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Editorial

In this issue we present a collection of various items and interest. Kanidiko from Argentina, talks about cyber weapons and the impact these have on the modern battlefield. It is worrying to know that there is still no international consensus on what hostile acts in cyberspace constitute an act of war, and precisely this lack of consensus makes no clear laws about it, nor consequently not have a strong response. "The enemy is watching this lack of response ..." says the author.

The Colonel Blasco analyzes in this issue some situations besetting Spain, particularly the issue of separatism. This time makes a strong criticism of the characters who lead, encourage or support the separatist thesis, but also expounds on the European geopolitical situation. It is, in short, a very interesting reflection on the current Spanish reality.

"Molecular Social War" is the title of the text that this opportunity presents Mr. Coronel Martinez from Uruguay. An adaptation of the term "Molecular Civil War" coined by Enzensberger in 1992. This document is a conceptual approach to the violence and unrest that today is evident in many Latin American cities (and the rest of the world).

This time Alfredo Campos writes about the complexities that causes it to Afghanistan have 25 distinct ethnic groups and whose peculiarities them separate rather than unite them. Makes a fairly accurate description of the major ethnic groups in the country. This reference framework will allow us to understand better future analysis of this poor and troubled country.

Also from Spain, Ernesto Lorca makes a brief but meaningful overview of the capabilities and tools that have or should have the antiterroristas forces to confront the changing threat.

A step followed, we present a brief statistical study based on decision-making by those who are leading the Colombian educational institutions. Relevant as we assume that education is the way to social ascent, overcoming inequalities and achieve a better future for generations to come, because poverty and inequality are cause and effect of unrest and violence. It would be expected (or desirable) high management skills between management level. But the result of this cursory analysis indicates that there is room for improvement.

We close this issue with a reflection on why soldiers die (in Colombia). This text is declaimed in various military ceremonies in the country.

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has an English version.

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**Fuerzas
Antiterroristas del Mundo**

TRIARIUS

It is a pleasure to inform our dear readers, we have made an agreement with the Learning Institute of Security Advisors (LISA) of Spain, through which we offer a special discount to those wishing to make high quality courses that this prestigious institution offers . We placed inside pages promoting these courses, which we hope will be very useful to them in their professional development.

We would remind the link to subscribe to Triarius: https://lnkd.in/ec_5Kr9
Thank you very much for helping us spread the culture of prevention and safety.

In Focus, a member of the Ranger Field Akashiga Zimbabwe. See the review of the unit 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.

Cybernetic Arms: low battlefield systems offline or?

Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



When we speak of Cyberwar, it seems that we are dealing with an issue of a comic book or science fiction, so it seems when the actions taken by some States of the Region in the matter is, however, given the scale and scope of cyberattacks over the past 10 years, many would argue that there is a global cyberwar going.

However, defining the problem it is important to reach meaningful solutions and this has been one of the first obstacles because states are reluctant to develop international laws and standards to govern cyberspace and what happens there. It is still unclear to what extent a cyber attack can be classified as an act of war, but how we should govern the war waged in the cyber domain is already being considered by the various Cibercomandos of Defense and their respective Ministries of Defense.

The notion of cyberwar has questioned whether international law for the armed attack should also apply to cyberspace. The Tallinn Manual, drafted by NATO, is not binding under international law to guide cyber conflict. This guide is still not universally accepted, but it represents a possible approach to govern cyberattacks internationally.

Peter W. Singer, author of the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the next world war" and senior member of New America, said data breaches, cyber investigations and blackouts in other countries "have not received the care they really need. and the enemy is watching this lack of response. we'll see kinetic attacks on the Internet of the things that break things and kill people," Singer said.

From a military perspective, the Air Force of the United States (USAF) is at war all the time because the opponents are trying to deliberately affect their missions, as stated by Frank Konieczny, Director of Technology USAF, at the conference CYBERCON in Arlington organized by Federal Times.

The USAF has gone beyond the point of trying to defend the network because defend the whole network is not feasible, so the moment trying to defend missions instead of "network". Opponents seek to interrupt the missions doing simple things like the interruption of sensor data, making leaders question

the validity of the data obtained. Something as simple as altering the data of air pressure in a tire, a tank, could lead officials to remove the asset from the battle.

Cyber attacks are in crescendo, they will soon destroy infrastructure and kill people. And that might be what it takes for that political leaders prepare for what's coming.

At the same time, cyber attacks could have real consequences for troops on the battlefield. The software used in research laboratories as well as in the pornography industry can alter the face of a person in a different body or even using physical data recordings and videos online to create a speech that never happened. Singer called the merger of the false and real.

During a demonstration at AUSA Symposium Global Force in Huntsville, Alabama, on March 27, read unveiled how local forces can use advanced capabilities through an interference capsule mounted on a large drone MQ-1C Gray Eagle. This would allow the forces to exploit IP addresses, intercept enemy communications and even manipulate messages.

The demonstration showed how, once inside the network, messages from an enemy to the other can be intercepted and even manipulated. For example, an enemy message sought to coordinate a meeting. While the US operator allowed the initial messages flowed unchanged forward and backward, possibly, they began to change the location and time, resulting in sending forces to the wrong location. This ability is similar to those used both during the Iraq War and the signals intelligence pods that are currently mounted on large platforms of drones and could intercept voice calls from cell phones below.

The best known cyber offensive operation remains the Stuxnet attack against Iran's nuclear facility at Natanz in 2009. The attack was intelligent and sophisticated. Made slowly uranium centrifuges failed to modulate its speed, all while hiding the effects of Iranian engineers. The problem, however, was that the Stuxnet worm did not die in Natanz. Instead, it quickly spread outside Iran, eventually infecting more than 100,000 computers in India, Indonesia and elsewhere. Stuxnet that a carefully designed cyber weapon aimed at a specific industrial control system in a plant, spread very fast, so fast that makes offensive cyber operations are difficult, if not impossible, to control.

In August 2017, a private petrochemical company in Saudi Arabia was attacked by a cyberattack designed, according to researchers, to sabotage the equipment of the company and trigger an explosion throughout the plant. This was by no means a current cyber gap. Instead, he was one of the few cases where a cyber weapon, known as Triton, had been specifically designed to sabotage Industrial Control Systems (ICS). Perhaps the best known example of this type of attack was the Stuxnet virus.

For Saudi Arabia, a cyber attack on the petrochemical industry is unprecedented. In January 2017, hackers who used the "Shamoon" virus erased the hard drives of several Saudi petrochemical companies, replacing them with the image of the Syrian refugee Alan Kurdi, 3 years, whose photo was circulated widely after he drowned in 2015. Adam Meyers, vice president of cybersecurity firm CrowdStrike said the Iranian government was likely behind the incident, as it probably was in 2012 when a similar attack occurred.

So if cyber attacks are nothing new to Saudi Arabia, why the latter is the most important?

1. This is one of the first cyberattacks directed against industrial control systems.

Industrial control systems are responsible for monitoring and protecting the infrastructure and the people who administer it. As security researchers discovered malware Triton found on the computers of Saudi Arabia was designed to destroy this technology, in this case, the "controllers" Triconex produced by Schneider Electric, used for everything from system monitoring to management emergency. Then, using custom libraries for remote control codes on these devices, hackers were able to issue commands from anywhere in the world, wreaking havoc without the knowledge of the plant. From data manipulation to the total closure of the plant, there was a wide range of options on the table.

Cybernetic weapons used against industrial control systems are few and far between, so any example of this type is an important case study: we can learn about attack techniques, software vulnerabilities and hardware, incentives for attackers and more. In the case of Triton, the use of remote Internet is critical. Iranian centrifuges Stuxnet controlled automatically once within their systems, which meant that the cyber weapon had to be well thought out in advance.

However, with the remote control Internet, hackers do not have to plan your move; They can react in real time and change their intentions as they go. Moreover, this is an evidence that cyber weapons can be easily concealed within systems for long periods of time, waiting.

2. The attack was intended to cause casualties.

When ICS security mechanisms do not work, lives are at stake. This became clearer than ever when hackers tried to fly all petrochemical facility in Saudi Arabia. Instead of sending commands detention would extinguish the system, they tried to upload their own destructive "payloads" on the drivers themselves. It was, in the words of security researchers from FireEye, an attempt to "attack high-impact physical consequences".

Cybernetic weapons have been used previously (though rarely) to cause physical damage to industrial systems and IT. However, they have never been used to cause bodily harm, that is, until now. This attack is, therefore, a clear warning to all of us: cyber weapons,

despite being digital, can have a direct impact on human security. Given this fact along with the remote control capabilities of Triton, this should concern national security strategists around the world. We must ask ourselves: what happens when a plant can fly from anywhere in the world with just a click of a button? And what happens when such an attack is extremely difficult to attribute?

3. There are more than 18,000 security systems exactly as affected in more than 80 countries worldwide.

Triconex safety system built by Schneider Electric, is one of the most popular systems world security. This cyberattack exemplified major security vulnerabilities that exist within Triconex systems, and force us to think about how many industrial plants around the world could be addressed in exactly the same way. Since Triconex is used in a broad spectrum of industry, from paper mills and petrochemical to nuclear power plants, any particular industry is impregnable.

In addition, it is worth noting that Schneider Electric is a multinational company with annual revenues of nearly US \$ 30 billion. Triton shows that, once again, dependence on a single company for the same services worldwide cybersecurity entails extraordinary risks.

4. The civilian infrastructure was targeted as part of a broader strategy to prevent the oil market Saudi campaign.

The oil market in Saudi Arabia is dominated by the national oil company Saudi Aramco; For this reason, it is of particular interest that this specific civilian facility has been targeted. Whatever the relationship between this petrochemical plant and Saudi Aramco, it is clear that this attack is part of a broader campaign to disrupt and damage the most important industry in Saudi Arabia, one that is inextricably linked to the government of Saudi Arabia. In fact, OPEC estimated that the sector of oil and gas accounts for about 50 percent of the gross domestic product Arabia.

