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Editorial

This past week Europe has again felt that latent fear in its citizens with the latest terrorist acts not claimed to date.

A series of allegedly isolated incidents that have left several injured and have led to the arrest of the terrorists who, without any remorse or lack of encouragement, attacked the surroundings of such a timely and interested scenario, the Eiffel Tower and in the military envelope Which ensured the safety of its citizens.

A series of acts committed by individuals, most of them known by the police and the intelligence services for being repeat offenders in misdemeanors.

Let us not forget that Daesh's media and capturing tools continue to invest part of their resources in spreading not only the message of hatred towards the West but encouraging their followers willing to die by killing for a very weak and easily removable ideology for a person studied , To try. Empowering their anger against what they consider to hinder their cause.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon in Europe. It poses a threat to our security, to the values of our democratic societies and to the rights and freedoms of European citizens. Surely the phenomenon of the European radicalized who travel to different countries to join the terrorists of Daesh can pose a threat to security within the EU during the next years.

Continuing to struggle from knowledge and training against these terrorists is the best weapons to work on prevention and prevent young people from dying under the despot mandate of terrorist leaders.

David Garriga

Co-Director



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

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

In cover: Gurkha, an elite Nepalese troop serving in the English Army (there are also Gurkhas in the Indian Army). These men are considered the best Special Forces in the world. They have participated in most of the wars that England has fought since 1816.

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

This Bulletin is read in over 70 countries on all 5 continents. Hundreds of professionals, military and police civilians, receive this document every 15 days. 33 of them have already taken a step forward and decided to share their knowledge on the subject by sending us their articles, essays or analysis - gratuitously - in order to contribute to the fight against terrorism through knowledge. We are creating community, we are serving society. Writes!

This edition has 11 articles written by 6 European, and 5 Latin American analysts.

The responsibility for what is said in each article rests with its respective author. TRIARIUS does not necessarily share the different views expressed in this journal, but presents them in the interests of freedom of expression and seeking the widest possible diversity in the analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism.

Mapuche conflict

By Daniel Martínez (Uruguay)



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"SI CONOCES AL ENEMIGO Y TE CONOCES A TI MISMO, NI EN CIEN BATALLAS CORRERÁS PELIGRO; SI NO CONOCES AL ENEMIGO, PERO TE CONOCES A TI MISMO, PERDERÁS UNA BATALLA Y GANARÁS OTRA; SI NO CONOCES AL ENEMIGO NI TE CONOCES A TI MISMO, CORRERÁS PELIGRO EN CADA BATALLA..."



INFORMATIVO PARA LA DEFENSA, RESISTENCIA Y REKUPERACIÓN

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The Mapuche are more Chilean ethnicity, although currently they are reduced to 700,000 people out of a total of nearly 17 million people in Chile.

Settle in the regions of the Biobío and Araucanía, South of Chile, who have the highest rates of poverty. Area produces frequent arson attacks and ambushes and abigeatos, attributed to radical Mapuche Indians, struggling to recover land they consider theirs by ancestral law and that is in the hands of private, mostly of forestry enterprises are recorded.

Justice keeps imprisoned some Mapuche Indians accused of carrying out these attacks, although it has failed to determine that a terrorist organization operating behind them.

The Mapuches live in rural communities and suffer UBN (unsatisfied basic needs), product of the mentioned high levels of poverty. Some groups have staged burning of agricultural machinery, land or houses, what the police responds with raids, in the framework of the antiterrorist law

The mapuche headquarters are in England, through the formation of its main NGO called "Mapuche international link", located in 6 Lodge Street, "the Sixth Street Loggia", Bristol - England. His official website is www.mapuche-nation.org and is published in English, French, German and Spanish. Except a name of Araucano, the rest of the Executive members of the NGO have Anglo names.

The official web site highlights the British origin of the mapuche "cause": "Mapuche international link or

thousand (Mapuche International Link), founded 11 MAY 1996 in Bristol (United Kingdom)." It had its origin in a group of mapuches and Europeans worried about the indigenous peoples of America. "Thousand" replaced the EMF Committee foreign Mapuche, internationally operating from ENE1978 from Bristol, in the framework of the program of the Nations United "Decade international of indigenous peoples" of the world (1995-2004), whose objective was to promote and protect globally, the rights of indigenous peoples on human rights, education, culture, development, environment and health , among others.

The Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia, was a brief and unsuccessful attempt to State in territory Mapuche (Chile) and Tehuelche (Argentina), French lawyer Orélie-Antoine de Tounens, with capital in the present commune of Perquenco - province of Cautin, IX Region of the Araucanía region (Chile)

The self-proclaimed monarch, claimed sovereignty over the area between the Bío-Bío River and the Reloncaví sound, X Region of los Lagos, in addition to the western slope of the Argentine Patagonia. He never received recognition from any State, being tested by Chilean forces in 1862, as part of the occupation of the Araucanía. Today, the heirs of the ephemeral monarch organised around the Royal House of Araucania and Patagonia with headquarters in Paris.

The Mapuche people is mostly peaceful and their social demands are met by the national Governments of Chile and Argentina, however, in the axis of the reasonable demands underlying many interests and motivations, which feature a wide spectrum of social subjects. Some of them would be:

- FARC (armed forces of Colombia). "The power of anonymous fire", title on page 242 of the

manual made the Mapuche, with advice from the FARC.

- Muslim community (extracts from the Koran are translated into the mapuche language).
- Political, social, and cultural movements of the left.
- Indigenous Affairs and religious institutions.
- European NGOs, United Nations and Amnesty International.
- Foreign and regional foundations.

Conclusion

In the interior of Mapuche community Pacific it, is brewing an insurgent movement, today, with low-intensity violent actions, tactically formed by UAL (ancient units of Territorial Liberation), in the Patagonian Andes of Argentina and Chile, with its epicenter in El Maitén, N.O province of Chubut - Argentina and the actors would be a minority of Mapuche part with the support of former members of the FARC, groups who identify with Hezbollah and allied to the Palestinian people, which develop a broad social and political front supporting actions.

The likely scenario, would be scheduled by the external pressure on the Government of Santos, so apply narrowly the agreement with the FARC, forcing you to resume fighting and develop an alternative plan to take refuge in another region with forests and mountains, self-financing is trafficking of illicit substances, since in Colombia drug trafficking would not be amnestiable , most likely on the Argentine side, because border control would be less than the of the Chilean carabineros.

The violent rebel actions in boom, through the RAM (Ancestral Mapuche resistance), which promotes armed struggle to forge the Mapuche nation in Patagonia would cause unpredictable losses to the tourism industry.

