**GREECE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>130,000 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (XII. 1933)</td>
<td>6,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per sq. km.</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length of land frontiers:
- With Albania: 250 km.
- With Yugoslavia: 240 km.
- With Bulgaria: 485 km.
- With Turkey: 205 km.

Total: 1,180 km.

Length of sea frontier:
- Continental Greece: 2,699.3 km.
- Peloponnesus: 1,378.7 km.
- Islands: 9,496.5 km.

Total: 13,574.5 km.

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 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, supplies.

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, lines of communication.

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


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


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 general 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;
8. Technical and artillary material services;
9. Air defence.

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;
3 infantry divisions attached directly to the Ministry of War;
1 cavalry division (2 brigades).

The thirteen divisional staffs are stationed, respectively, at Larissa, Athens, Patras, Nauplia, Canea, Seres, Drama, Janina, Cozani, Veria, Salonica, Comotini and Mytilene.
The cavalry divisional staff is stationed at Salonica.

2. Arms and Services.

I. Arms.

Infantry.

26 regiments of infantry.
- 2 regiments of Evzones.
- 7 independent infantry battalions.
- 2 battalions of Evzones.
Special frontier guard units.
The Royal Guard.

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

Cavalry.

5 regiments.

A cavalry regiment consists of:
- 2 half-regiments, of 2 squadrons and 1 machine-gun group each.

¹ On June 1st, 1936.
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.).
2 regiments 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 and 1 independent telegraph battalion.
1 railway regiment.
1 pontoon battalion.
1 squadron of mounted engineers.
2 depots.

II. Services.

Medical Service.

1 supreme Army Medical Board;
4 general hospitals;
25 military hospitals;
8 military infirmaries;
4 ambulance companies;
2 medical depots;
2 garrison pharmacies;
1 medical store depot.

Military Intendance.

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

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.

3 veterinary hospitals;
3 veterinary supply depots.
Recruiting Service.

38 Recruiting offices.

Train.

4 motor transport groups;
3 motor transport parks.

Military Justice.

1 Court of Appeal;
7 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 in the various services after a three years' course of study.

Army Medical School.

School for Reserve Officers.

Physical Training School.

School for Army Artificers.

II. Air Force

Air Ministry.

The Air Ministry comprises:

The Minister's Secretariat;
The General Directorate of the Ministry;
Office of the Director of Administrative Services;
Office of the Director of Technical Services;
Office of the Director of Intendance;
Office of the Director of Public Works;
Office of the Director of Civil Aviation;
The Meteorological Service;
The Medical Service.

Each Office or Service possesses a distinctive organisation of its own.

**General Staff of the Air Force.**

The General Staff of the Air Force is responsible for the organisation of the Air Force, the formation of units, mobilisation, supplies, training, etc. It has at its head a general officer known as the Chief of the General Staff of the Air Force, and comprises:

First Department: Organisation of the Air Force, formation of units, mobilisation, supplies;
Second Department: Intelligence;
Third Department: Operations, air defence;
Fourth Department: Training.

**Headquarters.**

There are two headquarters—of the Air Force and of flying-schools.

Flying schools, under Flying-Schools Headquarters.

(a) Flying-school for officers;
(b) Flying-school for N.C.O.s;
(c) Flying-school for technicians;
(d) Flying-school for general instruction and the training of specialists.

**Composition of the Air Force.**

The Air Force is divided into ten groups. Each group comprises twelve aircraft, forming three flights. There are:

4 military co-operation groups;
2 naval co-operation groups;
2 fighter groups;
1 bombing group;
1 training group.
GREECE

AIR MATERIAL.

Number of aeroplanes............. 119
Total horse-power.................. 63,000

EFFECTIVES.

Higher staff....................... 250
Minor staff......................... 3,000

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 (1935) is 15,032 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 (Athens, Piraeus, Patras and Corfu), is under the Ministry of the Interior and has the same duties as the gendarmerie in the rest of the country. Its strength is 3,623 officers, N.C.O.s. and constables armed with pistols.

Rural Police, divided into organised corps, with an establishment of 4,269 men (including 4,028 armed rural guards), and non-organised corps, with an establishment of 8,429 rural guards authorised to carry arms.

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 24 months' service, which may be reduced to 18, the Minister of War having the right to grant leave for an indefinite period after the completion of 18 months' service. Each contingent is called up in two batches: the first batch in April and the second in September.