According to Kaspersky Labs, in 2017, more than 60% of the institutions of Saudi Arabia were attacked with malware attacks. These data Kaspersky arose from a workshop organized by the National Cyber Security Center of the Ministry of Interior of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh. With so many cyber attacks as Saudi public and private networks, it makes sense that the government is concerned.

closing ideas

Several edges are revealed when the topic of cyberwar or Cyberdefence is, for some no more than an issue of asymmetric warfare is where the software component would be the means, this sincerely and personal way is to ignore seriously we are before the 5th domain or 5th battlefield, it is much more than simply the concept of asymmetric warfare, but also contains it.

After the Cuban Missile Crisis, a time when the international observers wondered aloud whether states could control their own technologies, or if our inventiveness lead to disaster. Are the weapons designed to ensure national security became a risk to the global good?

Today, critics are asking the same question about cyberspace. In the last two decades, states have developed increasingly sophisticated espionage and sabotage for online tools. Cyber espionage allows intelligence agencies to obtain information without endangering human sources. Offensive cyber operations go beyond offering the hope of destroying enemy capabilities without the need for military force. It is easy to see why these tools are so seductive.

Moreover, it is difficult to ignore all threats to which we are exposed in cyberspace, despite this widespread knowledge is surprisingly found that the effects of high-profile attacks have been quite limited. After the revelations of Stuxnet, Snowden, Wannacry and Triton among others, users continued logging in record numbers, and most do not seem to have taken additional steps to reduce their exposure. While the data are still somewhat uneven, it seems that a small minority reduced the scope of their activities online and self-censorship. Meanwhile, the vast majority continued to communicate by sharing photos and videos, buying Christmas gifts, and more. Companies

acted similarly, although business leaders were among the fiercest critics.

cybernetic weapons such as Triton, used to attack critical infrastructure and damage both to the economy of Saudi Arabia and individuals of the plant, is a turning point. Now we see how global dependence on single pieces of technology can undermine the security of physical machines, multinational corporations and global economic systems. The vulnerabilities are large-scale and multidimensional in its effects. If this does not serve as a wakeup call for practices and protocols more robust cybersecurity in the industry, what will?

In the field of cyberwar, it is necessary to have a body cyberwarriors (civil and military at all levels) which form an integral part of the war effort and make their career in this field. Having standardized PON both internally and industry and contractors, whether they sell or provide hardware or software or provide services. It is vital to extend the safety chain at all levels, train, train and train all levels, from end users to developers. Work in real time is no longer a fad, it's a necessity. Do penetration testing is no longer enough.

The agenda Cyberwar or Cyberdefence, is a backward and debt schedule, debt in the short term will begin to be charged with bodily harm.

Image source: https://foreignpolicymag.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/arquilla_4ivers_via_bigstockphoto6.jpg

Ulises León Kandikó

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Quo Vadis Spain

By Francisco Javier Blasco, retired Colonel (Spain)



Quo Vadis is a Latin expression meaning Where are you going? It's linked to a Christian tradition that revolves around San Pedro when around the year 64 increased the persecution against Christians by the Emperor Nero to see the number and influence of these was increasing. At that time, according to the Acts of Peter, who suffered a fit of fear of being executed and decided to leave the city of Rome; but nothing to start their getaway was "found" with Jesus Christ reincarnated he was carrying a cross. Peter came to him and asked him: "Domine Quo Vadis" Where are you going, Lord - what Christ said, "Romam iterum ford crucifigi" I'm going to Rome to be crucified again. Embarrassed by his attitude, the disciple returned to Rome and continued his ministry until he died crucified.

Derivatively, we often use the phrase whenever we face a serious situation and we ask ourselves or those responsible for this situation, which is the path we must take, or also used if we try to blame one direction or drift adopted if that it can cause dire consequences for a community or company.

several months I decided to stop writing about Spain, its political and especially the monkey theme and macro farce Catalan ago. I had committed to not waste any more time analyzing infumables affairs or study the attitude and diverse idiosyncrasies of characters who are devoted to live on what they mean by politics or way to "understand and defend" coverage needs of the governed, when in fact they are defending their own needs or try to cover dirty and turbulent personal aspirations.

I have resisted much retaking pen on these very tiring and time rállanos with issues irrelevance if it were not for the seriousness of its consequences or on a personajillos potential petty, bad training, wrapped in the hype, fallacy and a high peak power to self; and many of them brimming with absolute falsehood and much -Origin xenophobia and fascist drift. But everything has a limit and even this can exceed my good intentions and well based.

We've spent years watching the voracious and insatiable appetite of separatism and separatists overwhelms us and close on all sides. We have seen all kinds of pantomimes, eccentricities and bizarre situations varied point of application and size. Demonstrations and completely unimaginable situations a few months or weeks that have occurred and fed back by themselves to make way for even more picturesque and unspeakable situations does so alone. Some of them are so unexpected and unimaginable that are not even considered a crime in our legal system or is difficult to find in Europe. All this, of course, stems from a genuine conscientious and detailed strategic plan, as already warned in a paper on the subject back in November last year [1]

Most of their actions and reactions startle anyone more intellectually less cultivated; but I think it has reached a point that should not be passed without more or less, just pile them in the drawer intended for inconsistencies and nonsense. I mean -of the symbols flooding throughout Catalonia and elsewhere where these madmen beyond pass, dwell or inhabit. It is no coincidence that your chosen color is yellow; This is

intended to emulate the yellow symbols -the star of David that the Nazis hanged by the lapels or backs of the Jews in Germany and in all its conquered territories. symbols,

While it is true that its meaning is the same, separate the good from the bad; In this case, the "good Catalans" are those who take them, they say, revere, and defend and spread the "bad guys" are those who do not, they try removing them or attack them.

It is pathetic to see people, allegedly with some degree of moral and intellectual formation, constantly wear them on their lapels and venerate as they walk through the Parliament as if they were the abbot or abbess of a monastery or convent carrying a relic of a saint - or deposit them with all care and respect in the intended seats of those who, let us not forget, since being imprisoned, next to it or fugitives from justice, were submitted to an election brandishing their "political rights" to now become martyrs its cause were once again elected. So you are seeing many of the fences of the Catalan towns or places of recreation sport full of such ties. Needless to say, the significant social and economic value and to sow the tourist beaches with hundreds of yellow crosses impact; first of wood and then rag. Their degree of veneration is such that had already wanted her close, and missing loved, to be remembered and visited with so much love and care.

They say those skilled in medical matters that madness is a disease that can not be passed; but I'm starting to doubt this theory and thesis because, despite what is believed to be seen and felt in most of the political, social, economic and related local, regional, national and international environments; at least pretend that every time there are more infected or simply be, your momentum and frenetic activity is such that much more noticeable because their degree of delirium increases with the evolution of events and the passage of time.

The bad thing about this whole situation is that in front of her, fearing not know why, because of embarrassment or lack of true national consciousness there is not a monolithic group of people, political parties and state institutions to fight and put real brakes such large drifts and aspirations. All are halfhearted or good intentions, but quite restrained when applying. To this must be added the new political and legal power that pervades Europe in general and many of their countries in particular.

We just found out that everything is not as clear and simple as we painted over the many years spent in building the common European home. Now we see that the castle was not sand but granite; cracks in their fragile walls are many and great. For they flow all kinds of opinions, interpretations, wiles and ruses to which, without a hair cut, anyone can host and thereby put into question the sovereignty, integrity, solvency and independence of the judicial-legal system a country that should be considered as being similar and fully standardized. So much so that today, without fear of falling into exaggeration, we can say that Europe

has become a real haven for criminals; at least, of those who commit crimes in Spain. Thing, by the way, from the darkest times of ETA it existed and suffer machacona and repeatedly. In short, nothing has changed; we remain pariahs and plague for many Europeans and most EU countries.

In any case, as added tax, we can say that the official institutions of the club have no specific weight and shun all kinds of internal confrontation that might alienate some of its members. The same applies between the EU itself and dictators who pull the strings of international politics at their free will. Europe is nobody in the international arena capitalized and we have not even been able to develop a clear, simple and seamless to present the Union as a compact, all except in some aspects of economic or budgetary cut own system; and even in this, there are large gaps and many different opinions.

These endemic problems, as has happened with the aforementioned separatist and libertarian madness, have been expanding to all its members, regions, political parties and populations. We crossed one of the worst moments since the end of World War II. Suffice it to recall some details like the Brexit, problems that get stuck to countries like Greece following serious populists, anti-European drift in Italy (with serious problems for government formation), the Netherlands, Austria, Germany itself, some countries in Central and northern Europe, as well as known as the Visegrad Four Group (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Czech R.) [2].

Nothing is clear today in this huge hornet's nest; have broken the agreement, work rules or understanding, traditional political currents and even the fundamental rules of internal and external conflict. Moreover, as a more serious threat, flitting about the same number of queen bees intending to master this honeycomb full or partial -Putin, Trump, some countries Near and Middle East and even the ping Xi. Traditionally strongest countries in recent decades (Germany and France) also traverse large and serious governance problems and political understanding and current governments are fastened with pins or constantly threatened what curtails their capacity and potential for large movements or even, to propose draft and reach agreements that excite and drive the rest.

Amid all this serious storm surge is Spain, an old sailing boat and constantly shaken, whose shell can not withstand the onslaught of a strong new heavy seas. We were able to submit, in record time and in a hurry, our battered ship repair to a certain depth; but we all know that was not enough to undertake large full guarantees and dangerous voyages in the direction to take, the distance traveled and the potential dangers to face. The materials used and how to apply, have not been sufficient evidence of resistance and therefore we do not know where or when you reach your breaking point that could endanger the continuity or success of a long and difficult voyage.

