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Editorial

Those who are responsible for the security of people and property, those who think beyond the local and who care about peace and international security, and those who want the stability of their nations, find in TRIARIUS a permanent source of information, reflection and analysis, both historical and current. We are already an international reference as a specialized communication medium.

This Bulletin is the 17th edition of a very interesting social experiment, where professionals from different countries are given the task of sharing their knowledge and experience through this means of communication, which in principle was focused on international terrorism, but which with the passage of time has expanded its subject to the so-called "new threats", a category that includes terrorism in all its manifestations, drug trafficking, smuggling, trafficking, illegal migration, separatism, crime organized, among others.

The decision to include all these elements in our publication, is based on the reality that they intermingle in different proportions. So when talking about one of these threats is usually touched tangentially to the others.

Society is becoming more and more complex. Technology and globalization have allowed and facilitated crime to become transnational, the boundaries between legal and illegal are increasingly blurred, criminals are becoming more daring and cruel. Meanwhile, the Defense and Security Forces have enormous difficulties in their actions due to the usual limitation of resources, the difficulties to produce quality intelligence, and the obligation to respect human rights, something in which criminals and terrorists they even think.

Against this background, a valid option to face this growing criminality is undoubtedly the extended and permanent cooperation between the Defense and Security Forces and the organized civil society, in particular of the professionals of the sector. But this cooperation for stability and security must also be transnational. TRIARIUS is a step in that direction. Thank you for cooperating with us, thank you for reading.

Douglas Hernández

Editor



This is the english version of the Triarius bulletin ISSN 2539-0015.

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Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

In cover: Members of the Special Forces of North Korea. Because of the hermetic nature of the political system in that country, and because they consider that the 1950 war has not yet ended, it is very difficult to know details about its organization, equipment, training and functions.

-Research unit at the of the end of the Bulletin-

This Bulletin is read in over 80 countries on all 5 continents. Hundreds of professionals, military and police civilians, receive this document every 15 days. 48 of them have already taken a step forward and decided to share their knowledge on the subject by sending us their articles, essays or analysis - gratuitously - in order to contribute to the fight against terrorism through knowledge. We are creating community, we are serving society. Writes!

This edition has 11 articles written by 3 European, and 8 Latin American analysts. The responsibility for what is said in each article rests with its respective author. TRIARIUS does not necessarily share the different views expressed in this journal, but presents them in the interests of freedom of expression and seeking the widest possible diversity in the analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism.

The memory (or lack thereof) against terrorism

By Francisco Javier Blasco (Spain)



It is known and it is said that most of the creatures of the animal Kingdom have a capacity which is known as the memory more or less developed in his brain. Phenomenon that is nothing more than an own brain function that enables the organism to encode, store, and retrieve information from the past. Some theories claim that it arises as a result of repeated synaptic connections between neurons, which creates what is known as neural networks; but others attribute to an innate to the own capacity be live by that reacts to events that have occurred previously, left us a favorable or unfavorable sentiment in our remember therefore to become to produce a situation similar or similar, lead us to take a particular predisposition to these "nuevos-viejos" events.

Not what is known for certain is what makes memory more or less selective and what produces that this memory capacity is greater or lesser beings than in others in even if they are of the same species. But what if true and proven, is that memory is enhanced based on proper training, training and determined follow-up on the facts that accompany the event to remember. It is something like the value of the impact of the event left in our brains when it

happened and that this could be more or less significant for our personal, family, cultural, or social lives.

Thus, there are facts that we never forget, that are present in our memories to anything we try to dig a little on them. but, also continues to be true, that there are facts that much impact produced in its day, will disappear from our priorities on the memory and similar or exact repetition may produce some kind of apathy or, conversely, to instigate them or superior striking or highly disproportionate for our adopted response effects.

Any analyst with some degree of personal formation and critical spirit must have also a good memory to be able to identify common elements with other similar events and thus be able to remember the background, if any, of what you want to analyze. Your knowledge and application may give rise to certain indications of what will be the outcome more predictable. However, you must not forget, that sometimes, prior experiences can be an incentive to not incur the same mistakes by that committed them, so the final result on this occasion, can be totally different the of the previous ones.

Memory, must be maintained by the individual and practiced conveniently to avoid mistakes or losing it even for everyday actions. Made this quite common unfortunately and that produces serious mentally very difficult to cure diseases since they lead in important personal, work, disappointments and our close environment. Some, the most serious, up to cause the death of the individual.

I remember that many years ago, much of the school and university studies were based on the memory; so he had to memorize major events, dates, quotes, authors, works, battles, reigns and a myriad of elements to be able to succeed in academic life and even in the work at the time of opositar. I was held that a person with great memory was almost guaranteed the road to success.

Slowly, and like everything in this life lately, we have been changing our habits and, of course, study and training have also suffered major evolutions and differences with respect to the "outdated" systems. The revolutionary ideas of how to orient training and of course, the emergence of computer elements and the spread of social networks where you can find everything you need, have been elements that have influenced and heavy on the development and importance a phenomenon so necessary for the development of the man's life.

Today, it is almost a "weirdo" If you have good memory and thus is shown in large cultural programs, in which by way of contests, which are presented to them are undergoing difficult and obscure questions to demonstrate the memory capacity of the with student. What if success, surprises and wonder to themselves and others.

I would like to take advantage of this long introduction on the subject to reveal that abuse does not develop memory is a serious evil that threatens us all and more in recent times. This happens not only to facts or events everyday, cultural or labour; also in view of shocking situations by the seriousness with which they are presented to us although, in reality, only the continuation of previous events, carried out by the same players and in similar situations.

A few days ago we have suffered harassment media on the conflict in North Korea. For many it has been a shocking by the severity of it and the tenacity and stubbornness of its main actors; Although a vast majority, has caused them a great distress by ignoring really coming situation dragged and repeated for years or that the effects of a potential nuclear confrontation can be put in serious danger real peace and global security.

Just a few we dared to point out that this phenomenon and potential serious problem, was nothing new; that the same threats are repeating for several years - at least since 2006 - and that, if things are not twisted or statements are aggravated by both parties, the subject would have a solution very similar or equal to that adopted in previous crisis situations on the same subject, scene and much of its protagonists.

Another recent event and it has been really impressive in our personal and collective life has been the appearance on the scene of the self-styled Islamic State. Since 2014 have lived, almost live, the misdeeds of these terrorist jihadis in its conquered territories, both in countries not so close to them, Europe itself.

We continue with uneasiness the varied efforts of the international community and their campaigns to expel them from the conquered lands, fight them with all sorts of media and try to exterminate them forever so they can not continue acting on those or our lands and people. While it is true that some of these objectives have been achieved, although in a partial manner unfinished, others have not and we have not solved the problem and the heavy scourge that this movement can produce in our people, villages and cities.

Despite the severity and the pathos of their own or nearby land attacks, it seems that we soon forgot them and gives the feeling that we are doomed to get used to living with their presence and misdeeds. Only, when the shocking images of their - not by cheap and simple make them little effective - attacks appear in the media and televisions from time to time - each time with greater frequency, remind us that the terrorist jihadists are there and here. It is then, when alarm bells again, we were all overwhelmed and most require increased police or more effective measures and a real political unity to overcome them.

The sad reality is that, as usual, a few days, when the dead have already buried and cooled, we return to our daily lives and do not want to know anything further measures that will increase controls and discomfort, because many by misfortune, they ensure that this attack on freedom.

Forgotten (lost memory) that we are in permanent war with this scourge and that was between us arose where most of his battle-hardened and most dangerous fighters and support economic, logistical and computer staff. Many of them have returned to their homes in view of military failures there somewhat distant lands and to already think that this all is finished, and therefore have to forget the recent

past. They are very few who think and argue that those terrorists have not ceased to be and that they will take advantage of any time to violate us a powerful damage.

On the other hand, linked to the above, have been leaving that our cities and society itself is been degrading slowly rubbing and integration of two cultures enough or totally incompatible; We have abandoned large areas and many centers of capital, even entire villages in their hands; We have allowed to be installed between us although they have done so without taking into account our ways, laws and customs. On the contrary, by a misinterpretation of what should be a reasonable and assessed welcome or that of wide application and translation of the «laissez faire, laissez passer, monde le va de lui me - me» [1], have left his law be in such places and countries only which imp ere and have turned them into real ghettos impregnable, even for the forces of order, and now, we are unable to retrieve your control, status, or the initial order.

We refer to that idyllic Nordic countries, where everything was safe and well-regulated, large parts of its few cities are subject to terror and the conditions imposed by outsiders to the world; Unable to integrate and looking through procreation and the massive welcome the occupation of large areas that traditionally have always been quite helpless and where have already arrived to impose strong rules and laws derived from his interpretation of certain religious beliefs [2]. But this not only happens there to what is happening in the famous and phlegmatic United Kingdom? Today you walk around any of its big cities and feel that you are in any of the other very distant worlds. Its capacity expansion and penetration has been, is and will be of such caliber that soon, coparan all critical positions of that once great empire. In fact, they already occupy some very important.

Similar cases could cite in Belgium, Holland, Austria, much of France and Italy and the own Germany. In Spain, where we never deprive of anything that is highly harmful, we also have our important portion of people of trend and conviction jihadist alien to our customs and willing to join in movements or acts of terrorism to nothing to be them offer an opportunity. Some of the countries of Eastern Europe only, seem to resist that kind of non-invasive but effective and progressive invasion that will gradually undermining our traditional way of living and understanding things. It seems that we have forgotten the millions of refugees and economic migrants who daily call or waiting call at our doors and shores looking for a loophole through which to penetrate to settle, reunite,

and child-bearing at high speed. It is becoming more common or everyday to meet with mixed couples who are gradually sowing among our peers their ideas and habits.

Although it is not right to think that all these people are potential terrorists, if we had to bear in mind that for many of them, the conditions in which will be forced to grow and develop, once on European soil, will facilitate their possible infection. Many will bring it, and even come disguised as between those in need and many others, did not see broadly fulfilled their aspirations, will become scapegoats of easy indoctrination for these experts and leaders in the Act of the conviction.

This phenomenon, of migration, the populist movements themselves are studying for years to take advantage of its existence in a sense or in the completely opposite. they know that their support or fight will be one of the main sources of votes and political gains and on which to base most of its programs and electoral propaganda.

The lack of an efficient doctrine and common European regulation makes increasingly difficult coexistence between the countries of the Union and we soon arrive at this phenomenon can become the battering RAM that collapse our principles, systems, laws, trade links coexistence and even the roots.

The laxity of the civil and political society to the religious and ethical principles campa everywhere and at full blast. Despite knowing the dangers that the abandonment and the attack on our religion brings with it, every time, it seems more important to move away from ideas considered "archaic" to embrace trends, fashions and more "progressive" applications and be much more lenient with others trends at the same time, without realizing, to fall in defense at all costs, what we do is not only dispose of what have been our railway estate, but attack them and try to banish them forever. Attacks and slights, which however, are not able to pronounce with reference to these other trends or religious interpretations that are cruel and evil reactions with everyone who does not abide by them, despise them or not respected.

