



NATO Deployable Corps Greece



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This magazine is the authorized unofficial publication of the NATO Deployable Corps Greece (NDC-GR), intended to inform and educate the members of the staff and assigned formations as well as selected international groups and individuals.

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COMMANDER'S FOREWORD

Officers, Non-commissioned officers, Soldiers and Civilian Personnel of C' Army Corps - NATO Deployable Corps Greece and Subordinate Units.

In accordance with Hellenic Governmental Foreign Affairs and Defence Council, I assume command of C' Army Corps - NATO Deployable Corps Greece, succeeding Lieutenant General Konstantinos Theofanidis.

Having complete knowledge of the honour, awarded by the political and military leadership of our country, assigning to me the command of a Corps of such glorious historical background, I pay tribute to the war flags both of itself and the subordinate Formations and to immortal heroes on the field of honour.

I really feel the heavy burden of the previous Generals, who until today have commanded this Corps, especially of those whose contribution to the history of our nation was decisive.

I possess full knowledge of C' Army Corps/NDC-GR, as long as I have already been assigned here in the past as DCOS Support, contributing to the achievement of Full Operational Capability in June 2005, along with my other assignments in National Staff. I believe that this previously gained experience will help me to serve successfully my duties.

The challenges and demands that C' Army Corps/NDC-GR is going to confront, having as the ultimate one the participation in NATO Response Force as Land Component Command in 2012, have increased our commitments both in national and NATO level. I am convinced, though, that our highly professional human resources as long as with the already, by the previous commands, built installations combined with the full support of our hierarchy, will allow us to complete our hard task, with God's help of course.

During serving your duties, in this National and Ally framework of C' Army Corps/NDC-GR, I will support you and accept initiatives and ideas, which they promote the operational capability and readiness of the Corps. I demand from you methodical work, which I will personally lead no matter the cost of time and effort. The final outcome will be a collective task, belonging to all.



In the context of exercising virtuous and effective administration I declare, that I will uphold our Constitution, laws and military regulations and this I require of all indiscriminately. I shall stand by you, both for professional and personal issues, if you consider that I could contribute to its solution.

As multinational Headquarters and having the privilege to host personnel from ally countries, I would like to address the most cordial thanks and my esteem to the personnel and their countries for their support.

Historically, C' Army Corps has developed powerful and constant bonds with the proud residents and the local authorities of Thessaloniki, the city of Agios Dimitrios, but also with the other prefectures of Makedonia, which are included in our Area of Responsibility. We thank these people for supporting us so far and I have the strong belief that our cooperation will be cultivated further, to the benefit of this land.

Expressing the thoughts of all, I want from depths of my heart to express to the former Commander General Kostantino Theofanidi my most warm thanks, for his contribution to our Headquarters and my sincere wishes for health, happiness, as well as success, with the help of the Lord in his new duties, as Commander of the Higher Military Command of Army Support.

Lieutenant General Georgios Nakopoulos

Commander





AOCC ACTIVITY

During the respective period, AOCC organized or participated in three (3) major air events as follows:

AOCC Seminar

The AOCC seminar held from 15-16 Mar 2010. The programme included lectures based on Air Operations in a NRF scenario, presented by NDC-GR/AOCC and German Air Force (GAF) (CJFACC NRF 2012) personnel. This training was aimed to familiarize the NDC-GRC staff with air operations in general, focus on the way that AOCC will support the NRF operations. It provided a small forum for exchanging views and ideas, concerning the significant role that air operations play in support of land operations, based on a NRF scenario. The seminar training objectives were as follows:

- To coordinate AOCC with GAF for the NRF issues and exchange information, knowledge and expertise between NDC-GR and GAF personnel.
- To provide the annual training seminar of AOCC.
- To provide NDC-GR personnel with an opportunity to be familiarized with the Air Operations Chain of Command and operational procedures supporting the land operations.

CAOC-7 exercises

Two (2) AOCC SOs, Maj (HAF) G. Psaltopoulos and Maj (HAF) T. Theofanous participated in exercises BANSHEE STAR 10 and NOBLE AMBITION 10, held by CAOC7 in its installations in Koutsochero, Larissa, Greece 26 - 28 Jan 2010 and 16 - 24 Feb 2010 respectively, covering posts at HICON/LCC/AOCC.



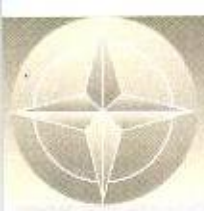
Aim of the exercises was to broaden the CAOC7 ability to develop and execute an air campaign as part of a deployed joint force, being engaged in peacetime crisis operations evolving into higher conflict levels.

Non Static AOCC Training

The Non Static AOCC training was foreseen by the construction contract, cosigned by the Hellenic Air Force General Staff and KOMBOS company. It took place in its static location, inside NDC GR installations, in two (2) periods 2 - 8 March for AOCC personnel and 2 - 24 March for AOCC Maintenance Element. It was provided by experts assigned by SSA company (one of the two corporators of Combos Company) and was divided into two parts, covering both theory and practice [On-Job-Training (OJT)] for the following topics:

- ▲ System and Solaris Overview -Troubleshooting
- ▲ VCS / DCS (Voice and Data Communications Systems) - Radios
- ▲ System Overview - Servers - Switches
- ▲ PDUs (Power Distribution Units) - ECUs (Environmental Control Units) - NBC Units - Generator - Fire Detection System





CHRISTOS AGGELIDIS, CAPT GRC A
SO PLANS/OPS/G-ENG

ENGINEERS SEMINAR 'DIADES 2009'

NDC-GR /ENG Branch organized the annual seminar DIADES 2009 from 25 till 26 Nov 2009 in the facilities of HQ. Diades, the Besieger, in whom we owe the name of the Seminar, was a Thessalian inventor of many siege engines. He lived in the 4th century BC and accompanied Alexander the Great in his campaigns to the east. He constructed movable towers, battering rams, scaling engines used to scale walls and battering cranes used for the destruction of city walls.

The aim of the seminar was to inform the HQ personnel and representatives from the units about C-IED issues and to release a C-IED SOP. The participants were staff officers from the Branches and three external participants from 723 ENG Bn, EOD/Mines' Clearance Bn and 71 Airmobile ENG Coy.

The first day was devoted to presentations regarding the IED threat in general and the NDC-GR C-IED concept. It has been stressed out that C-IED must not be confused with Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), it is not a concern only by the Engineer Branch and its activities are cross-functional.

The second day the Annexes from the SOP were presented, in which different Branches are involved, and a fruitful conversation was made in order to collect the participants opinion on C-IED issue.

In conclusion, the seminar was quite useful for all the participants who realised that C-IED threat is not only an engineer issue and needs a common effort. The Eng Branch is waiting the inputs from the different Branches in order to finalize the NDC-GR C-IED SOP, a tool to confront the threat which is utmost importance for the NRF purposes.



G2-SEMINAR "SIKINOS 09"

The assumption of NRF 2012 from our HQ gave us the opportunity to organize the annual Seminar "Sikinos" on the basis of NRF mission. The NRF concept, regarding Intelligence issues, slightly differs from our previous missions. Taking the chance to call experienced participants to the Seminar, we made the first step to the NRF concept.