Before and during times nearly overcome the crisis, many -demasiados-, our politicians in power have been much or more groveling as the vast majority of rotten politicians many countries in our near and distant surroundings. Suffice it to look at the international press and see how many top leaders and people with great weight in many governments from all continents even in the Church itself and the international organizations or major NGOs- being tried or already in prison because of their insatiable desire for personal enrichment, rampant corruption, abuse of all kinds and embezzlement of government funds or international aid.

Infectos corrupt who amassed fortunes could do shameful by three major principles; his belief in the false impunity of their positions, the absence of a suitable strong and comprehensive legislation to combat these abuses and the necessary cooperation and spur of external power supplies throughout corruptela. Now because of how slow of our legal system, many cases more than ten years ago, apparently the most serious, have just been tried or are in advanced stage of this happening. The various and diverse judgments given by the courts on these cases go everywhere and even pile up on the same dates.

Our tendency to exaggerate everything and put a face of disbelief in facts or well known decisions in advance by serious leaks from the administration of justice, harmful tendencies and evils of large sectors of the media and repeated, painful and quasi prevaricating inclination of judges and prosecutors to the politicization that leads them to load the inks with very different yardstick as the political origin of the investigated or prosecuted, make every sentence, much as has been filtered and announced repeatedly and until published by the media or related networks, assume a "new bombshell" a shameful impact of the highest caliber and, what is worse; politiquillos our dim-witted,

The non-application of the presumption of innocence until any investigation is judged and his sentence is final is another bad generic endemic in Spain. Yes, and as already mentioned, provided that the investigation belongs to the opposition as our own bad or serious steps are only slight peccadilloes, innocent forgetfulness unimportant, about four gulfs or the result of certain errors administration.

With all these imposters performances only the head or neck of the adversary whatever the reason for his "scandal" is sought. They not serve other intermediate solutions to reach and if it is needed to use the fallacy, the posverdad or fake news, nothing happens.

Should not be underestimated in tremendous value and support throughout this dirty maneuver provide the means and networks gorge themselves to multiply its interventions in press conferences, forums or social gatherings and fill covers, editorials and interviews of several pages, taking art and part clear support for a specific political group or leader according to their editorial and regardless or delve into

the reality of the facts. These "necessary collaborators" just try to influence their opinion published -fully biased and extremely partidista- in the battered, dog-eared and clueless public.

The search for possibilities to gain power outside the normal channels of the polls and the unbridled desire for leadership of some of our political leaders are frankly pathetic. No more than studying the trajectory of the Secretary General of the PSOE, a person of totally changing opinion and posture and even divergent, exaggerated to the max and ruthlessness both inside and outside his party. A man who is the third time I try in three years; Spain has had no government to the brink of chaos for more than nine months; who he was expelled from his own party for his dangerous ideas and political surroundings to reach the Moncloa at any price; which regained its position with wiles and maneuvers outside the normal use; before that, he left his seat for not following the guidelines of its -for party then held by a gestora- when vote to form a government after so much frustration and failed movement; which it is the main responsible for the implementation of Article 155 of the Spanish Constitution applied at its lowest intensity in Catalonia; who heads a party that has been the only one to be tried and convicted in a final judgment of corruption in Spain [3]; which has many of its members in Andalusia -of which two former presidents of the Board and the PSOE itself and several ministers from different governments determined under the famous trial of the ERE in which they squandered so corruptly and clientelar the more booty ever known in Europe close to one billion euros;

Now, despite all the above, appears to face angry [4] tremendously offended, inventing not know what kind of generalized social alarm, lying and scandalizing everyone, including himself while pretending to endorse the ruling party's worst evils global corruption, when in the judgment of the High Court on the case Gürtel 24 current and yet firm pleads guilty to People's Party civil liability subsidiary, which legally is known as "participant for profit" for an amount well below the 300,000 € and necessarily implies, under Article 122 of the Penal Code, "ignorance of the facts"[5] for illicit acts carried out over ten years ago and that no member of the current government has been tried or culpabilizado by any act of corruption or not coincident with the case.

Although the situation can be very ugly, not dramatize, lie or exaggerate. You can not allow or support this man and his party lied so much and so crudely and as a result, bring the situation to extreme limits and lead to a motion of censure as a matter of urgency, without knowing its program, idea government and the orbit of possible alliances that enable majority.

I feel that this imposture Sanchez responds to several reasons among them: their eternal rage and hatred Rajoy staff; their irrepressible desire to reach the presidency of the government but does not have the votes and seats needed to do this; the general state budget have just been agreed, despite his

stubborn opposition and its political leadership, according to recent surveys, it is alarmingly decreasing direction, even without being worn on governance issues. This could be the last train to climb up, if you want some prominence and increased audience, albeit fleeting, in a chamber which, as I mentioned, cravenly abandoned at the beginning of this legislature.

In addition to the above, I think it was decisive for this overreaction that Rajoy himself recently and publicly in the House, would have mentioned as an example by mentioning their support "seamless" to the government on the issue of Catalonia afraid certain "doubts" put forward by the leader of Citizens. All he needed was this, to lose even more little prestige. Should react strongly and quickly. And here's your last staff brake, as they used to.

Everything reported about this character is nothing but a pure and clear lack of sense of State in this leader and the clappers grateful that shelter and jalean. But this defect is not its only exclusivity; in others like Mr. Rivera-leader of the party citizens- it is also clearly evident. Both seek to make noise, enflorar, spreading rumors and to cash in on the fights that lift. A character that has great potential to become an example of study in the faculties of psychology for his great nervousness, rapid and total change of position or opinion and his irrepressible gestures of anxiety. Someone who left pacta same as right and trying to constantly pick up votes in all fisheries regardless of these come from opposing parties, not convinced renegades from his previous party ideas, many waste tempts or extremely impatient as he only intended to rapid personal glory. Bad companions when things are not going well.

In general, talking about these two games, I note that no matter who we are in the peak in Catalonia, we face the final stretch of the exit from the crisis and thanks a lot left hand and negotiating skills can implement certain actions cut social good to all who come after the recent initial approval of budgets. The goal of both leaders is to sit at the Moncloa, as quickly as possible, either how or anyone else and for this many repairs are not observed.

Nor does it matter that our economy and prestige may suffer, as it showed signs around the news of the censure motion. Spain, quite possibly, will lose -of even faster way of schedule of the bellows in his career to recovery and will soon leave the role of engine of the same in Europe.

A uncertainties and elongation of the situation in Catalonia, just lacked a little push towards instabilities in general, institutional and budgetary policy of the country as a whole. Because of our thoughtlessness and lack of political aims, we have been able to jettison many months of efforts, agreements and productive assignments in less than 24 hours. Record time.

Although, in view of what recently seen everywhere and in Spain, everything is possible; I think we face a motion of censure, which after the passage of the first and fizzy hours go becoming

extremely difficult for the divergent stance Citizens to support their sense, duration and depth and that, to keep it, is entente will make mandatory all separatist and nationalist Catalan and Basque parties. These requirements can be such-indeed have already reared its patita- make every rational agreement once again viable, provided that in the minds of Sanchez endure something that reasoning.

All this mess, I think the only ones who will draw some benefit are populists and separatist. The first because with all this noise organized by recent arrests and convictions for corruption, people, even yours, forget the controversy raised last week when news broke of the acquisition of a luxury home by the leader We can and his current partner and member of the party in the Chamber of deputies.

I write these lines after knowing the result and participation in the rigged -gestada survey recently conducted in the purest style Chavista Maduro- in which their bases moved continuity of both charges. We already knew what would be the result, but after to vote several times each affiliate, many seem to me those who have turned their backs.

Although the PSOE did not support the motion can Iglesias led by almost a year ago now, these are obliged to go along those; but certainly this position and image of seguidismo and servility plainly be easily overcome to sell to the bases as the real responsibility of the left as opposed to the shameful position taken by the PSOE on that another time.

Separatists and nationalists will be strengthened for two main reasons; decreasing the pressure on them at important moments and some difficulty, which always take the opportunity to gain positions and increase the number of followers and more than likely breakdown of the common position called constitutionalist front side. The PSOE compulsorily must recant his stance and even personal-attacks towards them; promising an end to the application of Article 155 or in case necessarily have to be implemented again, even do it with many more constraints on its way, scope and extent of application currently.

Danger, no less, who once again must pass to the service record of the PSOE to Spain. Leaf, while greatly reduced and more full of cons than pros. After multiple ups and downs, struggles and internal purges, in view of what happened at the meeting of its Executive last Friday, it is clear that today nobody is able to put red lines mouthwashes and agreements of its Secretary General ; This has the free hand to negotiate with whom he pleases.

At this point, it is good to remember that nobody gives anything for nothing, much less the nationalists. In the case of potential support, if any, shall be based on a host of political and economic concessions and public retractions said and proclaimed against them at the level of political group leaders and staff.

Finally, I would like to dedicate a few paragraphs to the Popular Party and its President and Prime Minister of Spain. A party which unknowingly by overconfidence and lack of internal control has

incubated and led the way to many corrupt rotten, especially in the glorious times of the same under the aegis of a rubberized President that instead of recognizing its share of blame those appointments and openings false doors to corruption, now dedicated throw more dirt on the embers of those fires which makes these pollute the air when burned more slowly.

I know I have done a lot in the legislative aspect to control and put an end to corrupt, but they have failed to sell and in some cases properly applied. Even today, struggle to proclaim loudly. I'm glad that lately they have finished the "dear friends" and "strong desire"; a little late, but if done well from now on.

I see you are overwhelmed by the threats of the political enemy; They shrivel to the lies of that and this produces a double sensation in his followers and voters; everything is true or that much must be silent so that no more comes out. I think that's not the way to defend themselves; must be removed one by one the fallacies, lies and inventions contrary.

no refuge in the past economic upturns under his baton and only in them; bring to light clearly and affecting his contributions to political regeneration, internal measures, future plans and otherwise dismantle the fallacies of patents based on truths that give them reason. Take to the streets and public opinion as often as necessary.