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Image Source: Insurgency Manual

The phenomenon of terrorism and the right of asylum

By Alfredo Campos (Spain).



What happens if a person who has participated in terrorist actions asks for asylum in Spain?

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The increase from the year 2015 in the arrival of immigrants and refugees in Europe from countries in conflict or where there are serious disturbances or where societies live daily with terrorist actions, it has blown up alarms authorities and population with regard to the impact that can have on the security of our countries. There are real reasons to worry? This article aims to provide an overview of the issue as well as provide possible answers that can occur from the authorities.

Input, the linking of a person with armed groups or terrorist organizations, who come to Europe to ask for protection excludes her access to any benefits. Thus, the Geneva Convention of 1951 defines refugee as one person who "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of nationality and unable or, because of these fears, you do not want to benefit from the protection of that country; "or, lacking nationality, and finding, as a result of such events, outside the country where previously had their habitual residence, it can not or, because of such fear, unwilling to return to it". The Convention itself has later that it is not applicable to that person...:

(a) he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, those defined in the international instruments prepared to adopt provisions with respect to such offences.

(b) he has committed a serious crime outside the country of refuge, before his admission to as a refugee;

(c) that he has become guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

So it is not certain the widespread belief that many terrorists that are within our borders are protected and covered by the rules of asylum. Different question is to determine the involvement of a citizen in terrorist acts or even the proper functioning of the institutions to exclude the protection system quickly to these people.

There are important tools for combating terrorism in the area of asylum apart from the logical functioning of forces and security forces of the State and the intelligence services of the different countries of Europe. On the one hand we have legal instrument as the common-2001/931/CFSP (Official Journal of the EU of 28/12/2001) on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism and its various updates in which published a list of organizations and people who are considered terrorists and that applies a variety of punitive measures.

In this sense, mere membership or collaboration with an organization of those mentioned in these lists is, in accordance with the definition of terrorism contained in the Decision framework 2002/475/JHA of the Council of Europe from 13/06/02 (Diario official No. L 164 of 22/06/2002 p. 0003-0007), a crime punishable and punishable, that would place any applicant for asylum in one of the expected cases of exclusion of the Geneva Convention in article 1F of the abovementioned Convention.

It is advisable to also bring up the recent judgment of the Court of Justice of the EU to date

January 31, 2017, in case C-573/14, *Commissaire general aux réfugiés et aux apatrides/Mostafa Lounani*, which establishes an asylum application can be refused when the applicant has participated in the activities of a terrorist network, not being necessary that the asylum seeker has committed personally acts of terrorism or who has incited to your Commission or has participated in them. Although the standard that governs Europe on the exclusion of the right of asylum, that is Directive 2004/83/EC of the Council of 29 April 2004, which lays down minimum rules relating to the requirements for the recognition and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or people who need other kinds of international protection and the content of the protection granted (DO 2004 (, L 304, p. 12), the high European Court determined that the concept of "acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations" is not

limited to acts of terrorism and therefore the application of the exclusion of refugee status provided for in the directive cannot be limited to those who have actually committed acts of terrorism , but which can also be extended to those who perform activities of recruitment, organization, transport or equipment for people travelling to a State other than their State of nationality or residence to commit, plan or prepare terrorist acts.

At this point, a crucial issue is to provide officials responsible for determining refugee status in the different countries of Europe of the right tools to be able to detect if we have a terrorist that tries to settle in Europe taking advantage of the benefits of the system of protection granted asylum. In this sense, is cast in lack up-to-date country of origin information on terrorist groups, fighters, profiles, etc., taking into account the gravity of the threat we face. Long way to go in this aspect.

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The woman in the caliphate of DAESH

By David Garriga Guitart (Spain)



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The presence of women in the active struggle is increasingly evident, especially in the countries of the East and Middle East. One example of this direct involvement of women in war jihad is in the case of radical Islamism associated with Chechnya (especially since the beginning of the Russian occupation in 1999). The conflict in Chechnya has been where women have been most closely associated with the real struggle before the emergence of DAESH with armed groups in Latin America such as the FARC where women represent an active warrior.

DAESH admits women in its organization. The percentage of Western women who have traveled to Syria and Iraq to join their ranks is much higher than those who mobilized al Qaeda in its early days. Only a combative level found two new groups formed by women and they are fighting in Syria, one of them called Al Khansaa and the other Um ar Rayyan.

These women do not only participate in the recruitment of other girls through social networks, but through their brigades they ensure that the norms of their sharia are fulfilled. They move through the streets of Iraq and Syria observing the behaviors of other women, entering the schools, arresting the students only because the clients carry out too thin veils and acting as morale cops. But the purpose of ISIS for them is to procreate and increase the population of the caliphate.

One of the goals of ISIS is to attract young women from all over the world to the different

occupied areas of Syria and Iraq where they have focused their resources to consolidate their territory, and, for the moment, they are succeeding. The latest victories in the territory of women who have lost the desert because of the disaster: many young Western women were held as sex slaves of terrorists, nothing to do with the false speeches promised to them before leaving for "Paradise Daesh": Emancipation Of women, liberation, participation and devotion.

None of these promises is new, groups like Al Qaeda have long promised that redemption and release of their newcomers, but ISIS has added a new element, it is the same women who promote and encourage among the other women these ideas of redemption And Liberation

Finally we have a clear that the functions of these women who join these terrorist groups are no longer limited to propaganda, recruitment, information and support to the operative groups but, as the terrorist group, "without women, No Warriors of Hay, "the only key words in the education and indoctrination of future Caliphate warriors, key pieces for the spread and maintenance of the terrorist caliphate throughout history.

As the Quilliam Foundation rightly points out in her book "Califfates: Women, Object and Subject of the Call of DAESH": In our society it is inconceivable that a woman who has grown up in democracy wants to dedicate her life to having children With a group of strangers struggling for a terrorist organization. However, many young people and adults leave

behind their homes, families and friends for controlled by DAESH.
undertaking a dangerous migration to the territories

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Teamwork

By Alvaro Raúl Palomero Ruano (Spain)



Knowing how to work as a team sometimes makes the difference between success and failure.

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-My friend has not returned from the field of battle, Mr. I ask for permission to go to look for it.

-Permission denied - replied the officer, I don't want you to risk your life for a man who has probably died. The soldier ignoring the ban, came out and an hour later he returned mortally wounded carrying the corpse of their friend.

The officer was furious:-already told him I would have died! Tell me: was it worth to go there to bring a corpse?

The soldier, dying, responded:-clear that Yes, Sir! When I met him, was still alive and could tell me: was sure to come!