As a result, since 01 Jan 2010 the new organization of the Branch is as follows:

- Plans:** Planning
- Operations:** Collection, Processing & Dissemination
- G2X:** HUMINT; Counterintelligence & Security

This approach have being applied by most of our brother HQs and the results have encouraged us to move forward on this new formation.

From 14 to 18 December G2 branch hosted the seminar Sikinos 09 in the facilities of NDC-GR. It consisted of a four-day Seminar with 12 lectures and the attendance of 16 representatives of 8 different NATO HQs, affiliated-dedicated formations to our HQ and the ACCI Thessaloniki detachment as well.

During the Seminar NATO HQs presented their own G2 structures and AOCC NDC-GR demonstrated the new CC non-static AOCC, its missions and capabilities. Contribution to targeting and to ACCI detachment, ISTAR capabilities, Imagery Intelligence, and Intelligence and mission in Afghanistan concluded the seminar.

First hand information and ordinary issues that are not included in manuals are extraordinary elements that guides to success.

A visit to the archaeological site of Phillip's grave in Vergina, offered the participants the chance for a relaxed guided tour. The day ended with a dinner offered at Thessalonikis' Officers mess.

Seminar Sikinos was an excellent opportunity to gather and share our main intelligence concerns, learn from those who already have been running Intel centers, and from others that performed intelligence duties in operations.



ARMS CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

Definition - Introduction

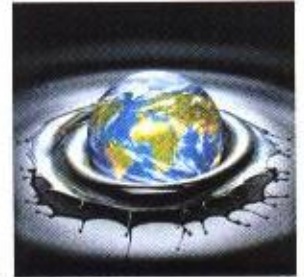
Arms Control means any legally or politically binding instrument between sovereign states which may include one or more of the following:

- limits the production, procurement, transfer and holding of military equipment.
- modifies or eliminates types of conventional weapons.
- provides transparency and predictability.
- constrains or prohibits military activities.

Arms Control is an umbrella term for restrictions upon the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation, and usage of weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction. It is typically exercised through the use of diplomacy which seeks to impose such limitations upon consenting participants through international treaties and agreements, although it may also comprise efforts by a nation or group of nations to enforce limitations upon a non-consenting country.

Arms Control instruments may be bilateral or multilateral and may also be regional in nature or specific to areas of applicability. They could be established by treaties, conventions, agreements, protocols, arrangements, guidelines, memoranda, declarations or common understandings, statutes, charters and final acts of international conferences, joint or simultaneous statements by governments or exchange of letters or notes among the states concerned.

International agreements on arms control and on confidence and security building measures may apply not only in peacetime, but also in times of tension and crisis and can be a significant factor during crisis management.



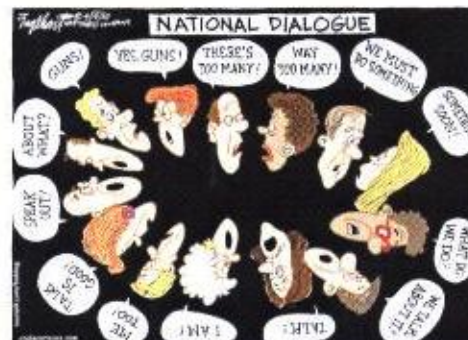
History of Arms Control

One of the first recorded attempts in arms control was a set of rules laid down in ancient Greece by the Amphictyonic Leagues. There were few recorded attempts to control arms during the period between this and the rise of the Roman Catholic Church.

The development of firearms led to an increase in the devastation of war. One treaty which was concluded was the Strasbourg Agreement of 1675 signed between France and Germany.

The 1817 Rush-Bagot Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom was the first arms control treaty leading to the demilitarisation of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain region of North America.

The first international assembly that addressed the issue of arms control was the first Hague Convention in 1899. Although this and later Hague conferences failed to limit armaments, they did adopt a number of agreements on territorial and functional matters. The Hague Convention approved prohibitions on the use of asphyxiating discharges of projectiles or explosives from



gases and expanding bullets (dumdums) and balloons, though none of these agreements was observed during World War I.

After World War I the League of Nations was set up which attempted to limit and reduce arms. The Washington Conference (1921-22) reached disarmament, arms-limitation and arms-control agreements aimed at halting the naval arms race between the world's leading powers. The United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan agreed to limit the number and tonnage of their capital ships and to scrap certain other ships. At the London Naval Conference in 1930, however, Italy and France refused to agree to an extension of the agreement, and Japan withdrew in 1935.

In 1925 the Geneva Protocol, which now has some 130 parties, prohibited the use of asphyxiating and poisonous gases and bacteriological weapons in international conflicts, though it did not apply to internal or civil wars.



World War II, during which some 40 to 50 million people died, was by far the bloodiest conflict in human history. The conclusion of the Pacific phase of the war led to the atomic age as the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Two of the victor states, the United States and the Soviet Union, soon began to develop large arsenals of nuclear weapons. The possibility of the mutual destruction of each country by the other in an intercontinental exchange of nuclear-armed missiles prompted them to undertake increasingly serious negotiations to limit first the testing, then the deployment, and finally the possession of these weapons.

After World War II the United Nations was set up as a body to promote world peace. As precursors, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 as an autonomous intergovernmental body, under the auspices of the United Nations, to promote peaceful uses of nuclear technology and to prevent the use of such technology for military purposes.

In 1959 the Antarctic Treaty, signed by 12 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, internationalized and demilitarized Antarctica and paved the way for future arms-control agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and Soviet Union in the late 1960s/early 1970s led to further weapons control agreements. The SALT I talks led to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and an Interim Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement in



The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty was signed between the United States and Soviet Union in 1987 and ratified in 1988, leading to an agreement to destroy all missiles with ranges from 500 to 5,500 kilometres.

The main agreements achieved during the last 30 years and some details for them are the following:

The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

Signed on 10 Apr 1981

Entry into force on 02 Dec 1983

State parties: 108

The CCW is formally known as the "Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects". The purpose of this convention is to ban or restrict the use of specific types of weapons about which there is widespread concern.

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)

Signed on 19 Nov 1990

Entry into force on 09 Nov 1992

State parties: 30

The CFE Treaty limits the holdings of conventional armaments and equipment by 30 States Parties. Its area of application covers territories of those states between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ural Mountains and is divided into a number of zones each with "group" limits on the total amount of conventional armaments and equipment that can be deployed by the State Parties.

The CFE includes provisions for exceptionally comprehensive information exchange and notifications, as well as intrusive on-site inspection and verification. The adapted CFE Treaty will provide for the following exemptions from the limitations under a state's territorial ceiling or subceiling. Territorial ceilings or subceilings don't apply to battle tanks, ACVs and artillery which are involved in operations in support of peace conducted under an UN SCR or an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) decision.



Open Skies (OS) Treaty

Signed on 24 Mar 1992

Entry into force on 01 Jan 2002

State parties: 34

The goal of this Treaty is to improve openness and transparency, to facilitate the monitoring of compliance with existing or future arms control instruments and to strengthen the capacity for conflict prevention and crisis management within the framework of the OSCE. The Open Skies Treaty permits its states parties to overfly each other's territory within agreed quotas, using unarmed aircraft fitted with Treaty specified sensor systems (optical camera, video camera, infra red line scanning devices, and sideways looking synthetic aperture radar).