What it may seem clear that all these movements and judicial proceedings is the veracity of the separation of powers and the fallacy of those who preach otherwise. While it is true the above, in view of the results of judgments, continuity and abuse in detention sentences of TV news especially for people who are or have belonged to PP I dare say that the three branches of State are clearly separated, but also maintain that administrators of justice may seem - since it and much- be too influenced by politics and influenced by the ideology that defends every trend in which, individually, these groups are grouped and identified .

I also believe that I must denounce the dangerous and growing tendency to justify everything under the precept of "Freedom of Expression" in this chapter. I begin to alarm me with both liberal under a toga and

social understanding that both supports and encourages genuine criminals, abusers and blasphemers.

I fear that Spain continues to maintain a painful and dubious privilege. I mean, of course, to be the precursor of tests or field tests movements, tactical and hazardous materials. We had the "grave honor" to serve movements and test new types of weapons or carried out by fascists and communists before they are applied in the rest of Europe military procedures. Much of the material and military machinery used in the Spanish civil war was tested in order to be subsequently used in World War II; rehearse and apply the communist movements and severe repressions in southern Europe and going back a few centuries, we are among the pioneers to bring panic to Europe and to expel the Jewish people from their land and belongings.

Throughout this long story I wonder Quo Vadis Spain. I am fully convinced that we are losing or have already lost the Oremus and sanity. In addition to the madness and prejudice at all levels representing separatism and independence, we have divided our thinking and political sentiment in four games, according to recent polls, are very close to each other in voting intentions. Four visions of Spain quite divergent from each other and some, very few, with some overlap. They are directed and controlled by four roosters who want to master the same corral. To which must be added the small nationalist and separatist parties always seek and find out in their approaches to one or the other.

I think at this time of unrest and severe political, economic and institutional danger would all very well to speak out, let the decoys or lies and want to be Spanish goodwill who decide with their votes and when they convene for who has the power to do so, which is what we need for every moment. They are not confused or leave impressed by those who consistently used the lie; This quality has very short legs and always brings bad results. I hope that we are not, again, a bad example for Europe. Last time, it cost us all dearly.

Notes

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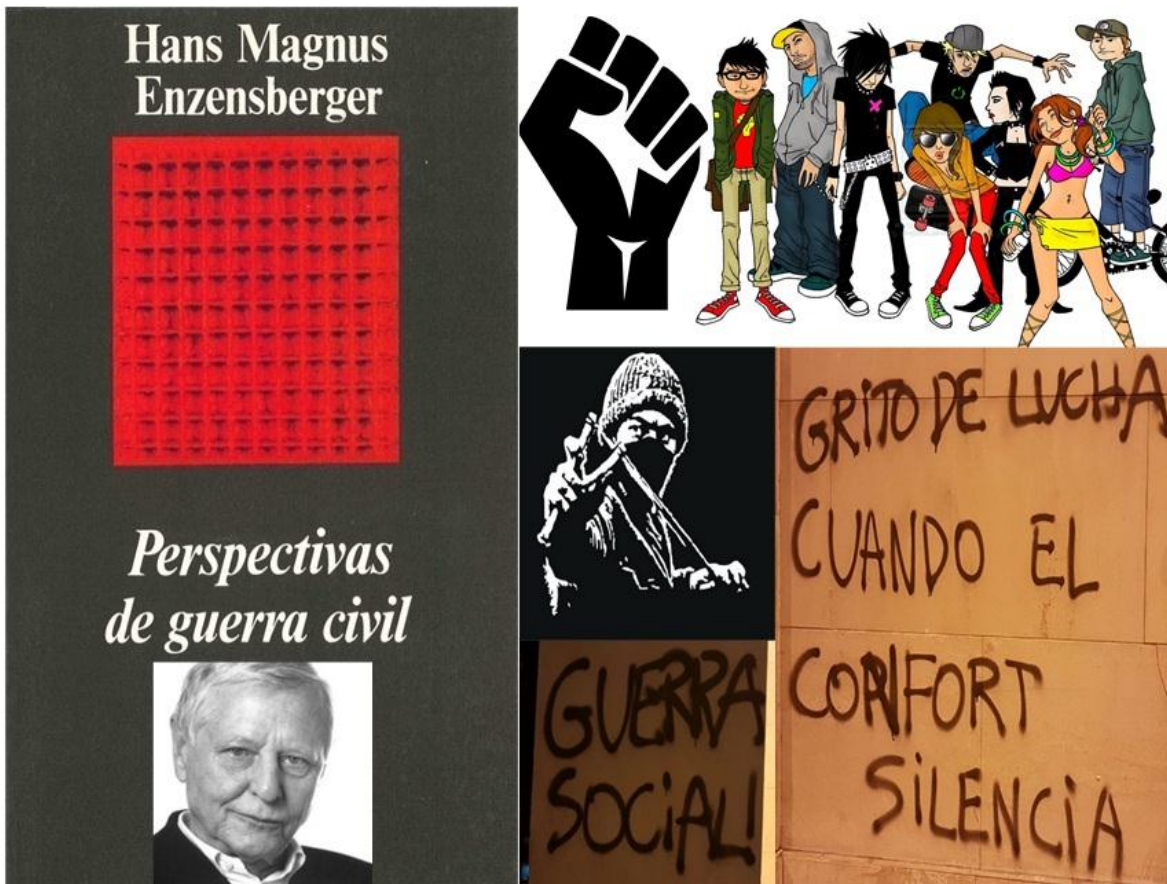
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Molecular Social War

Daniel Martinez, retired Colonel (Uruguay)



In 1992 Hans Magnus Enzensberger proclaims the Civil War as NWO result that all societies produce inequalities, injustices and frustrations of all kinds, while paradoxically increase freedom, equality, claims and struggles, the author defines as Civil War Molecular and which redefine as social War Molecular, developed in large cities, marginal subcultures product of social fracture. Molecular War is one of the types of conflict of XXI Century, framed within Wars 4th and 5th generation.

I. Wars 5th and 4th Generation.

5th Generation Wars. The conquest of the minds. "War Without Limits" Do not care about winning or losing, but demolish the intellectual force, forcing the opponent to seek a compromise, for which it will use any means and means that is not strictly necessary to use weapons Objective:.. Rescheduling the human mind. Complement 4th Generation War.

Unlike the 4th Generation War:

In the Wars of the 5th generation, there is a conditioning and 4th Generation Wars but a manipulation of human beings through their neurological side. 5th Generation Wars, they make use of electronic means of mass communication and to generate destabilization in the population through prolonged psychological operations.

Goals on society:

- Effect: the collective psyche
- Affect rationality and emotionality.
- Contribute to political erosion
- Damaging resilience.

stages:

- ❖ **conditioning:** (4th Generation. Attack the emotional appeal of a country through the technological revolution).
- ❖ **Handling:**

Resorting to emotions rather than reason.
It is diluted and the ability to reflect distorted.
Repeating lies.
Silence. There is only that which is mentioned in the Mass Media.

- ❖ **Conquest:** Mentes. Put public opinion.
 - **Invasion:** Isolate the country. Demonize their leaders. Diverting attention to secondary issues, so that no magnifying the central issue arises
 - **Domination:** Invading and isolated again, being cornerstone media in each stage

Types War II 4th and 5th Generation XX and XXI Century

complex and multimodal scenarios: Civil War, Dirty War, People's War, Asymmetrical War, Guerilla Warfare, War Propaganda War Subsidiary (Proxy), Low Intensity Warfare, War on Terrorism and Counterterrorism, Unrestricted Warfare, Hybrid War: Forces regular, irregular, disinformation, state terrorism, similar covert operations, all in combination with unconventional combat strategies including cybernetics, civilians and Politics, War of natural resources, financial warfare, Legal War, Cyberwar and Molecular Social war

III.- The Evolution of War

- 1st Generation: Professional service State Army. Mass (human resource constituted by soldiers).
- 2nd Generation: Industrialization and mechanization I GM. Mass and firepower (offensive soldiers, with artillery fire support and tanks).
- 3rd Generation: Blitzkrieg or lightning war. II GM. Disputes: political and ideological supremacy. Global geopolitical spheres of influence and advance their blocks or alliances. massive attack on civilians to prevent them sustain the war industry, which needs the enemy to continue the war. + Mass firepower of armored and artillery fire + Strategic Mobility (Soldiers fire support in coordination with the maneuver).
- 4th Generation: psychological action aimed at addressing behaviors. Homing: social, political or military control, without the use of arms. It includes public and private interest, communications, social media and new information technologies.
- 5th Generation: Mass Media conquer minds.

IV.- Molecular Characteristics of the Social War

- Violence of marginal subcultures.
- Without clear political objectives.
- Absence of the State.
- Type of bloodless war (not bloody).
- Home: imperceptible (no need to mobilize forces) urban warfare.
- On the street it is going to be accumulating trash.
- In parks increases the number of syringes.
- Increased beer bottles shattered.
- The walls are covered with graffiti.
- Schools appear with broken furniture. Perception relationship Chaos - Order received by the social set

V.- Phases (They are not watertight and allowed combinations).

A.- crisis situations. State of peace, not without conflicts and criminal and violent actions that are beyond state control.

B.- Security Crisis. Weakening of political, bureaucratic and transitional administrative capabilities, elements that succeed and become a chronic crisis, generating a false sense of normalcy and confidence begins to fall.

Decreases the degree of adherence to current standards and progressive culture is generated unlawful.
evolutionary process: Deterioration of the state and its withdrawal. Molecular war begins to be grounded in subtle ways.