Today a very important topic in all work performed on equipment or in conjunction with different people. THE CAMARADERIE and the teamwork.

The fellowship is something which is not born, but we have to learn from very small. Thank you to our parents and teachers, monitors and trainers, small us begin to teach our first steps, teach us the education and the respect that we must have in our lives. These values will be those who have to go day-by-day polishing, these depend on the human condition that we have in the future and the kind of people who we will be, learning to value those who surround them.

As well, I talk about the feeling of fellowship and honor in teamwork collaboration.

The Royal Academy of the Spanish language in his dictionary defined textually as companionship:

1 m. bond between teammates.

2 m. harmony and good correspondence between peers.

Thus with these definitions, we started talking about teamwork. And we are going to move to safety or protective equipment. We have to be clear that in our profession, and I always say, any case be given in those who need help or support from our colleagues or tend us support and of course cooperate with the team or with others. We will meet with other colleagues, colleagues of other bodies or persons that circumstances always going to lend us a hand when we most need it, Act that we will always remember and take into account.

This collaboration is called, in some cases it will be needed, in others, circumstantial. This is something that as I say, we passed many times throughout our working life and staff also.

In the life of a person, there will be many ethical and moral values, which some put them in contention and others simply do not have them as a human condition. As it is, "should I have everything in the vineyard of the Lord".

But they will be those values, the positive ones, that we began to teach since childhood, which will guide us in our lives and make us be the kind of people we really want to be, that we actually demonstrated to be. No, it will be worth pretending that we aren't, but we show it. There is a phrase that

has accompanied me many times in my life, "not only have to be, but be".

In this way we find many teachers, some real and some that come out at night and carry chains to feet, read what ghosts are. It is the first of whom we will learn many values, many behaviors and teach us to deal positively with the obstacles that we have. These teachers also give us tips that many times we do not will carry out and it may be that we mistake, but that's the human condition, wrong fall and to get back.

There is a code by which we are governed that believe in it, that code is the value, honour and camaraderie. It is difficult to work as a team, Yes. It is difficult to lead a team, of course that if. But we must bear in mind that it will be necessary to go through all this to lead to success to any protective equipment, thus fulfilling his assignment.

This is one of the human qualities, knowledge to adapt to any situation, and the members of a security team should do it.

Not everyone is governed by this code and that is synonymous with failure for that "leader" or "Chief", if given this circumstance, that team is doomed to failure. That way to those values should be the same always, nothing or no one has us curb to remain authentic professionals in our work and in our personal lives.

As I say teamwork it is very difficult. Each person is a world and we don't feel so at ease with people as with others, but our work is so. We share shoulder to shoulder with all kinds of people, some will fall us better than others, some perform better than others, but we must never lower our guard, will never stop acting as actually send our professionalism and really as we are and ever will deny support to a fellow. This is called honour, courage and companionship.

There will be times where we will want to pass over, moments in which is not value our work, tough times Yes, but are these actions, which we will make in our career, which will remain in our retina knowing that we have fulfilled our objective, know that we have done what we should do, the fulfillment of our mission, which is what we have formed and prepared this always being the top priority , the line of duty. Return home with ours and embrace them is our biggest reward, our greatest achievement. They are those who suffer most from our absences and our work. And they are our sons, wives, mothers and father, brothers, etc... that deserve a great and emotional recognition, for their unconditional support but inside they want to happen otherwise, that not we part more of them.

Those computers where I was, I could learn all and still to this day I am still a student, already never stops learning. I had the opportunity and lucky to be team leader of equipment of protection, equipment safety and protection in High Risk (high risk) area equipment and always value the companionship, the person who I was by my side making my back knowing that at moments of danger would be that

saved my life. I can say with great pride that there have been people in my professional life would lend to my help at any time and without asking.

A great premise that must be always clear is always giving the best of ourselves, keep in mind that it is worth rather than have one person that values our work than a thousand who don't, is worth more than a knowing look of a person that we have helped, to all the shenanigans that can give us. Thus we are and so we will be.

We must never surrender, we should never back down and always look forward. We will fall many times, of course, and we will meet again to raise, and will always have a helping hand, surely, that it welcomes us, to help us or support us in difficult times. Our work is not easy, it is not easy, and more when there are many people that is not professional and that respect looks only at football games and on television. Unfortunately, we have many people working in their own interests without thought of others or on the computer. These people at the end looks doomed to ostracism, being a danger to the security services.

The wrong partner or leader has no place in private security, and therefore in life in general. It can not put their own interest in the team. All members of the group have to give everything to mate, give everything to the team and get the job done professionally, and success is guaranteed as well as part of a homogenous group and seamless.

In our profession of private security, as everywhere, there are a number of people who believe are so that there is no, the best in everything and selfishness they can. Unfortunately these people have a desire for prominence without limits, do not have training, inexperienced, but still think that know everything, and they do not know is that they have, or were never part of any professional safety equipment. They are these people that are forced to flee, because that will put at risk the safety of equipment and the service itself. Bad professionals pull down the good work of others, and that is sad.

The figure of the "leader" or "team leader" is key, since them it depends on the team Act the best or the worst possible way. This will decision and control, but not authoritarianisms, and surely its members follow where the demand, since they trust him. Team work sometimes is not, but believe me, at the end is a trade-off, as I said earlier with a single 'good work' is worth more than all the indifference that we have.

In my work and military life have had many "Team leaders", commanders and leaders, and I have always learned from all of them. This figure, as I said above, is essential, very important, and essential, it will depend on many actions which are used, which are carried to fruition or are a real failure. A good team leader is that values its people, will have empathy, which is always for what you need, and above all he knows how to listen. A good team leader came the first and is the latest rage. Teach you values that should prevail in a team

teaching to new members and will be there to correct them and lead them in the right way.

The values that I list above and some others, such as honesty, camaraderie, honor, loyalty, value, truth, are those who will have to accompany the staff of private security, all the teams are what are surveillance, protection or reaction. Never have to belittle anyone are fellow new or old, always learning from around the world.

A good team of security must always be motivated, and this union makes it both of its members as their "leader" or "team leader". Never to show weakness and laziness, and always the positivad must reign within the team.

As you know in a person's life they are many memories and almost always are good, but also

some negatives, all are learned. People who have gone through our lives and has left us good mark, will forever remain in our memory, tried to put into practice what we have taught and continue their way, so at least they are on my. I had good control, good heads and above all great companions and people, which, to this day, I keep their friendship and to which I always appreciated his work of teaching for me.

