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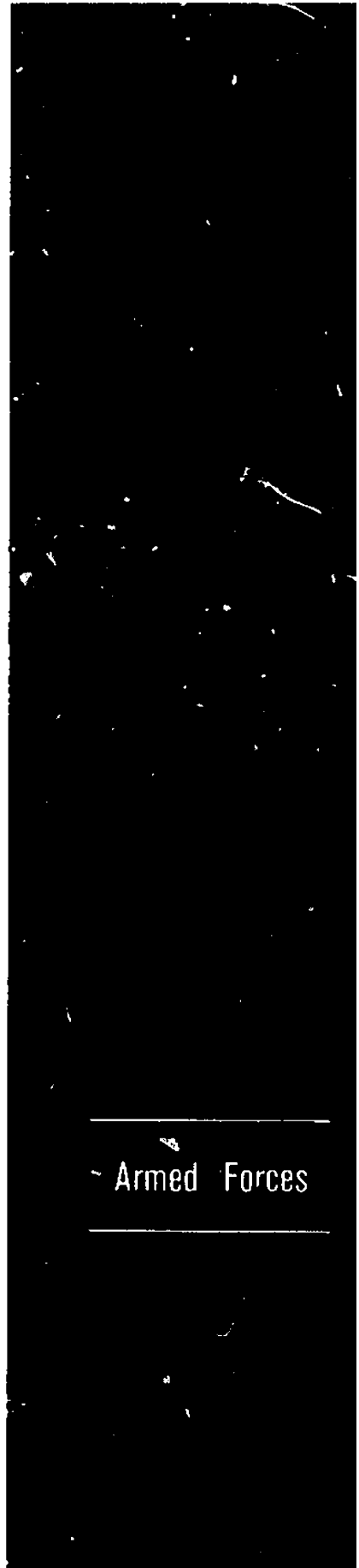
# Greece

March 1974

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

SECRET

31



Armed Forces

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# Greece

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# Armed Forces

## A. Defense establishment

The Greek armed forces, having a total personnel strength of 155,900, consist of the Hellenic Army, of 118,100 men, the Hellenic Navy, 16,900 men and 73 ships, and the 20,900-man Hellenic Air Force, with 529 aircraft, including 390 jets. Paramilitary forces have a total personnel strength of 109,000—Greek Gendarmerie, 24,000 and National Guard Battalions, 85,000. (S)

Greek military strategy is defense oriented in keeping with national policy and the Greek commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Planning emphasizes development of a capability to meet aggression from the Balkan Peninsula, particularly from Bulgaria. Ground forces are deployed well forward in northern Greece, and naval and air forces are situated to support ground action. The armed forces probably could contain an unsupported Bulgarian attack east of the Struma River, while an attack in strength by Warsaw Pact nations would require the conduct of delaying actions. The Greeks could stop an Albanian attack at or near the Greece-Albania border with minimum forces. An attack by Yugoslavia is considered unlikely in light of continually improving relations with Greece. Although the possibility of hostilities with Turkey are considered to be remote, Greece could not protect Cyprus from a Turkish attack. In the event the Turks were to move against Greece along the Turkey-Greece border, the combined ground and air superiority of the Turkish forces would force the Greeks to withdraw to successive defensive positions in western Thrace and eastern Macedonia. The Greek paramilitary forces, with the assistance of the armed forces when required, are capable of maintaining internal security. (S)

Since 1952 Greece has been a member of NATO and a vital link in NATO's southeastern flank; most of the armed forces are committed to NATO. Pro-Western since World War II, the armed forces are fervently anti-Communist. Greece can be expected to offer strong resistance to any Communist aggression or encroachment and it is highly unlikely that Communists in Greece will be a threat to the regime in

the immediate future. The danger to the regime, if any, probably will come from the right rather than the center or the left, for it is only the dissatisfied right in the military-political spectrum of Greece which could possibly command the loyalty of a significant portion of the armed forces. (S)

As a result of the 21 April 1967 coup, the United States suspended Military Assistance Program (MAP) shipments of major military items to Greece, but in October 1968 partial deliveries were resumed. As of 15 May 1973, only 12 8-inch howitzers remained on order to complete the delivery of all previously suspended MAP equipment. On 15 January 1973 the Greek Government announced that it had decided to terminate further military grant aid, while still availing itself of foreign military sales credits. (C)

### 1. Military history (U/OU)

The Greeks are proud of their 2,500-year history. During the period 1821-29 they fought the War of Independence to gain freedom from the Ottoman Empire. That struggle is commemorated annually on 25 March. Greek armed forces actively participated in World Wars I and II. During World War I, when the country was divided over the issue of remaining neutral or intervening, the Allies exerted pressure on the leader of the neutrality faction, King Constantine, and forced him to abdicate. On 2 July 1917 Greece officially entered the war on the side of the Allies. The following summer, 250,000 Greek troops, the largest Allied contingent, took part in the Macedonian offensive which culminated in the capitulation of Bulgaria on 30 September 1918.

The interwar period was one of great instability during which the military establishment was involved in six attempted and four successful coups, the latter being staged in 1922, 1925, 1926, and 1936.

In 1940, when Italy invaded Greece from Albania, the Greek forces mobilized rapidly and drove the better equipped Italian troops back into Albania. The gallant action of the dictator Metaxas on 28 October 1940, when he rejected an Italian surrender ultimatum, is still celebrated in Greece as Okhi or "No" Day. Germany invaded Greece on 6 April 1941

and defeated the Greek forces within 3 weeks. The 4 years of occupation by Axis forces that followed was a period of persecution and extreme hardship for the Greeks. Military personnel who managed to get out of Greece were formed into military units and fought well under British command in North Africa and Italy.

British forces liberated Greece from Axis occupation in 1944. Within 2 years the Greeks were engaged in the bloody guerrilla war (1946-49) against Communist-supported, leftwing elements of their own population. Major forces of the Communist guerrillas finally were defeated in the Grammos<sup>1</sup> and Vitsi mountains, while survivors sought refuge in the bordering Communist countries.

From 1951 to 1955 units of the Greek forces participated effectively in Korea under the United Nations Command.

The modern Hellenic Army is said to have originated during the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. Successes in these wars against Turkey and Bulgaria gave the Greeks much needed confidence which, however, was lost early in World War I because King Constantine was reluctant to commit the army to combat. In 1915, the Allies persuaded the Greeks to demobilize their army, and by 1917 the Greek military establishment had vanished except for a small force in the Peloponnesus. After the abdication of King Constantine on 11 June 1917, the Greeks raised an army which took part in the 1918 Macedonian offensive. In the peace settlement after World War I, Greece was given an area around Izmir, Turkey, which the Greeks soon lost in a disastrous campaign against the rejuvenated Turkish Army. This was the Hellenic Army's last action until the Italians invaded Greece in 1940. The Greek victory over the Italians in this encounter is remembered with pride, whereas the memory of the Axis occupation which followed left a deep bitterness, particularly toward the Bulgarians. The guerrilla war provided the occasion for reconstituting the Hellenic Army as a major force. During the course of the war, the army increased its combat capabilities under the close guidance and assistance of U.S. officers. Organization, composition, and personnel strength since have varied somewhat to meet changing threats to the security of the nation.

The history of the Hellenic Navy as an organized naval force has its roots in the revolution of 1821. In this struggle for independence the Greek naval force proved itself indispensable for victory over the Turks. In the Balkan Wars (1912-13), the navy again was instrumental in the defeat of Turkey. The navy saw

<sup>1</sup>For diacritics on place names see the list of place names at the end of this chapter.

little action in World War I, but during World War II, while operating as an arm of the British Royal Navy, it compiled an excellent fighting record despite major losses. The navy showed an offensive spirit and a willingness to take risks in its desire to engage the enemy. This was particularly exemplified during the early months of the struggle, when the Greek destroyer force carried out several daring raids into the lower Adriatic Sea and on a number of occasions bombarded enemy shore positions. The navy derives many of its traditions from the British Royal Navy which imparted to the Greeks some of the spirit of a first-class, aggressive, confident naval power.

The Hellenic Air Force had its beginning at Larisa in September 1912, when the first aircraft squadron was established. Aircraft from this squadron were used on a limited scale for reconnaissance and observation during the Balkan Wars. Early in 1914, with the assistance of a British naval mission, a Greek naval aviation service was established. Political instability made the retention of the air arm difficult, but in May 1919 the Hellenic Air Service was divided into two separate sections. One section, attached to the army, became the Royal Hellenic Army Air Force (RHAAF) and the other section, attached to the navy, became the Royal Hellenic Naval Air Service (RHINAS). During the Greco-Turkish War (1919-22), the RHAAF operated three mixed squadrons which gave the army close support and also attacked Turkish bases. By September 1922 the Greek air services were no longer effective fighting forces because of the denial of logistic support by the Allies. A peace treaty eventually was signed between Greece and Turkey on 24 July 1923, and on 25 March 1924 Greece proclaimed itself a republic. The word "Royal" was dropped and the air services became the Hellenic Army Air Force (HAAF) and the Hellenic Naval Air Service (HNAS). In May 1931 the HAAF and HNAS were amalgamated into the Hellenic Air Force which became an independent arm under the Air Ministry. On 3 November 1935, the monarchy was restored, and the air arm became the Royal Hellenic Air Force (RHAF). During the Italian invasion in 1940 the air force denied air superiority to the numerically superior Italian Air Force. Following the German occupation of Greece, some air force personnel escaped to North Africa, where they were trained and reequipped by the British for subsequent air operations in the Mediterranean area. During the guerrilla war the effective support of ground operations by the air force contributed greatly to restoration of order.

The British equipped and trained the armed forces until 1947, when the United States assumed these responsibilities. British elements then withdrew

gradually and terminated their assistance in 1952. The United States has maintained the sole military mission in Greece since that time.

On 21 April 1967, a junta, led by three army officers, took control of the government of Greece (Figure 1). The junta leaders were Brig. Gen. Stylianos Pattakos, Col. George Papadopoulos, and Col. Nikolaos Makarezos; all assumed important ministerial positions in the Greek Government. Col. Papadopoulos became Minister to the Prime Minister, Col. Makarezos Minister of Coordination, and Gen. Pattakos Minister of Interior. The air force and navy, historically pro-Royalist, conceded to junta control. There followed a series of retirements, transfers, dismissals, and promotions of officers of the armed forces and paramilitary forces. These changes had a very unsettling effect on the discipline and morale of the officer structure of these forces.

On 13 December 1967 King Constantine II called for the overthrow of the military junta. The King counted on strong support from the army and the people, but within 24 hours the attempted revolt was crushed, the King and his family had fled into exile in Rome, and the junta's grip on Greece was tightened. In Athens, the military leaders stripped the King of his powers and replaced him with a Regent to act as Chief of State; Col. Papadopoulos assumed the additional duties of Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense. The air force and navy sided with the King while the army remained the staunch supporter of the junta. As a result, the army strengthened its already dominant position among the armed forces and emerged as the most potent political force in Greece. There followed another series of retirements, dismissals, transfers, and promotions. The term "Royal" was dropped from the names of the navy and air force in December 1968.

A sweeping reorganization of the Greek Government took place on 26 August 1971; the reshuffle



FIGURE 1. Tanks guarding defense headquarters during 21 April coup (C)

increased the personal power of Prime Minister Papadopoulos. On 21 March 1972 the Regent, Gen. George Zoitakis, who had been serving in that role since the King's exile, was dismissed and his duties were assumed by Mr. Papadopoulos, thereby further consolidating his one-man rule. Following the abortive navy mutiny of late May 1973, the army-backed regime of Mr. Papadopoulos declared the dethronement of King Constantine and the establishment of a presidential republic with Mr. Papadopoulos as provisional president. Revisions were prepared to the 1968 Constitution and were approved by plebiscite on 29 July. The plebiscite included a provision appointing Mr. Papadopoulos as President of the new Republic until 1981. The revised constitution grants both executive and legislative powers to the President in matters of national defense.