Security Crisis: Institutional responsibilities related to security are not exercised, whether by omission or passive tolerance in exchange for benefits and then officials directly involved in crimes. Lack of confidence in law enforcement and justice

C. Molecular Pre Civil War. "Starting crosslinks actions; gang clashes proliferate, mafias, street gangs, student groups ... "" ... the nature of the weapon used is not relevant, yes it is the will to subjugate the other completely ignoring the authority of the state "

D.- State of Molecular Civil War.

E.- anarchy. State collapse. It is not permanent and regeneration back into the state. "What is essential is the recomposition of the powers of the State, which should be the only one to have the legitimate use of violence."

VI.- Conclusions:

Modus Operandi of the Civil War and Social Molecular, is framed in the Wars of 4th and 5th generation. In the initial stages, the Social War (Intifada), has the support of Organized Crime, which acts as the armed wing of the insurgency, to develop to execute attacks of a terrorist nature. The scene of chaos and anarchy, can be used by other actors, with support from abroad for political reasons, which seek to extend violent action and civil disobedience

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Afghanistan, the forgotten conflict: Ethnic chess board

By Alfredo Campos (Spain)



Inhabitants of Wakhan valley

A key geostrategic position in the passage between East and West has made Afghanistan a climate conducive to armed conflict territory, but also a melting pot of ethnicities, languages and cultures. With more than 25 distinct ethnic groups and a strong religious component that acts as a divisor added factor, in this article we analyze the ethnic component of the Afghan conflict and international support received by various factions. A country become a chessboard.

One can say that Afghanistan is an ethnically diverse country and governing a complex network of social relations dominated by ethnic, linguistic, religious and ancestral codes of conduct components. We can find in the country up to 25 different ethnic groups. This ethnic and social diversity is the result of the many invasions suffered in the past as well as its strategic position as a hub for transit trade routes. Afghanistan is the best example of an impregnated by the most archaic forms of Islamic societies where religion rather than ideology, is a way of life that permeates every country.

This ethnic diversity has also been forged by the harsh climates that occur along the winding Afghanistan geography, producing dramatic contrast between hot summers and cold winters. According to anthropologist Thomas Barfield (author of several books on Afghanistan), the country consists of two types of "societies": a civilization desert dwelling

"marginal zones" (about 75%) devoted to subsistence farming and grazing is organized around kinship ties ("clan" and "tribe"); and other sedentary (about 25%), living mainly in river valleys and cities, and is structured hierarchically. The dichotomy between the two companies set the pace of Afghan politics for a long time.

However, at present the country is experiencing a major upheaval in which the differences between ethnic groups have increased significantly, sometimes maliciously. On the other hand, influence and action of many of these groups extends beyond the own Afghan borders, which derive significant influences from neighboring countries, which complicates a general situation of coexistence already unstable for many years.

Afghanistan has lived since the 80s in which a policy of nationality based on the Soviet model was practiced, then through the 90s when he suffered a bloody civil war in which the front lines are demarcated along ethnic boundaries and then under the Taliban rule between 1995 and 2001, imposing these peculiar strict vision of Islam as well as the predominance of the Pashtun ethnic-linguistic group over the rest.

The result of this diversity, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan adopted in 2014 referred first to the ethnic composition of the country Article 4: "The nation of Afghanistan is comprised of the following ethnic groups: Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara ,

Uzbek, Turkmen, Baloch, Pashai, Nuristani, aymaq, Arabic, qirghiz, qizilbash, Gujur, Brahwui and others. All these groups are referred to by the common term qawm ambiguous term sometimes translated as tribe but rather makes reference to a number of factors defining a particular social group at a given time".

In parallel, the co-official languages most commonly used in Afghanistan are dari or Farsi and grass (dari: Zaban-e Rasmi pasture: Rasmi zheba). Dari is an Afghan variant of Persian and grass is mainly spoken by members of the community Pastin, on both sides of the border with neighboring Pakistan tongue. There are many other minority languages.

Some notes on the most important ethnic groups

Pashtuns

They constitute approximately 50% of the Afghan population, distributed across a strip-shaped crescent stretching from the northwest, passing around the south to the border regions east of Kabul with Pakistan. In addition, there are small communities scattered around the country, including the north, which are referred to as nāqelin (immigrants). Pashtun inhabited a vast territory that stretched on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistan border until, in 1893, the British colonial official Sir Mortimer Durand severs this area by tracing a line of 2640 km that bears his name to delimit zones of influence between British India and the emir Abdur Rahman Khan who ruled from Kabul, in a sort of principle of "divide and conquer".

Pashtun tribal lands were divided between Afghanistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA - Federal Administered Tribal Areas) whose capital is Peshawar (present territory of Pakistan). Sunni Islam profess branch and are a people of Indo-European origin.

Pashtuns have dominated Afghan political scene since the eighteenth century Ahmed Shah Durrani christened the nation like Afghanistan (land of the Afghans), granting today considering founder of the Afghan state. That is why, sometimes, the term Afghan Pashtun equates to giving an idea of the image of this community as the predominant ethnic group in the country. Generally they are speaking the language grass, which is significant but not decisive in identifying this community. There are groups of people in this group who speak Dari or other languages such as Balochi, depending on the place of residence.

Tradition has it that all Pashtuns are descended from a legendary Qais coeval of the Prophet Muhammad who adopted the name Abdur Rashid after converting to Islam. In the Pashtun community, linkages and tribal character acquired considerable importance by the complex system of morality and codes of conduct grouped under the name Pashtunwali. Should be noted that not a homogenous group and are not uncommon spats between tribes or clans within the same tribe.

The Pashtun people traditionally devoted to livestock, both nomadic and semi-nomadic character, and trade. For many years now they passed to inhabit

the cities, engaging in a variety of trades. Traditionally, the Pashtun tribes have provided military support to the Afghan monarchy in exchange for certain tax privileges and autonomy. Pashtuns are a people endowed with excellent qualities in the military.

The former Afghan president, Hamid Karzai, belongs to the Pashtuns and, within this, the Popalzai tribe. By the way, President Karzai used to carry in his public appearances a peculiar triangular hat called karakul, made from the skin of fetuses or newborns breed sheep named lambs, traditionally used by Tajiks and Uzbeks of northern Afghanistan. Sign of class and distinction in the old Afghanistan and now fallen into disuse, with that gesture Karzai was trying to make a nod to the settlers of northern ethnic groups. His successor and current president, Ashraf Ghani, is also of Pashtun ethnicity, born into a very influential family that belongs to the Ahmadzai tribe.

Tajiks

This group is identified by both their own language (Dari or Persian) as their way of life: Traditionally Persian-speaking farmers. However, within the group of Persian-speaking population, you can make a classification by ethnicity and we can talk about Hazaras, Arabs and Baluchis. However, today we can say that this group brings together all the Persian-speakers of Afghanistan. Geographically distributed in Kabul and the north and northeast, in areas near Tajikistan: Parwan, Takhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Samangan and by the west and northwest, for Badghis, Herat and Ghor.

Today, it is a town that is mainly engaged in trade and is the best-educated social class, which has allowed them to occupy a number of positions in the administration and college and pursue professions. Sometimes they conflict with the Pashtun ethnic group, because of his influential position.

In the past decades, many members of the ethnic Tajik mujahideen fought in the movement opposed to the Soviet occupation and later the Taliban. One example was the late warlord Ahmad Shah Massoud. Similarly, Burhanuddin Rabbani Tajik mode was interim president of Afghanistan between 1992 and 2001.

Hazaras

This is the third minority in importance, accounting for about 10% of the total population. Hazaras traditionally settled in the mountainous region upland central Afghanistan, extending from Kabul in the east to Herat in the west, that is, in the region known as Hazarajat (azārajāt), which due to its inaccessibility has allowed them to live relatively isolated from other groups and even enjoy a high degree of autonomy until the nineteenth century. The heart of this region includes the provinces of Bamiyan, Ghazni and Daikondi as well as the western part of the province of Wardak. Certain areas of the provinces of Ghor, Uruzgan, Parwan, Samangan, Baghlan, Balkh, Badghis and Sar-i Pul also be considered part of this region.

The main hallmark of the ethnic identity of the Hazaras are Shia denomination (mostly Shia Twelver) and physical appearance, leading to the widespread belief that Hazaras are of Turkish-Mongolian ancestry but is not known for sure its true origin. Today, the most widely accepted theories are referring to is a town with Mongolian ancestry groups, Turkish and Persian. There is a Hazara minority Ismaili (Shia Seveners) that lives mainly in the northeastern part of Hazarajat. Even a small minority profess the Sunni branch of Islam. Hazaras speak Dari or Persian.

The Hazara people drag a long history of oppression, displacement and discrimination. Between 1891 and 1893, the Afghan Amir Abdurrahman Khan waged a war of conquest in the territory of the Hazaras that ended with their defeat, resulting enslaved many members of this community or displaced. Other ethnic groups like the Pashtuns, took advantage of this movement to occupy new territories like the present province of Uruzgan. After these events, there was a mass exodus from the Hazara community, either to cities to work as porters, either to neighboring countries like Pakistan and Iran.

After the Civil War and the period of Taliban rule, Hazaras suffered new waves of oppression and mass displacement. This ethnic group has its own dialect of Dari or Persian receiving Hazaragi name (azārāgi).

As Shiite minority, however, still they suffer religious persecution and are frequent targets of attacks in the Afghan branch of the Islamic State (ISIS Khorasan).

Despite the nod to this ethnic group by the present Afghan President Ghani, materialized in the appointment as second vice president of Afghanistan Mohammad Sarwar Danish Hazara, many voices cry because it is a symbolic figure of little effective power. There will be very aware of the future evolution of this community, who feel strongly discriminated against in the distribution of power in today Afghanistan.

Uzbeks

Uzbeks traditionally have settled in the north, in what became known as the Afghan Turkestan and, until the late nineteenth century, had close cultural and economic ties with neighboring regions of Russian Turkestan and the Emirate of Bukhara. After the establishment of Soviet power in the region in 1919 many Uzbeks fled from there to Afghanistan, where they were known as mohājerin (migrants) in order to distinguish them from the Uzbeks 'natives' long established (Watani) ago.

