GREECE

Area .... 130,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1933) .... 6,620,000
Density per sq. km. .... 50.9
Length of railway system (31. III. 1932) .... 2,687 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Ministry of War.

The central administration in the Ministry of War includes:

- The Minister's Secretariat;
- The General Directorate of the Ministry;
- Office of the Director of Personnel;
- Office of the Director of Infantry;
- Office of the Director of Artillery;
- Office of the Director of Engineers;
- Office of the Director of Cavalry;
- Office of the Director of Intendance;
- Office of the Director of Recruiting;
- Office of the Director of Accountancy;
- Office of the Director of Military Justice;
- Office of the Director of the Medical Service;
- Office of the Director of the Veterinary Service;
- Office of the Director of Train.

Every office possesses a distinctive organisation of its own, but, generally speaking, all include a Director's Secretariat, a Personnel Department, a Supplies Department, a Department for investigations and enquiries, and various separate sub-offices for certain special questions.

2. Army General Staff.

The work of the Army General Staff includes the organisation of the army, the formation of units, recruiting, army supplies, military training, etc.

It has at its head a general officer known as the chief of the Army General Staff; he is assisted by two deputy chiefs.
The Army General Staff comprises four departments:

*Department I*: Organisation and mobilisation of the army, formation of units, recruiting.

*Department II*: Intelligence service, study of foreign army organisations, political questions, geographical service, cypher section.

*Department III*: Military operations, general training of the army.

*Department IV*: Rail and sea transport, supplies, lines of communication.

The military history service is also attached to the Army General Staff.

3. **Supreme Council of National Defence.**

The Supreme Council of National Defence is presided over in time of peace by the Prime Minister. It decides all special defence questions which involve the co-operation of different Ministries.

4. **Supreme Military Council.**

The Supreme Military Council, which is presided over by the Minister of War, deals in time of peace with questions relating to organisation and training of the army, the construction of defence works, etc.

5. **Permanent Inspectorates.**

There are two army corps inspectorates, a general inspectorate of military schools and permanent inspectorates for the following arms and services:

1. Infantry
2. Artillery
3. Cavalry
4. Engineers
5. Intendance
6. Accountancy
7. Medical service

The inspectorates are governed by special regulations.

The head of the Army General Staff is also special inspector of the officers on staff service.

6. **Army Geographical Service.**

This service is under the direct orders of the Ministry of War (Army General Staff). Its work is to prepare and publish military maps; geodesical, topographical and cartographical works; and scientific treaties dealing with meteorology, magnetic observations, etc.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

1. Higher Units.

The army on a peace footing includes:

4 army corps:
   The first at Athens;
   The second at Larissa;
   The third at Salonica;
   The fourth at Cavalla;

10 infantry divisions attached to army corps;
2 infantry divisions attached directly to the Ministry of War;
2 cavalry brigades;
1 military command.

Twelve divisional staffs are stationed, respectively, at Larissa, Athens, Patras, Nauplia, Canea, Seres, Drama, Janina, Cozani, Verria, Salonica and Comotini.

The two cavalry brigade staffs are stationed, respectively, at Larissa and Salonica.

The military command is stationed at Mytilene.

2. Arms and Services.

   I. Arms.

Infantry.

23 regiments of infantry.
1 regiment of Evzones.
8 independent infantry battalions.
2 battalions of Evzones.

An infantry regiment includes:

1 regimental headquarters;
2 battalions, of three infantry companies and one machine-gun company each.

Cavalry.

4 regiments.

A cavalry regiment consists of:

2 half-regiments, of 2 squadrons and 1 machine-gun group each.

¹ 1933.
Artillery.

8 regiments of mountain artillery.
3 groups of mountain artillery forming a unit (the mountain artillery is armed with Schneider 75 mm. and Schneider-Danglis).
2 regiments of field artillery (material in service: Schneider 75 mm.).
1 regiment of heavy artillery (material in service: Schneider 155 mm. long, 105 and 85).
2 groups of heavy artillery forming a unit.

