

ISSN: 2538-9610 (on line)

TRIARIUS

Volume 1 - Issue 13



August 1, 2017



2538-9610

Bulletin
of Prevention and Security against
Global Terrorism





ISSN: **2538-9610** (on line)
Medellín - Colombia
Volume **1** - Issue **13**
August 1, **2017**

Director

David Garriga

Editor

Douglas Hernández

Experts Triarius

Braian Arroyo; Carmelo Aguilera;
Emmanuel Moya; Muhammad
Nusari; Álvaro Palomero; José
Manuel Benítez; Ramón Ernesto
Lorca; Douglas Hernández; Harold
Hebert Castro; Erwin Viera.

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

Contact Information:

Douglas Hernández

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



Editorial

TRIARIUS project continues its advance at a rapid pace. We have come to meet a felt need for the community of intelligence, as well as the security and defence sector, managing to be an international leader on the analysis of terrorism in its various manifestations. Not in vain, our publications are study material in centres of higher education, universities and military academies in different countries.

It has touched us live a very difficult time, with problems of all kinds that overlap, with high levels of conflict, with problems of governance everywhere, with power struggles that scale up to reach unusual levels of violence, with levels of cruelty which astonish us and frighten, and in the midst of all this, arise and strengthen terrorist groups that reach our cities to carry out attacks in different ferocity, but equally inhuman and cowardly. Directed against innocent people. Precisely its objective is to spread fear, uncertainty, affect the style of life and customs among the peoples who are victims of their evil.

Since between the Super Analyst group contributing each fortnight this bulletin, dominated by nationals of Spain, and they constantly experience the problem of jihadist terrorism, until now the focus of the analysis has been precisely that. However, not to think about is that other manifestations of terrorism, in other times and places, are less important, quite the opposite. The cruelty and unreason are not exclusive attribute of the jihadis. In America, in Asia, in Africa, there are or there have been groups dedicated to terrorism as a means to achieve their political ends. We want to find analysts who know about these matters and we illustrate. We want to help our distinguished readers to understand the various manifestations of terrorism globally, that knows no boundaries, does not distinguish between combatants and civilians, who delight in cruelty and never takes vacations.

TRIARIUS will continue to be the means of dissemination of thought specialized in these issues. We look forward your contributions. Send us your articles, analysis or testing. They will be read by hundreds of people in more than 70 countries.

Douglas Hernández

Co-Director



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

TRIARIUS 13 - content:

The phenomenon of terrorism

1. understanding terrorism. By Braian Arroyo (Argentina). p.4

European stance against terrorism

2. temporary assessment of the legal frame in Spain against jihadism. By Carmelo Aguilera (Spain). p.6

Intelligence and terrorism

3. undercover agents, a witness at risk of terrorism. By Emmanuel Moya (Mexico). p.8

Geopolitics and terrorism

4. sources of financing of terrorism. By Muhammad Nusari (Yemen). p.9

The world of private security

5. the motivation in private security. By Alvaro Raúl Palomero Ruano (Spain). p.12

Generation Jihad

6. the role of the foreign volunteers in the Jihad Syria. By José Manuel Benítez Rodríguez (Spain). p.15

Methods, tactics, and resources used by terrorists

7. the Lone Wolf. By Ramon Ernesto Lorca (Spain). p.18

Colombia: Terrorism, war and peace

8. Colombia, a country marked by violence. By Douglas Hernández (Colombia). p.20

9 Captain Orlando mallet Gamboa. In Memoriam. By Harold Hébert Castro G. (Colombia). p.22

Prospective

10. international terrorism: Trends 2017. By Erwin Viera (Argentina). p.23

We want to know what you know. We want to understand what you understand. Help us. Writes an article and send it to hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com

En portada: Troops of the VRAEM Special Command of the Republic of Peru. Unit composed by the most select of the Peruvian Army, ready to fight against redoubts of the Sendero Luminoso terrorist group that intends to re-emerge in this country. The Government of Peru is making a huge and sustained effort to prevent terrorism from returning..

-Reseña de la unidad al final del Boletín-



Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo

This edition has 9 Sections with 10 Articles, written by 4 European analysts, 5 Latin American, and 1 Asian. The responsibility for what is said in each article rests with its respective author. TRIARIUS does not necessarily share the different opinions expressed in this journal, but presents them in the interests of freedom of expression and seeking the widest possible diversity in the analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism.

Understanding terrorism

By Braian Arroyo (Argentina)



Terrorism is a phenomenon extremely complex and diverse, given the differences between the causes and the prospects of right, nacionalista-separatista parties, social revolutionary and religious fundamentalist terrorists, not should be surprised that the psychologies of these types differ as much as his motivations. If we analyze the behavior of the same we can say that an explanation of "one-size-fits-all" there is: the relationship between the leadership and followers, group and organizational dynamics, as well as decision patterns differ from the group. For grouping and although psychology plays a crucial role in the understanding of terrorism, to understand this complex phenomenon requires fully interdisciplinary approach, incorporating knowledge political, historical, cultural, economic, ideological and religious.

It is not too far to say that terrorists are psychologically "normal" in the sense of not being clinically psychotic. They are not seriously depressed, disturbed emotionally, or they are crazed, fact fans, groups and terrorist organizations is examined regularly emotionally unstable individuals.

There is a multiplicity of individual motivations. For some, it is to give a feeling of power to the powerless; for others, the revenge is a primary motivation; For others, it is to acquire a sense of significance. Within each group, there are differences in motivation between members, each of whom will be led to different degrees by the interest of the group versus the selfish actions, as well as those inspired by ideology.

A leader and a follower

It is important to distinguish the leaders from the followers. The role of the leader is crucial to bring together individuals alienated and frustrated in a coherent organization. They provide a message of "making sense", unifying, transmitting a religious, political or ideological goal his disparate followers. The leader plays a crucial role in the identification of the external enemy as the cause, and drawing together in a collective identity of otherwise disparate individuals, who may be dissatisfied and aggrieved, but - without the powerful presence of the leader--will remain isolated and destitute. The "political operator" or "leader of hate" plays a crucial role in the organization. This, of course, brings us to examples like Osama bin Laden, who was an object of identification is positive for thousands of alienated Arab and Muslim youth. To his followers, Bin Laden served as the heroic Avenger, with the courage to confront the superpower. And, following his example, the individual follower can be seen as altruistic and heroic to sacrifice.

