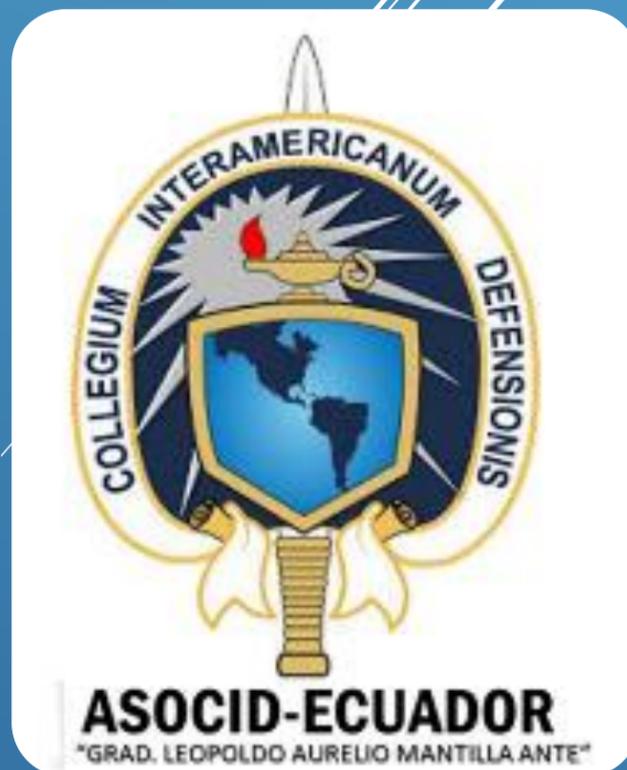




REPUBLIC
OF ECUADOR



„GRAD. LEOPOLDO AURELIO MANTILLA ANTE.“
ASOCID-ECUADOR

INTER-AMERICANS

ASOCID-ECUADOR

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INTER-AMERICANS ASOCID-ECUADOR



THE INFORMATIVE MAGAZINE ON SECURITY AND HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE



General Oswaldo Moreno
Founding Executive Presidente of
ASOCID-ECUADOR



Welcome

COLONEL (R) IVÁN LEÓN FONSECA *

The Association of former advisors and graduates of the Inter-American Defense College, Chapter-Ecuador, "Grad. Leopoldo Aurelio Mantilla Ante" (ASOCID-ECUADOR), gives the most cordial welcome to the frequent readers of the high-level issues on Integral Security and National Defense.

At this moment of great historical significance for our peoples we have oriented this first publication of the INTER-AMERICAN Magazine, to issues that will address the regional conflict and the CRISIS IN THE HEMISPHERE, having as special guests prominent academics and editorialists who will present their social, political assess, economic and military in order to obtain plausible conclusions and recommendations that effectively, efficiently and effectively guide public opinion in general.

* CID Advisor: Class 42

And Evo went out...

GRAE. (R) PACO MONCAYO GALLEGOS *

Adolph Hitler failed in his attempt to seize power violently: Cunning as he was, he devised a "strategy of legality." He pretended to respect the rules of the Constitution, legally agreed to the government, was considered Imperial Chancellor (Head of Government) in 1933 and, a year later, on the death of President Hindenburg, he assumed the supreme command of the German State. Immediately critical is the dismantling of the democratic system.

The socialists of the 21st century learned well from that lesson. As a violent strategy was unthinkable, in the current political context, applying the procedures of the German National Socialism. Reach the government using the constitutional mechanisms to control all the functions of the State, institute an authoritarian system and try to perpetuate its leaders in power.

AÑEZ: "Evo Morales left because he dared not answer the country "

In Bolivia, Evo won the elections with the rules of the democratic game, then lost control of all the functions of the State and lost his life in power. He was elected president in 2006; in 2009 he promoted a constitutional reform that opened the possibility of re-election for two continuous terms of five more years and on February 21, 2016 he will consult the Bolivians if they agreed to modify the Constitution to be able to postulate 2019 again.

51.3% of the answers answered NO. A year later, a pocket Supreme Electoral Court ruled, against the norm, that the limit of two presidential periods violated their human rights and authorized a new nomination. In the last elections, in a flawed process of irregularities, he was declared the winner in the first round. The brazen electoral corruption exceeded the limit of national patience and Evo had to leave. The question is: Can you complain who violated the Constitution so many times and pretended to remain in power through an obvious electoral fraud, having been the victim of a coup?

In Ecuador the situation was similar, but Rafael Correa chose to leave because he met the bankruptcy to which his ineptitude and pride had led to the national economy and preferred that the crisis explode in the hands of his successor.

* CID Graduate: Class 21

IN THIS EDITION: CRISIS IN THE HEMISPHERE

STORM IN BOLIVIA

CRISIS IN ECUADOR

CHILE IN THE LOOK

POLICY-STRATEGY AND POWER

My thoughts on the National strike

Power relations

GRAB. (R) OSWALDO MORENO *

THE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL POWER that were at risk of not being maintained were: Democracy, Social Justice and National Security. Therefore, citizen order and peace were seriously threatened and compromised by the social and trade union organizations that sought, by means of the convened National Unemployment, to destabilize the democratic order.



INDIGENOUS MARCH: Once again the indigenous leadership returns empty-handed and loses the historic opportunity to negotiate favorably its fighting platform.

THE SUBREGIONAL GEOPOLITICS, points to Nicolás Maduro as the great responsible for the disastrous socialist political intervention in our country. Hence, many of those detained in the demonstrations in Quito have identified themselves as Venezuelans, FARC dissidents, and even Cubans who have trained protesters, insurgents, criminal street gangs with techniques and tactics of the urban guerrillas. , mutineers, rebels, violent groups, criminal gangs, saboteurs, anarchist cells, insurgent cells, national and foreign infiltrators whose strategies sought to overthrow the government and democratic destabilization in our country.

NATIONAL POWER derives the power of the State and to this the Nation delegates the monopoly of the use of force to avoid violence and anarchy among its citizens. With this premise we can mention that the political-strategic attitude in this conflict was predominantly defensive and that the decision not to use military force as a coercive measure correspond exclusively to the first mandatory reason why the presumption of a bad operational behavior of military operations in response to the premature relief of the Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and of the General Commander of the Army, even worse if the latter does not have direct command of the troops in this type of Internal Defense operations.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE, as the very use of force is identified to reach and maintain the POLITICAL OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL POWER, had - of course - serious warnings and legal limitations on the progressive use of weapons. Military commanders and their subordinate commanders are warned that they do not comply with the Constitution, the law and Human Rights, they would be seriously judged, questioned, condemned and, worse, without any right to institutional legal sponsorship. However, we do not rule out the use of coercive and repressive measures that the Public Force should use against those threats that were acting to the detriment of the rights, freedoms and guarantees of our fellow citizens.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CRISIS, was prudent, flexible and timely. THE ACTORS, political, social, economic, military and police avoided an imminent CIVIL WAR when it seemed that the economic demands were not relaxed and the vandalism of the insurgent-insurgents created chaos and anxiety especially in the capital of Ecuadorians.

Much has been said about the deficiencies of strategic intelligence to act on the assumptions and hypotheses of conflict that were seen to come, it is discussed - also - about the mistaken assessments of the political advisers of the government ... but it should be rescued that the **CULMINANT POINT AND DESIRED FINAL SITUATION** (key moment of the threshold of the conflict - in the political decision making - that defines the National Security of the National Defense), was favorably attended when the President emphasized the conciliatory actions over the violent actions as a pacifying strategy for keep the peace that is the end of the conflict. Hopefully the dialogue and negotiations have agreements of understanding between the parties to terminate this conflict of social and political nature that was overcome.

EDITORIAL

Crisis in Ecuador

During the eleven days that the NATIONAL STOP lasted, we went from a state of peace relative to a state of tension, where civil war would have been the "catastrophic" result of a wrong decision-making in political, political-strategic leadership, strategic military, operational and / or tactical. For this reason, we have tried to analyze what happened to be able to transmit to our readers and those interested, the reflections of this unfortunate episode of Ecuadorian history.

