religious Centre. The natural beauties of Samothraki, the perennial plane trees, the dense greenery, the crystal waters, the impetuous waterfalls, the mysterious "Old Vathras" offer the visitor an exotic holiday. Appart from the natural beauties the visitor will have the opportunity to satisfy his gastronomic wishes. The tasty semi savage goat on the spit is something that the visitors have to try. Concerning leisure time activities visitors can go swimming, fishing and diving in the crystal - clear sea water.

**History**

Samothraki was first inhabited during the Neolithic period. In the 11th Century BC the Thraceans settled on this island and together with the locals they founded the worshipping of the "Great Gods". Among the rituals of this new idolization was the sacraments of Kaveiron and the sacraments of Elefsina and there
are similarities between the "Great Gods" and Greek eities.

Even though Samothraki has many natural beauties and charms to offer its visitors, it has stayed away from tourist expansion. This only makes it more beautiful to its faithful friends, who find some of the lost serenity of our times here. The island is dominated by rich vegetation and the Fengari (moon) which is its highest mountain (1,448 m).

According to Homer, Poseidon sat at its peak and followed the outcome of the Trojan War. The rich vegetation and running waters compose a landscape unusual for an island, with many waterfalls and lakes in whose waters you can swim, including the Gria Vathra waterfall or Fonias with a small lake surrounded by plane trees. The island's best sandy beach is Pachia Ammos but that does not mean that the other beaches are less beautiful. One of their advantages is the crystal clear water and of course the impressive landscape.

Today's capital of Samothraki is built on the island's western side and has been classified as a preserved settlement, with tiled roof houses amphitheatrically arranged under the medieval castle.

The site of ancient Samothraki is in the area of Palaeopolis. The Sanctuary of Kaveira stands out among the ruins on a fantastic site.

Other than the sanctuary, the excavations also discovered parts of a wall and foundations of different buildings. Near the ruins of the theatre was the world famous statue of Niki, which today is in the Louvre in Paris.
PICTURES OF SAMOTHRACE
According to ancient Greek mythology, Thrace was the daughter of Ocean and Parthenope and the sister of Europe. According to Herodotus, the Thracians were the largest people upon the earth, second only to the Indians. The first inhabitants of Thrace were Pelasgians and Achaeans. The glory of the famous country spread from the area north of Mt Olympus to Danube River and Pontus Euxinus. Its privileged position rendered it a field of war clashes and invasions of enemies. The 2nd colonization of Thrace by the Ionians took place from 800 BC to 500 BC. An almost unbroken chain of Greek cities was thus created confining the Thracians to the interior. That was the outset of their hellenization that was completed with the Macedonian conquest by Philip II in 356 BC. The king of Macedonia made Thrace a Macedonian county commanded by a general. The Ottomans gradually pierced through Thrace during the 13th and 14th century, after the conquest of Kallipolis in 1354 AD. Unmentionable slaughters and violent islamizations took place. The Greek Christians were not intimidated. On the contrary, they gradually prevailed over the Ottomans. In 1861 Thrace was occupied by the Bulgarians after the definite secession of two communities of Philippourpolis. However, the Berlin Conference (July 1876) decided that Thrace should remain under Ottoman occupation with the exception of Northern Thrace, which would be autonomous. Many years later, after the constant efforts of Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos, the Treaty of Sèvres was signed granting Greece the whole of Western Thrace and part of Eastern Thrace (up to Kallipolis). Unfortunately on the 30th January 1923, according to the Treaty of Lausanne, two big parts of Thrace were given to Bulgaria and Turkey.
WORTH - SEEING SITES