Terrorist suicide

Suicide terrorism is a function of a culture of martyrdom, the decision of employing this tactic and an offer of recruits willing to give their lives, they are particularly important, leading to some scholars - with particular reference to terrorism suicide Palestinian - to speak of 'suicide terrorist production line'. The elements of this "production line" include the establishment of a social contract, the identification of the "living martyr" (which accumulated great

prestige within the community), and - in the culminating phase - the production of the final video. After having gone through these phases, move away from the final act of martyrdom would bring a disgrace and a humiliation intolerable. Similar but more blurry phases can occur for other groups also.

Life cycle

It is useful to extract the lifetime of terrorists and consider the psychological processes that are experiencing at different stages: what initially draws a potential terrorist a terrorist group differs from that experience in terms of radicalization and consolidation of collective identity. In the same way, which makes the terrorist to carry out acts of violence is different from bringing a terrorist to becoming disillusioned and leave the group.

The process of becoming a terrorist implies a cumulative commitment, incrementally sustained and focused on the group. For the majority of the contemporary terrorists, there is an entry early on the

road to terrorism - either religious or secular - with many subsequent "way stations". In particular, there is a continuous reinforcement by the leaders of the manipulators, thus consolidating the collective identity, such as outsourcing, justifying and calling for violence against the enemy. This implies that it requires early intervention, because once a young man is inserted in the group, its extremist psychology will be continuously strengthened. The power of group dynamics - especially for closed group - is intense, and once an individual is in the group, it is very difficult to penetrate their psychology and release it. Since the attraction and entry into the terrorist path is a process gradual (which for some groups starts in early childhood), changing influences on this road.

We can say that in order to understand the terrorist psychology requires much interdisciplinary study to cover all fields and being able to see each of the perspectives so that you can get a general reference of the same.

Sources:

CDM - Series on Terrorism. Vol 1.

Specialization course on criminal cooperation - international police (Argentina)

Image source: <http://bncdn02.mundotkm.com/2016/03/terrorismo-554x400.jpg>



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Is expected as a crime of terrorism indoctrination or training techniques, military, combat, preparation or development of weapons, explosives, chemical or biological weapons or flammable, incendiary, explosive substances, etc. This behavior is punished well to the training of third parties or "in training" to itself, i.e., the self-taught.

It is an offence which, for this purpose to train, in its possession documents, files, or access communication services via internet or electronic whose contents are suitable for joining organizations or terrorist groups or to collaborate with any of them on a regular basis.

It collects as a terrorist crime displacement or establishment to a foreign territory controlled by a group or terrorist organization to receive training or to collaborate with them

In relation to the offence of collaboration, expands the conduct sanctioned catalog. In addition will be collaboration support both to an organization or terrorist group and to groups or individuals whose actions intended for terrorist purpose.

In relation to the crime of glorification or acts of humiliation, discredit or disparage the victims of

terrorism, it should be the Court of protective where such crimes are committed by services or content accessible through Internet or electronic communications services. You can sort content removal, excision of the links and the prohibition of access to such illegal content.

Once last time, two years in this case and noting the beginning of many trials, after the phase of instruction, by judges and prosecutors, to already under the new Act, we can say that their assessment is positive.

We still do not have terrorist attacks since 2004, demonstrating the excellent work of the FFCCSS and intelligence services, with multiple law enforcement operations that have disrupted several plots in varying degrees of evolution and the ensuing arrests. In short, our lawmakers should put aside their political differences and rowing in the same direction, facilitating to policemen, judges, intelligence services, tax all means legal, human and material to have within a State and democratic right, no loopholes, gray areas to commit their terrorist atrocities and much less achieve their goals.

Sources:

S/RES/2178 (2014)

<http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/10180/6186126/DETENIDOS+TERRORISMO+INTERNACIONAL+12-07-2017.pdf/56d36dfc-15f4-4ac2-984c-3aa7c25edb55>

Do you need to disseminate a message globally about the achievements of your government agency or private company? This newsletter is the best channel if the target is the security sector and the defense, the intelligence community or the diplomatic corps. Contact us.

Undercover agents, a witness at risk of terrorism

By Emmanuel Moya (Mexico)



The fight against international terrorism is a priority for Governments, ensuring the territory, strategic areas and internal security is the greatest responsibility that have instances responsible for the internal security of a nation, but what happens when it comes to collaborate with another country, the risks probably are not direct, but always is latent danger of suffering an attack of first level , this is due to the participation of armed forces or groups of special counterterrorism teams. So, once they completed the work of intelligence and collaboration, the undercover agents involved in the operation have to be protected, should keep them in secret and with total discretion to take care of their physical integrity and that of his family, despite the protocols that exist in the various special operations, filtering of information is very common It's an enemy who plays against him, including the same coworkers or superiors of the same side.

For its part, the Convention of the United Nations against the transnational organized crime "Palermo Convention", establishes in article 24 entitled "Protection to witnesses" that States party should provide the necessary protection to all those who have participated as witnesses or collaborators with the investigations of an operation of this nature,

perhaps isn't the case of a police officer or member of an army due to the quality with which they are hold (police or) Member of an army), and not as a witness, but as a country, or merely Contributor group, this protection should be included in these people. In this regard, it is clear the risk with that is counted after participation in a tactical operation, this leaves them in a State of vulnerability since many times these agents are persecuted anywhere in the world to put an end to them.

Currently, international terrorism not only develops in countries at war or political or civil conflicts, extends its participation to any territory by means of computer systems or new technologies, is that links networks affiliated with an organization take care of acts and prosecute potential enemies that threaten their status, ideology or organization. It is essential to keep the secret of the people who helped in the fight against a group anywhere in the world, all contributor in its various forms, known and has sufficient experience to combat this scourge and to determine where it could be the next target.

By way of conclusion: it's caring for life who has risked theirs to protect others, regardless of the degree of danger that this may lead.

Sources:

<https://www.unodc.org/pdf/cld/TOCebook-s.pdf>

Image source:

<http://www.enfoquejuridico.info/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/testigoEncubierto.jpg>

Sources of financing of terrorism (part # 1)

By Muhammad Nussari (Yemen)



The terrorist infiltration in our countries has made shadow on all components and functions of the State; including security, defense, political, economic and social, and became a scary ghost that threatens its security and stability, especially after the terrorist operations "foul-smelling" that have resulted in the loss of dozens of elements of security in these countries.

With repeated terrorist attacks organized in different areas, on the border and in the mountains, came a series of questions on who might be behind these operations and what were their sources of funding, especially because they possessed weapons, ammunition and explosives.

In many parts of the world, especially those in which terror seeps into the line of Afghanistan and Yemen, extremist terrorist groups always rely on financing from elements that believe and are sympathetic to them, organizations and institutions that have special interests to encourage terrorism and chaos in a country, in order to achieve political objectives and enable them to control a community.

