

ISSN: 2538-9610 (on line)

# TRIARIUS

Volume 3 - Issue 43



February 1, 2019



Prevention and Security Bulletin on  
Terrorism and the New Threats





ISSN: 2538-9610 (Online)  
Medellin Colombia  
Volume 3 - Number 43  
February 1, 2019

**Editor**

Douglas Hernandez

**Triarius Analysts**

Guadi Calvo, Ulises Kandiko León,  
Marco Aurelio Terroni, Eulises  
Moreno, Daniel Martínez, Douglas  
Hernández

This newsletter is a publication of  
the International Observatory on  
Terrorism and New Threats. It is  
produced fortnightly, in pdf format,  
and its distribution is free.

**Contact information:**

**Douglas Hernandez**  
Medellin Colombia  
Mobile: (+57) 321-6435103  
[director@fuerzasmilitares.org](mailto:director@fuerzasmilitares.org)  
[hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com](mailto:hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com)



## Editorial

With this issue we began volume 3 of this magazine, that will remain in history as an honorable initiative group of professionals from different countries interested in contributing to the fight against terrorism and new threats through information exchange. Thanks to all who have contributed articles and analysis, and to all who read us.

This time we adds a new partner from Argentina, Mr. Guadi Calvo, an expert on Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia is. Here we present two very interesting analysis, one on the situation of terrorism in the Philippines, and another on the unstable Libya, no waste.

Also from Argentina, Ulises León Kandiko brings this time a review of the different types of police that have existed or still exist, showing its features and differentiators. An important academic paper through which you can identify which is the model followed in his country and the possibilities to improve it.

A step followed, Marco Aurelio Terroni, from Brazil, presents a complex situation that relates prison crisis with domestic terrorism. Pressure on members of criminal gangs prisoners with tentacles outside prisons has led to the materialization of various attacks in Brazilian cities, in retaliation.

Then, the analyst Eulises Moreno opens an analysis cycle promises to be very interesting, where he will link oil, war and terrorism, through history. In this first installment he puts the first historical bases, which serve as sustenance for subsequent analyzes. Watch for the different deliveries.

Continuing the diversity that characterizes us, Mr. Colonel Daniel Martinez, from Uruguay, presents an analysis of the complex geopolitical situation in the Kashmir region, which besides being fought between two powerful countries, have presence of multiple terrorist groups differently liming.

Finalizing this issue with a brief discourse on cognitive biases potentially affecting Colombian intelligence analysts, when drafting a report.

Again we invite our dear readers to join the select group of analysts involved in Triarius, sending their articles for publication. It will be an honor to help spread their analyzes.

Cognize to beat!

*Douglas Hernandez*

Editor



This newsletter has an English version.

# Triarius 043

## Content:

### **Philippines: Abu Sayyaf is back, p.4**

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

### **Policing models where did we come from and where are we going ?, p.7**

By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)

### **The hidden terrorism in Brazil, p.16**

By Marcus Aurelius Terroni (Brazil)

### **Oil, war and terrorism. Part I: The Middle East, p.20**

By Eulises Moreno (Venezuela)

### **Jihadist terrorism in Kashmir, p.31**

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)

### **Libyan mousetrap, p.37**

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

### **Colombia: Cognitive Biases in Intelligence Analysis, p.40**

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



## TRIARIUS

We started work in 2019, aware that we have a much less safe than last year the world. Various conflicts have become more acute. We have now the crisis in Venezuela with a parallel government and divided the world about what is happening there and what should be done. As if that were not enough, both the US and Russia have renounced the treaty Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF), which will drive an arms race and increasing tensions between the powers that come from having conflicting positions, for example, Crimea, Syria and now in Venezuela. We must be attentive to the development of increasingly complex geopolitical events, and from this magazine, with the help of our analysts try to understand what happens, have informed opinions,

Headlines, Army Infantry Paraguay.  
See more information at the end of the magazine.

Triarius favors freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles, it is exclusive to their authors.

special international analysts that free us have submitted articles for this issue thanks.

# *Philippines: Abu Sayyaf is back*

*By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)*



training Filipino soldiers, it is the Joint Task Force Sulu. Same that had been ordered to kill Abu Sayyaf December 2018, without this would have been possible, as evidenced by new attacks.

Sunday 27 January, two IEDs (IED) They broke one inside and one outside the Our Lady of Mount Carmel Cathedral in the heart of the city of Jolo, facing the square and surrounded by shops, as well as a market, a bank and a hotel. This double attack took place despite the period of martial law that governs the southern Philippines, ordered by the president since taking Marawi in May 2017.

The province of Sulu is an island in the south of the country about 700 thousand inhabitants in its huge Muslim majority and extremely poor. The attack left at least 20 dead, 15 civilians and five soldiers and more than 100 wounded, including 90 civilians. The fact was claimed by the rigorista organization Abu Sayyaf (carrying the sword) in 2015 swore allegiance to Daesh. The Wahhabi organization has starred in one of the major attacks in the country's history when in 2004 he attacked a passenger ferry in Manila Bay, where more than 100 people died.

According to preliminary investigations of the security forces, the attack would have been by far a few minutes with explosives remotely operated, one inside

the church and the other hidden in the tank of a motorcycle parked outside, contrasting with statements Daesh of spokesmen who recognized his own, just a few hours after the fact, said the explosives were detonated by two suicide bombers.

Witnesses have reported that the power of the explosion pitched into the square opposite the church benches smashed, window panes, ripped masonry and even members of many victims. The fact precipitated several people, including injuries, seek escape through the front door of the church, while army men stationed nearby, to reach the parking area were surprised by the second bomb exploded just a couple of minutes later.

Security cameras had recorded at least six people were acting "suspicious" manner when he detonated the explosive first.

Army armored vehicles blocked the main road immediately in preventing more attacks, while ambulances and military trucks, rushed to evacuate the dead and wounded to hospitals in the city. While

some victims were taken by helicopter to the city of Zamboanga.

The attack, understands the authorities, it could be the answer to the fundamentalist referendum last week that crystallized the creation of a new autonomous region of Muslim community, called Bangsamoro.

This is achieved which was the most important Islamist rebel group in the Philippines, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), which after almost fifty years of fighting and about 150 thousand deaths in 2014 signed a peace agreement with the government Manila different regional autonomies granted to the Muslim minority in parts of the large island of Mindanao and other southwestern tip of the archipelago. In return the front demobilize between 30 and 40 thousand fighters to the government promised provide social and economic assistance.

The group Abu Sayyaf (ASG) since its founding in 1991 by Filipino veterans of the anti-Soviet war in Afghanistan, has starred in hundreds of terrorist acts, from attacks and ambushes military units to kidnappings, particularly of Western tourists, although the most relevant for their actions was the taking of the city of Marawi, capital of the province of Lanao del Sur, on May 23, 2017 resisting the onslaught of the Philippine army and some American units until 16 November of that same year. Those five months of airstrikes and ground operations, recently gave results a few days after the death of the emir ASG leader of Daesh for Southeast Asia Isnilon Hapilon was known. The joint venture between Abu Sayyaf and the group of brothers left approximately Maute 1200 dead including Omar Abdullah and Mate and a city of 200 thousand inhabitants practically destroyed. (Watch: Philippines: Marawi, Battle 120 days.)

Since then ASG, launched periodic attacks of little relief this constituted the last Sunday the most important since the actions since 2017, among the Mujahideen operations recorded the "incident" of July 31 last year, when the militiaman of Moroccan origin Katheer Abu al-Maghribi, who was driving the truck detonated bomb in the town of Lamitan in the Muslim province of Basilan, leaving at least 10 dead and eight wounded. The attack was aimed at a community event that will bring together about 3,000 people, but a malfunction in the engine of the truck bomb, forcing the driver detonated before reaching its target.

#### **Abu Sayyaf against Duterte.**

Philippine authorities blame the attack on Sunday a new faction known as ASG-Ajang Ajang, originally from the province of Sulu and presumably led by the

Malaysian Mujahedin Amin Baco, who allegedly participated in the planning of actions of Marawi.

Reports of the Philippine security located to Bacchus after his escape from Marawi, in the mountainous region of the city of Sikik in Patikul, under the protection of his father-Hatib Sawadjaan, one of the most important leaders of Abu Sayyaf, which has with a brigade of 300 soldiers. Baco, have been holed up until his return, to lead the operation against the Cathedral. Another report gave it under the protection of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) Daesh another follower group on the island of Mindanao.

Police suspect that this new faction is responsible for the attack on the 31 December last with FDI, against South Seas Mall in Cotabato City, which had left two dead and 34 wounded. That explosion dragged a lot of street stalls in which they are selling pyrotechnics, opposite the mall, which added more potential initial FDI. Police that day reached to defuse another explosive hidden in a room on the second floor that could have increased the number of victims. The attack on the Cathedral was not the first against the Catholic church, at Christmas 2010, a bomb wounded eleven people, in August 2013 a fragmentation Granada exploded outside reached wounding two civilians. The previous year, another Granada had broken out on the roof of the cathedral, this time no casualties.

Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte, who on Friday, 18 had declared: "Never, never, never talk to Abu Sayyaf" immediately ordered the police and security forces remain on high alert to prevent further attacks, came with his principal officers security and Jolo on Monday after visiting the Cathedral, encouraged, once again, to the armed forces to crush the Abu Sayyaf. It is estimated that the group has about 500 single men in Jolo. After the president addressed traveled to a military camp where the funeral ceremony was held to greet the families of the victims.

As it did during the days of the crisis of Marawi, Duterte again promised, end the fundamentalists. For what had implemented an infantry division based in Jolo, consisting of 4,500 troops to newly completed in 2022, last month had reached the first contingent of 840 men, possibly now the remaining provision will be covered immediately.

Duterte will have to move very cautiously because fundamentalists hold at least five hostages: a Dutchman, two Malaysian, Indonesian and Filipino, in different camps in the dense jungle of Patikul, near Jolo, and fighting spirit extremely high so you can ensure that Abu Sayyaf is back.

Image source:

<https://www.philstar.com/nation/2018/05/18/1816201/finish-abu-sayyaf-2018-soldiers-told>

**Guadi Calvo**

(Argentina) Writer and journalist. Analyst specializing in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia International.

# *Policing models where did we come from and where are we going?*

*By Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)*



Federal Police Argentina, was endowed with 4 Chinese Dongfeng armored Mengshi model in CSK131 version. These vehicles were donated by China to Argentina, as a contribution to the security of the G20 Summit 2018.

Today it is very common stand before the debate on what kind of police forces are what society claims to have. Many times we will hear or read comments that relate to their efficacy, mode proper performance or use of the means used or as simple as if you what to do. Other recurring themes, at least in recent times, is whether the police have a greater

## **Where we come from**

Throughout the history of mankind, the truth is that there are various solutions and / or models that have taken place in the matter, police problems are common to all the policemen of the world, globalization and communication have allowed that police organizations to share experiences and thus adopted strategies and techniques. So much so that you can see in a given country policing strategies or concepts that originate in other countries even from distant continents.

To have a historical context, I selected a variety of models to expose police briefly and then to give some general idea on the subject, I chose these models are: The name itself refers to the government itself, from a very literal view, those police bodies exercising their functions in absolute states, ie dependent on the government (usually monarchies), followed raja table

or lesser proximity to citizens and not to discuss the legality of their actions or why not say the trigger.

The same happens when trying to give a framework of study and to determine the degree of compliance with the objectives, it is difficult to have or have objective data on such compliance, and when data is very questionable quality themselves.

instructions, unceremoniously and purpose the police force was to control the population, ensure continuity of Statesmen and why not the status quo submitting any focus of resistance. While this has clear early in the eighteenth century, it was held later in states with totalitarian characteristics.

A case was held in time with this model is the one that had to do with social control and especially those organizations representing some resistance to the model of government. Such so the police made up special units (sometimes misnamed intelligence) to pursue these dissident groups, one example of this was the Stasi in East Germany.

It is for these actions, which today we would say with an illegitimate use of the police, the idea that has a direct dependency on government is not sustainable at least in democratic states. You have to be careful

with this, as also no doubt that the police are due to their governments and the rule of law.

Following this model, it has a hinge point with the French Revolution, where it begins to turn a little about what is in itself; but always holding control information and order in public spaces that constitute clear 2 crucial for the maintenance and perpetuation of the political system, so thus become pillars of this model of policing, the French model will be the most followed in Europe and then in some other countries.

Closer in time, this model is to the police as a subordinate organ of government that exercises itself the legitimate coercive power of the state to ensure proper compliance and enforcement.

### **Professional model**

The time horizon of this model is in the first half of the twentieth century and takes place in the United States of America (USA), hand August Vollmer former Police Chief Berkley. Although since the late nineteenth century Peel the London Metropolitan Police, was also beginning to shed light on the matter, the fact is that this is an inexorable step that becomes to the development and consolidation of the transition from a rural society to a more urban requiring a professional police force so that it can cope with the new challenges which certainly tend to be more complex. This situation of global order, promotes and pays the creation of new police forces with a growing improvement in aspects of their training and specialization, this with a clear idea of professionalism, that whoever wears a police uniform has a specific knowledge, known procedures individuals that makes them the most suitable to ensure and provide the security of citizens.

As in this and all sludge cases of police models to present are extremely a mere racconto what were or are, and considering that the Professional must be the most taken into account, who wants to have a thorough knowledge on it, you should read carefully the works of Vollmer.