Uzbeks are Sunni Muslims and their settlement areas are in rural areas and urban centers (Mazar-i-Sharif, also Kabul, Kandahar, Lashkar Gah, etc.), differing little social systems and living groups dari talks. Unlike other Afghan ethnic groups have no trouble getting intermarriage with other peoples inhabiting the country. In fact, in many regions they practice bilingualism along with dari but, nevertheless, the Uzbek language is a defining factor of this ethnic group.

The current first vice president of Afghanistan, Abdul Rashid Dostum, a former warlord who operated with an iron fist in the north, belonging to ethnic Uzbeks.

Turkmens

Turkmens are Sunni Muslims and their main settlement areas are in the northwestern regions of Afghanistan, south of the Amur Darya River in what is known as the Afghan Turkestan, between Herat and Balkh. smaller groups inhabit the province of Kunduz and in the cities of Kabul and Lashkar Gah.

This group is cohesive and unified through genealogical tradition, and is closely related to the population of the former Soviet republics of Central Asia. Circumstance motivated by the fact that, in the early twentieth century, many Turkmens moved from the Soviet Turkmenistan to Afghanistan and, as in the case of the Uzbeks, were also classified as mohājerin (migrants) and Watani (native). The most important in Afghanistan tribal confederations are Arsary (Ersari) and Teke (Tekke). Are also Saryk (Sariq) or Yomut (Yomud) among others.

Turkmens were traditionally nomadic horsemen and were engaged in agricultural activities. Most now live in Afghanistan style semi-nomadic life based on agriculture and animal husbandry. They are also engaged in trading of jewelry and carpets. In addition to Afghanistan and Turkmenistan they can be found significant Turkoman communities in Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Pakistan and China. Turkoman is a Turkic language.

Baluchis

The Baloch people have a genealogical tradition based on a strong tribal structure, not so marked and deep as with the Pashtuns character. Traditionally, it was a nomadic cattle town. Today, primarily engaged in sedentary agriculture and animal husbandry.

The settlement areas of the Baluchis span several states (Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan). There are settlement areas more or less defined Baloch communities in southwestern Afghanistan, specifically in the provinces of Nimroz, Farah, Herat, Helmand and Kandahar. Baluch people in these areas speak Baluchi as a first language and has also remained largely tribal structure.

With regard to religious affiliation, with the exception of small Baluchi communities Uruzgan and northern Afghanistan are from the Shiite denomination, everyone else who inhabit Afghanistan are Sunni. Baluchi is an Iranian language.

Nuristanis

The settlement areas of Nuristanis found in high mountain valleys inaccessible in the provinces of Kunar and Laghman in the eastern part of Afghanistan. Until forcibly converted to Islam in 1895 and 1896, their settlement areas were known as Kafiristan or Baloristán referring to their indigenous religions (both names mean "land of the infidels"). After his conversion to Sunni Islam, the name was changed to

Nuristan ("Land of Light"). The Nuristanis speak four different languages (kati, ashkun, waigali and prasun). The Nuristani languages are subdivided into several dialects differ widely among them.

Other minor ethnic groups

In Afghanistan we can find other smaller ethnic groups, some of which being not expressly mentioned in the Constitution are at risk of losing "political weight", so join other larger groups.

Example smaller groups would Pashai people (or pasha'i) whose settlement areas are located south Nuristan in Laghman and Kapisa. The name of the group derives from the name of their own language, language dârdica exclusive Afghanistan.

The Aimaq (or Aimaq or Chahâr Aimaq) are groups of Persian-speaking Sunni Muslims. Its main settlement areas are in the northwest of Afghanistan (Herat, Badghis, Faryab, Ghor and Farah provinces) and originally led a nomadic or semi-nomadic life. At present, most have adopted a sedentary lifestyle and only some members of this group are still engaged in work of transhumance.

There are also small communities of Arabs, peppered the north, within which are the Sayed (Sayyid or Seyd also), an honorary title that the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad called granted.

As an example of the smaller groups we can find the qizilbash (also called qezelbâsh), a Shi'ite minority group Persian-speaking whose members are descendants of the Turkish mercenaries that the Persian ruler Nadir Shah left behind as an occupying force in eastern Afghanistan in the XVIII century. Or Gavar Sunnis (or Gawar), who speak a language similar to Kohistani dârdica in northern Pakistan and living in remote high mountain valleys of Kunar province.

There are many other groups as those who speak the Pamir languages of eastern Iran in regions northwest of Afghanistan: shughni, RUSHANI and Wakhi along both sides of the Afghan-Tajik border and sanglechi and Munji (which are predominantly Shia Muslim Ismaili branch). Ormuri also the language spoken in the province of Kunar, and parachi, spoken in two valleys north of Kabul (both languages of southeastern Iran). All these linguistic minority groups are doomed to disappear through assimilation more powerful languages like Dari or grass.

I did not want to close this chapter without mentioning various ethnic groups of nomadic nature, such as Jogi, Sheikh Mohammadi, kutana or ghorbat, some of them related to the Roma that are in various parts of Afghanistan. Generally they work as street vendors, itinerant artists or soothsayers, and have a nomadic lifestyle. Although they have their own languages, also speak Dari or grass.

final Thoughts

You can say that, today, the atmosphere of coexistence among Afghan ethnic groups has greatly polarized starting a race between them for positions of

greater influence and power. The enormous social and ethnic diversity, far from enriching the country, has brought many problems as racism and sectarian violence.

Another very important factor to consider, and already noted throughout the article, is the external influence on Afghanistan, largely determined by the fact that many ethnic groups extend their populations beyond the borders. In this regard, Pakistan is the most influential country at all levels: political, religious and economic. Pashtun area is distributed on both sides of the border, creating frictions and disputes between the two countries.

In the west of the country (Herat), Iran strongly supports and influences the Shiite Hazara minority and at the same time, is destiny of a large refugee population from mass displacement that occurred during various episodes of violence and confrontation. On the other hand, Iran is caught between the dilemma of supporting their fellow Hazaras, but also disdains not support some Taliban factions fighting against the Afghan authorities, sponsored by his great enemy the United States.

Finally, the countries of Central Asia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, have important economic and ethnic ties with Afghanistan, especially in border areas. On the horizon is a growing influence of other regional powers such as Russia, India and China on a clear desire to play a leading role in the near future of the country, which stands as an important communications hub between Asia and Europe is emerging.

In any case, certain actions of a terrorist nature between ethnic groups have a clear intention to stir sectarian violence. This is the case of the Afghan branch of the Islamic State, ISIS-Khorasan, often hitting targets belonging to the Hazara in a clear attempt to stir sectarian conflict between Sunnis and Shiites.

The term "Afghanistan" itself, far from being a cohesive element, Adrenoleukodystrophy divided, and members of different ethnic groups prefer to be identified as Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks or Baluchis. The controversy jumps on a recurring basis, as earlier in the year with the controversial millionaire government's plan to implement a new electronic identity card called e-Tazkira (the tazkira is the name given to the document Afghan identity) of the upcoming elections to be held in the country. Afghan authorities, controlled Pashtun dominant ethnicity, intended listed as nationality therein Afghanistan, although other groups, notably the influential Tajiks oppose as the term has been used in the past to refer exclusively to Pashtuns .

This kind of polemics leads us to recall the ghosts of the worst moments of the civil war in the 90s, when tens of thousands of people were killed in fighting in the ethnic component had great weight.

Ethnic landscape of Afghanistan is a complex chess board where the various groups struggling to get an advantage over other peoples. Alliances and pacts,

both internally and externally, will determine the future configuration of power-sharing in the country.

The consecución of a distribution system of fair, balanced and acceptable to all groups is the only solution facing Afghanistan exceeds a quasi-medieval

situation where the law of warlords and local commanders and tremendous vulnerability to influences of external powers. Just like Afghanistan and its people can take charge of their future.

Image source: <https://backpackingman.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/wakhan-valley-afghanistan-travel.jpg?x18022>

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Counterterrorism capabilities and tools

By Ramon Ernesto Giménez Lorca (Spain)



British police anti-terrorist unit belonging to.

The importance of intelligence in the fight against terrorism is based on three substantial vectors:

- **Preventive function of terrorist activity.** In a broad sense, it is to analyze the underlying factors that lead and enhance this kind of threat, with views that can be removed. In the realm of the concrete and through tools and sensors available, you must identify the different actors that constitute immediate threat, assets or logistical role or as inductor element. In fact, as indicated by M. Herman, in "Intelligence and National Security" 18 (4), 2003, p.42:

"... the most important and direct value of counter terrorism is to provide preventive tactical warning of a terrorist action (but) ... this would not result in an action of immediate results, such as the arrest of terrorists or confiscation of their material. "

- **Function investigation following the commission of the action.** This activity configures the cluster analysis and "lessons learned", and is the tissue that serve to develop strategic counterterrorism intelligence that will be aimed at enabling the preventive function.

- Contribution to security measures that are implemented for the protection and prevention of terrorist action in its various aspects, the design of which will be borne by the Executive.

However, in recent years, intelligence services have experienced the need to develop new capabilities aimed at preventing terrorist activity. The clearest example of this is the performance and control over the "new stage of jihad", such as the Internet.

The activity of the intelligence services in the Internet field is not confined to a mere downloading information but accurate documentation jihadist discriminate based on the scope and the impact it can have on the Muslim community. It seeks to detect and neutralize certain messages that threaten state security, and support the creation of platforms that facilitate the spread of a moderate message of Islam as opposed to "one speech" of Jihad International.

Another aspect in preventive work is the fight against radicalization and recruitment, which has overflowed the environment of the most radical

mosques and now extends to other areas of social life, and so particular concern to prison. In recent years, progress has been made in adopting defensive measures against the proselytizing efforts of radical postulates.

therefore also it arises the need to take active steps to contribute to the radicalization of individuals or radical collective action. Regarding the tools, the production of intelligence, demands have appropriate information sources.