Despite international efforts to combat extremism and terrorism, and the depletion of their sources of funding, these resolutions do not have resulted in an optimal mechanism to trigger actions and advance texts to reality, especially with the resolutions of the UN Security Council. The financing of terrorism under Chapter VII, which allows the use of force and action military against any State or group that employs terrorism.

Terrorist groups also be self-financing through the creation of legal, physical and virtual investment projects, which come in the form of banks and investment institutions, as well as entities that work with remittances. Its financial structures are independent of the countries in which they operate,

and do so under other names that are far from being suspicious.

These megaprojects are used as cover for bank operations, ranging from the opening of accounts and remittances, as well as money laundering, making it difficult to track financial movements, because of the protection enjoyed under the laws governing banking operations.

Also created charities supported by Governments, and corporations, as well as donations from individuals, either electronically or in person, to fund the activities of terrorist groups, either through financing in cash or buying weapons to warlords, markets black or manufacturers of weapons under international coverage.

Modern means of communication are one of the main sources of financing to facilitate the transfer and laundering of funds or to ensure direct access to funds through the coverage of the media, and campaigns that are described as charitable donations, including the construction of hospitals, support to families in need or similar.

Terrorist groups also resort to illegal trade as a source of funding, as the huge profits earned from manufacturing and trade in narcotic drugs, the sale of antiques and smuggling, trafficking in human beings and rescue retrieved from kidnappings of tourists.

Groups and terrorist organizations often try to diversify their sources of income and finance them "legally" and directly through the Government, investment or indirectly through money laundering.

Some countries, for example, are trying to finance extremist groups to carry out terrorist plans and employ terrorism to consolidate the idea of what the public has in the same State or in another place, or create chaos and instability in a country supporting

various parts in conflict, to promote long-term political or economic interests.

Terrorist groups also depend on illegal sources such as illegal trade, links with networks of organized crime, drugs, warlords cartels, traffickers of weapons or contraband.

Since each terrorist operation always need funding and support with money, weapons, training and intellectual preparation, because without financing, terrorism will not find practical ways to practice violence, the issues surrounding this angle are the true sources of financing for these groups and we need to define strategies that allow us to reduce them.

It will continue to...

Image source:

http://gesintel.cl/admin3890a/imagenes_entrada/20170112142830finanai.jpg

Security College US

"El Alma Mater de la Seguridad"



Security College US es una institución PRIVADA, abierta e independiente, que provee acceso bilingüe a una educación de superior calidad en todas las áreas más relevantes de la Seguridad (Security), Seguridad Electrónica y nuevas tecnologías, Prevención de Riesgos Laborales (Safety), Gestión de Negocios, etc., en un ambiente internacional, modalidad presencial y en línea. Es misión del Security College US formar personas éticas, competitivas profesionalmente y comprometidas con el progreso de la sociedad.

Dirigido a directivos de organizaciones y pequeñas y medianas empresas; titulados que deseen capacitarse para desarrollar actividades propias de la seguridad; jefes, inspectores y supervisores de seguridad pública y privada; profesionales operativos en el campo de la seguridad en general; cualquier persona dedicada o con interés en la seguridad pública o privada.

Diplomado Internacional Proteccion de Infraestructuras Críticas en Zonas Hostiles

Modalidad Virtual, en español

100 horas (6 semanas)

Diplomado Internacional Relaciones Internacionales y Geopolítica

Modalidad Virtual, en español

100 horas (6 semanas)

Dirigido a directivos de organizaciones y empresas con vocación internacional; titulados en periodismo, ciencias políticas, comunicación y economía; cuerpo diplomático y personal del sector defensa, profesionales que desarrollen su trabajo en organiz}smos internacionales, y personas que deseen hacer de las relaciones internacionales y de la geopolítica su profesión.

Descuentos especiales **TRIARIUS**
para los lectores de

Comunícate con nosotros y obtén mayores informes: dgg030@gmail.com

Motivation in private security

By Alvaro Raúl Palomero Ruano (Spain)



Scene from the movie "Brave heart"

"Sons of Scotland, am William Wallace!"

"William is more than two meters!", calls one.

"Yes, so they say, and men kill hundreds, and if we were here, ending the English casting fire by eye, and also rays in the ass." (Laughs) I am William Wallace!, and I'm seeing an entire army of countrymen mine, here, defying the tyranny. You have come to fight as free men. And free men you are. What would you do without freedom? Do you lucharéis?" (Lamentations against confrontation).

"No, we flee, and live...", cries another of those present.

"Fight and may ye die. Huid and you will live. A time at least. And to die in your bed, within many years, would not be ready to change every day from today until then by a chance, just a chance!, return here to tell our enemies? "Can they take away life, but never removed us freedom!"

Great speech of a figure, for my key in my vision of life and therefore everything else. William Wallace fascinated me since I saw Braveheart, the film, I have among my favourites. Browse by network and the writings that speak about it, to investigate more in this figure that I both began to fascinate. I remember one night somewhere in the Indian Ocean, framed in the deployment of maritime protection, which fell into my hands a documentary about this guarantor and fighter of the freedoms of its people, a great patriot. I was simply shocked by what I read about it.

Leaving behind this great Scottish, I want to move this to our days and as always to our profession. Today I will talk about motivation in private security.

Large and medium-sized companies (and some small) do things well and as best they can, due to wear and tear which has produced this sector the release of market prices and especially labor reform of 2012. Still can not understand how not been brake, if as I see it is very easy, but of course as I see it!, for some people or personalities private security professionals do not count for anything, since we are always silent, there is disunity, unthinkable things we ask today and because it is not taken seriously. But that is another issue.

Back to William Wallace. At that time there were several clans and a King, Robert Bruce (who then betrayed him) but they were not United, until he came. With its moral force and ethics, with its values onto others and especially by his vision of the future of their country, took his people to victory. It was this great motivator that Scotland needed.

I have a vision of our industry, I have an unsurpassed mind because our sector grows and we are professionals that society demands and so is needed. We should not forget that when we go to a mall, take a plane, boat or train, we go to some official building, or any musical or sporting, event apart from many other sites, we are to private security personnel. That is the closeness that the society has with this Guild, but however have failed

to win. Why have we not had such a union, that leader or leaders that will take us to victory as Scotland had with William Wallace.

Motivation is a State of alert positive about something to do with a present or near future. Opponents are motivated to secure their place, athletes for their victories, the scientists for their studies and achievements, and thus the world. The motivation must be our degree of sacrifice to achieve a purpose. It must be the motor that operates our State of mind for come it down to the impediments.

