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A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE FOREST EXPLOITATION BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Ministry of Agriculture in order to satisfy the urgent need of lumber so absolutely necessary to the reconstruction of the Country, has arrived to a sketch of a five-year Plan for the Exploitation of the Greek Forests by the Government.

This Plan foresees the production within the five years of 500.000 m³ of uncut lumber equivalent to 300.000 m³ of construction timber, it also anticipates the simultaneous development of the main ten forest groups of the Country and their rational exploitation for the future.

The Plan provides for the installation of ten sawing-mills equipped with up-to-date machinery and the acquisition of ten portable ones. It also foresees the construction of 600 kilometers of forest roads, to facilitate the transportation of the lumber, which will also be of great help to the mountaineers' finances.

The main groups under exploitation are the groups of Taygetos (Messinia), Mainalon (Arcadia) Pindos (Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia) Tymphrestos (Eurytania) Parnassos (Phocis), Pierria (Macedonia), Grammos (Macedonia), Ser-rae (Macedonia).

The extend of the above mentioned regions is estimated to 100.000 hectares with a timber capital of 11.000.000 m³ and an output of ready to be cut timber amounting to 500.000 m³ within the first five years, that

is to the rate of 5%, as the afore said forests have almost never been exploited before and have not suffered any serious damages during the Occupation.

State's authorities estimate that at the cost of 4.300.000.000 drs (the pound sterling calculated at 4000 drs) they will have at the end of the first five years:

- a) An output of 500.000 m³ of lumber.
- b) Installation of 1.780.000.000 drs.
- c) Consequently a profit of 800.000 drs.

By the realization of this Plan «State Forest Exploitation» can be financially sound and able to gradually develop the rest of the forest regions of the Country of an estimated area of about 997.546 hectares.

It must be noted that on those forests the lumber is of the high type, including species as ABIES (Fir-tree), PINUS (Pine tree), FAGUS (Beech-tree), CASTANEA (Chestnut-tree), QUERCUS (oak-tree).

It is further noted that for the work would be employed the inhabitants of the mountainous villages, which would thus have a permanent employment and income.

A similar income will benefit the state by the exploitation of the never exploited natural forest resources, representing a serious capital in areas unsuitable for any other Kind of cultivation.

INDUSTRY OF RAYON SILK AND OTHER SYNTHETIC FIBRES

Although the production of rayon silk in Greece is still on a low level, local condition permit to anticipate a better development in the future.

Most of the necessary raw material can be supplied locally, cellulose and soda being the only ones imported.

The production of soda will be considerably developed

(being of great usefulness to many Greek industries) as soon as the new hydro-electric plants will be constructed.

Fabrics from synthetic fibres will in a great measure compete the output of Textile, Knitting and Silk Industries, those branches of Greek manufacture, which are most developed and leading.

GREECE'S RADAR 1934 - 1940

Information about Greece's Radar was recently released in a lecture held under the patronage of General Headquarters of Greece on October 22nd 1945, which revealed the high level of the very earliest research work carried out in this country, as compared with the correspondent efforts in other countries.

Due principally to the fact that no time at all has been wasted with metric wavelengths, as was the case elsewhere, and that all efforts have been directed from the very first moment (1934) to master the Technique of w. l. of 5 cm., a certain lead has been gained in 1936, when both Transmission and Detection problems in this frequency range were entirely solved by the utilization of Magnetron valves.

In May 1936, Dr. Santorini, of the Athens University, submitted to G. H. Q. his first Memoir on the above results of his research work, proposing the utilization of a rotating parabolic reflector, producing a pencil-sharp beam of only 2-3° aperture, scanning the horizon for approaching enemy airplanes. In a subsequent Memoir (October 1936), he already gave full details on the Technique of to-day's Radar, which led G. H. Q. to constitute a special secret Committee, composed of Greece's leading scientists (Professors Gounarakis, Hondros, Sarropoulos and Athanasiades) and competent representatives of the Marine, Air and Land Forces, who unanimously approved

Dr. S.' method and strongly recommended tests to be carried out under his direction. During the next six months, in a series of subsequent Memoirs, he communicated further serious improvements on Radar Technique, including all the essential features to be found in Allies' Radar of 1940 and later.