The conclusions and recommendations will be based on the doctrine of National Security and Crisis Management, trying to leave lessons learned to correct the mistakes made in time, always thinking about the institutional good and looking for the best days for our desolate homeland.

THE POWERS OF THE STATE AND ITS PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE

THE EXECUTIVE

It is presumed as INOPORTUNE, INAPPROPRIATE AND UNTIL UNFAIR, the relief of commanders, although it is a legal power of the President of the Republic. This attitude ungrateful before the military chiefs would be discarded with a public explanation that is taking to arrive...

THE EXECUTIVE, reached rates of 12% popularity after the National Unemployment; his government continues to be disapproved by an important sector of society; he does not enjoy the legitimacy that marked the presumptions of fraud in the last elections; his "filial relations" with his correísta past make him complicit in the current macroeconomic debacle; the constant breaches of his campaign promises suggests that his slogan of "I am a man of my word! each time it deteriorates; and, the inexplicable change of the military command after having congratulated the actions of the uniformed, increased - even more - the distrust of the loyal army that was betrayed by the outburst of his "Commander in Chief."...

THE ASSEMBLIES, make the simile to a “flea market” where the highest bidder is the one who offers the most to his own political interests. Inefficient, pagan, gross, simple and indifferent, this is the “Congress” of happily paid citizens. The few assemblymen who represent us in a decent manner cannot impose their motivations because the “mob” is on them. They watched on television as their newly refurbished building was ‘Prostituted’ by the outraged society. Do not

they did nothing ... they are not interested in the rule of law and the laws that allow for the maintenance of clear defense policies that should be approved more than a year ago because they are not interested in Security and National Defense ...

Assemblymen motivating disorder and chaos; manipulating them as having their poor devotees and loyal “parishioners” own; they declare themselves innocent, persecuted politicians and flee in stampede to the recesses that can offer them

Governments of their own line ... they are fleeing anywhere, except to Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua or Cuba because they prefer to live in comfort enjoying the summer beaches of Acapulco or placidly watching the Adriatic Sea that floods the Plaza de San Marcos, accompanied of a brandy, brandy or fine whiskey, yes with the cell phone in hand, ready to rant the citizen mills that are still peaceful in a city that sleeps...

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

“The assembly members watched on television, how their newly renovated building was ‘prostituted’ by the indignant society”.

“NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE DOES NOT INTEREST...”

THE JUDICIAL FUNCTION, has less than mediocre judges. As a lawyer in free exercise I feel disappointed and ashamed of the obvious academic and professional deficiency of judges and judges who administer justice in our country. Almost 70% of the judges of the National Court evaluated by the Judicial Council did not meet the requirements of: jurisdictional productivity, attendance at hearings, attendance at plenary sessions, compliance with working hours and training.

As military ... What can we expect from these disabled judges when it comes to military justice when sentencing ...?

In the past crisis there were “gentile” communications from the Prosecutor’s Office reminding the military and police about the consequences of the use of force, the same recommendations were expected of the Constitutional Court, that is, we fulfill the constitutional missions without legal regulations - tied to feet and hands - that protect the efficient unemployment of the uniformed.



There is a weak legal sponsorship to defend the interests of active duty military and police who are being civilly and criminally prosecuted, some of them by the thugs themselves and criminals (currently 18 active duty officers must report to account in the State Attorney General’s Office and I presume that the same will be in the National Police).

Where did the Military Justice Court go, where is a Martial Court, which made the Military Criminal Code, and why is the matter of Military Law not dictated to the uniformed...?

THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL AND THE CONTINUOUS ELECTORAL COURT, should guarantee the faithfulness of suffrage in the country, but they have the “INRI” for the responsibility of deliberate computer blackouts and with it the presumption of known electoral fraud. They themselves denounce serious anomalies in the fulfillment of their functions ... but of course, the law of the majorities will be imposed and everything will remain in nothing. The million dollar question ...

Have you hired international experts to review the suitability of the vote and its consequent electronic record? Or simply Should we wait for the next elections to That at the spearhead and machete the candidate of his preference is proclaimed winner and then call the “mob” that makes “bad and legal” the wrongdoing?

And the military? Endorsing fraud? Protecting insecurity, chaos and disorder? I do not think we can remain indifferent to the imminence of another electoral conflict whose fraud I see closely. The chain of custody should be more rigorous and military cyber intelligence should be present from now ...

THE COUNCIL OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL CONTROL, made up of new advisers ... well thanks! Waiting for its extinction or the modification of its powers!

In the National Unemployment ... Indifferent!



As military ... What can we expect from these disabled judges when it comes to military justice when sentencing ...?

THE POPULATION, as essential element of the State and the PEOPLE as one of the foundations of the Political Expression of National Power, they are political-legal concepts that deserve a special Attention

The people (nationals), as part of the population (nationals and foreigners), had an important political ideological participation in the most relevant events of the National Unemployment. His ideas, feelings, opinions, beliefs, prejudiced prejudices, hatreds, fears, fears and frustrations were eloquent feelings that influenced positively and negatively before, during and after the crisis.

The antagonisms, the dominant pressures and the adverse factors were presented as 'leading obstacles' to maintain Democracy and National Security.

The elites, especially from Guayaquil, identified their desires and aspirations to live in peace and democracy, being the massive march of October 9 decisive so that organized political violence and criminal political violence have not been successful in their pretensions to cause chaos and disorder in the city.

Not so in Quito, where its pavid citizens were unable to defend their city from vandalism and the crime that left it ransacked and defenseless.



The state communication was deficient and was very far from the socialist propaganda that championed the aggressive and badly corrected adventure. The dissemination of the presidential message was slow and diffuse. However, it should be noted the presence of political and military power that together in the national chain thwarted all kinds of coup intentions expressed by opposition leaders. Moments of tenderness and solidarity were lived when the population supported the tired troops facing the angry rebels unarmed. A soldier giving first aid to an injured protest and some children offering toast to the detained military was the redeemable note that moved citizens.

CITIZENS OF WELL, must understand that the best way to live in peace and harmony is to maintain democracy as a PERMANENT NATIONAL OBJECTIVE, together with Social Justice and National Security; that security is a necessity and an inalienable right of all without exception; that development, welfare and production are key factors to guarantee National Security and the protection of the country.

ON PUBLIC AND STATE SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

We ask:

Was National Security considered a state policy or government policy?

Is the National Defense a fundamental component of National Security together with Public and State Security and external action?

The Defense Directive National (sanctioned by the President) established the general lines of the Defense Policy and the guidelines for its development?

Does the Defense Policy Directive (responsibility of the Minister of National Defense) contain precise guidelines for Defense Planning, including: the strategic situation; the objectives and enforceable efforts of the Armed Forces; stage; And, the resources needed to reach them?

Did you apply concepts such as: National Political Conception, National Strategic Conception, Military Strategic Concept, National Defense Directive, in Public and State Security Planning?

Is it relevant that the Highlight and the Desired Final State (last chance in decision making before ordering military employment), be a political attribution to decide whether or not to use the Armed Forces as a whole?

Was the civil war - as a coercive option - considered in the probabilities of political opinion?

No more than the law and we must be responsible for our acts.

Vandal actions and irresponsible attitudes are not justified when calling sedition and ignorance of the law.

Was the Civil War considered an option of military employment in the planning and execution of Public and State Security?

Was political violence as a repressive measure to achieve political objectives considered in the political attitude of the president?

Would the military commanders with their forces - as a means - have been subordinated to the ends imposed by politics, if the ruler authorized the use of weapons?

Is it pertinent to identify, neutralize and destroy the insurgent-rebel centers that threaten citizen peace, without having the legal framework safeguards that guarantee military action?

Is the Public Force well organized, trained and equipped to guarantee the Control of Public Order and citizen peace in the different phases of joint military planning?

Did the commanders of the Armed Forces and the National Police apply joint theory and doctrine in this internal conflict?

ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS CAN ONLY BE GIVEN TO THE ACTORS DIRECTLY COMMITTED IN THE VALUATION OF THESE QUESTIONS.