With that in mind, let's look at the scenario that existed at that time, and already advance that any resemblance to today (at least in some areas of Argentina) is just mere coincidence. In the early nineteenth century in the US, particularly in local government, the police were heavily influenced by government authorities (Model Gubernativo), political and corruption scandals were a regular occurrence. Police areas within the most committed is known as vices, ie the area controlled relation to gambling or illegal betting and clear, prostitution, drugs at the time Prohibition (alcoholic beverages) among others.

A clear is that this situation the less conditioned the ability of the police to fight crime and not to mention ensure the safety of citizens, it was clear that the policy was not a priority training of police personnel and much less provide the necessary material resources to that fight was efficient and effective. Thus Vollmer understands that we must make a change of direction and that change must be radical, you should build the police profession, possessing scientific content knowledge for respect and independence from political authorities. To perform this change of direction raises three axes:

1. For staff, work on their knowledge, skills, attitudes and aptitude in order to achieve excellence.
2. Work on procedures and predetermined rules, what we would say labor standards, oriented to policing more effective.
3. Ethics and compliance with the law.

Of course, for these postulates hand came a wage increase and greater social prestige of the police profession, I repeat any resemblance to contemporary Argentina is pure coincidence. As the model was widely accepted and promoted at country level, that also promoted improvements in the general working conditions of police personnel and this facilitated their acceptance among the police.

This model differs fully from its predecessor by 2 big issues, the first and some consider the most prominent is the attachment to legality, distancing light years of discretion in policing of yesteryear to be very arbitrary and consequent political manipulation in previous years; The other significant aspect is the professional legitimacy that comes from the hand of knowledge by scientific knowledge that he wants to give police activity. Thus it assumed that the police force becomes an instrument of law respectful but above all is resistant to political pressure. Last but not least the concrete fact that the mission of the police is to fight crime and not social control.

### **Problems Oriented Policing (POP)**

This model of policing has as its principal creator figure of Herman Goldstein, who in the middle of the last century referred to as the police forces of USA have focused on themselves and have forgotten the purpose for which there are "providing a service citizenship ". Goldstein indicates that the police have become self-referential, the alpha and omega, while it is true that professionalism is given and with great far, where you can see Jerárquicos Official giving explanations on structures, organizations and others, the truth it is that crime does not diminish.



To reflect as clearly the situation looks Goldstein possible, describes him a sort of parallelism citing the example of English bus recognized worldwide for accuracy in compliance with the schedule, so that Goldstein says that in order to fulfill its scheme and the indicators the company spends hours long at the stops and thus will not lift passengers, not caring that doing this stops providing the service justifies its work. An organization of this kind tend to lose the support of citizens since it does not show interest in their problems. The problem is that identifying Goldstein in his words "the police is merely applying the law and beautify the organization forgetting to solve the problems of the people", has put the media ahead of the end.

Like many of the things that we are seeing, technology tends to be a factor affecting the changes that occur in this regard with the appearance (as available) telephony and added to it the implementation of radio equipment in police cars, made in practice that people could communicate to the crime to the police and this broadcast to their mobile which raudamente, siren through, heading to the scene. Police mobile in practice were circulating in certain places during the day waiting for the direct detection of a crime or a radio communication. That is to say that this model is to be reactive clear therefore always lagged behind events and of course this does not have a clear perspective of the causes.

In view of the situation, Goldstein proposes a change in the way they work:

The police should be done with all possible information concerning the incidents in question, without her strictly limited to police.

With the information gathered should be sought affinities and differences between the various incidents to establish connections, Saber if at a given event it has had reps and if you responded what were the results, here is find the focus or the cause of the problem and possible solutions to address it.

The practical application of POP usually focuses on situational prevention (Medina, 2011), where it is involved is those spaces less supervision or control, where crimes occur on a daily or form more often in the most decisive slots , etc. Thus problem-oriented police work with less difficulty postulates hot spots (Hot Spot) and it is perfectly suited to its basic principles.

POP focuses on the idea of providing a service not only quality but improve the quality of life of citizens, responding to the problems that affect or complicate their daily activity, using the law when an effective

instrument for this. With these ideas put forward, Goldstein argues that it is important to incorporate staff from non-police disciplines analysis tasks of the police as well as the cooperation of citizens affected by the incidents, although this model is not the same as the Community Police, the fact remains that has multiple contact points, as well many authors (Bratton 2005, Feltes 2014, Lab 2014, Skogan 2005) consider it as a built model of community policing methodology.

#### **Guided by the Intelligence Police (ILP for its acronym in English)**

This model takes place in more contemporary form in the UK, from the National Intelligence model presented in 2000 by the Association of Chiefs of Police and adopted by the government in its National Police. Dr. Jerry H. there Ratcliffe (Professor at the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Temple PH-USA), in that sense and in promoting what he calls the era of Homeland Security, created after the United appears States Department with the same name in order, inter alia, to promote and coordinate the development and use of intelligence in maintaining security in order to improve the fight against crime, especially violent and organized (Medina 2011),

These circumstances, together with the need to be more effective in combating crime with maximum efficiency (good management of resources) would have favored their appearance. Thus, it focuses on conducting analysis and distribution of adequate resources to improve the fight against crime, following the management criteria of private enterprises, built and directed from above, without decision-making capacity at lower levels.

In its most comprehensive definition we can say that the ILP is "policing led by intelligence is a business model and management philosophy in which data analysis and criminal intelligence are essential for an objective decision-making framework to facilitate reduction, interruption and crime prevention through strategic management and effective strategies for law enforcement aimed at prolific and seasoned "(Ratcliffe, 2008a: 89) criminals.

The model proposes to place the investigation of each delict kind in the territorial level that is better able to solve efficiently (in the case of England creating 3 territorial levels, in the hypothetical case of Argentina it could be considered that there are 2 levels Provincial and National) and the spaces in which the crimes occur in more concentrated form. This involves identifying risk patterns associated with groups, individuals and places to predict where and when they can take place the occurrence of crimes in order to prevent their commission (Cox, McCamey and

Scaramella 2014). This model also uses policing the idea of Smart Policing and Hot Spots, concentrating efforts in areas and at times when the crime would occur. Obviously in the aspect of the analysis it is compatible with the POP model,

The purpose of the model is to undermine the ability of criminals to operate. Not in itself a change in the definition of the objectives and priorities of the police force, but rather the introduction of new working techniques to improve the fight against crime. The ILP promotes intensive ICTs to perform their tasks, either with the use of CCTV (camera), GIS systems, face recognition, etc. patents, thus showing an interest in similar technique to the professional model. In addition, it also has features of POP, since attempts to redirect the analytical reactive and unresponsive police to crime to make it more effective in their fight against it.

And personally I think the new Policing model to be found at the intersection of pop and strongly with the ILP, I'll leave for another opportunity to go deeper into these 2 models.

### **Police Order (Zero Tolerance / Fixing Broken Windows)**

This model is based primarily on framed concepts within known Zero Tolerance and broken windows, it is policing policies that went into effect in New York with the arrival in 1994 of Rudolph Giuliani, under the operative and police conducting Willian Bratton as Chief Police, here is where Bratton includes the issues of the broken windows theory and thus redefines a police strategy.

In March 1982 hand Kelling and Wilson, an article that would have an enormous impact on security policies is published several decades later. This article published in the journal The Atlantic Monthly is titled "Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety" ( "Broken windows: the police and neighborhood safety"), what we all know today as the broken windows theory. The authors established a link between the disorder in public spaces and crime, which included recommendations on what had to be the police intervention to improve neighborhood safety and reduce crime rates.

Bratton picks up the broken windows theory and applies it to police strategies New York, and its main points:

- Identify cluttered spaces, those with highest number of criminal incidents (both crimes and misdemeanors).
- strict and unrelenting enforcement "Zero Tolerance" in the spaces identified as untidy.

This implied use any loophole to stop, identify and arrest anyone suspected of committing or having committed to any illicit small it was.

- The use of a statistical system that allows police to obtain near real-time data on crime for managing police resources, the COMPSTAT known.
- Establishing clear lines of responsibility based on the results for police officers, receiving therefore more autonomy and decision-making. Holders Police Stations (Precincts in USA) had to answer for the state of crime in their jurisdiction, constantly assessing the situation and articulating new strategies and tactics to improve the situation.

The central plane of this strategy was focused on the need to defend the legitimate rights of citizens well who were victims of anti-social behavior, civic and little crimes of varying severity. That is, it was not repressive policies but policies that had as main objective the defense of the rights of citizens as well. The whole process was marked by a major structural change in the police organization, following management criteria of business organizations, the dismissed policemen and the new additions numbered in the thousands and operational management and dynamic abandoned the old parameters. The police happened to be the benchmark in the fight against crime.

A bold look model only reflects the fact that the focus of order, security and the fight against crime is the strict application of the law to bring about a deterrent from future hypothetical offenders. People commit crimes because they perceive that the probability of being punished is very low or almost zero, when they receive cease to do otherwise. That's just poor, it is clear that not only commit crimes because there is little chance of punishment, good citizens even though this situation exists not commit crimes, it is no less true that there are external factors arising from social problems and inequalities, the failure of family, lack of access to formal jobs and so on, there is no doubt that all influence human behavior, but I understand that the model of broken windows and zero tolerance comes to treating one of those factors. Proof of this is found in England where it is observed that from the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, provides a sort of partner between police and local authorities to address the problems of crime and disorder, leaving aside the exclusivism in punitive damages and somehow it

leads us to recognize that crime and disorder is not just a problem of police deterrence.

### **Community police**

It is somewhat complex to give a simple definition of this model, because although it was originally Anglo-Saxon and so was used in countries like USA and Canada, when it was exported renamed as proximity police in France and Italy and other denominations as the Bill also was baptized, each with a local own attachment and thus a small modification to your spirit. If you have to keep in mind that even today there is a unanimous position that supports all these names represent the community policing model.

Some authors like Feltes, report that, although the model has been widely accepted (particularly speaks German), the fact remains that there is a full concrete idea of the meaning of the model, either "if its meaning is a strategy, philosophy or old wine in new barrels ". In Latin America in the early 90s when the term began to be used for community policing really it was more a political slogan but a fact based on scientific models. It was more like a fashion for the sake of something higher (?) Allowed to reforms from the political point of view on the police freely and indiscriminately. Such extensive use of the name for reforms that have just as many differences signifying a loss of value of the same name, the same label that, in practice,

Community Policing sees the police as a public service. This model stands in the background aspects of power or organization, and focuses on the idea of a service, a service to citizenship. The use of the idea of public service aims to highlight the priorities of the model: "provide the citizen security service", it is assumed that this divests the police in a position of power or superiority. The idea would be that the police are citizens like everyone else whose custom, from the citizens themselves professionally to ensure the safety of citizens. Who gives a light on it is Martin when he expresses "a uniformed citizen ..... does not represent the power to a citizen, but the power of the citizen".

Citizenship is the subject of police activity, therefore, the initial step would be to meet your needs, in order to design a service that can satisfy them. The idea of public service does not support it the police, professionals, defining what the needs are, as would itself from a traditional perspective. This model does not support that citizen is subject only, but should also actively participate in some way.

Community Policing remains an organization that fights crime, but not their main focus (Feltes), one of the primary goals is not to use force, so prevention is taken as the primary objective of the model . Here the

main thing is the result, public service, not the police activity is only an instrument, so the indicator system efficiency are no arrests or police actions, but the absence of crime and disorder.

Prevention, security subjective, coexistence and public order management in a broad sense, are the goals of community policing model. However, the core element of the model is communication with the public, it constitutes the basis and priority model.

### **Challenges to face**

Police forces like the whole social structure has life, therefore, is susceptible to change, to mature and evolve as society does, however, this evolution is not always in sync with society and much less happens at the same time around the globe.

As always the important thing is to anticipate difficult task if there are, but beyond that what really matters is to have an ability to change, to leave the comfort zone or what is known, a traditional phrase for refers navigators "it is beautiful to see the boats in port, and it is there are safer, but the truth is that the ships are made to sail the open sea".

The police models we saw realities are answers to specific problems. But it is necessary that these be reconfigured to meet the new demands on social and political changes that every society faces. Some authors like Guillen argue that police services will face major challenges 5:

The police as such comes to be seen by citizens as a public service rather who is susceptible claims the same way as health services and education. Citizens are no longer a taxpayer and constitute the final recipient of the police services. This is part of the growing need or citizens to interact with their server, being part of the process. At the same time, citizens radically increase the level of demands on the responsibilities of the police. To some extent there is required an explanation to citizens on such actions such as being the reasons and results in certain police interventions.

Globalization has led to the emergence of new criminal phenomena in the international arena, as is terrorism and transnational organized crime, although it is true that have existed throughout the history of man, it is no less true that in this period of globalization have acquired ordinariness and a more than significant intensity. These involve greater specialization of police forces as are multi-territorial action requires agreements and coordinated among multiple agencies and police forces to combat these

efficiently and effectively against threats to security activities.

ICTs, has a dual impact, both in the police and in tort. Notably crime employs technologies which greatly hinders policing. The initial advantage is crime, because this equipment (usually used by organized crime) requires heavy investment and careful state bureaucracy against the immediacy that require the police. The same applies to cybercrime, many crimes were committed before in the physical world are echoed today in cyberspace. Own private and public organizations employing platforms and systems are the victims, not to mention critical infrastructures, preventing these threats requires a high level of technology in both equipment and personnel.