On 25 November elements of the armed forces backed by the military police deposed Mr. Papadopoulos in a bloodless coup. Causes contributing to the coup were the tarnished image of the army, corruption in the government, economic instability, student demonstrations causing the imposition of martial law, and general feeling in the officer ranks that Mr. Papadopoulos had betrayed the original ideals of the 1967 Revolution. One of the first actions undertaken by the new government, headed by Gen. Phaidon Gizikis who was installed as President of the Greek Republic, was the indefinite postponement of national elections scheduled by Mr. Papadopoulos for May 1974.

## 2. Command structure (C)

Control of the armed forces is exercised by the President as Chairman of the Supreme National Defense Council through the Commander of the Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command (Figure 2). The Supreme National Defense Council determines military policy on the national level and selects the Commander, Hellenic Armed Forces Command and the commanders of the three services. This council is composed of the President (chairman); the Deputy Prime Minister; the Ministers of National Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Interior; and the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command. The council selects the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defense; the selection of army, navy, and air force commanders on recommendation of the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command; and the selection of commanders of internal security forces, fire service, and the port officer corps on recommendation of the appropriate minister.

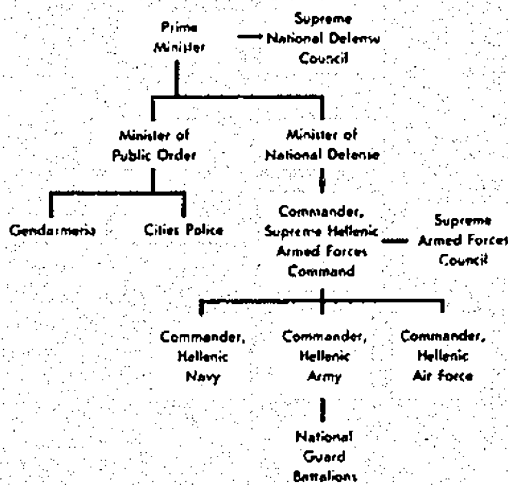


FIGURE 2. Greek Defense Organization (U/OU)

The Minister of National Defense is selected by and responsible to the President for control and administration of the armed forces and implementation of national defense policy as established by the government. The Supreme Armed Forces Council consists of the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command, who presides, and the Commanders of the Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, and Hellenic Air Force. Appropriate Councils' Secretariats are established for the army and navy and are presided over by their commanders. These councils deal primarily with assignments, promotions, and organization.

The Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command is the highest echelon of the armed forces and the organ assisting the Minister of National Defense in the execution of his duties. The Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command advises the Minister of National Defense and the government in general on defense matters. He is responsible to the Minister of National Defense for organization, training, and general preparation of the armed forces for war. The commander is assisted by a joint staff, consisting of officers of the three armed services and the commanders of the three armed services.

**B. Joint activities**

**1. Military manpower (C)**

It is estimated that on 1 January 1974 there will be approximately 2,215,000 males in Greece between the ages of 15 and 49; of this number, approximately 80%

will be physically fit for military service. Volunteer military age is 17 years; conscription age is 18 years, although conscripts are being inducted at age 21. The number of Greek males by 5-year age groups is shown in the following tabulation:

AGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES	MAXIMUM NUMBER FIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE
15-19	373,000	340,000
20-24	343,000	300,000
25-29	313,000	270,000
30-34	288,000	240,000
35-39	312,000	240,000
40-44	308,000	215,000
45-49	278,000	175,000
<b>Total, 15-49</b>	<b>2,215,000</b>	<b>1,780,000</b>

It is estimated that an average of about 74,000 males will reach military age (18) annually during the period 1974 through 1978. Approximately 52,000 are inducted annually in quarterly increments.

Morale in the armed forces is good. The average conscript is in good physical condition and considers his military service a patriotic duty. The potential for subversion is kept at a minimum by careful preinduction screening for possible Communist sympathizers. Men considered unreliable are assigned to nonsensitive positions, and attempts are made to reorient them politically. All members of the armed forces receive anti-Communist indoctrination regularly. Although the technical experience and mechanical aptitude of Greek conscripts are low and constitute major problems, technicians and mechanics are competent when trained and take great pride in their work. The policy of the present regime to install projunta junior officers as "watchdogs" on military staffs and in units with direct reporting channels to the junta leaders has created an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. The air force was demoralized as a result of its support of the King's unsuccessful countercoup in December 1967. Air force units at all levels carried out the orders issued by higher echelons without questioning their political origin. Wing and squadron commanders unfortunate enough to have been on duty during this confusing period were relieved of their commands for carrying out "illegal orders". Despite these problems, the nationalist-minded Greeks would quickly form a united front and shelve personal differences in the event of external aggression.

Despite the major personnel shifts and retirements since the successful coup of April 1967, the effectiveness of the army and air force has not been unduly reduced. The new commanders and staff



officers are predominantly nationalistic and are competent, professional, and well trained. From April 1967 to September 1968 some 400 officers (lieutenant colonel/commander and above) were involuntarily retired or dismissed from service. Many of these officers were well trained and had attended the NATO Defense College in Rome, had served on a multinational NATO staff, or had received formal military schooling or training in the United States. In the same rank category, well over 60 officers now on active duty have attended the NATO Defense College and/or served on a multinational NATO staff; more than 400 have received formal military schooling or training in the United States. The armed forces temporarily lost some of their effectiveness while new commanders adjusted to new personnel, missions, status of equipment, and command policies. During the naval mutiny of late May 1973, many ship commanders were arrested causing a serious reduction in the Navy's capabilities that will take sometime to correct.

Most of the men entering the armed forces each year are conscripts. Percentages of personnel obtained through conscription by service are: army 92%, navy 60%, and air force 62%. Conscript teams composed of military officers visit local communities, evaluate potential conscripts, and assign them to service branches. Conscripts are inducted in quarterly drafts; maximum numerical strength is achieved during the first month of each quarter. Thereafter, there is a progressive monthly decline because of releases for compassionate, medical, and budgetary reasons. Educational and occupational deferments are recognized. The normal active duty tour is 24 months, but it can be extended to 30 months for technically skilled men. Upon discharge from active duty all service members join a first-echelon inactive reserve until age 40 and thereafter a second-echelon reserve until age 50. Records of all persons to be recalled are maintained with their mobilization areas. The nationwide system for reserve mobilization operates very effectively. The inactive reserve is currently estimated at 500,000 men.

## 2. Strength trends (S)

The overall personnel strengths of the armed forces have gradually increased since 1964. Strength of the army varies from month to month because of the influx and attrition of conscripts but total strength continues in an upward trend. Personnel strength of the navy and air force is leveling off; Gendarmerie personnel strength increased significantly in 1967 from 18,700 to 24,000, as shown in Figure 3.

## 3. Training (C)

The Greek armed forces have received training assistance from the United States since 1947. The Joint United States Military Aid Group, Greece (JUSMAGG), is composed of army, navy, and air force sections. Greek military training reflects strong U.S. influence, and the Greek service schools employ methods and curriculum patterned after those of their U.S. counterparts. Each year a substantial number of navy and air force officers attend service schools in the United States or benefit from orientation or observation tours in the United States, West Germany, and France.

Triservice combined exercises have been limited to NATO-directed maneuvers. Joint army-navy small-scale amphibious exercises are conducted periodically.

Triservice schools include the National Defense College, Athens; Joint Staff Officers Course, Thessaloniki; Joint Cooperation School, Larisa Airfield and the Joint Atomic, Biological, and Chemical Warfare School, Elefsis Airfield. The National Defense College is tasked with providing common doctrine on national and international strategy, and it is the final school in an officer's education. Its student body is drawn from all three services, as well as the police, government officials, and the Gendarmerie.

Greece provides military assistance in the form of training to personnel from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia, and Uganda; all such training is conducted in Greece.

## 4. Military budget (C)

The Greek military budget is prepared in the Ministry of National Defense based on estimates of expenditures submitted by the service commanders and in coordination with the Ministers of Finance and National Economy. This budget and the Gendarmerie budget (prepared in the Ministry of Public Order) are consolidated into the defense budget and submitted to the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers for review and approval. Since the April 1967 coup and the suspension of the parliamentary system, all budgets have been approved by decree.

Greek defense expenditures since 1968 have ranked first among major categories of expenditures. During recent years, they averaged about 23% of the central government expenditures and 5.2% of the gross national product (GNP). The annual increases in defense expenditures for the period 1968 through 1972 averaged over 13%. Details as to the allocation of funds to the armed forces on a service basis are not available. However, on a functional basis costs have been averaging around 43% for personnel, 50% for operations and maintenance, and 7% for major

FIGURE 3. Greek armed forces personnel strength (S)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	DEC 1973
Army.....	115,000	115,600	116,000	116,400	120,200	116,600	115,400	115,000	117,000	118,100
Navy.....	18,700	18,150	18,200	17,500	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	16,900
Air force.....	21,500	22,800	23,400	23,950	22,500	22,000	21,700	21,000	21,400	20,900
Gendarmerie.....	20,300	18,700	18,700	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Total.....	175,500	175,250	176,300	181,850	184,400	180,300	178,800	177,700	180,100	179,900

FIGURE 4. Defense expenditures (U/OU)  
(Millions of U.S. dollars)\*

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 EST.
Defense expenditures.....	366.7	425.4	473.6	515.0	557.0	600.0
Defense as percent of central government expenditures.....	21.8	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.0	24.0
Defense as percent of GNP.....	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.5

\*Converted at the exchange rate of 30 drachmas equal US\$1.00.

procurement and construction. Annual defense expenditures for the period 1968 through 1972 and estimated defense expenditures for 1973 are shown in Figure 4.

##### 5. Economic support and logistics (C)

Greece has little industrial capability to produce materiel for its armed forces. Although agriculture is the largest sector of the economy, the country is not self-sufficient in food production. Domestic manufacturing is largely devoted to the production of basic consumer goods, but also includes iron and crude steel, aluminum, cement, chemicals, and some petroleum products. Except for bauxite, Greece suffers from a general paucity of natural resources and must import raw materials and crude oil; additionally, some petroleum products and all capital goods are imported.

Domestic output in direct support of the armed forces is limited to a few types of ammunition and some quartermaster-type supplies. All weapons and other materiel are imported, and the United States, through its Military Assistance Program, has been Greece's principal source of materiel. For fiscal years (FY) 1952 through FY 1972 equipment valued at US\$2,067 million was delivered under MAP, of which US\$1,582 million was provided as grant aid. Greece has also purchased materiel from West Germany, France, and other Western European countries.

The Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command monitors logistical operations, coordinates and processes logistical requirements, and prepares studies to improve the logistics system of the armed forces. It

is specifically responsible for logistic plans and surveys, transport for the armed forces, logistical support of amphibious operations, medical care for the armed forces, logistical exercises, supply requirements of the armed forces (and the civilian population in wartime), and fulfilling requirements for new weapons and equipment.