Although an intelligence service procedures for obtaining information, custody of the data and analysis are part of the sphere of secrecy, this does not mean that use of public or open source is made. In the field of open or OSINT sources, as underlined Diego Navarro, the big problem that a service is facing is the huge amount, variety and richness of information that may have to broadcast more or less restricted to it is undoubtedly useful in most cases as a basic intelligence and strategic intelligence support monographs, directories, academic studies, websites and websites etc. All lead to the establishment of a framework for understanding the phenomenon. But nevertheless,

Moreover, one can not overestimate its importance, since the use of classified information is precisely the differentiating factor of the intelligence services against other structures analysis. In fact, success in fulfilling the mission entrusted to a service is often directly related to their ability to obtain non-public information.

Priority human sources

Human sources, with traditionally be an essential tool for an intelligence service in the field of combating new terrorist threat are particularly relevant. In diffuse and decentralized jihadist movement, the importance of human sources is extreme. Possibly figure undercover agent is the most likely to succeed is to penetrate terrorist or support structures, well above technical means.

You must have human sources to detect possible terrorist actions are confused cells within the Muslim community, and they are very careful in their communications and movements. The use of these sources has allowed in recent years to detect processes of radicalization of some individuals or even their integration into a jihadist group, and act on them.

The continuing challenge posed by neo-Salafist terrorism to the HUMINT collection, is necessary to have a pool of informers profile varied in origin and allegiance to ideological tendencies within the jihadist universe, and a high level of commitment to continue the mission until the last moment, despite the personal risk that may arise for the source or for your environment. But also sources should be complementary and not only in research or in a field to avoid conflicting situation that may result in the "notified by a single source threat" which occurs when it provides information on terrorist activities serious consequences, but there is little or no confirmation of the alleged threat.

Since 2001 there have been numerous cases of receiving information in this regard, different services without having taken a single example where that information about imminent serious threats have been demonstrated or becomes effective.

In this situation, decision makers face a difficult choice and have to make potentially very risky rating on the credibility of the source and of the information provided by it. Possible risks of not taking seriously a real threat must be weighed carefully against those of investing valuable resources in investigating a false threat. These situations are, by definition, difficult to resolve and often represent a significant investment of time and effort. For this reason and because we face a terrorism that, immersed in modernity, is able to make its members employ the most sophisticated resources that provide these times and while subsisting with absolute simplicity and communicate in the most traditional, is absolutely necessary attempted penetration of the most radical, potentially

terrorist cells, and those structures can suspected from the supporting cells that are forming. The priority aim is prevention through good knowledge of the environment and from which the threat environment.

However, some difficult problems, with the interest and sensitivity of the information obtained through human sources, also arise. One of them relates to the use of information provided for proof of the crime, because of the need to protect the identity

of informants, as it is imperative to ensure their safety.

The other relates to the subject that the leaks and publication of sensitive data can lead to open operations and even to the very security of sources.

On the other hand, in the field of cooperation between services, sensitive issues also arise when the need for exchange of sensitive information whose content could indirectly reveal the identity and the necessary obligation to protect the source appears.

References:

JOURNAL OF STRATEGY 141 Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies, National Intelligence Center; Maria De Los Angeles Lopez Espinosa, Chapter 5. Diego Navarro Bonilla Pag 205-208.

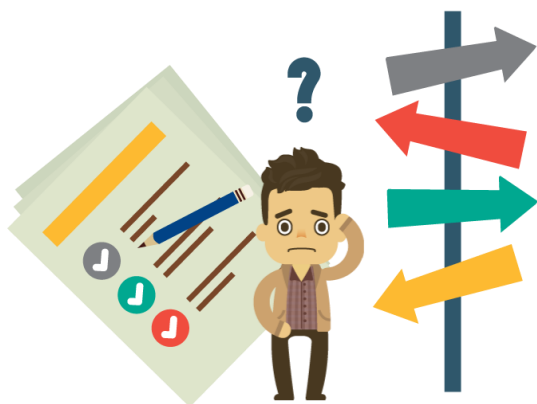
Image source: <https://cdn4.img.sputniknews.com/images/105040/41/1050404140.jpg>

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Decisions in the Colombian education sector. Brief analysis exercise

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Introduction

In an environment of poverty, inequality, and injustice, it is very easy to become a criminal. Offender may well be motivated by resentment, or by the extreme need. Hunger overturns values, and the need to survive leads people to do things they would not normally have done. This is not a secret to anyone, nor is it a secret that education, along with government measures both welfarist such as structural, are needed today to improve the quality of life of the poorest citizens while trying ensure a better future for the next generations.

In this vein, we believe that principals and coordinators of educational institutions where primary and secondary education offered to young Colombians, being in the forefront of the fight against poverty and inequality, have a tremendous responsibility, because their decisions have an impact (positive or negative) on the overall results to be achieved.

How to make decisions, then it is very interesting, thought or which tools for decision-making implement and why, and what information support making those decisions.

This is a first approach to the subject, with which it is expected to obtain results that could guide future studies, which have greater depth and breadth temporary space.

Overall objective

Interpret the decision-making process at a regional public institution.

Specific goal

Identify the techniques used for decision-making in a public institution.

Public institution Seleccionada

(...)

Population and Sample

The educational community (...) is made up of one rector, 2 coordinators, 45 teachers, 2 secretaries, 4 General Service staff and 870 students at various levels and locations. For the purposes of this activity, only interested decision makers, which in the case of an educational institution, would be the rector and coordinators. In total, 3 people.

Context

According to current regulations, there are four functional areas where managers of an educational institution must make decisions, these are:

Policy Management: It refers to the way the educational establishment is oriented. This area focuses on the strategic management, organizational culture, climate and school government, and relations with the environment. Thus it is possible that the rector or director and his management team to organize, develop and evaluate the overall functioning of the institution.

Academic management: This is the essence of the work of an educational establishment, because it indicates how their actions are focused to make students learn and develop the skills necessary for their personal, social and professional performance.

This area is responsible for managing the processes of curricular design, institutional pedagogical practices, management classes and academic monitoring.

administrative and financial management: This area supports the institutional work. He is responsible for all processes to support academic management, management of the physical plant, resources and services, management of human talent, and financial and accounting support.

Community management: as its name implies, it is responsible for the institution's relations with the community; as well as participation and coexistence, education to population groups with special needs under the perspective of inclusion and risk prevention. (MEN, 2008, p.27)

Within the Executive Management, is a process called "Strategic Management", which is defined by the MEN (2008) as "having the essential tools to lead, articulate and coordinate all institutional actions" has the components "Leadership, articulation plans, projects and actions, teaching strategy, use of information (internal and external) for decision-making, monitoring and self-evaluation. "(p.28).

For the purposes of this study, the component "Using information (internal and external) for decision-making" will be evaluated. Also interested in whether managers know or different techniques for decision-making, and if you rely on internal information and / or outside the institution for decision-making process. In this vein, information to keep in mind are:

Internal information

1. Institutional Self-Assessment.
2. Financial statements of the Educational Institution.
3. Institutional educational project.
4. Institutional Evaluation System.
5. Institutional manual Coexistence.
6. Academic resume.
7. Observer Group.
8. Decisions of the Board.
9. Parent Council decisions.
10. Student Council decisions.

External information

1. Constitution of Colombia, 1991.
2. General Education Law (Law 115 of 1994).
3. Regulations of the General Education Law (Decree 1860 of 1994).
4. Law on Children and Adolescents (Law 1098 of 2006).
5. Information / Application of Community Action Boards.
6. Information / Requests for the Local Administrative Board.
7. (...).
8. Instructions / Press Department of the Ministry of Education.

9. Instructions / Press Municipal Education Secretariat.
10. Instructions / Press Ministry of Education.

Additionally, and in line with the specific objective set at the beginning, it will also try to identify which of the techniques for decision making managers employ teachers of School San Andres, from this list of techniques:

1. Delphi.
2. Synectics.
3. Brainstorming.
4. Lateral thinking.
5. KJ method or affinity diagram.
6. Synapse.
7. Morphological analysis.
8. Discovery matrix.
9. Attributes list.
10. Majority Decision-making.

variables

From the above, a survey will be developed through which some interesting information will be collected, the most important of which is due to two key variables:

- a. Known techniques for decision-making.
- b. Use the techniques for decision-making.

Poll

The survey is limited to just 10 questions. In this regard it should be designed to obtain the information necessary to achieve the overall objective and the specific objective. Annex 1 is the survey that was designed for this study. It was sent by e-mail to the three subjects of interest, along with a formal letter requesting their collaboration.