- The valley of Nestos river, about 14 km west of the city. Starting from village Galani and following the course of the river (for about 15 kms) you will find unique landscapes. The train going from Xanthi to Stavroupoli follows the same route. (info: 0541-22581)
- The remains of ancient Avdera, located near the sea, 3 kms south of the new village. Since 1952, when the excavations became systematic, many parts of the ancient city have been revealed. Today, we can see the walls of the ancient city, the gate of Avdera, the wreckage of the ancient baths, the theater, which lies north of the city within a small forest and the remains of the acropolis of the city, which was built near the sea.
- The scenic villages of the mountainous area in the northern part of the county. There are about 40 settlements or villages, the closest of them being just 8 kms north of the city. All villages are within a very beautiful mountainous scenery. The inhabitants are Moslems and have kept their habitants intact throughout the years. Here you will see beautiful old houses and unique scenes of natural and agricultural life.
- Remains of a pre-historic settlement, which dates back to the altermost Neolithic era. They lie on a hill south of village Diomedia, 12 km away from the city.
• Wreckage of an ancient city between villages Vafekika and Koutso, 10 km from Xanthi. It reduces to the classical Hellenistic and Roman years. It is conjectured that the wreckage belongs to the ancient Vergepoli, which was founded by the people of ancient Avdera.

• In the Porto Lagos lagoon one can visit the chapel of St Nicholas which is built on small islets. It has a hospice and a museum with findings from ancient Avdera and Vistonida lake.

• The mosque of the village Genisea, 11 km southeast of the city. The mosque was built in the 15th century by vizier Moustafa.

• The preservable village Kato-Kariofito, 15 kms northwest of Xanthi. It has very beautiful old mansions, within the forest.

• Tomb of the Hellenistic era, saved in good condition, 3 kms southeast of Stavroupolis.

• The wreckage of the ancient city of Toperos, which lies between the villages Toxotes and Paradissos, 14 kms west of the city. The city was founded in the 1st century A.D. Here you will see parts of the ancient wall, which dates back to the Roman and Byzantine era. You will also see the remains of old Christian houses and of a recently excavated Byzantine church.

• Wreckage of buildings which dates back to the paleochristian era. Sculptured graves of the alter Roman era. All of them are on a hill near the village Paradissos.

• The excavations of a Byzantine city just outside Port Lagos, 31 kms away from Xanthi. The excavation revealed a wall longer than 170m with quadrilateral towers and the wreckage of a Byzantine church.

• Remains of a prehistorical settlement, that go back to the Late Neolithic period and are situated on a hill south of the village Diomedia, that is 12 Km from the city.

PORTO LAGOS

Scenic fish-village, situated 26 kilometers away from Xanthi, beside Vistonida Lake. It has a small port that serves for the sea transport of the goods of the area. It is also the seat of a fishing association and the host to many fishing boats, both professional and amateurish. Here you can find beautiful fish taverns with fresh fish.

In the Porto Lagos lagoon one can visit the chapels of St Nicholas and Virgin Mary which are built on small islets.

Archaeological Museum of Abdera

The exhibition of the Archaeological Museum of Abdera was inaugurated in
January 2000. The architectural planning of the building was made by the architects of the Directorate of Museum Studies of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Y. Polychroniou and N. Filippidis.

The museum houses the finds from the excavations carried out in the city and the cemeteries of ancient Abdera. The exhibits date from 7th century B.C. to 13th century A.D. An extensive instructional material is designed to inform the visitor about the city's history and culture.

The exhibition is displayed in three thematic entities

**Public life**: religion, state organization, coinage, weights and seals, weapons
**Private life**: townspeople occupations, trade and workshops, building elements, everyday pottery, weaving, beautification, dress-coiffure, jewellery, childhood
**Burial customs**: grave markers, clay sarcophagi, ash-containers, burial offerings and reconstructions of burials.

Some of the exhibits are:

- **Ionian cups. 650-600 B.C.**
- **Corinthian aryballoi. 650-600 B.C.**

**THE ISLAND OF THASOS**

Thasos, the northernmost of the islands of the Aegean Sea, is of volcanic origin, mountainous, and of great natural beauty. Situated close by the mainland, its nearest point is 10km from the mouth of the Nestos, and it thus faces the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.
Politically the island forms an eparchy of the Macedonian prefecture of Kavala. Its area is 399 sq. km; almost circular in shape, it has a length from N to S of c 24km and a width of c 19km. Its highest point is Mt. Hypsaron (1142m), nearly in the centre. The mountain sides are covered with forests, pines, planes, and chestnut trees predominating; the timber has always been in demand for shipbuilding.