The world is not all joy and color, is a terrible place and very hard that you're is able to kneel to shock and have you subjected to blows permanently if not you keeps it is, neither your nor I nor no one strikes stronger than life. But no matter how hard you hit, but how strong that they can hit you and how much you hold as you go, there to endure while continuing to move forward. This is how you win!

If you know what you're worth, go and get what you deserve but will have to withstand shocks and you can not be saying that they are not where you wanted to get him or her, because that make cowards, and you aren't. You are capable of anything!

Nothing and no one is going to give away anything, if we get something will be by us, by our struggle and the objectives that we set ourselves to do so. It is easy to make a mistake and fall from the heights, but with the motivation that we have in mind we have to be able to get up and continue as if nothing had happened.

In private security motivation must be constant since we have a Guild of precarious and often most unfair, very unfair. We must be able to know where we are but we must also be able to know where we want to go and how to succeed. Different thing will be after we get it or not, but at least we will have tried it.

I often find myself unmotivated professionals. Alternatively why not valued them and have them trampled and coerced at work, or else why not found a way to walk. There to search, find and search.

Those professionals working every night, those parents becoming a misery because of this entrepreneur "mug" who tries to persuade us that does not earn money for those services, but then it goes on high-end cars, lives in luxury sites, and wears expensive clothes, but friends, that's another issue. That boy that, with all the enthusiasm in the world enters the private security industry and shortly after you see it happening, and breaks down. All these people I want to say that not stop coercing, they close their eyes and think where they are and where they want to get, that no one is his nit master "all knows and understands nothing," Unfortunately of these there are many. It should find a reason and go for it. You should never abandon the attempt, view road and go for it.

All that professional have to feel motivated, first by himself. All that Member private security should not only be a good professional, but also to be seen. You will find many undesirables in our way, but that is

what should give us one point of motivation. Unfortunately I've found many great discouraged workers completely and have abandoned private security, for my was a real shame since they didn't have the motivation to continue and decided to leave him, because they were not in the right place and with the right people. All they ever observed, because they at least tried it.

Please clear the following if you run a race and get the last one you know that back of yours will be those who dared not to run it.

In life we must move and act for short, concise and realistic goals. When we get that goal, we must go to another and so on. Never conformed to why so freezes the motor and hence the motivation.

Always sacrifice has its reward and as William Wallace had it and knew the opposing tribes giving them short and realistic goals, we, all of us must have sacrifice to achieve our goals.

We are in an industry in which every day we have to overcome, every day we live different situations and see people spend and analyze, right?, as we also analyze us every moment.

In my time at maritime protection, my motivation was that every day was less to be at home with my own. In those nights of guard looking at nothing, closed and dark night in the middle of the ocean looking for the Moon and said to myself "is is the same moon that my children come" and that comforted me and in turn motivated me even more. But the next day I returned to reality.

I have never left that no one controls my life and my future. I have never left anyone tell me that I am not worth or that I will not get it. For my person would have no moral or ethical value. On the other hand I've always advised to who needed me, the motivating force that they try to achieve their goals and go after them.

A brave man for me is who try it but not get it and a coward is the barrier that tells you that you won't get it.

I will tell you a small case. Being stationed at the Acuertalamiento Sa Coma from Ibiza, in infantry light sent a platoon of a company of rifles. Some days we made by platoons, topographic March, climbing to the top where we were waiting for commands with the results (we were the first) a soldier in my squad fell to the semidesmayado ground. Cape head bracket and I decided to call the camp by radio and to send a vehicle, when the boy hears this conversation was incorporated and told us "you are crazy if you think I'm going to arrive at the camp in vehicle, so the captain I have running 20 laps over the base every day," we look to the face all three and we are longing to laugh. To load his backpack on my chest, thus already had my back, grabbed his rifle I put it on top of the backpack got to walk up mount. Me with two backpacks and two rifles and my colleagues with him. The moment of entering the camp was epic. I did not know that Pat on the back that would give me my captain's appreciation and the cup of white anise that was to take was worse or talk

of having left a soldier of his company not to finish the Conference. First, that was hurting me back and neck a week took place. That day, that boy gave me the motivation to get loaded and dead tired. Between Cape squad leader and another soldier, loaded with the camp and was a day full of emotion for me since the Group of very different people and different sites we join with a purpose, reach the goal. I could not nor with my soul, and under other conditions I do not know if it had arrived, we had walked more than three days in whole days. But gave me so much

strength and so much motivation that arrived, that yes then they took him away and it was a couple of days in the base infirmary.

This to say that you find your goal that you find the proper person as / s which motivate you, and of course don't forget that everyone, and I say to all, have a motive and goals to achieve.

I want to finish with this sentence: "by very high to be the only mountain there is a trail to the top and the pain of today tomorrow will be your reward".

Image source:

<https://ecosdelcallejon.wordpress.com/2015/06/12/corazon-valiente/>

The role of the foreign volunteers in the Jihad Syria

By José Manuel Benítez Rodríguez (Spain)



Estimated number of volunteers from Europe

The Turkish recruited Syrian fighters and thousands of volunteers who came from outside to confront the regime of Bashar Al-Assad. It is estimated that in June 2014 already had entered Syria a total of fourteen thousand foreign volunteers, a number much higher than of other previous conflicts.

A related and also hard to quantify appearance is precisely the number of foreign volunteers who have joined the Turkish. Figures that are handled are estimates which vary with wide forks, which highlights its imprecision and in many cases are based on sources that are cited each other. For example, one of the sources with more references and more reliable principle is the International Centre for the Study of violent Radicalisation (ICSR) of the KING's College of London.

In its estimate of January 2015 speaks about 20,000 foreign volunteers in Syria and Iraq, but not determine the group in the fall. Which is logical because of the difficulties posed to get valid information on the ground. However, looking at in detail figures there are margins of error that make doubt of its reliability. Thus in the case of Russia it may vary between 800 and 1500, in Tunisia between 1,500 and 3,000 people, (no less than one 100% increase) and between 1,500 and 2,500 in the Saudi Arabia. In most other cases instead of forks it's only round figures. We insist, it is understandable because it is an estimate, but it is also prudent to question the security with which to manage those data.

Profile of foreign fighters coming from Europe

On the other hand the profile of foreign fighters coming from Europe would be that of a man aged between 18 and 30, immigrants of second or third generation and with little or no previous military training. The porosity of the border between Lebanon and Syria lets fighters of Hezbollah to pass from one side to another if problem.

Threat of the Turkish terrorist attacks on Western soil by volunteers from Europe

Much has been made of volunteers coming from Europe, after fighting with the Islamic State can return and attempt, good on their own either following guidelines and with the support of the Turkish. However, the results of previous empirical studies on diarist-inspired foreign fighters are less alarming which at first sight might seem.

