

ISSN: 2538-9610 (on line)

TRIARIUS

Volume 1 - Issue 20



November 15, 2017



Ecuador



Prevention and Security Bulletin on
Terrorism and the New Threats



ISSN: **2538-9610** (on line)
Medellín - Colombia
Volume **1** - Issue **20**
November 15, **2017**

Editor

Douglas Hernández

Experts Triarius

Haylyn Hernández, Erwin Viera,
Fco Javier Vales Palma, Daniel
Martínez, Beatriz Torrillas, Marta
García Outón, Roberto Mateos,
Ulises León Kandiko, Fco Javier
Blasco, Douglas Hernández

This bulletin is a publication of the
**Hispanic American Observatory
on International Terrorism**. It is
produced in a fortnightly manner,
in pdf format, and its distribution
is free.

Contact Information:

Douglas Hernández

Medellín, Colombia
Movil: (+57) 321-6435103
director@fuerzasmilitares.org
hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com



Editorial

This is the Edition number 20 of this bulletin, the first thing to do is to mention that while his name remains TRIARIUS, its nature has changed to conform to that in which we have developed. We were claiming to be a bulletin of prevention and safety to Global terrorism, but because of the interesting contributions of the analysts who have been kind enough to share their knowledge with all of us, on terrorism in its various forms, but also on other topics of interest for security and defense, now we declare to be a bulletin of prevention and security against terrorism and new threats.

Every fortnight we publish a new edition - in English and Spanish –, we can say without a doubt that we are fully consolidated. The intelligence community, the community of security, military and police forces from different countries, and also the Academy, make use of this publication, for that for which it was created: serve as a source of reliable information for study, understand and combat all those threats to peace and security in our countries.

We will not tire of thanking all those who have contributed articles, analysis and information, for free and disinterested, to the enrichment of the community TRIARIUS. In the transcompleja society in which we live, information is a strategic asset. Serve as a bridge to help share useful information among whom we have the intention and the responsibility to protect others, is something that we hope to be able to continue for a long time.

Meet to beat!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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

TRIARIUS 20, content:

1. Terrorism Islamist in Latin America: A look from their arrival to the present day. p.4

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)

2. Brief analysis on Islamic terrorism in Italy. p.8

By Aldo Baggio (Italy)

3. Nazi propaganda. Analysis of the message of Goebbels to Jews (February 10, 1933): background and implications. p.9

By Mauricio Javier Campos (Argentina)

4. Money laundering, food to paramilitary groups and State terrorism. p.10

By Emmanuel Moya Osorio (Mexico)

5. TERRORISM: Method or subject. p.12

By Edgardo Glavinich (Argentina)

6. Legal framework in the fight against terrorism. p.17

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)

7. The strategic advantages of the negotiations with the ELN. p.23

Haylyn Hernández (Colombia)

8. The new paradigm of Islamist terrorism. p.27

By Alejandro Cassaglia (Argentina)

9. Colombia: A country marked by violence (part VIII). p.33

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)

10. Strategy. p.36

By Francisco Javier Blasco (Spain)



Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

In cover: Soldiers of the Army of Ecuador, experts in war in the jungle. They are called IWIAS, which in the indigenous language means "Demons of the Jungle". These units patrol the jungle regions of Ecuador, protecting their sovereignty and preventing any type of crime.

-Reseña de la unidad al final del Boletín-

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. 54 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 10 articles written by 2 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.

Terrorism Islamista in Latin America: A look from their arrival to the present day

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



The issue of terrorism tends to bring large ideological and political implications, that is obvious, but in the region of Latin America wakes up a special fervor, the reasons are multiple, we could say that the history lived in the '60 and '70 left a particular taste, many people disappeared by the State in a dirty war, was no less certain that the two great powers decided their issues in the back yard of the Region, and this has made the issue of terrorism to be seen by every country in the Region with a single Prism. However the reality is one single, and despite the emotional and semiracionales loads, it can not neglect that Islamista terrorism is a fact, whose enemy is not Western but anyone who is an infidel to their religious precepts.

The idea that will go through this article is to see and try to know what has been and is the presence of the Islamista terrorism in the Region, since when would operate and what are its implications, which some have already seen in other articles published by me. However and following an old axiom that will teach me a former official Instructor saying "If the soldier is not firing, it is because you are changing position, if not shoot and not changing position, it is because it is reloading ammunition, and if it is not doing any of these 3 actions is because he was shot", and with

this in mind, I understand that you for the particular case the" terrorist group that is not attacking is because it is recruiting new followers, looking for new sources of funding, is planning its "new attack or simply is protected", with these possible variants then will work with intelligence to fight them, but we will also serve for this case study.

As it referred to the home, the presence of the Islamista terrorism, it is not new, it went through a process of inclusion that began decades ago. Latin America has been used as a political and financial base of support since few years of the formation of the State of Israel in May 1948:

- A handful of supporters and Arab Palestinian and Arab officials began to raise funds and distributed anti-Israeli literature by Parties of Latin America shortly after the first Arab-Israeli war (1948-1949).
- As networks developed and diplomacy became violent activism, more militant groups moved; for example, in the 1960's, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) used established networks to build their own base of support among factions guerrilla, anti-Semitic organizations local and Arab civic groups in Argentina.

- In addition, the PLO and others also collaborated with the rebels in Nicaragua in the 1970s and with the Cuban Government in the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1973 (1).

With the help of these local networks, at the beginning of the 1980's Iran began to establish its agents in Latin America, as agents of Hezbollah, a militant group Islamic based in the Lebanon and the strength of Iran, soon followed him.

Latin America, turns out to be important for the money that there can work both relationships. Currently, both the Islamist terrorist groups and other organizations both Iran and Hezbollah, used operations of recruitment and much more sophisticated fundraising reach everywhere. The former Ambassador of United States of America (USA) to the Organization of American States (OAS), Roger Noriega, told Congress in March 2012 that Iran now has 80 operating Islamist Hezbollah in at least 12 Latin American countries, including Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina and Chile (2). In fact, the US Treasury Department froze the assets of the Venezuelan Vice President Tareck El Aissami in February 2017 by its collaboration with organizations, drug traffickers and terrorist groups like Hezbollah (3).

There are those who like the Mr. Pentagon consultant, Edward Luttwak, describes the Triple border (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay) as an area without law, which is geographically close to the North of the city of Buenos Aires (Capital of the Republic Argentina) and the same It would be the most important headquarters of Hezbollah out of its headquarters in the Lebanon (4). According to Luttwak, in that area something like 6 billion U.S. dollars, have been mobilized what would have left a liquid utility close to \$ 20 million annually by the traffic of weapons, forgery of documents and distribution of drugs, among others (5). While I agree that the tri-border region at the time was a Mecca in the management of funds, I don't think that today will manage those volumes for the Islamist terrorism, although it nevertheless to be an area of interest both for organized crime , groups terrorists and obviously for the forces of the law.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia has invested millions to build mosques and cultural centers in the Region, which extend the scope of its rigid version of Islam, known as Wahhabism. Its most high-profile achievement occurred when the then Argentine President Carlos Saúl Menem, son of Syrian Muslim immigrants, donated more than 3 hectares of land coveted in the expensive city of Buenos Aires in

1995 for the construction of a mosque in 30 millions of dollars funded by Saudi Arabia. The largest mosque of its kind in Latin America.

With the presence of mosques and cultural centers, covered two of the great actions, fundraising and recruiting new followers converts, such was this internationalist dissemination of dogma Saudi, who was described as insidious by part of the Department of State's Special Representative to Muslim communities Farah Pandith, since with their dogma they the foundations so that the radicals of Islam violent and related ideas thrive in the Region (6). One of those people that reflected what was said by Pandith was Adnan Skukrijumah, an agent of Al Qaeda and saudi citizen who appeared on the FBI's most wanted list. He was raised for a time in Guyana, where supposedly his father operated a Saudi-funded mosque.

The Muslim Brotherhood, a transnational Sunni Islamist movement, has also built a beachhead in Guyana, according to the author and former USA air force analyst David Gaubatz. Douglas Farah terrorism expert explained the capability of the brotherhood to cling to the work of like-minded extremists, writing in 2007 that although the division between Sunni and Shiites remains deep, "the differences on the ground seem overcome through tactical alliances, particularly in the movement of money and the purchase of services such as false identity documents".

Farah said that the international Muslim Brotherhood acts as the bridge for these traditionally irreconcilable divisions in Latin America, in part because of its significant number of corporate records and extensive offshore banking. After 9/11, the US Treasury Department closed two of these financial institutions in Nassau, Bahamas, to channel money and weapons to Al Qaeda. These banks affiliated to the brotherhood were also known to finance and maintain million in reserve for Hamas: the paramilitary political party and Palestinian fundamentalist and terrorist organization designated by USA which controls Gaza (7).

Although a small country, the truth is that Trinidad and Tobago, an island nation, it has recently become a hotbed of the Region for the ISIS, some reports show that last year 70% of Latin Americans who joined the ranks of the ISIS were origin Aryans of Trinidad and Tobago.

In terms of the presence of terrorists in Latin America to commit attacks, usually it is overlooked, as there are not many history of attacks in the Region. However, in this case in point areas of intelligence should not only see the statistics and the frequency

of the attacks but also learn the capabilities of those willing to carry out terrorist attacks, that should be one of the axes of concern or at least attention.

At the time officials of USA, as well as several in the same Argentina and Western intelligence agencies concluded that Hezbollah, backed by Iran, was responsible for the two deadliest terrorist attacks in the history of the country:

- On 17 March 1992, a car bomb detonated in front of the Embassy of Israel in the capital of Argentina, killing 28 people and injuring 220.
- On July 18, 1994, a car bomb detonated against the Association Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA), which destroyed a seven-story building, killing 85 people and injuring more than 300 people, the worst mass murder of Jews in the diaspora since the Holocaust 8.
- Then, the machine well oiled of Iran in Latin America came into game, explain the authors Tom Díaz and Barbara Newman, when the operations related to the 1992 bombing escaped months after attacking a border post of Hezbollah on the coast of Venezuela called Isla Margarita.

According to some researchers it is interesting to know that both the truck used in the bombing of 1992 and the explosives used in the 1994 AMIA attack were smuggled through the tri-border region (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay) (9).

The truth is that the date is not known for certain the truth regarding these terrorist acts. Joseph Humire, an expert in Latin American Affairs, referred to described the death of Attorney Nisman "as the most important political assassination in Latin America of the 21st century". On 18 January 2015, Alberto Nisman, the Argentine prosecutor who handled the stalled investigation of AMIA, was found murdered the day before it it was to present some evidence to the Argentine Congress, which allegedly show the involvement of the former President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner and other officials of the national Government plotting with the Iranian Government to conceal the participation of Iran in the attack on AMIA (10). Nisman murder confirmed what ended the Spanish Government in a report of December 2016: which local governments in Latin America are ill-equipped and prepared to handle terrorism (11).

Closing ideas

There is agreement on the majority of the experts that the capabilities of groups like ISIS and Al Qaeda terrorists do not often coincide with the level of ambitions. However not the case on Iran, where

looks and views on the threat posed and their capacities are opposing. The same happens between USA and the Islamic Republic, where the actions and threats of each as counterpart have response retaliation, as always to have your replica within the Region, some examples:

- When the Secretary General of Hezbollah Abbas al - Musawi was killed, the retaliation of Iran materialized through the bombing of the Embassy of Israel in Argentina a month later.
- In addition, in 2010, when the Stuxnet virus closed the Iran nuclear site to damage centrifuges criticism, the Islamic Republic responded with cyber-attacks that damaged hundreds of computers in the oil giant Aramco in Saudi Arabia and destroyed Bank sites in US financial institutions (12) line.

The same happens in the Region of the hand with the freedoms of movement which have terrorists groups, which obviously increases the threat. Islamic extremism thrives there where there are illicit finance and relative ease of movement across national and international borders. The mobility of terrorists in all Latin America poses a serious problem:

- The Venezuelan Vice President, Tareck el Aissami, has been linked to the illegal issuance of passports to people in the Middle East, including Hezbollah members (13).
- Carmen Carrion Vela was arrested in November of 2015 for providing material support to terrorism in the person of his spouse and agent of Hezbollah, Muhammad Ghaleb Hamdar, who had been previously arrested in Peru in October 2014 for planning a terrorist attack. Candle, holds dual citizenship of Peru and USA, he traveled twice to the USA until Hamdar was arrested in Lima (14).
- Adnan Skukrijumah, the operative of Al Qaeda with a passport from Guyana, crossed often border between USA and Mexico to meet with Islamists in Texas, according to the Foundation Judicial Watch (15).

As we can see, in this and in previous articles, the growth of the extremist in Latin America activity is a real and present threat. The influence of Iran in the Region and the extremists groups, in general, require new security strategies. All activity of preventive Court who want to this regard inevitably must come from the hand of areas of intelligence, without a terrorist act may not prevent. With this in mind and recalling the appreciation given by the Spaniards about having forces badly equipped and poorly prepared, the Governments of the Region should

abandon sentimentality and take seriously their work, equipping and training the staff.

As I explained at the beginning of this work, when terrorists groups are not running an attack, are conducting (separately or simultaneously) any of these actions: recruiting; Looking for sources of financing; Planning; or simply they are protected (hidden), in any of these points only with intelligence activities can be avoided is committed the attack.

The Region is obviously a fertile ground for all these actions, and added to this we have a number of activities like presidential summits, Olympic Games, Pan American Games officials and others that make Latin America a place where capabilities of Terrorists groups could be exploited. With this in mind, it is best to put the issue on the Agenda of Government and make it be treated by professionals rather than friends.