Engineers.

2 regiments of sappers;
1 telegraph regiment.
1 railway regiment.
1 pontoon battalion.
2 depots.
1 squadron of mounted engineers.

Air Force.

119 aeroplanes with a total horse-power of 54,000.

II. Services.

Medical Service.

The Army Medical Service includes:
1 supreme Army Medical Board;
4 general hospitals;
16 military hospitals;
2 ambulance sections;
4 medical depots;
2 garrison pharmacies;
1 depot.

Military Intendance.

Includes:
2 garrison intendance units;
2 clothing, camp and harness depots;
3 army food supply depots.

Accountancy Service.

The Accountancy Service is under the direct control of the Ministry of War, and acts by delegation of its powers; its duty is to inspect and audit the accounts of every administrative department of the army.

Veterinary Service.

Includes:
2 veterinary hospitals;
2 veterinary supply depots.
Recruiting Service.

Train.

Includes:
4 motor transport groups;
1 independent motor transport company;
3 motor transport parks.

Military Justice.

This service includes:
1 Court of Appeal;
6 permanent courts-martial.

Military Schools.

Schools for advanced studies:

*Higher Military Training Centre* trains higher officers (colonels and lieutenant-colonels) to command higher units.

*Staff College.* Students (majors and captains) obtain, after a two years' course of study and a final examination, the appointment of staff officer.

*Practical Training Schools.* One such school exists for every arm. The study course is of five or six months' duration. In addition there are:
- 1 Practical Training School for Intendance;
- 1 Practical Training School for the Train;
- 1 Practical Training School for the Army Medical Service.

Training Schools:

*Military School for the Evelpids.* After a four years' course of study, students are gazetted second-lieutenants in the various arms.

*School for Non-Commissioned Officers.* To this school are admitted regular non-commissioned officers who have served two years as non-commissioned officers. They are gazetted second-lieutenants after a two years' course of study.

*Army Medical School.*

*School for Reserve Officers.*

*Physical Training School.*

*Preparatory School for Non-Commissioned Officers.*

*School for Army Artificers.*

GENDARMERIE, POLICE FORCE, ETC.

Gendarmerie.

The duty of the gendarmerie is to ensure public safety and order, to police the country and to enforce the law.
The gendarmerie is under the orders:

1. Of the Ministry of War as regards its organisation, recruiting, training and discipline;
2. Of the Ministry of the Interior as regards the maintenance of public order;
3. Of other Ministries as regards the execution of laws or decrees for which those Ministries are responsible.

Gendarmes receive general military training and professional training at the Gendarmerie School; they are recruited by voluntary enlistment for three years.

The officers are armed with pistols; the individual armament of the gendarmes comprise rifle, bayonet, pistol, etc. The armament and material which are not formally issued, but in the use of which training is given, are the elementary infantry armament and material.

The establishment of the gendarmerie (1933) is 15,772 all ranks.

Harbour Police. This is a force comprising 554 officers and constables armed with army rifles and pistols furnished by the navy and army. The instruction of officers lasts one year and includes general professional training and use of arms and other exercises. The instruction of N.C.O.s lasts four months and includes military exercises and technical information; the guards receive the same training as seamen. The force is recruited by voluntary engagement for five years (officers and N.C.O.s) or eighteen months (constables).

City Police, with an establishment of 3,062 officials armed with pistols when on duty.

Rural Police, divided into organised corps, with an establishment of 4,009 men (including 3,711 rural guards armed with rifles), and non-organised corps, with an establishment of 8,779 rural guards authorised to carry a military arm.

Forest Police, divided into the State police, with an establishment of 1,000 men, including 920 forest guards authorised to carry a pistol when on duty, and 200 private forest guards authorised to carry a pistol or a sporting rifle.

Customs, numbering 780, armed with pistols (N.C.O.s) or military rifles (guards).

Customs Revenue Service, numbering 150, armed with pistols and having a collective armament comprising 5 boats and 11 sailing vessels each armed with a machine-gun.