##### 6. Uniforms and insignia (U/OU)

Uniforms and insignia worn by Greek armed forces personnel are undergoing changes; the new uniform regulations are under review and have not been officially released by the Greek government. Information on the phaseout of the old style uniforms, which are still in the inventory, is not available and in the interim both the new and the old are being worn. Significant changes have been observed in the uniforms of the ground forces and cap insignia for all services. A phoenix rising from the flames, the symbol of the new Greek Republic, has replaced the royal crown previously displayed on cap and shoulder rank insignia. This symbol surmounted on a blue and white shield emblem is incorporated in the service cap insignia for all three services. The one noticeable difference in the cap insignia is the service-related emblem, representative of each service, superimposed on the shield. The trend in uniforms appears to be toward the adoption of styling and colors similar to those of the United States armed forces and the discontinuance of the British types. Greater use of mixtures of synthetic fibers and wools for styling, smart appearance, durability, and lightness are envisioned. Winter service uniforms and insignia are illustrated in Figures 5 and 6.

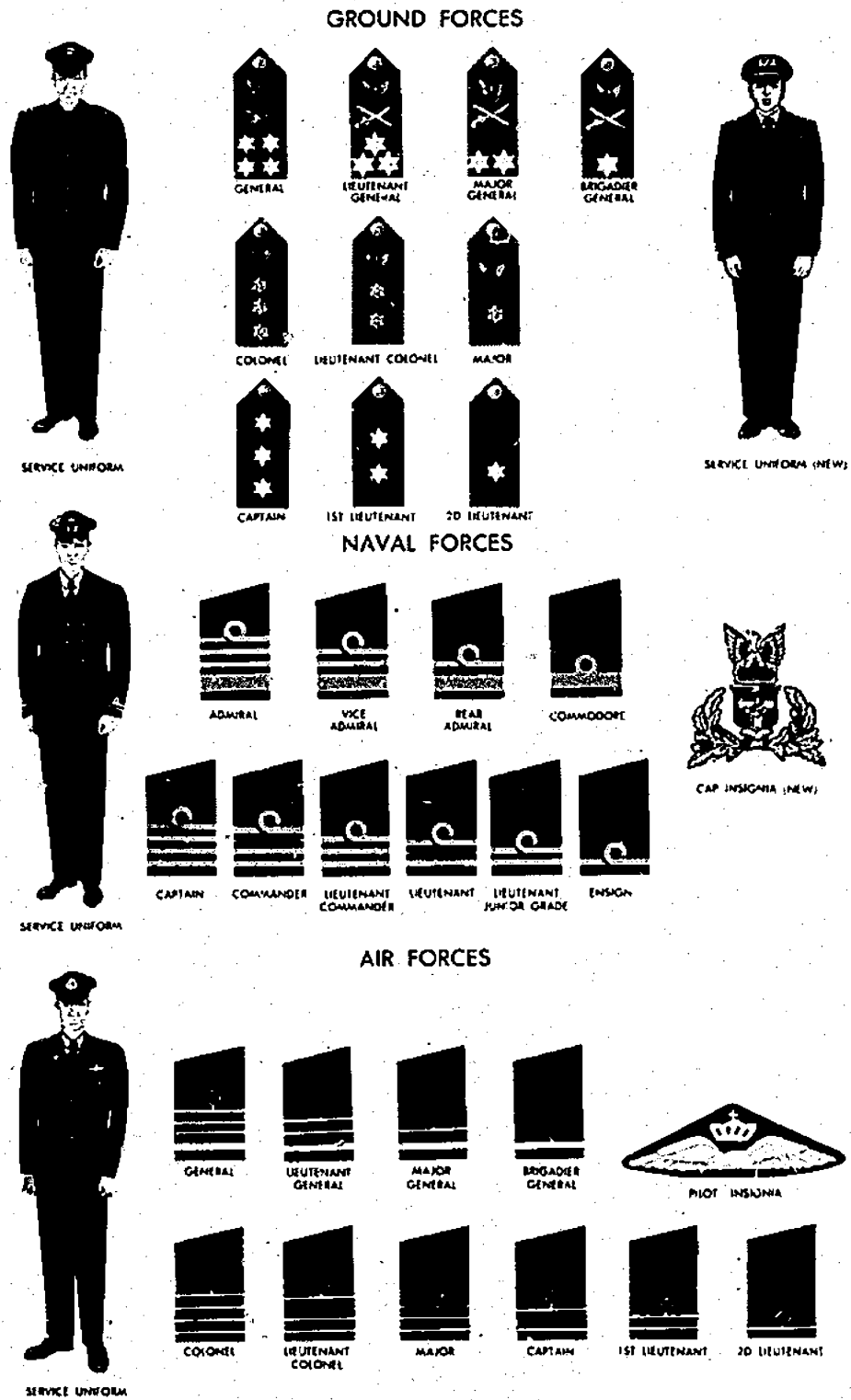


FIGURE 5. Officers' uniforms and insignia (U/OU)

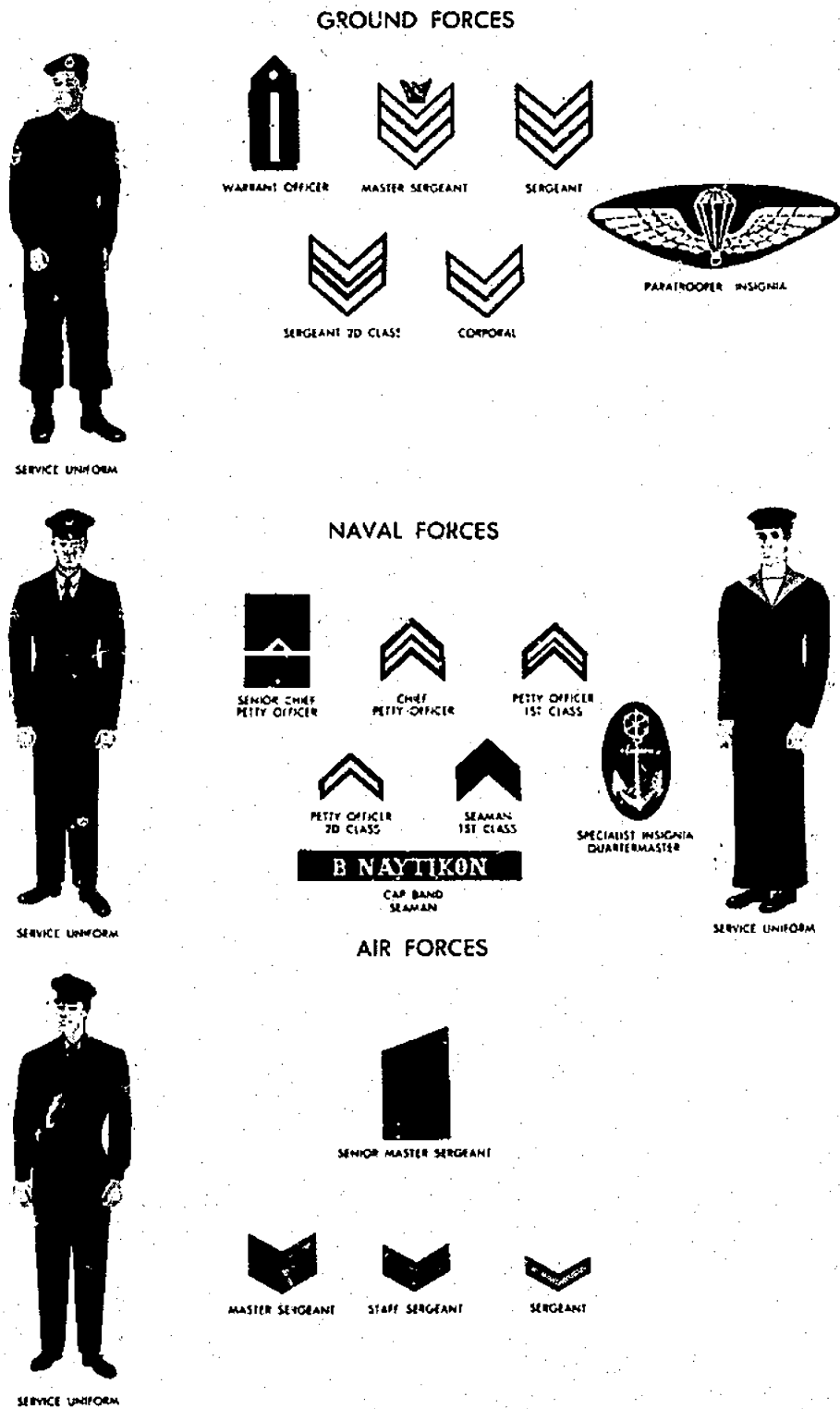


FIGURE 6. Uniforms and Insignia of warrant officers and enlisted men (U/OU)

A new winter service uniform worn by officers of the ground forces has been observed. This uniform consists of a tailored green single-breasted coat, matching trousers, light green shirt, black tie, service cap, and black shoes. The (old) winter service uniform worn by all ranks, which will be replaced by the green uniform, consists of an olive-drab coat or jacket, matching trousers, cotton khaki shirt, light or dark khaki tie, service cap, and brown shoes. Summer service uniforms are made of tropical worsted, cotton khaki, or lightweight polyester-wool cloth. A summer uniform, differing in style from the conventional coat or jacket, consisting of a "bush" type coat worn over a khaki shirt, with or without tie, and black shoes is authorized. Headgear worn with the service uniform include service caps and berets.

Officers and petty officers of the navy wear a navy-blue winter service uniform which consists of a double-breasted coat, matching trousers, service cap, white shirt, black tie, and black shoes. Seamen wear the navy-blue jumper and trouser combination. Lightweight navy-blue, khaki, or white uniforms are worn during the summer. Service cap covers are navy-blue or white.

The air force blue winter service uniform is similar in styling for officers and enlisted men. It consists of a coat or jacket, matching trousers, service cap, light-blue shirt, black tie, and black shoes. Tropical worsted, cotton khaki, or lightweight blue polyester-wool uniforms are worn during the summer. Service caps, garrison caps, and berets are authorized.

Insignia of rank are displayed on shoulderboards, shoulder loops, shoulder loop sleeves, or on upper and lower sleeves, depending on the service, the type of uniform worn, and the rank. Service caps of all general officers, flag officers, and senior officers are embellished with ornamentation on the visor. Branch of service in the ground forces is indicated by different color patches and metallic devices worn on collar tabs. Specialist insignia of naval personnel are displayed on sleeves. Flying personnel and paratroopers display a winged emblem above the upper left pocket of the coat or jacket.