Less than two in ten of the returnees to Europe have participated in attacks or terrorist plots to turn. However, if estimates of volunteers from Europe are real - and it is difficult to determine it - we would be talking about an absolute number of potential returnees nothing significant. Only in the case of France (not returned) envoys estimate is 1,200, and in United Kingdom and Germany between 500 and 600.

Another unknown is how many of those who have joined the Turkish returned and with what intentions. For the moment, the idea of migration to the Islamic State seems to be no return. In some videos volunteers burned their passports or appear with face

found with severed heads. Which leads to think about a policy designed to prevent defections. They have also transcended news of executions of foreign volunteers who were trying to leave, as well as clashes between local militia and outsiders. If true, the threat of returnees of Turkisch to Europe could be less than initially expected, by their small number and eventual dissatisfaction with the group.

Teams of returnees with intent to harm
A much more problematic scenario would consist in the sent by the Turkisch of equipment of returnees with intent to harm. And there is already a precedent. In February 2015, the Belgian police stormed the floor of a cell that was storing arms and manufacturing explosives.
Two of the members of the Group were killed in the shooting. In an interview published a few days later by the official journal of the Turkisch in English language - Dabiq - an Algerian from Belgium and who security officials were looking for your telephone connection with the Group (suspect that up to then resided in Greece and that it intermediaba between the Belgian cell and the top level of the Turkisch) presumed to have taken part in the plot and have returned to Syria /Irak mocking the Police Chase. The interview gave to understand that the plot had been driven by the Islamic State, probably as it retaliation to the bombing. In addition to France and United Kingdom. Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium are participating in the air campaign. And to this is added the fact that Brussels is a city with an institutional presence of the European Union and NATO.

Returned them to commit terrorist acts on their own.

An intermediate scenario consists of some of the returnees in the area say terrorist acts on their own, either in solo either forming or leading small groups, without following a plan designed by the Turkisch, concrete even if inspired by his appeals. In this case, is likely to be unsophisticated actions and a relatively low number of victims (by the standards of lethality of jihadist terrorism). An example would be the attack on the Jewish Museum in Brussels on 24 may 2013. Nemmouche Mehdi, born in France and returned after combat in Syria, shot and killed four people with a gun Kalashnikov. After the flight was arrested in Marseille just a week later. Although the French police and Belgian still have not determined if the attack was due to a directive specifies the Islamic State (Nemmouche was arrested with the gun wrapped in the flag of the Organization) or if it was a personal initiative of the murderer, it is likely that we are facing an attack spontaneous. At least the modus operandi fits perfectly to what one would expect of an attack executed by returnees to act on their own. Individuals who have not traveled to Syria/Iraq, but try to support terrorist guidelines of the Turkisch in the country where they reside. And, on the other hand, there are individuals who have not traveled to Syria/Iraq, but dealing with support terrorist guidelines of the Turkisch in the country where they reside. This modality belong attacks by Amedy Coulibaly, who in the midst of the commotion generated by the attack on the magazine Charlie Hebdo in January 2015, killed a police on the street, seriously injured another person in Montrouge, and the next day, carried out a kidnapping in a supermarket Kosher in Paris which killed four Jewish before being killed hostages. Coulibaly claim attacks on behalf of the Turkisch in a video recorded before.

Sources:

http://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_analisis/2016/DIEEEA46-2016_Yiyad3.3_RetornoCombatientes_JAMT.pdf
<http://www.msn.com/es-xl/noticias/otras/los-retornados-de-la-yihad-un-rompecabezas-para-europa/ar-BBcMc4M>
<https://news.vice.com/es/article/amenaza-yihadistas-retornados-centra-cumbre-interpol-espana>
Image source: http://www.eluniversal.com/noticias/internacional/retornados-yihad-son-rompecabezas-para-europa_657333



TRIARIUS

**Hispanic-American Observatory on
International Terrorism**

Mission

The Hispanic American Observatory on Terrorism constantly monitors the phenomenon of terrorism at the global level, disseminates information and analysis in order to generate a culture of prevention in society, as well as contributing to the academic community.

Vision

By 2020, the Hispanic American Observatory on Terrorism will be an international benchmark, both academically and informative. It will bring together intelligence and security professionals from the Spanish speaking countries with whom it will create an academic community.

Values

Respect for cultural, religious and ethnic diversity.

Rejection of violence and terrorism as a mechanism for achieving political ends.

Respect for human rights.

Plurality of points of view.

Objectivity in information and analysis.

The Lone Wolf

By Ramon Ernesto Lorca (Spain)



Below are some data extracted from the papers and courses of the University of Alicante on international terrorism (COSI), mode of brainstorm, which we hope will serve as a trigger to encourage readers to address some of the issues concerned, and deepen them through a new article:

-Never have to negotiate with the terrorists directly involved in the attacks (this would give them strength to his actions) but with who is behind them (ideologues).

-Keep channels open, flexible, with the ideologically related to terrorism but reject violence.

-Do not legitimize or feeding, even indirectly, terrorist acts, is not negotiated with terrorists operating.

-Terrorism is constantly transforming.

-Creativity justifies violence (Harendt).

-Lone Wolf, mutates and transforms.

-It aims to make negotiations impossible.

-If you do it is to win time by working interests.

-Fit the ideological matrix to their own ideologies.

-Any organization that uses these terrorists must be considered as manipulative and highly unreliable.

The First wolves lonely Americans, were mainly of right-wing ideology.

Meritocracy creates cohesion and motivation in an intelligence service, and they (Turkish) have it.

The human factor is something crucial for them.

They always have 3 requirements,

(a) operate individually

(b) not to belong to a terrorist group mother

(c) Modus operandi conceived and directed by the own individual

They can be up to 4 people, but they act individually. Maximum climax for them is the deception to those countries who hates, keeping to have in mind that they will expand the range of their attacks.

-The value of his signature is important.

-Every attack must improve the above.

-You should and need to prove their intellectual superiority over their victims.

-Imitation is not a priority option, deemed creators, artists.

-Seek to create an own stage creating an image of hero in his terrorist brotherhood.

-The creation of institutional aid (preferably in the Arab League, not by Western countries) need, to try to avoid that keep leaving these wolves solitary by not giving it an excuse of subjugation by poverty.

-The fall of those social support increases their isolation which makes them more violent.

-The symbolic profitability is the first parameter which has a lone wolf.

-For a lone wolf attack is an act of affirmation and communication.

-Looking for synergies between the different scenarios.

-The analyst or analysis, should be irastreables and not predictable.