For example, today in the West is very difficult or almost impossible to ruin positions, public demonstrations or collective acts of homosexual communities sexist kind without being crossed out of retrograde, homophobic and disproportionate. But, at the same time, it is becoming more normal, that will attack, even by local, regional authorities or political parties of national coverage to various types of public or private celebrations that, for centuries, been maintained and supported a exaltation and devotion

to our Patron Saints or other events or external signs of dedication, devotion, or celebration. But no one, from among all those "brave" whips of the Catholic religion, makes the minor statement or gesture contrary to the customs of certain religious groups and their holy books or different interpretations based on their own Cosmology; nor, of course, it is violating the peace and worship at their centers to the effect, where as we all know, some of them and not infrequently, they have served as centers of indoctrination and recruitment of terrorists.

Catholic churches, Protestant, Jewish and Orthodox also have his great share of blame in these events. It is not worth warm statements or retreat to their basilicas or convents and wait until the storm subsides and improvise the Tempest. Always have managed to defend against all types of attacks, even the bloodiest, but now, before this invasion as fine rain is catching on for many years, not reacting at all. Memory is an element that increasingly we use less. If we want to know something - which, incidentally, increasingly worries much less everyone in general - on the Internet just scrutinizing some of their large search engines which, with greater or lesser success, will give us one or several answers from which many are unaware, that a large part of them, are highly manipulated or are the result of the posverdad.

The lack of development of knowledge, memory and the non-application of the critical thinking leads us direct to one ever-increasing ignorance. A day where not only we won't know anything about real history, general geography, science or facts or important milestones which, in his day, marked or changed the passage or the course in the world will come. We are, if we are not already at the disposal of what they tell us those who are prepared and determined to let us know just what interests them to publicize and not the real version.

On the other hand, we must admit that we are becoming more manipulated by published opinion. They are different media and by far the politicians who set the pace, tone and the intensity of what

should concern us, and when we should stop doing so. Life takes a fast pace, and sometimes we are not able to assimilate so much news, that lack of memory, is relegated in the drawer of forgotten. But, is much worse you get accustomed to repeat the facts and causing increasingly minor dent in our conscience and attitudes, I am fully convinced that this is not the best way to combat those who directly or indirectly wants us bow.

He is said and defends with a high degree of understatement that we have the best prepared generations of history. I beg to disagree with this theory; I have no doubt that specific aspects such as the management of resources, they are employed; that since very young children learn the management of mobile, tablets and other gadgets of the genre; they travel a lot and speak different languages. But his basic training and general is rather loose and increasingly less consistent; self-help are not premium and that the actual memory of our young people and not so much, boils down to issues, generally quite banal and low specific value. Culture develops and enriches the man, and with it, it is guaranteed to not fall into false accommodations, idioms or turns more or less directed, that inevitably, lead us to fail or fall into imprudence an excessive value to what really does not have or p or rather, not give it that well deserves it for the importance that the same fact or one similar, had even makes little or much time, for the world in general and the society in particular.

Autor's Note:

Just write this work of alert about the loss of morality and the problems to which we face our poor or lack of memory when, he jumped to the media the Barcelona attack. Much of what was said in these lines is a clear reflection on the planning and execution of this vile Act jihadist. I wish fervently that nearby hits not only make us see, for a few days, the harsh reality to then forget it or that we slowly get used to live with a scourge, which does not reveal to us, never we will be free.

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Arms trafficking from the comfort of your home

By Emmanuel Moya Osorio (México)



The availability of weapons in the black market is increasing, as well as the power and capacity of weapons that can be purchased.

Acquire a firearm or explosives previously was a difficult task, was needed to meet someone who is devoted to crimes in a violent way or through the underground. You could buy weapons on the black market that even had already been used on several occasions or as they say colloquially "they were already burnt", this, in places like prisons, former police officers or former military. Currently the ways of doing of firearms or explosives have innovated, in most cases purchased online through the "Darknet" or "dark red", which is nothing more than part of the internet that is outside the scope of the conventional search engines It is there where there are all kinds of services and marketing objects either mostly illicit or licit. Is this part of the network where large quantities of weapons and explosives is traffic, that is can make cross-border transactions in a matter of minutes, can also smuggle drugs, get and hired killers, you profit with people in the form of trafficking in persons for sexual purposes or otherwise, false documents, and a host of unbelievable things.

On the other hand, efforts remain strong although insufficient by the international community, the 1997 OAS adopted the Inter-American Convention against the manufacture and illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other materials Related. Same that entered into force in the year of 1998. At the same time, the UN presented in the year 2000 the United Nations against the transnational

organized crime Convention or Palermo Convention, same that entered into force in 2003, it contains several protocols, including the manufacture and illicit trafficking of Firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in effect as of 2005. Meanwhile, arms trafficking not only serves to organized crime, it is also a huge market for international terrorism, especially radical groups in the Middle East require finance in different ways to obtain resources and buy armament allowing them to continue their struggle, is also his main tool "" so say it. International powers through the UN Security Council have tried to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction around the world, it seems that this is only an argument that favors big countries that have with a more powerful weaponry that the rest of the world and thus avoid competition for the case that is required.

On the other hand, in United States, the sale of firearms is permitted provided that the laws establish, complied but finally any citizen greater age in full enjoyment of their rights can acquire any, it is a great industry for the country, but on the other hand, if Mexico and much of Central America, this being an uncontrollable problem, illicit traffic in weapons is claiming the lives of thousands of people. On the one hand Governments are engaged in a bloody fight against organized crime, and on the other hand, these criminal groups acquire increasingly

sophisticated weaponry to further expand its market or in your case to destabilize to their Governments, as it did in Colombia with the Farc and in some States of Central America suffered attempts and coups.

In the particular case, Mexican legislation is considered one of the most restrictive in the world, but corruption and impunity have made that Mexico and Central America are one of the regions where more deaths occur as a result of firearms, little less than 80% these weapons come from the United States. For its part, the Mexican magazine Contralínea in his article "Arms trafficking, the business of death" whose author is Ana Lilia Pérez, mentions that in the world there are 1 thousand 249 companies from production, manufacture, marketing and export of firearms of light type , this in over 92 countries, of which the main producers are United States, England, Russia, Ukraine, China and France, according to data from the international organization, Small Arms Survey.

Regardless of the traffic of arms and explosives that exist, it is necessary to strengthen customs controls and civic education in this area, in terms of the explosives, requires greater control and monitoring of products and substances that make up these to avoid their manufacture and that any person acquires them for military purposes as it is happening in much of Europe. With regard to firearms should be promoted a culture of the risk associated with having a weapon, creating more governmental and civil society organizations as what makes the IANSA (International Action Network on Small Arms) global movement against violence Navy, whose purpose is the linking of the organizations of civil society working to stop the proliferation and abuse of small arms and light weapons, improving the regulation of firearms and strengthening controls on transfers of weapons.

Finally, it is necessary to improve public policy towards restriction and not enabling, for we know that if a gun fires, it will only be to kill.

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Burma - Myanmar: conflict between Buddhists and Muslims

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



Rohinya takes a child from the water after crossing the border with Bangladesh through the Bay of Bengal.

I. Introduction

The Rohingyas settled in Arakan (old name Rakain) at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th, during the colonial era when the British promoted his transfer from West Bengal to a region with little agricultural labour. Burma, State Buddhist, denies citizenship and civil rights to this Muslim community suni (1.1 million people, citing that they are Bengali immigrants).

II. History of the conflict

04ENE1948: Burma declared its independence from the United Kingdom. It enacted martial law in Arakan and managed the Rohingyas withdrew to the jungle, on the border with the current Bangladesh

1970: The Rohingyas created the Liberation Party and the Patriotic Front, which triggered a new phase of violence, within the framework of the power of the military in Burma (1962-2010), who harass the separatism and ethnic nationalism, but they are the radical nationalism anti Islamist of the Burmese, founded in the 80's by Buddhist monks demanding the expulsion of Burma, who fail to take the Buddhist religion.

Burma has provinces with ethnic and religious minorities with armed separatist movements, to defend their interests

2011: The coming to power of a Government moderated after the first 50 years popular elections, reduced control of radical and separatist, nationalist groups among them that profess Islam, further deepening social crisis.

2012: 200 killed and 140,000 displaced Rohingyas, by inter-ethnic violence in Sittwe, capital of Rakain. Military operations in areas of influence Rohingyas, causing a mass exodus of Muslims in Burma. 2015: 25.000 Rohingyas leave Burma, to go to Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia or Malaysia.

04SET2014: Al Qaeda announces the creation of a terrorist branch in India. Zawahiri said that he will fight to revive the Muslim Caliphate in Burma, Bangladesh and parts of India.

15 OCT 2015: the Government signs the agreement the fire, in the capital Naypyidaw, with 8 ethnic groups, including the Karen National Union (KNU), after 2 years of peace talks. Other 7 of 15 groups refused to sign the document, among them United

Wa State Army (UWSA) and the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) Rebels fighting for the autonomy of its regions, began its activity in Burma, since the country gained independence from Britain in 1948.

Between 1949 and 1990 Burma suffered a civil war, during which armed groups of various ethnic groups opposed to the power plant. After the civil war, most of the armed groups in the country's minorities, ceased their actions and became part of the national armed forces as ethnic-territorial units.



12 OCT 2016: Rohinyas Announces Jihad against Burma.

AGO2017: 400 dead in Burma, in clashes between Government and insurgent forces. Includes 370 insurgents, 13 security officials, two officers and 15 civilians. Representatives of the UN estimate that 38,000 people crossed from Burma to Bangladesh, since Rohinyas insurgents attacked military and police posts 30.

The Government of Burma declared terrorist to the ARSA (Army for the Salvation Rohinya of Arakan) and stated that it seeks to create an Islamic Republic. The insurgent group, which refuses to have ties with transnational jihadism, responded that self-defence exercised in an attempt to save the community rohinya Arakan of "State terrorism".

30AGO2017: the Minister of the Interior Lieutenant General Kyaw Swe, says that ARSA (Army for the

Salvation Rohinya of Arakan) aims to establish an Islamic Republic in the State of Rakain.

III. Conclusions

-In Burma or also called Myanmar, (starting from the coup of 1989), this new phase of conflict, would be part of the expansion plan of Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia and of competence and influence with the Islamic State, so it seems inexorable that exhausted the stage of repression by the Burmese army, under pressure from the international community and the accumulated hatred of the Rohingya, to start phase of terrorist attacks against Buddhists and the security forces, indiscriminately.

-In Burma, 20 groups still practice the war against Government forces.

-The present conflict in Rakain deepened again, since Rohinyas insurgents attacking border guards on several occasions (OCT and NOV2016)

-Rohinyas live in camps for displaced people, where they receive international NGOs, food and medical assistance. Since the start of the fighting (AGO2017), Burma blocked any humanitarian aid NGO related United Nations, including UNICEF, UNFPA (Fund of the United Nations population) and UNHCR (United Nations refugee agency)) The United Nations Children's Fund).

-The Pope Francisco prepares a trip to Burma and Bangladesh at the end of NOV2017, and extreme

measures of security, before a possible attack by ABT (Ansarullah Bangla Team) akin to Al Qaeda in the Indian subcontinent, or JMB (Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh - Assembly of the Mujahideen), allied terrorist group of the Islamic State, founded in 1998 (10,000 troops). It must be account in addition to Jamaat e Islami, main Islamic party in Bangladesh, which is in the process of closure and that it could execute actions in support of the above-mentioned terrorist groups.