Police of the Piraeus Free Zone (89), not yet armed.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Duration of Military Service.—Every Greek citizen is liable to personal military service. Men who have reached the age of 21 are called to the colours for 18 months' service, which may be reduced to 14, the Minister of War having the right to grant leave for an indefinite period after the completion of 14 months' service. Each contingent is called up in two batches: the first batch on May 1st and the second on September 1st.

Men liable to four months' service may be excused from serving on payment of 2,500 drachmae, or of 1,500 drachmae if they belong to the category exempted from military service owing to naturalisation.
Postponement of Service.—A postponement of service is granted to university students and certain other official schools to enable them to complete their studies. They are also allowed an interval of three months after the conclusion of their examination.

The postponement may not exceed three years, reckoned from the day on which it is granted.

Voluntary Engagements.—Any Greek citizen who has reached the age of 18 may engage voluntarily for 18 months’ actual service.

Supplementary Service.—In peace-time, men who have failed to appear when their class was called up have to serve in addition to their ordinary period of service: for absence not exceeding one month, three months of supplementary service; for absence not exceeding three months, six months’ supplementary service; for absence not exceeding six months, nine months’ supplementary service. In case of absence exceeding six months, the supplementary service lasts one year. Exemptions from this supplementary service cannot be purchased. One exception alone is made in favour of persons who are residing abroad at the date when their service should begin; they may purchase exemption from the supplementary service on payment of 500 drachmae per month of service.

Army Reserve.—The army reserve consists of two categories: “A” and “B”. Men who have completed their normal army service are drafted into Reserve “A”, where they remain till they have reached the age of 40; they are then transferred to Reserve “B”, where they remain till the age of 50.

The contingents are called to the colours in two batches: in March and in September.

The country is divided into 37 recruiting districts, each of which contains 1 regiment (or battalion) of infantry (or Evzones).

EFFECTIVES.

I. Average Daily Number of Effectives reached during the Year 1930-31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land armed forces</td>
<td>61,094</td>
<td>5,042</td>
<td>13,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis *</td>
<td>12,565</td>
<td>709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air armed forces *</td>
<td>2,379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* Gendarmerie only. Police, Customs officers and foresters are formations whose staff of officers, effectives, training and armament do not render them capable of being used for military purposes. Notwithstanding its military formation, the gendarmerie is also not an organisation capable of being used for military purposes. This corps is not composed of conscripts, but entirely of volunteers, and is under the Ministry of the Interior.

\* Year 1930.

\* Of whom 23 are reservists.
The figures in the following tables differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

### 2. Budgetary Effectives.

(a) **Effectives for 1931-32 and 1932-33:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>5,010</td>
<td>4,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>48,048</td>
<td>48,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>53,058</td>
<td>53,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Effectives for 1933-34:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers:</th>
<th>Generals</th>
<th>Colonels</th>
<th>Lieutenants-Colonels</th>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>Second Lieutenants</th>
<th>Total officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Cadres</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>2,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>4,993²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.C.O.s and men.

The budgetary effectives of N.C.O.s and lower ranks for which provision is made for the year 1933-34 differ according to the month. The number of days' presence of N.C.O.s from April 1st, 1933, to March 31st, 1934, was 1,792,749, making the average daily strength of N.C.O.s 4,912.

The strength of the lower ranks also differs according to the month, the lowest number being 32,141 for August 1933 and the highest 53,791 for March 1934. The number of days' presence of the lower ranks is 15,783,988, making an average daily strength of 43,244.

In addition to the N.C.O.s and lower ranks recruited in accordance with the law on compulsory military service, the 1933-34 budget also provides for 4,607 volunteer N.C.O.s and lower ranks.

---

¹ Not including 355 warrant officers.
² Not including 353 warrant officers.
II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.

(1933.)

Note.—The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion.