Notes and references

1. JoAnn bassoon Aviel , "the enemy of my enemy: the Arab-Israeli conflict in Nicaragua", Damian Fernández, ed., Middle East and Central America: the internationalization of the crisis (Miami: Florida International University, 1990), pages 31-41; David Grantham, "The foreign policy of the cold war in Cuba in the Middle East", *Compass of history: Latin America and the Caribbean*, vol. 13, number 9, 2015, pages 445-453; Raanan Rein, *Argentina, Israel and the Jews* (College Park, Md.: University of Maryland, 2006), pages 10-30; *Delegation of associations Israelites Argentinas, anti-Jewish activities of the Arabs in Argentina* (Buenos Aires: DAIA, 1958), pages 10-20.
2. Testimony of Ambassador Roger Noriega, "Influence and activity of Iran in Latin America", Committee of relations outside of the Senate of the U.S., February 16, 2012.
3. Nicholas Casey and Ana Vanessa Herrero, "how a politician accused of drug trafficking became Vice President of Venezuela" *New York Times*, 16 February 2017.
4. Pablo Gato and Robert Windrem, "Hezbollah builds a Western base", *NBC News*, May 9, 2007.
5. John Cassara and Avi Jorisch, *in the way of the financing of terrorism: what order and intelligence agents should know* (Washington D.C.: Red Cell Publishing, 2010), page 70; Arthur Brice, "they Iran, Hezbollah mine Latin America to earn income and recruit, say analysts", *CNN*, June 3, 2013.
6. Scott Shane, "Saudiis and extremism: arsonists and firefighters ", *New York Times*, August 25, 2016.
7. Douglas Farah, "The growing challenges of terrorism in Latin America", *International Center for strategic assessment*, February 18, 2007.
8. Anshel Pfeffer, "death of the Argentine prosecutor: the last act in the Iran-Israel saga", *Haaretz*, January 20, 2015.
9. Tom Diaz and Barbara Newman, "Lightning Out of Lebanon: Hezbollah terrorists in ground Americamo" (New York: Presidio Press, 2005), p. 124-127.
10. Joseph Humire, "after Nisman: how the death of a Prosecutor revealed the growing influence of Iran in the Americas", *Center for a free and safe, society* of June 21, 2016.
11. Alexandra Dumitrascu, "Islamic radicalism in Latin America. Hezbollah to the Turkisch", *Spanish Institute of strategic studies*, December 9, 2016.
12. Ted Koppel, "lights out: cyber, a nation unprepared attack surviving consequences" (New York: Penguin Random House, 2015), page 58.
13. Nicholas Casey, "Venezuela blocked the report from CNN in Spanish on passport fraud", *CNN*, February 16, 2017; Roger F. Noriega and José R. Cárdenas, "The growing threat of Hezbollah in Latin America", *American Enterprise Institute, perspective Latin American No. 3*, October 20, 2011.
14. Joseph Humire, "after Nisman: how the death of a Prosecutor revealed the growing influence of Iran in the Americas", *Center for a free and safe society* page 49.
15. "Terrorist of Al Qaeda wanted by the FBI, crossing the border for return to the United States from Mexico", *Judicial Watch*, December 8, 2014.

Image Source: https://cdn1.rt.com/actualidad/public_images/2016.07/article/578926d4c4618873418b457c.jpg

Brief analysis on Islamic terrorism in Italy

By Aldo Baggio (Italy)



To date, our country has remained immune to the attacks of Islamic origin, and this certainly goes back to a double aspect:

1. The great activity of intelligence of our police forces that has led to an increase in the decrees of deportation, but with a low percentage of repatriations real;
2. A soft and relaxing policy with regard to the problems related to the reception.

Without a doubt, the alarm remains high, especially due to high flows associated with migration from the countries of North Africa.

This last aspect has created an extension of populist movements and a resurgence of xenophobic sentiments fueling increasingly the emergence of inevitable conflicts of economic and social interests between indigenous peoples and migrants.

The alert terrorist has encouraged the establishment of new specialized units to counter the phenomenon, such as the API of the Carabinieri (API) and of the police rapid intervention teams that they go hand in hand with the proven elite groups of GIS and NOCS. Also at the level of private security institutions, large groups have expanded their services industries consulting and risk management to address cyber

security risks and threats both nationally and internationally, that they are of interest in the context of particular production.

In fact, the legislator with the DM from 01/12/2010 N ° 269 in Annex D, section III, point 3.b.1 gives a definitive definition of sensitive objectives which I quote below:

"Targets sensitive and, as such, are entrusted to the supervision of guards if they are not provided directly by the forces of the order: public or private companies in the energy sector (either plants for energy production or distribution in areas plants" urban) and water supply (including plants in urban water distribution systems or energy); public or private companies in the sector of telecommunications (in particular, switching, classification and management of fixed and mobile telephone networks) and broadcasting of national broadcasting stations; refineries, installations for the collection and treatment of petroleum for oil, fuel tanks, and lubricants with a storage capacity of more than 100 tons. "

Foregoing, it is concluded that personnel employed must acquire specific training, especially in the counterterrorism field, which at present, at least in Italy, private security institutions stagnate.

Conclusions

Attention to terrorism should always be kept at high levels of vigilance, and the continuous monitoring prevents that they happen. The danger remains, in fact, addiction to routine intelligence work; the training of staff and their constant updating of the evolution of the modus operandi of terrorist increases levels of prevention and defense.

The hope is that the efforts of the central Governments of the major powers in contrast to the terrorist phenomenon lead to his defeat in the near future and to return to international stability and civil coexistence among peoples.

Image Source:

https://rec-end.elnuevodia.com/images/tn/233/0/2586/2045/900/789/2017/08/18/4301121_5a8173e3-149b-4ade-bce4-5dabfbfc9ba9.jpg

Nazi propaganda. Analysis of the message of Goebbels to Jews (February 10, 1933): background and implications

By Mauricio Javier Campos (Argentina)



In several examples, Goebbels, with eloquence and simplicity and ability to distort reality and adjust it to the own interest of the party, accuses the collective Jew of find (this will be a constant and a label that the Jews will suffer through all the) history), making this so-called unworthy attitude through a discourse that appeals to the stereotype and prejudice.

It appeals to the widespread myth of responsible for all evil Jew since ancient times and involving different variants according to convenience. Since the responsibility for Christ's death and his power conspiracy, greedy usurer, linked to financial and capitalist interests at global level, bankers, large companies or corporations.

Points to the Jew as the owner of the press or an influential part of this able to destabilize (significant of a hidden power that goes beyond any border), and the message that guides much of the Western world, allied to their interests against the German people n, and is responsible for the prevailing situation in Germany, before and after the first great war, as the forerunner of the same and the maximum beneficiary after its defeat.

Accuses the Jew that it victimizes the be discovered suddenly hidden manipulation, revealed by the new regime of SALVADOR.

That hidden power (sinister, selfish and conspiratorial), which is awarded to the Jew, it is attributable to its territorial rootlessness, its lack of homeland, his vocation by usurping the foreign territory in which it is not worthy of inserted. Not in vain Goebbels mentioned the world, to the own Germany and relatives their borders countries (excluding the Jew, who does not belong to anything, which is a nowhere man and therefore devoid of stable values, i.e. a dehumanised caricature), and puts witnesses to all those who hear or want to hear the message. The regime will reveal, through the word (or "good news") of its messianic leader, the culprit that must atone for all ills: the greedy Jew, Jew usurper, dehumanised Jew settled in many countries under the guise of thrive and appropriating the wealth of the others.

The Nazis built an own mystique that served as a counterweight to oppose the entire Jewish tradition. He played the role of he who opens his eyes to the people and a veiled threat of Jewish Nations. It anticipated the Holocaust, already planned. He emphasized the events that come with the extermination of the village Jew that propaganda was wearing is a process of des-humanizacion that justified and mitigated the guilt of those who knew, perceived or sensed. It identified the Jewish people with a kind of waterproof and closed, isolated society that will affect the events alien to them and to their own interest. Spiegelman concentration camps "rats" are the image fixed in its time by the Nazi ideology. No one cares about the rats. They do not speak, only bring plague. In this context, the voice of dissent, of the warning and anticipation, was muted. The buried word of the Jewish people, meant the victory of the Nazi doctrine.

Image source: <https://pic.kino.mail.ru/2187582/>

Money laundering, food to paramilitary groups and State terrorism

By Emmanuel Moya Osorio (Mexico)



Colombian paramilitaries. The AUC today are demobilized.

The lack of compliance with the law, the rule of law and impunity excess, lead us to a State without a warrant. When Governments do not comply with their work, it is obvious that they begin to sprout social conflicts, demonstrations in the streets are noted considerably and media are saturated notes about clashes between civilians and Police.

Subsequently, if the problem persists, deepens the struggle and emerge new actors in the center of the conflict, i.e., they appear military on the one hand, and by another, groups of paramilitaries or guerrillas facing a generally tax policy. To all this, adds a "third group" as they tend to call him to the paramilitaries, or "stop", and counterinsurgency.

The paramilitary phenomenon is not new, its creation attributed to the French that in the context of the colonialist policy and combat those movements that sought independence from the colonies of Indochina and Algeria, were created-type moves military hiding in anonymity or death squads, and it also tells them.

Jesús Velásquez of Edgar Rivera, points out that "paramilitaries invaded the different structures of State power, in the perspective of configured as a political, military, social and economic national

project. Originated, according to their mentors, as a response to the excesses of the guerrilla, the paramilitary has privileged, as a method of fighting, massacres, selective assassinations and displacements of the civilian population, accused of being sympathizers or collaborators of the guerrillas".

In the major cases, these groups only fight for a cause that is not fair (the money), usually do not have an own ideology, but will their interest is based on follow the orders of the intellectual actor who pays them. In countless occasions death squads, are sponsored by businessmen whose interests have been undermined by insecurity since authorities do not meet their demands, making it engaged people experienced in weapons training military or police to do the dirty work, or how to say it in slang, to make "a clean".

In other cases, the resources to finance paramilitary groups do not come just from employers or Governments, focuses on illegal activities related to organized crime, in particular, the crime of operations with resources of provenance is perfectly configured to sponsor such activities paramilitaries in various parts of the world.

Central America has been the target of the paramilitary phenomenon, territories in which State left alone to its citizens, then, these, given the need to defend themselves, they formed groups that were in charge of fighting guerrillas and criminal groups. But the problem came when these autodefensas or paramilitaries were dominated by drug trafficking, the latter injected them money to their cause and diverted its main objective which was to protect his people, buying his will and being at the mercy of the posters drug.

Money laundering has served to maintain control of political stability for several years by drug trafficking and organized crime, in Latin America, where the paramilitary phenomenon has been protagonist and controls of Prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism, as well as the recovery of assets have been distant, it is necessary to disseminate international best practices to reduce this problem in its simplest. International cooperation is essential in these matters, particular case what we have with Colombia, where although not has been completed with the enormous problem facing this

South American country in which the guerrillas refers, if great achievements have been taken in the matter every time there is a real intention and international cooperation that even though it is not at all convenient, has managed to hit heavy blows to drug trafficking, guerrilla and paramilitary groups. Their legislation is advanced in terms of the extinction of domain and computer programs on alerts in money laundering refers.

Mexico for its part, already has a law that although it has some gaps in the implementation, begins to take shape, so while the figures for money laundering are not favourable but on the contrary, one can speak of a progress in international I in terms of the prevention of this type of crime. The Group of international finance action (GAFI) has recognized the efforts of this country in this field, but also has made it clear that we must redouble efforts. We will have to pay attention to new paramilitary actors or "Paras" that may arise as a result of social unrest which vive Mexico for several years, adding a huge problem of organized crime than as stated above, It almost always is behind this phenomenon.

References

<http://www.semana.com/especiales/articulo/el-paramilitarismo/>

<https://www.gob.mx/cms/GAFI SHCP>

Claudia López Hernández, goodbye to the FARC! and now what?, Editorial Debate, Colombia 2016.

Image Source: <http://mccodn02.mundotkm.com/2016/09/auc-paramilitar.jpg>

TERRORISM: Method or subject

By Edgardo Glavinich (Argentina)



Do we mean when we refer to terrorism?

The phenomenon addressed is conceptualized through the word "terrorism", which contains two terms, on the one hand "terror" which can be summarized as the feeling of fear in its maximum expression, i.e., when it takes over our thinking and prevents lead us rationally. And on the other hand, ISM, which says that we we have a doctrine, system, or movement. I.e. the concept in his spirit not only indicates that it is a method - use of terror - but it has characteristics that make it subject analysis (1).

Now, the definition of the concept - subject - has become another obstacle, since even if we can find ways that we experience terrorism since ancient times, the international arena has failed a conceptualization between about the phenomenon. Question that is put into debate post end of so called cold war and deepens with the occurred events 11-S in the United States.

And this is evident with the treatment of the topic by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the end of the 20th century, building a definition during the International Convention for the Suppression of the financing of terrorism. It enters into force in April of 2002, six months after the attacks of the 11-S have been in United States. In this definition holds

that terrorist is any act "intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian or to any other person who do not participate directly in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of" such an Act, is to intimidate a population or compel a Government or an international organization to perform an act or to refrain from doing so"(2).

This definition while it is important for the legitimacy that emanates so much by being issued by an international body, such as result from the consensus of the Member States that make it up, as well as for having tornado conceptualization largely accepted globally. However, this theoretical construction only or invites States to combat this phenomenon, lacking of specifications that allow for a legal framework to deal with the phenomenon. I.e., it lies with the condemnation of terrorism as action and is not set to the same as the subject for its prevention and punishment.

Definition involved us once again to the genesis of the topic would be terrorism a strong enough phenomenon to make it a subject which, by its nature, make necessary international legislation that generate mechanisms of control and punishment? or

enough existing mechanisms that make axis in the methodology used?

Questions that are resolved through the facts from the attacks of the 11-s, where the phenomenon is rush on other issues of interest, both at the level of government agenda as a citizen, in search of answers.

