

REMEMBER GREECE?

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In an era dominated by the fluttering fame of the online jungle, the feeding frenzy of media clamoring for ratings, pathetic politicians, international divas, designer NGOs, and a collective attention span measured in seconds, a country's slow death weighs little. Instant mayhem, death and destruction immortalized on YouTube, barbaric propaganda images of neo-Neanderthals severing the heads of innocents, and the occasional blurb by a controversial, and almost always incompetent, "public figure" shape out perceptions of "reality."

Greece, still struggling to avoid irreversible oblivion, has been a top rated spectacle in "EUtopia's" Circus Maximus since late 2009. Blessed by catastrophic leaders, the attentions of thirsting vulture creditors, the criminal confusion and failure of the masters in Berlin and Brussels, and the rapidly expanding Islamic threat of the emerging Turkish sultanate, Greece's ability to stand on her two feet diminishes by the day.

The Greek debt crisis [has been declared over](#), yet the country's collapse continues unabated. Her moribund economy is an open wound that worsens with every tick of the clock. And on top of this calamity, Greece's domestic peace and security is deteriorating fast under immense pressure from the unsolvable "refugee crisis" that has transformed the country into a filthy holding camp for tens of thousands of Afro-Asian "refugees," "irregular migrants," and "displaced persons" *nobody in Europe is prepared to welcome.*

Greece is also blessed with incompetent, naive, blundering “leaders” unable to take control and act to protect the country. With the economy in tatters, and unemployment stubbornly refusing to retreat despite the “end” of the crisis, Greece’s “leaders” see salvation in taxing everything to extinction. Just like its predecessors, the incumbent administration has no clue, no answers, and no hope in freezing hell.

This brings us to the national security emergency created by the illegal Moslem immigration invasion and the de facto sandbagging of the country by her “partners” with the blessing and “discreet” encouragement from Berlin. The facts are:

1. Greece has no concrete domestic national security policy

Greece, a leading Greek columnist [reminded](#) us the other day [in Greek], does not have “a culture of security, organization, and planning.” His editorial note came as a surprise for its candor; security is a subject avoided by Greek commentators like the plague because of deeply rooted “concern” for (left-wing) “human rights.” Attempting to put security in its proper context -- and advocate in favor of concrete action -- exposes the brave to being branded “fascists” and threats to democracy. Greece still clings to admiring Middle East “freedom fighters” and having a soft spot for those caught by accident inside the country. International pressure in recent years has changed this “admiration,” but, still, any Moslem extremist, who runs into trouble on Greek soil, could expect a “proper and constitutional” hearing before Greek authorities, which more often than not translates into freedom by “deportation” to terrorist havens.

2. Greek security services lack coordination and intelligence sharing

This is an old and tired story. Greek security services exist in a public sector environment guaranteeing poor performance, waste, fraud, and mismanagement, nepotism, turf wars, political interference, and virulent hostility toward meritocracy. Security “mindsets” often hark back to Greece’s recent past of fighting the “communist threat” and persecuting those associated with the defeated communist guerrilla movement of the late 1940s. “Modernity” makes slow and labored inroads. Technical means have improved but gadgets rarely can replace proper motivation, focused strategies, solid training, and inter-service cooperation. It still requires a day’s hard labor to pass information from one security agency to another. Administrative processes involve a disproportionate amount of paperwork and inordinate “approvals” from high and low that sign, monograph, stamp, add marginalia, and re-circulate hard copies. In the era of instantaneous intelligence feeds from the most remote parts of the world, Greek security officers have to struggle with compartmentalization, bureaucratic inertia, ministerial logjams, labor union spats, and fear of political retribution.