MY THOUGHTS ON THE NATIONAL STRIKE

GENERAL OSWALDO MORENO

CRISIS IN ECUADOR

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

1. It can be verified that there is and there is a LACK OF COMMITMENT OF THE STATE for the efficient use of the Armed Forces and the National Police: institutional infrastructure projects not met; drastic decrease of the operating budget; Emerging laws to strengthen national security and defense not properly attended by the assembly members.
2. This has gradually diminished the operational capacity of the Public Force that has been condemned for the violent action of the insurgent-subversives.
3. It was identified that organized violence was of political and criminal origin. This organized political violence (CONAIE, CONFENAIE, ECUARUNARI, MICC, among others) deliberately colluded with organized criminal violence, our strategies sought to overthrow the government and democratic destabilization.
4. The Armed Forces complied stoically with the constitutional mission to PROTECT the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens within the framework of the law.
5. The National Police efficiently controlled the Public Order according to the circumstances.
6. The strategy of action (strategic and strategic military political leadership) was seriously affected when the strategic capabilities were insufficient to face a new threat that infiltrated indigenous unemployment with innovative urban guerrilla techniques and tactics.
7. The integration of military commands under the same strategic conception is to highlight and enhance.
8. Joint military planning is not aligned with current constitutional and legal regulations. Its legal framework is not clear, so specific laws are required that regulate National Security and Defense

RECOMENDATIONS

1. *Review the validity of Executive Decree No. 1290 dated January 19, 2004 and published in the Official Register No. 261 of January 28, 2004, which established eight Permanent National Objectives, as a State policy.*
2. *To urge the National Assembly the respectful management to pass the laws related to National Security and Defense. Include in these laws the safeguards that correspond to comply efficiently and in a timely manner with military missions of internal defense and other related.*
3. *Manage the approval of projects that tend to recover the strategic capabilities of the Public Force.*
4. *Support the reorganization of national, strategic, operational and tactical intelligence so that they comply with the basic principles of: opportunity, flexibility, security, continuity and interdependence with military and police operations.*
5. *Support the process of reengineering, modernization and transformation already undertaken by the Ecuadorian Army.*
6. *Analyze the effects produced in military operations by the dramatic reduction of organic in the Armed Forces.*
7. *Develop the joint doctrine of Internal Defense Operations with the participation of experts from the National Police.*



REPUBLIC
OF ECUADOR

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Reading of political violence in Ecuador

COLONEL (R) FAUSTO COBO MONTALVO *

The State is based on two main pillars: development and security. These two pillars support the State and act structurally in an interrelated manner. When one of them fragments, the state falters. Regional crises have to do with the fragmentation of these two pillars. Therefore, security issues are the first point of political agendas, because this wave of instability is based on VIOLENCE - unfortunately -. So, whether from the left or from the right, violence creates the ideal conditions to foster instability to assault power.

Security is a political issue and is an integral issue. You cannot separate what external security is from internal security because the threats are now "intermetric", that is, they are internal but also International, , they are

Complex and unconventional. Therefore, when a security system does not work - as in the Ecuadorian case - there is the surprise of the use of these new threats that unfortunately carries only negative effects.

What happened in the month of October, they say it is "social outbreak" ... what happened was an insurgent attack accompanied by vandalism and crime ... do not be fooled! A year ago, one of the spokespersons who are now a fugitive in Mexico (Ricardo Patiño), has already announced to the country when he said: "... we passed the combative resistance phase." What is that? ... that is called rural and urban insurgency. They intended first to create chaos with the stoppage of taxi drivers; and then, with the indigenous mobilization and the infiltrators, they wanted to kidnap the Ecuadorian family that they could not leave their homes because of fear and the terror they promoted together: the POLITICAL VIOLENTS with the criminals.

* CID Graduate: Class 30 / CID Advisor: Class 37



ABOUT PEACE

SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION



Director of the Women's Research and Training Institute, IECAIM
Administrative Director of ASOCID-ECUADOR

* Graduate CID: Class 21

In a corner of Europe, in Austria, section of the worldly noise; near but far from the bullets that ravaged Yugoslavia, there is a human laboratory investigating and working for world peace.

This is the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE (UPR). In this University I had the privilege of participating as a student in the autumn course of 1993. This course took place in Stadtschlaning, a Catholic town mounted on hills with rich history dating from the fifteenth century; 120 km from Vienna, on the east and west edges of Europe.

Schlaning, as it is called for short, houses the university in a unique and old castle of the Middle Ages, accompanied by two churches and a synagogue, where there is an extraordinary library with specialized books, vintage and pulsating news.

A new and modern installation is the INTERNATIONAL HOUSE that exclusively houses the chosen students from all parts of the world, where an atmosphere is always cordial and open; and, you learn to know and understand the different ways of being and thinking of different cultures.

The International Center for Peace Studies was founded in 1993 at the European University for Peace.

There, scientific conferences, peace promotion seminars, symposia, academic events and research are held. There are teachers and professors from all over the world, who have a high academic level. Study trips are also made in order to know the realities of the peoples in conflict, such as those of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and others of the then Yugoslavia.

Is peace only the absence of war? It is the question on which the deliberations revolve.

The answer is no. Peace is the absence of war and structural violence, it is true development, one that is not measured solely by economic growth, equal modernization, equal economic indices macro solvents, same gross domestic product, equal wealth of elites.

Development is the coverage of at least the basic needs of the human being: pure air, safe water, food, clothing, silence, housing, space, privacy, health, work, education, spiritual and physical development. Development is in short, the harmonic flowering of a culture. The dissatisfaction of these basic needs made the human being miserable. A minimum of true development is the abolition of misery and with it the abolition of violence, which when this violence appears in society takes away true peace. Peace without war but with violence is negative peace.

Security, is not buying weapons of destruction, is not preparing for war, is preparing for the internal and external defense of a people, I realized that our Ecuadorian army has understood these paradigms of security and development for a long time and puts them into practice with the population in different parts of the country. Security is social security and social welfare, it is the true security of the human being free from hunger, misery, ignorance and violence. True development, true security, conflict resolution with dialogue and dispute resolution by peaceful means, is true peace.

Let's fight for that peace, in these moments when our country and others in the region, we are in danger of losing it.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS: DAILY EL TELÉGRAFO

Minister of National Defense

GRAD. (R) OSWALDO JARRÍN ROMÁN *

The defense minister, Oswaldo Jarrín, insisted on Monday, October 21, 2019 on the need for a reinstitutionalization of the Armed Forces and revealed that I have issued a directive to "confront the insurgency in the country."

The official's statements came during the civic minute that was fulfilled in the ministerial complex. In this context, he introduced the new head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, Luis Lara Jaramillo, and the General Commander of the Army, Luis Altamirano.

In his speech, the minister highlighted the work of the During the protests that took place between October 3 and 13 in the country, in which attacks on oil areas occurred, hooded people set fire to the Comptroller's building, burned vehicles on the tracks and there was a long series of looting of companies Private and public .

The Government and the leaders of the indigenous movement recognized the high levels of violence to groups infiltrated in the protests, and the Executive even accused former President Rafael Correa (2007-2017) with the supposed support of Venezuela.

"Hasn't there been talk of international geopolitics on these issues or of local geopolitics in which the particular interests of certain groups are trying to impose on the country?"

Hasn't there been talk of illegal, international groups, cross-border, non-state, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, groups that are interested only in their benefit against the interests of the Ecuadorian State? "

I have questioned.

He mentioned the São Paulo Forum as part of regional geopolitics and reiterated the need for the reinstitutionalization of the Armed Forces. "After these 10 years, the first thing we had to do and I have said it from this same platform, we must reinstitutionalize the FF.AA., but not with whims, authoritarianism, but with what the Ecuadorian people say, through of the National Assembly, and that unique link that exists and can exist are the laws," he said. Then, Jarrín revealed that a new directive was issued last week at

FF.AA. with the specific objective: "face the insurgency in the country". "We will not allow the constitutional order, that democracy be the one that lives and that represents the interests of the Ecuadorian nation," he said.

* CID graduate: Class 28

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Oswaldo Jarrín Román

“Do not provoke the public force, do not challenge it, do not attack the military”



"... The staff, despite having been banned, never lost their dignity, which means respect for the Ecuadorian population, feeling necessary for the fulfillment of their duty and the defense of the population"

"Those sectors that say the FF.AA. were surprised during the last crisis in Ecuador in their view are: or misplaced or misinformed".