Another relevant fact is that many citizens inform, communicate and interact over the Internet and social networks, which in no way requires the police to update their tools and how to communicate. Being in contact with citizens is an important factor in this new process, so those police organizations who want to keep that bond should pay particular attention to this. Failure to increase resources (human and material) to carry out their tasks. The global economy with recession had and maintains a direct impact, first with the stagnation of staff, both in their incorporations as regards wages, the same have been new acquisitions of equipment and terms of training , police training and retraining. Like all over the world in South America it is to see how you can give an adequate response to growing public demand with existing resources and in some cases with fewer resources, reminds me of a typical sentence in the Administration public Argentina 'one manages poverty. "

### **Megastructures Police and hyper-specialization**

While there is a tendency to tighten borders it has not been the modality of the last century, in which the ease of transboundary movements also impact on crime today. The implication is that the police response must also have a regional impact that exceeds own state borders. International treaties and / or agreements between police forces tend to be more complex and bureaucratic that these agreements are signed between criminal organizations, which again gives you greater leeway to criminals.

Both the fight against terrorism and organized crime are required to possess high levels of expertise by the police. While it is true that a priori seem that terrorism is an issue that does not impact in South America that is fallacious, it is obvious that they are not levels of the Middle East or the rest of Western Europe, but no longer relevant and extremist terrorist struggle is against the Western world, it is worth remembering

that in Argentina in the decade of the 90 two attacks were committed. Even more serious it is that both terrorism and organized crime serve one another (routes, logistics and all necessary resources are provided). Mass displacement of citizens are not only related to the demobilization process, but also political acts, and of course also to sporting or cultural events. The safety of these events requires large amounts of human resources as well as strategies and operational tactics that are not common to the prevention or police will patrol.

The same is given to the proliferation of complex criminal profiling (serial rapists, murders, etc.) obviously require specific knowledge, skills and strategies that will inevitably require multidisciplinary teams to treat them.

All these above factors require highly specialized Megastructures both for its cost and for correct use can not be accommodated in small spaces, small-sized stations. The answer to these problems requires centralize and specialize services, features that are specific to Professional. The reason is clear, both what it costs the organization as the characteristics of the type of work requires collaboration with units throughout the country and centralized police organization which can only be achieved from the central services. Possessing police Megastructures in which prevention and patrol investigators (detectives) criminals, areas of scientific, guard infantry, etc. concentrate, but not only streamline optimize resources. Examples of this there are both the old and the new world, England is a clear example that more than 100 police forces in the sixties happened to 45 at present, in terms of investigations likewise happened with the creation of Regional and National Crime Squad and the same with the intelligence services with the National Criminal intelligence service, and finally passed other agencies since 2013 signa these actions the National Crime agency. Germany Netherlands are others who carry out this way. And on our continent Colombia is a model also followed these steps with clear positive results. and England is a clear example that more than 100 police forces in the sixties became 45 today, in terms of investigations likewise happened with the creation of Regional and National Crime Squad and the same with the intelligence services with the National criminal Intelligence Service, and finally passed other agencies since 2013 signa these actions the National Crime agency. Germany Netherlands are others who carry out this way. And on our continent Colombia is a model also followed these steps with clear positive results. and England is a clear example that more than 100 police forces in the sixties became 45 today, in terms of

investigations likewise happened with the creation of Regional and National Crime Squad and the same with the intelligence services with the National criminal Intelligence Service, and finally passed other agencies since 2013 signa these actions the National Crime agency. Germany Netherlands are others who carry out this way. And on our continent Colombia is a model also followed these steps with clear positive results. passed other agencies and finally since 2013 signa these actions the National Crime Agency. Germany Netherlands are others who carry out this way. And on our continent Colombia is a model also followed these steps with clear positive results. passed other agencies and finally since 2013 signa these actions the National Crime Agency. Germany Netherlands are others who carry out this way. And on our continent Colombia is a model also followed these steps with clear positive results.

### **The factor of ICT in the Police**

The enormous technological progress can not and should not be known by anyone, in the particular case by the impact that this implies in police models. It is true that all models tend to adopt more principles Professional due to the fact that incorporate more and new technologies will favor technical expertise, however, I do not agree with those who infer that this also will increase the separation citizenship or isolate to the police.

Notwithstanding this, there is no doubt that the required expertise, not only speaks to differentiate the citizen of a security professional, but this already involves a differentiation within the same security professionals. The technological revolution impacts and squarely in police organizations and this implies the urgent need to restructure the organization, the internet of things and immediacy strike at security in its broadest spectrum of treatment. A basic example would be where organizational changes COMPSTAT Police were New York, and that was just the beginning, technological evolution is even bigger at this stage of the century.

Social networks, whether twitter, facebook or any other, also are part of society, be an integral part of policing models part will be another way to stay connected with the general public, police design their own platforms and apps to be online with citizens, to receive complaints, information and transmit them too. The use of CCTV systems, analysis and facial recognition, biometric identification systems, DNA, use of GIS, maps of the crime, prediction systems and platforms crime, BI, treatment of crime in real time, etc., never for themselves will give a solution to the problem of crime, as I have stated many times at the

end of the day, says the police personnel on site. However one can not ignore that the multiplier factor generated by TIC's is irrelevant, as this is also true that modify the structures and police organizations in a positive sense.

The use of certain devices, such as cameras incorporated in patrol cars or used as part of the uniform police personnel, serves the dual function, as control of police actions, since actions are recorded and allow further monitoring of them (some say it tends to reduce staff unprofessional actions); and secondly also serve to protect the integrity of police personnel, and the public to know that interacts and is filmed might induce that it is limited in physical assault or verbally police personnel, as well as plead possible abuse or constraints alleged by the police, among other cases this utility.

As for structures, although they will be Megastructures will tend to flatten or shortened, since the information will be available to everyone at all times, mitigation of hierarchical levels (organizational) as among other repeating reports will be produced and long and tedious supervision meetings will be minimized by technology.

Finally the revolution of ICT among other things brings a multitude of sources, many of them open, and in turn the flow of information tends to be unquantifiable at first sight. New technologies inexorably streamline access and transmission of information so that knowledge and response to events is almost instantaneous, thus we refer again to the immediacy of things, the actual time that will be the crime since everyone will be informed simultaneously (obviously guarding the decision-making levels) and therefore the answers will be more and better.

### **Where are we going**

The disproportionate increase in demand for security in recent decades to overflowing to the police, together with this economic instability worldwide, which has impacted directly by reducing the possibility of incorporating more and better trained police made that security becomes unsustainable in many countries, particularly those that are developing or South America who have suffered from local populists.

As discussed in the preceding paragraph, we can not ignore that despite this the use of state force, coercively manifested through the police, of course in full compliance with the laws and regulations of each country. But it is also necessary to have the consensus of society, reflected this by their representatives in the enactment of laws and made effective by the Executive Branch, as Churchill said

"create moral norms in order to measure our own inadequacies." To the extent that citizens accept and acknowledge these rules, you accept the Police Institution as the executing agency. However, to the extent that citizens be excluded from the minimum living conditions (poverty, social exclusion, lack of access to health, education, employment, etc.) and the effective exercise of their rights, tend to perceive the political system of government as alien to him, it is an unfair system that does not feel any identification. This situation inevitably lead to a clash between those excluded citizens and the security forces, since the police in carrying out its duties must enforce the law coercively, with the exercise of force if necessary, will be seen as a instrument of an unjust system that segregates and discriminates, not the real breach of the rules broken.

The truth is that no one policing model to take, today it is required that police bodies can use each and every one of the models presented simultaneously, although it is true that we talk about Megastructures these take large territorial controls, but within it he must work at levels of micro spaces, possibly being the work unit the neighborhood, so there will be more likely for policing areas, and in others to a more traditional, the truth is that it will in all the same police cases, this will lead inexorably to specialization and professionalization of police forces, which leads to a topic to expand in future articles namely training, police training and retraining, It will become or rather what is already one of the cornerstones of all police. Transparency and publicity of police acts becomes more prominence, especially in the times that information and immediacy of things becomes a primary meaning in the life of societies, social networks are society. There are organizations that

handle the volume of information handled by the police, and this comes great responsibility, not only from the point of view of Habeas Data, but the actions that this can be done in terms of prevention and investigation of criminal acts . No matter what type of model used, transparency is vital for the survival of any police body who wants to endure and become institutional moral model, so that their actions are not questioned or put on trial.

Force or key ideas for a policeman who want to sustain over time, be a socially institutional model for the next time, it would be:

- greater specialization
- Centralizing major technical and administrative resources
- Decentralization and operational specialization
- Strengthen the selection processes for additions
- Strengthen and update training programs, training and retraining
- Strong commitment to technological factor
- Deal with the crime in real time
- Strengthen the areas of criminal analysis and research
- Increase transparency processes and internal controls
- Accountability
- Citizen participation

Finally, and as a core idea We can not apply a sustained tactical response time to a problem that is of strategic order, to do end up with results always not improved to the police nor the underlying problem is solved that it is insecurity

Image source: <http://www.chajarialdia.com.ar/?p=53068>

### **Ulises León Kandikó**

(Argentina) Degree in Security, graduated from the University Institute of the Federal Police Argentina. Teacher of IUPFA in the race for Security Sciences, analyst, Director of Air Planning Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Cyberterrorismo specialist and criminal intelligence.

# The hidden terrorism in Brazil

By Marcus Aurelius Terroni (Brazil)



With more than 600,000 prisoners, Brazil has the fourth largest prison population in the world. Brazilian prisons are the focus of different types of crimes that are committed inside or radiate outside.

A series of criminal attacks that occurred on the night of January 2, 2019 for three days in the region of Fortaleza / Ceará, stopped buses and burned vans and shook the structures of a viaduct on the road linking the Cearense capital Brasília. According to police investigating whether there may be a link between actions and changes made by the state government regarding the administration of Camilo Santana, who is party PT.

At dawn there was a strong explosion that shocked the inhabitants of Caucaia, near a viaduct that passes through the BR-020 highway, which links between major cities Fortaleza inside and Canindé and Brasília.

Have found explosives and part of the structure of the viaduct was damaged, and runs the risk of falling.

No injured were reported, but the road was partially blocked for emergency repairs.

With the attacks, two buses were set on fire in the districts of Edson Queiroz and the Cônego Castro Avenue, peripheral region of the municipality. In addition, use radars in traffic on two avenues and public security cameras were also damaged.

In the city of Horizonte metropolitan region, he detonated a homemade bomb was thrown into the yard where cars Municipal Traffic Department, totaling six vehicles of public use of the municipality were torched.

The attacks occurred after Camilo Santana announced that one of his priorities would tighten the rules in prisons, which are divided between criminal factions units, being the three strongest in the state: the PCC (First Command of the Capital) GDE (Guardians of the State) and CV (Red Command), being a reprisal by saying the new secretary of Penitentiary Administration (SAP), Mauro Luís Albuquerque, appointed to the position.

It was created an exclusive secretariat for the matter, Santana, was appointed to direct the civilian police and former Attorney General of Rio Grande do Norte, Luis Mauro Albuquerque.

On the 1st of January this year, during the inauguration of the secretaries at the Palace of abolition, Albuquerque refused to recognize criminal factions and stressed that the prisons have to be coordinated by the state, not criminals, using mobile phones in the units and circulating the internet with videos freely.

The new secretary said "the state should not recognize faction" in prisons and will rigorously in order to restrain the entry of mobile control units jail.

Rumors, regarding the division of detainees by prison, with a history of the faction to which they belong, may be the reason for triggering coordinated from within the prison for actions that occurred in recent days orders made by bandits side outside the gates.

In accordance with the data pointed by the Brazilian Security Forum in 2017, the state of Ceará was the third of the country's most violent deaths. The rate was 59.1 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants, leaving ahead only the states of Rio Grande do Norte with 68 and Acre with 63.9.

According to data reported by the state in the year 2018, there was a 10.5% drop in the homicide rate

between January and November this if compared to 2017.

However, in the past year it occurred the largest massacre in the history of the state of Ceará, resulting in 14 dead at a party on the outskirts of Fortaleza in January, and the death of six hostages after a police action avoid stolen two banks in Milagres, inside, occurred in December.



From the day January 2, 2019, Wednesday, there were forty-five attacks, with the statistics of the affected municipalities: Fortaleza, Tinguá, Pacatuba, Horizon, Maracanaú, Caucaia, Pindoretama, Eusébio, Morada Nova, Jaguaruana, Canindé, Piquet Carneiro, Morrinhos, Aracoiaba and Baturité.

Only 30% of the fleet of buses circulating Fortaleza on Friday and even escorted by police. Thirteen buses were torched.

Even in the early hours of January 4 were targets of the terrorist attacks against the Municipal Palace of the

City of Maracanaú and police stations, fire and homemade incendiary devices were thrown, and banking agencies.

André Costa, Ceará Security Secretary, said that 45 suspects were arrested, including adults and adolescents. An elderly couple and a driver were injured so far.

Before the attacks, the governor of Ceará Camilo Santana requested the support of the National Force to the Minister of Justice, Sérgio Moro and signed the authorization for the use of the institution, for 30 days.



## Chronology of attacks - Statistical Summary

### Night of January 2, 2019:

Bus fire in the neighborhood collective Edson Queiroz,  
Collective bus fire in Barrio Parque Santa Rosa.