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Self Defence

By Marco Aurelio Terroni (Brazil)



Start claiming that all Governments, as did France, should apply a zero tolerance policy on the issue of public safety. When minor crimes are not allowed or tolerated, crimes of greater impact, will deter especially those that threaten life. Conversely, when the authorities are lax with common crime, it promotes and stimulates greater crimes. For example, in Brazil years ago authorities were white with the robberies at banks and financial institutions, as a result today still Rob banks, but now are made up with explosives.

When laws are soft, not only stimulates crime, but that the road opens to impunity.

A possible solution is the use of municipal safety equipment to help police fight local crimes.

It can also be useful the interaction of the police with private security, this increases the chances to prevent or repress the crime and protect good citizens and their homes.

An observation: when I worked in the uniformed police, instructed the police of the team that I had the honour to send, to apply zero tolerance. While the number of incidents increased due to the growth of the population, is significantly improved response time and the number of cases attended. This according to own data base covering the years 2014 (May) to March (2017)

The formation of the police is also important. On the site www.webartigos.com published a training proposal for personal defense, based on the orientation of the Shotokan Karate. All aimed at the Suppression of crime. It is important to also advance in the instruction of non-lethal techniques such as (the use of the baton, tonfa, pepper spray), and weapons clash, flashlights, handcuffs, applied to the crime (and criminals) less impact and danger.

Colombia: a country marked by violence (part V)

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



Lieutenant General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, in a speech in 1955. Being at the head of the state developed an excellent government, which earned him the sympathy of broad sectors popular, but at the same time generated that political parties that brought him to power, her back. To a large extent it contributed to the pacification of the country.

The national front

The Liberal Party and the conservative party, former political enemies, made a common front in opposition to the General Rojas Pinilla. This temporal association motivated by the situation, initially received the name of "Civil front", however as designated cross Góngora (2011), that name had changed following the resignation of the General on May 10, 1957, by of "front national", to not give the printing (nothing suitable involved politicians) that was "Civil" as opposed to "military". This was especially important when the decision to judge only the General Rojas Pinilla, giving a tacit amnesty to other soldiers who had supported him during his Government. A decision that was intended to avoid discomfort to inside the armed forces, and possible actions of force give to the fret with the intended return to democracy (if you can call that the "national front").

So, for 16 years both parties presented a single candidate, which effectively attained the Presidency of the Republic, and taking it, public officials were divided equally between Liberals and conservatives. At this time there was no administrative career, and virtually all charges were of free appointment and removal. Us says Gómez, e. (2011): "linking to public administrative career charges is institutionalised in the political Constitution of Colombia, from the 1957 plebiscite."

Precisely the plebiscite which is mentioned in the quote was summoned by the military Junta that replaced Rojas Pinilla, intending to endorse agreements that became the Liberal Party and the conservative party for the return to democracy. The population voted and approved the national front. However the Presidents of the national front encountered resistance among the parties which had not been taken into account in these agreements, and also in the Party National Popular Alliance (ANAPO), organized by the deposed General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who After all, he had his followers and supporters. Cruz Gongora (2011) illustrates what occurred with the ANAPO:

That didn't stop some non-aligned candidates is launched to the Presidency while they could be declared null or illegal, as they aspired to achieve one sufficient majority to overcome the national front. Such was the case of Rojas Pinilla who achieved 50,000 votes (1.8%) in the elections of May 6, 1962, a third part of the total votes in 1964 and says that a majority of votes in the last election of the national front, on April 19, 1970 When competed against conservative Misael Pastrana Borrero (Vásquez, 1970). Accusations of electoral fraud, in that election, had impact strong to the point that the followers of the ANAPO lost the hope for the Presidency and many of them took the armed path as a means of

achieving institutional changes, triggering on the formation of the group called April 19 movement guerrilla (m-19) (Pizarro, 1999), this group mostly composed of University students and workers, dissatisfied by the so-called electoral fraud. (p.19)

Normally it is assumed that the period of La Violencia ended with the national front, however the consequences of this period we have crime and banditry increased in rural areas, because some of the irregular groups both Liberals as Conservatives is not welcomed to truces or amnesties offered to them by the Government. There we find characters such as Teofilo red male alias "Sparks", Efraín González Téllez aka "Seven colors" and Jacinto Cruz Usma alias "Black blood", who lead their groups staged bloody episodes, until they were shot by the Army or the police. Manuel Marulanda Vélez alias "Tirofijo" surpassed that stage, and founded the military revolutionary of Colombia - FARC, group of Communist ideology, which remains up to the present, now transformed into a political party

prudusto of a peace process with the Government de el Presidente Juan Manuel Santos Calderón.

Cruz Gongora (2011) offers us a brief summary of what was the course of the so-called national front, and how it came to an end:

The political structures of the national front were initially conceived to exercise for 16 years, which corresponded to two presidential terms, by party, but in 1968 stipulated that the system would not radically cut but It would be gradually eliminated. Free electoral competition would become to restore in 1974, and the requirement to share executive power would end in 1978. However, the reform stipulated, that the winning party should cede some degree of power, the losing party (walls, 2007).

As a result of this coalition formula, the alternation in power lasted until 1986, when the liberal President Virgilio Barco, after offering a negligible participation for the opposition party, returned to the one-party administration. (p.17)



Taken from the Palace of Justice

After the creation of forces Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia - FARC, the situation in the country was complicated even more so, since the intervention of the Soviet Union and its satellites became more pronounced. Many scorecards of that subversive organization went to Cuba to receive different workouts that strengthened his combative capacity. At the same time, the Government of Colombia received the support of the United States for the training of their troops, primarily by personnel of the

so-called "School of the Americas", with headquarters in the Canal zone, Panama, and was dedicated to train in all the tea techniques of counter-guerrilla, which for that time were practiced, including combat tactics, interrogation and torture, indoctrinated in the anti-communism.

The internal tensions in many countries, along with the dynamics of the cold war led to the emergence of subversive movements across the continent. These groups that they decided for armed struggle against their respective Governments were of different

aspects of policy within the communism, such as Marxists, Leninists, Trotskyists, Maoists, or guevarism, although they could cooperate in the framework of the proletarian solidarity, maintaining limits, after all each group was fighting for power, being supported in this aim by Russia, Albania, China, Cuba or another country of the Communist sphere. A confirmation of this statement, offer us (Gómez, Herrera & Pinilla, 2010) in relation to the M-19 Colombian guerrilla group:

Members of the M-19 was trained in other countries, such as the Arabic Republic of Libya, whose first contact was in 1975 when Bateman and Vera record traveled to the head of a delegation guerrilla from different countries; Nicaragua, where became a close relationship, mediated by the Panamanian Government Omar Torrijos, and Cuba, which appears repeatedly in the history of the guerrilla movement, as well: in 1975 was the first contact of Bateman and Fidel Castro, was born a friendship that led political and military agreements, especially with regard to training of the members of the column who would occupy the Embassy of Dominican Republic, which then would return triumphant to the island and with the spoils of two million dollars paid by the Government of the President Turbay. Actions like this, putting in evidence the support of Fidel Castro to the M-19, led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Cuba in 1980. (p.49)

In such a way that complex aspects of geopolitics were present on Colombian soil, in its violent manifestations.

The subversive group which was more successful were the forces armed revolutionary of Colombia, creating units throughout the country, and organizing under a structure that resembled to the service of the armed forces.

Among other groups, was the April 19 movement, or m-19. This was characterized by perform actions that amazed by its spectacular, and as a result received wide press coverage. Among other actions we can mention the kidnapping for ransom of important policy or the economy, and even a recognized presenter of television, the attack on the Commander of the army national General Rafael Samudio Molina, the kidnapping of several aircraft, the theft of the sword of Simón Bolívar, the attempt to take the city of Florence, two attacks on the Embassy of Israel and take to the Embassy of Dominican Republic (Gómez et al, 2010).

Among the actions mentioned above, Gomez et al (2010) reveals an association between the M-19 and the drug trafficking:

In 1981, (M-19) kidnapped in Medellín Vásquez Martha Nieves Ochoa, sister of those who were considered heads of drug trafficking in the city, and as a result of this action arose the movement called death to kidnapers (MAS). When they warned that the perpetrators were members of the M-19, began a drug war against the guerrilla group, which almost determines its extinction in Antioquia. Subsequently, an agreement was reached between the parties, and members of the M-19 carried out actions for the Medellín Cartel. (p.47-48)

At a time in which there were multiple groups subversive swarming all over the Colombian, with rural areas completely dominated by the guerrillas and where the State's presence was virtually nil, something unthinkable happens on November 6, 1985: a command of the M-19 take by storm the Palace of Justice building located just one block from the Palace of Nariño, headquarters of the President of the Republic. The reaction of the authorities was immediate and forceful - then it will say that excessive-, such threat to the institutional system could only lead to a result: the army and the national police of Colombia resumed the Palace of Justice, blood and fire. In this regard the Truth Commission about the facts of the Palace of Justice, Gómez, Herrera & Pinilla (2010), indicate:

Judges, assistants, lawyers, employees and administrative services of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State, as well as visitors frequent or occasional of the Palace of Justice in downtown Bogotá, they were doing their usual activities on November 6, 1985, amid the anxiety by the growing threats, concern over the removal of police protection and the rumors that warned of the imminence of an outlet to the Palace.

No one could imagine that 28 hours later, the courthouse would be destroyed as a result of one of the more insane actions that the country has witnessed, result of the violent RAID armed guerrillas and the disproportionate response of the State: the use of arms and explosives of all kinds, the inexplicable void of power of the Government, the fire that destroyed the building and the tragic balance of about a hundred people who lost their lives among civilians, members of the security forces and guerrillas and at least 11 whose whereabouts is still unknown. (p.109)

This event marks a milestone in the history of Colombia because except for what happened during "El Bogotazo" - under very different circumstances, because it was a mob spontaneous-no guerrillas had executed an action against an important objective, or as close to the Palace of Nariño. Seizure of the courthouse by the M-19 and takes it by the public force produced substantial material damage, and a significant number of dead and wounded. In addition to some convicted, even today there are legal processes and open investigations in search of those responsible for excesses committed. In addition the case has transcended to international bodies. This respect is read on RCN Radio (11 December 2014):

The Attorney general, Eduardo Montealegre, announced that the ruling of the Inter-American Court of human rights, where condemns the State for the disappeared in the Holocaust of the Palace of

Justice, will be taken into account in the proceedings against the military investigated by the operation of resumes. Since then the ruling of the Inter-American Court Yes will be incorporated into research that advances the prosecution at this time and we will do a careful reading of the ruling,"said the Prosecutor. Similarly, he argued that the Prosecutor's Office complies with and respects the decision of the high tribunal, where it was found responsible for the Colombian State by the facts surrounding the actions deployed by the police on 6 and 7 November 1985. (p.s/n)

The M-19 signed a peace on March 9, 1990, being the first to participate in a peace process, Colombian guerrilla group, effectively leading to the signing of agreements and demobilization. Interestingly, and although the M-19 was the actor who triggered the events to the courthouse, there is only military prisoners by events that occurred then.

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The science of the Brainwave an innovation for fighting terrorism?

By Mario A. Fava (Brazil)



An innovative tool that saves lives by reducing the threat of terrorist activity and attacks.

What is the biggest challenge of global security?

It is not simply to develop new ways of fighting terrorism; rather, the secret is to quickly identify who really are terrorists. Today, the terrorists and their accomplices are hiding most likely among us. And running to keep it that way.