In the present paper only those of the most important features of Greece's Radar are dealt with, where a priority of this country could be ascertained, as compared with the corresponding dates of British Radar, mentioned in Sir Stafford Cripps' official report of August 15th 1945 on that subject. These features include:

1. *The choice of the most adequate Wavelength.* As already stated, this, which admittedly proved to be of vital importance, was chosen in the lowest centimetric band from the very first tests in 1934. On the other hand, a w. l. of 10 cm was introduced elsewhere only after 1940, the tendency being now towards $\lambda=5$ cm or even less.

2. *Parabolic Reflector.* Owing to the very short w. l. adopted, a Parabolic Mirror could be used at once instead of the Yagi combination of dipoles, used elsewhere. It is understood that Parabolic Reflectors were introduced in Allie's Radar only in 1942.

3. *Generation of Centimetric Waves.* Tubes working on the Magnetron principle were used since 1934, a variety with longitudinally resonating segments being definiti-

vely adopted in Summer 1937. Elsewhere, many years of vital importance were wasted with Triode valves generating w. l. of well above one meter. The first Magnetron tubes were introduced in Allie's Radar only after 1940.

4. Increase of radiated Peak Power. This is perhaps the most decisive improvement applied to Greece's Radar in March 1937. It consists in feeding the Magnetron Tube with rectangular electric pulses of ultra short duration, at a rate of a few hundred per second. The above date may possibly constitute the earliest attempt in connection with this method of increasing the radiated peak power of a Magnetron tube. Elsewhere, an identical method was introduced in 1941.

The construction of all the devices of this country's Radar, together with the accessory instruments (field strength meters, etc.) has been achieved only in 1939, owing to the fact that the whole work had had to be done personally by Dr. S. An experimental demonstration

has been made in May 1940 in Athens for the British Military Forces in Middle East, who immediately expressed the desire to purchase the device under the condition that the demonstration would be repeated at their H. Q. in Cairo personally by Dr. S. Unfortunately he was not in position to leave Greece at that time so he had to contend to submit (May 1940) a detail Memoir including all the above features of his device.

The relative advance in what ultimately proved to be the Modern Radar Technique enabled Greece to proceed to further applications of microwaves in Warfare, based upon an entirely different principle: The «Pointing Monitor H» (H=Hellas), Greek Patents for which were granted as early as in March 1942. This device is identical with the Allie's «VT», reinvented later in U. S. A. and put into operation only at the end of the War, but said Patents cover much more universal applications than those published abroad.

Περὶ τὸ τέλος τῆς ἐκτυπώσεως τοῦ τεύχους τούτου τῶν «Τεχνικῶν Χρονικῶν» ἀνηγγέθη ἡ ἀνάθεσις τοῦ νεοσυσταθέντος Ὑφυπουργείου Ἀνοικοδομήσεως εἰς τὸν συνάδελφον Δρ. Μηχανικὸν κ. Κωνσταντῖνον Δοξιάδη, Ἀρχιτέκτονα.

Ἡ χαρὰ καὶ ἰκανοποίησις τοῦ τεχνικοῦ κόσμου διὰ τὴν ἐκλογὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι μεγάλη, τόσον διότι ἀνεγνωρίσθη ἡ ἀνάγκη τῆς ἀναθέσεως τοῦ Ὑφυπουργείου τούτου εἰς τεχνικόν, ὅσον καὶ διότι ὁ τεχνικός οὗτος, μέλος ἐνεργὸν τοῦ Τεχνικοῦ Ἐπιμελητηρίου τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ γνώστης τῶν δυνατοτήτων συμβολῆς τοῦ ἰδρύματος τούτου εἰς τὴν τεχνικὴν ὀργάνωσιν τῆς Χώρας, ἐξεδήλωσεν ἤδη ἐμπράκτως τὴν πρόθεσίν του νὰ συνεργασθῆ με αὐτὸ εἰς τὰ ἀπασχολοῦντα τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν του τεράστια προβλήματα. Τὰ προβλήματα αὐτὰ εἶναι τεχνικά καὶ οἰκονομικά, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐξ ἴσου δυσχερῆ καὶ περίπλοκα.

Ὁ κ. Δοξιάδης, εἶναι κάτοχος τῶν ἀπαιτουμένων ἐφοδίων διὰ τὴν ἀντιμέτωπὴν τῶν προβλημάτων τούτων. Συγχρόνως καὶ γνώστης τῶν προβλημάτων τοῦ τεχνικοῦ κόσμου.