### On January 3, 2019:

The blast in the neighborhood viaduct near Metropolis,  
Caucaia a vehicle fire, Street 114 in the Joint Planalto Caucaia  
Fire six vehicles,  
flammable device thrown in as fuel in the neighborhood Damas,  
Shots bank branch in the Barrio Otávio Bonfim,  
Videomonitoramento damage to cameras in the neighborhood Barra do Ceará,  
Damage to the video cameras in the neighborhood Bom Jardim,  
For women,  
Photosensor attack in the neighborhood Messejana,  
Attack photosensor Caucaia  
Attack traffic light in the neighborhood Quintino Cunha,  
arson attack on bus in the neighborhood Bonsucesso,  
Bus attack in the neighborhood Serrinha,  
Collective bus fire in Barrio Parque Santa Rosa,  
Bus fire in collective Barroso Quarter,  
Fire collectively in the neighborhood Mucuripe,  
Bus attack in Barrio Castelão,  
Attack on bus in new direction  
They are burned on site San Juan in Messejana,  
The bus burned at Santa Philomena, Barrio Jorge Henrique,

Garbage truck fire in Messejana, the fire also reached the private car

Attack to the dealership in the neighborhood Papicu.

### On January 4, 2019:

The explosion drive vehicle during a fire at the 27th Police District,  
Attempted arson vehicles in the 8th Police District,  
The Agency Caixa Economica afire on Avenida Francisco Sá,  
Bradesco bank agency strafed in Pontes Vieira,  
Attempted arson at lottery in the neighborhood Jardim Iracema,  
Detran building attacked  
Car seized explosives and interrupted crossing,  
Set in the neighborhood Palmeiras,  
Caixa Economica agency afire in Pajuçara, Maracanaú,  
Palacio Municipal attack on the City of Maracanaú,  
Bradesco Agency of the city of Caucaia hit by shots,  
Suspect shot dead in exchange with police while trying to destroy radar traffic light in Eusebio,  
Attempted arson vehicles of the 24th Police District in Pacatuba  
School Bus torched in Tianguá  
Cultural center of the city of Pindoretama torched,  
Bus torched in the neighborhood Bom Jardim,  
In Canindé, criminals set fire to a truck and a tractor,  
The bus Prefecture Jaguaruana was torched,  
buses and trucks torched in Piquet Aries;  
two prisoners with burns,  
in Morrinhos, criminals threw a Molotov cocktail into the building of the INSS,  
Criminals land in the City Hall of Aracoiaba,  
Three men attacked public buildings in Baturité; one was arrested with Molotov cocktails.

## References

Fortaleza has great series of criminal attacks and explosion burned buses. <https://br.noticias.yahoo.com/grande-fortaleza-tem-s%C3%A9rie-ataques-124600200.html>. Accessed 05 Jan. 2019.

City Hall, banks and police stations are attacked on the second night of violence in Fortaleza and Ceara inside. <https://g1.globo.com/ce/ceara/noticia/2019/01/04/suspeitos-jogam-bomba-caseira-em-delegacia-de-fortaleza.ghtml>. Accessed 04 Jan. 2019.

Image source:

<https://www.latercera.com/noticia/preso-al-dia-muere-las-abarrotadas-carceles-brasil/>

## Marcus Aurelius Terroni

(Brazil) retired lieutenant of the Military Police of the State of São Paulo. Professor self defense techniques and technologies less lethal police action to agents public and private security, accredited by the Federal Police. Writer of the book "O Police eo Karateca" available at [www.biblioteca24horas.com](http://www.biblioteca24horas.com).

# Oil, war and terrorism. Part I: The Middle East

By Eulises Moreno (Venezuela)

## Introduction

There is no country in the world who lectured on the words Oil, War, Terrorism, Drug Trafficking, Dictatorships, Guerrillas, Economics, Geopolitics, Conflict, Military Bases and Anti-imperialist alliances, always they do trying some of them separately or at most relating to two of them. If a holistic or systemic to try to integrate and link together vision becomes, you will find that the best word for it is the word power, which may be accompanied using the above words as adjectives to describe it, and will, for example, Political power, military or economic power to definitely be the cultural dominant economic power over them all. Likewise, Few countries in the world in which the above words (written in italics) are news to be happening at the same time several important facts relating to them. If exercise to ask the reader to locate the region on which have converged Bible stories, empires, Mohammed, Roman Empire, invasions, dominations, productive development, culture, art, science, religion, commerce, wealth, civilization, deserts ago , the Crusades, World War I, World War II, Arab Spring, oil, war and terrorism, the Middle East definitely say with all relevant facts through history.

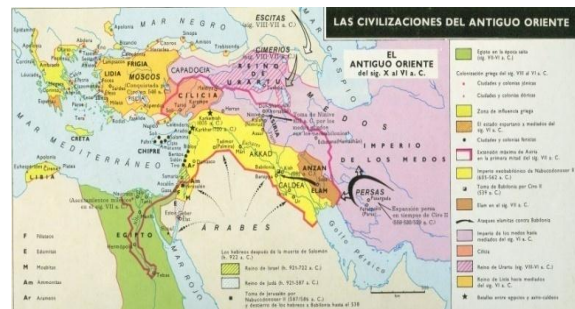
In this series of articles we will call Oil, War and Terrorism, which we will present in parts, various geopolitical, geostrategic and geomilitares facts related to the Middle East will be discussed. In particular, situations where the reader will have to decide whether international imperialism intervenes in other countries to defend "freedom, democracy and human rights" or if it does purposes of appropriating energy resources (Silva, 2017) will be exhibited, mainly oil to maintain its economic and military model of domination over the maximum demand for oil and raw materials, which allows talk about a Petrocentrismo originating political and military alliances to control countries with energy resources and ensure their survival in the future . In counterbalance to the imperialist alliances emerge, paradoxically, other imperialist alliances such as Russia-Iran-Venezuela to control market supply and demand, oil prices and global geopolitics. One of the phrases that these imperialist geopolitical alliances (left and right) are handled is "no oil for many years," How long have you been listening and oil continues? Saudi Arabia is a kingdom that has no political conflicts What in the concert of the geo-military should it have it? because it produces more than 10 million barrels of oil per day and is under the control of the

United States it has several military bases on its territory and faithfully obey their political interests. In a hypothetical case how it could generate an internal political conflict triggered geopolitical actions and wars for its oil? Maybe one country could encourage "emotional reactions such as anxiety, uncertainty, panic or intimidation among those who are part of a certain aggregate of the population appear,

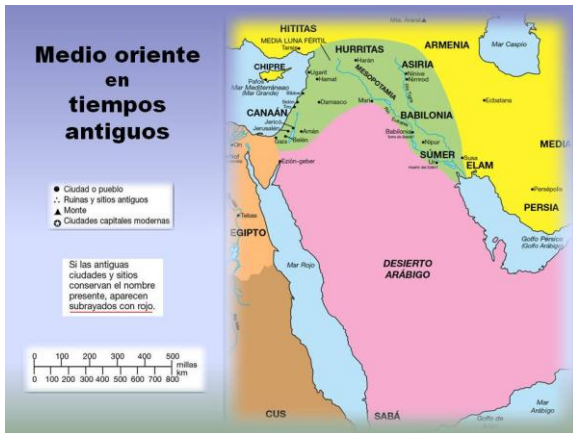
## Middle East

When speaking of the Middle East comes to mind the word oil wealth produced as a result of export; also come to mind words wars, invasions and conflicts; being in a final plane (for historians only) have been the cradle of many cultures and civilizations as Sumer and Mesopotamia, art, religion and science, the latter gave fundamental contributions to mathematics. The Middle East comprises a region made up of the Arabian peninsula, Mesopotamia and Palestine by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Israel, Lebanon and Syria countries being currently occupied among other states, which in turn are closely related to Turkey, Iran and Egypt Arab descent or gentile.

Historically it is known that this territory is basically a desert with a small strip of land area called So Fertile Crescent with vegetables, wheat, barley, livestock, agricultural development made him the most civilized part of Europe and Asia, from India the Atlantic Ocean. Mesopotamia was the social and technological leadership with the development of metallurgy. Political power lay with the authorities of religious temples (Sumer), invented accounting and writing to financially manage the riches and the military aristocracy which led to empires created. All that happened between 7000-6000 BC and from that early time the region has been in continuous wars and conflicts What are the reasons? What are the interests?



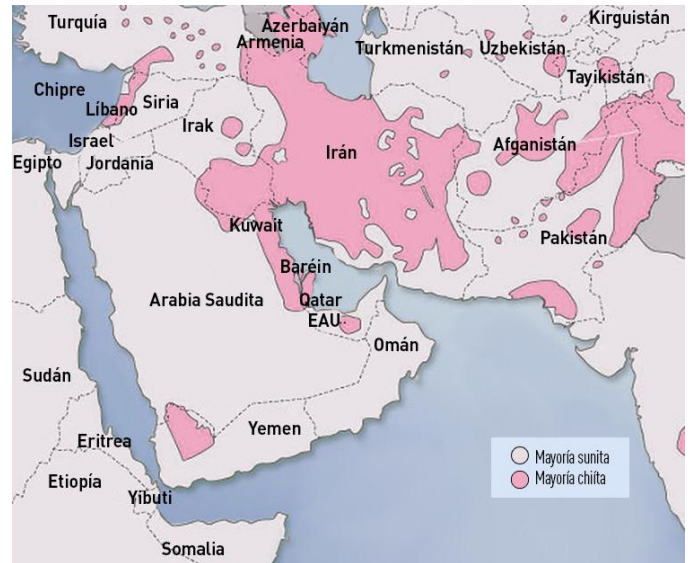
**Map No. 1: Ancient Orient X VI century BC with their civilizations.** Image source: Wikipedia <http://www.xtec.cat/~jarrimad/historia/mapas/mapa08.htm>



**Map No. 2: The Middle East in ancient times.** Image source: Wikipedia <http://www.editoriallapaz.org/mapas-medio-orient-antigo-hoy.html>



**Map No. 3: Middle East XXI century.** Image source: Wikipedia <http://www.editoriallapaz.org/mapas-medio-orient-antigo-hoy.html>



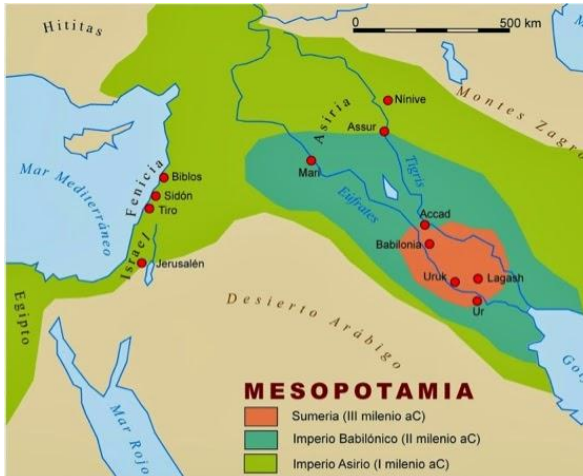
**Map No. 4: Middle East today.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://actualidad.rt.com/actualidad/171682-mapas-orient-medio-conflictos>

### Sumer and the Akkadian Empire (Lower Mesopotamia now Iraq)

The dominant political structure lay in Sumer in the hands of the king which was overthrown by the Akkadians and the Akkadian Empire that took Lebanon and led an effort to expand to other regions do I motivate created? seize all the trade routes in the region. It has been placed in boldface the above expression because it is the foundation and cause of conflicts happening in the Middle East, and what will validate that economic power is the cultural dominant over all other powers (political and military) and the putative father of wars, terrorism, drug trafficking, dictatorships, guerrilla conflicts, geopolitical, military bases and anti-imperialist alliances, as the last point oil will be left as geopolitical, geostrategic and geo-military weapon.

The Akkadian Empire fell by pressure and struggles of Gutians, barbarian people east of the Tigris (now Iraq) that took the region River, only to be overthrown by the Sumerians and Mesopotamians they would give growth and commercial prosperity, along with great development of constructions.

But when decaying commercial prosperity the Amorites who occupied Syria, Canaan and Euphrates, seized power and extended to Babylon.



**Map No. 5: Map of Sumer in Mesopotamia.** Image source: Wikipedia <http://www.historiadelascivilizaciones.com/2014/03/sumeria-babilonia-y-asiria-mapa.html>

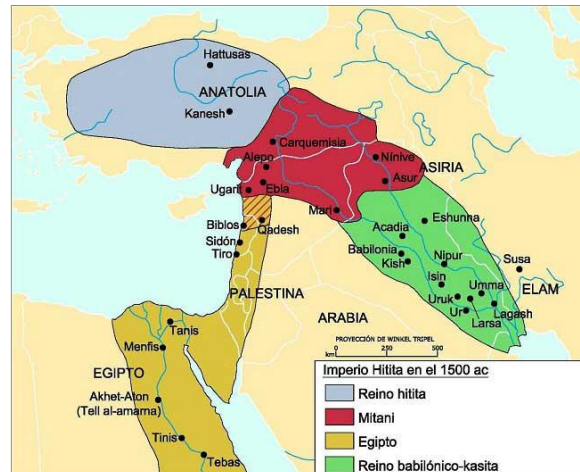
struggles among them. It was the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries BC when other people in the Middle East called the Hyksos who invaded the Nile Valley Egypt came, and had commercial relations with Phoenician port of Byblos and Sidon, he invaded Palestine and Syria.



**Map No. 7: Extension of the territory Mitani.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://www.ecured.cu/Mitani>



**Map No. 6: Spread of Acadian Empire in times of Acad Sargón.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acad>



**Map No. 8: Extension of the Hittite Empire.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://mihistoriauniversal.com/edad-antigua/imperio-hitita/>

### Mitani power (Syria), Hittite Empire (Turkey) and Egyptian Empire

In 1595 BC, the king of the Hittite Empire took Babylon and milestone occurs in the history, since before the empires of the Middle East an empire in the West interested in the area, the Hittite Empire (now Turkey) which took relevance arose when the Mesopotamian Empire weakened and power passed to the west, in the hands of the new powers of Mitani (Syria), the Hittite Empire (Turkey) and the Egyptian Empire (Egypt), do I motivate? seize all productive development and trade routes as a weapon geopolitical, geostrategic and geo-military in the region.