Old battleships:

1. *Kilkis* (1905-1908)
   - Standard displacement, 12,542 tons. Length, 382 feet. Beam, 77 feet. Draught, 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet. H.P. 10,000 = 17 kts. Guns: 4 12-inch; 8 8-inch; 8 7-inch; 12 3-inch; 2 12-pdr. (A.A.); 3 torpedo-tubes submerged (21-inch).

2. *Limnos* (1905-1908)
   - Standard displacement, 382 feet. Beam, 77 feet. Draught, 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet. H.P. 10,000 = 17 kts. Guns: 4 12-inch; 8 8-inch; 8 7-inch; 12 3-inch; 2 12-pdr. (A.A.); 3 torpedo-tubes submerged (21-inch).

Armoured cruiser:

*Giorgios Averoff* (1910-1927)
   - Standard displacement, 9,450 tons. Length, 462 feet. Beam, 69 feet. Draught, 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet. H.P. 19,000 = 22.5 kts. Guns: 4 9.2-inch; 8 7.5-inch; 16 4-pdr.; 2 3-inch. (A.A.); 4 3-pdr.; 3 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

Cruiser mine-layer:

*Helle* (1912-1913)

12 destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts)</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Hydra</em></td>
<td>1921-30(^1)</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>12(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Aetos</em></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19,750</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Thyella</em></td>
<td>1906-07</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Niki</em></td>
<td>1905-06</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) One destroyer launched in 1930.
\(^2\) Refitted in 1924-25.
\(^3\) Refitted in 1926-28.
\(^4\) Refitted in 1928-29.

9 torpedo-boats (including 5 patrol vessels—ex-torpedo-boats) (all launched 1913 and 1914-15, and refitted 1926): 241 tons (patrol vessels) and 145 tons (torpedo-boats). H.P. 2,600 = 25 kts. (torpedo-boats) and H.P. 5,000 = 28 kts. (patrol boats).

\(^1\) Completely refitted in 1925-1927.
\(^2\) Newly reconstructed.
### Summary Table of Naval Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts)</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Glavkos</td>
<td>1927–28</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>930</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Catsonis</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>775</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 17 units (gunboats, mine-layers, etc.).

### Effectives

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 battleships</td>
<td>757</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cruisers</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,859</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 submarines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence

The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.

#### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts 1</td>
<td>Provisional results 1 2</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachmae (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>1,283.2</td>
<td>1,761.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>539.4</td>
<td>548.9</td>
<td>220.2</td>
<td>161.8</td>
<td>161.9</td>
<td>155.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Air force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,822.6</td>
<td>2,210.8</td>
<td>2,024.1</td>
<td>1,749.8</td>
<td>1,761.8</td>
<td>1,773.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
- Wholesale prices (January 1913 to July 1914 = 100)...
- Retail prices: Cost of living (1914 = 100)...

1. The figures for closed accounts and provisional results refer to commitments instead of actual payments shown in previous editions.
2. Published in the Official Journal.
3. Average, April to December 1933.
Notes.—I. Expenditure on the air force for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 is included in the budgets of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine.

2. In addition to the Naval Fund, an autonomous Defence Fund has been formed since 1930-31, the resources of which consist mainly of budgetary transfers. No closed accounts of these funds are available. The expenditure of the Defence Fund was estimated for 1933-34 at 247.2 million drachmæ, of which 104 million were covered by subsidies from the general budget for 1933-34 and the remainder by transfers of credits not utilised by the Ministry of War in previous years, by arrears of shares of budgetary receipts and by resources of its own. The estimated expenditure of the Naval Fund amounted for 1933-34 to 28.2 million drachmæ, of which 27.9 million were met out of its own resources and only 0.3 covered by transfers from the general budget.

3. Military pensions are not shown in the national defence budgets; they are charged to the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

War pensions are charged to the Ministry of Social Welfare. These pensions have been estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>225.0</td>
<td>205.2</td>
<td>263.7</td>
<td>269.9</td>
<td>275.2</td>
<td>281.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>230.0</td>
<td>223.0</td>
<td>238.0</td>
<td>254.0</td>
<td>227.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>