PUBLIC SPEECHES
The Commanders speak: Chief of the Joint Command
GRAD. LUIS LARA JARAMILLO

It is evident that the highly professional behavior of officers and soldiers of our glorious Armed Forces, with full observance of Human Rights, avoided greater evils to the homeland. I wish to reiterate the deep institutional recognition of the Army, Navy and Aviation personnel, who had to face the most adverse conditions, containing themselves many times in the face of grievances, to fulfill their mission of restoring peace and granting security to Ecuadorians...

Let the violent ones not be mistaken; that the criminal groups associated with drug trafficking and subversion are not confused; that the corrupt do not forget; Our Armed Forces, which are a substantial part of the most glorious history of the homeland, will not allow repeated attacks that threaten the peace of Ecuador and the security of its citizens. The soldiers, with the Constitution in our backpacks, have a duty to guarantee Ecuadorians their right to live in peace and security...

The events of last October demonstrate, Mr. President of the Republic, the serious threats to the integral security of the nation and to the life of its citizens. **We cannot, we must not overlook, this demonstration of strength of internal and transnational groups, who want to impose a model that undermines basic democratic principles, violates the Constitution and puts social coexistence at high risk....**



SPEECH ORDER: Possession of Mr. Grad. Luis Lara Jaramillo, as Chief of the Joint Command of the FF.AA., at the "Eloy Alfaro" Military Superior School in Parcayacu.

“IN THE NEW GLOBAL SCENARIOS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY, IN THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY, IT IS A KEY FACTOR THE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY: CONTINENTAL, INSULAR SPACES AND SPACES”.

ABOUT THREATS

“Make no mistake violent...”

Said the Commander of the Armed Forces

“ THE ARMED FORCES HAVE STARTED A DEEP TRANSFORMATION AND MODERNIZATION PROCESS”.

The winning Armed Forces, which were covered with glory in the Alto Cenepa, the institution most loved and respected by Ecuadorians, must now face new asymmetric threats, in a war of high complexity, against groups that intend to destroy the nation and its Institutions It is a challenge that requires a new strategic vision of the defense and security of the nation.

“THE INSTITUTION IS PROCESSING TO CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL INTERESTS AND EXTERNAL STATE POLICY. IT MUST HIGHLIGHT THAT OUR ECUADORIAN ARMED FORCES MAINTAIN A SOLID INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE FOR ITS STRICT OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS”.

PUBLIC SPEECHES

The Commanders speak: General Commander of the Army

GRAB. LUIS ALTAMIRANO JUNQUEIRA

The new scenario in which the FF.AA., not only of Ecuador but of the world is highly diffuse; because the dimension has stopped being exclusively conflict between the states, to mutate in the interrelation with the phenomena of **domestic violence and of transnational character** - own of which they have denominated like **"threats of the development"** -; that not only **overflow national borders**, but that they maintain connections in the international arena, and that, due to their dynamics and wrapped factors, they have turned security scenarios into highly complex and under the gloom of uncertainty.

Under this factual context, **the application of military art sees the need to conceive a maneuvering space, which is not only confined to the physical world, but also glimpses and is confused with the virtual space** and the technological dimension of its use; and that also alerts us to a different operative argument, which requires flexibility and ingenuity, and whose response involves these three aspects, added to factors as complex as social or psychological, among others.

The current scenarios, and the seriousness that these can overflow on the constituted orders, lead at the same time to a **permanent review of the tactics, techniques and procedures to be used**, which once instituted, should keep the possibility of being reapproved and redrawn in the development of the crisis itself. Flexibility and learning capacity during violence events, and the adaptation of military forces, will be conditions sine qua non to operational success.

Who do the institutional command, **we are convinced that the participation of all of you will be decisive in the resolution of the crises and conflicts that we must face; for no one can ignore the stoicism of the special forces soldier, trained with the hardness, discipline and rigor of training**; who, tame the will and fear, have conquered the affection and admiration of all those who, we make this our glorious Army.

Our Army will not fail to fulfill the fundamental mission of defending territorial sovereignty and integrity; but

at the same time it has been constituted - especially during any crisis -, in a manager of the protection of the rights, guarantees and freedoms of the citizens; We will not claudicate in the effort to develop the necessary capacities, which will allow us to always carry out efficiently and effectively, the missions entrusted, but above all to fulfill mysticism and dedication; with loyalty and honor the tasks entrusted to the benefit of our people, of which we are part, and we are the most representative melting pot of that diverse Ecuadorian nationality.

Fellow soldiers, we are members of that glorious post rooted in the foothills of the Pichincha, sedimented in the fields of the Portete de Tarqui, tanned in the desperate and heroic defense of 1941, sweetened in the fighting of Paquisha, Mayaicu and Machinaza and savored with humility in the deed of the Alto Cenepa. **We are that cornerstone and fundamental stone in the context of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces and the Ecuadorian State.**



Grab. Luis Altamirano, Commander of the Ecuadorian Army, in the speech on Tuesday, October 29, 2019 for the day of the Ecuadorian Military Parachuting.

ABOUT THREATS

Emphasized the new Commander

“We need to highlight the highlights of the open and sustained actions of the threat..”

“I feel this is the right moment for all those present to reaffirm the promise, that one day as soldiers we swore on our knees and bowed in front of our flag:
defend yourself to death, and defend the
institutionality of our country, because only peace
and order, will lead us to everyone's progress.”

PUBLIC SPEECHES
The Commanders speak: General Navy Commander
RADM. DARWIN JARRÍN CISNEROS *

The command will not tolerate any misconduct that stains our sacred uniform or that threatens the well-earned prestige of the Armed Forces, a prestige that has cost us honest people work and sacrifice, coming to offer many of our companions the most precious thing they have the human being, his life....

For those who have chosen to endorse some behaviors at odds with ethics and the law, it is time to rectify, and they will have to be accountable, regardless of their degree or their position, and for those who venture to continue on the wrong path they will be applied the maximum rigor of the regulations that regulate us all equally..

The national authorities, my fellow citizens, and by the way all my comrades of arms, can have the absolute certainty that I will give all my abilities and competences for the faithful fulfillment of the entrusted responsibility, so that - in close communion - we preserve and keep high history, courage and traditions, consistent with the permanent vocation of always being at the service of the country, which is, in short, the distinctive basis of its recognized prestige, and for that purpose we will work tirelessly to make our constitutional role every Once more known and valued.

I send a special and affectionate greeting to all those who are part of my army, which they serve with loyalty, commitment and recognized vocation of service in each naval unit throughout the Ecuadorian geography, from the Mataje, to Hualtaco, from the Amazon to the Galapagos and to the Antarctic, and to those who are deployed in remote corners of the world, cooperating to the peace of those places and in maintaining the relations between the navies and the states.

To all of them - together with their distinguished families, a fundamental pillar in which the efficient performance of each sailor is based - I want to convey today my deep recognition and appreciation for their effort and dedication in each task they have accomplished and that they carry out daily, in the scope of their respective responsibilities.

“I commit here my word of honor before you and especially before my conscience that I will give all my effort and capacity to fulfill this sublime task that has been assigned to me”.



Speech of order on the occasion of the ceremony of relief of the General Command of the Navy
* Darwin Jarrín Cisneros
Rear Admiral
CID Graduate: Class 42

PUBLIC SPEECHES
The Commanders speak: General Commander of the Ecuadorian Air Force
TGRAL. MAURICIO CAMPUZANO


Lieutenant General Mauricio Campuzano Núñez
General Commander of the Ecuadorian Air Force

It is necessary at this time, to refer to the latest events and mobilizations that were experienced in the country. As we could see, the Armed Forces were involved in tasks without the backing of a legal framework, highlighting the value of the Ecuadorian soldier, who without his weapons of endowment and under a confusing precept of the progressive use of force, faced angry mobs, which were used by petty interests of ideological groups that sought to destabilize the country, supported by extremist gangs and overlapping criminals.