A good team unit is shown every day, with events and actions, and have these words of Teresa of Calcutta ever present "sometimes we feel that what we do is just a drop in the ocean, but the ocean would be less if a drop are missing".

The strategic management of the media in the war against global terrorism

By Manuel Antonio Fernández-Villacañas Marin (Spain)



The communication has become a transcendent instrument for the resolution of conflicts, to the point that the management of information and social perceptions constitute a critical dimension of them.

The current security scenario, affected by constant transformations, in which the threat of global terrorism is permanent, requires a job increasingly intense all capabilities, military, police and other. The changes that have occurred since the beginning of the 21st century make clear the need for the institutions responsible for the safety of study nature and current influential factors of the global environment that condition, more than ever, your activity.

In addition to international terrorism, the new scenario of global security is characterized by a very large and heterogeneous set of new threats, whose manifestation is interlaced and integrated, and against which response - multidisciplinary, integrated, and multi-faceted initiatives - are very difficult to articulate.

This difficulty is due, among other things and in the first place, to which Western societies suffer from a great fragility as a consequence of the high technification of the lifestyle, concentrating the population in large centers highly vulnerable to any action on them. Secondly, there is a definite lack of instruments by nation States to act on the new scenarios of insecurity, while traditional media such as diplomatic action and the use of military force, have been totally insufficient and ineffective against such new threats. Finally, the vast majority of new risks, as it is the case of global terrorism, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking or illegal

immigration networks, are direct or indirect responsibility of new non-State actors, even though they are often supported by specific nation-States, employing elements of unconventional fight, but with a great capacity for destruction and social destabilization.

In this situation, both the armed forces and police forces, in an operation increasingly integrated functionally, raised incipient mechanisms to achieve a knowledge accurate and anticipatory reality, strategically plan their changes, as well as to provide the necessary response capacity.

For this you need to keep in mind that while traditional nation-States had established a purely territorial approach, the recent global companies, which, as a result of globalization, have branched into multiple dimensions (economic, social, networks of communication, market relations, cultures, ways of life,...), present a non-territorial character, linking the circumstances that allow the establishment of preferences, in each specific case, obtain the biggest advantages, tax, labor, procurement, productive, technological,... that each regional area offers. The new situation is not a source of balance and justice but, however, social and economic conflicts which, in good measure, has generated the inrush of current populism. Today the risks and threats are global, and the responses of the security institutions must also be it, including their corporate identities. The process of globalization, which has

involved and involves continuously, nation-States are interspersed by transnational actors with specific components of power, identity, interrelationships, etc., also must affect the transformation of armed forces and police forces that inevitably increasingly must be more global.

In most Western societies, the socio-political globalization implications materialize in an increasingly violent clash against prevailing social models. It is necessary to bring all the theories, hypotheses and, above all, the trends that are part of a common flat dissident against the estatal-nacional order, including with regard to safety issues. The need that assists us in this sense, relates to the construction of a new social theory able to complete at the same time the two forces opposite, both centrifugal and centripetal, centralizing and decentralization,... that far from being faced in terms of permanent conflict, need to find consistency and conciliation mechanisms.

But this new approach also affects, and in a very significant way, social communication of the institutions responsible for security with its international social environment. So, communication has taken a special role. Since ancient times in the field of conventional conflicts, psychological operations, propaganda and misinformation have represented elements of support to the military operational dimension. But in recent years, especially after the strong emergence of social networks, communication has become a transcendental instrument for the resolution of conflicts, to the extent that the management of information and social perceptions are a critical dimension of the same.

From the perspective of the implementation of the strategic approach to social communication, the organization is understood as a global corporate system in which it is not possible to disaggregate any of its basic functions, and that is supported in the two systems of the Organization: the hard, relying on a series of functional policies (products and services, organizational structure and systems of information-decision (, technical procedures of planning and control, capabilities and technological know-how, and marketing), and the soft, much less tangible nature, which is managed by various formal policies, and is made up of three specific areas: corporate identity, image and communication.

Strategic communication management is a management function which consists of a translation of the strategic scheme in an outline of projected image in which the social perception of the security institution is involved. These organizations should carry out a comprehensive programme of identity, communication and image, set of actions aimed to build corporate identity, transform it into messages, communication and behavior, and disseminate it among the strategically selected audiences. But communication with your inner as with the outside environment is so important in the organization.

In addition to tracking the institutional image and see the changes not controlled or by effect of

implemented policies, it is necessary to deepen within the raised focus on relations between identity, image and global security strategy. More precisely, determine how the military corporate identity and police, as well as the institutional image projected to different audiences, will enable the achievement and maintenance of higher levels of strategic advantage in the fight against global terrorism.

Thus, the use of force by any of the parties and the generation of innocent victims, although they are numerically scarce, constitutes a 'message' great social impact, which strongly affects substantial social values and symbolic objects. It is necessary to plan and strengthen the elements of communication and perception to the new situation, through strategic management of social communication. Similarly, it is also necessary to study the role against the new threats should play the media and social networks, avoiding the influence of simplistic opinions, platitudes and banalities of purely informative profile, to venture into the field of an emotional persuasion that allows minimizing the processes of violent radicalisation that light up, unfortunately, among young people in Western societies own.

During recent years there has been a systematic journalistic induction into "priority themes" and "prevalent views" that offers as a result, among other aspects, the cultural uniformity, the creation of a virtual reality, spreading the promotion of the culture of live and the show, the presentation and promotion of "stereotypes", the promotion of a thought that is based more on "feelings" than in the "reflection", and the Elimination of critical skills for approaching the information objectively. However, co-exists in society a "rationalist autonomy" which creates an atmosphere of distrust of the media and to the correction of information (the so-called "era of suspicion"), who has moved to many citizens who want to learn towards the massive use of social networks.

It is not present how unjust violence, because this is not the cause but the effect, but project transcultural shared values, such as social justice, dignity, respect for life, peace, the defence of children,... against which broadcast the terrorist action is unjustifiable from any point of view. Otherwise, there is a serious risk that the result of the communication networks is counterproductive to the objectives pursued, and that violence generates more violence. Let us remember that the motivations of the players in the terrorist action are rarely based on irrational fanaticism. Rather, it is usually based on hatred, resentment, and desire for revenge.