Tabulation

1. Frequency making decisions about their care.

frequency subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
daily	X	X	X
Weekly			
Monthly			
Annual			

2. Estates affected by the decisions taken in exercise of his office

estates subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
managers			
teachers		X	X
Students		X	X
Parents / Guardians		X	X
administrative			
General services		X	
Everyone	X		
None			

3. Techniques for making decisions that KNOWS

technical subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Delphi			
synectics			
brainstorming			
Lateral thinking		X	
KJ / Diag method. Affinity			

synapse		X	
Morphological analysis		X	
Matrix Discovery			
Attributes List			
TD Majority		X	
Common sense	X	X	X

4. Techniques for making decisions USED

technical subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Delphi			
synectics		X	
brainstorming			
Lateral thinking			
KJ / Diag method. Affinity			
synapse			
Morphological analysis		X	
Matrix Discovery		X	
Attributes List		X	
TD Majority			
Common sense	X	X	X

5. Internal information sources which feeds to make decisions

sources subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Institutional self-Assessment		X	
Financial statements			
Institutional educational project		X	
Inst system. Evaluation		X	
Coexistence manual		X	X
Academic resume		X	X
Observer Group		X	X
Executive Council decisions		X	
Parent Council decisions		X	
Conc decisions. Student		X	
All	X		
Any			

6. External sources of information from which to make decisions feeds

sources subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Political constitution		X	
General Education Law		X	X
LGE Regulation		X	
Children and Young Persons Act		X	
Community Action Boards			
Local Management Board			
(...)			
Departm Education Secretariat.		X	X
Municipal Education Secretariat		X	
Ministry of Education		X	X
All	X		
Any			

7. Which entities produce more useful information for decision-making

sources subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Executive Council			
Academic Council			
Parent Council			
Student Council			
Everyone	X	X	X
None			

8. Consultation and takes into account the views of other people to make decisions

options subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Never			
Usually			
Sometimes			
Usually			
Forever	X	X	X

9. When you take a decision you make sure that it is aligned with ...

options subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Mission			
View			
Values			
PEI	X		X
Coexistence manual			X
Syst. Inst. Of Evaluation			
Everyone		X	
None			

10. Are you able to reverse a decision against, if you demonstrate the convenience of doing it?

options subject	Rector	coordinator 1	coordinator 2
Never			
Usually			
Sometimes			
Usually			
Forever	X	X	X

Chart Results

In the following graph presents consolidated answers to the question what techniques for decision-making KNOWS? (Question 3 of the survey).



There has been plotted the frequency responses. Being just three subjects, the frequency range for each item ranges from zero to three. Fashion item is Common Sense.

Conclusive interpretation

The three consulted claim that employ the technique of common sense decision making inherent in his office. Worth noting that common sense is not a technique, and it is a fuzzy concept that falls into the realm of the subjective. It was placed as an option in the survey to give an alternative to the ignorance of the actual techniques, which are the others.

One respondent claimed to know four of the techniques (real) referenced there, but then when asked what uses in its decision-making process, mentions three previously said he did not know (see consolidated tables). This shows confusion or ignorance of the techniques for making decisions represented there.

It should then be understood that the directors of the educational institution (...) in Colombia, making their daily decisions based on "common sense", ie of subjective manner, without method, and that these decisions have an impact on the various sectors of educative community. Each of the respondents used different sources of internal and external information to support their decisions.

As a recommendation, the three managers must know and apply techniques for decision-making in the performance of their duties, and employ all internal and external information at their disposal, so that their decisions are most appropriate for the group.

Note This analysis corresponds only to the corresponding question 3 of the survey consolidated graph. The rest is omitted to adjust the report to Triarius space requirements.

References

MEN (2008) Guidelines for institutional improvement. The Autoevaluación Improvement Plan. Bogotá. Ministry of National Education.

Appendix 1 Questionnaire

1. Regarding the position currently held, what is the frequency with which they must make decisions?
 - a. daily
 - b. Weekly
 - c. Monthly
 - d. Annual

2. Point out what classes affect the decisions you make in the exercise of his office:
 - a. managers
 - b. teachers
 - c. Students
 - d. Parents and guardians
 - e. administrative
 - f. General services
 - g. Everyone
 - h. None

3. Of the following techniques for decision-making, indicate which knows:
 - a. Delphi.
 - b. Synectics.
 - c. Brainstorming.
 - d. Lateral thinking.
 - e. KJ method or affinity diagram.
 - f. Synapse.
 - g. Morphological analysis.
 - h. Discovery matrix.
 - i. Attributes list.
 - j. Majority Decision-making.
 - k. Common sense

4. Of the following techniques for decision-making, which uses point in the exercise of his office:
 - a. Delphi.
 - b. Synectics.
 - c. Brainstorming.
 - d. Lateral thinking.
 - e. KJ method or affinity diagram.

- f. Synapse.
 - g. Morphological analysis.
 - h. Discovery matrix.
 - i. Attributes list.
 - j. Majority Decision-making.
 - k. Common sense
5. Internal sources of information which you feed for decision-making:
- a. Institutional Self-Assessment.
 - b. Financial statements of the Educational Institution.
 - c. Institutional educational project.
 - d. Institutional Evaluation System.
 - e. Institutional manual Coexistence.
 - f. Academic resume.
 - g. Observer Group.
 - h. Decisions of the Executive Council.
 - i. Parent Council decisions.
 - j. Student Council decisions.
 - k. All
 - l. Any
6. Which external information sources, you feed for decision-making
- a. Constitution of Colombia, 1991.
 - b. General Education Law (Law 115 of 1994).
 - c. Regulations of the General Education Law (Decree 1860 of 1994).
 - d. Law on Children and Adolescents (Law 1098 of 2006).
 - e. Information / Application of Community Action Boards.
 - f. Information / Requests for the Local Administrative Board.
 - g. Information / Application of (...).
 - h. Instructions / Press Department of the Ministry of Education.
 - i. Instructions / Press Municipal Education Secretariat.
 - j. Instructions / Press Ministry of Education.
 - k. All
 - l. Any
7. Indicate which of the following entities produce more useful information for decision-making:
- a. Board
 - b. Academic Council
 - c. Parent Council
 - d. Student Council
 - e. Everyone
 - f. None
8. When you must make a decision that affects the collective, do you consult and take into account the views of others?
- a. Never
 - b. Hardly ever
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Usually
 - e. Forever
9. When you make a decision, it ensures that it is aligned with ...
- a. View
 - b. Mission
 - c. Values
 - d. PEI
 - e. Coexistence manual
 - f. Institutional Evaluation System
 - g. Everyone
 - h. None
10. Are you able to reverse against a decision, if it is demonstrated the desirability of doing so?

- a. Never
- b. Hardly ever
- c. Sometimes
- d. Usually
- e. Forever

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Have you ever wondered why soldiers die?

They die because they prefer to accept the wounds on their bodies, which carry the wounds in the soul; They die because one day decided to take up arms in the war, so you can live in peace.

It is greater his desire to live his fear of death.

They die because as warriors of Colombia, prefer to fall in combat to see their children getting up in distress. A thousand times can his love for the homeland that hatred for their murderers.

They offerings of its most precious treasure on earth, the life that the Almighty has gifted them is delivered without uttering a single complaint for you, wherever you are, enjoy it.

They suffer so that you and other compatriots live happy and die so that others can be born.

Do not cry over their bloodied bodies, do not cry over their cold graves, better cries for you, you do not move your hands to help, do not move your lips to inform, not to make a call to denounce not direct your feet to warn, not you do to encourage comments and questions still, why soldiers die?

They die for you, Colombia!



Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Audentes fortuna iuvat



International Anti-Poaching Foundation Akashinga

In early 2017 the International Foundation against poaching began working for the conservation of the ecosystem of the Lower Zambezi in Zimbabwe. Due to poaching, the number of elephants in the region had fallen by 40% since 2001.

Currently, regions trophy hunting consume one-sixth of the land in the participating countries. In the last two decades, the lion population in Africa fell by 30%. Similarly, rhinoceros populations have declined half a million just 5,000. Fortunately, increasing awareness has resulted in a decline of this illegal industry. However, this has left a void within communities that previously relied on revenue from trophy hunters. That is where Akashinga enters.

Akashinga, which means "the brave", is a model of conservation of International Anti-Poaching Foundation. It is powered by a strong team of disadvantaged women. While "working with local people rather than against it." The project provides an alternative to poaching and at the same time supporting local communities. The overall objective of this initiative is to protect wildlife and wildlands.

The staff is armed with sniper rifles, with which they can shoot down enemy more than 500 meters away. Akashinga operates in the lower Zambezi valley, in Africa, in the first line of poaching in Africa.

Akashinga founder, is Damien Mander, is a trained sniper. This character lives on a vegan diet along with all rangers. He says he turned to veganism when he felt the "hypocrisy" of "protecting a group of animals and go home and eat another." His example has motivated Rangers / snipers to coaching, to be vegan too.

The power of the group is very important because the Akashinga training is as hard as the best Special Forces World. Mander said that in his career has trained thousands of men, and to configure the computer



Akashinga many people, including selected 189 men and 36 women were presented. At the end of the first day and after strenuous tests and exercises, three men were only willing to continue, while the 36 women, only 3 had abandoned.



Worth noting that most women today make up the Akashinga group are single mothers or have some sort of problem (beyond poverty) that makes it very difficult life, such as having or have had abusive partners. Possessing this military training, and such a clear objective, useful for government and for the rest of the world as well as the social work done in a complementary manner, makes enjoying the appreciation and respect of their communities and improve tremendously your self esteem. In his position of "Field Ranger", causing fear among poachers.

Approximately four million people live outside hunting areas, many of them depend on the gains of hunters. However, in some scenarios, only 3% of income hunting communities is granted. In contrast, in just five months, Akashinga invested more money per month in the local community that trophy hunting in a year. In fact -señalan the responsible- 72% of the operating costs of this project go directly to the community.

As IAPF explains on its website, empowering women is the best way to make positive changes in the world since, to prepare for the worst-case scenario, also a harmonious relationship with local communities are encouraged being the best defense against crimes towards wildlife.

The selection for this unit was opened exclusively for unemployed single mothers, abandoned wives, sex workers, victims of sexual and physical abuse, wives of poachers in prison, widows and orphans. In doing so, an opportunity for the most vulnerable women in rural society in Zimbabwe was created.

So far, the project Akshinga directly benefit 498 people, resulting in 83 homes and 249 children, as well as 347. 333 hectares sheltered. However, 2030 is looking to recruit two thousand women who protect more than 12 million hectares of African nature and biodiversity.



It is said that Akashinga is more sustainable than any other conservation plan. It has its roots in women empowerment backed veganism, and benefits the people at the community level. Restoring and protecting wildlife, these brave can get to achieve the end of the hunt that Africa needs.

"If you do something bad to my animals, I'll getcha ..."

Vimbai KUMIRE
Member Akashinga



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