Many lessons learned leave us these days of protest, especially to understand that what happens in our country, occurs at the regional level, an orchestrated and articulated plan to undermine the foundations of democracy, **but we have the great satisfaction that the Armed Forces defied the democracy and the legally constituted order, and that no life of an Ecuadorian was reaped by the weapons of our soldiers**, the actions were always aimed at defending the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, a criterion that prevails in all decisions of the Ministry of National Defense and the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, under firm and determined leadership, giving the best lessons of loyalty to democracy and for governance, aware that the weapons, equipment and training of the soldier, being an expression of power, were used only for the control of citizen violence and for national integration, with absolute discipline, in adherence and respect for laws and human rights,

away from influences and interests that undermine the historical work of professional Armed Forces, who have always walked with their people, so that with excitement and respect the Air Force greets all the men and women who make up our winning Army and our glorious Navy. To the President of the Republic of Ecuador, express our appreciation for its policy of dialogue and respect for people and institutions, the Air Force aware of the economic reality, appreciates the effort of the national government to have approved the execution of important projects, managed by the Ministry of Defense National and that are the acquisition of 08 training aircraft for the cadets of the Pilot School and the purchase of 06 medium helicopters for aeromedical evacuation and search and rescue tasks mainly, 04 light helicopters, a medium reconnaissance aircraft with intercontinental reach and a heavy aircraft for transporting troops and cargo, which begins the recovery of operational capabilities of the Air Force, which as we all know were seriously affected by previous government policies.

However, it is necessary to mention that for the operation and operation of all components of the Ecuadorian airspace surveillance and control system and the

Fulfilling operations derived from this mission, the Air Force requires that the material, equipment and infrastructure receive the necessary, basic and indispensable attention to fulfill in the best way the different operations and tasks entrusted, the special case of supersonic aviation, is unfortunate mention the breach and insensitivity of the previous government, for the renewal of the current fleet that should have been carried out in 2015 according to a strategic planning approved by the same government, a situation that requires a new direction to solve this strategic need of the State and have an Immediate Reaction Force, to protect the sovereignty of the national airspace or incursions of illicit flights in high performance aircraft.

Authorities of the State, we ask for your support and commitment for the attention to requested reforms of laws that support military action, so that the scenarios to fight against the different threats to Ecuadorian society are presented with protection and legal protection to the actions of the Armed Forces, a necessary condition to respond to the security demand demanded by society.

Also included are the urgent reforms required to the Law of the Social Security Institute of the Armed Forces, which must guarantee social security rights to the most vulnerable segment of the military family, passive personnel.

GEOPOLITICS

Analysis of the regional situation

ADM. JORGE MONTOYA *

To understand the phenomenon of what is happening on the continent we must go back years to appreciate the beginning of this process, I say process because the events that have been happening are not accidental come from an elaborate plan that has been being fulfilled since the decade of the 90s, to date.

In 1990 the "Workers Party" of Brazil founded the "Forum of Sao Paulo", in order to unite the efforts of the parties and movements of the left and extreme left to discuss the international scene after the fall of the wall of Berlin and especially analyze the consequences of "neoliberalism" in the countries of the American continent.

From 1999 with the presidency of Chavez in Venezuela a phenomenon begins in the region, the taking of governments, by democratic means, of the leftist parties: Brazil with Lula da Silva, Argentina with Kirchner, Bolivia with Evo Morales, Uruguay with Tabaré Vázquez, Chile With Michelle Bachelet and Ecuador with Correa, in this situation of advance of the left in South America, Hugo Chávez and Fidel Castro founded the ALBA (Bolivarian Alliance for the peoples of America) in Havana on December 14, 2004

Meanwhile, the Sao Paulo forum maintains its annual meetings since its founding, expanding its members with the participation of parties from other continents where the different tendencies of the left are unified and formulating strategies for their application by the committed governments, that is, those of Alba, and developing other types of actions to submit to the other countries of South America.

On April 20, 2010 at the IX ALBA Summit in Caracas, the Heads of State and Government of 8 countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela) sign the Caracas manifesto consolidating "The New Independence" that seeks to get rid of foreign interventionism, Hugo Chávez said: "the goal is independence, the road is the revolution and the flag is socialism. ALBA therefore means "Independence, Revolution and Socialism."

In the last meeting held from July 25 to 28, 2019, agreements were made and declarations were promoted for each country of the members of the forum, those referring to Chile, Colombia and Ecuador had as common denominator the promotion of popular claims, the Fight against the neoliberal governments that are against the people and in the case of Colombia, emphasis was placed on the fulfillment of the "Peace Agreements".

In the final declaration of the women's meeting of the Sao Paulo Forum, they state that: In this complex picture of sharpening the confrontation, the broadest and strongest anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic unit of political forces, social and popular movements is necessary from the left, to face the neo-fascist and neoliberal plan of the pro-imperialist right, for the conformation of a new correlation of forces that allows it to take the reins of the processes of change in our America, the only guarantee of triumph against the plan of imperialist domain.

Now let's look at what has happened with the countries of South America, in Ecuador before an economic measure to withdraw subsidies, the population rises and in a very violent way they attack state entities and private businesses simultaneously in different localities of the country, the Vandals They have their faces covered and take action at the end of the protest march. In Chile something very similar happens, before the rise of the subway passages in a ridiculous sum, the protest explodes, with a violence and persistence much greater than in Ecuador, they destroy the subway stations in a coordinated and simultaneous way obeying definitely a command centralized, they maintain for more than a month the mobilizations and vandalism throughout the country using the same profile, a group of vandals, led by "someone".

In both cases, the governments give in to the pressure and turn back on the measures that led to the protests, in the case of Ecuador the violence ends, but in the case of Chile the violence and the protest continues, the apparent objective of the president's resignation Piñera, the Chilean government has shown weakness in the face of the attacks and fear of supporting its security organizations to suppress the threat. The propaganda of the organizers of this attack on Chile gives results and moves human rights organizations to avoid the violation of these by the security forces, not even mentioning that the security forces, in this case, the Police have suffered attacks of incredible violence, many have lost sight others have been burned, they also have dead.

"What we appreciate, the destruction of democracy making it useless in its defense capacity, canceling it using the same weapons created by the Democrats, freedom of expression, defense of human rights, the use of non-lethal weapons and everything that means living in democracy".

With this road traveled last week, something very similar to that suffered by Ecuador and Chile explodes in Colombia, protest marches claiming something they consider just and at the end of the same outbreak of violence simultaneously in several cities of the country, in this case The government showed no weakness and applied the force more forcefully, but the demonstrations continue.



ADM. (R) JORGE MONTOYA MANRIQUE

The case of Colombia is very important to understand Castro's penetration in South America, I refer to the Peace Agreement of the Colombian government of former President Santos with the FARC, after more than half a century of struggle where the Colombian armed forces were very close to The military defeat of this group, the Colombian government influenced by Cuba and Venezuela decides to begin peace negotiations with the FARC., With the result known to all, that a democratic government sat at the table with criminals, kidnapping murderers, drug traffickers and I accept really incredible conditions, now these criminals are in the government, I mean in the legislative branch with political benefits that allow them to participate in the democratic life of Colombia.

The "Lessons Learned" of this widespread social upheaval with unknown actors that act under a plan to create terror and destabilize governments are very important, the first is that the legal mechanisms that allow the security forces to participate in the control of excesses they are not adequate to the circumstances that are experienced, the second is that the dissuasive capacity of the Security Forces has been lost does not exist, the third would be that the management of the press should be to support the constitutionality, and the rule of law, they currently support the rioters, give biased opinions to the left and the new minorities, distorting reality and making the perception of events present an out-of-reality image to the detriment of citizen security and the fourth should never be given under pressure to the protesters' requests.



*** Jorge Montoya Manrique**

*He served for 41 years in the Navy, followed studies at the Naval School graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Naval Sciences, In the Superior School of War he obtained his Master's in Naval Strategy, graduated from the Inter-American Defense College of the Continental Defense course. As Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces with the rank of Admiral, he has been an advisor to three defense ministers, a member of the Consultative Council of The Hague, serves as a speaker.
CID graduate: Class 36*

ABOUT DEMOCRACY

The Peruvian Admiral said

"We appreciate the destruction of democracy making it useless in its defense capacity, canceling it using the same weapons created by the Democrats, freedom of expression, defense of human rights, the use of non-lethal weapons and everything that means living in democracy".



