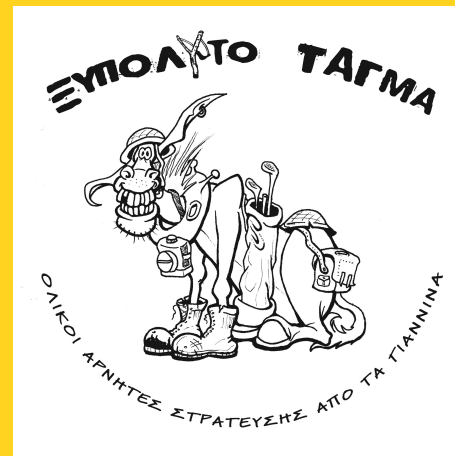


Greek Militarism in the Age of Syriza



Aims of the Presentation

To get an understanding of the following processes:

- 1) the Greek state has geopolitical interests and expansionist strategies
- 2) these strategies are longterm and don't change just because the government changes
- 3) militarism and national unity are the base of these strategies
- 4) Syriza serves expansionist strategies/militarism/national unity



THE GREAT IDEA

1830 establishment of Kingdom of Greece

1844 Kolettis proposes that Greece should include all Greeks

"Greece of 2 continents and 5 seas"

expansionist strategies

Εδαφικές επεκτάσεις της Ελλάδας (1832-1947)

- Η νεοσύστατη Ελλάδα, 1832
 - Ιόνια νησιά, από Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο, 1863
 - Συνθήκη του Βερολίνου (1878) και της Κωνσταντινούπολης (1881)
 - Συνθήκη του Βουκουρεστίου (1913) μετά τους Βαλκανικούς Πολέμους
 - Δυτική Θράκη, από Βουλγαρία (1923)
 - Αποκτήθηκαν με την Συνθήκη των Σεβρών (1920), επεστράφηκαν με την Συνθήκη της Λοζάνης (1923)
 - Δωδεκάνησα, από Ιταλία (1947)
- Σημερινά σύνορα



Greece after 1st World War

School Maps

1) CYPRUS domination in South/East Mediterranean

2) SOUTH ALBANIA domination in Adriatic



greek capitalism = naval force

The Hellenic fleet is the world's most valuable one, \$106 billion, according to VesselsValue.com, accounting for 19 percent of the world's tankers.

Greece's shipping magnates control 23 percent of the world bulk carrier fleet, according to the report, even as their home country accounts for less than 0.4 percent of the world economy.



1982, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

An exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is a sea zone over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind. It stretches from the baseline out to 200 nautical miles (nmi) from its coast.



23 April 2010, Kastelorizo

PM Papandreou announces Greece's recourse to IMF

Kastelorizo, Exclusive Economic Zone, submarine deposits of hydrocarbons, need of encirclement of Turkey, domination in South/East Mediterranean, new alliances come to forefront

ΑΟΖ: ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΔΙΩΞΕΙΣ



Exclusive Economic Zone
Zone
WITH
Kastelorizo

ΑΟΖ: ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΔΙΩΞΕΙΣ



Exclusive Economic Zone
Zone
WITHOUT
Kastelorizo



20/10/2014
greek ministry of
national defense,
3 months before
Syriza's election



A. Tsipras
“the state
has
continuity”

Council of the European Union
Conseil de l'Union européenne



general Kostarakos
The Chairman of the
European Union
Military Committee

Avramopoulos - commissioner of
migration home affairs and
citizenship - 2014-2019



ΑΟΖ: ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΔΙΩΞΕΙΣ



Greece's Exclusive Economic Zone **WITH** Kastelorizo means

- a) domination of greek bosses in the South-East Mediterranean
- b) encirclement of Turkey

by an alliance of Greece with Cyprus, Egypt and Israel



08/11/14, Kairo,
Al Sisi - Anastasiadis - Samaras



29/04/15, Nicosia,
Al Sisi - Anastasiadis - Tsipras

القمة الثلاثية بين
جمهورية اليونان
وجمهورية مصر العربية
وجمهورية قبرص

أثينا ، 9 ديسمبر 2015

Τριμερής Συν
της Ελληνικ
της Αραβικής Δημ
και της Κυπρι

Αθήνα, 9



09-12-2015, Athens,
Tsipras – Al Sisi - Anastasiadis



28&29-01-2016, Nicosia,
Anastasiadis – Tsipras - Netanyahu



- Noble Dina 2015, 29/04/15, beginning from Souda, common naval wargames Greece – Israel -USA (since 2012 instead of Turkey)
- Israel recognizes Greece's EEZ with Kastelorizo
- Israel sold drones to the Greek police

- Companies from Israel got contracts for researches in Cyprus' EEZ
- 2nd meeting Tsipras-Al Sisi during opening of new Suez channel
- Greece sold 100 used tanks to Egypt
- Greece's proposal for new huge NATO base in island Karpathos

• Secretary General of NATO, Jens Stoltenberg, Dubrovnik, 09/07/15

“They have not linked the problems within the European Union and with the euro with their strong commitment to NATO, [...] What I appreciate is that Greece has been so clear in all their communication that Greece is and will remain a committed NATO ally.”



- Re-start of greek weapon industry (end 2010)
- Soldiers to serve as doctors and teachers in border areas
- Re-start of military construction units, with soldiers as workers (end 1992)
- Proposal for women as volunteers in the army
- No abolishment of military parades, reinstatement of all types of vehicles (end 2010)
- The Department of history of the Greek army prepares a book

- about Germany's occupation loans towards Greece, for schools
- Support of the Christian community in Albania, their recognition as “greek minority”
 - Prosecutions of antimilitarists/total objectors is ongoing...



Ioannina, Greece Katsikas Detention Center



- War is not only "pulling the trigger"
- War is also producing weapons, loading the bomb, feeding the soldier, logistics, constructing the bases, supplying the fuel, financing army, dealing with the results/impact
- Greece participates in Syria's war indirectly, but equally lethal
- Uses greek army to deal with the refugees/immigrants
- Protects EU's borders (fence in Evros, drowned in Eagean Sea)



Nikos Kotzias, informal meeting of E.U. foreign policy ministers,
Riga/Latvia, 6&7 March 2015

“there will be millions of immigrants and thousands
of Jihadists unleashed upon Europe should Greece
collapse financially”

In our words: give us the money to protect your european paradise from the
hostile populations that are ready to invade

- All detention camps build on military areas
- Greek army responsible for the camps, police responsible for outer security of the camps
- Free working force of thousands of soldiers (obligatory service), Constraction Units (Didergon)
- Outsourcing for catering, construction projects etc
- Collaborating NGOs that maintain peace and fill the holes inside the camps
- Recruitment of public employees with 2 years contract
- Huge budget from EU and UN towards Greece, revival of economy
- Refugges/immigrants=hostile populations managed by army (inner militarism)



14-04-2016, operation STORM
war games over Eidomeni and Chios