Finally, from an organizational perspective, the strategic analysis of the system forces armed and police forces, in that required not only well coordinated action of both, but increasingly integrated, allows you to identify that it has occurred and is occurring in a continuous process of adaptation and transformation, empowerment to the global scope, which can not only be raised at an operating level, but needed a deep modification of

their identities, eliminating corporatism, integrating those cultural elements that are dysfunctional. the different military and police bodies, and updating

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Understanding terrorism (part II)

By Braian Arroyo (Argentina)



The causes of terrorism

Explain terrorism in terms of conditions (social, economic, demographic, political, or cultural) is insufficient in the best of cases, and incorrect at worst. Focus on underlying structures provide little predictive ability. In fact, the "root causes" can influence more path back to terrorism in his home, since they determine the scope of the social support to violence justified complaints. Even when background conditions remain relatively constant, terrorist activity can increase or decline. In addition, contagion processes can operate at the national level and lead to the spread of terrorism from the point of origin to places with different conditions. 'Globalisation', for example, facilitates the spread of terrorism, but it is not a direct cause, (a paradox of globalization worthy of mention is that the groups with the most fervent anti-Western ideologies exploit Western technology for its own benefit.) Groups with seemingly anti-modernistas agendas can be themselves the result of modernization. The intentions of small radical political conspiracies are more important to explain terrorism. We must not forget that terrorism requires the active participation of a very small number of individuals who may or do not represent collective interests.

Terrorism is not a phenomenon that is monolithic but quite different, not only in terms of ideology, but also in the Organization and the home. Terrorism is sometimes associated with a social movement or a

political party that enjoys significant popular support, largely as a result of their non-violent activities such as the provision of much needed social services. (Hamas and Hezbollah are examples of such organizations implemented). These actors employ terrorism because it is temporarily convenient means of pressuring a Government. They can survive, even thrive, without the use of terrorism. Other groups are socially isolated. They can be devastated fractions of larger organizations, or small groups that have formed to use terrorism. Such groups have few options aside from terrorism and over time can become an identity for them both as a strategy. Its leaders struggle to maintain cohesion and loyalty.

International politics

The causes of terrorism are both international and national. We have previously referred to globalization, since it facilitates the operations of transnational conspiracies. Technological advances improved their mobility and their ability to communicate internally and externally. Take advantage of the weakness of State borders and the large volume of travel. It is also possible that the objectives of modern terrorism could be included the overthrow of the international order, perceived as a manifestation of Western domination.

Another source of concern at the level of the international system is the weakness of the State, either the collapse or involvement in a civil conflict

extensive (the first often is the result of the latter). Some failed States or that fail — those without central Governments or Governments that it can maintain control over their territory or their populations - they become hosts of radical conspiracies that prevent the stabilization and exported terrorism to other objectives and audiences. The prolonged civil conflict and instability produced waves of refugees and immigrants who are alienated diasporas where terrorists can find refuge.

The economic weakness and political repression can also contribute to immigration. Discontent with local conditions move into the international system. Therefore, these conditions are a serious problem for the international community.

Another consideration to keep in mind is that any democratic or authoritarian regime, may be involved in an asymmetric conflict outside its borders. Stable and well-developed democracies may not face a serious threat of terrorism generated internally, but outside intervention or the political, economic and cultural presence can cause terrorism from abroad. Thus, the susceptibility of a State terrorism is determined not only by how it treats its citizens at home but by their actions abroad. When such actions lack international legitimacy and local populations perceive as unfair, radical groups come to regard terrorism as an appropriate response. Not all interventions are the same, of course, and some are positively perceived by the populations in question.

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Image Source:

<http://blog.pucp.edu.pe/blog/davidalancastillo/wp-content/uploads/sites/49/2015/12/terrorismo-1.jpg>

Prospects for radical Islam in Colombia.

Preaching in the desert.

By Luis Munar Durán (Spain)



Terrorism knows no boundaries, and the groups that practice it have global ambitions.

Jihadism is the great unknown, or best ignored in Latin America, taking a position based on the false perception that this is an alien phenomenon, denying the linking of Islamic radicalism in the region, and the possibility that is again producing any attack. Forgotten, unfortunately, that terrorism is a global phenomenon and that the medium of these organizations is to "create terror". As a result we find the links between all these organisations go beyond ideologies, religions... etc. and that the degree of connection and collaboration is huge, because not in vain: "the end justifies the means".

This perspective has made that the intelligence services of the region have; given that this Government position of ignorance of the phenomenon has influenced their planning and strategy; with little capacity to deal with the threat of terrorism jihadist in the region. A preventive, but reactive stance to the problems and difficulties that already exist, as it is the case of my beloved Colombia with the FARC, the ELN, or groups of drug traffickers, and has deprived them of these institutions with the necessary tools to deal with various challenges and threats is not appreciated.

Ignorance about the threat of terrorism in Latin America jihadist has been such that some Governments have refused to cooperate with other countries and regional, such as the case of Cuba, Venezuela or Trinidad and Tobago, among others intelligence. What is more, in some cases, even full contributors to these groups are

An important factor when analyzing the Islamic extremism in Latin America is the degree of integration of the Muslim population. Unlike Europe, in Latin America do not they suffer from social exclusion, but that they enjoy, most average social status. However, with the ever-increasing ISIS threat (some authors call it strategic evolution of Al Qaeda), has been evident the growing radicalization among Muslims in Latin America who also decide to join the terrorist group. Moving to fight in that place or integrating it over the network. We must not forget the message of ISIS requiring all his followers stay in their respective countries and make Jihad through the media that have at their disposal.

Latin America represents an important region for given radicalism which, by its terms, enables impunity displacement and undetectable quasi of these members across the region. In addition, plausible consequence of the increase in security and surveillance in the West, in general, impossible to carry out attacks in those societies, provide for Latin America to attack against Western interests. It will produce or the same phenomenon that in Europe and the United States is already taking place: the mass conversion. Thousands of Western converts fed up with the economic crisis, the crisis of values, atheism and the meaningless of the consumer society are embracing the Islamic faith. The mosques and madrassas are multiplied by Europe, America, Asia, Africa or Oceania in this great project of global Islamisation. Someone may say that the number of

mosques and madrasas has not come up in the census, but forget that there are thousands of clandestine institutions of this kind in the world.

Cases such as the one that occurred in Venezuela should not be forgotten in the year 2015 where was surprised five jihadists to practice shooting with the collaboration of a Venezuelan official "UOTE", the unit's tactical special operations police national Bolivarian. Don't forget, that the obligation to spread islam all over the world, subjecting to the infidels, is not a claim of fundamentalists. It is an essential part of this doctrine. The word of God and the message of God are for all humanity; It is the duty of those who have accepted it to strive relentlessly for convert or at least submit to those who do not accept it. This obligation has no limit of time or space. Continue until the whole world has accepted the Islamic faith or has been subjected to the power of the Islamic State. Until that happens, the world will be divided in two: the territory of Islam (dar al islam) in which Muslims govern and prevail the law of islam, and the territory of war (dar el-harb), comprising the rest of the world. Between the two there is a morally necessary, legally and religiously mandatory, State of war until the end and inevitable triumph of islam on non-believers. You can not end with a peace, but only with the final victory. Authors of the importance of Huntington, Lewis and Sartori strongly reflect this idea in its publications.