What is evident, and the postulated by María S. Manassero (3), for example, in the creation of the counter-terrorism Committee, who is responsible for the enforcement of compliance with that resolution 13734, which urges countries to take a series of measures destí you swim to combat by all means to the phenomenon of terrorism. The measures adopted in this resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations include:

- a) Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts.
- b) Criminalize the financing of terrorism
- c) Freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitating the Commission
- d) Prohibit the provision of refuge or any kind of assistance or support to terrorists
- e) Take the necessary measures to prevent the Commission of acts of terrorism, in particular warning of this as soon as possible to other States by Exchange of information
- f) Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity and travel documents, and adopting measures to prevent the counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity and travel documents
- g) Exchange information in accordance with international law and the legislation internal and cooperate in the areas of administrative and judiciary to prevent the Commission of terrorist acts
- h) Cooperate, particularly through agreements and conventions, bilateral and multilateral, to prevent and suppress terrorist, attacks and take action against those who commit such acts
- i) Cooperate with other Governments in order to investigate, detect, arrest, extradite and prosecute persons involved in the Commission of such acts.

- j) Establish as criminal offences in national legislation the provision of active or passive support to those who commit terrorist acts and to prosecute persons guilty of that offense.

While this resolution is not normative, but that its object is to place emphasis on raising awareness of the danger of such acts, legitimizes the positioning of the problems on the agenda of Governments and starts questioning and search for possible answers to the question.

Another example in the same vein, the Government of the United States who argues that terrorism is a "premeditated violence, politically motivated, perpetrated against non-combatant targets by non-State groups or clandestine agents, provides usually for the purpose of influencing an audience. (5)

Now, on the other hand, we have positions that they argue that, as Fernando Reinares exposes it (6), an act of violence is terrorist if exceeds the psychological impact in a society or some segment of it, in terms of anxiety and fear, with grow up its material consequences, that is, the physical damage intentionally caused to people or things. Those who instigate or running the terrorism intended to thus influence the attitudes and behaviors of rulers or ruled.

In other words, the political motive of nature becomes the characteristic of the phenomenon, and if accepted, would be the starting point for analysis and possible construction of responses to the phenomenon. With this statement would spend a type of method - terrorist - a phenomenon - terrorism- . I.e. we cannot hold that it is a political actor that generates psychosocial impact in response to contradictions existing with the prevailing political system by means of acts of violence.

Having dealt with soslayadamente and defined the concept of terrorism, and for practical purposes, we abocaremos to see how deals with - understands - phenomenon in different countries of the Region.

Mexico: In its Federal Penal code creates the terrorism as a criminal offence, confining them to "those crimes that radioactive material or instruments that emit radiation, result, that using toxic substances, chemical, biological, or similar, weapons explosives or weapons fire, or by fire, flood or by any other means violent, carries out acts against persons, things or public services, which produce alarm, fear or terror in the population or a group or sector thereof, for acting against the national security

or put pressure on the authority to make a determination"(7)

United States: The code of the United States, with shaft in the resolutions of the United Nations, defines terrorism as "premeditated violence, with motivation political, perpetrated against targets noncombatants by non-State groups or clandestine agents, usually for the purpose of influencing an audience"(8).

Colombia: The Criminal Code establishes a definition of terrorist acts and provides sanctions against these activities and to those who support and finance them. Title II: offences against persons and property protected by international humanitarian law defines terrorist acts: "which, during and at development of armed conflict, carry out or order carry out indiscriminate or excessive attacks or make subject to the" civilians in attacks, reprisals, acts or threats of violence whose main purpose is to terrorize it..." (9)

Brazil: considers that terrorism is in practice by one or more individuals of planned events in this article, for reasons of xenophobia, discrimination or pre-concepto of race, colour, ethnicity and religion, when committed with the aim of provoking social terror or generalized, exposed to danger, people, heritage, public peace or public safety (10).

Ecuador: In its Penal Code establishes that terrorism is defined as: "those who, individually or forming associations, such as guerrillas, organizations, gangs, commands, terrorist groups, y or some other similar form, armed or not, under the pretext of late" patriotic, social, economic, political, religious, revolutionary, reivindicatorios, proselytizing, racial, local, regional, etc., committed crimes against the security of persons or groups of any kind or of their goods: ora raiding, distorting or destroying buildings, banks, stores, wineries, markets, offices, etc., ora paving or invading homes, rooms, colleges, schools, institutes, hospitals, clinics, convents, the power-plants public, military, police or paramilitary, etc., ora subtracting or taking over of goods or value of any nature and amount; Ora kidnapping people, vehicles, boats or aircraft to claim ransom, press and demanding the change of laws or orders and legally issued provisions or require competent authorities to release processed or convicted of crimes common or politicians, etc.; Ora occupying by force by means of threat or intimidation, places or services public or private of whatever nature and kind; Ora raising parapets, trenches, barriers, barricades, etc. in order to cope with the security forces in support of their intentions, plans, thesis or proclamations; "ora

attempting, in any form, against the community, its goods and services..." (11)

Chile: In its Constitution appears in the Art.9 the existence of terrorism "terrorism in any of its forms, is essentially contrary to human rights" (12). And specifically a law says that the terrorist behaviors "constitute terrorist offences listed in article 2, when the fact is committed with the aim of producing in the population or in a part of her fear of being a victim of" offences of the same kind, is by nature and effects of the means employed, either by evidence that is due to an intentional harm against a category plan or specific group of people, because he is committed to boot or inhibit resolutions of the "authority or impose requirements" (13).

Argentina: By the Law 26.26814 of the criminal code and amendment of law 25246 of concealment and laundering of assets of criminal origin. Institutes of illicit terrorist associations and financing of terrorism were incorporated. Within which added article 213 ter, which States that: "shall be liable to imprisonment or imprisonment of five (5) to twenty (20) years take part of an illicit association whose purpose is, through the Commission of crimes, which terrorize the population or compel a Government" (or an international organization to perform an act or refrain from doing it, provided that it meets the following characteristics: to) have a plan of action aimed at the spread of ethnic, religious or political hatred; (b) be organized in international operational networks; (c) have weapons of war, explosive, chemical or bacteriological agents, or any other suitable means to endanger the life or integrity of an indeterminate number of people.

With this synthesis of legal frameworks, a limited number of country in the hemisphere, and not having as object the analysis of the legal framework built in each jurisdiction, what us sheds is that, although we are faced with different ideological positions, administrative, historical, etc., mostly seeking States is to control and punish terrorist activity.

Or the method, understood as a deliberate, conscious, action violent and carried out in a systematic way in a time and place determined by an individual or group, where the subject that runs it provides to the action of a sense subjective, and directs its action in search of l reaction of another with a purpose of advocacy through the terror. (15)

I.e., the terrorist method searches aimed its social effect, the fear caused subjects in different populations. As Sofsky (16): "the terror aims to provoke fear, but not among their victims, but among the survivors, the spectators, not involved".

That is, through the definitions provided by the structures of the legality of the various States, it can be to understand why it has not been established globally a definition, at least, wide or frame, as is made in relation to the phenomenon of crime Organized. Or depending on the vision and positioning of the State and other international actors States quietly come to recognize the phenomenon, punish him as a method, but does not define it as a subject.

As it says Armando Borrero Mansilla (17): "is not one minor problem of definition. Without this it is not possible to state whether the phenomenon called terrorism is even a threat, if their nature is different from other similar violent demonstrations and if it could establish a theory of terrorism. Further, it is not possible to unify the international community and cause hesitation in many States to respond to terrorism, hinders communication between academics, politicians and lawyers and, above all, prevents or hinders the design of policies counter-terrorism and of appropriate legislation."

However, vacuum or grey area that the proposed scenario gives us, leads us to another dilemma, where State units, and societies are not those who on the one hand while they punish and repudiate terrorism as a method, not so with terrorism as a subject. Which leads us to another question, the States and societies are part, which are unable to recognize a subject as they make it up? If you define terrorism as a subject a conventional enemy would become that States should combat and combine even if its citizens according to them and support it? Under the dominance of the capitalist production system, or rather in other words, terrorism is the expression of what is outside, in the borders which expresses the weaknesses of the system? Therefore, you can conceive it as a space of "not belonging", which gives as a result "belong" to that phenomenon built outside the system? That is, what is in question and raises from the State and social

formations are the methods, not well its nature, so it the construction of the subject would be the recognition of the weaknesses of the system?

Question that generated new questions, and refer us to the first question the terrorism as a method or as a subject? That can respond to the first part of the question as the theoretical support made, evidenced by the acts and measures taken by Governments. The challenge now is the elucidate the second part, there is something that we can define terrorism as a subject, question which leads to the construction of a comprehensive definition of the phenomenon.

In this sense, and how says it Alexis Rojas León (18): "as it is clear, the word"terrorism"has been a Word without a clear definition about"what"within the political circle of international and governmental organizations... These questions have been subject to countless discussions away from the theoretical and epistemological level, and it seems to be a single definition of "loads pressure policy" that does not tend to judge ones as terrorists and to exempt others from the adjective-free."

I.e., and Paul Pillar how puts it: "concerns about definitions, as well as reflect commendable interest of any academic to be precise on the subject that he is trying to, is the result of the damage caused by the myriad applications of twisted and" controversial term "terrorism" through the years"(19).

In conclusion, we can hold that the definition of terrorism as a subject, or player on the international stage is a task that generates insomnia more than one scholar, but what becomes of importance, is the recognition of the phenomenon and its methods, these last to be what generates uncertainty of the possibility of damage, and stops when full societies through the use of fear. So beyond the importance of the requested definition, what remains as a pending task is to deepen and assess which actions can be feasible within the terrorist methodology according to come and build contingency measures.

Notes

- (1) The author has a master's degree in national strategic intelligence.
- (2) Organization of the United Nations, International Convention for the Suppression of the financing of terrorism, article 2 (b), December 1999.
- (3) MARIA SOLEDAD MANASSERO. International terrorism. Factors affecting the dimension of the Terrorist groups. Available in: http://sedici.unlp.edu.ar/bitstream/handle/10915/44396/Documento_completo.pdf?sequence=3
- (4) resolution 1373 of the United Nations. Security Council. 28/09/2001. Committee against terrorism. Security Council. Available in: www.un.org
- (5) UNITED STATUS CODE, 2006 Edition, Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Chapter 38, section 2656f
- (6) FERNANDO REINARES. Conceptualizing the international terrorism. Royal Institute alkane. Area: International terrorism - ARI No. 82/2005. available at: http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/riecano/contenido?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/elcano/elcano_es/programs/terrorismo+global/publications/publ-actores+escenarios+y++trends/ari+82-2005
- (7) Mexican FEDERAL PENAL code. Book II, title i. crimes against the security of the nation. Chapter VI. Terrorism.

- (8) UNITED STATUS CODE, 2006 Edition, Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Chapter 38.
- (9) COLOMBIAN PENAL CODE. Title II. Offences against persons and property protected by the law international humanitarian
- (10) Law N ° 13.260. Federative Republic of Brazil. Available in: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Lei/L13260.htm
- (11) comprehensive Penal organic code. Ministry of Justice, rights human and cults. Available in: http://www.justicia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/c%C3%B3digo_org%C3%A1nico_integral_penal_-_coip_ed._sdn-mjdhc.pdf
- (12) CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE. Chapter i. Foundations of institutions. Available in: <http://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=242302>
- (13) Law No. 18314. DETERMINED TERRORIST BEHAVIOR AND FIXED HIS PENALTY. Chapter I of the terrorist offences and their penalties. Available in: <http://web.uchile.cl/archivos/derecho/CEDI/Normativa/Ley%2018.314%20Determina%20Conductas%20Terroristas%20y%20Fija%20su%20Penalidad.pdf>
- (14) 26.268 of the penal code, Amendment Act. Illicit terrorist associations and financing of terrorism. Modification of law 25246 of concealment and laundering of assets of criminal origin. Available in [www.infoleg.Mecon.gov.ar](http://www.infoleg.mecon.gov.ar)
- (15) RED ALEXIS LEON. Action, Act and terrorist phenomenon: theoretical conceptual envelope proposal the Implications of terrorism in the 21st century. Available in: <http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/reflexiones/article/view/1488>
- (16) SOFSKY W. in FERNANDO GOMEZ CABAL. Look at the inside of a terrorist. Herostratus complex? Guadalajara, 2004. Available in: http://fepal.org/images/2004cultura/mirada_al_interior_fernando_gomez_cabral.pdf
- (17) ARMANDO BORRERO MANSILLA. Political terrorism: Definition and scope of an elusive phenomenon. Crime magazine. Analysis and deepening. National Police of Colombia. DIJIN. Available in: http://www.policia.gov.co/imagenes_ponal/dijin/revista_criminalidad/vol47/12.pdf
- (18) RED ALEXIS LEON. Action, Act and terrorist phenomenon: theoretical conceptual envelope proposal the Implications of terrorism in the 21st century. Available in: <http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/reflexiones/article/view/1488>
- (19) PAUL R. PILLAR. The dimensions of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