The population of ca. 18,000 is distributed between the capital Limenas and ten other villages, of which the most modern is Limenaria, on the SW coast, where zinc workings are exploited. In the coastal areas tobacco and olives are cultivated. A road encircles the island: otherwise the only means of communication is by mule track. There is good water in the island. The marble quarries of Thasos have always been famous; the gold mines earned in antiquity for the island the epithet of ‘golden’. Minerals worked today include silver, antimony, and zinc.

From Limenas, an asphalt road leads in 35 minutes past a classical cemetary to Makri Ammos, a pleasant beach with several tavernas.

The delightful inland villages can be easily reached. The road rises through pine-woods, and, crossing a ridge, emerges on a ledge (with a view of the beautiful Bay of Potamia). 5km Panayia has a square with two gushing fountains, shaded by plane-trees. 6.5km Potamia, slightly larger, with steep stone streets and old Turkish houses, is a starting-point for the ascent of Mt Hypsaron (1142m) in 2-3 hours.

The road, now part of the island round (92km), continues down the E coast. The island abounds in unexcavated Hellenic and medieval remains. On Cape Pirgos, in the NE, are some remains of an ancient lighthouse inscribed as his own tomb and memorial by one Akeratos. Vestiges of ancient Koinyra may be found farther
S. At Aliki are ancient marble quarries, an Archaic sanctuary and two excavated basilican churches. The best preserved of many Hellenic towers is near Thimonia, the greatest concentration of them near Astris; they were probably for defence against pirates. Beyond Astris the road passes the Theologos turn before reaching (54km) Limenaria, a centre (ca. 2,000 inhab.) of cadmium mining.

Theologos, in the Dipotamos valley below the S slope of Hypsarion, was the medieval capital. In Theologos there is the house of Mehmet Ali’s youth survives and remains of a castle (Koufokastro) crown a hill to the SE.

From Limenaria the road follows the W coast passing many small pensions and camping places amid the pines. Ormos Prinou, incorrectly but more usually called Prino, is ca. 16km short of Limenas (by bus).

CHALKIDIKI – THE HOLY MOUNTAIN
The Chalkidiki peninsula lies around 69km Southeast of the northern port city of Thessaloniki, which is the second biggest city in Greece and an economical and cultural center of the Balkan area. Chalkidiki is divided into three long "fingers" which stretch out into the Aegean Sea - namely the areas of Kassandra, Sithonia and Mt Athos (Holy Mountain). Located within the region of Macedonia, its winding coastline is marked by four sizeable gulfs - the Thermaic Gulf to the west, the Gulf of Orfanou to the east as well as the Gulf of Toroni and the Mt Athos Gulf in the south. The three “prongs” cover a landmass measuring 2,945 square kilometres and are home to a population of around 79,000.

Chalkidiki can be accessed by road, or by air through Thessaloniki’s international airport. Several domestic flights connect Thessaloniki with the other major greek cities and the islands, while frequent charter flights arrive from abroad. The state-run KTEL offers a daily coach service from Athens to Thessaloniki and from there to Kassandra and Sithonia, while local buses transport visitors between inland villages and coastal resorts. Trains are also available from Athens to Thessaloniki.

Entry to Mt Athos is by boat from Ouranoupoli, which is reached via bus from Thessaloniki. The boat takes visitors to the Mt Athos port of Daphne, from where a bus leaves for the town of Karyes.

Halkidiki’s long history is fascinating, literally the stuff of legends. Although the discovery of a fossilised human skull in Petralona Cave points to a human presence in Chalkidiki dating back some 75,000 years - to the Palaeolithic Age, remains found in other parts of the peninsula suggest it was populated by humans in prehistoric times.
Archaeologists have uncovered evidence of ash and clay in what is considered the earliest indication of human use of fire. Furthermore, Petralona Cave is especially important in that it played host to the earliest known form of culture in Europe.

Quite a lot later, Chalkidiki inspired the ancient Greeks who mentioned it often in their mythology.

Poet Hesiod, in his marvellous work 'Theogony', tell us that gods and men shared a common origin. The first man, the 'proanthropos' sprang out of the earth itself, and one of the sites which claim to the honour of witnessing this is Kassandra in Chalkidiki: it was once called Pallene or Phlegres, and there, it is said, Phlegraean Alcyoneus, the earliest of the Giants, sprang from the ground.