### C. Army

The Hellenic Army is the largest military force in Greece. It is organized on the basis of U.S. Army concepts and is disposed along the most likely avenues of approach into Greece from the north. Since the 13 December 1967 countercoup attempt, the army has strengthened its position as the dominant military force. The navy and air force are at the mercy of the

army leaders, who have taken over the responsibility for allocating funds in the national and defense budgets. The army also has become the most potent political force in the country. (C)

The fourfold mission of the army consists of: 1) defending the frontiers of Greece as far forward as possible; 2) containing Albania, initially with minimum forces; 3) preparing for limited countereffensive; and 4) assisting in the maintenance of internal security. (S)

The Greeks attempt to maintain an average army personnel strength of 117,000. Every 5 years about 300,000 men, the approximate authorized wartime strength of the army, complete the mandatory 2 years of active military service. These men constitute the primary reserve force for mobilization. They are given mobilization assignments, and attempts are made to maintain their effectiveness through reserve training conducted at units and schools. (S)

The strengths of the army include the patriotism and physical stamina of personnel, a mobilization potential supported by a compulsory military service program, and peacetime location of combat units in areas of probable wartime employment. Major weaknesses are the low manning level of some combat units, the low level of technical knowledge of conscript personnel, a system of reserve training which is inadequate for maintaining personnel in a state of readiness sufficiently high to meet mobilization requirements, equipment shortages that reduce force mobility and combat support capability, and a national economy that is not able to meet the strategic needs of the armed forces. The rank and file of the army are anti-Communist. There is no evidence of army-wide dissension that would create a vulnerability for a countercoup or permit a politically inspired coup. The army has considerable influence on government policy and generally would be opposed to any regime that threatened its vested interests or endangered the national security. (S)

#### 1. Organization (S)

The Commander, Hellenic Army Command is responsible to the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command (Figure 7) for the army's organization, training, and preparation for war. He is the chairman of the Army Councils' Secretariat which considers war plans, internal security measures, army organization, distribution of equipment, discipline, internal command, and personnel matters including the assignment, promotion, and retirement of officers below the grade of lieutenant general. The Commander, Hellenic Army Command, has two

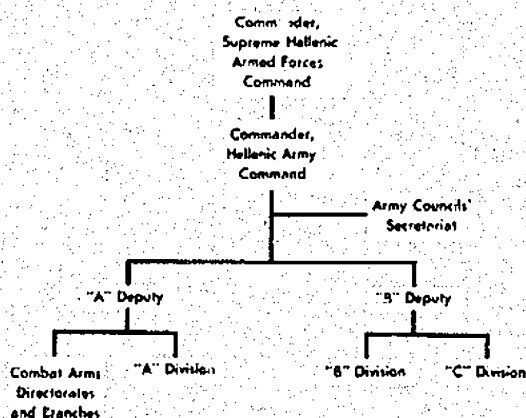


FIGURE 7. Hellenic Army Command (U/OU)

principal assistants, an "A" and a "B" Deputy. The former supervises combat arms directorates and branches. In addition to his supervisory role, he coordinates the functions of "A" Division which consists of various staff offices and branches. "B" Deputy coordinates the actions of "B" and "C" Divisions consisting of staff offices, branches, and directorates.

The Hellenic Army Command (HAC) is organized in two major army commands; the Hellenic First Army—a tactical command, and the High Military Command of the Interior and Islands—a support command. The Hellenic First Army is responsible for the ground defense of Greece, coordination with the Turkish Army, and, within its area of operations (all of Greece north of a line extending roughly east and west from Lamia), internal security, communications, and mobilization. The High Military Command of the Interior and Islands has jurisdiction over the area south of the Lamia line to include the Peloponnese, Crete, and the smaller islands. It is responsible for security of the communications zone, command of assigned tactical units, and recruit training. These two major commands are organized into 18 administrative districts, termed "military commands," most of which will be activated only in time of war. The missions of the military commands vary depending on their geographic location and the political/military situation. Generally, they are static units and have one or more of the following missions: 1) maintenance of internal security in their area of responsibility; 2) accomplishment of unorthodox warfare missions; 3) restoration of war damages; 4) accomplishment of engineer works, such as road and bridge construction;

and 5) provision of normal logistics flow by securing routes of communication. In addition to the 18 military commands, there are two special commands. One is believed to have a tactical mission in the Greece-Turkey border area in the event of another crisis with Turkey over the Cyprus issue and although it has no tactical units assigned, it is organized to accept tactical units in its area of operations to accomplish this mission. The other special military command was organized for the purpose of constructing border defenses; it reportedly has no subordinate military engineer units and primarily supervises contracts let to civilian contractors.

Subordinate to the Hellenic First Army are three army corps (comprised of eight infantry divisions, one armored division, and one armored brigade). In addition, one mobilization infantry division in Crete is assigned to the High Military Command of the Interior and Islands, and two mobilization divisions are assigned to the Central Greece Military Command, a subordinate command of the Hellenic First Army. Of the paramilitary forces, the National Guard Battalions were established as an organic part of the army in order to meet the country's internal security requirements in peace and war, to maintain and increase the fighting capability of the reserves, and to assist the armed forces in carrying out their mission. In the event of war, the Greek Gendarmerie may be brought under the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command.

## 2. Strength, composition, and disposition<sup>2</sup> (S)

The authorized strength of the army is 117,000 in peacetime and 310,000 in wartime. Present strength is about 118,100.

Units of the army are categorized as M-Day, First Echelon (M+15 days), and Second Echelon (M+30 days). The M-Day infantry divisions, which would have an average strength of 12,179 men in wartime, average 8,460 men in peacetime. First Echelon divisions are manned at about 60% of wartime strength. M-Day units include one armored and four infantry divisions, one armored brigade, 12 artillery battalions (including two Honest John battalions), and six raiding force battalions. First Echelon units include four infantry divisions. Second Echelon units include three mobilization infantry divisions (maintained at cadre strength (3% to 4%) in peacetime) and a variety of other infantry and artillery units.

<sup>2</sup>For current, detailed information, see the *Order of Battle Summary, Foreign Ground Forces*, and the *Military Intelligence Summary*, both published by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Because of the location of the national boundaries and the terrain, defensive and delaying positions in northern Greece may be penetrated or outflanked. In general, the mountain ranges run from the northwest to the southeast and afford several avenues of approach into the country but offer little depth for defensive operations. Most of the ground units are deployed along the northern frontier with the major combat units disposed to meet an attack from Bulgaria.

The four M-Day infantry divisions are deployed along the Yugoslavia-Bulgaria borders astride the most likely invasion routes into Greece from the north. The four M+15 infantry divisions are deployed to protect the flanks of the M-Day divisions and to guard against possible attacks by Albania through Yugoslavia or by Turkey across the Maritsa River. The M-Day armored division is deployed along a general east-west line from Xanthi through Thessaloniki to Litokhoron. The armored brigade is located in the vicinity of Komotini. The M-Day and M+15 infantry divisions are adequately equipped (80%) and essentially combat ready. Both the M-Day and M+15 armored and infantry divisions have almost their full complement of medium tanks, although 25% of the tanks are obsolescent M47s.

Under the terms of the London-Zurich Agreements of 1959, the Greeks maintain a specially organized regiment of two infantry battalions (950 men) on Cyprus; in addition, approximately 800 Hellenic Army regulars are assigned to the Greek Cypriot National Guard on Cyprus.

### 3. Training (S)

Individual training begins with each quarterly induction. The training base contains about 30,000 men at all times. Classification of individuals as to branch of service and military specialty is accomplished by a selection board prior to induction. After induction, the recruit is sent to a center for basic and advanced individual training totaling about 13 weeks. Selected trainees are retained at the center for specialist training; the others are sent directly to units. With the arrival of a new class of recruits, units begin a 6-month training cycle consisting first of continued individual and squad training, then platoon and company training, and finally combined arms exercises at battalion and regimental levels. The Cadet College in Athens is the only source of regular army second lieutenants. Candidates for admission to the Cadet College must have completed high school, must be single, and between the ages of 17 and 21 (active duty NCO's are eligible to enter prior to age 24).

Graduates attend the branch school of their arm or service for a basic course and later professional development. Officers in the grade of captain through lieutenant colonel may, if selected as a result of competitive examinations and outstanding performance, attend the Higher War College (army) in Thessaloniki. The school provides instruction in tactics, techniques, staff organization, and functioning of division and corps, with some orientation on the field army and army support command levels. A detailed orientation on the structure and doctrine of the U.S. Army at the division level is also given.

Reserve officer candidates who pass an initial screening are sent to one of the Reserve Officer Training Schools for a 6-month course. Upon graduation the officer may go directly to a unit or to a school for specialist training.

In 1972 the Hellenic Army was faced with a sizable "World War II hump" that was caused by the large classes introduced into the cadet college just prior to the war. This group was blocking the advancement of more junior officers who were faced with a strict up-or-out policy and a 35-year rule for maximum service in the grade of brigadier general or below. Without the large number of promotions and retirements that occurred in 1972, the entry classes of 1942-43 would have been forced to retire before reaching general officer rank; additionally, the absence of classes during the 1944-45 period would have left very junior officers to fill higher positions. The new commanders and staff officers are highly competent, well trained, and are generally considered loyal to the regime.

All army combat units undergo intense realistic training and are considered to be adequately trained to accomplish their wartime mission, but armored and artillery units are partially handicapped by insufficient firing ranges and maneuver areas. Increased emphasis has been placed on training in air-ground, combined arms, amphibious, guerrilla, counterinsurgency, and river crossing operations. Infantry units conduct about one-third of their training at night. Each year the army participates in at least one large-scale NATO exercise. In addition, national field exercises are conducted annually, but budgetary considerations often limit these maneuvers to command post or map exercises.

Since there are no organized units, reserve training consists primarily of refresher training for men called up during the annual mobilization exercises. The Hellenic Army depends heavily on recent discharges to return to service as fillers for M-Day and M+15 units. Each man who completes army service is given a mobilization number and is assigned to an army unit

in a designated position. Upon returning home, he reports to the local mobilization center or Gendarmerie, as appropriate, with which he registers and must muster to at set intervals. When mobilization orders are published, the recallee checks with the mobilization center or Gendarmerie and proceeds to his assigned unit.

The Greek Army has received training assistance from the United States since 1947, with the result that Greek Army training reflects strong U.S. influence. Army service schools employ methods and curriculum patterned after those of their U.S. counterparts. Major installations are as follows:

INSTALLATION AND LOCATION	INSTRUCTION
Higher War College Thessaloniki	Combined arms at division and corps level
School of Tactics Thessaloniki	Command and staff through division level
Cadet College Athens	Military academy
Infantry Reserve Officers School Crete	Basic military subjects for officer candidates
Infantry School Khalakis	Platoon leader, company commander, and battalion commander courses
Parachute School Megalo Pevko	Basic parachute training
Regular NCO School Sami	Basic military subjects, small-unit tactics
Infantry Training Centers Corinth, Mesolomion, Tripolis, Kalamata	Basic military training

Other schools provide instruction in intelligence, foreign languages, armor, artillery, engineering, aviation, medicine, supply, transportation, and telecommunications.

#### 4. Logistics (U/OU)

The supply divisions of the five Hellenic Army service corps (Supply and Transportation, War Materiel, Technical, Medical, and Veterinary) and the Corps of Engineers comprise the logistics system. Serious logistical deficiencies would restrict mobility and staying power in a major conflict. The logistics system could not support the army in sustained combat operations without outside help. The army lacks any war reserves of modern weapons and equipment and ammunition stocks average less than 25 days. Technicians are scarce and maintenance of equipment is a chronic problem.

The supply system consists of a base area in the High Military Command of the Interior and the Islands, an advanced base area in the rear of the

combat zone, and three army maintenance areas in the forward part of the combat zone. The base area is located in the Athens-Patral area. The advanced base, composed of field depots in the Lamia-Volvas-Larisa-Trikala area, maintains wartime supply stockage of approximately 30 days. The army maintenance areas, which stock 15 days of supply, are designated the Eastern, Central, and Western Maintenance Areas.

The logistics system is managed by the War Materiel Corps and the Supply and Transportation Corps. Main responsibilities of the former are the procurement, storage, and issue of most supply items. Its components are the Base Ordnance Depot in Athens, which has subdepots to receive, store, and issue equipment and supplies; the Advanced Base Ordnance Depot in Lamia, for storage of all supplies except engineer; advanced ordnance depots in the army maintenance areas for supporting division-size units; and spare parts companies. The War Materiel Corps also manages the army's ammunition depots.

The Supply and Transportation Corps is responsible for storage and issue of food and fuel, highway and pack transportation, and supply by air. It is organized into the Base Supply Depot, Athens; Base Fuel Depot, Athens; Advanced Base Supply Depot, Lamia; and issue depots which support division-size units.

Field and depot maintenance are performed by the Technical Corps. The army has adopted the U.S. Army echelon system of maintenance—organizational, field, and depot.

Procurement is the responsibility of the "B" Deputy, Hellenic Army. Procedures are governed by the monetary value of the materiel. Using units procure ration supplements (produce) from local vendors without procurement directorate supervision; they also are provided with funds to obtain materiel from local sources on an open-bid basis.