References

- United Nations, International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of terrorism, article 2 (b), December 1999.
- MARIA SOLEDAD MANASSERO. International terrorism. Factors affecting the dimension terrorists groups. Available in: http://sedici.unlp.edu.ar/bitstream/handle/10915/44396/Documento_completo.pdf?sequence=3
- RESOLUTION 1373 of the United Nations. Security Council. 28/09/2001. Committee against the Terrorism. Security Council. Available in: www.un.org
- UNITED STATUS CODE, 2006 Edition, Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Chapter 38, section 2656f
- FERNANDO REINARES. Conceptualizing the international terrorism. Royal Institute alkane. Area: International terrorism - ARI No. 82/2005. available at: http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/rielcano/contenido?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/elcano/elcano_es/programs/terrorismo+global/publications/publactores+escenarios+y++ari+82-trends-2005
- MEXICAN FEDERAL PENAL CODE. Book II, title i. crimes against the security of the nation. Chapter VI. Terrorism.
- UNITED STATUS CODE, 2006 Edition, Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Chapter 38.
- COLOMBIAN CRIMINAL CODE. Title II. Offences against persons and property protected by the international humanitarian law
- Law N ° 13.260. Federative Republic of Brazil. Available in: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Lei/L13260.htm
- Comprehensive criminal code. Ministry of Justice, rights human and cults. Available in: http://www.justicia.gob.ec/wpcontent/uploads/2014/05/c%C3%B3digo_org%C3%A1nico_integral_penal_-_coip_ed._sdnmjdhc.PDF
- CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE. Chapter i. Foundations of institutions. Available in: <http://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=242302>
- Law No. 18314. DETERMINED TERRORIST BEHAVIOR AND FIXED HIS PENALTY. CHAPTER
- Terrorist behavior and its penalty. Available in: <http://web.uchile.cl/archivos/derecho/CEDI/Normativa/Ley%2018.314%20Determina%20Conductas%20Terroristas%20y%20Fija%20su%20Penalidad.pdf>
- Law 26.268 of the penal code, modification. Illicit terrorist associations and financing of the terrorism. Modification of law 25246 of concealment and laundering of origin criminal. Available at www.infoleg.mecon.gov.ar
- ALEXIS RED LION. Action, Act and terrorist phenomenon: theoretical conceptual envelope proposal the implications of terrorism in the 21st century. Available in: <http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/reflexiones/article/view/1488>
- SOFSKY W. in FERNANDO GOMEZ CABAL. Look at the inside of a terrorist. ComplexHerostratus? Guadalajara, 2004. Available in: http://fepal.org/images/2004cultura/mirada_al_interior_fernando_gomez_cabral.pdf
- ARMANDO BORRERO MANSILLA. Political terrorism: Definition and scope of a phenomenon Elusive. Crime magazine. Analysis and deepening. National Police of Colombia. DIJIN. Available at: http://www.policia.gov.co/imagenes_ponal/dijin/revista_criminalidad/vol47/12.pdf
- PAUL R. PILLAR. The dimensions of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

Image Source: <https://i0.wp.com/hipertextual.com/files/2016/03/terrorismo.jpg?resize=670%2C413&ssl=1>

Legal framework in the fight against terrorism

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



I. introduction

The term terrorism, derived from terror, refers to a method of political action, which runs the terrorist, intended to spread fear in a social, racial, or religious group in a community or city, in some cases to destabilize the State and promote a revolution. State terrorism, is called when such actions come from the same State, generally under a tyrannical regime. Terror is a feeling of fear in their scale maximum, to survive. Fear, exceeds brain controls. They cannot think rationally. In severe cases it may induce a complete paralysis of the body, cold sweating, or regression to thoughts of childhood, and in many cases, death by cardiac arrest. The period of the French Revolution between JUN1793 and JUL1794, where he executed thousands of enemies or alleged enemies of the revolution known as Terror

II. features of the terrorism and definitions

- Surprise.
- Unpredictable.
- Anonymous.
- Difficult to identify.
- Against the population.

- Hard to prevent the result.
- Indeterminate scope.
- It can be repeated.

Antiterrorism: Measures Passive that are adopted to minimize the vulnerability to terrorism, which are related to security and prevention of terrorist action tasks

Counterterrorism: Measures Active that can be taken to prevent, deter, or neutralize terrorist actions, including combat actions necessary for that purpose.

III. Definition of terrorism in Uruguay. Legal framework bills:

- Comprehensive terrorist.
- Laundering.
- Cyberterrorism.
- Law No. 18.494 - 05 JUN 2009 adopts a global approach in washes of assets and financing of terrorism prevention and control... Article 14.-Declared terrorist nature crimes which it performs in order to intimidate a population or compel a Government or an international organization, to perform an act or

to refrain from doing so through the use of weapons of war, explosives, chemical or bacteriological agents, or any other means suitable to terrorize the population, jeopardizing the life, physical integrity, freedom or safety of a certain number of people. Conspiracy and preparatory acts are punishable with one third of the penalty which would correspond for the completed crime".

- Article 16.-the organizare or, by the means which may, directly or indirectly, provides or collects funds to finance a terrorist organization or a member of a single terrorist, intending to use or knowing that will be used, in whole or in part, in the criminal activities described in article 14 of this law, regardless of their occurrence, and even when they don't desplegaren are in the national territory, shall be punished with a penalty of three to eighteen years of prison".

Law N ° 17704. It approves international Convention for the Suppression of the financing of terrorism (27 OCT 2003)

- SOLE article.-adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of the financing of terrorism adopted the 09DIC1999 in New York City, on occasion held 54° period of sessions of the Assembly General of United Nations.
- Law No. 17510. (27 JUN 2002). approve the Statute of Rome of the criminal International Court, adopted in Rome, Republic of Italy, on 17 JUL 1998 and signed the 19DIC2000.
- 24AGO2016 article 1.-create the Commission on fight against drug trafficking and cross-border organized crime, which will work on the orbit of the Presidency of the Republic and will be composed of the Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, the Undersecretaries of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of national defense, Ministry of economy and finance and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central Bank of Uruguay and the National Secretariat for the fight against money laundering and the financing of the Terrorism.
- 30 NOV 2016: antiterrorism Bill integrates.
- Article 1.-terrorism. Any act terrorism means that: a. the Act: 1) East consisting of intentional taking of hostages; or (2) endanger the freedom of the people; or (3) to cause death or serious or very serious injury to...
- 30 NOV 2016: assets, washing, comprehensive Bill.

- Special Commission purposes legislative, from the so-called "Panama roles' and similar jurisdictions for the prevention of financial fraud, the fraud and tax avoidance, money laundering and the global transparency
- Law N ° 18.494: Defines terrorist nature (05 JUN 2009)
- Control and prevention washes of assets and financing of terrorism.

Decree P.E 371/95 (02 OCT 95). Creates national system of emergencies, crises and disasters of exceptional characteristics, contemplating in its tasks, the face actions terrorists

Resolution of the P.E no. 1519/001 (23 OCT 01). It designates the Sub Sctrio. MDN representative to CICTE (the counter-terrorism Committee). It establishes that the competent authority in the field of terrorism is the MDN)

D.I reserved the CGE N ° 12 - 01 (Army)

- Procedures to deal with actions of international terrorism.

ROE (rules of organization of the army. Decree No. 489/003 P.E.

- Doctrine, standards and procedures against terrorism.

Decree No. 377/98 of the 14DIC98 P.E. Assigned to the army national strategic objectives and "take military measures to prevent a terrorist crisis and be able to lead operations against terrorists who were needed

Penal Code (articles that could be used in the fight against terrorism)

Title VI. Offences against public security. Chapter I.

- Article 210. Use of bombs, mortars or explosive substances, in order to instill collective fear. Whereas in order to instill fear in the population or cause disorder and turmoil in her doeth explode bombs, mortars or explosive substances, shall be punished, when not threatened the fact be addressed as attempt a more serious offence, with six months of imprisonment to three years in prison.
- Article 212. Danger of a railway disaster. Which, in order to damage a railway, or machines, vehicles, appliances or other items intended for use, man defile them in whole or in part, or tornare them partially or completely useless, will be punished, if the fact is the danger of a railway disaster , with twelve months of imprisonment to 12 years in prison. It means railroad, in addition to the railroad tracks, all other routes with metal Rails, which are moving vehicles

moved by steam, electricity or other mechanical means.

CHAPTER III

- Article 216. Attack on the safety of transport. That implements events that Mexican endangered the security or the regularity of public transport, by land, by air or by water, either way, outside the case referred to in the preceding article, shall be punishable by six months imprisonment to six years of penitentiary.

Chapter IV

- Article 217. Attack on the regularity of telephone, telegraph or wireless communications. He that seeks against the regularity of telephone, Telegraph and wireless communications, in any way, endangering the safety of public transport, shall be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison.

Title VII. Crimes against public health.

Chapter I

- Article 218. Poisoning or adulteration of water or products for public consumption. He that envenenare or adulterare, threatening health, water or substances intended for public consumption, with o-shaped without effective injury of such goods, shall be sentenced to twelve months in prison to sixteen years in prison.
- Article 219. Manufacture of nutritional or therapeutic substances. Which prepare as dangerous for health, nutritional or medicinal substances, shall be punished with three months in prison to three years in prison.
- Article 220. Commercial offering or sale of substances hazardous to health, counterfeit, adulterated or denatured. That means in trade, or members of health-threatening substances, counterfeit, adulterated or denatured, by the action of weather, with or without effective injury of the right to life or physical integrity, shall be liable to six months of imprisonment to ten years in prison
- Article 223. Trade of coca, opium or its derivatives. Which, outside of the circumstances provided for by law, pursues trade in narcotic substances, has in its possession or is depositary thereof, shall be punishable by six months in prison to five years in prison.

- Article 225. Guilty of water intended for food poisoning or adulteration. Guilty, waters or substances intended for consumption, adulteration, or poisoning shall be punished by six months in prison to six years in prison.

Title XI. Crimes against liberty

Chapter I - of the offences against individual freedom

- Article 281. Deprivation of liberty. Which, in any way, privare to another of his personal freedom shall be punishable by one year in prison to nine years in prison.

IV. International legal framework

- Resolution 1373 of the United Nations (28SET01). It calls upon countries members to take action to combat terrorism
- Resolution 24/Res.1/01 of the OAS. All the Member States, shall provide assistance effective, reciprocal to face such attacks and the threat of similar attacks against any American State, to maintain the peace and security of the continent (Rio Treaty)
- Inter-American Convention against terrorism. Mission: Prevent, punish, and eliminate terrorism. The States undertake to adopt the necessary measures and strengthen cooperation between them,

V. The enemy of criminal law and humanitarian law.

A. Criminal law of the enemy:

- Increase in penalties to avoid pass and suppression of the guarantees in criminal proceedings. Expression of Gunther Jakobs (aleman.1985) "Criminal law of the enemy, penalty the conduct of a dangerous subject in stages prior to the injury, in order to protect society as a whole, and this bankruptcy the traditional logic between grief and guilt"

B. International humanitarian law:

- International humanitarian law prohibits, without exception, the carrying out of terrorist acts in situations of international armed conflict and non-international.
- It urges States to prevent and punish violations of that right. (Increase in penalties to avoid pass)
- Acts of terrorism can be war crimes that fall under the universal jurisdiction and the international criminal court may have jurisdiction to deal with the issue.

- Conversely, the fight against terrorism and the prosecution of perpetrators of terrorist acts are governed by humanitarian law if they occur during an armed conflict.
- This right is not an obstacle to combating terrorism, and suspected terrorists can be prosecuted for their acts of terror. But even members of the armed forces or "unlawful combatants" who are suspected to they have committed acts of terror are persons protected by the Geneva Conventions and have the right to judicial guarantees if they must appear before a court.

VI. Principles of the security collective

- Primacy of the State
- Inviolability of the sovereignty of States
- Concept of security
- Geopolitics of international relations
- The end does not justify the means

VII. Offences against collective security

- Terrorism
- Crimes involving a common danger
- Offences against means of transport
- Offences against public health
- Piracy
- Drug-related crime
- Appropriation and violent abduction of illegal material
- Possession and trafficking of weapons and explosives
- Conspiracy

VIII. Clause Belgian and political crime

- Article 13. Code Penal (Uruguay). Extradition. Extradition is not supported by political crimes by offences, related to political offences, or for ordinary crimes whose repression attributed to political ends. It is not permissible, when the fact that motivates the order has not been foreseen as an offence under national legislation. Extradition can be granted or offer even for offences not covered by the treaties, provided that there is no prohibition on them.
- The crime of terrorism, in its origins has been considered as a political offence, given the connotations that make it different from the so-called common crime, offense beyond private goods, such as lesion of the sovereignty of the State and its interests key politicians.

- The modern conception of the political offence appears for the first time in the penal code of 1791 approved during the French Revolution, as opposed to the criminal offence.
- Article 69 of the French Constitution (14AGO1830), envisaged for these offences, the application of a jury. It was after 1830 when political crime reaches, according to Alberto Montoro Ballesteros, his "golden age" as a form of "privileged crime".
- The Belgian law of 1833, puts into effect the clause of "non-extradition" of criminals politicians, acquired great influence in the rest of the countries of Europe and in 1848 was suppressed in France the death penalty for political crimes
- For the purposes of extradition, terrorist offences will not be considered as political crimes. Terrorist offences to the international community are:
 - Genocide
 - War crimes
 - Crimes against humanity (Rome Statute. 7 art)
 - Financing of terrorism

IX. Crimes against humanity. Rome Statute. Art 7

When committed is as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population, with knowledge of said attack:

- Murder
- Extermination
- Slavery
- Deportation or forcible population transfer
- Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of rules of international law
- Torture
- Rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of rape of comparable gravity
- Persecution of a group or community with its own identity founded on gender-based political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds universally recognized as unacceptable in accordance with international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court
- Disappearance of persons

- j) The crime of apartheid
- k) Other inhuman acts of similar nature that cause intentionally great suffering or seriously infringe the physical integrity or physical or mental health

X. Criminal legal analysis of the crime of terrorism

- Conceptual framework of the crimes of terrorism
- Illegal behavior
- Subjects
- Situations that can modify the criminal responsibility
- Protected legal asset
- Relations with other national laws
- International law
- Procedural aspects

Legal assets are integrated by interests or values:

- Individual, social, State and moral values
- Individual: Crimes against the life and integrity of persons, sexual offences, illegal deprivation of freedom, etc.
- Social: Offences against public morality and health.
- Against the interests of the State:
- Treason against the State.
- Terrorism.
- Public safety

XI. Behaviours that may constitute the crime of terrorism

- Causing panic, terror or fear among the population or a sector
- Use radioactive material, weapon, fire, explosive, toxic or biological substance or any other means of mass destruction, or element that has that potential, people, services, or goods
- Finance, subsidize, hide or transfer money, property or other financial or of any other nature, resources to be used in the Commission of the crime of terrorism, but does not intervene in its execution or not get to consume
- Use the internet to teach to build bombs or recruit people to carry out acts for terrorist purposes

XII. Terrorism. International legal instruments

- Inter-American Convention against terrorism
- CICTE: Inter-American Committee against terrorism

- Convention to prevent and punish acts of terrorism
- Convention of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) on the prevention and the fight against terrorism. Adopted in Algiers 14 JUL 1999, entered into force 06DIC2002)
- Rome Statute

XIII. CICTE (inter-American Committee against terrorism)

A. Mission of CICTE: the Inter-American Committee against terrorism (CICTE) has as main purpose to promote and develop cooperation between Member States to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the OAS, the Inter-American Convention against terrorism, and with full respect for the sovereignty of countries, the rule of law and international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and the law Refugees International.