The 1997 Ottawa Convention

Signed on 03-04 Dec 1997

Entry into force on 01 Mar 1999

State parties: 158

This convention rely on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of Anti-Personnel

Mines (APM) and on their destruction, which is typically referred to as the "Ottawa Convention" or "Mine Ban Treaty". It requires states parties to destroy their stockpiled APMs within four years and clear mined areas under their jurisdiction or control within 10 years. States parties are also required annually to report to the UN Secretary General their total APM stockpiles, the technical characteristics of their APMs, the location of all mined areas and the status of APM destruction programmes.



Vienna Document 1999 (VD 99)

Signed on 16 Nov 1999

Entry into force on 01 Jan 2000

State parties: 55

The VD 99 enhances and introduces improvements in existing Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs), placing an emphasis on the importance of regional cooperation in this field. The VD 99, like the CFE Treaty, requires participating States to provide information about their military forces and deployments and allow the other states to verify that information, including by scrutiny. VD 99 permits scrutiny through evaluation visits of active formations and units in their peacetime locations, and/or inspection from the ground and air of specified areas.



The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)

Signed on 03 Dec 2008

Entry into force: not yet

State parties: 107

The CCM is a legally binding international convention that will enter into force 6 months after countries have deposited their instrument for ratification. The convention forbids the production, use, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions. It requires States Parties to destroy stockpiles under their jurisdiction and control within 8 years and to clear contaminated land within 10 years and includes provisions on assistance to victims of cluster munitions.

Small Arms and Light Weapons

(SALW)

During recent years, the fight against the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) has become a major priority for many institutions and consultation forums, just as public opinions and political leaders worldwide are becoming more aware of the devastating





consequences of this phenomenon. It is important to highlight that there is neither a single definition of SALW nor formal instruments, as the discussion is still ongoing



within many international organisations (UN, OSCE, EU and others).

Light Weapons are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use

by several members of armed or security forces serving as a crew. They include heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems and mortars of calibre less than 100 mm.

Policy, Role and Responsibilities

NATO member states have individually accepted legal and political commitments under arms control instruments. NATO, as an alliance, is not a signatory to such instruments, but it is important to be aware of these commitments in order to take them into account during the course of concept and plan development, force activation, deployment and conduct of an operation or exercise.

The responsibility for complying with arms control instruments falls to the state on whose territory forces are deployed (the host state) and on the state(s) deploying those forces.

Host States

The host state has prime responsibility for arms control compliance on its territory. The states deploying forces are expected to assist the host state to meet its commitments. Where a host state wishes to, for instance where it lacks the experience and resources to run an arms control event, it may, under VD99 only, delegate the execution of those responsibilities to another state - the "delegated state".



North Atlantic Council (NAC)

The NAC is the senior political authority within the Alliance. It is responsible for the initiation and approval of all operational plans developed in response to an actual or developing crisis.

Military Committee (MC)

The MC will, where further elaboration is required, translate NAC guidance into military direction for the Strategic Commands (SCs), taking into account the advice of the SCs and the deployed force commander on the implications of arms control commitments and limits for mission achievement, operational security and force protection. The MC will be responsible for monitoring developments in the respective arms control fora and will transfer relevant information through the military chain of command.

Troop Contributing Nations (TCNs).

To permit timely NATO planning, TCNs should indicate, as soon as practical in NATO plan development, their national views on how to provide for the required arms control transparency. During force activation and deployment it is important that the deployed force commander and SACEUR are kept informed about the planned deployment of national contingents committed to NATO.

Annual Arms Control Conference

SHAPE hosts an annual arms control conference to bring together members of the arms control network and other appropriate bodies. The aim of the conference is the sharing and updating of arms control information and issues of common concern, enhancing the arms control education of members of the network and providing current guidance and direction on arms control issues, as necessary.





Medical Seminar "ASKLEPIOS 2009"

Within NDC-GR, G4/Medical Section organized the Medical Seminar "ASKLEPIOS 09" which was hosted in NDC-GR HQ, from 9 to 10 December 2009.

The Seminar was based on cooperation with the Framework Nation's (Hellenic) Medical Services and their experiences from national medical organization, as well as their participation in NATO operations, NATO exercises and their attendance in NATO courses. The objectives of the Seminar were focused on an understanding of the medical issues with special emphasis in NRF Medical Support principles and policies, NRF Roles standardization and organization, Mass casualty planning (MASCAL) for NRF, Medical Evacuation concepts (MEDEVAC) for NRF, Medical Force Protection (MFP), Medical intelligence (MEDINT), the BICES (Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System) use for Medical Intelligence, Lessons Learned from operations (ISAF and KFOR), in order not only to achieve the medical staff training and share the different experiences and knowledge but also to improve some concepts about the NRF Medical support in connection with the national future engagement of NRF support.

During the seminar took place discussions about the speculations of medical support concept for NRF, giving in some respects for the future medical support of NRF. At the end, were made proposals regarding the national involvement in Medical Support of NRF missions. Also opinions were expressed by national medical representatives from Army, Air force and Navy, concerning the joint medical support and the responsibilities for each branch in NRF operations.

The participants were from HNDGS/ Medical Directorate, HAGS/ Medical Directorate, HNGS/ Medical Directorate, NDC-GR/G4, AIRFORCE HQ/ Medical Directorate, SUPREME JOINT WAR COLLEGE, 17 AM BDE, III CSS BRIGADE/ Medical Directorate, 424 M.H.TH, NAVY HOSPITAL, NDC-GR/ SUPPORT BN and representatives from NDC-GR HQ.



INFLUENCE OPERATIONS COORDINATION CENTRE: LOOKING FOR A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

Within the framework of the role that NDC-GR is going to play as NRF LCC in 2012, the necessity of identifying new tools in order to adapt the HQs structure to new challenges has taken the primacy among all activities in view of preparation and stand-by phases.

In particular, being high readiness and decision making process effectiveness vital pillars for NRF operations, the current structure of NDC-GR, based on the traditional "G" approach, does not seem the most appropriate to grant integrated planning capabilities, global vision of the theatre of operations, balanced synchronization of activities. Summarizing, the usual organization of branches, cells and sections cannot provide that comprehensive approach modern operations absolutely need.

Based on this last consideration, a wide range of measures has been taken so far in order to provide the HQs with all necessary operational assets to positively deal with NRF process. Among them, some milestones are to be mentioned:

- the NRF C2 Concept;
- the NRF Command Post Concept;
- the writing of SOPs/SOIs;
- the definition of the manning;
- the set up of multidisciplinary groups.

But not only that: the same structure of the HQs has been deeply modified by abandoning the traditional organization and by starting thinking in terms of functions and capabilities.

On this field, the decision of setting up the Influence Operations Coordination Centre (IOCC) gives clear direction to a modern approach to operations planning and execution by combining and coordinating functions which previously were located within different branches such as DOS, G3 and G9. By focusing its efforts on non-kinetic activities, the Influence Operations function plans, integrates and coordinates a wide range of capabilities, tools and operations to influence, affect, attack and defend information systems, decision making systems and the same will of decision makers.