Now there is a foolproof these crimes witness, even when fingerprints and DNA are not available. Brain Fingerprinting allows researchers to accurately measure if specific information is hidden inside the brain of a suspect.

With this innovative technology, counter-terrorism officials will be able to scientifically test suspected terrorists to accuse them or exonerate them based on the information stored in his brain.

Brain fingerprinting can easily detect the knowledge and the threats of terrorists, even be able to detect if a suspect has belonged to a sleeper cell. This can be

achieved through the pursuit of knowledge about the manufacture of pumps and FDI, as well as the entrenamientos received terrorist purposes.

In the fight against terrorism, there is no comparable technology that can help capture terrorists around the world. Now you can identify terrorists active or inactive before and after any terrorist act to occur. This innovative science aims to save lives and protect countries through its technology.

In 2001, brain fingerprinting was declared as allowable for use of the Court in Iowa by the decision in Harrington against Iowa State. It was also used in the India in 2010 of the Indian Supreme Court decision. A. R. Lakshmanan, judge and former President of the Commission of laws of the India, welcomed this ruling, describing the fingerprints of the brain as "so scientific that had no takers anywhere else in the world"

Although these "tests" are not currently admissible in U.S. or European courts, several companies are already developing and commercializing the use of neuroscience-based lies detection technology. The classic polygraph has discredited it long ago as a reliable biomarker of lying and is almost universally inadmissible in court. There is little evidence indicating that new technologies of detection of lies, because they are based on Electroencephalographic (EEG) techniques or functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) images, work long enough to detect deception with precision in a individual level with an error rate low enough to be admitted in any court.

The case in the India should be a call to action for an objective assessment of these technologies and a serious evaluation of if its current state of efficiency and security requires a tighter regulation of their use.



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Of terrorism by the FARC to the politicking of the FARC, two sides of the same coin

By Henry Mario Rodriguez Zambrano (Colombia)



Image Design and development: Carlos M. Rodriguez Viloría

It could easily be described as redundant use of the acronym FARC in the title of this writing, however, is important to clarify that in the development of the current peace process in Colombia, by decision of the main leaders of this guerrilla organization; self-proclaimed forces armed revolutionary of Colombia of the people Army (FARC-EP), to the transit of armed action to their demobilization and immediate membership to the society as a political party, took categorically force alternative name Revolutionary of the common (FARC), making use of this intricate wordplay with a unique and inexplicable reason, maintaining the same acronym with which were sadly known for more than 50 years, causing much pain and tears to the Colombian people. That is why citizens wondered the reason why they took this name and if taken into account the implications that brings background and form.

Let's start by mentioning that the date is confirmed the presence of at least one large dissident faction of this Narco-guerrillas, which reappeared and you are running recent belligerent actions. I speak of the month of September, when during an armed action, they mounted an illegal catch and painted vehicles, openly identifying with his nom de guerre, in vehement demonstration that still exist and want to assume territorial control. This shows, regardless of the reasons why it is giving, which the FARC as a terrorist group is not ended at all as expected and

that the political group of the demobilized leaders did not hesitate to call in the same way, what allows easily qualify this situation as apology to crime. So things are serious doubts about the true conviction of change promised these subversives when they initiated the peace process, it seems that image is changed but not of ideology, it is not consistent that under the umbrella of the same brand are you are committing crimes and on the other hand "ask forgiveness" for the acts committed, although they could well invoke in his defense the bad advice that gave them in terms of advertising strategy, image and brand. But the issue really isn't way but in the background, so it is worth asking, what are thinking really the FARC as a political party?

No less disturbing is the high number of defections that has taken the process, especially of middle and members of the bases, leaving in evidence not only dissatisfaction within the Organization, but the lack of preparation of the Government, which in a way improvised implemented areas of concentration where are reagruparía and would house all of the insurgents. Shared the blame for the demoralization, negotiators generally focused on treating the general topic, but the specific did not have enough relevance, and natural controls until now only have dedicated themselves to see how to get rid of all evil and ensure a seat at the Congress of those offered as part of the agreements, this mistake results in

underestimation of the so-called guerrillerada which becomes imminent risk factor or threatened if they return to the dissident ranks or join another organization criminal, leaving behind anything done. If we are talking about the risks present, why not deal with the future, and it is precisely for the same reason, since the leaders of the FARC, thinking about themselves, they were not concerned about his men, leaving them barefoot and walk through a barren land without North defined, which could eventually be risky, if multiple factors, are considered as very poor and poor pedagogy that there was in the preamble to the reinsertion into civilian life that lies ahead, the culture of violence rooted especially in people born and and/or were formed in insurgent ranks and the inadequacy of social programs that facilitate their productive and effective integration into society.

Not to mention the exercise of demobilization of the United self-defense forces of Colombia (AUC) between 2003 and 2006 in our country, which unfortunately were not the best experiences and as if it were enough little, right now they are repeating some of these, by example, the process also focused on leaders and not on the basis, lacked transparency between the parties and not ensured compliance with the postulate of non-repetition as that ultimately ended up being a perfect seedbed for the formation of the so-called Bands criminals (BACRIM), which are currently in force and committing crimes, making it nearly impossible to instill fear in the country in order to press for the granting of a political status and therefore a recognition that would allow them to require a process demobilization rather than submission to justice. But worth considering something in common and motivating the disagreements and defections, it's illegal, such as drug trafficking and mining economies exercise.



Foresight in terms of public security is not very encouraging, the future scenarios do not guarantee

not be equal or worse if we consider the similarity of experiences in both processes. We return to the same point; the ringleaders, bosses, leaders or as they like to call, only worry about solving your problem and the Government of the day in each case does not make enough, generating effective public policies that will facilitate the consolidation of these processes, always repeated the therapy's suggestion that the placebo effect, but eventually the problem is still there, manifesting itself in different ways. Right now we are facing a reality that seems modeled and the point of doesn't return in innumerable problems, unresolved problems and above all an imbalance in charges in favor of a few, while the bulk of the group is It is waiting for good faith who were his mentors in the conception of evil, right now to accompany them and orient along the paved road of reconciliation for which not were never prepared.

Members of the FARC political party, have made their own commitment, beginning to confront the becomings consistent with the attraction that produces power. The recent incidents raised inside, run the veil and reveal some things up to now kept in the highest confidentiality. Let's start with the disagreements by the ownership of the official representation that seeks to guarantee an appointment and of course a safe-conduct for his peace of mind, in the jurisdiction to which it provides you, as we have mentioned before, in a sectarian manner and discriminatory if we see that there is no representation of the bases, i.e. already entered doing politicking, acting selfish and petty, apart from leaving serious doubts about its conception as a party, have not presented a true political project and the just like its counterpart boast of improvisation and why not, of their intimidating, hostile and warmongering, attitude for example represented in that name stained with innocent blood, synonymous with violence, terrorism, death, kidnapping, in short, very knowingly of what it represents for the Colombian people.

The chameleon-like change of terrorists to politicians, did not wait in time to analyze the scenario, simply don't want to miss the opportunity provided by the circumstances, the possibility to continue to exercise control of their own and now the naive and unsuspecting followers accompanying them, exercising the right to be dissatisfied or rebel without cause or cause lent, but moreover, to demonstrate that we suffer from convenient amnesia, to the point to inconceivable tributes to dead terrorists development of legitimate tactical operations, in defense of the constitutional order. It is definitely important to analyze the message you send, they are

no different from the others, are possibly worse, his first official act of corruption is already in development, aiming for an office for which they are not prepared, and the truth doesn't suit us more of the same.

In conclusion, we can say that citizens that we believed in the spirit of the peace process are not satisfied with the way as conceived, the end does not justify the means and a good number of people from the common view, causes repudiation what is happening It enjoys a high degree of disbelief and there is a worrying expectation for what is coming at the expense of public safety and of course the worsening of the already degenerate political class,

to which neither we have given you attention, definitely the FARC dissidents and policies are more of the same.

A bad example hangs to the army of national liberation (ELN), who slowly develops a process does not think he let get hand of anyone and that draws on the experiences of the process with the FARC, therefore we must not surprise demands qu (e) they must come. On the other hand, expected the Government to activate the response that must have in reserve to offset the disagreements and other groups before it is obliged to grant political status and we should therefore now be thinking of the future of the following peace process...

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Iran deep

By Beatriz Torrillas Payares (Spain)



Mezquita Nasir Al-Mulk en Shiraz, Irán.

Iran and Saudi Arabia are par excellence the religious and political enemies that constantly cross accusations of supporting and financing terrorism, and that at the international level of war, has meant that both countries have forged alliances with the enemies of the other . Iran denies any connection with terrorism, and publicly condemns those who pursue and encourage any terrorist action, urging to eradicate the sources of terrorism. Directly or indirectly, it is directed against Saudi Arabia and its policy of expansion of Wahhabism.

However, Iran has been a region strongly marked and adoctrinada as a result of the regime established by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979, and whose ideas, aspirations, doctrine and policy were collected in his Decalogue for the revolution, the Velayat-eFaqih. The question is if to today's society and the Iranian regime have abandoned the revolutionary doctrine of the past entirely, or on the contrary, there

are loopholes or nuclei, important character and authentic link to global terrorism.

First of all, I discuss some relevant connotations for the purpose of understanding the doctrine right-wing extremist and revolutionary who triumphed in Iran in the 1970s. It is noted, that in 1973 has had waged the war Arab-Israeli, which Saudi Arabia came out victorious and which imposed a conservative design, funding the expansion of Islamist groups and the maintenance of Mecca and Medina.

Iran remained in the struggle to control the meaning of Islam, opposed to the social dynamics that had been implemented in Egypt, Pakistan or Malaysia, as well as the Socialist aspects. The Iranian revolution against the reign of the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Khomeini was launched in 1971 and was a cultural revolution of the Shiite Arab world, Marxist character whose main exponent was the commemoration of the martyrdom of the Imam Hussein.

Since the beginning of the Decade of the seventies, Khomeini pushed a strategy of breaking with the traditional regime established. His revolution had a cut left and revolutionary; from Sartre to Guevara, passing by Frantz Fanon, and who knew how to include in the Shi'ite corpus. This aspect of Islam commemorates the martyrdom of the Imam Hussein, son of Ali, the fourth Caliph of Islam and grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, being the one that they recognized as religious authority.

The emergence of the revolutionary theories of Khomeini was produced at the rate of the clashes of the Shah of Iran, Pahlavi, and that had to do with the nationalization of oil, as well as the reforms carried out by the White Revolution, leading the country to collapse economical. This resulted in the supply of the country producing through imports, something that Khomeini had a clearly American Court. Opposition to these reforms was represented by the Communists, nationalists and even clerics. The opposition, represented by Khomeini, was becoming more and more through the Shia. He began a reshuffle is that Islam was the best option, and at the beginning of the year 1979 the leading Americans, French, British and Germans had to decide on the future of Iran after the defeat of the Shah. In the wake of the death of Shah Pahleví, Khomeini began the crusade against what he called as "The great Satan", and the implementation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

From exile, Khomeini had launched the revolution, proving impossible for United States maintaining a moderate Government. And here it becomes a whole series of actions between States and international organizations, of policies, religious inspirations, favoritism and mistakes. Both see United States as more allied European countries, France, Germany, England, or even the Soviet Union, dependent on Iranian oil, did not act before the atrocities and attacks on human rights committed by Khomeini in order of establish their ideology. None of these countries, nor Jimmy Carter administration wanted to act in order to maintain a system that is moderate in Iran. The performance of these countries was harshly criticized for neglecting its obligations to Iran, and especially for the international order. Khomeini was able to take advantage of the needs of these countries to impose their law and committing all sorts of atrocities. These circumstances were which largely propelled the conflicts in the Persian Gulf.