SCENARIOS

Latin spring

CLNL. (R) MILTON BENÍTEZ *



At present, society has witnessed different violent demonstrations against the Public Order and democratically constituted Governments, these have been characterized by the serious destruction of private goods, city heritage and public services of the State, different countries of the continent American (Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina) have been infected by this virus that has as a common factor social organizations reinforced by groups of infiltrators, the causes of the claims are summarized in the unsatisfied demand of the citizens by the Governors.

This Latin Spring, mentioning similar cases that occurred between 2010 and 2015 in the African continent and that most analysts called it the Arab Spring, (Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria and Yemen) were the countries devastated by a wave of protesters that generated until the fall of governments (Tunisia, Egypt) the causes "virus of indignation" Blanco Navarro (2011), very contagious, which was due to different factors, corruption, unemployment, poverty, bad rulers and inequality, which were disseminated by the information highway the internet and social networks as a result thousands of deaths due to greater poverty and instability mainly due to the lack of institutionality.

The Arab Spring in conclusion, has not generated the peace or stability expected by social groups opposed to governments. Most citizens perceive this disenchantment because it has not improved living conditions, poverty continues, unemployment inequality. The general situation is defined through chaos, brutal repression and the failure of exchange policies, being the case of the civil war its most serious aspect and the highest number of victims (Tapia, 2013).

The Latin Spring has one more ingredient than the Arab and that super vitamin has been skillfully taken advantage of by the opposition leaders creating the famous groups of infiltrators, the state intelligence services attribute it to the uncontrolled Venezuelan immigration across the continent that are easily recruited by social organizations in exchange for gifts and money, this formula has become a trigger that has the strength of a hurricane and causes damage where it passes, the destruction of critical infrastructure, the paralysis of basic services, areas strategic impediments to its production have caused serious losses Economic and the main thing have spread fear and fear in the civilian population.

The Public Force in general have been prevented from fulfilling their mission the laws do not support the action and today a video or a photo is enough to judge the procedures used by the military or police, there is too much protection for

protesters by human rights and related organizations, the progressive use of force is a utopia in the face of these realities that happened in different countries.

The Latin Spring will continue throughout the American continent the virus is spread has a fulminant formula and governments are tied and unable to protect and control their citizens, public and private services is necessary to review the legal framework for the Force Public can respond efficiently these threats that are uncontrollable at the moment.

* CID Graduate. Class 49

CRISIS IN LATIN AMERICA



POLITICS*Guest article writer*

CLNL. (S.P.) ALBERTO MOLINA FLORES

*Possession of command*

Since when do the traditions of an institution that was born with the Homeland change? Since when, even if it is subtly degraded to a historical institution?

In the nefarious government of Correa, in a project on military social security that circulated as a test balloon; there was already talk, not of members of the Armed Forces, but of WORKERS of the Armed Forces; when we alerted to this evil project, Correa's cynical, on a Saturday, said that project was simply a draft; No one said anything about this, I wrote an article alerting this infamous nonsense.

Now there is a POSSESSION ceremony of the Chief of the Joint Command and the Commander of the Army and not of RELEASE OF COMMAND; Another degradation? Military traditions is a way of maintaining the history, glories, honor, dignity, of a victorious Armed Forces, respected, loved and admired by the Ecuadorian people. Military authorities have an obligation to respect these traditions and enforce them.

The same is spoken of THE FORCE TERRESTRIAL, the historical name is ARMY, for that reason it is said Anthem to the Army, General of Army, Army of Operations, etc. In other countries it is known as the Army of the Earth, the Army of the Air and the Army of the Navy. Here, I repeat, the historical name of ARMY should be maintained.

In Guayaquil, there are currently two "generals" at the ATM, a man and a woman; Not only do they call themselves GENERAL, they use the badges, a staff and have a helper with a cord. I have denounced this arrogance of functions and the illegal use of military badges and degrees. It must be remembered that this is punishable by COIP and that the rank of General is given by Executive Decree, the exclusive prerogative of the Head of State. Unfortunately no military authority has said anything. What is happening to us? (O)

LET'S DO SOMETHING ...

Something must be done, that we repeat permanently in family and friends gatherings; Unfortunately no one is empowered at all, we are good at using these media (social networks) to repeat what we read, whether true or not.

There are no leaderships, the political parties, they are simply electoral machines, which are set up for the elections, with their respective owner, who decides who the candidates should be, depending on the sympathy of the party owner and the real ability to attract votes, no matter who is an artist, athlete or have money. His political training, intellectual, ethical and moral suitability, does not matter.

The executive, although it is true, his merit has been that until now, we are freed from that threat, turned into a ghost that scares us, called Rafael Correa; but there has not been enough political will to free us from correism, overlapping and camouflaged in all spheres of the State.

Of the Legislative, not to mention, it is considered that this Assembly, with the exceptions of the respective rule, which is the most mediocre of the democratic period. Never a Congress, House of Representatives or Assembly has had popular sympathy, but this Assembly takes the gold medal; He has done all the merits for the citizens to repudiate.

Of the Judicial Function, governments have always wanted to co-opt it, but Correa's has been the most brazen, the terrified judges faithfully fulfilled what Correa through that "genius of evil", unscrupulous, Alexis Mera, ordered, sure of Having absolute impunity, I did it in writing. Unfortunately, there is mistrust in the justice of our country.

The organizations and unions of workers, students, powerful transport syndicates, educators, bureaucracy, etc., do not help to find valid solutions to move forward as a country, we must remember, it is lawful to demand that governments comply with their responsibilities, at least, those offered in the election campaigns, but it is also important to demand as citizens to fulfill our obligations.

Do Ecuadorians have confidence in the National Electoral Council (CNE), as it is working, that is impartial and guarantees respect for the popular will?

Weaken our institutionality, with lack of leadership, not only of the government, but also orphans of political leaders, we fall into the tutelage, now of the indigenous organizations, whose leaders are emboldened in their supposed "victory" and they believe that they must impose, according to their particular criteria, the direction that the country has to take. Indigenous people are only a minority, respectable by the way, which has its space, but apart from the vast majority of Ecuadorians, they want to impose what they think and decide in their organizations, intolerable.

All this demonstrates how vulnerable our institutionality, with an aimless economy and our anorexic democracy, increasingly weak.

Ecuadorians do not perceive the real threats that are lurking, inside and outside the country ... let's do something. (O)

COMPLEXITY: The waters in which they will swim after graduation

Speech offered to students graduated from the War Academy of the Land Force of Ecuador



MAJOR GENERAL JAMES TAYLOR
CID DIRECTOR

The essence of this is that multilateralism is important when addressing the complex issues facing the countries of our hemisphere.

No country alone can solve complex transnational problems. The degree of complexity in the world requires strategic cooperation between nations and multinational organizations to deal with the scale of these challenges ... and within this global context, we face hemispheric challenges ... And for hemispheric problems, hemispheric solutions are needed.

This period of their lives is known as a strategic turning point in their careers. If you take advantage of this period of study to reflect on what you are learning ... to consider the principles that are presented to you ... and take advantage of the training provided, you will change your life. They will be better leaders. In addition, they will add more value to the organizations to which they are assigned, and those that will one day lead.

What I would like to do, in this time that has been assigned to me, is to share with you some principles that will help you, now that you undertake, and later when you complete, this formation. These principles will prepare them to succeed in the missions they will receive after graduation.

We tend to think, as we we approach higher levels of responsibility, that life is quiet ... that things are somehow easier ... that the grass is a little greener ... that water is a little more

candy Although the greater leadership responsibilities are accompanied by some benefits, the reality is that the level of stress and the extent of the problems they face are much greater; It is really impressive.

If I had to find a metaphor to explain the service at the strategic level, I would compare it to drinking water in an African oasis. I don't know how many of you have gone to Africa and have done safaris, but if you have not been able to do it, know that you are magnificent. Awesome

Overwhelming It is an experience they will remember for the rest of their lives.