#### 5. Army aviation (S)

The Hellenic Army Command Aviation (HACA) is an integral part of the Hellenic Army Command and is under the operational control of the Commander, HAC. The mission of the HACA is to provide support for army forces; to include the tasks of observation, aerial reconnaissance, troop and cargo airlift, liaison services, and training.

The HACA is organized into an aviation battalion, 14 aviation companies, and the Army Aviation School. The aviation battalion is assigned to the Hellenic First Army. One aviation company is assigned to each of the three army corps and one to each division. The aircraft assigned to the aviation school would be made available to the aviation companies in a national emergency.



There are about 275 pilots assigned to the HACA; about 190 are assigned to flying duty and the remainder are in staff positions. The aircraft inventory is 177 (101 light prop utility aircraft, 49 piston helicopters, 27 turbine helicopters). There are 161 aircraft assigned to operational units: 37 observation helicopters, 27 transport helicopters, and 97 observation and liaison aircraft. Primary utilization of the various aircraft is as follows: observation and utility, U-17A/B and U-7A; light/transport, U-5A; photomapping, U-9B; observation helicopter, OH-131H; and transport helicopter, UH-1H. All of the aircraft are of U.S. design and were supplied through the U.S. Military Assistance Program.

Pilot and ground crew training currently is conducted at the new aviation school at Agrinio Airbase. Fixed-wing pilot candidates receive 120 hours of flying training in a 27-week course, which is given annually; however, other courses, including a 12-week helicopter course for fixed-wing rated pilots, are given on an "as required" basis. Enlisted personnel receive 12-week courses in fixed and rotary-wing aircraft maintenance.

The HAC Technical Corps is responsible for providing field maintenance and supply services, and it also monitors and coordinates depot level maintenance which is performed at the 202d State Aircraft Factory.

#### D. Navy

The Hellenic Navy (HN), the smallest of the NATO navies in the Mediterranean, is oriented toward the defense of the mainland and is prepared to stage a determined defense of the sea areas around Greece, areas that comprise an important part of the southern flank of NATO. Although a staunch supporter of NATO, the navy still considers the Turkish Navy a potential enemy force; this attitude rules out any effective bilateral cooperation between these two NATO neighbors. The Hellenic Navy, however, is prepared to cooperate effectively with the Italian Navy in operations in the Ionian and Mediterranean Seas. (S)

The missions of the HN are to protect sea communications, defend coastal waters and essential ports and bases, and provide logistic support to ground forces, including transport of troops between the mainland and insular possessions. In addition, the navy has the mission of maintaining naval control of shipping to insure that Soviet or neutral shipping does not impair the NATO defense effort and that contraband does not reach the enemy. (S)

The Hellenic Navy has a limited capability to perform its national missions. Patrol, escort,

antisubmarine, mine warfare, and amphibious operations can be conducted in the Aegean, Cretan, and Ionian Seas. However, significant allied assistance would be needed for the navy to perform all of its missions simultaneously or to conduct sustained combat operations in excess of 30 days. Although the quality of personnel and the level of their training are generally excellent, most of the ships are obsolescent. Modernization programs are hampered by lack of funds. Serious deficiencies exist in the air defense system, antisurface standoff systems, and antisubmarine standoff systems. However, the 1971-73 acquisitions of four ex-U.S. destroyers, one ex-U.S. submarine, and two ex-U.S. amphibious ships under the MAP, four West German-built antisubmarine submarines (Figure 8), and four French-built large guided missile boats (Figure 9) have stemmed the deterioration of the navy's capability. A modernized *Cearing* class destroyer (FRAM I) and one *Guppy III* type submarine are scheduled to arrive in Greece from the United States in early 1974. Long-range plans include the seeking of bids for three to five destroyer escorts and four new fast patrol boats. The increase in ship strength is beginning to put pressure on the navy's personnel assets and this pressure is expected to increase with the arrival of the additional ships from the U.S. (S)

#### 1. Organization

The Commander of the Hellenic Navy Command (HNC), the only vice admiral on active duty, is responsible to the Commander, Supreme Hellenic

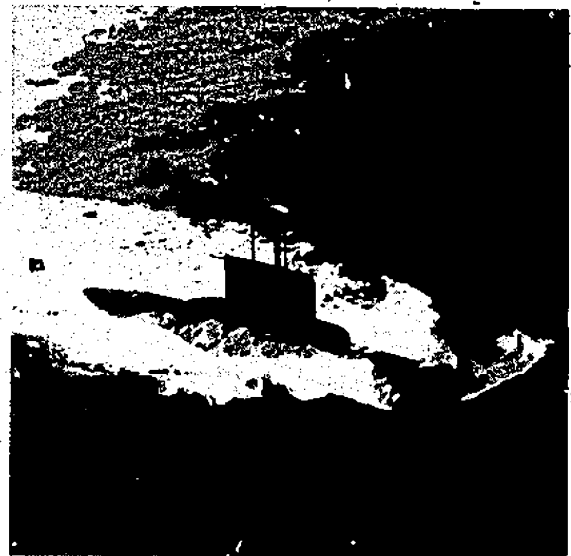


FIGURE 8. One of the four West German-built anti-submarine submarines (C)

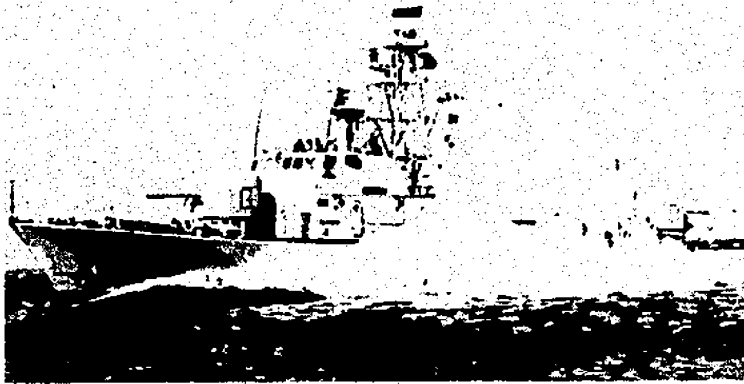


FIGURE 9. One of the four French-built large guided missile boats (U/OU)

Armed Forces Command (SHAFC) for navy organization, training, and preparation for war (Figure 10). Directly subordinate to the Commander, Hellenic Navy Command is the Technical Inspector General, a Navy Councils' Secretariat, the Hydrographic Service, and the Naval War College. He is assisted by a deputy commander who supervises four offices (Auditing; Armaments; Planning, Programming, Budgeting Services; Central Registry), and three lettered divisions consisting of various functional offices, branches, and directorates. Headquarters of the Hellenic Navy Command are collocated with SHAFC, HAF, and the Hellenic Air Force Command in Athens. (C)

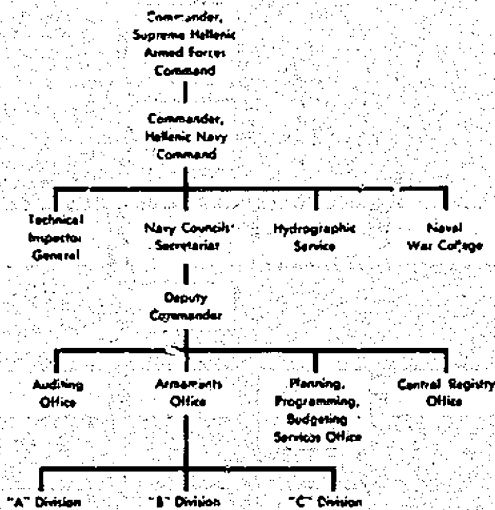


FIGURE 10. Organization of the Hellenic Navy Command (C)

Operationally, the navy is organized into three major commands: The Hellenic Fleet Command, with headquarters at Salamis; the Hellenic Logistics Command, headquartered at Soudha, Crete; and the Hellenic Naval Training Command, with headquarters in Athens. Each of the three commands are headed by a rear admiral. The Commander of the Hellenic Fleet Command exercises operational control over all combatant ships and is responsible for shore-based operational facilities within his geographic jurisdiction. The Commander of the Hellenic Logistics Command has operational control of auxiliaries and service craft and is responsible for the administration of support-type shore-based facilities i.e., supply centers and dockyards. The Commander of the Hellenic Naval Training Command is responsible for all naval training except submarine, which is under the direction of the Commander, Submarine Flotilla, and training conducted at the Naval War College, which is directly subordinate to the Hellenic Navy Command. Under the NATO command structure, the Commander of the Hellenic Navy Command is the Commander, Eastern Mediterranean (COMED-EAST). (C)

Communication plans and policy are coordinated by "A" Division, Hellenic Navy Command. Communications are centralized at the Votanikos Broadcasting Center, Athens, which maintains a ship-to-shore guard, operates two broadcast facilities, and is in continuous contact with the major shore stations. While landlines are used for communications within the Athens area, the remainder of the communication network relies on broadcast facilities. Major shore communication centers are at Athens, Patrai, Thessaloniki, Corfu, and Soudha. In time of war additional shore communication facilities would be activated. (S)

## 2. Strength, composition, and disposition<sup>1</sup> (S)

The Hellenic Navy consists of the following 21 major combatant, 19 patrol, 22 mine warfare, and 12 amphibious ships:

Major combatant:	
Destroyers (DD)	10
Destroyer escorts (DE)	4
Submarines (SS)	3
Antisubmarine submarines (SSK)	4
Patrol:	
Large guided missile boats (PTFG)	4
Fast patrol boats (PTF)	12
Motor gunboats (PGM)	3
Mine warfare:	
Coastal minelayers (MMC)	2
Coastal minesweepers (MSC)	20
Amphibious warfare:	
Dock landing ship (LSD)	1
Tank landing ships (LST)	6
Medium landing ships (LSM)	5

In addition, the navy has 55 amphibious warfare craft, 19 auxiliaries, and 34 service craft. Most of the combatant ships are based at Salamis.

Personnel strength is about 16,900 (2,050 officers, 178 midshipmen, 4,650 petty officers, and 10,022 seamen), of whom 81% are assigned to the operating forces and 19% to various schools and to units having support roles.

A nationwide system for mobilization of reserve forces exists and appears to operate very effectively. During the November 1967 Greece-Turkey confrontation over Cyprus, a telephone alert was initiated, during which navy reservists were advised to prepare for return to active duty. In the next 12 hours, 62% of the 12,000-man reserve force had been contacted; most of the remainder were at sea in the merchant marine. Of significance is the fact that most reservists contacted were within 1-hour travel distance from their designated mobilization bases. It is estimated that about 25,000 navy regulars and reservists could be available for duty by M+12 hours, 26,700 by M+24 hours, and 32,600 by M+30 days (including about 4,900 men in the Port Officers Corps). Reserve training is dependent upon the availability of funds. Usually not more than 200 to 300 reservists receive active duty training in any one year. The Hellenic Navy has no reserve fleet as such, although a number of ships are maintained in a reduced commission status at all times.