In the case of Colombia, with the support and sustenance of Venezuela, in cities like Santa Marta, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Riohacha and Valledupar, were born Islamic centers. Most of the components of the islam in Latin America are native Latino converts or captured by islam.

It is estimated that one of every five radicalized Muslims is a convert or captured and European Muslims who sympathize by jihadism, around 25% became recently to islam. Even so, it should always bear in mind that all calculation is inaccurate, as

opposed to Catholicism, for example, in the Muslim world there are no records and much professes in hiding.

We must be aware that they are people who, even with higher education, need to feel welcomed, accepted, which is the step prior to acquisition, understood as subtle reprogramming of the individual identity to the point of "no return", in which solves this conflict well in favour of the full integration or of the rejection of the cult group. When the guy decides to give up, depositing all the confidence in the group thinking that it is the center of your world, what it actually does is to stop that is to interpret and manage all aspects of your life. Manifests and becomes see deep rejection of democracy, understood as failed and despotic model. West is seen from a side as a whole "Christian and imperialist", that has subjugated to the Arab world. Belief, faith constitute "shelter" face the uncertainty of modernity.

Most outstanding individuals gain recognition looking to exert its influence. For the most disadvantaged followers fulfills the need to feel part of a 'project' that need them and that they are important. The bigger the disappointment and frustration, more intense is the Islamic enthusiasm. A group particularly sensitive to radicalisation by having little previous knowledge of islam. Islamists sensors that work in all the places on the planet have focused his goal in the population of Muslim converts given that it is proven that these groups are more "permeable". Many members of these groups are inappropriate or uprooted, people that unfortunately abound in Latin America.

Finally, see for example in the last fifteen years in Mexico the Muslims grew 250%, from being about 500,000 to about 5 million.

When will be aware of the risk?, do we should expect to be dead on the table? He is not marginalized, or xenophobia, is only change from reaction to prevention.

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The loss of Mosul, an accurate blow against the Islamic State

By Emmanuel Moya Osorio (Mexico)



Formal announcement of the release of Mosul by the military authorities in Iraq.

Recently the Islamic State (EI), was finally hard hit to your organization, it's the loss of Mosul, the third largest city in Iraq, located to the North, in that the terrorist group had great control over this country along with Syria, where its main establishment is located. The taking of Mosul began with a campaign orchestrated by the coalition who leads United States (USA) and supporting the armed forces of Iraq for more than 3 years, its purpose was to gain ground by expelling Turkish or Islamic State, however, this was not an easy task because much of the civilian population was used by jihadists as human shields against attacks by the coalition.

From 2014 the US has maintained control of much of Iraq, though it was gradually falling back to Mosul who was the city where more presence had after Syria, prior to this, came to control Fallujah, who is also an Iraqi city, located in the governorate of amber, approximately 69 kilometers west of Baghdad and in the same year of 2014 was virtually kidnapped by the Islamic State. Was until 2016 when attacks by the Iraqi army, supported by the international coalition in support of a Russian offensive using air to it was released almost in its entirety, again losing Turkish territory kidnapped in their favor.

To date, there are only some communities where the EI has a presence, and it is believed that it is

weakening. Notwithstanding the foregoing, have not ceased the attacks in Europe, though yes they have varied in terms of the places where they have occurred and with respect to its scope for action. The terrorist attacks today were smaller, less people involved in each of them, but this does not mean that the risk of one attack much higher with serious consequences there is as those who were giving in the previous two years.

Iraq must be aware of the Islamic State, should not lower our guard and must not give the recovered, should continue to fight, since he faces a highly modern terrorism, planned and very well prepared, is not a small enemy, so it is has won a battle but not the war, are to strengthen the tasks of intelligence and begin to eliminate its leaders.

Urgently need a new structure of attack and defense in the battle field, have to go focusing on the stage that could be very soon in Syria, where the Islamic State itself feels more comfortable to counter-attack, should take advantage of that the enemy is injured and not giving space to a new regrouping and strengthening. Security professionals will watch every step that is given on these two fronts, in a struggle which the international community lives and that has unbalanced to Europe and the world in general.

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**Observatorio Hispano-Americano sobre
Terrorismo**

Misión

El Observatorio Hispano Americano sobre Terrorismo hace seguimiento constante al fenómeno del terrorismo a nivel global, difunde información y análisis con el fin de generar una cultura de prevención en la sociedad, y además contribuir con la comunidad académica.

Visión

Para el 2020 el Observatorio Hispano Americano sobre Terrorismo será un referente internacional, tanto en lo académico como en lo informativo. Agrupará profesionales del sector de la inteligencia y la seguridad de los países de habla hispana con los que creará comunidad académica.

Valores

Respeto por la diversidad cultural, religiosa y étnica.
Rechazo de la violencia y el terrorismo como mecanismo para alcanzar fines políticos.
Respeto por los derechos humanos.
Pluralidad de puntos de vista.
Objetividad en la información y en los análisis.

International relations and the use of force against terrorism

By Carmelo Aguilera (Spain)



Security Council of the United Nations.

24

There is no doubt that 9/11 2001 was a turning point in many respects and there is no doubt that international relations and the use of force have not been left out of these changes (their authorization, their intensity, against whoever is used ...).

And one such mechanism is the UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), works to strengthen the capacities of United Nations Member States to combat terrorist activities within their borders and in all regions. The Committee was created following the terrorist attacks on September 11 in the United States of America.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee is assisted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee's Executive Directorate, which implements the Committee's policy decisions, conducts expert evaluations from each Member State and provides countries with technical assistance in the fight against terrorism.

Resolution 1373 (2001), unanimously adopted on 28 September 2001, calls on Member States to take a number of measures to strengthen their legal and institutional capacity to combat terrorist activities, including:

- To criminalize the financing of terrorism
- Freeze without delay the funds of persons involved in the commission of acts of terrorism

- Denying any type of financial support to terrorist groups
- Prohibit the provision of shelter or any assistance or support to terrorists
- Exchange information with other governments regarding any group that commits or intends to commit acts of terrorism
- Cooperate with other governments to investigate, detect, arrest, extradite and prosecute persons involved in the commission of such acts; Y
- Establish as an offense in national legislation the provision of active or passive support to those who commit acts of terrorism and prosecute persons guilty of that crime.