-Choice of the goal to achieve:

(a) create chaos

(b) get a great media impact

(c) achieve a disparagement of the State security bodies and forces.

THEY GENERATE:

- Socialization of terror.
- Dissatisfaction with the Government.
- Dissemination of a speech.
- Search for complicity in the West.
- Do not want solidarity between countries.
- Its supreme task is self-assertion, he considers himself a glorious link in a chain of heroes that occur one to others, should help the cause of unique and worthy to fight and kill.
- Only from within their scale of values can destroy.
- Have to be exemplary in their actions this is indispensable to the Walhalla.
- Why they need profit media, always following the attack.
- If we break the heroic chain then we will be able to break this myth that sustains their acts.
- They always want the public admiration.
- It affects less appear as cowards, not like crazy.

ACTIVE

- Capacity of infiltration among its objectives.
 - Ability to simulate, absolute conviction in their beliefs.
 - Fanaticism as a certainty.
 - Skill and delivery for the mission.
- Always have contradictions between what they claim to be and what they really are.

- ERROR (not are they should be named as criminals). Extremely dependent on their mother ideology, must try as much in 72 hours that ideology mother repudiate it, either making it look like a coward who has not achieved its objective (although the attack is carried out), since the topic of what will yours say is very important for him, to recognize them as failures.
- Do not consider them as sacrificial myths and Yes as a poor idiot who has died for nothing.
 - They are quite narcissistic, they live by and for the media.
 - You have to counteract those favorable to them in internet information.
 - The defeat of the Lone Wolf must be first from psychology.
 - They are rigid mentally.
 - ERROR: Failure to act only driven by hate.
 - Requirements for the crime:
 - (a) effectiveness.
 - (b) advertising.
 - If it is not filmed there for them.
 - Need the scenography and diffusion by internet, find affordable targets.
 - There put bait to attract these lone wolves.
 - encourage the ego of those wolves.
- In short, create chaos.

Sources:

Data extracted from the presentations and courses of the University of Alicante on international terrorism (COSI)

Image source:

http://www.informacionsensible.com/newsimages/9665/001_logo-lobo-solitario-muyahideen-secrets_ShortHeader.jpg

Colombia: a country marked by violence (part I)

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



"Carabobo" work of the painter Martín Tovar and Tovar (1827-1902), represents the bloody battle.

Since its emancipation Colombia has gone through constant and bloody internal armed clashes that have caused thousands of deaths and millions of displaced people. It is necessary to make a brief account of some milestones in the history of the country to understand the nature and magnitude of the problem, and the great challenge that means train for peace and coexistence in a country constantly convulsed by violence.

War of independence

France invaded Spain in 1808 to plummet to the Spanish monarchy under the reign of Fernando VII. Following the example of the own Spain, in some American cities under Spanish rule, prominent citizens loyal to Fernando VII created together as alternative to the Government of José Bonaparte, imposed by France as the new King of Spain, was of a parallel government which was to resist the usurper of the throne, until things return to the status quo ante (Pardo 2008; Ocampo, 2009).

This process also took place in the Viceroyalty of New Granada - current Colombia-, with the news that these boards were declared independent each other, generating quite a few violent conflicts among them. In each region seemed to be people with different ideas of how it should be, what was the role of respective Board, and who should be the lead processes that took place in this Spanish colony.

On July 20, 1810 - with the vase of Llorente-incident, tensions which were also occurring in Santa Fe de

Bogotá, the capital of New Granada became apparent.

Things take another course when a group of men belonging to the elite of Viceregal decides for independence from Spain.

However, the history of this process are many broader and encompass different elements of geopolitics of the 19th century, in Ocampo (2009) they point us some of them:

"The industrial revolution, which began in England and spread quickly across Europe, involved major socio-economic changes. Likewise, the ideas of the Enlightenment, the encyclopedia, the French Revolution, the rights of man and of the citizen, as well as the independence of the thirteen colonies of North America, were phenomena that influenced the thinking of the inhabitants of the South of the American continent to promote the events that defined the movements of independence from Spain.

"Deserves special attention to Haiti's independence: 1 January 1804 is proclaimed by the General in Chief of the Indian army, Jean Jacques Dessalines, the independence of the former French colony of Saint Dominique." It is necessary to also take into account the influence of the Kingdom of Portugal that, because of the Napoleonic invasion of Spain in 1808, moved to Brazil to the members the Royal family, Carlos VI and his spouse Carlota. This Charlotte, sister of Fernando VII, believed to be heir to the Crown of Spain and began to intrigue against the rulers of the Río de la Plata and Bolivia to claim the Crown of his brother. The pretensions of Carlota

served as argument the leaders of Buenos Aires and the alto Peru to propose the emancipatory movements of our America. Chuquisaca, may 25, La Paz, July 16, Quito on August 10, 1809 set on flames of independence from Spain in 1809. Caracas on April 19, Buenos Aires on May 25, Santa Fe on July 20, and Mexico on 16 September 1810." (p. 9-10)

The "cry of independence" in Colombia divided the population between "patriots" - led by the elite Creole - and "realists" - under the direction of mainland elites-, the first, in favour of independence, wanted to govern themselves by separating from Spain; the second, were in favour of the King of Spain and wanted to continue to be part of the Spanish Empire. Each side prepared to prevail and to submit by any means to their adversaries.

If you consider that during much of the conflict were Americans own those who were killing each other, it could be argued that it was - by definition-, a civil war (Ocampo, 2009).

This civil war made visible in violent ways the contradictions that were occurring in the interior of the Spanish Empire: corona-reinos, peninsulares-criollos, and finally metropoli-colonias (Colombia learn, sf). The war itself, as well as the project of nation-State which aspired the Patriots, the result would be and at the same time the solution to the above-mentioned tensions.