B. Guide CICTE for prevention, detection and suppression of terrorism

- Terrorist financing system
- Formal and informal sectors
- Fraud and Internet
- Diamonds, gold and precious metals
- Money laundering and methods used by the org. Terrorists
- Practical guidance (financial system; UIF; law enforcement)
- Combat techniques
- Documents and references
- Promoting cooperation and exchange of information
- Prevent the movement of terrorists and arms trafficking.
- Improved control of the issuance of travel and identity documents
- Avoid the falsification of travel and identity documents
- Terrorist act may not be considered as political crime or offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives ("acts of national liberation").
- Non-applicability of the exception based on political motives
- Rejection of the exception of tax crime

References

<http://archivodeinalbis.blogspot.com.uy/2017/04/el-marco-juridico-de-los-combatientes.html>
<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/es/estrategia-global-de-la-onu-contra-el-terrorismo>
http://www.siboif.gob.ni/sites/default/files/documentos/publicaciones/Guia_Practica_Preencion.pdf
<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorismo>
http://www.iccnw.org/documents/FS-CICC-CoreCrimesRD_sp.pdf
[file:///C:/Users/Daniel/Downloads/Dialnet-DerechoPenalInternacionalYTerrorismoCrimenDeDerech-3702041%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Daniel/Downloads/Dialnet-DerechoPenalInternacionalYTerrorismoCrimenDeDerech-3702041%20(2).pdf)
<https://www.mdn.gub.uy/wp-content/uploads/noticias-20170531-ley-integral-antiterrorismo.pdf>
https://medios.presidencia.gub.uy/legal/2016/proyectos/11/cons_min_424.pdf
Image Source: <http://archivodeinalbis.blogspot.com.uy/2017/04/el-marco-juridico-de-los-combatientes.html>



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

The strategic advantages of the negotiations with the ELN

Haylyn Hernández (Colombia)



Including the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia - people's Army (FARC-EP) guerrilla group, self-styled revolutionary political-military movement, as the army of national liberation (ELN) is the second largest guerrilla Colombia, it has traditionally made presence in areas that stand out for having significant economic, political and social resources. It has based its action under a strategy of popular power, supported in his ideas marxista-cristianas that has allowed this guerrillas to persist in the current Colombian armed conflict (Aguilera Peña, 2006, p. 212). The revolutionary ideal of the ELN seeks to support the process of social organization different from the FARC-EP, which, in turn, sought to seize power and have full territorial control.

Paradoxically, despite being one of the main guerrilla groups, the ELN could never match the growth and the military power of the FARC-EP, such difference is his reluctance, for ethical reasons, the funding from drug trafficking (Aguilera Peña, 2008, p) . 346). However, some of the foundational milestones that accompanied the early days of the ELN, as the refusal to drug trafficking as "anti-revolutionary", has

taken another perspective. It is a radical change of this guerrilla who had always rejected the possibility of relating to drug trafficking, despite this, the impact of the self-defense forces and attacks by military forces affected so that several structures of the ELN to establish alliances with groups in the service of drug traffickers to keep their survival (Echandía Castilla, 2013, p. 21), has even to say that it is one of the major players in the business of the drug trade in Colombia, while controls lucrative operations of illegal mining (Yagoub, 2017).

As Paul Collier points out, economic conflict theory argues that the motivation of the conflict doesn't matter: what matters is that the organization can sustain financially (2001, p. 2). Is successful in this order of ideas, point out that the Organization armed ELN (which has been characterized by making presence in areas away from the political and administrative centres of the nation) is concentrated in strategic areas where important natural resources that depend on its financing. The possibility of obtaining funds through such resources has been considered an indispensable condition for the

survival of the organisation and the financing of armed activities.

Despite being a guerrilla minor (in comparison with the FARC-EP) as the armed aspect is concerned; Since it's been to have 5,000 fighters in weapons, in the early 1990s, a force that according to estimates it has about 2,500 fighters (InSight Crime, 2017), still has the ability to control activities that are detrimental to the stability and security of the country. According to a count developed by the General command of the armed forces, the total number of men in arms was 1.675 to April 30, 2017. On the other hand, the Minister of Defense, Luis Carlos Villegas, said on June 6 that the ELN has lost 465 members in the first five months of the 2017, and it is estimated that you currently has about 1,400 fighters (InSight Crime, 2017). The figures do not match and there are discrepancies between different sources, since there seems to be influence by the current context of the peace talks, however, is a fact that the appropriation of illegal economies by the guerrilla group and are real and represent a challenge for the Colombian State.

The ELN revenues are based mainly on extortion to oil companies, kidnapping and attacks on economic infrastructure, this intensified the differences with businessmen, ranchers and drug traffickers. In terms of attacks against the oil infrastructure, the guerrillas justifies them as an expression of opposition to exploitation by foreign companies to Colombian resources. As a result, the guerrillas are responsible for nine of every ten shares of sabotage, burning of vehicles, attacking institutions and terrorist attacks (national centre of historical memory, 2013, p. 99).

Exploratory dialogues with the ELN began in January 2014 and concluded in March, it drew up a document base with these points of negotiation: (i) participation of the society in the construction of peace, (ii) democracy for peace, (iii) changes to the peace, victims (iv) and (v) end of the armed conflict, and (vi) implementation (Presidency of the Republic, 2017). The public phase of the negotiation was delayed due to the conditioning of the Government of Juan Manuel Santos's "concrete signs of peace", to start the process of negotiation in Quito, the President emphasized the liberation of hostages and the cessation of attacks terrorists, the guerrillas said that such demands were not agreed during the initial phase.

Subsequently, in October 2016 the ELN freed three civilians kidnapped, prompting the announcement by the Government from Caracas, Venezuela, that on 27 October began the public phase of negotiations in Quito, Ecuador. Still, authorities were demanding the

release of hostages, among them Odín Sánchez. After not achieved such release, the installation of the table was suspended and only until the ELN pledged and subsequently left free to the exrepresentante of the House, Sanchez, was taken up again the dialogue, this coupled with the release of the two managers of peace , Juan Carlos Cuéllar and Eduardo Martínez, and pardoned Nixon Cobos and Leivis Valero, two members of the subversive group inmates.

Finally, the Government and the ELN announced the start of formal negotiations from February 7, 2017 (truth open, 2017). In the same way was achieved an agreement for the bilateral ceasefire which came into force on 01 October, which will last until January 12, 2018. For the implementation of this agreement will be established a mechanism composed of the national Government, the army of national liberation, the UN, and the Catholic Church; It will work with the dual purpose of preventing and reporting any incident.

ELN seeks a peace with social justice, the expansion of democracy, human rights, among other social and political demands, hoping to overcome the causes of the armed conflict, in the words of the guerrilla group, seeks to "... a new contract" social transformation of Colombia, with a broad and decisive participation to endorse the agreements and to ensure compliance"(Portal voices of Colombia-Ejército de Liberación Nacional, 2014). The successful advance of the peace process may be a tool that will ensure the decrease of activities such as kidnapping, incomes from illegal mining, extortion, trafficking drugs and even alliances with narco-paramilitary groups.

In accordance with the Resource Center for the analysis of conflicts, from the public phase of negotiation, the intensity of the conflict with the ELN it has declined significantly, as well as the loss of life has also been reduced.

Offensive actions and the fighting have decreased 28.8% and 42.8% respectively during the public phase of the peace process with the ELN, in comparison with the same period in 2016 (Center of resources for the analysis of conflicts, 2017).

"Progress in overcoming social and political gaps that have kept the country in 52 years of war" is the objective identified by the Government and the ELN, and precisely ads as the cessation of hostilities will benefit various sectors, including trade and oil , since they typically are two-pronged attacking illegal groups.

The ELN has perhaps a record of attacks against the oil infrastructure, 1,301 attacks for 30 years, acts

which have caused incalculable losses not only in economic terms (US\$ 1,500 million in losses) but environmental (El Nuevo Siglo, 2017) and direct involvement to the civilian population.

The potential lethality of attacks on civilian property and damage to the civilian population were in evidence on October 18, 1998, when the ELN was dynamited a section of the Colombia pipeline, causing a fire in the corregimiento of the municipality forges Segovia, Antioquia, and caused the death of 73 civilians, 35 of them children and girls. 208 people have died as a result of such attacks and have been injured 347 between 1988 and 2012. (National Center for historical memory, 2013, p. 101)

So far run of the year, the ELN has flown 46 times the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, which has led to the spill of more than 4 million barrels.

According to figures from Ecopetrol, the Cano Limon Covenas pipeline is the structure most affected by terrorist acts of subversion, adding more than 1,300 terrorist attacks. The pipeline of San Miguel-Orito ranks second in Putumayo with more than 600 attacks. (New century, 2017)

It is expected that, for the implementation of the ceasefire and the absence of attacks, extortion fees also disappear, news that benefits to foreign investors since there would be no pressure to obtain resources to multinational companies, contractors and third parties Associates.

The current context sets a historical precedent that multinationals may decrease its sense of fear with regard to investment in petroleum in Colombia, since, on the one hand, with the FARC post-conflict projects access to marginalized areas by violence, reduction of inequality, minimization of kidnapping and extortion, among others, which translates to the benefit of productivity and utilization of the land. This coupled with the cessation of hostilities with the ELN gives you more tools to the State to ensure sustained growth. However, the challenges faced with the criminal gangs, called groups criminal organized - GDO-, in terms of security concerns should not be underestimated, which directly affect the Colombian economy.

De-escalation of terrorist actions against pipelines by the ELN, will have a positive impact on the economy, since the energy export has a transcendental role on the economic possibilities of the country by sales and royalties. The goals of production by businesses will be provided and avoiding the closure of wells as part of contingency plans involving the transport of hydrocarbons.

It is essential to table in Quito to advance so that the cease-fire be extended and the benefits can materialise, in addition, the success of the project would be a litmus test for the ELN, since that can show that it is not fragmented internally and have a consensus with respect to expectations at the negotiating table.

References

- Aguilera Peña, M. (2006). ELN: between guns and politics. In our war without name: transformations of conflict in Colombia (1. ed., pp. 209-266). Bogotá, D.C., Colombia: Grupo Editorial Norma.
- Aguilera Peña, M. (2008). The guerrillas and the constructions of popular power. In Marx lives. Left and socialism in Latin America (pp. 339-351). Bogotá, D.C., Colombia: Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Department of history, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of political studies and international relations - IEPRI. Recovered from http://www.cedema.org/uploads/22_aguilera.pdf
- Conflict analysis Resource Center. (2017, October 1). During the dialogue with the ELN, the violence has been reduced. Retrieved 18 October 2017, from <http://blog.cerac.org.co/durante-el-dialogo-con-el-eln-se-ha-reducido-su-violencia>
- National Center of historical memory. (2013). enough! Colombia: Memories of war and dignity. National printing press. Recovered from <http://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/descargas/informes2013/bastaYa/basta-ya-colombia-memorias-de-guerra-y-dignidad-2016.pdf>
- Collier, p. (2001). Economic causes of civil wars and its implications for the design of policies. El Malpensante, (30). Recovered from http://www.elmalpensante.com/articulo/2462/causas_economicas_de_las_guerras_civiles_y_sus_implicaciones_en_el_diseno_de_politica
- Echandía Castile, C. (2013). The rise and decline of the army of national liberation (ELN) analysis of the military and territorial evolution of face to the negotiation. Ideas Foundation for peace. Recovered from <http://cdn.ideaspaz.org/media/website/document/529debc8a48fa.pdf>

The new century. (2017, September 28). ELN: van 1,301 attacks to pipelines in 30 years. Retrieved 18 October 2017, from [/index.php/articulos/09-2017-tregua-acabara-ataques-el-eln-a-oleoductos-van-1301](#)

InSight Crime. (2017, March 6). ELN. Retrieved 17 October 2017, from <http://es.insightcrime.org/noticias-sobre-crimen-organizado-en-colombia/eln-perfil>

Voices of Colombia National Liberation Army portal. (2014, July 7). New letter from the cry Social peace. Recovered from <http://www.eln-voces.com/index.php/es/dialogos-de-paz/otras-voces/951-nueva-carta-del-clamor-social-por-la-paz>

Presidency of the Republic. (2017). dialogues with the Eln [institutional]. Retrieved 17 October 2017, from <http://especiales.presidencia.gov.co/Documents/20161104-dialogos-eln/por-una-paz-completa.html>

Open truth. (2017, February 7). Negotiation with the Eln in its public phase. Recovered from <http://www.verdadabierta.com/procesos-de-paz/eln/6545-negociacion-con-el-eln-en-su-fase-publica>

Yagoub, M. (2017, August 1). Despite peace talks, guerrilla of the ELN maintains expansion in Colombia. Retrieved October 17, 2017, starting from <http://es.insightcrime.org/analisis/negociaciones-paz-guerrilla-eln-mantiene-expansion-colombia>

Image Source: <http://s.newsweek.com/sites/www.newsweek.com/files/2017/06/20/eln-colombian-rebels.jpg>



The new paradigm of Islamist terrorism

By Alejandro Cassaglia (Argentina)



Lone protester waves the flag of Palestine, protesting in the occupied territories.

In the year 1948, when Yassir Arafat created the O.L.P. (Palestine Liberation Organization), as a response to the birth of the State of Israel, I would have never imagined as it would mutate this kind of terrorists, to meet with a current model" highly bloodthirsty". At that time it was a kind of terrorism, we could say, "domestic", confined to the area of the conflict, namely the Middle East.