To achieve all those mentioned goals, the IOCC includes functions (fig. 1) such as CIMIC (ops/plans, liaison, projects), INFO OPS, PSYOPS,

MEDIA OPS with the aim of identifying unique operational direction, harmonizing activities, economizing resources, de-conflicting frictions, providing the Commander with a clear awareness of the civilian dimension of the Area of Operations and influencing the perception of the NATO presence in favor of the Force.

In general, the vision of IOCC is, on the one hand, to exploit the synergetic effect of integrated planning, synchronized execution of activities and structured assessment of the information environment and, on the other, to enhance the comprehensive approach by coordinating functions whose main characteristic is to act as key influencers.

Among several positive effects the presence of IOCC shall provide to NDC-GR in view of NRF 2012, it is to be underlined its activity within different multidisciplinary groups. First of all, IOCC is to lead the Info Ops Working Group (IOWG), whose aim is to plan, coordinate and monitor info ops. By receiving support from other functions (fig. 2), the IOWG shall be able to assess the environment, advice the Commander and take measures and countermeasures in order to win the challenge of the field of information and perception. Also, the IOCC presence within the Corps Targeting Group (CTG), led by FCOORD, contributes to the production of the targeting list, essential tool of any operation, by focusing on non-lethal activities and facilitating relations and information exchange between kinetic and non-kinetic assets. Finally, the coordinated participation of the IOCC in planning groups such as Main Planning Group and Short Terms Planning Group supports this fundamental activity by granting expertise, capability and vision of a dimension which more and more influences results of contemporary military operations.

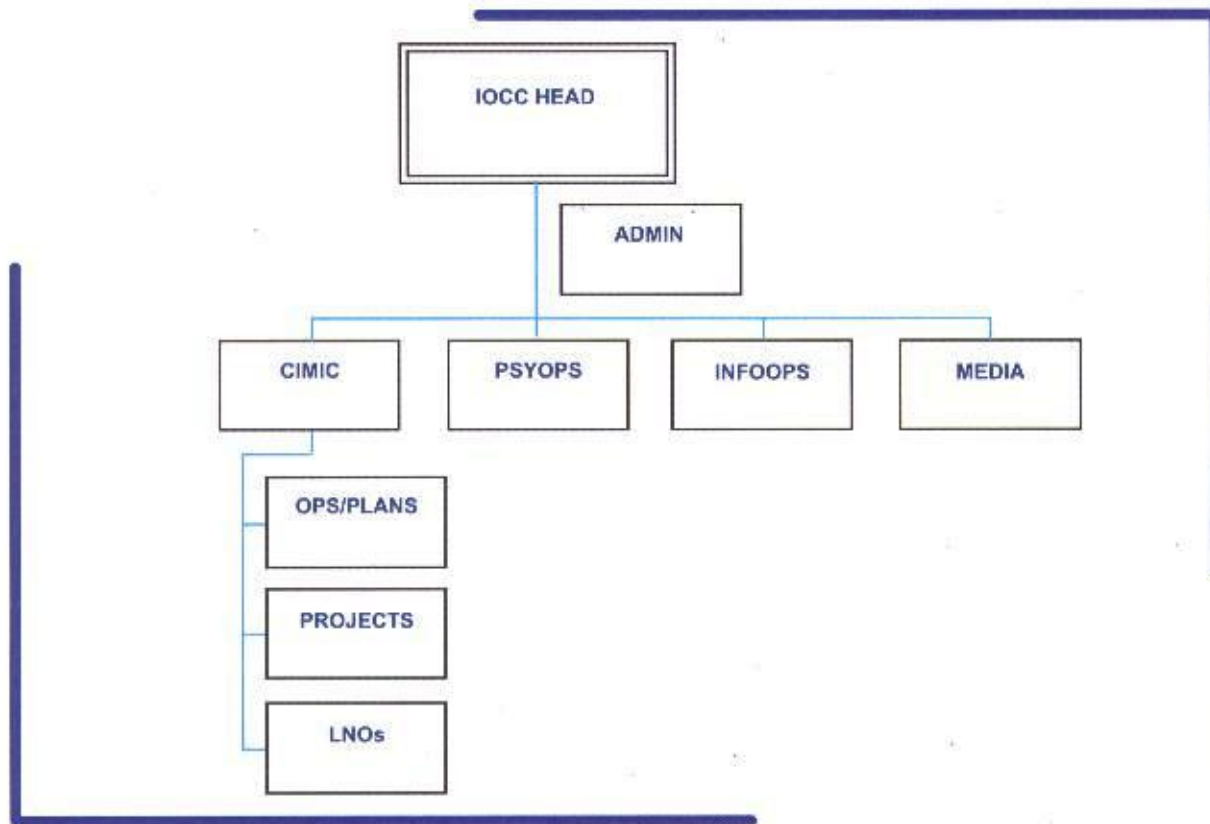
Gordian Knot 2010 Exercise will be the first step of the IOCC on the ground and will give the chance of testing its ability of achieving targets. The IOCC will be one of the most significant parameters to measure the success of NDC-GR in view of NRF 2012.





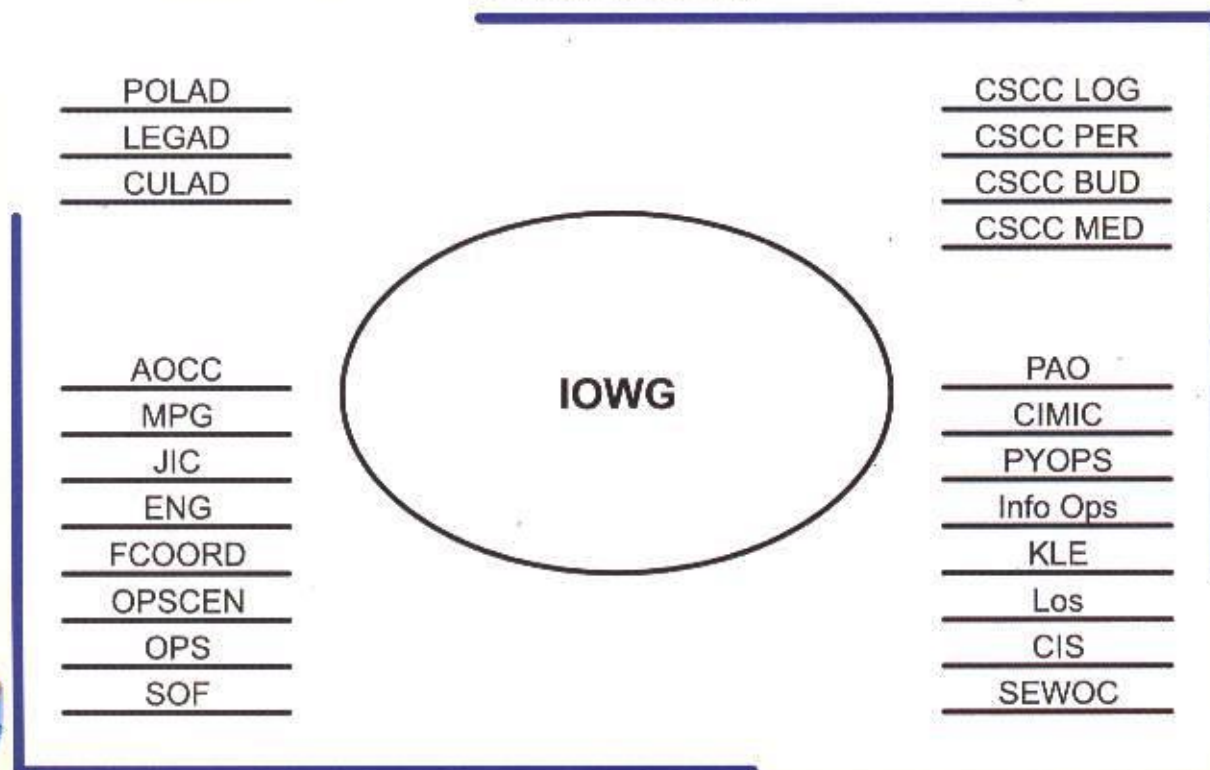
(fig. 1)