<sup>1</sup>For current, detailed information, see the *Automated Naval Order of Battle (Ships)*, Volume V, *Naval Forces Intelligence Study*, and *Military Intelligence Summary*, all published by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

## 3. Training (C)

Basic training for conscripts is given at specialist schools and lasts 3 weeks. Conscripts are assigned to the specialist schools on the basis of experience and education. The training is strict and a high standard of discipline is achieved. Upon completion of basic training the recruits are assigned to fleet duty, after which they may return to a specialist school for further study. Those who do not attend a specialist school serve their term of service as conscript seamen. Conscripts who have graduated from high school or have a higher education may be selected for advanced training upon completion of basic training. These men are sent to the reserve officer training course for 3 to 6 months; upon graduation, they are commissioned reserve ensigns. Selected men who do not have the education qualifications for the reserve officer course may attend other specialist courses and become petty officers. The primary source of career petty officers is the Apprentice (Boys) School, Poros. Boys of high school age (14-17) attend on a full-time, live-in basis for 3 years. Enrollment is through competitive examinations after completion of elementary school. During the first year approximately 60% of the training is devoted to general education and 40% to physical fitness and petty officer training. This trend reverses by the third year. During the summer months of the first two years, the students receive on-the-job training with the fleet; the third summer they remain at the school for classes, examinations, and graduation. School enrollment averages 450 to 500 students, with an average graduating class of 150. Upon graduation, they become 3d class petty officers and are obligated to serve for 12 years. Graduates may advance through the ranks to the grade of lieutenant commander. Selected seamen who are motivated for career service are given 2 years training at this school and are obligated to serve an additional 8 years of active duty. Professional competence within the petty officer group is very high.

Regular line and engineering officers are products of the 4-year course at the Hellenic Naval Academy that provides instruction of high quality in seamanship, naval history, science, and mathematics. Additional specialized training is available to officers in certain career fields and to all officers upon completion of their initial 3 years of sea duty. The Naval War College or its equivalent must be attended by all line officers of the rank of lieutenant commander prior to their promotion to commander. One or two naval officers are selected each year to attend the Higher War College (army) or the Air War College, and two are sent to the National Defense College.

Candidates for the academy are selected by competitive examination and from applicants who have graduated from appropriate colleges, universities, or professional schools. About 250 cadets attend the Naval Academy (Figure 11). Graduates must serve for 12 years. In addition to the standard 4-year course for naval cadets, the academy also offers 1-year courses for coast guard and supply officers, and a 1-year postgraduate course for navy engineering officers. Foreign students may also attend the Hellenic Naval Academy. During 1972 a total of 54 students (three from Ethiopia, one from Cameroon, and the remaining 50 divided among Jordan, Tunisia, and Libya) attended the academy.

The navy's underwater demolition training is conducted at the Kannelopoulos Training Center at Skaramangas, where the course (6 months) convenes twice a year. The course includes basic and advanced scuba training. Each class has 100 trainees, of whom 10 to 25 graduate. Twelve officers have received underwater demolition training at U.S. naval facilities in Little Creek, Virginia.

In the operating forces, underway training is performed according to a schedule promulgated annually by the Commander of the Naval Training Command. Normally, exercises and cruises are conducted from April through October; the remainder of the year is devoted to assimilating recruits and newly assigned personnel into ships' companies. Two exercises at the national level are held each year in addition to NATO (Figure 12) and command exercises. Underway training exercises normally include antisubmarine warfare, amphibious operations, antiaircraft gunnery, ship-to-shore movements, and refueling at sea. NATO exercises include simulation of conditions during the first 4 days of a

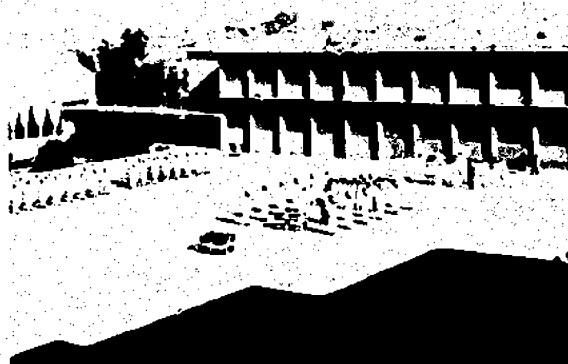


FIGURE 11. Naval cadets stand a formation at the Naval Academy (U/OU)

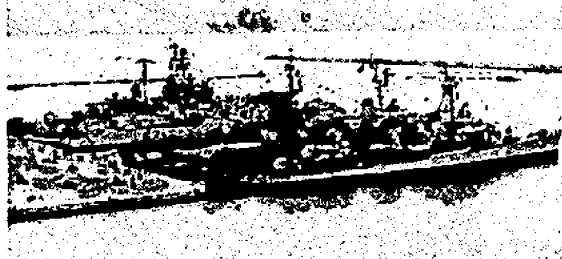


FIGURE 12. Five naval units (Greek (DD16), Italian, Turkish, U.K., and U.S.) visiting Kalamai during the NATO Naval On-Call Force Mediterranean exercise "Depth Charge," 12-16 October 1972 (U/OU)

war, atomic warfare involving the shore establishment, naval control of shipping, and submarine tactics. Multilateral exercises involving minesweeping and antisubmarine warfare are also conducted. National exercises emphasize the role of the navy in support of its national missions-control of the sea area and support of the Hellenic Army in over-the-beach landings.

Principal training establishments and their functions are:

Naval War College Athens	Courses in operations, administration, and logistics; attendance requisite for promotion from lieutenant commander to commander.
Naval Academy Piraeus	Naval academy; 4-year course for line, staff corps, and engineering officer cadets. Foreign students may also attend.
Apprentice (Boys) School Poros	3-year basic and specialist training for prospective petty officers in gunnery, engineering, navigation, and general education (high school equivalent). 2-year course available to selected seamen.
Palaskas Training Center Skaramangas	Navigation, gunnery, and communications.
Kannelopoulos Training Center Skaramangas	Engineering, electrical engineering, torpedo, sonar, diving, and underwater demolition.
Amphibious Training Center Skaramangas	5-week course for officers, patterned after courses of U.S. Marine Corps.
Submarine School Salamis	All submarine training.
Dockyard Technician School Salamis	4-year courses for enlisted men in technical trades.

Except for past crew training on the new German-built SSK's and on the French-built PTEG's, out-of-country training is conducted in the United States. The greater part of this training is devoted to operational training of crews aboard ships transferred to Greece under the Military Assistance Program. Shore training courses include technical instructor, supply management, personnel management, and mine, antisubmarine, and amphibious warfare. Since 1947 some 6,000 Greek naval personnel have received training in the United States. Some training is conducted aboard ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

#### 4. Logistics (S)

Greece does not have the capability to build sizable naval vessels, but adequate facilities exist for maintaining all of the ships of the navy. Two 98-foot medium harbor tugs, completed in 1969, are the only naval craft constructed to date in Greek shipyards. Most ships now in the Hellenic Navy were obtained from the United States (Figure 13), Norway, France, and West Germany. The navy is capable of conducting major overhaul and repair of all naval units at the Salamis Naval Base and Shipyard and at Soudha Naval Base, Crete. The Salamis complex

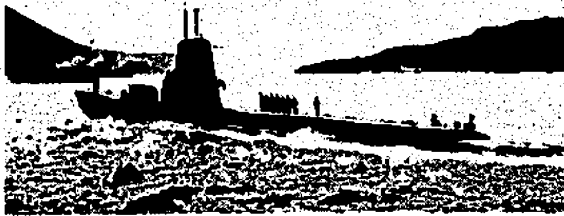
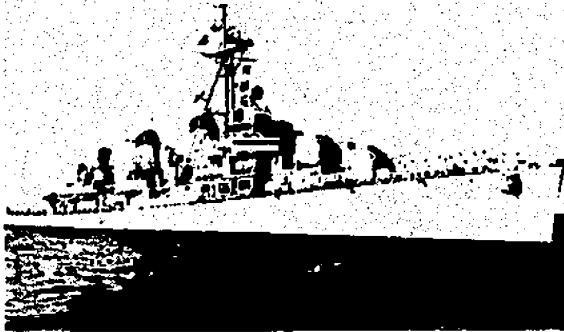


FIGURE 13. Among the ships obtained from the U.S. are the destroyer *Lonkhi* (upper photo) and the submarine *Triana* (lower photo) (U/OU)

includes the naval shipyard, supply depot, ammunition storage, and general stores. Also available at Salamis are four floating drydocks, the largest with a 5,000-ton lifting capacity. Dockyard organization was completely reorganized to conform to U.S. concepts. The Soudha facility has two floating drydocks, the larger with a lifting capacity of 2,500 tons. A NATO graving yard is under construction at the Soudha Naval Base. Despite the age of equipment and lack of spare parts, the navy's maintenance capability is good. The crews have proven to be imaginative and resourceful in repairing major and minor components. In some instances, critically needed spare parts have been locally fabricated. Maintenance of weapons is good, but weapon systems maintenance creates a problem. The lack of test equipment publications and proper preventive maintenance procedures precludes maintaining electronic systems adequately. Radio-communication equipment suffers from continuous stopgap maintenance. Radar units are often inoperative for extended periods of time. At best, the material condition of the SPS-6 radar is rated as fair. Lack of spare parts plays an important role in these problems.

The navy does not have a mobile logistical support system. The existing support system consists of a number of well dispersed ground facilities located on certain islands and at mainland ports. Full utilization of these facilities would require some lead time for the system to come up to wartime readiness. Naval weapons are given superior storage in climate-controlled bunkers under strict security. General stores and spare parts, however, are often stored in unsheltered spaces because of the shortage of sheltered storage areas. The existing logistics support capabilities are considered to be adequate for a limited war of short duration, but would soon be exhausted by the demands of a prolonged or general war.

The navy has adequate war reserves to sustain combat for 30 days. These reserves have been fastidiously controlled by the Joint U.S. Military Aid Group, Greece, to insure that weapons and supplies designated for NATO uses would not be used to support a national conflict.

#### E. Air force (S)

The Hellenic Air Force Command (HAFCC) is a well-trained jet-equipped force that plays a key role in protecting the southern flank of NATO. Although maximum effective use of available resources could be expected, the HAFCC could not defend Greek airspace against a sustained attack by Soviet/Warsaw Pact

forces and would require outside assistance for any prolonged combat.

The missions of the HAFc are to defend Greek airspace, participate in the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) General Defense Plan, and support NATO and national ground and naval forces.

The HAFc has been overshadowed in both influence and priorities by the Hellenic Army Command (HAC) since the coup of April 1967. The air force fell into disfavor by supporting the King in the abortive December countercoup, and until recently it has been viewed with partial suspicion by both the army and the government. This suspicion has been eased by the air force's strong support of the military regime and its readiness to defend the regime against any Communist or leftist force, either internal or external. However, if strong opposition of a non-Communist nature should develop, the complete loyalty of HAFc personnel to the military regime could be in doubt.

The HAFc's greatest strength is in the high quality of its personnel—highly motivated, patriotic, and the best-educated in the Greek armed forces. This excellent motivation and morale helps the HAFc overcome some of the disadvantages of its small size and attain its present capabilities.

Greece has a small NATO-committed air defense force consisting of three aircraft squadrons, one HAFc missile group, and one HAC missile battalion. This force is inadequate in size to cover all of mainland Greece, Crete, and the Dodecanese islands. In addition to the small size of the force, obsolescence of the interceptors and a limited ground-controlled intercept (GCI) capability constitute the major factors limiting the air force's ability to defend Greek airspace. The single sector operations center, despite being recently upgraded to NATO Air Defense Ground Environment (NADGE) semiautomated standards, cannot control more than six intercepts at a time. The GCI system can be quickly saturated under sustained attack, and defense against low-flying aircraft is inadequate. Only 5 of the 14 electronic warfare/ground-controlled intercept sites have an electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) capability.