Δι' οὗ καὶ τὰ «Τεχνικὰ Χρονικά» εὐχόμενα εἰς τὸν κ. Ὑφυπουργὸν πλήρη ἐπιτυχίαν εἰς τὸ ἔργον του, ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ τῆς Χώρας, γίνονται διερμηνεῖς τῶν εὐχῶν τοῦ Τεχνικοῦ Ἐπιμελητηρίου τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν πραγματοποιήσιν τῶν πόθων τῶν μελῶν αὐτοῦ.

(ΝΕΚΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ συνέχ. σελ. 111.)

ΗΛΙΑΣ Γ. ΝΤΕΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ

«Γενναῖος καὶ πατριώτης ἀξιοματικός, παρασχὼν ὑπηρεσίαν οὐ μόνον εἰς τὴν Force 133 εἰς ἣν ἀνήκεν ἀλλὰ γενικῶς εἰς τὴν συμμαχικὴν ὑπόθεσιν». Με αὐτὰ τὰ λόγια ἐχαράκτηριζε σὲ ἐγγράφῳ τῆς πρὸς τὸ Ὑπουργεῖο Ναυτικῶν ἡ ἀρμοδιὰ Ἀγγλικῆ Ὑπηρεσία τὸν ἀξέχαστο συνάδελφον Ἡλία Γ. Ντεγιάννη. Καὶ ὑπῆρξε πραγματικὰ μεγάλος ὁ ἀξέχαστος φίλος. Με τὴν αὐτοθυσίαν του καὶ τὴν ἀληθινὰ ἡρωικὴν του πρᾶξις προσέφερε ὅσα λίγαι Ἑλληνες στὴν Πατρίδα καὶ τέλος στίς 19 Ἰουνίου 1943 καὶ αὐτὴ τὴ ζωὴ του γιὰ τὸν ἀπελευθερωτικὸν ἀγῶνα.

Γεννημένος στὴ Στενὴ Εὐβοίας τὸ 1912 μῆτηρ στὴ Σχολὴ Ν. Δοκίμων, ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν βγήκε τὸ 1932 σηματοφόρος ἀποτάχτηκε ἀπὸ τὸ Ναυτικὸ τὸ 1935 καὶ κατόπιν παρηκολούθησε σπουδὴς στὸ Πολυτεχνεῖο, ἀπὸ τὸ ὁποῖο πήρε διπλωμα Πολιτικοῦ Μηχανικοῦ. Στὸν Ἑλληνο-Ἰταλικὸν πόλεμον ὑπηρετήσε ὡς σηματοφόρος ἕως τὴν ὑποδούλωσιν τῆς χώρας μας ἀπὸ τοὺς κατακτητὰς. Ὁ Ἡλίας Ντεγιάννης ὅμως δὲν μπορούσε νὰ ἀνεχθῆ σιλαβωμένη τὴν πατρίδα του καὶ ἀμέσως ἀπὸ τὸ Μάη τοῦ 1941 προπαρεσκευάζε σὲ συσκέψεις με ἄλλους πατριώτας τὴν τόσο πλούσια ἀργότερα δράση του ττὸν ἀπελευθερωτικὸν ἀγῶνα. Ἡ ὁμάδα του σαμποτερῶν ποὺ συνέπηξε, προὔξενησε τεράστιες καταστροφές στὰ ἐχθρικά σκάφη. Ἀρκετὲς χιλιάδες τόννοι ἀπὸ τὰ χέρια του βρισκόνται στὸ βυθὸ τοῦ Σαρωνικοῦ κόλπου (καὶ αὐτανδρα ἀκόμη κατεβύθησε ἀπ' αὐτὰ). Διοχέτευσε ἐπίσης πυρομαχικά στὴν Εὐβοία καὶ Πελοπόννησο καὶ ὀργάνωσε ἐπικίνδυνες ἀποστολὰς, πόντα καρποφόρες.