Going back to the early days of the Iranian revolution, the situation of political and economic crisis of the 1970s, was what Khomeini urged the establishment of a theocracy.

There is a fact, and that if something works, why change it?, or the maximum, that history is littered with repeats. I say this for the current situation in Iran, after the rise of embargoes, and the possibility of projecting worldwide. In 1970, Saudi Arabia was object of a hard ban on oil matters. Thus, the Shah carried out a very aggressive campaign in military and industrial matters. The Iran project consisted in projecting power around the world. Logically, the momentum of a region as power, involves encouraging other levels. A very intelligent, he promoted a restructuring in the agricultural sector; the source of income of the immensity of the population. A portion of the profits obtained by the trading of crude oil, after Saudi Arabia embargo, were destined for the production and sale of weapons, and in particular carried out two separate contracts of purchase and sale with the United States at the time of the Presidency of Nixon. In parallel, the Shah introduced a policy of suppression, eliminating all political parties, to leave a single party, created by himself. If the population did not accept and not integrated with the party, he was "invited" to leave the country. Furthermore, the Shah implemented economic measures to the Ulema, in order to weaken the experts and scholars in the enforcement of laws, and thus get greater decision-making power. The discontent was widespread and at all levels, becoming comparable to the figure of the Shah as the a dictator. Iran had become a country that was run under a single political party, in which there was the division of powers, which had abolished is political freedom, and with the purpose of eliminating the most relevant legislative powers of the Ulema. Your farmer project, did not have the desired success, according to sources, land reforms were very expensive and after a long period of time, these were not cancelled. Another problem added to the agrarian reform of the Shah, was the plan of expropriation of land to the clergy and landowners, so they invest these amounts compensation in the industry. A plan that was not accepted by the clergy. Reforms were also raised in the educational system, with the intention of eliminating the traditional system of education of the clergy.

In this context of dissatisfaction, Khomeini, convinced that the Government of Iran had lost powers in favor of the United States, began his revolutionary politics. It should take into account, that Khomeini, was able to seize the right moment, because a small part of the population had converted to Islam or was becoming, as output to the reforms and policies carried out by the Shah.

The initial question, about the current existence in Iran of small nuclei followers of the revolutionary doctrine, of great weight and authority sufficient to maintain terrorist links, I am analyzing previously the revolutionary ideology of Velayat-e Faqih. The central idea was, that in an Islamic State, there should be no difference between religion and Government. Khomeini, was very fond of the philosophy of Ayatollah Nori, and considered that the Government should resemble the theocratic Muslim community in the early years of Islam, in which the only legitimate rulers are clergy, have taken the lead directly from Mohamed through magnets. The principle that the leaders (plural of faqih) foqaha religious, are the Trustees of the Prophet, which means that any task entrusted to the Prophet must also be fulfilled by foqaha as a matter of duty. And there is no doubt to Khomeini, that magnet appoints them, in the exercise of the functions of Government and religious.

Khomeini based his concept of Government by the clergy, in the Quran, and quotes literally; "believers, obey God, obey the Prophet, and obey those in charge of you." According to Khomeini, policymakers after the Prophet, imams, had been entrusted with the explanation of the law and Islamic rules, and with the spread of them Muslims.

Khomeini believed that this system of Government would be divinely inspired because God Government has given to that "the same powers that gave the Prophet..." So in regards to the Government, justice and the settlement of disputes, tax collection and the development of country. A revolution carried out in the name of God to restore the domain of divine law expressed in the Qur'an; an Islamic Government, the restoration of Islamic identity in the social, cultural, and historic; in the destruction of nation State borders inherited from colonialism (since they are contrary to the will divine that there is only one community of believers). Note that the Shi'a is the official religion of Iran since the 16th century. The Schism was able to create a strong clerical caste, which happened to be protected by the monarchical State, being that both powers maintained a stable cooperation until 1959.

Khomeini considered that a strong leader is needed because people are generally devout, simple and intellectually docile minds. Expected a moderate Islamic Government, one in which religious taxes meet all costs of the State, in which the religious courts distributed justice. There is no need for elections or representative Government, because laws are prescribed by Islam and the clergy has

emerged as the best guides, accepting the burden of the Government.

And the great Islamic revolution occurred as a result of the Iranian revolution, with the proclamation of an Islamic Republic, the war from Saudi Arabia and the jihad in Afghanistan. The Islamic boom came from the hand of oil key countries, particularly Saudi Arabia. This country took advantage of the climate of tension in the Canal Suez and the Golan by the conflict between Egypt, Syria, and Israel and the oil embargoes to the Western allies of Israel. Then came the rise of the doctrine Wahhabi so far, this doctrine was in highly concentrated regions of Pakistan and India. It was produced by the privileged position that kept Saudi Arabia and Iran. On the one hand Saudi Arabia controlled the price of oil, by the war as unique in reserves and wells, both having strong economic means. On the other hand, Iran was expanding an Islamic theocracy against the nationalism that had lived, reaching power and means to lead the awaited Islamic hegemony. This led to his increasing estrangement between sunni and Shi'a doctrine.

With the Iranian revolution, was institutionalized the Constitution based on the creation of an Islamic Republic, constituting around three concepts; sovereignty, balance and velayat-e-faqih. This resulted in a mixture of Islamic concepts, institutions that were governed under the liberal-republican criteria.

Thus begins an Islamic Government authoritarian and populist. Started purges of elements considered not loyal to Islam within civil, political organizations and universities. An internal war broke out in the early years to impose "Government of God". Use of terror, force, repression and murder was made to destroy the old structures and trends. Thus was an era called "revolutionary terror", supported under the actions of clerics and in the name of Justice, in the name of Islam. Iranian society should be purged of all the corrupt elements. Violence or riots, he responded with more violence and repression. The clerics who occupied the judiciary legitimized in the name of Islam the extensive purge that was made in the society. In 1982 it is terminated to the era of terror. The next stage is characterized by the amnesty to the persecuted, decline in the activities of mass mobilization and a conservatism on the political and economic issues. Khomeini become President and inserted to the clergy in the Government, in an Iran without opposition political elements. Islamization was performed in all aspects of society and was quickly, due to the fear of widespread accusations of traitor and be prosecuted. This

cultural revolution suppressed all western slope in all aspects and areas of the nation and society.

One of the greatest achievements of Khomeini, was the creation of the Revolutionary Guard, a new paramilitary organization, created in the image and likeness of the promoter of the revolution. A revolutionary guard who remained faithful to the Iranian regime, even after the death of Khomeini. Today it remains the Quds forces (armed guard wing), and although already not have the power to direct the operations abroad, since the President handed over the Defense portfolio to Amir Hatami, does not prevent his career in other areas or e n underground. Long ago it is known that the Revolutionary Guard has supported groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas. His presence in Syria has tried to justify it as a means of attacking the Turkish. However, their position has changed according to the interests of the moment. As soon has been in direct opposition to Bashar Al-Assad with the idea of becoming stronger in the establishment of the Syrian, as in favor of certain schemes lent Caliphate collaboration through the revolutionary forces. Now for example, we have the withdrawal of support for the Kurdish population after the referendum, in particular the Consultative Assembly on the matter, which condemned this separatist act as a plot devised by the US and Israel to destabilize the area and end up fragmenting geographically to Iraq.

Currently in Iran, Quds guard, continuation of the guard revolutionary and inspired by the philosophies taught by Khomeini, and as such, there is a fact that they again do not support, and that it was already in the time of Khomeini. From January 16, 2016, both the European Union and United States, raised the economic and financial sanctions related to the nuclear program, establishing a system of authorizations for certain operations that involve more risks based on a list of products and nuclear the nuclear suppliers group dual-use technologies. See the information note on the lifting of sanctions imposed on Iran, Ministry of economy and competitiveness. The lifting of the sanctions by the fulfillment of the nuclear program, Iran has could benefit from an increase in the gross domestic product, or the increase of the exports of hydrocarbons, and initiate the reconquest of the market. They have carried out commercial operations of purchase and sale that has made it possible to move the amounts frozen in the Iranian Central Bank.

However, this situation is similar to the Khomeini era, when in a moment of profound economic and cultural crisis, and against the establishment of a Western

Court economy, began the Iranian revolution, rejecting any element, business, transaction or operation that require the entry of Western elements. It was seen as a form of intrusion of the Western world, in a region of theocratic Court, that he sought the establishment of a single region, in strict compliance with the origins of the depth of islam. It seem to bother the Revolutionary Guard social and economic openness that attracts foreign investment, to the detriment of Iran-specific sectors, and which is under its control. It would not be surprising, that over time, and in order to maintain his theocracy, radical actions against foreign investment, will be held as already happened with the Iranian revolution in the 1970s. Motivated also by the outcome of the referendum for Kurdish independence, which has been positioned in favor of Iraq, he has carried out the first measures as the closure of airspace. It should be recalled here that Israel supports the Kurdish decision, and Iran is its enemy, and so far shown against Kurdish independence, but perfectly could show was also in favour, to destabilize Iraq, to turn it into a weaker region (of the) that currently is), and Iran to get a better international projection.

Today, the Revolutionary Guard of Iran continues to maintain a relatively high weight, so much, that he has been subjected to sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union, and they are logically after the rise of other measures restrictive. However, those provisions prevent negotiating and having any kind of economic transaction with the Revolutionary Guard, does not prevent other funding sources. There is still a small village among the population that maintains and sustains the activities led by the guard. Also prevents it, General transactions system License H, which seeks to create a means of monetary control of all transactions, in order to avoid any diversion or money laundering.

Now we have a country marked by history and by the Nuclear agreement, which has been the subject of sanctions and blockades, until it has demonstrated compliance with the same, still maintained the Revolutionary Guard, to his participation in the war in Syria has doubtful, as soon has submitted a position contrary to the Turkish, as that it has provided financing to Hezbollah or Hamas.

Since the lifting of embargoes and sanctions in January 2016, Iran has begun to regenerate its economy, new revenue and new markets. Thus the newspaper Expansion published economic data and position in the ranking Doing Business with 190 post 120, by means of which indicated the difficulty of

doing business with Iran. Cited economic analysis, the following are the most noteworthy:

Source: Expansion. To consult in <https://www.datosmacro.com/paises/iran> gross domestic product of Iran in 2016 has grown by 6.5% for 2015. This is a rate 81 tenths higher than the 2015, which was - 1.6%. In 2016 the GDP figure was 340.370 M. €, with which Iran is the economy number 29 in the ranking of 196 countries of which we publish the GDP. The absolute value of GDP in Iran grew 3.005 M. € with respect to 2015. The GDP Per capita of Iran in 2016 was €4.240, €11 lower than in 2015.