However, as mentioned by Dr. Ramiro Anzit Guerrero in his book "International criminal cooperation", in the age of terrorism (1), in 1972 there will be the "rupture of the paradigm" terrorist, nothing more or nothing less than the "heart" of Europe, Germany, in what is He called the "Munich Massacre", which was performed by a "subsidiary" called "Black September". This organization was taking 11 Israeli athletes as hostages, which were killed after a "very bad" rescue operation of the German security forces, after fruitless negotiations, which were intended that Israel release prisoners in Exchange for the athletes.

In the same work, Anzit Guerrero, designates "paradigm changes, when the explanation of the reality that we are already given us is not"useful"(2), adding that"broke the paradigm of terrorism domestic, to give birth to a terrorism without borders or isolated targets, " now the action will be the whole world"(3).

We can quote an expert in terrorism such as Fernando Reinares, when in one of his both books, titled "Terrorism and counter-terrorism", refers to the transnationalization of terrorism, holding that this phenomenon is due to the answers State and social, to cause terrorist groups to have to deal with other geographical areas, mobilizing human and material resources, in other countries, either as a base of operations, or as a new territory for their actions. (4)

Making a leap in time, and looking for an event that connected us a new change of model of this Islamic terrorism, we will not refer to one of the "largest" terrorist attacks in history. Not only by the terrible act, but by the impact that has had, and still has, and not because it is the first terrorist attack in United States, since 1993, the towers had been attacked with explosives placed in their underground parking. We are talking about 9/11, where a group of terrorists, highly trained, and after several years of planning, and following "the mandate" of their ideological leader, Usama Bin Laden (5), Commander of the global terrorist network Al Qaida (6), using civilian aircraft, they headed them for strategic goals, and as if they were missiles, crashed them against them.

It was a planned attack even in its smallest detail, from politics, to operating, all whites were selected:

- The military power, which was attacked by the impact of a plane against the building of the Pentagon.
- The economic power, represented in the Twin Towers, where two aircraft crashed.
- And a fourth plane that not struck against any target, crashed into the ground, but it would be not unreasonable to think that I would have some political objective, such as the White House, the Capitol, or any other public building.

In the case of the twin towers we sought a visual impact, of superlative dimensions, was synchronized so that when all the media of the world, had his attention in "New York" (as the first aircraft had thoroughly embedded in one of the towers), when seen in direct or as a second airplane he crashed intentionally against the second tower. The paradigm shift you could say that it consisted, in that it was an attack using aircraft as missiles, something innovative, and the high number of casualties (estimated about 3,000 dead and tens of thousands injured and affected).

The result of the fact described above, would bring an escalation of violence in this "conflict", which continues in upward curve even today, despite having spent almost three decades. Immediately it occurred the attacks of September 11, US President George w. Bush Jr., put into practice the "Patriot Act" (7), by which declared it the "war on terrorism". The result was the invasion of Iraq in 2003, about which defines it Esteban Darío Barral, in his book "Perception of the conflict armed current" (8), it would be the consequence of the invasion of 1991, referred to as the "first war of the Gulf", and that was one of the most long and controversial recent wars.

As a result of the intervention of the United States, and with the rapid fall of Saddam Hussein's regime and its army, "resistance" groups, followers of Usama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda, employing terrorist tactics and techniques emerge in its actions. The leader of this resistance was Jordanian Abu Mussab Zarqawi, who was killed in 2006 by a barrage of American aircraft in his bunker. Initially known as "To Al Qaeda in Iraq", or "to Al Qaeda in the land of the two rivers" (in reference to the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia), and that with the death of its leader, and over the years, led to what is today known as the Islamic State I.S.I.S. or I.S.I.L., or its acronym in Arabic D.A.E.S.H. (9)

While we can refer to this "war", as a conflict of asymmetrical proportions, with conventional combat, finally took the form of terrorism, where it can be said that there arose a new paradigm shift in regards to

the propaganda of terror. The "mujahidin" (10), which had the sympathy of much of the international public opinion, where in principle looked them as a small group of resistance against a "military giant" such as the US armed forces; due to a bad propaganda campaign, this situation varied.

As it was to be expected, Western viewers would see the peak of the violence, when the Zarqawi himself took a knife and killed in a terrible way to an American citizen, Nicholas Evan Berg "Nick", may 7, 2004, and which was diffused through a video, the 12th of that month and year, and which was issued by the major television networks worldwide, as in the case of C.N.N., Fox News, and BBC, among others. It should be clarified that such acts, like the throw or beheadings, are not an invention of the ISIS, since in ancient times was a widely used method.

It should be recalled that already in the last century, in the Decade of the 90's, the signs of drug trafficking in Mexico, used these techniques, when still there was ISIS, nor any Islamist terrorist organization that employ these techniques.

The correspondent Patrick Cockburn, in his book "ISIS, the return of the Jihad" (11), describes perfectly the facts related below. After the death of Zarqawi, the activities of his organization in Iraq, continued, but ideological differences with Al-Qaida, which further weakened after the death of its leader, Usama Bin Laden, on May 2, 2011, in the city of Abbottabad in Pakistan they brought as a consequence the separation of both groups. After several successions, emerges a new leader called Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Badri to the Samarra. A native of the city of Samarra in Iraq, would openly challenge the figure of the new leader of Al-Qaida, the Egyptian Ayman al-Zawahiri, to finally, in 2013, will proclaim "califa" (12). Thus arises the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (acronym in English I.S.I.L.) or Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (I.S.I.S. in English), or also called D.A.E.S.H. or D.A.I.SH. (Acronym which comes from his name in Arabic "to the Dawah to the Islamiyyah fi to the Iraq wa al Sham"). This character will make his first public appearance on June 29, 2014, adopting the name of Abu Bakr to the Baghdadi. Both the title of Caliph and his name have a high significance and symbolism for Muslims.

The word Caliph is an Arabic word and means "the Guide". This figure was created on the death of the Prophet, since he had to choose someone who will lead the people and unable to be another Prophet, since Muhammad was the "seal of the prophets", had to create a new kind of leadership.

What was said above represents a great symbolism for Muslims, since the last Caliphate, Ottoman, disappeared almost 100 years ago, so this "revival" is a very strong image, symbolically speaking. With regard to the name adopted by the "new guide", it is Abu Bker and also has a symbolism of big dimensions, on the death of the Prophet, the first Caliph was the father-in-law of Muhammad named Abu Bker the Siddiq. And the adopted name, ends with the Baghdad, referring to the city of Cuarraba, and that it is no coincidence, since the Abbasid Caliphate had its headquarters in that city, and is which is more extended in time.

It is important to understand this adopted symbolism, since it refers to the political figure of the Caliph, takes its name from one of the main Caliphs of history, and mentions to the city that was headquarters the Caliphate in years, whereupon nothing is casual you could say that it is a strategy designed to keep Muslims and Sunni, it. Analyzing the occurrence of the facts, not has fared so badly, since it has had a lot of followers, many of them from Europe, and several terrorist from different parts of the world have sworn you loyalty, as for example the case of Boko Haram in Nigeria.

At this time, and doing a parenthesis, can not leave of side the new propaganda model of Islamit terrorist organizations, of which the Islamic State has been revolutionary in this matter. It can be seen when comparing videos of beheadings first, at the time of the Zarqawi, with new "productions", type film "Hollywood", which are used for executions. Not only are used beheadings, but also crucifixions, drownings, shootings and executions consistent burning their prisoners with fuels. All of them are filmed with "high definition", and uploaded to the social networks as a model for recruitment (in the case of those who joined its ranks and which are already radicalized), and "warning" messages for those fighting them, or simply not them they support. Other propaganda detail is the production of publications type magazine or journal, as that edit and publish to Al Qaeda, called "Inspire", or that of the Islamic State, which initially was called "Dabiq" (emblematic city for jihadists) (13) and to change its name a few months ago by the of "Rumiyah" (Rome in Arabic). These publications serve "fall in line" for their followers, also as a means of instruction (in some numbers is taught to stab, to manufacture homemade explosives, etc.) or as a means of radicalisation.

Continuing with the development of models, over time changes, we can say, what, due to the imminent defeat in the military field, by ISIS, their leader Abu

Bker to the Baghdadi, he is adopting a change in strategy. This is to abandon, at least for now, the model of open warfare, to transform it into a model similar to the of Al Qaida, i.e. the model cell or network.

It has cells and/or supporters/followers in all parts of the world, which would encourage them to become "shahid", and thus achieve committing attacks in all parts of the world. Now well, that type of attacks. And here we have a paradigm shift in the actions of terrorist, to be added to the change of the model that indicates their leader (of the military camp, the urban field). New model is called such, both by experts and by journalism, as 'terrorism low cost' or 'low-cost terrorism'.

Many of the types of attacks that we mention, were used for more than one decade by Palestinian terrorists in Israel. But the Islamic State is that has "crowded it" and has given him a certain degree of "showiness". Some of these tactics are as follows:

- 1) Attacks with firearms, consisting of one or several attackers with automatic firearms, both fist as long. Some of these attacks such as those that occurred at the Paris Theatre Le Bataclan, perpetrated on 13 November 2015. Another attack of this kind was carried out against the drafting of the French satirical weekly, Charlie Hebdo, where attackers with guns killed 12 employees and serious wounding other 4, in retaliation for the publication of caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad.
- 2) Attacks with homemade explosives, are developed by people who place them and flee, or " martyrs " who die to detonate them. One of these cases is the attack carried out during a recital of the artist Ariana Grande, at the city of Manchester, in May of this year, which killed 22 people (including children) and around 60 wounded. The attacker made two detonations, one of them blew himself up. Otherwise to quote is the one that occurred in Boston, on April 15, 2013, during the celebration of a marathon. It was carried out by two Chechen brothers, and it was through the use of home-made explosives placed in garbage cans.
- 3) Stabbings: consist of simple attacks with daggers or knives. This is a form that was "recommended" by the leadership of the Islamic State. In one of the publications of the magazine DABIQ sent directions stab, even with images where plotted the vital points of the human body where the thrusts would be more "effective". There were multiple cases, since it is an easy execution modality. Although such

attacks were used more than one decade ago in Israel, by radical Palestinian attackers, the ISIS has produced this system becomes very usable. We can mention the case of the attack in the city of Turku in Finland, where a person identified as a "supporter" of the TURKISCH killed two people and injured six. Another similar case occurred in Siberia, where an individual attacked stabbing several people to be killed by the police. The ISIS attributed the fact is.

- 4) Road kill: like above, is a modality that began in Israel, and its use spread throughout Europe. Consisting of the mere fact of an attacker to assail passers-by with a vehicle at high speed. Usually it's wheeled rented with apocryphal documents, for the purposes of not being identified by police in the case to give flight. Often this type of attack is combined with stabbings. I.e. once terrorist runs, it descends from the car and carrying a dagger, attacking people indiscriminately. We can mention, by way of example, the latest attack in Barcelona, 17 of August of 2017, which killed 15 people, including two children of three and seven years, and injured about 130 people, some serious. This was part of a terrorist plot carried out by an inorganic cell of the Islamic State. The original plan was to "plant" a pair of trucks loaded with explosive home, the so-called "bottles", opposite the Gothic Cathedral, the catalan artist Gaudí called La Sagrada Familia. Due to the fact that they detonated the explosives at the home of one of them, while manufactured explosives, they had to change the plan and attack all that remained was their hand that they were knives and vehicle. Another part of the cell, composed of 5 terrorists, were killed in the city of Cambrils, after trying to escape a police control and run over six people.
- 5) Sabotage: this is a new modality that was given as "directive" in number 17 of the magazine of Al-Qaida, Inspire (14), where an appeal is made to carry out attacks on trains, in Europe, but not through bombings, but as sabotage, consisting of derailments, as products of broken roads, or with fire. A case to cite is occurred on the London underground, on 15 September last, when "sympathizers" of the Islamic State (which is then attributed the attack), placed an incendiary device improvised, that only caused panic and some dozens wounded.

Relationship in tactical, described in the preceding paragraphs, will have to see how it evolves, both in

the types of attacks already known and described mutation, or if there are new and innovative modalities. The attacks, that we could define as "traditional" (with a high preparation and execution), we should add this type of "low-cost new terrorism".

With regard to the ideological, there has also been a change of model or paradigm, as is the Spanish psychologist David Garriga Guitart, describes it in his book "Jihad, what is it?" (15), recruitment methods have been evolving. For example unlike the radicalization method used by Al-Qaida, which mentions that the process had been between about 4 to 5 years, in which the "candidate" reached a high degree of commitment to the network, which took him to "apply" for a suicide mission, with a conviction that did not doubt its role. And this was done through sheiks at mosques (16), (17) musalas and madrasahs (18), i.e. through men and directly, or through pages. On the other hand, the method used by ISIS, has registered a marked evolution, where already the radicalization process lasts between 8 months and 1 year in a half, and this is due to the need for greater flow of fighters, both in the field of battle, as well as in cells at acantes in Europe. It is made directly, using a policy of seduction, in which not only involved men, but it is usual recruitment through women.

For his part in the book "Islamist radicalization and terrorism: key psychosocial", Manuel Moyano and Humberto Trujillo (19), refers to the models of radicalization, giving as an example the "pyramid model", where the individual goes up riser, up to complete its process of radicalisation that leads to the top of the method. Begins at the base of the pyramid in the step of "sympathizer", then goes to "follower", later becomes "activist", to "radical" which will take you to the final step, which already referred to as "terrorist".

The other system, which works in a similar way, called "the metaphor of the conveyor belt", where the subject is advancing in its stages of radicalization, to take it to the end of the road that is itself terrorist. Referenced graphics, the example of a conveyor belt of an airport.

Finally and as evolution or change of model in regard to executions, by terrorists, will cite the work of Garriga Guitar, "humiliation and agony: beheadings of Islamic State behavioral analysis". (20) when we see videos, very poor quality, the first beheadings carried out by the predecessor of ISIS, where the prisoner was subjected to a brutal extreme force to be beheaded and where the message was expressed in Arabic language from the executioner. In recent years, the production of these videos has

changed, not only with regard to an excellent quality of image, but in the method of execution itself. It's all part of a "macabre" ceremony, which lead in front of a thorough way.