One of the things that cannot be missed are water points. The surface makes them seem calm and peaceful. They are a good place to relax, cool off, and drink water. But inside they are full of unexpected dangers. They are full of crocodiles, hippos, and carnivorous bacteria. These are things that are not seen with the naked eye. You really do not perceive to look at the calm water from afar.

In this picture, we see an elephant African and his baby who have gone to cool off to a water point, when a six-meter Nile crocodile that was hidden underwater decides to attack! This photo is amazing! Believe it or not, that crocodile is six meters long, although you can not see in the photo!

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor for me to have the opportunity to share with you some moments in this prestigious educational institution. I congratulate you for having passed the rigorous evaluation and selection process to assist your respective institutions and become future military leaders. I recognize the sacrifices that you and your families have made and accepted, and that will allow you to serve your country with great distinction.

The training they are receiving now is a significant milestone in their professional careers. It is the portal to Ecuador's service towards the great complexity that characterizes international relations and geopolitical strategy.

This marks a change in their lives, from their previous responsibilities towards the strategic level. It is a transition to a service in which they will have to interact with other organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations (UN) ... where their planning efforts will have an inter-agency, joint, or multinational nature ... where Your diplomacy can contribute to forging solutions that benefit your country, its allies and partners.

It is very small compared to the huge African elephant.

Obviously, the crocodile loses the battle. Elephants are at the top of the food chain.

Nothing beats an elephant. In subsequent photos of this meeting, which can be found on Google, we see how the elephant throws the crocodile to the ground and steps on it, ending his life.

The point of this example is as follows:

“... When they graduate from this course, they will begin a phase of their professional lives in which the environment in which they will serve and operate will be full of challenges ... just as the waters of the oases are full of mortal dangers. If I had to describe this environment, I would say it is complex.

And his role will be to work in an environment of complexity ... ”



Fotografía: Martin Nyfeler de Kloten, Suiza

Complejidad – las aguas en las que nadarán tras su graduación

IADC

Inter-American Defense College



Los líderes estratégicos resuelven problemas complejos

COMPLEJIDAD
sustantivo
El estado de tener muchas partes y ser difícil de entender o resolver.
Fuente: Diccionario Oxford

Problemas COMPLEJOS también conocidos como "problemas complicados"
sustantivo
Aquellos que requieren un enfoque desde múltiples perspectivas, a veces contrarias, y que requieren múltiples soluciones.
Fuente: (Rittel & Webber 1973)

IADC
Inter-American Defense College

They have to learn to work in an environment of complexity. This is due to two reasons: the first is that the bosses you will have will expect you to be able to solve complex problems. That's what strategic leadership is about. As members of your cabinet, they will expect you to do the work that allows you to solve those problems.

The second reason is that you, since you are in this course, are on your way to becoming High level leaders or represent your country before a world that seeks to solve complex problems. What I am telling you is that one day, it may be you who have to solve those problems. Their success as future high-level diplomats is proportional to the extent to which they can take what is complex, and manage it in a way that is simple, understandable and effective.

By definition, complexity means that a problem is composed of multiple elements ... and it is difficult to understand or even find an answer. In fact, there is a whole field of science that has emerged to address complexity. It is called the science of complexity. Dr. Brian Castellani schematized the facets and components of the science of complexity.

Well, unless they decide that they are really passionate about the science of complexity, they don't need to study Castellani's work. What they do have to understand, however, is that when they graduate, they will have to face complexity. They will need to develop solutions for complex problems.

Now, the definition of a complex problem is extremely important to understand. There is a BIG difference between a problem and a complex problem. The difference is this: a complex problem is one that requires more than one solution. In other words, a single solution does NOT solve a complex problem. A complex problem is one that has multiple components. Therefore, it requires multiple solutions.

For us, this is very difficult to understand. Human beings usually like things well defined and fit into predictable boxes that can be easily analyzed and addressed. We like to give things a single label, characterize them, address them, and then get away. That does not happen with complex problems ... they are difficult to characterize...

addressing them is a challenge ... and, until all its parts are addressed, the problem does not disappear.

That means that when you or your organization face one of the challenges facing our hemisphere, one of the first things they have to do is apply critical thinking and determine what kind of problem they are facing ... Is it a simple problem?

Or is it a complex problem? Probably, the higher the level of the person they work for, or the higher they are in the hierarchy of your organization, the greater the chances that the problems they face are complex problems ... problems that will require more than one solution .. problems that are difficult to solve. The higher they are in the hierarchy, or the higher the level of their boss, the lower the likelihood of encountering easy problems. Easy problems are usually solved before reaching the high level leader... experience has taught me that basically, the only types of problems that remain when one is a high level leader are complex in nature.

I will share some examples of some of the challenges facing the countries of our hemisphere that turned out to be complex...

In 2014, he was in charge of Plans, Operations and Strategy in the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), and the United States Northern Command. That was the year that the Ebola virus emerged, which reached the pandemic level. It started in Guinea, passed to Sierra Leone, then Nigeria, Liberia, the Congo, and finally Senegal.

The World Health Organization is mobilized, along with several countries, not only to offer assistance to affected countries in Africa, but also to ensure that Ebola did not expand beyond where it had arrived. The guidance we received in the North Command when we addressed this problem was brief and simple: "Avoid getting to North America."

The World Health Organization had a response plan ... they already knew Ebola. The US had a response plan. We were ready The US Northern Command had developed a response plan based on observations, assessments, and lessons learned from the influenza virus pandemic.

However, all of these were broad universal plans. In addition, they had to be rewritten to as we addressed this complex problem

It took the countries of the world two years to control this pandemic. It was not until 2016 that WHO declared that it was over. The observations, appreciations and lessons learned are interesting and worth studying.

One of them is that the broad and general initial plans that everyone used were ineffective in as they could not be applied to all cases. All stakeholders needed to develop tailored plans that aligned with the different conditions that existed in each country. In other words, the plan that worked in Guinea did not work in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone needed its own plan to align with the conditions that existed in that country.

The plan for US military support in the African Command could not have been used in the Northern Command, because the problem manifested itself differently. We had to develop a different plan for the Northern Command; and even within the United States we had to develop specific secondary plans for certain states. The Ebola problem manifested itself differently on the east coast and in Texas. The plan for Texas was different from the plan for New York. The plan for Texas would not have worked in New York. Let me repeat it again. Many countries faced the SAME problem ... Ebola ... but the solutions needed to solve the problem were DIFFERENT in each country. In addition, many organizations had to contribute to the resolution of this pandemic. This was a complex problem. No organization could solve the problem alone.

A single country operating alone could not stop the Ebola pandemic. To stop this pandemic needed to implement a series of solutions in a coordinated manner in many countries. Different solutions were needed in the social services sector ... different solutions were needed in the transport sector. And these solutions in each of these sectors were also different for each country ... all because the same problem manifested itself differently in each country.

Let me share another example with you from my personal experience.

In 2017, I was in charge of the Operations of North Command My responsibilities included Military Support to Civil Authorities. During that period, we faced something I had never seen before: three successive hurricanes. After having applied observations, assessments and lessons learned over the years, the Northern Command considered that it had developed a very effective Hurricane Response Plan. The Federal Emergency Management Agency weighed the same, and the US Southern Command, too. We all believed that we were ready for these hurricanes to reach the Caribbean and the United States. We collaborated with Mexico, and they said that with their planning they were ready for the arrival of the hurricane.

However, in that strange hurricane season, the same hurricane affected multiple places. And later, another arrived. And then another one. Three hurricanes This was complex

because the generic response plan used was extremely successful in Texas and Florida, but it was not at all in the Caribbean islands. The response plan we used in Texas and Florida was based on the preponderance of the operational support that had to be provided in the land.

That didn't work in the Caribbean! We needed to develop a new plan for this region. There was no land bridge to send the amount of support needed on the islands. In addition, the succession of category 5 hurricanes had destroyed island infrastructure. We had to provide military support by sea. We use the Navy. It was only after the Navy had reestablished airport operations that we could bring support by air. In addition, the volume of support that can be carried by air or sea is much smaller than what can be transported by land.