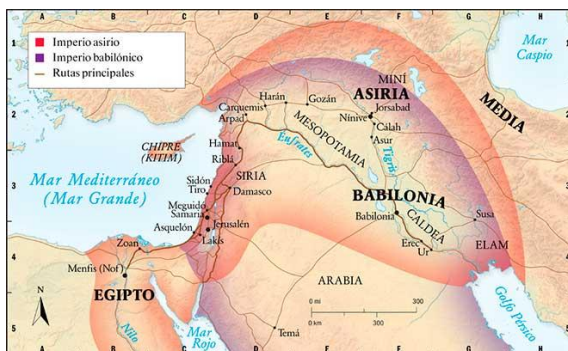
But these empires, Mitani (Syria), Hittite (Turkey) and Egyptians, not that they were friends, but they were fighting for the same interests and entrabaron



**Map No. 9: Ancient Egyptian Empire.** Image source: Wikipedia <http://www.librovisual.com/el-imperio-antiguo-egipcio/>

### Assyrian empire

The Mitani Empire (Syria) declined and the Hittites (Turkey) and Egyptians fought for control of the territories, who after decades of battles signed peace to the 1275 BC which eventually fell apart creating power vacuums that took advantage of new towns like Philistines, Aramaeans, Phoenicians and Jews who were weak principalities fell before the might of the Assyrian Empire conquered and even reached Egypt. But the military asirias could not attend as many territories and consequently its military commitments because they also conquered the southern dominating Babylon and east had to Elam, meanwhile, in the north they were generated another resistance, which eventually formed a coalition with all border towns and attacked Assyria, Mesopotamia by winning the Chaldean Empire (612 BC).



**Map No. 10: Ancient Assyrian empire.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://mihistoriauniversal.com/edad-antigua/imperio-asirio/>

### Persian Empire (Iran)

The Chaldean Empire did not last long and soon lost his Fertile Crescent before the Persian Empire (538 BC) with its famous Biblical King Cyrus the Great who conquered Babylon and the Chaldean Empire imposing a domain that stretched from India to Greece, which it was the civilized world's greatest empire, making set some boundaries approximate to the territorial dimension of the Persian Empire, which after his death was organized by Darius I to avoid internal political conflicts and created 20 provinces giving a political office in each ; Now their only enemies were Greece to the west and the peoples of Central Asia.



**Map No. 11: Territory of the Persian Empire.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://mihistoriauniversal.com/edad-antigua/imperio-persa/>

### Greek empire

On the death of Darius I (487 BC) his successors could not maintain the primacy of the Persian Empire and it declined gradually to fall into the hands of Alexander the Great, lord of Macedonia, in a long war of 13 years since 336 BC to 323 BC but his death brought the division of his empire through fratricidal wars to finally become fragmented, leaving the Middle Oriente divided into two territories, Egypt of the Ptolemaic and Seleucid Empire.



**Map No. 12: Greek empire Territory.** Image source: Wikipedia <https://visualunit.me/2016/04/15/mapa-del-imperio-griego/>

### Roman empire

Within the Greek empire were several rebellions, including a nun of the Maccabees against the Seleucid Empire, which was already at war with the other part of the territory of the Middle East, the Ptolemaic Empire stood. As the Greeks had concentrated their interests in the Mediterranean Sea neglected the eastern borders which appeared another realm, that of Parthia, who seized all domains of the Greeks, especially the Seleucid and soon gave way to an empire very powerful in a campaign led by Pompey in 63 BC, we refer to the Roman Empire, the invasion of Julius Caesar to Egypt in 47 BC took over the western half of the Middle East, while the other half (Eastern) it was under the rule of Parthians who dominated Mesopotamia and Persia.

### The Islam

In the Arabian Peninsula Muhammad began preaching about the year 610 AD, and after his death (632 AD) his successors unified to Arabia and led the war against the Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire) and Sassanian recovering Syria, Palestine and Egypt, which converted to Islam means "submission" (to the will of God). califatos where the Caliph was "the shadow of God on earth", some Islamic caliphate became powers were created.

### Turks, Crusaders and Mongols

When the Caliphate weakened, were the Turkish invaders, Mongols, Byzantines and Crusaders, the latter of the West. The Middle East became the

battlefield with different contenders during the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries being converted into several chiefdoms and kingdoms. During all these wars, one of the Turkish tribes who were stranded several times during all these invasions, was that of the Ottomans, who eventually was installed in the Anatolia region.

### Ottoman empire

After many failures of the Turkish tribe of the Ottomans from the fourteenth century achieved a number of successful conquests that led them to create an Empire in 1520 ranging from around Vienna in Europe to Mesopotamia and Egypt. Among the merits of the Ottomans is the analysis and exploitation that made the prevailing geopolitical situation in the territory to conquer principalities and states of the Byzantine Empire but its control over the Middle East was small. The Ottoman Empire remained weak force until the end of the eighteenth century, lasted 600 years.

### European empires in the Middle East

In 1858 the construction of the Suez Canal began in 1869 ending, consequently resulting in a process of Western encroachment in the regions adjacent to the Suez Canal, which gave Egypt an incalculable strategic value in world geopolitics. The ups and downs of the economy as a dominant cultural world, or power dominating the world, the monetary weakness of the rulers of Egypt produced, British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, on behalf of Queen Victoria, bought the shares of Canal Suez, and Europeans were using the Middle East as a foreign policy tool, they went to intervene directly in the region.

### World War I (1914-1919)

European powers ended the Ottoman Empire and imposed their imperial rule. In the late nineteenth century Europe had invented the internal combustion engine and thus relevant use for oil was found, hence for Europe was a geopolitical and geostrategic objective control of the Middle East.

At the end of World War disappears the Ottoman Empire and its territory created six (6) countries: Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Palestine, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the latter showed much interest to Western oil interests. But these countries were created and controlled by France and England triumph at World War that influenced the League of Nations that will grant them

control of the region under the guise of protectorate, arguing that these countries were not able to assume their independence.

The influence came in a secret Sykes-Picot agreement called who were English and French diplomats respectively (Mark Sykes and Francois Georges Picot). France controlled Syria and Turkey; while England controlled Iraq, Palestine and Jordan. The protectorate was merely the distribution of the Middle East, and France and England did with what most interests benefited area.

### **World War II (1939-1945)**

At the end of World War II, politically it became difficult for France and England continue their "protectorates" and left the area giving full to the countries of the region, but in the geo-economic importance of these territories independence, as they were they climbing center stage as oil producer, before going created a new state in the most coveted area of the Fertile Crescent, the state of Israel, which has never enjoyed acceptance by the rest of the Middle East. Thus all the coasts with access to the Mediterranean Sea were in Syria, Israel and Palestine.

Similarly, the new superpower that emerged victorious after the Second World War (United States and the Soviet Union) were not going to shy away from such a strategic area energy (oil) and economically, hence the US protected Israel, while the Soviet Union protected Syria in the Cold War.

The presence of the West, represented by the United States as an ally of Israel, created an area of high conflict in Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Egypt and Jordan against Israel, which in turn generated hostilities against Palestine and seized the entire region and thus its coast, while Syria invaded Lebanon (1976 and later in 1991) and then civil war since 2011; before, in 1982 and Lebanon he was invaded by Israel withdrew its troops in 2000, leaving the eastern coast of the Mediterranean in the hands of Syria and Israel.

### **Syria**

Since 1949, this prehistoric country with Islam as a religion, a series of coups d'etat that gave political instability and several constitutions to the coup of then Defense Minister Hafez al-Asad in 1970 emerged, ruling Syria for 30 years when he died in 2000, was succeeded by his son and current president of Syria, Bashar al-Assad. In November 1956, Syria signed a pact with the Soviet Union, to provide a foothold for Communist influence within the government in exchange for planes, tanks, and other military

equipment. In 2010, with the outbreak of the First Arab uprisings in Tunisia in North Africa and the Middle East, touching the Syrian people in 2011 and came to demonstrate against the policies implemented by Bashar al Assad occur, becoming since then civil war in Syria, where the Islamic state is an important player, who arrived in Syria from Iraq. The Islamic state is also known as ISIS or EI, as Dâesh or Daish, it is which is an insurgent paramilitary terrorist group, according to the United Nations (UN), which originated through alliances with other terrorist group called Al Qaeda founded by Osama Bin Laden (1957-2011) known for his role in the destruction of the twin towers of World Trade Center in the United States in 2001.

Syria's economy is based on agriculture, although half of its territory is unproductive; in agriculture the main weight of its economy resides, grow wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, olives, cotton, citrus and stone fruit. Sheep farming is based on the traditional nomadic herding.

Soil oil, natural gas, phosphates and rock salt is extracted. Industrial activity comprises petroleum refining, spinning and weaving cotton and wool, cigarette making, beer, sugar, cement and glass.

Syria exports oil, cotton and agricultural products. However, its economy has stagnated since the start of the Civil War by the destruction of industrial strength; Syrian camp has also been affected because it became a battlefield; the economic crisis is a consequence of the war.

Agriculture (wheat and cotton) generated 27% of GDP and livestock, mainly ovine caprine and is intended for export wool has natural gas reserves, rock salt and phosphates. The textile, food, metallurgical and cement industries accounted for 22% of GDP, but are rights of passage of foreign oil through pipelines that the country, which generate large revenues for the government and placed in a strategic position between the Middle East and Europe. At one point, the pipelines were controlled by the Islamic State ISIS and then recovered by the Syrian government in 2017 but the damage to its oil infrastructure was so great that Syria needs more than 40,000 million dollars to recover, and now the United States and Europe, have a measure of no import oil from Syria.

### **Turkey**

He had indicated that Turkey was born with the end of World War I which led to several countries in the Middle East territory and was under the "protectorate" of France. When World War II ended in the United States they began building the Incirlik Air Base in 1951 which is also used by England, Spain and Saudi

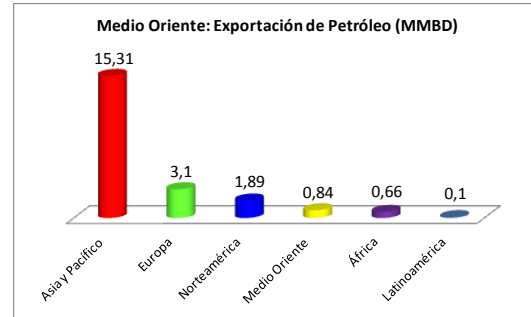
Arabia. It is obvious that geopolitics and geostrategy are present for proximity to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and Syria.

In 1962 Turkey became relevant in international news when US dismantled its territory several nuclear missile bases during the missile crisis in Cuba that was a conflict between the United States, Soviet Union and Cuba when the Soviets were building bases nuclear missiles in Cuba.

### Middle East oil

Oil production in the Middle East for the year 2017 was 21.92 million barrels per day as shown in the following graph:

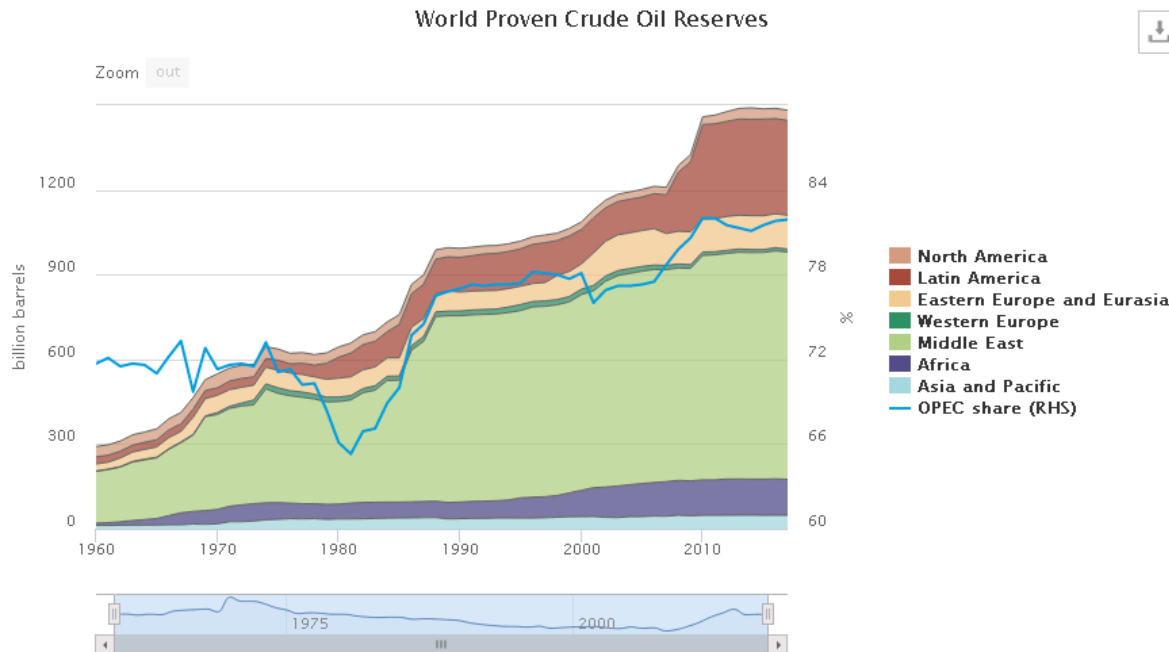
**Graph No. 1:** Oil exports from the Middle East to other regions in 2017



**Source:** Made by the author from 2017 OPEC (<https://asb.opec.org/index.php/interactive-maps>)

Crude oil exports in 2017 is to be 15.31 million barrels were for Asia and Pacific countries with which the powers of these territories should have some kind of geopolitical interest in the Middle East as well as Europe and the United States which in total consume 20.30 million barrels, ie 93% of the oil produced in the Middle East. The following graph can be noticed the world's oil reserves. Note: Units are in billion barrels which is speaking for thousands of millions of barrels.