Far to United States-Iran relations improve, the economic boom in Iran, it can lead to some other problem. First, by increasing financial support to groups of regions, of Revolutionary Court, those seeking the Islamic resurgence, not only as a way of returning to the deep islam, but as the means to confront the present and the future, of those who seek to preserve the most profound traditions and the imposition of political islam. It is a country with a very marked history, as history, this may be cyclical, and openness to the West and the higher yields available, may be a boom of the Revolutionary Guard, as a response to economic repression, and the recession in the country by the decisions of the last years. Apart from the restrictions, other grievances is that United States, ally of Israel, has allowed and collaborated for the maintenance of the Palestinian territories, both enemies of Iran. The

actions of the past, the contemporary and some historical facts, as support from the United States to Sadam Hussein in 1980, along with the above reasons, but have lost or forgotten the roots of revolutionary islam of Khomeini, the deep Iran persists. Coincidentally, it is repeating now, many of the circumstances that led to Khomeini to promote a revolution. There are obvious signs that the economic capacity of Iran is increasing, and this is a country that still modernised, there is still the deep Iran, which rejects all advance West, and as a power which was, within a framework of global conflict, elevated, and in the middle of 21st century arms race, will continue to fostered national industry and armament programmes.

Another relevant fact is the boom in the production of crude oil, of which it has been estimated that at the end of the year it will reach the four million barrels a year. He is currently at an average of 3.8 million barrels. The withdrawal of the sanctions and low oil prices, could boost its economy, but the agreement signed among the members of OPEC, limiting its international expansion project, which encourages the Government to boost the private sector and the domestic economy Iran, and thus reduce foreign dependence. And on the same line, in respect of exports of Natural Gas, worldwide it is estimated that environment you have to 18% of the world reserves. A country with strong roots, with marked revolutionary criteria, settled throughout history, and in the economic boom.

Strategic motivations for Colombia relationship with NATO

By Miguel Angel Cumplido (Spain)



Signing of the first agreement between Colombia and NATO. For Colombia signed the -for the time- Defense Minister Juan Carlos Pinzón Bueno, who later became Colombian Ambassador to Washington, and now aspires to the Presidency of the Republic, in the elections to be held in 2018.

In June 2013, it was signed between the Republic of Colombia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) agreement on cooperation and information security that sat the basis for collaboration and exchange between the two. This allowed the establishment of mutual relations that negotiated the extension of the agreement, fruiting in may 2017 with the establishment of a military and strategic cooperation agreement, Colombia being the first of the States during the year 2016 Latin American in signing an agreement of this nature. However this process has not been without controversy, thus in the year 2013 Colombia received harsh criticism from other Latin American countries, especially from the countries that make up what has been called "Bolivarian shield" (Venezuela, Nicaragua, Ecuador and) Bolivia); but also in other countries like Brazil that interpreted this relationship a threat to regional

stability and regional integration processes. In fact in 2017 Venezuela held a major military exercise that mobilized to 120,000 troops as a sign of this tension and discomfort.

However, it is necessary to make an analysis that delve into the motivations that lead to this approach by Colombia and to move away from short-term, one-off and/or concerned interests. From this perspective, it is necessary to mention that it is little known that Colombia has historically been very present on the international scene, specifically in the field of collective security; Thus for example Colombia participated in the war of Korea (1950-1953) assuming a role of nature military, under a UN mandate. While at that time Colombia suffered a severe domestic crisis, known as La Violencia; the dispatch of military forces to Korea was a powerful political marker to demonstrate the commitment to

collective security. Later Colombia maintained this commitment with the participation in peace support operations, being one of the main contributors to one of the first missions of UN peacekeepers, to participate in the UNEF force in the Suez Canal and the Sinai Peninsula (1956-67). again in 1982, Colombia sent troops to the Sinai peninsula under the multinational force of observers (MFO), a mission that is still ongoing. During the 1990s, Colombia also contributed military observers to various missions and operations in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as in Angola and Cambodia. And more recently put highlighted its commitment to participating in the Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the integrated Office of peacebuilding in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). This desire and commitment has been reflected in the framework agreement for participation with the European Union providing legal basis for the Colombian civilian and military forces participating in missions under the mandate of the Organization International. In addition, in 2015, it signed a new framework agreement with the United Nations for the contribution of the armed forces to U.N. peacekeeping operations. All these operations and international commitments imply a recognition of the legitimacy of the Colombian armed forces "as an institution to the application of human rights standards" and international humanitarian law in all its operations and his ability to build peace. Colombia has not only had the ability, but it has also had the will determined to assume a role of contributor to peacekeeping operations and has established itself as a producer of international security country; developing the role of exporting country and security provider to send to more than 2,400 policemen and personnel military sixty Nations.

In addition this commitment took place despite suffering that history recent Colombia suffered several serious threats to its national security (a terrorist and insurgent five-decade-long conflict, a struggle against organized crime (transnational and especially of narcotic substances, etc.). Situation that not many years ago was that they would qualify as a failed State.

The compromise between Colombia and the NATO is actually, a part of action consistent with the trajectory of Colombian, avoiding postponing its international obligations. But on the other hand, it also responds to a need for strengthening, credibility and responsibility on the international stage. So Colombia is developing a participation on the international stage strategic, integrated and synergistic. Must not forget that recently the

Colombian participation in South American to maintaining good regional scenarios to relations with the countries of the North, has generated it substantial revenues turning Colombia into a country "bridge" or "hinge" in different regarding geographical, ideological blocs and interests. As an example the actions that Colombia has deployed through the Pacific Alliance, to increase the economic interconnection with the Asia-Pacific and join the large trading blocks which are in the process of negotiation or ratification, as the Trans-Pacific (TPP) agreement; but also in other forums like the quest for participation in the Organization for cooperation and economic development (OECD). Simultaneously with the development of the mentioned actions and synergistically, in the field of international security has been developing the willingness to develop its international participation in the field of global security. Colombia seeks in its international projection as a country the generation of peaceful and friendly relations with other countries and assertively Colombia is aware of the changes and international uncertainty from the perspective of security (both in the plane regional and global) that are capable of harming this projection in development in the other fields.

In addition, and with the process of peace as a backdrop, there are major internal challenges by a post-acuerdo scenario with FARC marked by uncertainty. But that also shows how frame how the articulation of networks from threats to the order of the States in the 21st century. And therefore it requires a solid and determined outreach in the field of international security. So that the cooperation between Colombia and the NATO is also a factor to manage the post-conflict period through the maintenance of regional defense and security. And is that cleverly assumes that war and violence, nothing ends, only transformed. The underlying questions are: how are the concepts of threat, security and Defense for Colombia transformed?, and why, today more than ever, this scenario is of great importance at the international level?

Ultimately it is in this context that has to find the main motivation of the rapprochement between Colombia and NATO. This collaboration with NATO, Colombia intended to support its international policy in other fields (political, economic, etc.). It also seeks the post-conflict stage management and the reform of security institutions; to do this, it intends to develop a relationship of strategic and collaborative security effective and integrated in five rings.

1. first ring: Homeland Security to combat the guerrillas and terrorism, eradication of the gangs.

2. second ring: border security while seeking to protect the porous borders of Colombia with neighbouring countries faced with the threat of drug trafficking, effective and people.
3. third ring: regional security since some of the countries in the region face similar challenges to those faced Colombia 20 years ago. That he is clearly recognized as transnational and thus require Colombia to assist neighbouring countries to improve regional security threat.
4. fourth ring: hemispheric security that includes the associations of Colombia with partners both South and North America, establishing political dialogue, exchange of intelligence, information and capacities,
5. Fifth ring: focuses on the strategic perspective because it is related to the future of the armed forces, is expected to different types of capabilities they have acquired after fighting the FARC. That at

the same time, the Colombian military do not lose their unique abilities, earned more than five decades of fighting an unconventional war, hoping to export their knowledge under the auspices of the organizations.

In this way for Colombia, NATO becomes a global player that makes it easy for you to integrate the diverse needs and challenges faced by the armed forces and Colombian security in an integrated and synergistic way. A part provided that the security capabilities form the basis and are aligned with outside Colombian politics trying to be an actor committed to managing global insecurity; on the other hand facilitate military cooperation planned the quality of those same military and police capabilities abroad and finally to minimize international threats that can facilitate the scope of threats to national security Colombian.

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Hezbollah-Iran, past, present and future in America Latina - part II

By Erwin Viera (Argentina)



Prosecutor Alberto Nisman. Dead.

Iran-Hezbollah in Argentina:

On March 17, 1992, came the attack on the Embassy of Israel in the Argentina Republic, after more than 25 years, the investigation of the Supreme Court of Justice, ruled that those responsible were members of a cell of the Hezbollah.

On 18 July 1994, produced the second attack on Argentine soil with the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA), leaving a deadly toll of 85 dead and more than 200 wounded, after several investigations, marches and setbacks in the court case, the deceased (killed?) Prosecutor Alberto Nisman, in charge of the investigation of the AMIA cause unit, ruled that those responsible for the attack were members of Hezbollah, with assistance of Argentine premises linked to the Shiite community in Argentina.

Prosecutor Alberto Nisman continued this line when took charge of the investigation in 2005, under the leadership of then President and spouse of Cristina Fernández, Néstor Kirchner.

On 7 November 2007 managed to gather enough evidence to ask Interpol for the capture of five Iranian citizens: the former Minister of Seguridad Alí Fallhijan; Mohsen Rezai, former Commander of the Revolutionary Guard and current Member of a Council that advises the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei; the ex-Chief of the Revolutionary Guard and current Defense Minister Ahamad Vahidi; the former cultural attaché of the Embassy of Iran in Buenos Aires, Mohsen Rabbani (who was in Argentina for 14 years until 1998) and former third Secretary of the diplomatic headquarters, Ahmad Reza Ashgari (1). The Iranian Government refused to hand over the defendants.

In May of 2013, the then Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman - who investigated the attack until his death on 18 January 2015 (hours before declaring in the Argentine Congress on his allegation of cover-up of the assassination attempt against former President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner, his then Foreign Minister Hector Timerman, deputies and members of political organisations linked to IRAN, said that Iran is trying to infiltrate in Latin American countries to "commit, promote and sponsor activities terrorists"(2).

In its report of 502 pages, Nisman says so detailed about the intelligence network that the Government of the ayatollahs is trying to establish "Intelligence Centers" in Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname.

The denunciation of the federal prosecutor is contained in the opinion of five hundred sheets indicating that the Iranian action is intended to "commit, encourage and sponsor terrorist acts, in accordance with its principles of export of the revolution" Islamic. In order to reach its opinion, Nisman analyzed reports, evidentiary proceedings of the Argentina, the region, Europe and United States and court judgments of the respective courts "where to test the identity that is verified in the mechanisms of decision making and" execution of terrorist attacks that occurred in different countries and attributed by definitive judgments to Iranian intelligence agents"(3).

Then Special Prosecutor Alberto Nisman attributed to the former Iranian cultural attache in Argentina, Moshen Rabbani, accused over the attack on the AMIA, the coordination of the penetration in South America and particularly in Guyana "through his disciple Abdul Kadir, maximum regarding Iranian in that country, former member of Parliament and former Mayor of the city of Linden, today serving life in prison for their responsibility for the foiled attack on New York airport"(4).

The opinion highlights that intelligence centers and the Iranian action cells would have been installed in the United States, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname.

In its report, submitted to a federal judge in Buenos Aires, blamed Iran for the attack against the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA).