The executor is neatly dressed with black clothes, with his face covered by a kind of Hood also color black. It uses a large and well sharpened knife. Very safe in their words and in their actions, and without an image of extreme brutality, despite the savage act that is going to commit.

On the other hand the prisoner wears clothing type overall orange color, which represents the same type of uniform that use Guantanamo detainees (21), relying on the law of retaliation, "an eye for an eye". This clothing, in many of the performances, you can see spotty, generally in the area of the abdomen and chest, that would come that try to represent the "suffering" of the prisoner. This delivers the commencement address that is imposed by his captors in a very calm way. Not only used the Arabic, by the captor. Often spoken in English and other languages. Even used, in recent times, up to the Spanish and the Portuguese.

The prisoner speaks in the language of his country and thus tries to reach not only to the authorities of their States, but to the village of their origin. The message refers to actions his country with regard to the inhabitants of the Islamic State. Finally stands the serene image of the prisoner, which differs much from the executions of the principles of the invasion. This is because the executors to make "mock" frequent execution, where there comes a time that prisoner believed to be one simulation, when his time

comes to be executed. In these spaces, we can reach the conclusion that the model or paradigm, in relation to these facts, has changed, whereupon we can add it to the list of changes or breaks of the models in the terrorist practice.

Closing as we can say, that all these practices, different from Islam's religious aspects, since not only the Koran sets the opposite of what the terrorists executed in the name of "Allah", but rather also an infinite number of hadizes (22) aware of the mercy of Prophet Muhammad in relation to respect for human life, women, children and the elderly, as well as prisoners of war, taking into account that already in the 7th century Islam spoke of respect for the prisoners, while in the West recently in the 20th century was signed the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war.

Paradigms will continue changing, according to experts, concerning the point that is feared, for several years, that terrorist organizations have access to weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear, and the use of them.

I would like to conclude with a paragraph of the book "Wing in Paris" by Gabriel Albiac (23), only noting, that would change in his writing, Islam by Islam. And there it concerns Europe, I would extend it to the entire planet.

"No one in Europe wants to face that it is a war. It is a war. That is won or lost. No war ends in tables, time Europe, loses. Islam wins. Because Europe prefer to be left to kill battle. Perhaps, simply, Europe has died. He died long ago. And the soldiers of Allah are limited to shots of grace. At point blank range."

References

1. ANZIT GUERRERO, Ramiro (2009), "International criminal cooperation, in the age of terrorism". Publishing Lajouane, Buenos Aires/Argentina. (pag.48)
2. Ibid., p. 50.
3. Ibid.
4. REINARES, Fernando (1998). "Terrorism and counter-terrorism", Editorial Paidós, Buenos Aires/Argentina. (pag.175)
5. Osama Bin Laden
6. Al-Qaida (in Arabic "the base"). Global terrorist network of Salafist ideology.
7. Patriot Act: Federal law of the United States, handed down in 2001 after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, with the aim of fighting terrorism.
8. BARRAL, Esteban Dario (2016). "The perception of armed conflicts", University Publishing House of the Argentine army, Buenos Aires/Argentina. (pag.153)
9. Islamic State
10. Mujahidin: Arabic word which means 'warriors'
11. COCKBURN, Patrick (2015). "ISIS, the return of the Jihad", Editorial Planeta/Ariel, Barcelona/Spain. (pag.21)
12. Caliph (from the Arabic "Khalifa"): translates to the Spanish as "the Guide".
13. Jihadists: word derived from the Arabic, which means those who carry out the Jihad (in Arabic "effort")

14. Inspire: magazine published in digital form by the Global terrorist network Al Qaeda.
15. GARRIGA GUITART, David (2015). "Jihad what is it?", Editorial Comanegra, Barcelona/Spain. (pags.86/90)
16. Mosque: place of worship for followers of the Islamic religion.
17. Musalla: place of prayer of the Islamic faith.
18. Madrasa: Koranic school.
19. MOYANO, Manuel and TRUJILLO, Humberto (2013). "Islamist radicalization and terrorism: key psychosocial", publishing University of Granada/control of training and doctrine, Granada/Spain. (pags.13/18)
20. SOTO CASTRO, Juan E. and GARRIGA GUITART, David (2015). "Humiliation and agony: beheadings of Islamic State behavioral analysis", publishing house library other looks, Spain. (pags.29/45)
21. Guantanamo: the United States Base, located in Cuba, used as a detention centre for suspected of belonging to terrorist organizations.
22. Hadizes: the sayings and deeds of Prophet Muhammad, which are in collections and that form the "sunna".
23. ALBIAC, Gabriel (2016). "Wing in Paris", Editorial conferences, Salamanca/Spain. (p.15)

Image Source: <https://mundo.sputniknews.com/orientemedio/201711191074085405-oriente-medio-eeuu-independencia-palestina/>



Colombia: A country marked by violence (part VIII)

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



President Andrés Pastrana, only at the main table at the official start of the peace talks, as the FARC's top leader, alias "Tirofijo", did not attend because of alleged security problems.

Andrés Pastrana's peace process

Below is a chronological list of the most relevant events of the peace dialogues between the Government of President Andrés Pastrana and the FARC (Colombian, 2012):

June 9, 1998

Andrés Pastrana, being elected President, held a surprise meeting with Pedro Antonio Marín, founder and Chief of the FARC, better known by his alias "Manuel Marulanda Vélez" or "Tirofijo". This meeting reveals a great deal of courage by Pastrana since he risked being kidnapped or killed, if things did not come out as expected.

October 23, 1998

Having assumed the Presidency on August 7, as usual, on October 23, 1998 already as President, Andrés Pastrana ordered the demilitarization of five municipalities totaling altogether 42.139 Km² of surface, so they serve as headquarters to the peace negotiations between the Government and the FARC. These five municipalities were: San Vicente de el Caguán, La Macarena, Uribe, Mesetas and Vista Hermosa. The main unit of the army which was removed from the site was the hunters battalion whose seat is San Vicente de el Caguán.

January 7, 1999

This day was officially celebrated in San Vicente de el Caguán the beginning of dialogues of peace, in a very important ceremony attended by national and international guests. "Tirofijo" did not attend this act alleged security concerns. The image of President Andrés Pastrana only sitting at the head table, without its counterpart in the negotiations, was viewed as a bad omen.

January 17, 1999

Just 10 days after the process started, the FARC announces the first freezing the dialogues and ask the Government that it combats more decisively to paramilitary groups. Currently it is known that there was a cooperation real and quite wide of officers of the national army of Colombia with paramilitary units, certainly in some parts of Colombia to commit all sorts of excesses.

May 1, 1999

By way of apology for the concrete platform of January 7, President Andrés Pastrana and Pedro Antonio Marín ("Tirofijo") met in the neutral zone. Again follows President Andrés Pastrana manifesting a rare value, putting at risk their safety in order to achieve a peace agreement.

25 May 1999

Established a guideline for negotiations which was called "Agenda common for change", which would serve as a framework for the work of delegations.

November 18, 1999

The Government proposes a neutral international Commission on the process, which is rejected by the FARC.

January 13, 2000

The dialogues on the occasion of Christmas and new year's, time during which the FARC declared a unilateral truce are suspended. On 13 January 2000 will resume in El Caguan peace dialogues.

February 2, 2000

Delegations of the Government and the FARC started a tour of Europe, to give to know the process is moving forward in Colombia and possibly find support for such a process. The Group visited Sweden, Norway, Italy, the Vatican, Spain, Switzerland and France. This tour is very criticized by some sectors of the national policy, that they say is unworthy that avowed criminals (the delegates of FARC) anden walking through the world without fear.

April 26, 2000

The High Commissioner for peace, Víctor G. Ricardo, presented his resignation, which is accepted by the President, naming as a substitute to the Secretary of the Presidency Camilo Gómez. Neither of them would finally achieve dramatic results.

April 29, 2000

The FARC announced this day that the Bolivarian movement for the new Colombia (MBNC) will be its political arm. The 2016 that movement had no significance. In 2017 the FARC party, which retains the initials is created but with another meaning: revolutionary alternative force of communal.

May 16, 2000

In the wake of the case of the necklace bomb with which killed a woman, and which was blamed on the FARC, the national Government suspended a meeting that foreign diplomats had been planned with the FARC.

Septembre 18, 2000

The national Government suspended the process after the kidnapping of a commercial aircraft that subsequently the San Vicente de el Caguán landed.

January 30, 2001

This day again there is a kidnapping of aircraft, but this time the author is a FARC deserter. The plane landed in Bogota where the hijacker was arrested and freed the 30 occupants of the aircraft.

8-9 February 2001

Due to various crises that have been generated and which have led to loss of credibility to the peace process, the President of the Republic Andres Pastrana meets with Pedro Antonio Marín ("Tirofijo") in a "Summit" in which the "Los Pozos agreement" is reached.

February 27, 2001

You receive a document with suggestions of the Commission of Notables, for the fight against paramilitarism and seeking to reduce the intensity of the conflict, refers to a bilateral truce immediately. The Committee of eminent persons was established by the parties by mutual agreement.

October 5, 2001

The national Government and the FARC signed the agreement called "San Francisco de la Sombra", which commits them to the immediate discussion of a ceasefire.

October 7, 2001

It blamed the FARC for the kidnapping and murder of the former Minister of Culture Consuelo Araújo Noguera. President Andres Pastrana Announces greater controls over the so-called "zone of Distension", however announced it extended until 20 January 2002 the validity of the neutral area in order to continue the dialogues.

October 17, 2001

To verify the new control measures to the zone of distention, FARC asked his dismount, and to make pressure rise from the table of dialogue.

December 24, 2001

After a pause in the dialogues, motivated by the lifting of the table the FARC, this day Camilo Gómez - High Commissioner for peace - Announces will resume contacts, after having met with Pedro Antonio Marín ("Tirofijo") and their spokesmen.

December 25, 2001

Despite the statements of the previous day by the High Commissioner for peace, the FARC claim that the process is still in crisis.

January 8, 2002

After a new meeting between the Government and FARC delegates, there is agreement, it convenes urgent meeting for the next day.

The FARC issued nine "open letters" to different individuals and entities in which blame the Colombian Government of a possible failure of the peace process.

February 20, 2002

After the kidnapping of Senator Jorge Eduardo Gechem, the national Government gives terminated talks with the FARC, and was order to the security forces to resume the "distension zone" that had been demilitarized to give guarantees to the FARC.

The dialogues of peace fail. The general perception is that FARC abused the Government concessions, and is in this context that arises the candidacy of Mr Álvaro Uribe Vélez, who offers hard hand against all the "narco-terrorists" and especially against the

FARC. The disappointment caused by the actions of the FARC, a group which did not demonstrate a desire for peace, led the population to vote for Álvaro Uribe Vélez with the intention of punishing them.

References

El Colombiano (2012). Cronología: así fueron los diálogos de San Vicente del Caguán. Extraído el 17 de junio del 2015:
http://www.elcolombiano.com/dialogos_en_san_vicente_del_caguan_cronologia-CFEC_204017

Fuente de la Imagen:

https://www.elheraldo.co/sites/default/files/styles/width_860/public/articulo/2016/08/26/silla_vacia_0_0.jpg?itok=xgS4kOly



Strategy

By Francisco Javier Blasco (Spain)



I've been many years devoting much of my time to studying, teaching and implementation of what is understood and defined as a strategy. Word that today in day is used and exhibited in all areas of life and that we could define as "planned actions" in the time that is often done to achieve a particular purpose on the basis of a need and the existing reality. The origin of this word comes from the Greek; Stratos = army and Agein = driver, guide.

It is therefore a concept that was born many centuries ago in the bosom of the armies that carried out the necessary actions of the kingdoms and empires for those who worked, but as I have said, today has been extended and applied also to all areas of social life, commercial and political.

The pillars on which any strategy to achieve the objective must be based are three: will beat, set action and surprise. The latter is reflected in many different ways, among which stands out the simulation, deception or illusion, approaches and successive retrainments of positions or threats, the apparent ineffectiveness or no intention of performing any action and the subsequent offer covenants contain too many unattainable demands unfeasible. Without the achievement and consolidation of these pillars, it is very difficult as designed or intended is reached and, with much degree of probability, leads to failure.

Contrary to what you might think, the strategy is not a single doctrine, but a method of thinking that allows us to: identify and classify the possible developments and objectives pursued; any hierarchical order, and

choose the most effective procedures to achieve them in the shortest time and at the lowest possible cost to run and, if not for the opponent.

All strategy, in greater or lesser degree, is today affected by a number of different factors such as: the political, diplomatic, economic, ecological, demographic, ethnic, religious and social. One or more of them for themselves, may be serious constraints to the development of the same. The defined strategy should be able to play one sufficient role so that the decisions taken are capable of alleviating the demands derived from the factors that define it or act in a way favorable or unfavorable about her.

Normally, any strategy is expressed implicitly or explicitly in what is known and defined as "Strategic Plan" that must assess and foresee adverse reactions (derived from the aforementioned factors) and define the actions needed to combat them if that those harm us or, to the contrary, cause them if we favor. Reactions, which can be of order or scope: local, national, international, political, diplomatic, social, demographic, economic, legal, moral, environmental, police and even military. Although not all of them can be identified.

All strategic plan must mark a turning point [1], whose election is carried out based on the study of the characteristics of the objective to achieve, its capacity of conquest, defence or the possibility of the same attack (which are called as vulnerabilities). Point, which decides the most effective general manoeuvre to achieve our purposes and helps

achieve what is known as the situation end to reach. The success of the plan has a close relationship with the flexibility, enough time to plan for it and run it, as well as with the freedom of action.

Over time, once again is worth remembering the words metaphorical or not so much by Sun Tzu, in his famous book the art of war (edited for 25 centuries), in which the death of Emilio Botín realized that it was his bedside book. "It employs no less than three months to prepare your artifacts and three others to coordinate resources for the siege. You should never attack by cholera or hastily. It is advisable to take long enough for the planning and coordination of the plan".