IOCC STRUCTURE



(fig. 2)

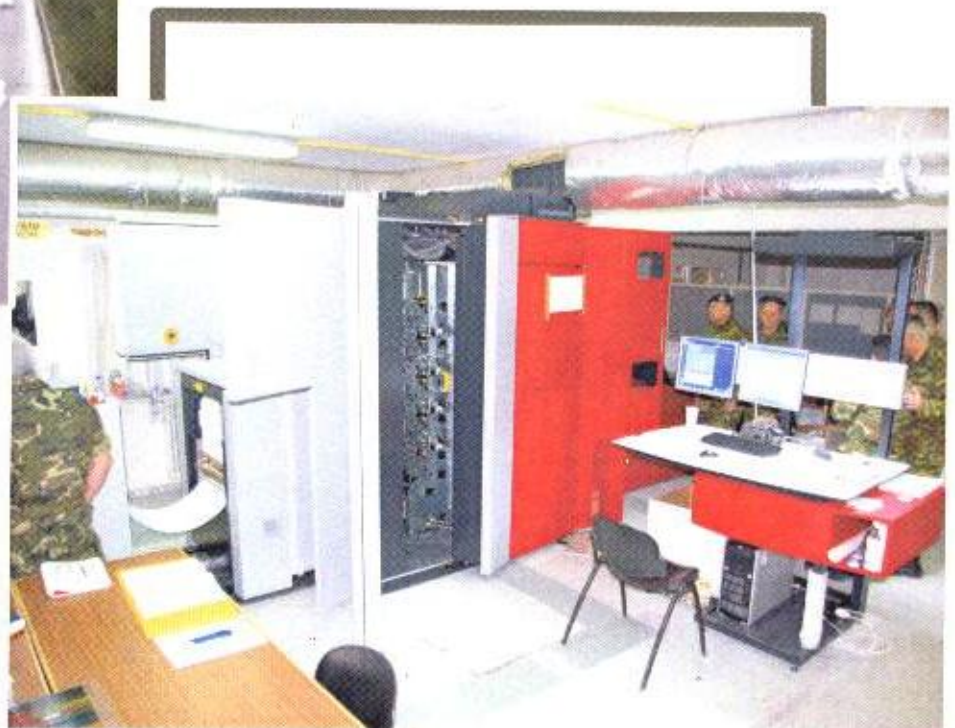
IOWG STRUCTURE



GEO SUPPORT GROUP (GSG)



GSG with its mobile printery is capable to provide its efforts to NDC-GRC whenever and wherever will be requested.



In the next volume a detailed article considering the mobile digital printery and variable data will be issued.





CHANGE OF



On Wednesday 03 March 2010 the change of the Hellenic command ceremony to The withdrawing Commander LtGen Konstantinos Theofanidis, ceding the com civilian personnel for the support, the irreproachable cooperation and the efforts The new Commander, LtGen Georgios Nakopoulos, thanked the withdrawing C combat capabilities and significant international recognition Headquarters and the challenge of a successful preparation for the NRF 2012. The Religious and Political Authorities of Thessaloniki as well as representative





COMMAND



...k place at the C' Army Corps/NDC-GRC HQ, at the "PEDION AREOS" camp.
...and of NATO Deployable Corps Greece Headquarters, thanked the military and
...that they made during his command.
...ommander for taking over the command of a high level of operational readiness,
...promised that he will do his best to continue its successful way in order to meet
...of Military Authorities were presented at the change of command ceremony.



G7 WORKSHOP 2

NDC-GR hosted the Second G-7 Workshop in succession to the First one hosted by the 1st GE/NL. G-7 branch conducted and organized the workshop that almost 28 participants had turned up from NATO HQs of the Allied Command Operations in Europe.

The aim of the workshop was to enable NATO HQs to integrate all the requirements for training and exercise support for the period 2010-2011, to plan the Mutual Training Support (MTS) requirements for 2010-2013 in order to co-ordinate NATO activities and lastly to facilitate discussion on mutual interest topics.

ACOS G-7 initiated the workshop by illustrating the 6-year exercise cycle of the NDC-GR HQ starting with past time and ending up to the future and the role of HQ acting in the framework of the Mutual Training Support and additionally in the interoperability program.

The workshop proceeded with the briefings of the participating NATO HQs regarding topics of mutual interest.



The Greek Presidential Guard

The Presidential Guard (Evzones) has a history which stretches over more than a century. It was founded on 12 December 1868 as a combatant and at the same time ceremonial force. Gradually its role became solely ceremonial, as can be seen by its changing names: The Palace Guard, the Flag Guard, the Guard of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier*, the Royal Guard and finally, since 1974 and the restoration of democracy, the Presidential Guard.

The barracks where the Presidential Guard is based has been in the same place since the force was founded. It is situated close to the present Presidential Mansion (formerly the Palace) on Herod Atticus st. and is called after the chieftain and hero of the Revolution of 1821, George Tzavellas (George Tzavellas Camp).

From 1909-1946, the eight or nine Evzone battalions operated independently on the vanguard or the flanks of the army and distinguished themselves for their fighting spirit, but suffered high casualties, especially among officers. The Evzone units, totalled at their height five regiments: 1st Evzone Rgt/former 38th Infantry Rgt, 2/39, 3/40, 4/41, 5/42 Evzone Regiment.

Mounted Evzones of the 5/42 Evzone Regiment. This unit was the only Evzone Regiment that organized, cavalry section.

These mounted Evzones fought as dismounted cavalry, like the 17th century dragoons .



Today the Presidential Guard has the following duties:

- the deployment of a guard of honour on a round-the-clock basis at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the Presidential Mansion and at the gate of the barracks
- the official raising and lowering of the flag on the Sacred Rock of the Acropolis
- serving as guard of honour to the President of the Republic and to the leaders of foreign countries
- serving as guard of honour to the ambassadors of foreign countries while they present their credentials to the President of the Republic.
- Evzones also accompany the Sacred Light on its journey from Jerusalem to Athens every Easter.