Phlegres (which means 'burning fields') or Pallene (Kassandra) was also the place where the ferocious Battle of the Giants, took place, between Mother Earth (Gea), and her sons the Giants on one side and the gods of Olympus and chosen mortals, like Hercules and Dionysus, at the other side.

According to the myth, the goddess Athena threw the Kassandra promontory at the Giant Enceladus.

Mount Athos, the third promontory of Chalkidiki, was formed when the Giant Athos tossed an enormous boulder at the gods.

The lots of similar stories about the Battle of Giants fascinated later poets and artists, and as a result the conflict is one of the most common scenes depicted on ancient pottery and sculpture.
Chalkidiki produced impressive artwork in the Neolithic period and Bronze Age, while mainly Greeks from the south began to colonise it in the 8th century BC, recognising its commercial value and strategic location.

Its dense forests provided the wood for the construction of homes and ships, while its soil was mined for metal ore, lead and silver.

So many colonies like Apythos, Neapolis, Torone, Potidaea, Olynthus, Stageira where set up in the area. By the 6th century these colonies controlled the trade in the area of Macedonia, and a great part of the silver trade in the Mediterranean.

Stageira, a colony founded by the island of Andros, was the birthplace of the great philosopher Aristotle. Aristotle is considered to be one of the greatest minds in human history and a "father" of the sciences and philosophy of the western culture.

Aristotle was also the teacher of Alexander the Great, who often mentioned that in his father owed his life, but in his teacher Aristotle, owed the values of his life.

The Peloponnesian War (431-401), which effected the whole ancient Greek world, was the cause of destruction of many of those cities. In 392 BC, 32 cities of Chalkidiki under the leadership of Olynthus set up the Koinon of Chalkis in Thrace, a confederation which lasted until 357 BC.

In 348 BC Philip occupied Olynthus, which now headed a league of some thirty cities, and Chalkidiki became a part of the Macedonian kingdom. All the cities in the area were razed and their populations deported to Macedonia. The new state of affairs led to the creation of three new cities: Cassandra (or Kassandra), on the site of Potidaea, built by
Philips's brother-in-law Cassander; **Ouranoupolis**, on the ruins of Sane on the Athonite promontory, built by Cassander's brother Alexargos, and Antigoneia, built by Antigonus Gonatas in the vicinity of Kalamaria.

Excavations on the area have brought to light statues, coins, pottery and buildings from the settlements that where spread on the area during the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Many of those finds can be seen in the Archaeological museum of Thessaloniki.

Chalkidiki's history was associated with that of the ancestors of the Romans, as according to a tradition, a group of Trojans settled in Pallene after the fall and destruction of their city, before the travelling to the west came in the end to Latium. Some about ten centuries later, in 168 BC, Chalkidiki was conquered by the Romans along with the rest of Macedonia. However the influence of Rome on the Greek population of the area was negligible. In 269 BC Chalikidiki was afflicted by an invasion of Goths and their barbarian allies. After the decline of Rome, it formed part of the Byzantine Empire.

It's position within the Byzantine Empire is evidenced by the 150-plus castles, churches, bridges and other structures that have been documented, while Mt Athos possesses a wealth of information on Byzantium.
During the Turkish occupation, farming and stockbreeding flourished and the locals wielded much power despite the fact that they were subjects to a foreign state. Led by Emmanouil Pappas, who placed himself at the head of the men of the Mandemi villages and of the Athonite monks, the people of Chalkidiki surged forward in the 1821 revolution against the Turks but the rulers managed to suppress them.

Finally, in 1912, Greek rebels succeeded in ousting their oppressors and Chalkidiki was reunited with the rest of Greece.

A crucial page in the area's history was turned in 1922, when refugees from Asia Minor, Eastern Thrace and Bulgaria poured in, as the result of the Asia Minor catastrophe. They injected Chalkidiki with new economic and political strength while introducing their unique culture, music and foods. They toiled hard, working the land or sea, and their efforts were rewarded. Having withstood raids by foreign powers over the centuries, the people of Chalkidiki exhibit a great sense of pride and, partly due to the area's relative isolation, have managed to hold onto numerous age-old traditions.