3. Expanding culture of street violence, unpunished crime, and state inaction

The fall of the military junta in 1974 unleashed a wave of take-no-prisoners “liberalization” that took a crippled political and social system and sent it into a “democratic” spiral that continues to this day with catastrophic effect. Even “progressive” Greek commentators now discover that

1. no-go areas in the heart of Athens dominated by rogue gangs of thuggish “protesters;”
2. the seizing and torching of public transport buses in the middle of the street;
3. invading churches during mass to terrorize and abuse worshippers;
4. a vandal attack upon the central administrative offices of the Church of Greece;
5. anarchist raids to occupy abandoned buildings and challenge “human-eating imperialism-capitalism;”
6. the lingering transformation of the Athens Technical University campus into a permanent base of criminals, drug dealers, hoodlums, bomb makers, and assorted violent “justice warriors;”
7. and exploding “common” crime associated with the deluge of uninvited “persecuted persons;”

pose a lethal threat to what is left of Greek post-junta “democracy.” Despite the growing chaos, and the deadly risks to domestic stability, authorities are paralyzed by micro-political “concerns” and the perennial fear of “sliding” toward “fascism.”

4. The refugee crisis is a national security threat *before all else*

“Humanitarians” will raise hackles at this statement but we are way past the point of hiding behind our finger. In the span of a few months last year, Greece transformed from a conduit of trekkers into a permanent modern-day *Stalag* holding the unwanted. Trapped by geography and emphatically ignored by “friends” and “allies,” Greece is now left to her own devices without money, manpower, and resources to deal with an angry and desperate mass of uninvited people, who already show “untoward” tendencies. In a show of force, Greece's "guests" blocked the railway link to Europe for weeks causing major damage to the Greek economy. The government did nothing to prevent this sabotage and seek to punish the perpetrators and those who kept egging them on. Inability to organize the holding locations, and lack of policing, gives rise to increasing violence among the trapped that will spill over onto surrounding communities sooner or later. Absence of proper health care spreads disease and increases the possibility of epidemics that will jump the fences. Despite these desperate conditions, there is little determination to go on war footing and address the crisis with less “humanitarianism” and more enforcement.

5. Greece is not immune to Islamic terrorism

Thanks to post-1974 “democratization,” and persistent myths turned into unassailable mantras by the “progressive Left,” Greece has failed to recognize the true dimensions of Islamic terrorism and act to protect against it. The empty saga of “solidarity” with the Palestinians has further cemented Greek perceptions of Hellas enjoying an imaginary special status with the Arab world that includes several virulent Islamic pro-terror regimes (which, incidentally, show little ‘solidarity’ with the Palestinians). The refugee crisis came to shatter these perceptions but *without prompting the sea change required to attack the threat without remorse*. That the Moslem throngs bottled up in Greece are now [targets of Europol intelligence officials](#) is no surprise, but Greek authorities, again, appear unruffled probably thinking that “EUtopia” will do the job and, so, we can rest easy. Activities of foreign intelligence services inside Greece, which are “neither confirmed nor denied,” pose the added complication of potential unexpected “incidents” with unforeseen consequences. Again, there is little sign that Greek authorities have a hold on the situation or that they enjoy practical intelligence cooperation to avert terrorist outrages like those in France, Belgium, and Germany.

For twenty eight years between 1974 and 2002, when Greek authorities dismantled the Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N), Greece's allies routinely took her to the woodshed for not doing enough about domestic terrorism. Lessons delivered by these past experiences have had limited impact. Response to the sprouting of post-17N terrorist cells has been mixed, with arrests and convictions triggering political friction, partisan bickering, and accusations of “fabricated” charges against “legitimate fighters of conscience.”

The post-17N period showed that *Greek society is still reluctant to embrace serious security policies* lest the country is again derailed toward “dictatorship.” Such claims may be irrelevant but Greece is a country where fears and age-old (brittle) convictions are etched in stone. *This is the most important factor when attempting to discuss Greek counter-terrorism and its longer term chances of success.*

This question occupies Athens-based foreign diplomats and their governments for good reason. Greece is of crucial geography and vital strategic importance as the Middle East splinters and disintegrates into chaos and Turkey emerges as a potential Islamic state under an autocrat hostile to the West. A good guess might be that nobody in Europe and across the Atlantic wants to see Greece morphing into a bloody mess with the potential of spreading the Islamic disease into the Balkans and beyond. And that guess is the *only* real hope for the longevity and security of the “cradle of democracy.”