The resolution also calls upon States to adhere, as soon as possible, to relevant international legal instruments to combat terrorism.

Resolution 1624 (2005) addresses the issue of incitement to terrorist acts and urges States Members of the United Nations to prohibit it by law, to prevent such conduct, and to deny shelter to any person in respect of whom reliable and relevant information is available for which there are reasonable grounds to believe that he is guilty of such conduct, inter alia.

Methods of work

In summary, the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee includes the following:

- Country visits - at their request, to monitor progress, and to assess the nature and level of technical assistance that may be required by a particular country in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001);
- Technical assistance - facilitates country linkages to the various available technical, financial, regulatory and legislative assistance programs, as well as potential donors;
- Reports from Member States - national reports provide a comprehensive picture of the counter-terrorism situation in each country and serve as a tool for dialogue between the Committee and Member States;
- Recommended Practices - The objective is to encourage countries to apply best-practice best

practices, codes and standards, taking into account their own circumstances and needs; Y

- Special meetings - the purpose of special meetings is to establish closer alliances with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and to help avoid duplication of effort and waste of resources through improved coordination.

Let us hope that one day this Committee may disappear, since it would mean that Terrorism and more specifically the Terrorism of Jihadist court, would have disappeared, although much to my regret is only a wish rather than a reality. It is a scourge whose members know that one of their most powerful weapons is TIME..

Image Source:

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Conseil-de-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9.jpg>

Colombia: a country marked by violence (part II)

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar Palacio Ponte y Blanco, El Libertador, and on the right General Francisco de Paula Santander.

26

The war of independence had been won. However, there were serious differences between the visions that had Bolívar and his followers, on the future and had Santander and his followers. The first promulgated by a central power and strong presidential, and the latter a form of Government based on federalism, where power is not concentrated. In an attempt to file rough edges, it convenes a Convention at Ocaña (halfway between Bogota and Caracas), same that was carried out between March and June 1828, and in which no agreement is not reached. The Bolivarian left enclosure proclaiming Simón Bolívar as a dictator. In this regard Ocampo (2009), tells us:

"The political system that was implemented in the Gran Colombia faced the problem of the struggle between militarism and the civilismo. The personal struggles of warlords (Bolivarian and santanderistas); the intervention of the military in the destinations of political life (rebellions of Paez, Cordoba, Padilla, Urdaneta); the constitutional fever (Constitution of Cúcuta, Bolivian Constitution and attempts of constitutional change in the Convention of Ocaña in 1828); the establishment of the dictatorship of Bolívar and the holding of several conferences and conventions to define political situations.

The economic crisis in the fundamental structure was joined by crisis politics, and mainly the

differences between Venezuelans and Granada, which since the rebellion of Paez in 1824 predicted the breakup of the great Colombia. (p.138-139) "

The infighting threatened with the dissolution of Gran Colombia, while the health of the Liberator was also deteriorating. Regions warlords conspired. Venezuela General José Antonio Páez wanted to become independent to Venezuela, Cundinamarca General Francisco de Paula Santander was unfriendly to Venezuelans, only Bolívar seemed to keep the unit barely. In 1830 the liberator, died and with him the Gran Colombia.

Between Venezuela and Colombia remain quarrels which have their origin in this primordial chapter of our history. In the same way to the interior of Colombia, the power struggles continued, and continued facing Bolivarian and santanderistas even after the death of its eponymous heroes.

The rest of the 19th century went to Colombia as an endless succession of confrontations between Bolivarian and santanderistas; centralists and federalists; craftsmen and dramatize; Liberals and conservatives; landowners, slaves and sharecroppers; clerical and radicals, fighting that we presented to the world as a country divided and bellicose (Colombia learn, s/f-b). So we were surprised the 20th century in the middle of "The thousand-day war", arriving the year of 1903 and the

unfortunate loss of the province of Panama. A brief but successful overview of what has been the violence in Colombia, offers us Marquez (2009):

"In the history of Colombia there are several facts that have marked the development of social, political and economic; among others, in 1781 the revolution of comuneros, in 1810 the first cry of independence, the battle of Boyacá in 1819, Antioquian colonisation, in addition to 23 civil wars, which have marked the country with special influence the last armed conflict since 1964. Facts that they have no doubt left a significant mark on the social and political processes some of positively, but others with anti-competitive effects that plunged the nation into a serious social crisis and have given a negative international image which today with various vicissitudes hard resets. (p.207)"

20th century starts well for Colombia with a great institutional disorder, an impoverished public finance and a new amputation of territory. The Constitution of 1886 cancelled federalism and strengthened the central power, the persecution against those who opposed was the phone call "The thousand-day war". Basically, says Ocampo López, j. (2006), the Liberals were opposed to the Constitution of 1886 by its centrality and the Concordat, that gave powers to the Church. They criticized the under-representation of liberalism in the National Congress, the manipulation of the elections, restrictions to the freedom of the press and opposition newspapers and, in short, the "conservative hegemony" in power. This war had a cost in lives close to 100,000 people.

These data present a historical reality complex, full of violence, death, destruction and displacement of population, and hatred. And not for here.

"Conservative hegemony" criticized by Liberals was a period in the history of Colombia that lasted 44 years (1886-1930), in which the Presidency of the Republic was in the hands of the conservative party. Starting in 1886 with the Presidency of José María Campo Serrano, and ending in 1930 when the Conservatives lost the election against liberal candidate Enrique Olaya Herrera.

Worth to note that in 1928 took place in the village of swamp the "massacre of the banana", event in which the national army was ordered to shoot against the United Fruit Company, same workers who were protesting by labour claims.

It is thus gives way to a new phase in the political history of Colombia: the "Liberal hegemony", which is 1930 to 1946. While the Liberals in power, the country ahead of a series of very important transformations, many of which had to do with advances in the field of education. For example: expanded school coverage and lowered the illiteracy rate; It allowed the entry of women to higher education; were established schools and mixed schools; abolished discrimination racial, religious, and origin in school institutions; It modernized the National University and normal school.

However, in 1946 the liberal party is divided to the elections and loses power, same which is taken up by the conservative President Mariano Ospina Pérez head. An assassination that generates bloodshed occurs during his presidency, and gives home to decades of guerrilla violence.

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Terrorism in retrospect

By Jorge Salinas (Colombia)



Soldiers of the Colombian National Army amputated by mines and explosive devices indiscriminately planted by the FARC. In the photo, being honored in the parade by the day of the independence of Colombia, 20JUL2017.