**Graph No. 2:** Proven reserves of crude oil in the world



Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2018

**Source:** OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2018 (<https://asb.opec.org/index.php/interactive-charts/oil-data-upstream>)

**Table No. 1:** Proven reserves of crude oil in the world since 2013



## World Proven Crude Oil Reserves

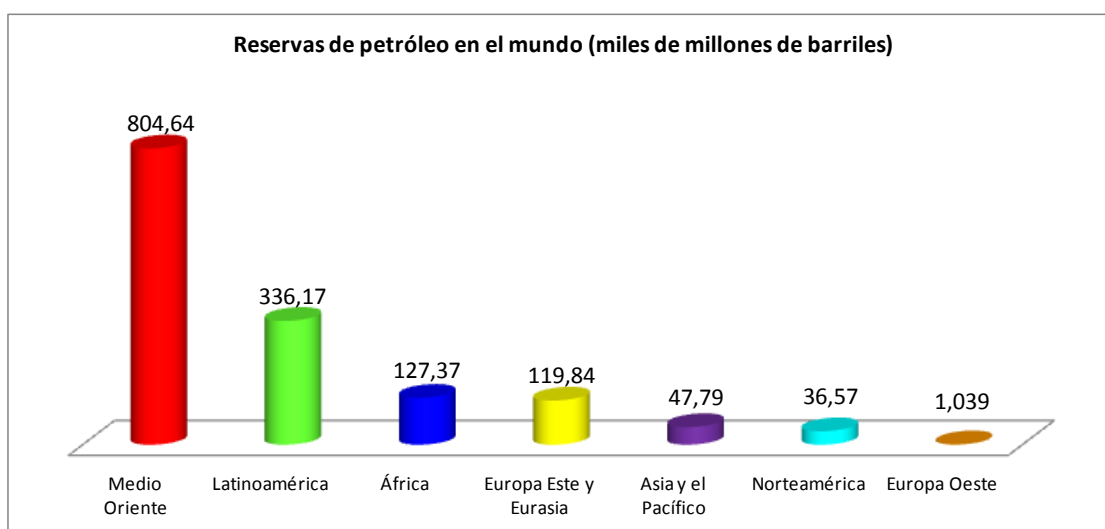
billion barrels

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North America	37.65	40.50	36.22	36.57	36.57
Latin America	340.52	341.19	342.33	336.94	336.17
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	119.87	119.86	119.86	119.86	119.84
Western Europe	11.34	10.76	10.06	11.30	10.39
Middle East	802.96	802.51	802.85	807.73	804.64
Africa	128.22	127.40	128.12	128.51	127.37
Asia and Pacific	47.93	48.27	47.49	47.88	47.79
Total world	1,488.49	1,490.50	1,486.93	1,488.79	1,482.77
OPEC share (%)	81.30	81.10	81.50	81.80	81.90

**Source:** OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2018 (<https://asb.opec.org/index.php/interactive-charts/oil-data-upstream>)

In the next chart you can see the proven oil reserves in the world from highest to lowest.

**Graph No. 3:** Proven reserves of crude oil in the world, sorted from highest to lowest



**Source:** Made by the author from 2018 OPEC (<https://asb.opec.org/index.php/interactive-charts/oil-data-upstream>)

It is observed that the Middle East has a proven 804.64 billion barrels of oil representing a 54.61%, followed by Latin America with 336.17 billion barrels reserves for 22.82%.

This means that 1140.81 billion barrels of proven reserves in the world, ie 77.43% are located in these two regions, which does not rule out that geopolitical and geostrategic powers of the US-Turkey axis France-Britain-Saudi Arabia, and the other axis, comprising Russia-Iran-China, want to exert some control in these areas, which does not rule out the existence of terrorism in the Middle East and the emergence of terrorism in Latin America .

Important to note that higher oil exports from the Middle East in 2017 were for Asia and the Pacific countries, which owns 3.24% of world oil reserves, this may be an indication of China's interests in those territories.

### conclusions

1. The Middle East region is strategic.
2. Everyone wants the Middle East since the time of the ancient history of Sumer and the Akkadian Empire.
3. The region in particular that all empires have wanted control is Syria, not so much because it is

Syria, but for control of pipelines, control oil production and control of oil prices, also, access to the Mediterranean Sea to facilitate the transport of oil.

4. The succession of coups, the need to keep the current regime and civil war are struggles for power to control energy world based on oil, this should bring great economic benefits to those who hold power.
5. But the big profits are not for those who hold power in Syria, the background of all are the interests of world powers that make up the United States, Turkey, France, Britain and Saudi Arabia axis and on the other hand, the shaft formed by Russia, Iran and China. Reason? the oil.
6. When the Greek Empire (336 BC) lost control of the Middle East to the Roman Empire, it was because he neglected the area to focus on their interests in the Mediterranean Sea, which shows that geopolitically the territory of Syria is strategic for its Mediterranean coast and the trade economic dimension (currently oil).
7. The Ottoman Empire (1520 AD) also took advantage of the geopolitical situation to conquer the area.
8. European empires discovered in 1858 in the Middle East as a geopolitical and geostrategic tool with the construction of the Suez Canal. Obviously, it was the AC output of oil from the Middle East given the conflicts in the area that did not allow the normal, reliable and continuous oil flow through pipelines located in Syria to load in the ports of the Mediterranean Sea, which was cheaper before to go all the way to the Arabian Peninsula and exit through the Suez Canal.
9. The invention of the internal combustion engine made the strategic shift to the use of oil as an energy hub of the world, making the Middle East a geopolitical and geostrategic goal for the United States and Europe.
10. Syria rights of passage of foreign oil for its pipelines generate large revenues for the government and placed in a strategic position between the Middle East with US-Europe on the one hand, while with Russia-China-Iran. Therefore, the geopolitical and geostrategic control of Syria will mean survival in the future.
11. In view of the above discussion (No. 10), the emergence of insurgent groups in Syria has as

its background the hand of the above to have allies who dominate the territory and thereby achieve geopolitical control powers.

12. In all the wars that have historically been presented in the Middle East, all have been aimed at seizing the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
13. When France took control of Syria after World War I did business with Europe through access to the sea from Syria.
14. When Egypt announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal, France and England threatened to invade. geopolitical, geostrategic and geo-military by the Middle East oil control evidence.
15. The United States supports Israel, while other states support Palestine. Palestinians in their quest to have a state or nation became very violent, and found as a means of fighting terrorism. Nations who support Palestine Will promoting terrorism? Is terrorism a consequence or inherent part of geopolitical control oil in the Middle East?
16. Broadening the same reasoning above point No. 15 Is the interest of foreign powers maintain political, institutional, social and economic chaos in Syria, as was done after World War I with the Sykes-Picot Agreement, to justify their presence and maintain power under the guise of "protectorate"?
17. Under reflection No. 15, note that Lebanon (belonging to the Middle East) is occupied by several armies and nobody does anything to help, while in Kuwait, after 48 hours of occupation, and the United States and its allies they had given an ultimatum to Iraq to be withdrawn, and immediately mobilized their armies to release it in the name of freedom, democracy and human rights. Although the reason is simple: Kuwait has oil and Lebanon no.
18. Moreover, we must highlight the alliance between Syria and Egypt in order to neutralize the conspiracies of the US and Israel. Here it becomes clear that geopolitical and geostrategic, Syria and Egypt pursue all aimed at controlling the flow of oil in the Middle East. Syria on the eastern Mediterranean coast and Egypt in the Suez Canal.

## References

EcuRed (2018). Mitani. [Blog online]. Available: <https://www.ecured.cu/Mitani>. [See: 2018, December 25].

- Editorial La Paz (2018). Two maps of the Middle East. In Old Testament times. In the early twenty-first century. [Blog online]. Available: <http://www.editoriallapaz.org/mapas-medio-oriente-antiguo-hoy.html>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Time (1994). Today Lebanon is only a province of Syria. [Blog online]. Available: <https://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-180887>. [See: 2018, December 31].
- HispanTV Nexa Latino (2018). Sykes-Picot agreement: Three designs for a history of domination and betrayal. [Blog online]. Available: <https://www.hispanTV.com/noticias/opinion/255947/acuerdo-sykes-picot-francia-inglaterra-repartir-oriente-medio-balfour>. [See: 2018, December 27].
- Universal History (2018). Old age. Hittite Empire. [Blog online]. Available: <https://mihistoriauniversal.com/edad-antigua/imperio-hitita/>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Universal History (2018). Old age. Assyrian Empire. [Blog online]. Available: <https://mihistoriauniversal.com/edad-antigua/imperio-asirio/>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Universal History (2018). Old age. Persian empire. [Blog online]. Available: <https://mihistoriauniversal.com/edad-antigua/imperio-persa/>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Jorge, C (2018). 2018 Dictionary of Islamic terrorism. Triarius Magazine, Volume 2, special edition No. 7. [Journal online]. Available: <http://www.fuerzasmilitares.org/triarius/TRIARIUS-Especial-07.pdf>. [See: 2019, Jan. 5].
- Menic (2018). The Middle East Network Information Center. [Blog online]. Available: <https://web.archive.org/web/20070606192237/http://menic.utexas.edu/>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- MidEastWeb (2018). Middle East history and resources. [Blog online]. Available: <http://www.mideastweb.org/history.htm>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- OPEC (2018). World proven reserves crude oil. [Blog online]. Available: <https://asb.opec.org/index.php/interactive-charts/oil-data-upstream>. [See: 2018, December 31].
- Red Waves Lite (2018). The ancient Egyptian empire. [Blog online]. Available: <http://www.librovisual.com/el-imperio-antiguo-egipcio/>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Learn more RT (2018). 9 Maps explaining what is happening in the Middle East. [Blog online]. Available: <https://actualidad.rt.com/actualidad/171682-mapas-oriente-medio-conflictos>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Visualunit (2018). Map of the Greek Empire. [Blog online]. Available: <https://visualunit.me/2016/04/15/mapa-del-imperio-griego/>. [See: 2018, December 25].
- Wikipedia (2018). History of the Middle East. [Blog online]. Available: [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historia\\_de\\_Oriente\\_Pr%C3%B3ximo](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historia_de_Oriente_Pr%C3%B3ximo). [See: 2018, December 25].
- Wikipedia (2018). Sykes-Picot agreement. [Blog online]. Available: [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acuerdo\\_Sykes-Picot](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acuerdo_Sykes-Picot). [See: 2018, December 27].
- Wikipedia (2018). Syrian history. [Blog online]. Available: [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historia\\_de\\_Siria](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historia_de_Siria). [See: 2018, December 31].
- Wikipedia (2018). Islamic State. [Blog online]. Available: [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estado\\_Islamico](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estado_Islamico). [See: 2018, December 31].
- Wikipedia (2018). Syria. [Blog online]. Available: <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siria>. [See: 2018, December 31].

### **Eulises Moreno**

(Venezuela) PhD in Management, University Yacambú Venezuela. Electrical Engineer, Magister Scientiarum in Administrative Sciences, Universidad de Oriente. Maturin Monagas-Venezuela

# Jihadist terrorism in Kashmir

By Daniel Martinez (Uruguay)



## I. Origins of the conflict in Cachemira

The partition of India was the Indian British Empire which led to the creation of the sovereign states of Pakistan (which was divided into Pakistan and Bangladesh) and the Union of India (Republic of India - . 15 AGO1947 When it speaks of "partition" refers to the division of Bengal - province of British India in east Pakistan and West Bengal (India), and the province of Punjab in West Punjab (West Pakistan) and east Punjab (now Punjab)



**Raj británico fue el dominio de la Corona británica sobre el subcontinente indio entre 1858 y 1947**

## II.- State of Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir)

Indian Kashmir, a Muslim majority, is the main point of conflict between India and Pakistan since the creation of the two countries in 1947. India accuses Pakistan of allowing the infiltration of militants or Pakistani separatists in its territory across the border provisional 2 that divides Kashmir (New Delhi controlled and which is under authority Islamabad). In the late 90's there was an armed rebellion against Indian control of Kashmir, insurgency that has almost disappeared but still causes outbreaks of violence.

India and Pakistan have fought two wars and smaller conflicts over Kashmir, divided between the two countries since partition in 1947. India accuses Pakistan of supporting terrorist activities on its soil, the bombing in Bombay in 2008, which caused 166 deaths and to support the insurgency in Kashmir, militarized region over which both Pakistan and India claim their sovereignty. The attacks are common and both countries accusing each other of being behind those made against

### Religious Groups III

#### Grupos religiosos en el Valle de Cachemira

Islam	95%
Hindúes	4%
Grupos religiosos en Jammu	
Islam	28%
Hindúes	66%
Sikhs	4%
Grupos religiosos en Ladakh	
Musulmanes	44%
Budistas	50%
Hindúes	5%

#### Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh

5 áreas de Cachemira en disputa:

Jammu y Cachemira, Cachemira Azad, Aksai Chin, las zonas norte y del glaciar Siachen. Jammu: mayoría hinduista, en el valle de Cachemira: mayoría musulmana y Ladakh budista.

Jammu y Cachemira es el Estado de la India situado más al norte.