Except for two national training squadrons, the tactical air force is committed to NATO's Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force (6 ATAF) which has its headquarters at Izmir, Turkey. The tactical air force is structured to assist the army in repelling an attack

from either Bulgaria or Turkey, and the units have demonstrated excellent capabilities in the conventional ground support role. The major limiting factors are a lack of an adequate command and control communications system and an airborne electronic countermeasures (ECM) capability, and the short range and obsolescence of the attack aircraft. Currently no plans exist either to improve command and control communications or to acquire ECM equipment. Beginning in mid-1974 the F-84 attack squadrons will be upgraded with the acquisition of 36 F-4E Phantom aircraft. This will provide the tactical forces a weapons platform with a range adequate to reach Cyprus. There are no plans to equip these F-4 aircraft with an ECM pod to increase their en route survivability.

The air force has the capability to provide adequate airlift support to the Hellenic Army. The HAFc transport force is converting to the Noratlas transport, which has been recently purchased from the Federal Republic of Germany (Figure 14). One squadron is presently operational. Although old, these aircraft have provided a 25% increase in tonnage capacity over the fleet of C-47's that they replace. The transport crews are well-trained in airdrop and air resupply techniques and would be of great value for counterinsurgency warfare. The tactical airlift capability is limited by the problems of operating low-performance transport aircraft in the mountainous regions of northern Greece.

The air force provides antisubmarine warfare (ASW) support to the Hellenic Navy through the 13 HU-16B amphibians of the 353d Maritime Patrol Squadron. This squadron, manned by air force pilots and naval electronics crews, is handicapped in its ASW capabilities by the obsolescence and limited performance of the airborne ASW electronics equipment.

### 1. Organization

The Commander of the Hellenic Air Force Command (Figure 15) is responsible to the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command for air force organization, training, and operations. Directly subordinate to the air force commander is the Technical Inspector General, the Flying Safety Directorate, and the National Meteorological Service. He is assisted by a deputy commander who supervises the Auditing Office and the Flying Safety Branch, and three lettered divisions consisting of various functional offices, directorates,

FIGURE 14. Noraltas transport aircraft purchased from the Federal Republic of Germany (U/OU)



and branches. Headquarters of the Hellenic Air Force Command are in Athens.

Directly subordinate to the Commander, Hellenic Air Force Command are three major commands, each responsible for one functional area of operation. The 28th Tactical Air Force (TAF), based at Larisa Airbase, controls the aircraft units, the surface-to-air missile (SAM) units (including the Army Hawk battalion), and the air defense radar system. NATO-committed units are committed to Sixth ATAF through the 28 TAF Sector Operations Center, Larisa Airbase. The 30th Air Material Command, based at Palaion Faliron Airbase, Athens, is responsible for air force logistics and major maintenance; the 31st Air Training Command with headquarters at Tatoi Airbase has the responsibility for all air force training.

## 2. Strength, composition, and disposition<sup>4</sup>

Air force personnel strength is 20,900 (2,600 officers, 385 cadets, 5,600 noncommissioned and warrant officers, and 12,315 enlisted men), of whom 1,114 (717 pilots, 334 pilot trainees, and 63 other aircrew) are assigned to flying duties. In addition, there are approximately 55 navy personnel serving with the 353d Maritime Patrol Squadron. The air force employs approximately 4,084 civilians in support of the force. The total aircraft inventory is 329, which includes 18 jet all-weather interceptors, 49 jet day fighters, 45 jet fighter-bombers, 123 jet attack aircraft, 38 jet photoreconnaissance aircraft, 138 trainers (117 jet and 21 prop), 90 propeller transports, and 28 helicopters (20 piston and 8 turbine).

Approximately 315 aircraft (202 jet, 83 propeller, and 30 helicopters) are assigned to the 17 operational flying units. The air force has one Nike SAM group consisting of four squadrons, each with nine launchers, and a total of 90 operational Nike Hercules missiles. The Nike unit is combat ready for conventional and nuclear operations (nuclear operations are dependent upon release of warheads by U.S. custodial units). The Hellenic Army's 180th Guided Missile Hawk Battalion is operationally integrated into the HAF's air defense system. The battalion's 24 launchers are prepared for conventional operations only and together with the Nike group provide air defense coverage for one fighter-bomber strike squadron at Tanagra Airbase as well as over the greater Athens area.

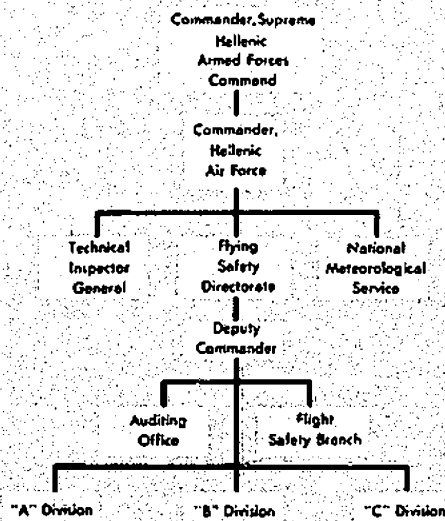


FIGURE 15. Hellenic Air Force Command (U/OU)

<sup>4</sup>For current, detailed information, see the *Free World Air Order of Battle, Volume I, Air Forces Intelligence Study, and Military Intelligence Summary*, all published by the Defense Intelligence Agency. The Greek airfield system is summarized and some details of fields are given in this General Survey in the Transportation and Telecommunications chapter.

Air force operational units are as follows:

NUMBERS AND TYPES OF UNITS	AIRCRAFT TYPES	AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT
1 All-weather interceptor squadron	F-102A	18
2 Interceptor day fighter squadrons	F-5A/B	18
2 Fighter-bomber (strike) squadrons	F/TF-104G	10
4 Fighter-bomber (attack) squadrons	F-85F, F-5A/B	18
1 Fighter-bomber (attack) training squadron	F-84F	25
2 Tactical reconnaissance squadrons	RF-5A, RF-84F	18
2 Air transport squadrons	C-47, Noratlas	10
1 Air transport training squadron	C-47	10
1 Maritime patrol squadron	HU-16B	13
1 Helicopter squadron	Bell 47C, UH-19, AB-206, AB-205 (Figure 16)	28
1 SAM Group (Nike)		

The all-weather interceptors are located at Tanagra Airbase; the interceptor day fighter squadrons are located at Nea Ankhialos Airbase; one fighter-bomber strike squadron is at Tanagra Airbase and the other is at Araxos Airbase; two fighter-bomber attack squadrons are at Soudha Airbase, Crete, one at Andravida Airbase, and one at Nea Ankhialos Airbase; the fighter-bomber attack training squadron is at Larisa Airbase. The two tactical reconnaissance squadrons are based at Larisa; the two transport squadrons and the maritime patrol squadron are at Elevis Airbase; the air transport training squadron is at Sedes Airbase; the helicopter squadron is at Tatoi Airbase.

The air force reserve consists of an inactive force of about 40,000 men which is replenished by discharged conscripts and reserve officers. About 7,000 of these reservists could be mobilized in an emergency and this number is considered adequate to meet air force needs. The reserve service commitment varies; the conscripts are obligated for 5 years, while the officers are committed for varying terms depending upon their speciality. All flying personnel, however, must remain in the reserve pool until age 50.

### 3. Training

The 31st Air Training Command (ATC) is responsible for all air force training except for operational unit training. The HAFC is self-sufficient in basic military training, pilot training, English language training (except training of instructors), and



FIGURE 16. Agusta AB-205 helicopter (U/OU)

basic technical training. In addition, the 31st ATC offers professional officer education through the Air War College, in Athens, and conducts specialized technical training in subject areas such as intelligence, navigation, and air traffic control. Greek officers attend professional officer education courses at the USAF Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

Conscripts, who constitute about 62% of the total personnel, are given 60 days of basic military training after which some are assigned to units as unskilled helpers. Others are selected on the basis of aptitude for advanced training and receive up to 5 months of specialized, technical, or administrative instruction. At any given time the 31st ATC has about 1,800 recruits in training. Noncommissioned officers (NCO's) receive their military training at the NCO Academy at Tatoi Airbase. This school is the primary source of career NCO's and provides the NCO trainee a 2-year course in theoretical, practical, and specialist subjects. Approximately 650 NCO's are in the academy at any one time and, of this number, 550 are specializing in technical fields, 50 in administrative subjects, and 50 in aircrew training.

Almost all HAFC officers receive their commissions from the Hellenic Air Academy at Tatoi Airbase. Civilians who possess special skills and selected NCO's are made reserve officers without attending the academy, but they constitute only a small percentage of the officer corps and seldom progress above the company grade. The academy provides a 4-year course of instruction; graduates are commissioned as second lieutenants and incur a 20-year service commitment as opposed to a 5-year commitment for reservists. Of the 380 cadets in a class, approximately 75% receive flying training during their 4 years at the



academy and will be fully qualified aviators when they graduate.

Flying training starts in the second year at the academy, during which time the cadets receive approximately 125 hours in the T-41 propeller primary trainer at Tatoi Airbase. Cadets are introduced to jet aircraft during their third year, when they receive 96 flying hours in the T-37 basic jet trainer. Fourth year cadets continue their training in the T-33 advanced jet trainer (87 hours). Each phase of jet training is conducted at Kalanai Airbase, the main pilot training base, and consumes approximately one-half of the third and fourth years, respectively. Postgraduate flying training is conducted within the squadrons using USAF guidelines. The training program, rated as excellent by U.S. observers, provides between 230-240 hours of yearly flying time. Some units fall below this figure because of low aircraft availability rates.

The HAFIC provides flying and technical training for foreign air force personnel at the Air Academy. Foreign students receive an intensive Greek language course before beginning their technical training. Currently, a total of 24 students from the Sudan, Jordan, Libya, Uganda, and Tunisia are attending the academy.

The major air force schools and locations are as follows:

SCHOOL AND LOCATION	REMARKS
Air War College ..... Athens	Professional military education course for senior officers. Officers from all three services attend.
Air Academy ..... Tatoi Airbase	4-year course for regular officer candidates; provides basic officer training and flying training; graduates commissioned as second lieutenants; provides flying and technical training for foreign students.
NCO Academy ..... Tatoi Airbase	2-year course for high school graduates and selected conscripts; provides practical and technical military training.
Basic Training Center Araxos Airbase	60-day basic military training course; various specialized, technical, and administrative courses last up to 5 months; about 1,800 conscripts attend at any one time.
Communications and Electronics School Kavouri Airbase	Course length varies depending on electronics system being studied; provides detailed technical training for air force maintenance technicians.

#### 4. Logistics

The HAFIC is almost entirely dependent upon foreign sources for aircraft and aviation supplies. The NATO Supply Center, in Athens, has provided radar equipment, vehicles, and support for the Nike missile

system and a NATO pipeline is used to distribute POL to the operational airbases.

Air force logistic support is based on a one-depot system with three primary functional areas—supply, maintenance, and ammunition storage. The 30th Air Material Command provides the logistic support and major maintenance through two component units—the 201st Supply Depot and the 202d Maintenance Depot, both located at Palaion Faliron Airbase. The 201st Supply Depot carries out supply functions with the assistance of minor auxiliary facilities. Stock balances and consumption rates are managed with the aid of an IBM 360/20 computer system that aids in reducing aircraft out-of-commission time by providing quicker response to field requests for spare parts. The 202d Maintenance Depot in conjunction with the 202d State Aircraft Factory, Athina Airport, performs depot level maintenance for engines, electronics, and other components for all HAFIC aircraft except the F-5 and F-104G. Component overhaul for these two aircraft is accomplished at Nea Anklialos and Tanagra Airbase. When major structural repairs are required, the 202d provides personnel to both airbases. Parts which are beyond the air force's capability to repair are returned to the United States through the 201st Supply Depot. Routine maintenance is provided at each operational airbase by organizational and field maintenance units. The central ammunition depot is located at the army's Megara Airfield with auxiliary facilities at operational airbases.