Men excused from normal military service are liable to 5 months' service. Exemption from this service cannot be purchased.

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.

Voluntary Engagements.—Any Greek citizen who has reached the age of 18 may engage voluntarily for 24 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 can be purchased on payment of 300 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.

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES (1935-36).

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Generals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-Generals</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-Colonels</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenants</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant officers</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Officers</strong></td>
<td>5,187</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 1935-36 differ according to the month. The number of days' presence of N.C.O.s and corporals from April 1st, 1935, to March 31st, 1936, was 2,390,700. The monthly effectives varied between 1,200 and 2,200 for N.C.O.s and between 2,950 and 6,700 for corporals.

The strength of the lower ranks also differs according to the month, the lowest number being 43,200 for January 1936 and the highest 61,800 for September 1935. The number of days' presence of the lower ranks is 19,270,703, making an average daily strength of 52,680.

In addition to the N.C.O.s and lower ranks recruited in accordance with the law on compulsory military service, the 1935-36 budget also provides for 1,772 volunteer N.C.O.s, 618 corporals and 638 lower ranks.

**III. Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS.**

(1936.)

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

**Old battleship:**

*Kilkis* (1905-1908)  
**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 1/2 feet. H.P. 19,000 = 22.5 kts. **Guns:** 4 9.2-inch; 8 7.5-inch; 16 14-pdr.; 2 3-inch. (A.A.); 4 3-pdr.; 3 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

**Cruiser mine-layer:**

*Helle* 2 (1912–1913)  

---

1 Completely refitted in 1925-1927.  
2 Newly reconstructed.
12 destroyers and 4 torpedo-boats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>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>Hydra</td>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>6 (20.8 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aetos</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>19,750</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6 (21 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thyella</td>
<td>1906-07</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19,750</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 (18 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Niki</td>
<td>1905-06</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 (21 in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aigli</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2 (18 in.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refitted in 1924-25.  
Refitted in 1926-28.  
Refitted in 1928-29.

There are also 5 patrol vessels—ex-torpedo-boats—all launched 1913 and 1914-15, and refitted 1926. Displacement: 241 tons, H.P. 5,000 = 28 kts.

6 submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>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 (21 in.)</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 (21 in.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i battleship</td>
<td>12,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cruisers</td>
<td>11,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>12,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 submarines</td>
<td>3,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>40,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EFFECTIVES.**

(1936.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty officers</td>
<td>1,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen</td>
<td>2,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 5 patrol boats, ex torpedo-boats.  
2 Including technical officers and N.C.O.s.  
3 Including 367 officers belonging to the auxiliary services.  
4 Including 333 technical officers.  
5 Including 862 volunteers.
IV. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>1,252.6</td>
<td>1,220.0</td>
<td>1,227.3</td>
<td>1,182.3</td>
<td>1,479.8</td>
<td>1,529.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>528.5</td>
<td>367.9</td>
<td>372.6</td>
<td>524.2</td>
<td>366.1</td>
<td>679.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Air Force</td>
<td>220.0</td>
<td>161.8</td>
<td>142.1</td>
<td>156.2</td>
<td>149.6</td>
<td>235.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,001.1</td>
<td>1,749.7</td>
<td>1,742.0</td>
<td>1,862.7</td>
<td>1,995.5</td>
<td>2,444.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drachmae (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The figures for closed accounts and provisional results refer to commitments.
2 Published in the Official Journal.
3 Excluding expenditure on mercantile marine and civil aviation.

NOTES.—1. 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 for 1933-34 was estimated at 247.2 million drachmae, of which 107 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 corresponding figures for 1934-35 are 314.2 and 165 million drachmae, and for 1935-36, 552.5 and 355 million drachmae, respectively. The estimated expenditure of the Naval Fund amounted for 1933-34 to 28.2 million drachmae, of which 27.9 million were met out of its own resources and only 0.3 covered by transfers from the general budget. The corresponding figures for 1934-35 are 31.5 and 0.3 million drachmae, and for 1935-36, 391.9 and 255.8 million drachmae, respectively.

2. 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 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>261.6</td>
<td>258.9</td>
<td>275.2</td>
<td>281.4</td>
<td>293.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>239.2</td>
<td>243.6</td>
<td>254.0</td>
<td>227.0</td>
<td>239.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Drachmae (000,000's) |         |         |         |         |         |         |