Change to the interior of the Government of Iran: Latin America in the geopolitical spotlight

While growing the international controversy over Iran's nuclear program, then Iranian President Mahmmud Ahmadinejad developed personally in Tehran political ties with Latin America, being a record his "presidential diplomacy", since He travelled on average once a year during his presidency, between 2005 and 2013, mainly to countries that they were strapless or conflicting relationships with the United States (Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Cuba). During the Presidency of Ahmadinejad, was where Iran increased the opening of embassies in the region and supported various agreements or economic initiatives together with the late Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez and some of its regional partners such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua or Cuba.

At the height of the dialectical diplomatic fire between Iran-venezuela versus us axis, one can mention the creation in 2008 of the International Development Bank, as a remarkable fact based in Venezuela and

with Iranian capital, very questioned entity by States United by alleged financing of hidden military activities and intelligence of the Iranian regime.

But it was not in those countries, but in Brazil where Iran had its main commercial partner Latin American, ninth in the world in 2012 according to the European Commission. Another country which began to increase their commercial exchanges was Argentina, who from 2007 begins a new stage of trade relations, Argentine exports to Iran grew, reaching its point ends in 2010, where it was exported by more than U\$ 1.500 million, becoming Argentina the second commercial partner of Iran in the region (5).

During the successive Governments of the then Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez were allies key in Latin America for the outgoing President of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

For Ahmadinejad's Government, relations with the countries of Latin America, could be increased via classics influence who then Hugo Chávez's Government, was due to increased revenue from Venezuelan oil.

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The international terrorism scenario: the local guerrillas to Islamic Jihad

By Mauricio Javier Campos (Argentina)



"Everything is due to a masonico-izquierdista conspiracy of politicians in collusion with social terrorista-comunista subversion."

Franco, 1975. Speech justifying the executions of ETA militants and other armed groups.

1. spies in the fog: perceive what lies hidden

Pancho Villa in Mexico to Lawrence of Arabia and the Arab rebellion, of Mao in China to the idealized Argentine Ernesto "che" Guevara in Cuba, going through countless examples, from local political national liberation guerrillas have proliferated through the story.

Uprisings, revolts, dissidences, attacks carried out by isolated individuals, skirmishes or massive attacks, sabotage or extensive conflicts held for years by various Governments with organized and well armed groups either with knives, pistols, rifles and explosives: the local guerrillas and terrorists have acted from yesteryear against such Governments, people and goods until well into the 20th century, and still remain in various local and regional scenarios.

Examples abound: ETA in Spain, the IRA in Ireland, Sendero Luminoso in Peru, the FARC in Colombia,

Montoneros, or the people's Republican Army in Argentina or Tupamaros in Uruguay, just to mention some cases. Not to mention Africa, Southeast Asia or Middle East which already I will deal later. There is arguably not State terrorism.

Although this type of local or regional terrorism idealized in popular imagery of the decades of 1960 and 1970, mostly in the person of the aforementioned Argentine guerrilla Ernesto "che" Guevara, ceased to exist with the candor that is attributed and that somehow the despo Jaba of his cruelty, still in the Decade of the 1980s still persisted murderers in active, as the ringleader of the Republican Army of the people, Enrique Gorriarán Merlo, exiled from Argentina along with other surviving leaders, after being defeated and, in a process adaptation, several of them became advisers to other Governments or Latin American movements that welcomed them, for example, the

Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional in Nicaragua.

Gorriarán Merlo died in Argentina after trying new insurgent movements and after spending a period in prison, and it was killer material, in the above 80, the former Central American dictator Anastasio Somoza. All in an exclusively political context.

In 1970 the Group Montoneros, which also served notable journalists and intellectuals, was unveiled publicly and Pedro started an escalation of violence until their defeat nearly a decade later, with the kidnapping and murder of the General and ex-President de-facto Eugenio Aramburu.

Still it is debated whether the means used by the armed forces, who ruled through dictatorship, were suitable for its eradication. Undoubtedly, both devices, were wild in her conduct. But in our case, the discussion on behalf of those Governments or terrorist movements, are motivated by ideological and political passions of all kinds, rather than by the scientific and methodical study that emerges from the experience of other countries.

The experience in Argentina has been bitter. In the Decade of the 90s, the country awoke to a new reality with attacks jihadists to the Embassy of Israel (1992), and the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina - AMIA (1994), with a total balance of more than 100 dead and, likewise, the murder of the son of the Chairman of , Carlos Menem, family of origin and with strong ties in the Middle East and Syria. His son was buried in the Islamic cemetery.

His father, in those years, had broken agreements and treaties of diverse nature (economic, nuclear technology, etc.) with countries such as Iran, after a sharp turn in strategic alliances with other countries such as United States. These ups and downs of national Governments (in a country of much regional influence and large natural, food reserves and other resources), affect the large communities of foreigners settled in the country, such as the Jewish and Islamic.

After attacks jihadists 1990s and until 2015, it lived in a context of great stress. Beyond the different tracks followed by the researchers and the near certainty of the responsibility of perhaps Syrian or Iranian groups.

The performance of the intelligence and security services was very poor, and their actions polluted by political interests. Perhaps the results that are expected to see the perspective of the common citizen, we go unnoticed by the complex process that passes the Intelligence cycle, situation of others as I said, to the large percentage of the population, due, other things, to the demands inherent to his work:

secrecy and not sticking to a single source of information.

Synthesizing, the steps that make up the intelligence cycle consist, from the perspective of information: planning to set the area of strategic interest, data and the processing thereof. The phase of intelligence begins with the analysis of such data and the production of knowledge through the preparation of reports and documents, the broadcasting and communication to the user who requested it in principle and, finally, an evaluation of the results on the proposed.

More than twenty years later, in January 2015, the Special Prosecutor still investigating the AMIA (the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina) cause, appeared dead shot in his Department, a couple of days before presenting an exhibition in the National Congress. It remains unclear if it was suicide or murder.

The new Government that took power in Argentina at the end of 2015 has given a new diplomatic, very sharp twist into a narrow and renewed Alliance with United States. In this process they are neglecting other alliances geostrategic with Nations such as China, Russia and India, called Mercosur, or common market of the South of the countries of the region (initially made up of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and accessions of) Venezuela and Bolivia), and, again, with Middle East countries.

In this context, the possibility of new reprisals from Islamic fundamentalism can not ignore.

In the case of Argentina, and reading some literature research (Gerardo Young, code Stiuso, 2015), it is revealed that it weighs the stigma of its dependence of Governments and officials who respond to different groups about intelligence of interest. Also, that there is no strategic planning held at the time, even in terms of stable levels of trained personnel, usually replaced by political and militant pictures.

The infiltration of political parties and institutions by antagonistic elements, as well as the hacking revealed in local cases, clearly exemplified on several occasions by the media and the extreme example lived in States With the establishment of the Patriotic Act after the 2001 attacks, threaten a healthy civic life. Already the US sociologist Vance Packard anticipated this situation in his books of the years 50 and 60 among which can mention "The naked society".

In this way also intelligence services were occupied by civilians in political functions, many of which with the passage of the years used its contacts to exploit

with information obtained or leaked to the public sphere.

The intelligence cycle fails from the start, with inadequate data collection, worst processing materials and misuse, and implementation of the final documents. Many of these secret documents ceased to be it for the benefit of a few. Officials with decision-making power leaked them to certain journalists, as occurred in a notorious case at the national level where there were sentences, only to publish exclusive notes. One of these journalists was director of the former intelligence service of the State.

Toffler says that the barriers, obstacles and borders between the field of public and private become diffuse and moving towards integration and a snap or, at least, its delimitation is no longer so clear, as it is yet and emerges from the analysis of the author about the palpable reality and knowledge as a mainstay of power which overrides to other sources and structures.

To the gains obtained in the last decades: democracy, human rights and a market economy, although with serious ups and downs and fluctuations according to strategic economic partnerships with other countries, indebtedness, etc., we have failed in this context value to society, in this case any: security.

Faced with this panorama, and before a possible (in my opinion, which is very likely), return jihadist to the region, caused by any terrorism or renewed alliances with other countries (e.g., United States), the South American Nations would be unprotected and ill-equipped to deal with this scourge.

I think another point to note with respect to countries such as Argentina or region (South America), is that they lack of strategic planning in the area of defence policy, whereby the work of prevention, detection and deterrence becomes even more complicated and response to these acts of violence.

This problem, in addition to the inability of the ruling political class and the dismantling of the armed forces and security, carried out in recent decades since the beginning of the new democratic process pos military dictatorships.

Civilians, fearful of the past, Governments do not avizoraron this type of new conflicts in a world increasingly globalized and connected through the new technologies of communication, knowledge and information.

In this way, and from the decades of 1980 and 1990, the countries of the region were unable to cope with these new generation wars.

New forms of terrorism have been installed in Argentina and the region. Claim the sociologists

Macionis and Plummer that, "to understand the nature of many criminal activities is made increasingly more necessary to cater to the international context and not just what is happening within the borders of the country".

Currently, the narco-terrorism is a pressing and difficult problem concern. It also has an international identity since its characters, of different nationalities, move both crossing borders and avoiding all types of controls. Add to the charged criminal agenda, the actions of the violent Central American gangs, arms trafficking, trafficking in persons and money laundering.



An attempt on the Israel Embassy in Argentina in 1992 (29 dead).



An attempt on the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina in 1994 (85 dead).

Another key question is whether Latin American countries are in position or situation of collaborating with other Nations more prepared in terms of structure, planning, experience and training of its armed forces, security forces and services of Intelligence.

From this latter perspective, I believe that our countries still do not provide sufficient support and even less solutions to mitigate the actions of international terrorism.

The greater difficulty presenting the cultures of survival is that they act by reaction to emergencies, acts and threats. Without a minimum previous strategy that decreases the risk greater uncertainty is generated and no decisions can be taken.

2. What is essential is invisible to the eyes: of Sun Tzu and Jihad and intelligence services

Among the oldest and most prominent ideologues is Chinese strategist Sun Tzu, who claimed in his treatise on the art of war (2nd century B.c.), and, among its postulates, the doctrine of the psychological to confront their adversaries disturbance.

What is essential is invisible to the eyes, can be said. Sun Tsu stressed strategic planning to reduce risks, to avoid unnecessary clashes to not wear out and, among other things, to know see what lies hidden.

In this way the question of non-military foreign aggression which involves and takes various forms of interference, since the tactics reported in the 1970s by Dorfman and Mattelard in his book "to read Donald Duck", until the cultural infiltration of the ideology-laden Hollywood film.

In other complementary aspects, in recent years has been in evidence the influence of media corporations, precisely from those 90 years after cold war, with the birth of the CNN network and its transmission of the Gulf war.

Fact that finished realize what already is looked forward to from the investigation of the Watergate case in which one of the journalists was linked through family ties with the Naval Intelligence Service.

From this results the power of information has become an essential actor used through one of its tools: journalism. As well, through the manipulation of information and an insidious interference you can knock or praise Governments.

Installed in the 20th century, and after the second world war, the international stage is transformed. The cold war gave way to new geopolitical, economic, demographic and strategic interests.

The modern intelligence services were organized and new types of conflicts involving at present, and after the significant fall of the Berlin wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union from the hand of Gorbachev, the so-called new wars Generation, i.e., those forms of conflict not only possible but present and unpredictable which requires an own strategic doctrine that adapts to a context of constant variability as it is the case of Islamic terrorism.