Ζοηρὲς εἶναι στὴ μνήμη μου ἡ περιγραφή τῶν κινδύνων ὑπὸ διέτρεχε στίς ἀποστολὰς του, τίς ὁποῖες ποὺ διηγεῖτο τὸ καλοκαίρι τοῦ 1942, ποὺ βρισκόμην στὴν Ἀθήνα. Δυστυχῶς ὅμως οἱ Ἰταλοὶ πιάσαν τοὺς περισσοτέρους ἀπὸ τὴν ὁμάδα του καὶ τοὺς ἐξετέλεσαν, ὕστερα ἀπὸ καταδικαστικὴ ἀπόφασιν, στὴν ὁποίαν τὸ ἴδιον ἐδίκασαν ἐρήμην σὲ θάνατον. Στὴ

ὑπὸ ἈΓΓΕΛΟΥ ΓΡ. ΚΑΡΑΔΗΜΑ, Πολιτικοῦ Μηχανικοῦ.

συνέχεια ἡ οἰκογένειά του ὑπέφερε πολλὰ: τέσσαρες ἀδελφοὶ μεταφερθῆσαν ὁμηροὶ στὴν Ἰταλία, ἕνας δὲ ἀπὸ αὐτοὺς ἀκόμη εἶναι ἀρρωστος ἀπὸ τίς κακουχίας τῆς ἡμερίας. Ὁ Ἡλίας Ντεγιάννης ἦταν πᾶ διασπόμενος σὲ θάνατον καὶ θὰ νόμιζε κανεὶς ὅτι θὰ ὑπελόγιζε τὸν κίνδυνον ποὺ διέτρεχε ἡ ζωὴ του ὅμως δὲν κάμφθηκε καὶ κυκλοφορῶντας στὴν ὑπόδουλη Ἀθήνα, συνέχισε τὸ ἔθνω τὸ ἔργο. Δυστυχῶς δὲν διέφυγε τελικὰ τὴ σύλληψιν. Στίς 2 Φεβρουαρίου 1943 οἱ Γερμανοὶ αὐτὴ τὴν φορὰ τὸν συνέλαβαν στίς ἐπάλλξεις τῆς μάχης γιὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα: στὴν ταράτσα ἐνὸς σπιτιοῦ κοντὰ στὸν Ἅγιο Μελέτιο χειρίζοταν πομπό. Τὸν μετέφεραν στίς Φυλακὰς Ἀβέρωφ. Διασπόμενος γιὰ τρίτη φορὰ σὲ θάνατον, τὸ μοιραῖο Σάββατο τῆς 19ης Ἰουνίου 1943 ὠδηγήθηκε ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἀμπελοκήπους στὸ Σκοπευτήριον τῆς Καισαριανῆς. Γιὰ τελευταία φορὰ περνούσε ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγαπημένην του γειτονίαν. Δυστυχῶς δὲν ἔζησε δὲν πρόλαβε νὰ χαρῆ τὴ Λευτεριά, γὰ τὴν ὁποία προσέφερε τὸ τίμο αἷμα του.

Ἡ πατρίδα τιμῶσα τίς πράξεις του τὸν προήγαγε σὲ ἀνθυποπλοίαρχο, στὴ συνέχεια σὲ ὑποπλοίαρχο ἀπὸ 31-12-40 καὶ τέλος «ἐπ' ἀνδραγαθία κατ' ἀπόλυτον ἐκλογὴν» σὲ πλοίαρχη ἀπὸ 18-6-1943 ἀφοῦ προηγουμένως τὸν Ἀπρίλιον 1943 τὸν εἶχε παρασημοφορήσει, ὁ δὲ Δῆμος Ἀθηναίων τοῦ παρεχώρησε τιμητικὰ τάφο στὸ Ἀ' Νεκροταφεῖο.

Τέτοιος ὑπῆρξε σὲ λίγες γραμμὲς ὁ Ἡλίας Ντεγιάννης. Γιὰ τὸ ἔργο του αφήνομε νὰ γράψῃ ἀρμοδιώτερα ὁ αὐριανὸς ἱστορικός.

Μὲ τὸ χαμό του στερήθηκε ἡ πατρίδα μας ἐνὸς ἀπὸ τὰ ἐκλεκτότερα τέκνα τῆς, οἱ δικοὶ του ἐνὸς ἀγαπημένου μέλους, ἡμεῖς δὲ ποὺ εἶχαμε τὴν εὐτυχίαν νὰ συγκαταλεγόμεθα μεταξὺ τῶν ἰσαδελφῶν φίλων του ἐνὸς ἐκλεκτοῦ συναδέλφου καὶ πολιτικοῦ συμβούλου, στὴν αἰώνια μνήμη τοῦ ὁποίου πάντα εὐλαβικὰ θὰ κλίνουμε τὸ γόνυ.