28

Mention or comment of terrorism in Colombia at the present time, it is becoming an issue out of context and branded as affront to the peace achieved by the current Government as "bells and whistles" and that was their political flag for the achievement of re-election in the last presidential election.

Well, as the policy is dynamic and all its bishops are accommodated to the stage which at its best can accept them or to provide more options to stay in power, I would say that is normal that these are tires and loose of the great political caciques in Colombia; the policy is thus handled and in a case like ours, we are already accustomed to seeing the figure of the political "floor-crossing" as something manners and passenger [aspect that should not be so]; the question is that, if this really is a reality of Colombian politics, I could say the same of the armed forces and police are due to a State and its people and not the Government.

In 2009, I was sent to support the work and military operations in the South of the country, then the President of the Republic Alvaro Uribe Velez maintained his campaign of democratic security fence and pressure fronts Yari, 43, 27, 44 and the famous column Teófilo Forero, was strong and evident results However it had to maintain the military pressure and avoid that they were successful again strengthen mobility corridor by the doubt river above the town of la Uribe and they again reach the top of the Páramo of Sumapaz and to lay siege to the

outskirts of the capital of the country, as it happened in the 1990s.

The mission was fulfilled and managed to neutralize the pretensions of the Eastern bloc, but the history that not many know about or that has not been told is far we could go and far sacrificed many lives and many dreams for the success of this and other campaigns in the South of the country and like those generals who at the time had the power to decide who was fighting or who do not, who left one of his legs or who do not, now boast a great title of traitor to the nobility and grandeur of these soldiers that left one of his legs in a minefield or many to your life and not by not having the courage to go to fight, but because the scene of the acts of terrorism on the part of the Farc was evident today I think that many of these heroes maimed or killed they should be with us safe and sound.

Teófilo Forero for then 44 front and spine were skilled in the installation of mines anti-personnel, many of them undetectable by our electronic equipment and the only solution was the dogs trained for this purpose, but it was logically impossible that could cover all the places, paths and trails that troops were repeatedly throughout this area of mountain that characterizes the high and low Guayabero was the Fort of the terrorist alias Tirofijo; constantly reached us at the base of the demobilized (Meta) Macarena that we warned the amount of installed mines than or the same wise guerrilla which had placed them and that every day the same terrorists of

the Farc suffered casualties by action of field undermined by themselves. The terrorist action of this group was not apparent Farc in this sector? Of course that Yes, this is a vile action of terrorism, and in the eyes of the generals that then was clear and in spite of that, they sent men to fight not is with whom, because in the particular case we had located accurately to the enemy in this vast forest of mountain, but if what was achieved certainly was that in one month specific believe that July of that same year received more than 40 mutilated soldiers. Thus how it would not be the military hospital of Bogotá saturated wounded of the so famous 'war'.

This has not been a war as have wanted many Colombians to sell in Colombia never has there been

a war, they have been terrorist acts of a terrorist group that is lucró and still profiting from drug trafficking, kidnapping and illegal mining. And gave our generals learn from politicians and make "trasfuguismo" in the current political shadow that undoubtedly has sheltered him and forgot that they sacrificed many men and that their actions gave reason to many thinkers who have defended the "terrorist" struggle of the Farc and that filled her mouth with the fallacy that there was war in Colombia and get to where we are at this time.

Ojala and these gentlemen generals had the honour to recognize their mistakes and dignify the value of our soldiers today, tomorrow and always.

Image Source: www.fuerzasmilitares.org

Antiterrorist Forces of the World

Audentes fortuna iuvat



Royal Army Gurkhas

"If a man says he is not afraid to die, he is lying or he is a Gurkha," an Indian military officer once said.

Gurkha is a native town of Nepal, whose name comes from an eighth-century Hindu warrior named Guru Gorkhanath. His followers founded the Gorkha dynasty, which in turn was the founder of the Kingdom of Nepal.

In 1814, they attempted to expand their territory southwards and collided with the interests of the British East India Company, which generated the Anglo-Gurkha War from 1814 to 1816. The Gurkhas were defeated after bloody battles and signed the Treaty of Saugali in November 1815. Then they rebelled again and again were defeated with great difficulty and at a very high cost. During this war, the British were very impressed by the bravery and strength of this town, reason why they began to recruit them to integrate them to its armed units.

The Gurkhas served as mercenaries of the British East India Company during the Pindari War of 1817-1818, at Bhurtbore in 1826, and during the Anglo-Sikh Wars, (1845-1846 and 1848-1849). During the Rebellion of the Cipayos (1857), the Gurkhas fought with the British and became part of British Indian Army. Between the Rebellion of the Cipayos and the First World War, the Gurkhas regiments served in Burma, Afghanistan, in the territories of north-east and north-west India in Malta during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) in Cyprus, Malaysia, China (during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900) and in Tibet during the Francis Younghusband expedition in 1903.

One hundred thousand Gurkhas participated in the First World War. In Loos, France, the Eighth of Gurkhas fought to the last man. One of his detachments was under the command of Lawrence of Arabia. After the First War, the Gurkhas participated in the Third Afghan War (1919) and in numerous campaigns on the northwest border, especially in Waziristan.

During World War II, the Nepalese crown authorized the recruitment of twenty additional battalions, for a total of forty. In this war the Gurkhas fought in Syria, North Africa, Italy, Greece, Singapore and Burma.

The British Gurkhas participated in the suppression of the Communist insurrection known as the Malayan emergency (1948-1960) and in the Borneo (1962-1968) campaign, when Indonesia attempted to seize areas of the newly created Federation of Malaysia.

In 1982 they participated in the War of the Malvinas. More recently they fought in Iraq and Afghanistan.

His characteristic weapon is the Kukri knife, his war cry, "Aayo Gorkhali" (Here come the Gurkhas).

After 200 years of service to the British Crown, the Gurkhas are still struggling to be recognized on equal terms within the Royal Army, where they have salary and pension problems, as well as settle in England once withdrawn.



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Images: © Royal Army

Experts who participated in this edition

(In order of appearance)

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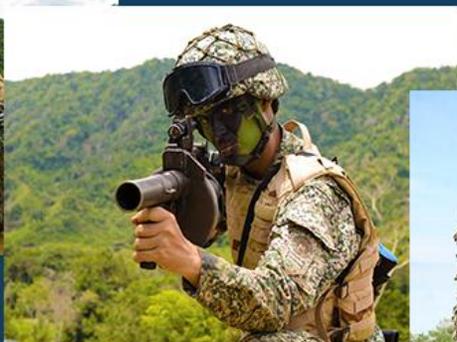
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