As well, after this review of concepts and precepts, it is not difficult to see that the catalan independence movement has followed, and very well, step by step each and every one of them. It has not emerged by spontaneous generation; result of a mapping plan is the many years with approaches and departures temporary view and all kinds of deceptions that have provided much of the necessary elements of economic, social, political and cultural.

They have managed to achieve millions of followers internally based on partial lies, big lies, and multitude of impossible promises, but on the other hand, easily marketable. Despite the great difficulties and made large investments and certain type of personal or commercial favors they have achieved significant social, business and opinion support both internally and externally. Have been known to surround with advisers of the worst kind; real experts in finding necessary cracks in the infringement law and ease of escape from justice to not only commit a crime with intent and knowledge of the facts, but with the necessary measure enabling them to places, situations, moments of exhaust and a certain degree of understanding and sympathy outside that put you very difficult legal action by the State in any of its pillars.

After obtaining the mandatory domestic supports through indoctrination, were launched to destabilize the political unit in Spain and put in serious troubles to its Government (turning point); you have got, little by little and using deception to all the Governments and political parties, the force and sufficient representation to destabilize their region, plunge Spain into a difficult situation to clearly divide the positions and opinions of the Parties political and, incidentally, move your "case" beyond our borders to, by sympathy, soon be lifted other similar sources beyond where there are circumstances equal or similar, at the moment, asleep or incipient. This situation provided them by the arrangement, some

support or, at a minimum, international understanding. This is your Final desired location.

Nothing is the result of the incongruity or improvisation as many are keen to denounce and denostar. Everything, absolutely everything was planned, calculated and plotted in his plan. Until the flight of the former President and part is troupe to Belgium to be in the hands of the Justice of a completely divided and split in three, people tremendously guarantees with all kinds of criminals until the hilarity as [2], we all know irrelevant in Europe and in the world, which lives mainly from international institutions (NATO and EU) installed in several parts of its territory in addition to their capital and, not only happy with this, do the hand of a famous lawyer for leak of Justice and defend the most successful biggest and best "worthy causes" against itself and proper application of that. A country that up to several times has denied us the extradition of several assassins and terrorists of ETA and that, since the times of the Duke of Alba, maintains a bitter hatred to Spain and the Spaniards; where almost everyone, including part of his Government, are not cut to define us as unjust, illegal and Franco. Them, the greatest collaborators of Nazism in their more moments define us as well. No comment.

The independence, well coordinated and supported by followers and purchased media, have been able to play and very well the role of the victimhood and the martyrology to weigh that, previously and without any external forcing, had acted in a glaring way against the law and the Constitution itself. Situation is that is permeating inside and outside Spain and will be almost impossible to counter at least in the short and medium term.

I do not understand as to a clear and well-defined strategy no one was able to appreciate it and take the necessary steps to counter it. Surprise, consequence of the continued deception has already been evident that, until a few days before all this mess, many, included much of the Government and, apparently, own intelligence services (often papelón of both) trusted that this was not going to occur and even publicly identified people as measured, potential collaborators or prone to such collaboration, when almost all of them, now behind bars or defenestrados. I believe that this is the result of a clear misunderstanding of what the word strategy, their factors, and the pillars on which rests. I wouldn't think that this situation has reached by neglect or contempt to which well communicated and warned.

Finally, and according to the latest polls, have managed to bring to Catalonia to a clear division of opinions and feelings where the separatist part there

is a real desire to win and a consensual action set that is cast by the way, much of least in part contrary to these precepts.

I am aware that recently the polls are not very accurate in any part of the world; they have been failing from precipitous manner in major electoral events, even among the most important or momentous. It is also true, that make forecasts and reliable surveys in a place and moment as in Catalonia, full of hopes, disappointments, hates, fears and resentment all highly volatile and ever-changing, even in a matter of minutes, is not easy. But, despite all this, I am still very uneasy about the possible outcome of the elections on December 21.

I'm afraid, to force recalcitrant separatist, the location of their "martyrs", the emergence of new players in this complicated game like the podemitas and their allies – much more decanted to the separatism that constitutionalism-, the transversality and bloody equidistance of an erratic PSOE and even more of its Catalan branch of the PSC, the few expectations, won to pulse, the PPC and eagerness to extralimitadas and hurries from role and reach power - although very little founded - citizens can that, as a whole, not carried to the electoral process to fruition.

Despite the large lectures we have received lately on the criminal code, the Constitution, the high courts, State and division of powers, many still continue to insist on the lack of opportunity, many important and serious implications that have actions and judicial decisions of the last few days in the social and political arena. These political, their parties, media and people involved in the published opinion insist, and much on these factors and calling for actions more sweetening matter, dilated at the time and even some, by the abolition of the same. It is pena see that in Spain and among the Spaniards, as well as the separatists abducted, yet remain people, which fills the mouth of the word democracy, which continue wandering on such basic concepts.

We have all witnessed the perpetration of gross offences harsh penalties as the patents and flagrant disobedience to the courts, certain decisions that neither legal nor morally can be qualified (DUI) and the abolition of laws as the Constitution for their

territory. Before all this disgrace, there are still many - unfortunately - mindless and thoughtless and I'd say anti Spanish among the politicians and people of influence who continue to demand the Government and the judiciary to turn a blind eye and proposed a clear and pathetic smear and new account. Others, in its drift equidistant and little reflective, still crying out for "compounding" and the dialogue with the offender, both things, which although not defined them with clarity, they intend to sell us everything fits with a simple or not so simple (and there's the danger) changes in make-up or much depth in our Constitution. Genuine penalty.

Separatists, most likely not fulfilled with a single list, there are many personal and partisan interests that underlie the desire for prominence to erect in the captain's command Catalonia in this new voyage; but, however, and unlike the others, if they speak in the same language and have a common plan. Their union is strength, as well, that the disunity of the opposing party can lead to failure, except that all those millions of people known as the "silenced" show that they are as many as they say, no longer on its own initiative, awareness of the economic and social situation in which already lies Catalonia and even worse drift that can take it all and decide, once and for all, to vote against the independence movement.

In that they are alone, because no one can help them, is their sole obligation and responsibility. They should keep in mind, that not to do so, may never return to complain. Each has its share of responsibility and it is time to leave behind old grudges or personal grievances. Moreover, it is time to even put the clamp on the nose and vote for those who give more guarantees that this problem wants it to solve real, being half-measures, roads and very difficult or impossible definition shortcuts and much worse execution nostalgia and predispositions to then return to complain as mourners in search of support from those who cannot afford them. It is time for the Catalans. There is no other. In this act as free and democratic as we vote individually, no one outside of your territory you can accompany, except morally and that, insurance is guaranteed.

References

[1] Is something like Center of gravity where rests the entire plan. Their achievement or fall produces the loss of balance and harmony of contrast or own as the case may be.

[2] Suffice it to recall the impossibility of known records and police arrests in the evening when the last jihadist terrorist attacks in Brussels.

Image Source:

http://www.master-and-more.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Find_your_Masters/Master_degree_programmes/Wirtschaft_740.jpg

Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat



Images Source: Ejército del Ecuador

IWIAS of the Ecuadorian Army

Demons of the Jungle

The jungle IWIAS command group of the Ecuadorian army is a military elite that is exclusively made up of seven indigenous ethnic groups of the country, which include the communities: Shuar, Achuar, Shiwiar, Waorani, Zapara, Kichwa and Tagaeri.

It is specialized in jungle combat military personnel. They are trained for survival in the jungle, they know about medicinal plants, they know how to shoot with firearms, but they also know to handle indigenous traditional weapons, cheating to eliminate his enemies or to trap animals, among many others things.

In 1976 in the jungle Brigade No. 20 "Pastaza" the first three courses of would-be soldiers were experienced in jungle combat. The first three courses gave good results and the preparation of officers and volunteer soldiers in refinement of tactics of combat in the Ecuadorian Amazon was thus consolidated.

In 1980, Colonel Gonzalo Barragán proposed the creation of a course specialized in jungle in command. The is called IWIA which means demons of the jungle in shuar language. On April 18, 1992 created the school of training and improvement of natives of the Army (EFYPNE). In 93, 94 and 95 prepares Iwias soldiers to help in the jungle of the Eastern Region.

After the end of the conflict in the Alto Cenepa military command decided to recognize the behavior in combat of the Iwia soldiers. This is how the 10 August 1995 decides to create the school battalion of special operations in jungle N ° 23 Iwias. This unit included the company's special operations in jungle N° 17 "Pastaza", no. 19 "Napó", no. 21 "Cóndor" and the IWIA school. These units were bestowed with the 'cross to the military merit', for his performance in the conflict. Operational needs of the army, in the year 2004 is created by school Iwias, separating it from the rest of battalions and companies.

The Mission of the school of "Iwias" is to form jungle infantrymen with the native personnel in the Amazon region. Improve staff volunteers for the rise of soldier second out and out first to second Sergeant.

The Iwias are native soldiers in the jungle, only they can attend school and become demons of the jungle. They must be fluent in the shuar and know the jungle as if it were his home.

"When a leaf falls in the forest, Eagle sees it, the snake feels, and Tiger smells it. The IWIA soldier sees, feels and smells it."

Source: Army of the Ecuador

Experts who participated in this edition

(In order of appearance)

Ulysses Leon Kandiko

(Argentina) Bachelor of Security, graduated from the University Institute of the Argentine Federal Police. Teacher of the IUPFA in the career of Security Sciences, analyst, Director of Aerial Planning of the Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Specialist in cyberterrorism and criminal intelligence.

Aldo Baggio

(Italy) Expert in security: access control and fire safety in Sicuritalia Fiduciari Services Sos. Coop.

Mauricio Javier Campos

(Argentina). 25 years experience in the private and corporate field working for six Security Agencies. Studies taken at Blas Pascal University, 21st Century Business School, Maimónides, Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina (through AGS / Executive Management) and the International Campus for Security and Defense of Spain (CISDE), in the areas of Private Security and Corporate, Criminology and Criminology, Sociology, Strategy and Terrorism. Various conferences and several books published in the area of historical and social research.

Emanuel Moya Osorio

(Mexico) Degree in Law. Specialty in Prevention and Persecution of Operations with Resources of Illicit Origin. Master's Degree in Constitutional Law. International Diploma in Public Policies in the Fight against Organized Crime and International Terrorism.

Edgardo Glavinich

(Argentina) Bachelor of Political Science (UNR). Specialist in strategic analysis. She has a specialization in administration and public planning, a master's degree in National Strategic Intelligence (UNLP), a diploma in Political Training and Local Management (ACEP-KAS), a postgraduate course in organized crime (UCM). Secretary of the Argentine Chamber of Professionals in Integrated Security (CAPSI). Senior Analyst ISConsulting. Postgraduate teacher.

Daniel Martínez

(Uruguay) Colonel (R) Daniel Martínez. Infantry weapon. Diploma in General Staff. United Nations Peace Missions: Angola, Georgia, Haiti and R.D. of the Congo. Courses: Terrorism and Antiterrorism (USA), Strategy (Germany). Public and Private Security before Transnational Threats (Uruguay). He currently serves as an advisor in the security area and military analyst. Teacher in civil and military institutes. Advisor to the Security College US - Uruguay.

Haylyn Andrea Hernández Fernández

(Colombia) Master in National Security and Defense of the Higher School of War of Colombia. Professional in International Relations and Political Studies of the Military University Nueva Granada. Extensive knowledge and skills in the analysis of national and international issues, study of relationships of international system entities and exploration capacity in new fields of study. Intelligence Analyst at AIG Colombia.

Alejandro Gabriel Cassaglia

(Argentina) Chief Commissar of Antiterrorism in Police of the City of Buenos Aires. Expert in international security. Bachelor in International Relations. University teacher.

Douglas Hernandez

(Colombia) Founder and director of the website www.fuerzasmilitares.org, he works as a journalist specialized in security and defense. He is a contributor to the Air and Space Power Journal - institutional review of the USAF - and of the Brazilian magazine Segurança & Defesa. He is a Sociologist and Master of Education from the University of Antioquia (Medellin, Colombia), a Doctorate student. He holds a Diploma in International Relations.

Francisco Javier Blasco

(Spain) Colonel of the Army, in the reserve. He was Deputy Director of the Intelligence Center of the Armed Forces (CIFAS) and Head of the Proliferation Department; Defense Attaché in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 2nd Head of the Hispano-Italian Brigade in the Western Region (KFOR) in Kosovo; Senior Professor of the Army at the School of the Armed Forces (ESFAS) of CESEDEN, among other important positions.

Please quote as follows (APA Standards):

Last Name, First Name. (Year of publication). Article title. Name of the journal in italics, Volume of the journal in italics (Edition number). Recovered from: <http://www.fuerzasmilitares.org>

TRIARIUS

Observatorio Hispanoamericano sobre
Terrorismo



TRIARIUS Observatorio Hispano-Americano sobre Terrorismo
¡Únete!



www.fuerzasmilitares.org

The Colombian military portal

Media specialized in security and defense.

The oldest unofficial website in Colombia.

Daily update with news from the sector.

Coverage of major Colombian events.

Essays and opinion articles on history, geopolitics and technology.

Interview with personalities of interest, from Colombia and the world.

Exclusive photographs of airplanes, vehicles, weapons, equipment, etc.

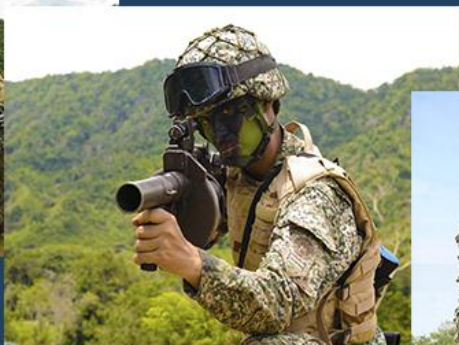
Social Networks: shares with military, police and enthusiasts.

39,500 followers on Facebook, Join Us!

Bi-weekly newsletter on Terrorism with expert analysis.

"Direct Action" magazine on Security and Defense.

...and much more



Follow us and stay informed.