The Evzone uniform

The uniform of the Evzones has a long history, which begins with the warriors (euzones) at the time of Homer and culminates in the "phoustanella" and "tsaroukhi". From 1821 onwards the Evzone uniform was established as the official Greek national costume.

The making of the Evzone uniform is not a simple procedure. It requires knowledge and experience on the part of the makers, as well as a great deal of time and expense. The uniforms are completely hand-made. There are two types of uniform: that of the officer and that of the private and each has a summer and a winter version.

The main parts of the Evzone uniform are:

- The **pharion**, a scarlet garrison cap with a long black tassel.
- The shirt (**ypodetes**), white with very wide sleeves
- The waistcoat (**phermeli**), hand embroidered with great skill. Various designs of great traditional and folklore importance are embroidered on the waistcoat in white or gilt thread
- The kilt (**phoustanella**), made from 30 metres/98 feet of white material, with 400 pleats.
- The breeches (**periskelis**), the long red trousers for the officers and the white woollen stockings for the Euzones
- The cartridge belt
- The garters (**epiknemis**), black for the Euzones and blue for the officers
- The gaiters (**touzloukia**), the red boots (**stivalia**) and the 1821 sabre of the officers, and the inside garter (**anaspastos**), which holds the stockings in position, the fringe (**krossia**, blue and white coloured braids, the colours of the Greek flag)and the "tsaroukhia", the traditional shoes of the Euzones.

The tsaroukhia are completely hand-made from hard red leather and each sole has 60 nails. Each pair weighs about three kilos/7 lbs. The toe of the shoe turns up in a point which is covered by a black pompom. The uniform described above is the official uniform of the evzones of the Presidential Guard, worn on special occasions. The daily evzone uniform is one-piece, dark blue for winter, desert khaki for the summer. This uniform is called Doulamas.



Winter Doulamas

Summer Doulamas





From the left: Cretan Uniform, Winter Doulamas, Ceremony Uniform, Summer Doulamas, Pontian Uniform

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

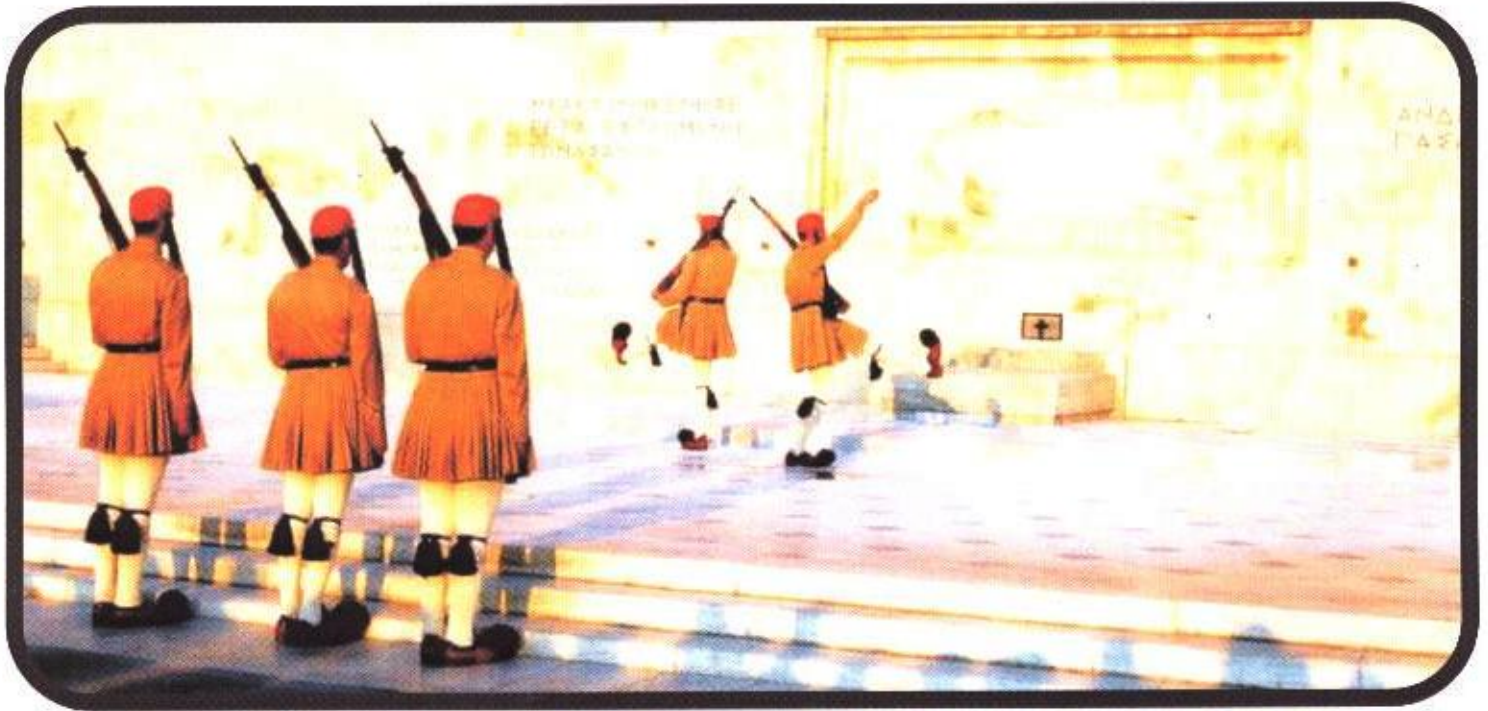
In 1925 Greece decided to build a Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, an idea which had first been proposed and implemented by the French after the end of the First World War. In 1926 a panhellenic competition was announced for a design for a Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It was to be built in front of the main entrance of the Parliament building, facing Constitution Square. On 9 October 1926 the Ministry for the Military with ordinance number 219188 awarded the prize to the architect Emmanuel Lazarides . However the decision to erect the tomb in the afore-mentioned place was delayed as it met with many objections and differing opinions. A new committee was formed in June of 1928 and the Cabinet accepted its proposals. In April 1929 work began and the monument was completed on March of 1932 . Its inauguration took place at the time of the National Holiday (March 25th) of the same year.

The Evzone unit provides a 24-hour honour guard, with an hourly guard change, at the Presidential Mansion and at Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in particular has become a tourist attraction, with many people marvelling at the guards, who stand motionless for two 20-minute intervals, during their 1 hour shifts. Every Sunday at 11:00 a ceremonial change of guards takes place. A parade of Evzones and a military band starts from the camp of the Evzones (just behind the Parliament Building) and through Vasilissis Sophias Avenue reaches the Tomb of the Unknown soldier where the ceremonial change of guards takes place. On this occasion all the three official uniforms of the Evzones can be seen.

The Evzones following the way to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier which symbolises the path to the national fights for independence, never deviate from this path, no matter what obstacles they meet on their way.

The Evzones also never leave their post, for any reason.





The tomb for the unknown soldier depicts a carved or anastatic figure of a fallen ancient Greek hoplite. The names of all places where Greek soldiers have died, are engraved on the wall.

On the left side of the tomb is written: **"One empty bier decked for the missing"**.

On the right side of the tomb is written: **"Heroes have the whole earth for their tomb"**.