After many ups and downs, that need is not detailed in this paper, ends the Venezuelan Simón Bolívar under the command of the Liberator army, occupying the hero neogranadino Francisco de Paula Santander, a secondary but very important place in the structure of military and political power. These two figures were surrounded in turn of a Pleiad of heroes, in this sense Ocampo (2009) says:

"Among the Creole Patriots of the New Granada highlight to the heroes, belonging to three generations Creole of independence: the pioneer generation, the heroic generation and the founding

generation or warlords;" in general, people who were born between 1760 and 1805, and whose social life is found in the first half of the 19th century. We distinguish the following: Antonio Nariño (the forerunner), Pedro Fermín de Vargas, Camilo Torres, Francisco José de Caldas, José Félix de Restrepo, Joaquín Camacho, Francisco Antonio Zea, Frutos Joaquín Gutiérrez, Ignacio de Herrera, Miguel de Pombo, José Fernández Madrid, Juan del Corral, José Manuel Restrepo, José María del Castillo and Rada, Francisco de Paula Santander, Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera, José María Obando José María Córdoba, José Ignacio de Márquez, and others. "In these generations emerged the figure of the liberator Simon Bolivar, who with the core of Venezuelan military and among them José Antonio Páez Antonio José de Sucre, José Antonio Anzoátegui, Carlos Soublette, and others, printed military force that ended the war of independence." (p.79)

Under this military and political leadership, on August 7, 1819 escapes the battle of Boyaca, which sealed the independence of the New Granada. On March 15 of that same year, Bolívar had met the Congress of Angostura, event in which he produced one of his most memorable speeches. In it he made a critical analysis of the strategic, military and political situation, and outlined his vision of the Republic which was based, also announcing the draft Constitution which should govern the Republic. Which was then promulgated in 1821.

The result of the Congress of Angostura was the official birth of the Republic of Colombia, was known that at that time as La Gran Colombia, through the enactment of the Constitution of Colombia, and which initially grouped the territories of what before was the Viceroyalty of New Granada and the captaincy-General of Venezuela that they were politically divided into three departments: Cundinamarca, with its capital in Bogotá; Venezuela, with its capital in Caracas; and Quito, with capital in the homonymous city.

Sources:

Colombia learn. (s/f-a). The cry of independence. Extracted on 02 may 2015:

<http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/home/1592/article-83837.html>

Ocampo López, j. (2009). The independence of Colombia. Bogotá. Foundation for research and culture.

Pardo Villalba, y. (2009). Bicentenary of the independence of Colombia. Causes of the Spanish American independence and Colombia. In Via Inveniendi Et Iudicandi (road of the finding and judgment, Virtual magazine). Retrieved may 02, 2015, of: <http://numanterioresviei.usta.edu.co/articulos/edi9/05-Yecyd-Pardo-Villalba/Causas%20de%20la%20Independencia%20Hispanoamericana%20y%20de%20Colombia.pdf>

Image source: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mart_in_tovar_y_tovar

Captain Orlando mallet Gamboa. In Memoriam

By Harold Hébert Castro G. (Colombia)



Military Cemetery in the city of Bogotá, Colombia.

That rest in peace (02-February-1965 to August 31, 1996)

I'll start by saying that they can forget the men but not to his exploits, should be memory for the great feats, as for example I remember today the captain of the Colombian army, Orlando mallet Gamboa, Infante, against guerrilla, Lancer, brother, son, son of a mother that not explained, why, if there are so many professions, your child chose one so dangerous , and proof of this is that on 31 August 1996, on Teofilo forero taking core delight on 5 fronts of the Farc, fronts 14,15,32,48,49 and the mobile column about 450 male approximately, in putumayo, it lost its life.

In the army there is a slogan which is "Duty before life" and even though it is a phrase from the gunners, going to my Captain mallet which was Infante, because that was what showed that day, although he was cornered and the guerrillas exceeded it in number, weaponry and ammunition. He never surrendered.

And he fought with the courage of a commander who would not take the base and tell him some survivors testimonies to blood and fire.

"... Such was my Captain mallet berraquero... between six o'clock in the morning and the time which ended us ammunition. My captain was everywhere, checking rifles, gave a Pat of encouragement on the back, driving us, radiating joy and desire to fight, seemed a lion attacked... My Captain not lowering the guard, gave the good example, was everywhere..."

I don't want to remember the bad, but the attention in what Captain mallet taught us by example, for current and future generations, is the determination of a man to do what he liked, which led him to enter the school of cadets and become an army officer, impulse that we only know that we like the militia and we have ported the camouflaged by passion and not out of obligation.

What you like to do?

That really is what each of us must ask ourselves what gives value to life.

What better example of passion for what we do to literally delivered in body and soul.

Greetings Captain mallet. With all my respect and admiration.

Passage of winners!

International terrorism: Trends 2017

By Erwin Viera (Argentina)



The latest report of EUROPOL, TERRORISM SITUATION AND TREND REPORT 2017, lists ten (10) trends, from the recent terrorist attacks in the territory of the European Union.

Since its inception, on 1 July 1999, EUROPOL is the authority that deals with the phenomenon of terrorist activities. Following the series of serious events on European soil in the past decade, with strong agraviamiento of incidents in recent years, created the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC), which began its activities in January 2016.

This Center, is new, for the collaboration to "pan-European" level, with a multidisciplinary team of analysts, including investigative teams from Belgium and France, after the attacks of November 13, 2015 in Paris, was considered "Taskforce Fraternité".

At the same time, was created an operational support base, a database daily, the European Union Internet Referral Unit (EU-IRU), which monitors and investigates the contents of type jihadi, both online and in social media. It not only provides strategic reports, but also provides inputs for jihadi terrorism criminal of action research.

Trends:

1 threats and terrorist attacks of the kind jihadist, organized groups and "Lone Wolves" trying to inflict

as many as possible fatal victims, using more diverse tools to perpetrate these attacks.

2. attackers can be directly involved with the TURKISCH (Islamic State), or inspired by ideology and rhetoric of the ISIS. Wide spectrum of weapons used, from assault rifles, explosives, to private vehicles.

3. the attacks range from the very planned until the more random.

4. the terrorist attacks is expected to continue using improvised low sophistication and explosive explosive improvised as distinguishing marks.

5 looking for targets of non-Islamic imprint, basically (soft targets) targets civilians as targets military/police (hard targets). In both cases, more in the case of the civilian targets, seeks the most fatal casualties, to impact on public opinion.

6. the attacks are conducted in places of high international impact, or high visibility at the international level, such as the Brussels Metro (which led to close the institutions of the European Union), Zaventem airport (Brussels International Airport), London, United Kingdom Manchester Arena Stadium bridge.

7. the attackers range from foreign residents with years of residence in the territories of the European Union, to European natives who have been radicalized.

8. the flow of refugees from areas of armed conflict is a looming threat.

9 terrorist groups are taking advantage of and exploited the rift socioeconomic of Muslim immigrants in European soil. There are also religious political motivations of the type to believe that Islam is under attack by the West. (Clash of civilizations from the vision of radical Islam).

10. both women and young adolescents, are beginning to play an increased operational role in the development of terrorist activities within the EU. The militant women of jihadism, observed that there are

few obstacles within the territory of the EU to carry out their acts, as it was twenty years ago in the Middle East (vulnerability).

11. Although it has decreased the number of people traveling to areas of conflict, such as Syria or Iraq, to join terrorist groups or insurgents, has increased the number of European citizens who return from these conflicting scenarios.