Alvin Toffler argues: "the conflict is an inevitable social fact" (...) "The changes lead to conflict and result in a redistribution of the power resources." Then notes that, "without conflict there is no progress" and that, like the conflict, subject to the strategy, "power is inherent in all social systems and in all human relationships" (...) "Power system includes all, nobody gets rid of it".

The conflict that surrounds to Islamic fundamentalism and its Jihad, or sacred war against the infidel countries, is marked by mutual surveillance, harassment, use of weapons and attack communication, key aspect this last as it is holding, as the ignorance politics is also a product of "disinformation", led or manipulated information.

The creation of the State of Israel in 1948 will give way to a new whip or scourge: the Renaissance of this Islamic, but already focused fundamentalism, after conflicts such as the six day war, at a global level on the impact of their actions and propaganda flying the flag of the oppression of their people by the Western powers and wants an expansion of political and religious connotations of the Muslim faith, represented in the Sharia, or the system of political government based on the interpretation of the Quran in areas where exercise control, as it happened at the time of its greatest splendour through the figure of the Caliphs and a broad domain in the Middle, certain areas of India/Pakistan, Arabian Peninsula, North Africa, Eastern Europe, Turkey and Peninsula Iberian.

Here lie the ideal and aspiration present constitute a new Islamic State supranational, at least on the drive of his spirituality, and sometimes that can assume the joint role at the international level, in spite of their territories scattered, rising as one voice. They claim to be faithful representatives of the political and cultural aspirations of their peoples and are sacrificed to the cultivation of the values that express their identity.

For the moment, it would aim to future scenarios are presented very complicated or complex. Beyond Al-Qaeda, new Islamic fundamentalist groups arise or conform networks scattered all over the world.

Its cells, active or pending action, would maintain contact with each other?, although it is impossible to know what such a high level, beyond the mandate of their leaders, the intersection and interaction in various fields of training or their recruiters.

Already mentioned my concern for a possible return to the Argentina of such terrorist actions after the 1992 and 1994 bombings, over the murder of the son of a President. For Europe the panorama there is

better, being almost all these countries Allied and United States interests in the Middle East.

Likewise, in all these countries (Argentina is no exception), proliferation of mosques and large communities of Muslim immigrants, with the aggravating circumstance as provided by some authors, i.e., the difficult task of determining author profiles, with their characteristics or types and establish, in this way, a pattern identification. It is a very heterogeneous picture in these subjects. Whether leading exiles jihadists (in Argentina acted with impunity despite being monitored by the intelligence services), second or third generation immigrants and one of the biggest concerns (perhaps more linked to European countries), the of the Converts or the home-grown terrorism of domestic origin.

Not only mosques scattered abroad as seat ideological or religious, but the effective capacity of recruitment by internet, as already shown, is concerned.

Despite this hardening of the repressive legislation may be even counterproductive (think of the so-called patriotic Act imposed by the Bush Administration to the American people after the 11/S).

Perhaps more worthy measures are those structural type as the attack the causes of segregation that allude or in which immigrants are inserts and seek greater integration.

As reported by some leaders of the network Al Qaeda in letters intercepted by Western intelligence services, do the Jihadist movement have now aspects of weakness? If we look at its expansion and merger with other terrorist groups in North Africa, perhaps not. Its influence seems to extend.

On the other hand, perceived a serious concern by ideological differences (religious and sectarian), action (politico-estrategicas) methodology, and the bid for regional leadership and even at the highest levels. It contributes to this, from my point of view, the stalking and efficacy of United States in the systematic elimination of many of its leaders. Difficult to replace or, in the case of the new leadership, inexperienced for driving. The decentralization of the movement also contributes to good communication and, in several cases, encourages a seditious work without coordination.

Indiscriminate attacks on their communities, with white failed or innocent victims inside, have been economic and various damage in Muslim countries which host them.

This inability of the leaders without experience in learning to communicate the message of their

struggle to the Muslim mass causes them to lose support and creates major disagreements toward the interior of the network.

New terrorist groups are taking notoriety, this is due to the apparent weakening of Al Qaeda, the struggles for power in his own bosom? In any case, I think that you among other concerns that threaten them, apart from those mentioned, are those related to earn the favour of clergymen, notorious moral influence on the Muslim people and whose mosques scattered globally could find points of meeting and even planning attacks and past attacks.

Also perceived a new geopolitical strategy by Muslim fundamentalist groups. The settle and shelter in areas of control and/or regions and cities as the basis for a future and progressive territorial expansion, as well as the establishment of new and permanent training camps once destroyed by American retaliation and the Mossad. Then reveals another facet, beyond propaganda jihadist radicalized through messages in the media, or the occasional violence to sow fear: the need to maintain tenaciously live the movement through time and with patience to indoctrinate new generations waiting for a future victory. The current terrorist leaders they have clear that the victory of their ideas will not see it in the course of their lives. Not even aspire or glimpsed the military defeat of their enemies, they are committed to their bleeding to the impact of violence is real and obvious in terms of harms economic, political and image which causes.

From my point of view, there is this hidden power struggle for the supremacy of the geopolitical influence that involves various aspects, the anti-colonialism for some, the reserve of natural resources for others and, finally, another multitude of considerations.

Why not I envision in the short term that it is winning the war on jihadist terrorism?

Among other reasons, so it is clear from various research materials: that terrorist networks have a more flexible organizational capacity, that is, an absence of rigid structures that made them more readily manageable, with the aggravating to be linked by computer systems and telecommunications, of which are specialists.

It is not only a scourge that affects Europe and the United States. It is up to the Western world and all country subject to the ideological domination through propaganda and fear.

A crucial issue for the development that has occurred in the last years of the so-called cyber-warfare. A troubling panorama, and a situation whose quick evolution many of us do not participate.

In the background is concerned the methodology used by the terrorism of Islamic jihadist as savagery, propaganda and fear, wrapped all of its shares in motivations not only political but also religious, intolerant and cercenadoras of human freedom, up to their own people and, moreover, of gender, with its tenets and attempts to impose, as already mentioned, the Islamic law or Sharia in areas where they can influence or control.

Toffler says: "there are many tools or different levers of power" and here points to the most important to the violence, wealth, and knowledge. Then he says: "knowledge gives the power of the highest quality" and then: "knowledge is worse distributed than wealth and weapons."

The crisis and subsequent Gulf war of 1990 / 1991 includes, as I mentioned, what can be considered a milestone in these wars of new generation: the hype carried out by CNN chain of such conflict.

I think that that crucial historical moment and the development of new networks further precipitated the rise of Avid's spectacular productions and advertising hits, international terrorism. A few years later we have the case of the attack on the twin towers and the wave of attacks suffered by Europe. Also, as I said, in Argentina. I think that jihadist terrorism channeled that expertise and appropriated this communications technology and information. How much more spectacular and impact would have the kidnapping of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics? Or hijacking airliners in the Decade of the 70's, in Uganda, to cite some other example. Or the kidnapping of Eichmann in Buenos Aires?

One of the most attractive problems arising, and here I give a new twist to the failed approach to actions carried out by the services intelligence cycle process, and that has led to the almost disarticulation in different levels of eficaz IA and loss of prestige, is that problem, I repeat, that it involves groups of collusion or informal networks of people who themselves motivated by common or related interests and which can destroy any organization inside. A particular case is that of services in Argentina and their multiple accomplices given known in recent years through various events, as it once was with devastating effects and great impact and, of course, on a greater scale of endangerment by the context of the time in the cold war, triggered by long years of the so-called circle of Cambridge spies, recruited to the Soviet Union from the 1930s in the universities, and who managed to infiltrate up to higher levels of the secret and intelligence services British, causing severe damage.

According to Toffler: "An informal structure based on networks of personal loyalties or coalitions of interests arising within the organisation". Societies and companies are plagued with various types of networks by which circulate the information and influence.

For sociologists Macionis and Plummer: "If the informal structure works for the exclusive benefit of certain groups within the Organization, then throughout the organization may suffer".

"Within the organization can organize people with similar or complementary interests and get, eventually, twisting course or changing the objectives of the Organization". "The subordinates, of course, can also erode the formal structure of the Organization".

Perhaps the Islamic terrorist groups will survive in these circumstances, especially when it is almost impossible to infiltrate them. In this regard, there is a recent film by director Ridley Scott, translated as "Network of lies", in which the shortcomings of the current services are reflected Western intelligence to combat and to coordinate actions against this scourge. Perhaps a reflection of his disjointed State or disrepute in some cases, ridden at the end of the cold war, as in the cases of the CIA and the Mossad. Jordanians are that achieve the goal of infiltrating these organizations. To synthesize, and perhaps how brief moral, you could say that only joint and coordinated work of allied countries could undermine slowly, and in its own territory, the actions of Islamic fundamentalism, without preventive wars and its collateral damage. The idea is, without detriment to the indispensable technological means currently in use, enhance human intelligence task.

In a modern State is enforceable a defence policy in order to anticipate, trigger and repel aggression (replica capacity), carried out by one or more States against their sovereignty or to national, as well as of the current Islamic fundamentalism. Not only as a structure that articulates measures anticipatory (seen as intelligence of the State), but also as deterrence (indirect action) possible conflict situations and aggression (limited war, and even more: interventions) insidious and terrorist attacks), contributing to avoid them and maintain the status quo or balance, whether it be through alliances, other international spaces or control of weapons, to mention a few examples.

A defence policy contributes to design strategic options, establish procedures and modalities, and build their own strategic language according to the geopolitical context.

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Cinema:

- "The good Shepherd", Universal, 2006, Director: Robert De Niro.
- "Munich", DreamWorks/Universal, 2005, Director: Steven Spielberg
- "Network of lies," Warner Bros. Pictures, 2008, Director: Ridley Scott.
- "Rescue at Entebbe", several versions (1976, 1977 and other).
- "All the men of the President", Warner Bros. Pictures, 1976, Director: Alan J. Pakula.
- "The most dark night", Columbia Pictures, 2012, Director: Kathryn Bigelow.

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Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat



North Korea

Special Operations Force



The North Korean Armed Forces are a Special Operations Force composed of elite military units, armed, trained and equipped to carry out military, psychological and political operations. These units have been created primarily to "defend" themselves from South Korea and its United States ally. It must be remembered that the Korean War (1950-1953) is technically not over, since what was signed at Panmunjom was an armistice for the cessation of hostilities until a definitive peace agreement was reached, and this has not yet happened, which cyclically leads to hostilities and tensions in the region.



Some sources cite at 180,000 the number of Special Forces men of North Korea, framed in Reconnaissance Brigades, also called Sniper Brigades, trained and equipped to infiltrate and destroy high-value targets within enemy territory; Light Infantry battalions, highly trained to operate at the rear of the adversary, with the mission of neutralizing or destroying strategic objectives; Amphibious Special Forces Units, ready to disembark on enemy coasts, either from small boats or from special submarines, in order to advance inland to carry out operations of sabotage and blows of hand; finally there are units that operate with the Air Force and they use old airplanes Antonov An-2, to infiltrate by operation parachutist or landed. The An-2 are very robust and lightweight, so they can operate on unprepared tracks or roads.

As has already been pointed out at different times in the TRIARIUS Bulletin, the concept of terrorism is primarily political, in this sense and regardless of what we think about the North Korean government, these are certainly their anti-terrorist forces.

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