Both are taken from Pericles' Funeral Oration. The Tomb contains the remains of unknown Greek soldiers from the Balkan Wars.





PANAGIOTIS NIKAKIS 2nd LT GRC A
CHIEF PAO

Exercise "GORDIAN KNOT 2010" Operational Planning Process(OPP)

On the 12 March 2010, the completion of the 4th phase of the planning of the exercise "GORDIAN KNOT '10" took place at NDC-GRC HQ. Since 08 Feb 2010 the Main Planning Group (MPG) staff of the NDC-GRC HQ took part at the operational planning process according to the exercise scenario.

Due to an excellent cooperation between branches the operational planning process achieved and valuable results were extracted in order to be used for the final phase of this exercise which will take place at "PROKOPIDI Military Camp", close to the village of ASSYROS - THESSALONIKI, from 28 Jun - 10 Jul 2010.



SURVIVAL KNIVES

A basic approach to the topic

Survival knives are knives intended for survival purposes when lost in a wilderness environment. Military units issue some type of survival knife to elite forces or pilots in the event they may be shot down. Lifeboats aboard naval vessels also frequently contain survival kits including knives. Hunters, hikers, and outdoor sport enthusiasts use survival knives. Some survival knives are heavy-bladed and thick; others are lightweight or fold in order to save weight and bulk as part of a larger survival kit. Their functions often include serving as a hunting knife.

Anyone who has ever spent quality time in the outdoors will vouch for the usefulness of a good knife but to the survival expert his knife is one of his best friends and the most closely guarded of his survival gear. Like a good friend, his survival knife should never let him down as this is the most important item of the survival gear (from the beginning of time I guess!).

Today most people's perception regarding survival knives comes from the Rambo Films, yet this is quite sad, since these ones, although glorified in Hollywood movies and masterpieces of craftsmanship for the individual collector, they are usually the classic misinterpreted image of only those which have a hollow handle, a compass and a saw incorporated to the blade. Numerous copies and spin-offs have flooded the market since their first appearance on the screen, often of doubtful construction, offering their owners just the "looks" and hardly the performance. Furthermore, though they look like potent weapons that can take on the world, these oversized knives are a far cry from the best of knives used by survival experts. The big knives suffer from being difficult to control as they are overly heavy and bulky.



As already mentioned in the first paragraph types of survival knife are numerous according to the individual's specific needs.

They can include from the humble pocket-sized soldier's knife, going up to the multiplier (Leatherman type) and the Gerber LMF II or similar in performance and value (see pictures 2, & 3).

Army personnel undoubtedly belongs to the "great outdoors", meaning that most of the tactical work is in the field and as such, everyday environmental challenges are common. For this purpose one has to rule out the "looks" and concentrate in the real needs of the troops. In order this to be done one has to stay with the principles of survival life. Mission tailored, a soldier in the field will need a tool that can cut soft or hard material, open ration cans, chop wood, dig foxholes, drive screws in and out of military equipment, open holes in various materials etc. However, I doubt that the use of a corkscrew or other fancy but only just-to-attach-customers tools will prove beneficial.



Historically, bayonets had functioned poorly as field knives, due to being designed primarily to turn a rifle into a thrusting weapon and only secondarily (if at all) to work as a field knife. That left the soldier with his issued (if issued!) pocket, limited-multifunctional knife to deal with everyday tasks.

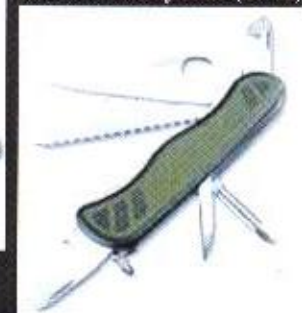
Nowadays an increasing number of modern armies include in their gear much more sophisticated knives and survival tools. Gerber LMF II (see pict. 3) is already issued to US aircrews, giving them the chance, if shot down, to be able to cut through the skin of a fuselage, sever a seat belt, egress through the Plexiglas of a chopper, cut firewood and build shelter. It can even be lashed to a pole to create a spear. The US M-9 bayonet is actually a survival knife of its own, featuring saw element, wire cutter, sheath sharpening stone, bottle opener and sheath screwdriver plus gear store pouch (see pict. 4). Coming to the folding ones, the new swiss army knife features more functions (saw, philips screwdriver, serrated edge etc.) plus one-hand-opening and locking safety. (see pict. 5).

Leatherman Core (pict. 3), is the model issued to UK troops operating in Iraq and Afghanistan. Conclusively a lot of more, not mentioned here, fine examples exist and numbers are increasing.



M-9 Bayonet (Pict.4)

New Swiss Army Knife(Pict.5)



Tips for how to chose one

1. Stick to your real needs, don't purchase something that includes fuctions or size you will never need. E.g., if you are in the military, get one that will serve your needs in the battlefield, don't add bulk and weight to yourself.

2. Knife Blade Thickness. The best survival knife will generally have a blade thickness of between 5/32 and 8/32 of an inch. Any thinner and the blade becomes too flexible and thicker blades lack the finesse for the finer work that knives for survival are often called upon to do. It is also important that the tip of the knife maintains its strength, as this is a likely area the knife is likely to fail.

3. Knife Blade Materials. There are two main types of steel used in making high quality survival knives:

a. Stainless Steel knife blades are rust resistant and work especially well in wet environments. They require less care than the carbon steel knives. Drawbacks to using stainless steel in knives is that they tend to be more expensive, are more difficult to sharpen, and may not hold an edge as well. Stainless steel includes 420J2, 440, AUS8, 154M alloys, as most commonly used in the market and the type is usually stamped on the knife's blade.

b. Carbon Steel knife blades will rust if not used regularly or coated. Many feel carbon bladed knives hold an edge better than their stainless steel counterparts. Knifsmiths in the island of Crete, Greece, create their most traditional knives from a single piece of a carbon steel truck leaf spring and they are often superior to their stainless steel counterparts, in terms of

4. Knife Tang. The best survival knife is constructed of one piece of metal, to which there may be slabs of material attached to form a comfortable handle. This kind of construction is known in the knife world as "full tang" or "narrow tang".

5. Avoid cheap survival knives and generally those with hollow handle (Rambo hollow handle type), which are often made so that the metal blade is separate from the handle. The weak point on these badly made knives is where the blade and handle are bolted and glued together and hence prone to being weaker than the solid handle variety. There are exceptions, but generally you are better off storing your survival gear elsewhere. One advantage to this is that should you loose your knife you will still have the remainder of your survival gear to rely upon. You would do well to avoid such a cheap knife in favor of the superior full tang or narrow tang models.

6. Optimum Blade Length of a Survival Knife. The best survival knives need to be versatile in the number of things they can be called upon to do. At the same time bulk and weight are important considerations as with any survival gear.

According to experts' experience, the ideal survival knife blade length is somewhere between four and six inches. This size blade offers good mix of size and control. Any blade larger than that is overkill and merely adds to the weight and bulk of the survival gear one is carrying.

7. The buck up factor. It is also wise to carry a folding knife or, even better a multi-tool that has a smaller folding blade. This blade comes in handy for finer detail work that would be too cumbersome for the large knife, plus you always have your spare.