La capital de verano es Srinagar y la de invierno es Jammu



#### IV.- terrorists and jihadists Groups

Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) "Army of the Pure" is an original radical Islamist movement in Kashmir, military arm of Markaz Dawa-wal-Irshad, Islamist party in the region. Leader Mohammed Latif. 1989: Founded by Hafiz Mohammad Saeed. OBJECTIVES: To destroy India and Israel; annihilate Hindu and Jewish; achieve independence of Jammu and Kashmir in India. Operational area: Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. Ideology: Anti Hinduism, Judaism, Westernism, Russianness, chinasismo and antisemitismo. 1990: Founded in Afghanistan. 1993: Actions in Kashmir with the Islami Inquilabi Mahaz Movement. Abu Muwaih leader, died in combat (30DIC1999). Home suicide attacks against India. Since 1997, its activity becomes important. 30DIC1999 Abu Muwaih, group leader, died in combat. From that year, He began practicing suicide attacks against Indian forces bases. NOV2008: Participates in the attacks in Bombay. 29OCT2015: He died in an ambush (Kashmir) Abu Qasim, Commander of Operations Lashkar-e-Taiba, responsible for the 10 coordinated terrorist attacks in Mumbai (26-29NOV2008 - 173 dead and 327 wounded)

Babbar Khalsa (BKI), Babbar Khalsa also known as International (BKI) is an armed organization based in India. The Indian government considers a terrorist group Babbar Khalsa, while supporters of Babbar Khalsa consider it a resistance movement. He had outstanding performance in the 1980s, in the Punjab insurgency, but its influence declined in the 1990s, after several leaders were killed in encounters with the police. Babbar Khalsa International was created in 1978, after many Sikhs were killed in clashes with the Nirankari sect. Babbar Khalsa International was declared a terrorist group in many countries, including India, Canada, USA and the United Kingdom. The 13MAR2011,

Hizb ul-Mujahideen is the largest group of Kashmir and officially supports the liberation of Kashmir and its accession to Pakistan, even though some paintings are in favor of independence. The group is the militant wing of the main Islamic party in Pakistan, the Jamaat-i-Islami. The attacks are aimed primarily at the Indian security forces in Kashmir and politicians. It is operating in Afghanistan in the 1990s and trained by the HIG (Hizb-i-Islami Gulbuddin) in Afghanistan until Afghan Taliban taking power. Indian Intelligence Services say it is responsible

for 10 to 20% of all terrorist attacks. Pakistani reports estimate that controls about 60% of terrorists operating in Kashmir. The group was originally called Al Badr and Hizb-ul Mujahideen currently Jamaat-e-Islami as terrorist front at the behest of Pakistan's intelligence services and the (Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front) JKLF secular terrorist group. 19NOV2018: For the first time in Kashmir (Kashmir) of Hizbul Mujahideen terrorists (Pro Pakistani Islamists) behead the informant / spy Indian army.

Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ/Almi) Leader: Maulana Abdul Jalil, Area: Punjab. Subdivisions: Asian Tigers Area: North Waziristan and Punjab. Junoodul Hafsa Area: Agency Orakzai, Hangu District. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Jundullah. The LeJ Karachi and Baluchistan cell is called "Jundullah" but it operates separately from an existing cell of the same name, directed by Iranian Sunni separatists active in the region. Intelligence agencies confuse a group with the other. 06FEB2014: The State Department of the United States includes the leader and co-founder-e-Jhangvi Lashkar Pakistani insurgent group (LJ), Malik Ishaq, in his list of "global terrorists" while maintaining the designation of LJ as a foreign terrorist organization . Causes: Ishaq has claimed responsibility for numerous terrorist attacks that have ended with the deaths of hundreds of Pakistani citizens, most of them belonging to the Shiite community. FEB2013: Pakistani police arrested Ishaq for his role in the attacks in Quetta 10ENE2013 and 16FEB2013 (200 dead).

Al Qaeda & Ansar-UI-Hind Ghazwat "Conquest of India": Leader Zakir Musa. JUL2017 founded. 06DIC2017: Ansar-Ghazwat-UI-Hind, Al Qaeda in Kashmir, New Delhi threatens to take revenge. Babri Masjid demolition anniversary in the city of Ayodhya 06DIC1992. The Babri Masjid or Mosque of Babur was a mosque built by order of the first Mughal emperor of India, Babur in Ayodhya in the sixteenth century. Before 1940, it was called Masjid-e-Janmasthan (Mosque of the Birthplace). The mosque was located in the Ramkot ("Strength of Rāma") hill (also called Janmasthan or "Birthplace"). It was destroyed by Hindu activists in a riot the 06DIC1992. The Babri Masjid was one of the largest mosques in the state of Uttar Pradesh. 17NOV2017: Mugees Ahmad Mir, leader of Al-Qaida, Gazwat ul Hind branch (founded in 2017), terrorist Parimpora, Srinagar Kashmir - Kashmir killed in a shootout Zakura. Areas where Al Qaeda has expanded: 04SET2014: Al Qaeda announced the creation of a terrorist branch in India. Zawahiri said the new force will fight to revive the Muslim caliphate in Burma, Bangladesh and parts of India.



**04SET2014: Al Qaeda anuncia la creación de una rama terrorista en India. Zawahiri dijo que la nueva fuerza luchará para revivir el califato musulmán en Birmania, Bangladesh y partes de India.**

Jaish-e-Mohammed (Army of Muhammad) abbreviated as JEM is an Islamist group in Kashmir, with the mission of separating India. Jaish-e-Mohammed is the largest and deadliest terrorist organization in Jammu and Kashmir. MAR2009: Maulana Masood Azhar formed Jaish-e-Mohammed, terrorist structure cleaved within Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM, other terrorist structure)

Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen - TuM formed in JUN1990 by Yunus Khan, a close associate of Mohammed Abdullah Tairi, Jammu and Kashmir chief of Jamaat-e-Ahle-Hadith. Objectives: The TuM aims to merge the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K) with Pakistan and also promote pan-Islamic identity. Asidih protection community, a small faction of Sunni Muslims, was a major motivating factor for the team in its infancy. Sheikh Jamil-ur-

Rehman is the emir (leader) of the organization. TuM is dominated by foreign mercenaries recruited from Pakistan, as well as local Kashmiris. TuM operates mainly in the Kashmir Valley, especially in the belt Beeru Budgam district, Ganderbal and central districts of Srinagar, Pulwama and Anantnag. It has received funding from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, United States and Gulf countries, mainly through organizations that subscribe to the Ahle Hadith tradition. Haramain Islamic Foundation, based in Saudi Arabia, has provided ample funds for TuM. 1996 TuM established links with the Youth Association of Bangladesh Ahle Hadis, who helped the team in certain border transactions. TuM bases in Nepal were used to transport explosives made in Pakistan and motion pictures from India to Pakistan and vice versa. Kathmandu network was widely used by TuM to distribute funds received through Hawala transactions for various terrorist groups in Kashmir.

### **Islamic State.**

First indication of the presence of the Islamic State in India, 10JUL2016: 15 Islamists from the state of Kerala joined the Islamic State, according to their families. 07MAR2017: 1st attack the Islamic State in India. Explosive against passenger train in Madhya Pradesh. 9 wounded. 4 detainees. Executor Group: Islamic Students Movement of India (SIMI) or Mujahideen Deccan: terrorist group cell of the Indian Mujahideen, which in turn are part of the Islamic Students Movement of India, which may be a cell of Lashkar-e-Toiba .08MAR2017: Death of terrorist Saifullah (Islamic State) in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Author of the attack

highlights of the Islamic State in Kashmir:

- 01ENE2019: Jundul Khilafah Kashmir media center official Burhan al-Kashmiri, released Volume 2, Number 1 of its monthly magazine al-Risalah. The Islamic State dba Jundul Khilafah in Kashmir India
- 30DIC2018: The Islamic State in Kashmir released through unofficial means its final report 2018 entitled "Harvest Soldiers". It provides details of its operations in Kashmir (Kashmir) in 2018. Se attributed 10 operations in which 22 people were killed or injured.
- 03DIC2018: Hubaib ul Islam Kulgam (Kashmir) has deserted the Islamic State and joined Hizbul Mujahideen rebel group pro Pakistan. The reason for his defection is that in the Islamic state in Kashmir no areas of operation
- 25NOV2018: Indian police arrest three officers of the Islamic State of Jammu and Kashmir (ISJK) in Srinagar. 3 seized hand grenades and two guns. Planned attack in New Delhi.
- 27FEB2018: Al Qarar promotes pro Islamic State terrorist attacks in Kashmir
- 06ENE2018: Islamic state in Kashmir (Kashmir) urges protesters with bullets, bombs and ambushes against government forces and accuses Pakistan of inflicting Jihad
- 24DIC2017: Ghazwatul terrorist group Ansar Hind "Conquest of India" promises loyalty to the Islamic state and the caliphate of al-Baghdadi in Kashmir (Kashmir) - India # Pakistan
- 22DIC2017: Al Qaraar, affiliated with the Islamic State group urges militants of Ansar Ghazwat-Ul-Hind (akin cell to Al-Qaida leader: Zakir Musa, 23, a former terrorist of Hizbul Mujahideen), to join its ranks Cashmere
- 03DIC2017: Islamic terrorists, from Kashmir State, threaten attacks in New Delhi. Also, on the same date, the Islamic State in India calls Islamists from Al-Aqsa Mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, to join the Islamic State

### **V. Conclusions**

- A. It is seen as remarkable, to understand the competing interests in the region of Kashmir, which Pakistan supports China within the Non-Aligned Movement (where China is not represented) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (IOC) regarding Uyghur Muslim community in western China.
- B. Progressive relations between India and the US, would be directed to alienate China, in South Asia.
- C. Pakistan is countering India axis - Afghanistan.
- D. Groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba or Jaish-e-Mohammed, represent more organized and funding high level of threat that the Islamic State

### **References:**

Maps: [http://www.wikiwand.com/es/Valle\\_Shaksgam](http://www.wikiwand.com/es/Valle_Shaksgam)  
[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partici%C3%B3n\\_de\\_la\\_India](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partici%C3%B3n_de_la_India)  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas\\_of\\_Kashmir#/media/File:Kashmir\\_map.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_Kashmir#/media/File:Kashmir_map.svg)  
<https://www.dhakatribune.com/uncategorized/2014/09/04/al-qaeda-puts-south-asia-in-crosshairs>



<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lashkar-e-Toiba>  
<https://www.trackingterrorism.org/group/islamic-state-jammu-kashmir-islamic-state-isjk-isisjk>  
[http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/tehreek\\_ul\\_mujahideen.htm](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/tehreek_ul_mujahideen.htm)  
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/topic/Jaish-e-Mohammed>  
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1f4413.html>  
<https://www.trackingterrorism.org/group/ansar-ghazwat-ul-hind-foundation-new-movement-jihad-kashmir-agh>  
<http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/215>

**Daniel Martinez**

(Uruguay). Retired colonel. Infantry weapon. Diploma in Staff. Peace Missions United Nations: Angola, Georgia, Haiti and DR Congo. Courses: Terrorism and Counterterrorism (USA), Strategy (Germany). Public and private security against Transnational Threats (Uruguay). He currently serves as a consultant in the area of security and military analyst. Teacher in civilian and military institutes.

# Libyan mousetrap

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan dictator overthrown and killed in the so-called "Arab Spring" orchestrated and promoted by the West to reshape the geopolitics of North Africa and the Middle East. After his assassination in 2011 the country has not been stabilized, the conflict continues, the suffering and deaths.

The European Union, United States and United Nations, has gotten into the trap that they themselves constructed in Libya and do nothing but make plans to stabilize the country destabilized, almost nine years ago, without being able to put that fire that made him thanks, among many other things, the 25 thousand air strikes that NATO forces, destroying the country had raised the revolution of Colonel Gaddafi Mohammed. Today Libya represents three variables for the West, one is how to keep pumping at gunpoint, its rich oil fields without too much notice, make the delicious fresh water reserves and the latter, as containing in its ports to almost million two hundred thousand souls waiting for their moment to cross the Mediterranean. The absurd to think of an electoral solution, it seems muddying the situation still more, wasting time, resources and mainly lives in that mousetrap that have become the home of Gaddafi.

West insists on an electoral exit, as if outside Arkansas Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan Wisconsin and Florida alambicado not a tribal system of alliances and rivalries as old as the desert where they settle.

West crashes into the same abyss that has crashed in Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia, tried to vote out a

people with a conception of clan and tribal unity, that in no way can be reduced to the status of political party.

While this is attempted Libya is still there bleeding to death, militias, criminal gangs and fundamentalist groups disputed street by street, corner to corner shares of power that allows them to stay in an anarchic state where loyalties are listed in millions of dollars.

Examples abound and renewed constantly, on the morning of December 25, men Daesh attacked the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Tripoli, the combined assault in which three armed militiamen with machine guns, who also wore vests participated explosives, began after a car bomb detonated nearby. The fact left three dead employees of the ministry, about eighteen wounded, while three Mujahideen and the car driver were also killed.

Quickly the authorities of the National Agreement Libya (GNA), one of the many factions vying for control of the country, which is headquartered in the ancient capital, and was created in 2015 by the United Nations, tried to give the country a facade of some institutions they promised to punish those responsible.

Almost at the same time, "suspected" militants Daesh, attacked the hospital al-Jala city of Benghazi, about a thousand kilometers east of Tripoli, controlled by the forces of General Khalifa Hafther, which settles in the city of Tobruk, the strongman of the most important of the militias operating in the country. The Libyan National Army (ENL), has been done on the basis of great battles that had been extended for months and left thousands dead, practically 60% of the country and becoming the great rival of Tripoli. The "incident" Benghazi hospital was not clear, since no identity of the attackers is known and what his intentions were the attack and casualties.