A national aircraft maintenance facility for both military and civil aircraft is to be constructed at Tanagra Airbase but, due to delays in contract negotiations, is still at least three years from completion. As currently conceived, the facility, to be named the Hellenic Aerospace Industry, will perform maintenance, overhaul, and repair for the air force and would solicit business from civil airlines in the region. The facility would take over the responsibilities of the State Aircraft Factory which will be phased out.

#### F. Paramilitary forces (S)

There are two paramilitary forces—the Greek Gendarmerie, which was established in 1833 and until after World War I was the only law enforcement body in Greece, and the National Guard Battalions, a militia-type organization formed in 1948 to assist the army and Cities Police (Figure 2) in maintaining internal security. These forces are important adjuncts to the maintenance of internal security, particularly in the area bordering on Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

### 1. Greek Gendarmerie

The Greek Gendarmerie is responsible for the protection of life and property, investigation and prevention of crime, internal security, and enforcement of the law within its territorial jurisdiction. It also provides protection for important persons, domestic and foreign; supervises customs; and participates in civil defense. Other important tasks are the investigation, surveillance, and arrest of Communist and other subversive elements among the Greek population. The effectiveness of the Gendarmerie is hampered by rivalry with other security forces and deficiencies in organization, training, and logistics. Morale and effectiveness generally are high, however, and the Gendarmerie has demonstrated a capability for performing its peacetime missions. During peacetime, the Gendarmerie is under control of the Ministry of Public Order. In time of national emergency it may be brought under control of the Ministry of National Defense and the Commander, Supreme Hellenic Armed Forces Command. The Gendarmerie then would assist in the maintenance of the security of the army during mobilization and military operations.

The Chief, Greek Gendarmerie, is responsible to the Minister of Public Order. The commander is a Gendarmerie lieutenant general appointed from the senior generals in active service by the Supreme National Defense Council upon recommendation by the Minister of Public Order. He is assisted by four generals who hold the rank of major general, of whom the two most senior serve as A and B Deputy Commanders, while the other two serve as inspectors in charge of the two police inspectorates into which the country is divided.

The Gendarmerie headquarters is located in Athens. Administrative functions include public relations, supply, research, personnel, security, intelligence, legal, and technical services. Under the headquarters are 13 high commands which are further subdivided into subcommands, precincts, and subprecincts. Until October 1968 there were 14 high commands, at which time the High Command for the Capital was abolished. The Directorate of Police of the Suburbs of Athens was established in its stead and placed under command of a Gendarmerie brigadier general.

The Gendarmerie performs its internal security functions mainly through 40 national security stations. These stations receive direction from the Chief of National Security and from the chiefs of the commands in which they are located.

The strength of the Gendarmerie in August 1965 was 20,300, of whom over 2,000 were officers. In

October 1965 the strength dropped to 18,700 where it remained until early 1967, when it was increased to 21,000. The strength has not changed since that time. The Gendarmerie is responsible for all regions of Greece except Athens, Piraeus, Patrai, and Kerkira, which are under the jurisdiction of the Cities Police. The high commands encompass all of the Gendarmerie's jurisdictional territory except Thessaloniki, which is under the Gendarmerie Police Directorate. The high commands are commanded by brigadier generals, the remainder by colonels. Commands (elements subordinate to high commands) are under the direction of lieutenant colonels or majors. Subcommands are commanded by captains or lieutenants, precincts are under warrant officers or sergeants, and subprecincts are under sergeants.

Gendarmes are selected principally from known rightist families; nevertheless, they undergo careful background scrutiny. They must be between 20 and 26 years old, physically fit, and able to read and write. New recruits who have had military service enlist for 3 years. Those who have had no military service can enlist for 5 years in lieu of the mandatory national military service. If they wish to make their career in the Gendarmerie, they must pass a board of review at the end of their first enlistment.

The Gendarmerie has a comprehensive and formal training program with a permanent training staff and established training schools. All recruits are given 6 months' training at the enlisted training centers on the islands of Crete and Rhodes before receiving their first duty assignments. The training comprises basic military drill, criminal law, and Gendarmerie regulations and duties. The 9-month training course for NCO's is given at the Gendarmerie NCO School in Athens. The course includes virtually the same subjects as in the cadet officers course but in condensed form.

Only high school graduates are considered for officer training, although an occasional candidate may qualify by unusual bravery. Potential candidates are screened by competitive examinations. Those selected are given 10 months' training at the Gendarmerie NCO School, from which they emerge as second class warrant officers. After a year of service, those who are unmarried and under 31 are eligible for further competitive examination, which entitle them to 2 years' training at the Gendarmerie Officer School in Athens. Graduates are commissioned second lieutenants in the Gendarmerie. The course at the Officer School is comprehensive and includes training similar to that for regular army officers, as well as history, criminal law, police tactics, self-defense, criminology, police technical subjects, foreign

languages, accounting, biochemistry, and music. The cadets are taught infantry skills and command up to company level. About 90% of those who enter the course graduate. Special courses are given in radio, telegraphy, and vehicle driving and mechanics. In addition, short refresher courses for officers are given at the Officers' School.

Gendarmerie members are armed in peacetime with rifles, bayonets, and revolvers; in time of war these are supplemented by light machineguns and small mortars. There are enough weapons to equip the whole force, but many are obsolete.

## 2. National Guard Battalions

The National Guard Battalions (*Tagmata Ethnofilaktis*—TE), a militia-type force commanded by regular army officers, was established during the Communist insurgency following World War II to free army units from static defense duties. Primary objectives were to provide an economical supplemental force to assist the army and to secure all rural populated areas in Greece from Communist infiltration. Its present peacetime mission is to exercise local surveillance in the rural areas to protect life and property, particularly communications and transportation, from acts of sabotage. In wartime it would be employed in flank and rear area security, antiguerrilla activity, and patrols; it would resort to guerrilla tactics if overrun. There is a restricted zone along Greece's northern borders about 10 kilometers in depth. The TE units perform border patrol and area surveillance missions in the restricted zone. In these activities, TE units supplement regular military units in their border guard missions. Suspicious activities and unfamiliar persons or movements are reported. In areas adjacent to the border zone TE units relieve regular military forces in providing security and surveillance of critical installations and facilities, including bridges and communication centers. In time of war these units primarily perform a security function—guarding factories, bridges, and other installations, thus freeing regular military units for their tactical mission. It is in its daily peacetime activity, however, that it is most valuable to Greece. TE commanders maintain dossiers on all known Communists, Communist sympathizers, and leftwing political party members in their area of responsibility. The units provide extensive intelligence through their own nets, which are established at platoon, company, and battalion level. All villages have at least one TE informant. Battalion members report on unauthorized and unfamiliar personnel within their areas. In every village along the border and generally throughout northern Greece, each unit

sends out a nightly patrol to protect the village and establish ambushes for infiltrators. Other men mount guard watches at sensitive installations. Because of a popular base, the battalions enjoy considerable success in the peacetime mission, while remaining ready to contribute an important reserve force in time of national emergency.

The Commander, National Guard Battalions, normally an active duty army major general, is administratively responsible to the Minister of National Defense, but is under the operational control of the Commander, Hellenic Army. In peacetime, TE units are subordinate to the nearest major army tactical unit, while in wartime they come under the nearest of the army's military commands. There are TE directorates and offices at all levels of the Hellenic Army chain of command down to division level. These offices supply administrative supervision; the local army commander supplies tactical supervision and training support.

There are three categories of National Guard Battalions—Class I, four companies; Class II, five companies; and Class III, six companies. Battalions are organized similar to regular army units into companies, platoons, sections, and squads.

The authorized wartime strength of the TE is 95,265; present strength is about 85,000 civilians engaged in their normal occupations. The organization consists of 106 lightly armed infantry battalions located principally in remote areas; over 30% of the elements are within 15 miles of the northern borders of Greece. Regular army officers are assigned as battalion commanders and executive officers; company commanders are reserve officers. Enlisted men fall into two major categories—those without military experience (18-20 years of age) and older men who have completed their service in the army. The second group is the more numerous. Duty with the National Guard Battalions is mandatory and is rotated among youths and ex-servicemen. A tour of duty is 6 months, and individuals may volunteer for additional periods of duty.

Separate training is provided to officers, NCO's, prior service personnel, and recruits. New officers receive 1 week of orientation training. Battalion commanders issue monthly training programs covering other training requirements. Training sessions, held mainly on Sundays and holidays to avoid interfering with members' civilian occupations, are conducted at local training centers. The 4-hour sessions include instruction in leadership, close order drill, tactical operations, weapon techniques, rifle marksmanship, special warfare, communications, and

psychological indoctrination (anti-Communist films and lectures). Training normally is conducted at platoon level. Company-level training is held once a month, while battalion-level training is seldom held because of time/space problems and lack of transportation. Platoon leaders, when available, are present at training sessions, and company commanders visit as many units as time permits. There is a shortage of competent instructors, and NCO's from

nearby regular army units are often utilized. The caliber of instruction is good; however, training aids are not always available. Specialist training for radio operators, mechanics, and drivers is conducted at nearby regular army establishments. Periodically, selected enlisted men are placed on full-time duty for several days to receive concentrated training in certain specialties, to maintain proficiency, and to create additional trained specialists in the event of mobilization.

SECRET

## Places and features referred to in this chapter (C,ou)

	COORDINATES	
	° 'N.	° 'E.
Athens.....	37 59	23 44
Corfu ( <i>isl</i> ).....	39 40	19 45
Corinth.....	37 50	22 50
Crete ( <i>isl</i> ).....	35 15	24 45
Dodecanese ( <i>isla</i> ).....	36 00	27 00
Grámmos Óros ( <i>mts</i> ).....	40 20	20 45
Izmir, Turkey.....	38 25	27 00
Kalámai.....	37 02	22 07
Kérkira.....	39 38	19 55
Khalka.....	38 28	23 36
Komotini.....	41 07	25 24
Lamia.....	38 54	22 20
Lárlan.....	39 38	22 25
Litákhoron ( <i>ratn</i> ).....	40 09	22 33
Macedonia ( <i>rgn</i> ).....	41 00	23 00
Maritsa River ( <i>strm</i> ).....	40 52	26 12
Megálo Pévko ( <i>rgn</i> ).....	38 00	23 26
Mesolóngion.....	38 22	21 26
Pátrai.....	38 15	21 44
Peloponnesus (Pelopónnisos) ( <i>rgn</i> ).....	37 30	22 00
Piraiévs.....	37 57	23 38
Páros.....	37 30	23 27
Rhodes ( <i>isl</i> ).....	36 10	28 00
Salamí.....	37 58	23 29
Sámi.....	38 15	20 39
Skarmangás.....	38 00	23 35
Soudha.....	35 29	24 64
Struma ( <i>strm</i> ).....	40 47	23 51
Thessaloniki.....	40 38	22 50
Thrace ( <i>rgn</i> ).....	41 20	26 45
Trkala.....	39 33	21 46
Trápolis.....	37 31	22 22
Vólos.....	39 22	22 57
Xánthi.....	41 08	24 53
Vítsi ( <i>mt</i> ).....	38 38	21 00

## Airbases

Agrinion.....	38 30	21 21
Andravída.....	37 55	21 18
Araxos.....	38 00	21 25
Elefsis.....	38 04	23 33
Kalamai.....	37 04	22 02
Kavnuri.....	37 48	23 45
Larisa.....	39 39	22 27
Nea Ankhialos.....	39 13	22 48
Palalon Faliron.....	37 56	23 42
Soudha.....	35 32	24 09
Sedes.....	40 32	23 02
Tanagra.....	38 20	23 34
Tatol.....	36 00	23 46

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