SUMMARIZING

The survival knife is the most important item of your survival gear and as such you should always carry one when being on the field. It can become your best friend and will serve you, whether you merely enjoy nature or struggle for your very life.

When it comes to choose one, choose wisely either as a military organization or as an individual.

Finally, when you get one...Don't just stand there!! Go out and practice on the field and find out your potentials!!





COM NDC - GRC
LtGen Georgios Nakopoulos

Lieutenant General Georgios Nakopoulos was born in Korinthos, Greece, in 1955.

He entered the Hellenic Military Academy in 1973, graduated in 1977 and was commissioned as an Artillery Second Lieutenant.

He has graduated from all the respective Hellenic Artillery School Courses, The Hellenic Army War College and the Hellenic National Defense College. He is also a graduate of the US Artillery School Basic Course and the US Chemical School Advance Course.

During his military career, he served in various positions as a Staff Officer and as a Commander at artillery units, formations, the Hellenic Army General Staff (HAGS) and Hellenic National Defence General Staff (HNDGS). He has commanded all the levels of units - formations up to Mechanized Division.

He positioned in JFC Naples, and also served as the DCOS Support of NDC-GR during its Final Operational Capability (FOC) .

From March 3rd, 2010, he has been appointed as the Commander of NATO Deployable Corps, at the city of Thessaloniki.

He has been honoured with all the distinctions anticipated for an officer holding his rank.

Lieutenant General Georgios Nakopoulos is married to Joanna and they have three sons.





COS NDC - GRC

BGen Nikolaos Tamouridis



Brigadier General Tamouridis Nikolaos was born at Pylaia of Evros Prefecture in 1958 and completed his secondary studies at the high school of Ferres, Alexandroupolis.

He was admitted in the Hellenic Military Academy (Evelpidon) in 1976 and he graduated and was commissioned as an Infantry Second Lieutenant in 1980.

He attended the Basic and Advanced Training of Infantry School, the Schools of Helicopter and Aircraft Pilot of Army Aviation, the United States Army Command and General Staff College (by correspondence) and he graduated from the Hellenic Army War College, the Interdisciplinary Hellenic Defense Staff College and the Hellenic National Defense College.

During his military carrier he has served as a Company Commander and as a member of Staff of Infantry and Army Aviation Units, as a Commander of Unit and Regiment of Army Aviation, as Staff Officer, Chief of Staff, Deputy

Commander and for two years Commander of the 1st Army Aviation Brigade, as a Staff Officer of a Mechanized Infantry Division and as a Staff Officer in Logistics Division in AFSOUTH HQs, Naples, Italy and in NRDC-TU/G5 in Istanbul, Turkey.

He speaks English and Turkish.

He has been honored with all the distinctions anticipated for an officer of his rank.

According to a decision of the Greek Army General Staff on 19 March 2010 he was posted as Chief of Staff at NDC GR HQs.

Brigadier General Tamouridis Nikolaos is married to Eleni and has three children.

DCOS SUPPORT NDC-GRC

BGen Kon. V. Konstantaras



Brigadier General Kon. B. Konstantaras was born in Halkis, Evia Island, in 1957.

He was admitted to the Hellenic Army Academy in 1976 and in 1980 he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Hellenic Army Engineers.

He is a graduate of all respective Hellenic Engineers Courses, the Army General Staff College, and the National Defense College. He is also a graduate of the US Army Engineer Basic Course, the US Army Command and General Staff College as well as the Generals, Flag Officers and Ambassadors Course of NATO Defense College. He was attendee and Officer of Primary Responsibility to numerous courses at NATO School Oberammergau.

During his career he has served at several staff positions and has commanded a battalion and a brigade.

He was a Military Advisor to the Hellenic Embassy to the WEU, Joint Ops Staff Officer and later Military Cooperation Branch Head at SHAPE J5 and recently the DCOM of LCC NRF14.

He has been awarded with all the distinctions anticipated for his rank and has been decorated 3 times for excellent performance.

Brigadier General Kon. B. Konstantaras is married to Marianna vee Trigas. They have 2 children. Vassilis studies Medicine and Emmanuella Psychology.

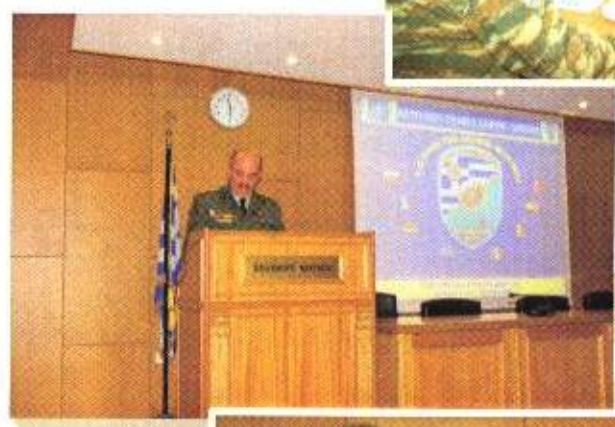




VISITS - EVENTS



28 JAN 2010, NRF 14 VISIT



08 FEB 2010 NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE





VISITS - EVENTS



23 MAR 2010, HELLENIC 1st ARMY



26 MAR 2010, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE





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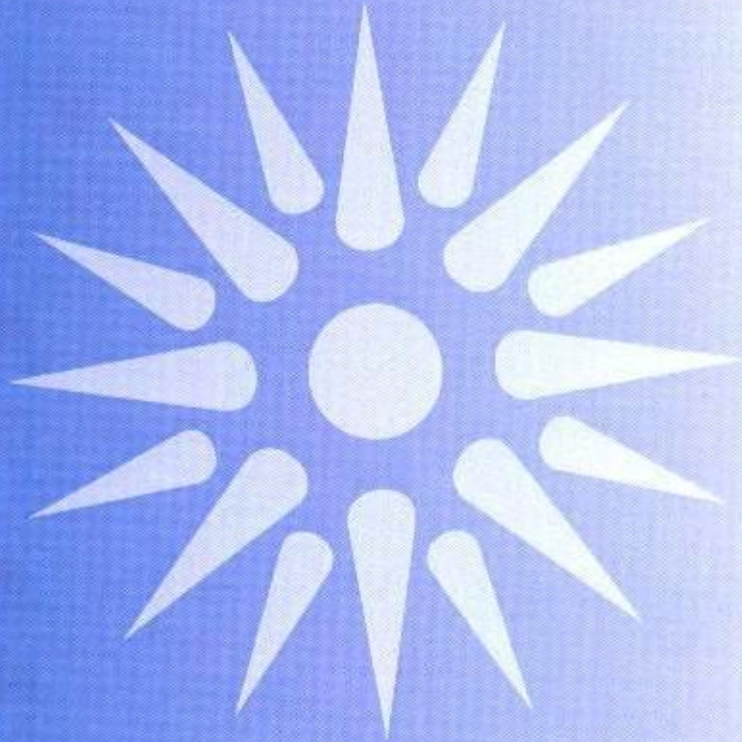


From Friday 02 till Sunday 04 April 2010, Easter traditional celebrations in Thessaloniki.





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