The increasingly tenuous situation GNA, presiding at the behest of the West, Fayez al-Serraj, was again altered last Thursday 10 with a threat of terrorist attack on the office complex Dat IL Imad, which gives shelter to the most important companies and foreign banks in the capital, including the increasingly Italian oil influential ENI (Eni). All civilian personnel had to leave the complex extemporaneously, without know exactly the veracity of the threat.

The "Special Operations Force", one of the many militias that respond to the GNA, confirmed that the security situation in the city and particularly in the office complex, was under control and that there was "security violation". He was also inspected the headquarters of the High Council of State (HCS) located in the building of the Radisson Blu Hotel. It was learned that the notice of possible terrorist attack did not come from Libyan sources, but a foreign state, on Wednesday evening.

As part of actual attacks and rumors of possible attacks, it creates much more uncertainty and stress the weak government of al-Serraj, meet the demands of international political and economic interests that have put in office and still rely on him, Libya to lead to elections that, as agreed in Paris in May last year, should have been done in December and were postponed to sometime this year. Anyone who knows the Libyan reality, he knows that it is virtually impossible to perform and more that the emerging government succeeds in stabilizing the country.

As time passes, the situation in the country becomes more revolting, militias fighting each other, are increasingly numerous and intensify their firepower.

General Hafther, has become the great arbiter of this multi-front war (See: Libya: Requiem for a traitor). Hafther, who, last June, took what is known as "Crescent Petroleum" an important oil area east of the country between the cities of Tobruk and Sidra, has increased its capacity of financial resources as any other militia in the country has it.

Meanwhile security in southern Iraq worsens al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), it restructures and strengthens its links with some leaders of local militias. The Daesh after being expelled from Sirte, has also taken refuge in the south, although as we have seen remains active cells in several Mediterranean cities as happened last Christmas. Men Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, have enough structure to hit a heavily guarded place as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capital.

It is known that both Daesh as AQIM, refugees in the south, reorganize, recover strength, and have established training camps and recruitment.

The last Nov. 23 in the oasis of Tazerbo, in the region of al-Kufra, south of Cyrenaica was attacked a police checkpoint, apparently by militants Daesh where about nine people including civilians and police were killed and about one dozen kidnapped, of whom six were killed hours later, while fourteen others were injured

All Libyan south has become an area of high instability mainly because of the lack of controls both the government of Tripoli as of Tobruk by the constant activity not only by the presence of al-Qaeda and Daesh, but by a number of armed militias from Sudan, Chad and Niger, who beat Libya, hijack convoys of refugees, to sell them to traffickers who well be resold as slaves in the markets of the city of Sabha about 800 kilometers south of Tripoli or the same markets outside the capital, under the noses of UN officials, sell them to terrorist organizations to incorporate them into their ranks or have relatives in Europe, negotiate so that they can somehow cross the Mediterranean.

#### **Turkish opening.**

It has been reported late last year that Recep Erdogan Turkish President, who insists on recreating the Ottoman Empire, it sent weapons to Libya.

In mid-December last was discovered in two containers, no less than 3,000 handguns sent from Turkey, with a large number of hunting weapons and about 4.2 million bales, Turkish manufacture. The finding would have occurred in the small port of Khoms about 100 kilometers from Tripoli and near the border with Tunisia, according to a Jewish source weapons were intended for groups linked to the Muslim Brotherhood.

Libya is submitted by the United Nations Security Council to an arms embargo since 2011 which was renewed last June, although the results the clutch has not been "too" successful.

Both al-Sarraj as Hafther protested to Ankara and the Security Council after the discovery requesting an international investigation about the claims of Turkish President Erdogan on Libya.

Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mevlut Cavusoglu, had to travel to Tripoli, where he met with senior government members tried to explain Ankara's position. Cavusoglu disavowed responsibility and accused unspecified "Arab countries" to provide tanks, missiles and drones to the Libyan belligerent forces.

It is known that the Egyptian president Abdul Fattah al-Sisi, has cooperated with Haftar so that this control the vast Libyan-Egyptian border and prevent the crossing of terrorists operating in the Egyptian west. The arrival of Turkey to the Libyan mousetrap, can only deepen the crisis that nobody seems to have the key.

**Guadi Calvo**

(Argentina) Writer and journalist. Analyst specializing in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia International.

# Colombia: Cognitive Biases in Intelligence Analysis

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



For decades, in Colombia there is a political and ideological confrontation between people / parties right and left, it is something even irrational, since in most cases the masses do not have much political formation, and are massively affected by the "impact bias criteria". They are characterized by shallow analysis and visceral decisions. If this is added the "bias of groupthink," people are easily manipulated. Analysts security forces and defense generally come from these masses and bring biases already mentioned that the "bias of social identity", military, police and intelligence agents adds, assume that their side is right (sometimes extreme right), and then, from that position, suffer from the "bias selective perception" and "confirmation bias", for them everything he does right is good and necessary, and it is not, and everything that makes the left is bad or suspect, and look good.

In addition, the military, police and agents working as intelligence analysts, in the interest for being "politically correct" are also victims of "professional deformation bias" and "bias obedience to authority". With all these elements, which are only an approximation a priori -being sure that the situation is more complex-it is clear that the intelligence analysis that produce these people will be tainted by all these biases. Clearly there is a significant gap between what these people perceive and what is the objective reality.

Recently there was a debate in Colombia by a statement from the Minister of Defense, where he said (several times) that "social protest in Colombia is financed by illicit money" (drug trafficking or terrorism). Because of security with making the statement, and have the position he has assumed is based on intelligence reports. The immediate implication (because of the absolute in the statement) is that in

Colombia there is no legitimate social protest, and then the problems do not exist that support. Which is totally absurd.

The inference that one can make is that intelligence analysts who support him are very bad, or is a disinformation operation that seeks to exploit the cognitive biases of society in general, the interests of the current government ( ultra) right.

The problem is extremely complex and structural. In Colombia, the intelligence analyst state service that is not aligned with directives or implicit-written government has no professional future. It occurs to me that the media are the ones who can make a difference.

In Colombia, the use of language in relation to the internal political-military conflict is very important and is part of the "weapons" used in it. I came to mind this matter after seeing the example of the different perception of the situation in their region, by Egyptians and Israelis.

Regarding bias "against external causes internal causes of behavior" in Colombia see as government spokesmen called differently to the same action depending on who runs it, for example:

- If Colombia's army killed a subversive, he neutralized. If the guerrillas kill a soldier, he was killed.
- If the army stops and encloses a subversive, he was captured and judicializó if the guerrillas stopped and enclose a soldier, he was kidnapped.
- If the government borrows money from the inhabitants of a region for living expenses, you are collecting taxes, if they do the guerrillas, are extorting.
- If a soldier commits a serious crime, it is obvious that he acted on his own and his performances are no institutional policy, therefore, the army has no responsibility. If a subversive commits a felony, he represents his organization, and those actions are

typical of their ideology and their actions, therefore entire organization is guilty.

- If military recruited minors (still occurs at the Military Academy, where cadets receive 15 with parental permission), it is something honorable. If the guerrillas recruit minors, it is a crime against humanity that must be reported to international organizations.
- If the army gets his soldiers of compulsory military service, it is something worthy and necessary, it is in the law. But if the rebels recruit the population of a region, they are committing a crime against humanity which is called "forced recruitment" (as if compulsory military service, was something else).
- Sympathizing with government forces is worthy and meritorious, but sympathizing with subversive is a crime.
- If the army carried out an ambush on a subversive unit it is an ordinary operation, established in tactical manuals. If the rebels carried out an ambush on government troops, then it is a terrorist act.
- If the army puts antipersonnel mines, it is a security operation and defense of bases. If the rebels lay mines, it is terrorism and a crime against humanity, because mines are indiscriminate and affect civilians.
- If the Air Force launches a surprise and a subversive camp early on pumps, it is an honorable and necessary military operation. If the rebels attacked a military base at dawn then it is a cowardly terrorist act.

After many years of this narrative to remove any legitimacy to subversive groups, together with the information blackout where no media interviews to leaders of various armed groups, the only narrative that exists on the conflict allowed is the government . In the minds of citizens and the military and police, all

forward action by subversive, is a terrorist action, without necessarily whatever (in the light of law, history, or the perception of international experts on the subject ). Moreover, the government has always denied the existence of a civil war and even an internal conflict, claiming that there is and always has been a terrorist threat against democracy and the legitimately constituted institutions.

I think intelligence analysts in Colombia, should be aware of this process / phenomenon and that there will be recipients of your reports (especially abroad) who have not passed by the Colombian brainwashing, those reports might seem far-fetched, unrealistic , malicious and even worthless. In that sense, the analyst must try to be very cautious, and while still being "politically correct" in the context in which it is located, drafting a tighter way to reality.

Image source:

<https://dbelen.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/ESCUELAS.jpg>

**Douglas Hernandez**

(Colombia) Founder and director of website [www.fuerzasmilitares.org](http://www.fuerzasmilitares.org), works as a specialist in security and defense journalist. He collaborates with the Air and Space Power Journal of Institutional -Journal USAF-, and Segurança & Defesa Brazilian magazine. It is Sociologist and Magister in Education from the University of Antioquia (Medellin, Colombia), a doctoral student. He has a degree in International Relations.

# Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

*Audentes Fortuna Iuvat*



The Paraguayan Army is composed of a regiment Presidential Escort formed with two battalions (PM and Marine), a reinforced section and an artillery battery. The regiment is equipped with three tanks M-4A3 Sherman, four armored EE-9 Cascavel four armored transport EE-11 URUTU, three armored Halftracks M2 spout 20 mm, four howitzers M-101 105mm.

Arguably this unit "flagship" of military governments, is structurally and physically the strongest of the Paraguayan army, the Presidential Escort Regiment is an autonomous unit of other commands.

The Paraguayan Army has three artillery group (GAC one with 12 pieces of 88 mm QF-25, GAC 2 with 12 parts M-101 105mm, GAC 3 12 parts M-101A1 105mm., And GAA with anti-aircraft guns 40 mm M1A1, Oerlikon 20 mm, and 6 M-55 mounts 4x12,7 mm. Six Battalions Engineering, one communications, one of Special Forces, seven infantry regiments, six Cavalry regiments. The RC 2 has 12 halftracks M3A1 and 20 halftracks M9, the RC3 has 24 armored EE-9 Cascavel, and some armored Urutuú EE-11. the Army has not Paraguay organic aviation units.

Each of the arms army has a school run by his command. Logistic Command 10 manages addresses material, mobilization, health, etc. Military Command Army Education Institutes (CIMEE) manages 3 schools: the Military Academy Army Officers "Mariscal Lopez" (ACADEMIL) -in Capiatá-, the Military School of Army NCO "Lt. Manuel



Irala Fernández 1ºRva.. "(COMISOE) -in San Juan del Parana, Liceo Militar" Acosta Ñu "(LICEMIL) -in Ypané-. The CIMEE also manages the CIMEFOR (Military Training Center for Students and Reserve Officers Training) present in each military unit in the country to comply with the SMO (Military Service) of high school students.



Each of the 9 divisions that make up 3 Army Corps has one or two regiments of infantry and / or cavalry, his platoon of engineers, communications section, Military Police, among others.

**Organization:**

**Army Command** - Its main headquarters is located in the city of Asuncion.

**Presidential Guard Regiment** - Based in the capital city of Asuncion.

**1st Army Corps - Based in Curuguaty**

Infantry Division No. 3

Infantry Division No. 4

Cavalry Division No. 3

**2nd Corps - Based in San Juan Bautista.**

Infantry Division No.1

Infantry Division # 2

Cavalry Division # 2

**3rd Army Corps - Based in Mariscal Estigarribia.**

Infantry Division No.5

Infantry Division No. 6

Cavalry Division No.1

**Special Forces Command** - Based on the Cerrito, consisting of a school of instruction and one battalion.

**Artillery Command**- Based on Paraguari, consisting of 3 groups Artillery and anti-aircraft artillery group. In addition to a school and an infantry regiment.

**Engineering Command** - Based on Tacumbú, made up of a training school and five battalions.

**Command Communications** - Based on Tacumbú, consisting of a school and a battalion of instruction / services.

**Military Command Army Education Institutes (CIMEE)** - Formed by a Military Academy, a high school, a school official, a school command and staff, suboficiales a military school and training center and physical education.



**Military academy "Mariscal Lopez"** (ACADEMIL) - Based on Capiatá, for officer training.

**Military School of Army NCO "Tte. 1ºRva. Manuel Irala Fernández"** (COMISOE) - Based in San Juan del Paraná, for the formation of noncommissioned army.

**Liceo Militar "Acosta Ñu"** (LICEMIL) - Based on Ypané, for training reserve officers for youth aged 14 to 18 who have completed BSE

**Military Training Center for Students and Reserve Officers Training**(CIMEFOR) present in each military unit in the country to comply with the SMO (Military Service) -young secondary students aged 18 to 25 years, and training of reserve officers and NCOs. They include three periods, -the first is mandatory by law-. The ranges are: Aspirant, corporal, sergeant -SubOficial Reserve - and Subteniente -Official Reserve.

**Logistical command** - Based in Asuncion, equipped with 10 directorates-general and a military hospital.



# TRIARIUS

POR UN MUNDO MÁS SEGURO, ESTABLE Y EN PAZ