12 exponential increase in jihadist EU activity. In all the year 2016, were carried out 718 arrests related to terrorism's nature jihadi, still the highest number in three years.

Sources:

TE SAT - European Union, Terrorism Situation an train Report-2017

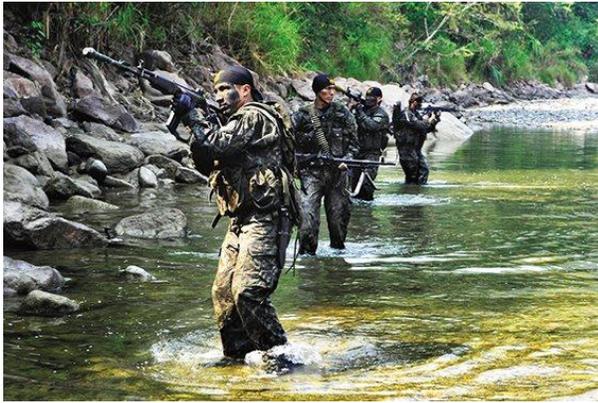
Image source:

<http://www.panoramical.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/P034671000101-912623.jpg>

Here could be your company advertising. It would be seen by a select audience in more than 70 countries on five continents. The best cost-benefit ratio. Contact us.

Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat



Photos: © Peruvian Army

Special Command **VRAEM**

Created in April 2008 by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, it integrated from the outset units of the Army (two Divisions), the Navy and the Air Force, in addition was assigned a Special Operations Command. Its first commander was General Raymundo Flores Cardenas.

Its objective is for almost ten years, to defeat the remnants of the Sendero Luminoso terrorist group operating in the valleys of the Apurimac and Ene rivers (eventually extending to the Mantaro river valley).

Prior to the creation of the VRAE Special Command, the Armed Forces only had a detachment in that area that did not enjoy budgetary autonomy, or sufficient personnel or logistical resources, which limited their capabilities. Nowadays, the VRAE Special Command has a large number of troops, river units and aircraft, a set of resources that allow it to contain the terrorist threat in that area, and also to fight against all the criminal phenomena that are intertwined there, mainly drug trafficking , with which terrorism is financed.

Officially its mission is: "The Special Command of the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers (CE-VRAEM), in areas declared in a state of emergency, will execute operations against terrorism and mixed military actions with the Peruvian National Police."

The Peruvian troops operating in the VRAEM have a tremendous responsibility, not only with their compatriots, but also with the international community. The Sendero Luminoso terrorist group sowed death and anguish in Peruvian territory for many years, nowadays redoubts of that organization, become drug traffickers, make life in the VRAEM, trying to control territory and strengthen themselves, mainly by accumulating funds to regain strength that one day they will have. The Armed Forces of Peru fight this threat with courage and courage, at the cost of their own lives. From TRIARIUS we wish you the victory.

Experts who participated in this edition

(In order of appearance)

Braian Arroyo

(Argentina) Former agent of the Federal Police Argentina's Interpol Department. She is currently as Assistant Officer in the police of the city of Buenos Aires. Specialization course in criminal cooperation - international police and terrorism (IUPFA). Degree in course in international relations and research of technological crime and digital evidence (UAI). Technical professional in electronics.

Carmelo Aguilera

(Spain) Law degree from the University of Almeria. Master's degree in security and defence by the Centre of studies of the National Defense (CESEDEN) at the Complutense University (UCM). University Specialist in analysis of insurgent movements (U.P.O) and jihadist terrorism.

Emanuel Moya Osorio

(Mexico) Bachelor's degree in law. Specializing in prevention and prosecution of operations with resources of illicit origin. Master in constitutional law. International Diploma in public policy in the fight against organized crime and international terrorism.

Nusari Mohammad – invited analyst

(Yemen) Law enforcement special agent, specializing in public order management, tactics and techniques of intervention against terrorism (17 years of experience). He has participated in three peace missions of the United Nations (Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Haiti). Currently train Yemen's presidential security agents.

Alvaro Raúl Palomero Ruano

(Spain) Teaching in the professional technical area, branch of security and protection, and Director and Chief of security approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

Jose Manuel Benitez Rodriguez

(Spain) Chief and Director of safety.

Ramón Ernesto Lorca Giménez

(Spain) Enabling escort and also explosives in private security. Postgraduate Diploma in communication non-verbal, criminological profiling, (belongs to the S.E.I.P.C), and international security and intelligence. He has received courses of staff of the armies of the United States, Colombia, Spain, France and Italy.

Douglas Hernandez

(Colombia) Founder and director of the website www.fuerzasmilitares.org, worked as a journalist specializing in security and defence. He is a collaborator of the Air and Space Power Journal - institutional magazine of the USAF-, and of the Brazilian magazine Segurança & Defesa. It is a sociologist and a master's in education from the University of Antioquia (Medellín, Colombia), PhD student. He has a diploma in international relations.

Harold Hebert Castro G.

(Colombia) Military retired. Currently Coordinator of security of the company Imbocar, for the sur-occidente region.

Erwin Viera

(Argentina) Graduate in political science (UBA), attended the master's degree in international relations (FLACSO), is Advisor in the Ministry of security of the nation of Argentina. Teaching.

Citations (APA rules):

Surname, initial of the name. (Year of publication). Title of the article. Name of the journal in italics, volume of the journal in italics (Edition number). Retrieved from: <http://www.fuerzasmilitares.org>

TRIARIUS

Observatorio Hispanoamericano sobre
Terrorismo



Bulletin of Prevention and Security against Global Terrorism



www.fuerzasmilitares.org

The Colombian military portal

Media specialized in security and defense.

The oldest unofficial website in Colombia.

Daily update with news from the sector.

Coverage of major Colombian events.

Essays and opinion articles on history, geopolitics and technology.

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

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

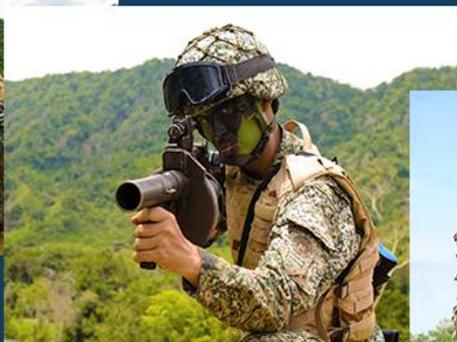
Social Networks: shares with military, police and enthusiasts.

32,000 followers on Facebook, Join Us!

Bi-weekly newsletter on Terrorism with expert analysis.

"Direct Action" magazine on Security and Defense.

...and much more



Follow us and stay informed.