In other words, although many places experienced the same problem ... a succession of category five hurricanes that affected multiple places ... the problem manifested itself differently in each place. In addition, each place demanded an adequate solution to the problem. A single standard plan did not solve the problem of these hurricanes. These hurricanes represented a complex problem for the hemisphere.

Some agencies did not have sufficient agility to recognize this problem and adapt. Before the disaster, these agencies spent a lot of time developing a comprehensive universal response plan that they wanted to be able to use in all places affected by the hurricane. They wanted to use a single solution for a complex problem. They turned out to be less effective in responding to the hurricane than those who were able to recognize that the complex problems of multiple hurricanes in multiple places required multiple solutions. And, unless multiple solutions were applied, the problem could not be solved.

The agility with which all of you as leaders nascent, may you recognize ... early ... that the problem they are dealing with is a complex problem, it will determine the speed with which they can identify possible solutions to their multiple parts. This will greatly benefit you and your organizations.

I hope not to have to deal with the challenges of multiple successive category 5 hurricanes again. However, I think it is an unrealistic hope because there were three successive hurricanes before September 16, 2010: Hurricanes Karl, Igor, and Julia. Most people forgot the lessons of these hurricanes. When we returned to live on September 7, 2017 with Katia, Irma, and José, we made the same mistakes. We need to learn from our past.

Scientists inform us that global warming causes extreme climates. Therefore, the probability that you have to develop solutions for complex natural disasters is quite high. From these two examples, there are some observations, appreciations and lessons learned:

Los desafíos que afrontan los países de nuestro hemisferio

Los desafíos de defensa y seguridad que enfrentan los países de nuestro hemisferio trascienden las fronteras nacionales

Ningún país puede resolver por sí solo los problemas transnacionales

Los problemas regionales requieren soluciones regionales

Los problemas hemisféricos requieren soluciones hemisféricas

IADC

By: Patrick Di Justo, Adam Rogers, and Allison Davis
Map by: Chad Hagen
Illustration by: Luke Shuman
Sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; US Department of Justice

- Countries in our hemisphere face complex problems.
- No single agency within a country, and no country alone can solve them.
- Complex problems manifest themselves differently in different areas.
- To solve these problems, a coordinated application of multiple solutions is required.

Another complex problem that is plaguing our hemisphere is the Zika virus. The

They transmit the mosquitoes. It can also be transmitted by animal bites or between humans by sexual transmission. It causes serious birth defects. And, fortunately, it has managed to control its spread.

The way in which the countries of the hemisphere approach Zika is a positive example of good management of complex and cooperative problems. Although we have not been able to eradicate the virus, it has not reached pandemic levels here in the Americas as it has in other parts of the world. The Pan American Health Organization has done an excellent job addressing the Zika virus. They created a strategy ... the Strategy to improve national capacity to respond to the Zika epidemic in the Americas ... and created a response plan ... the Strategic Response Plan to Zika.

The plan is excellent. It sets objectives, the context of each country affected by Zika, methods to monitor the response, and a summary of the requirements needed to implement the plan so that each country can obtain them in accordance with its procurement processes. In addition, this includes operational issues: detection, prevention, care and support for victims, investigation and coordination.

The Pan American Health Organization it also has coordination meetings in which all the countries of the hemisphere participate. They measure compliance. In other words, in our hemisphere the problem of Zika has been approached with a hemispheric perspective. It serves as a positive example of what can be achieved when hemispheric solutions are used to solve a complex problem.

Routine country coordination and synchronized approaches provide positive results. So, as long as the Zika virus exists ... and while it remains a problem in the hemisphere, it is unquestionably a much smaller problem than it could be if the hemisphere were not working together as well as it is..

Ejemplos de problemas complejos

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the distribution of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not be full agreement.

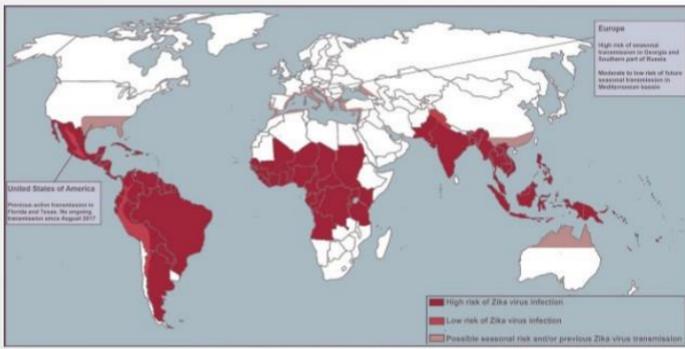
Date Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSIS)
World Health Organization
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Su labor como graduados

Manifestaciones globales de la pandemia del Zika



Fuente: Leonhard SE, Lant S, Jacobs BC, et al. Zika virus infection in the returning traveler: what every neurologist should know. *Practical Neurology* 2018;18:271-277.

Determinen qué tipo de problema están enfrentando

- ¿Es un problema sencillo?
- ¿Es un problema complejo?

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, we have talked about three case studies ... Ebola, hurricanes and Zika. All are international problems. Which illustrate the situations they will face in the tasks that await them after their graduation from institutions such as this one, which they are now attending. When they realize they have a problem, what they have to do is determine the nature of the problem they face. Is it a complex problem? Or is it a normal problem? Can it be solved with a unique solution? Or do you need multiple solutions? Can only one country solve the problem? Or, will many countries be needed to work together to solve the problem? The problems facing our countries are increasingly complex. There are problems that do not stop at the borders of the countries to do the customs formalities before entering. These are problems that simply and simply do not respect bureaucratic boundaries and boundaries. In fact, they exploit them

There are problems, such as cybernetics, that go beyond geography ... that go beyond geographic jurisdiction ...

There are problems like diseases pandemics that expand like fire if measures are not taken consistently throughout the region and if there is no good coordination.

There are problems such as transnational organized crime that manifest themselves from different way wherever they arrive and actively seek to exploit communication failures.

There are problems such as terrorism that seek to destroy the social fabric of governance, and that neutralize all kinds of effective response.

The trap in which countries fall is that they begin to think that they can solve an international problem ... by themselves. Or at least they hope to do it.

A country alone cannot solve an international problem. Country alone

it will not stop terrorism, or transnational organized crime, a pandemic or human trafficking. These complex problems are international problems.

International problems require international solutions. It is the only way to proceed.

I encourage you to remember these principles: problems can be simple or complex.

Simple problems require a single solution. Complex problems require multiple solutions.

International problems require international solutions. And hemispheric problems require hemispheric solutions..

Amenazas de seguridad y defensa en el hemisferio

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tema	Democracia	Derechos humanos	Seguridad multidimensional	Desarrollo	Asistencia humanitaria y respuesta a los desastres	Crimen organizado transnacional y tecnológico	Seguridad pública y prevención de la violencia	Obligaciones/compromisos con el desarme, la no proliferación y la paz	Desafíos de seguridad regionales y especializados	Fortalecimiento de la cooperación de seguridad y defensa hemisférica	Revisión y perspectivas de seg. multidimensional hemisférica	Instituciones e instrumentos interamericanos	Participación de la mujer	Ciberseguridad	Convención Interamericana Contra la Corrupción	Educación en defensa y seguridad	Migración	Terrorismo	Drogas
OEA 2003	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CSH (T)			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						
CID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MSS (P)			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
OEA 2019		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X



In 2003 at a special meeting of the OAS General Assembly, the concept of multidimensional security was coined to address 17 different threats facing the hemisphere.

Both the Committee on Hemispheric Security and the Security Secretariat

Multidimensional actively developed plans to address those threats. Recently in Colombia there was a meeting of the OAS General Assembly, and they passed a Security Resolution. It contained 149 specific tasks to address security and defense threats in the hemisphere. They appear in this matrix. The topics that are specifically identified are shown with an X.

What is seen in this matrix are 19 complex problems that present challenges for our hemisphere. These 19 problems are formally recognized by a resolution of the member countries of the Organization of American States.

There are nineteen complex problems that will be addressed when you graduate from this course and

Send them to their missions. They are not simple problems, because if they were, they would already be solved. Of the problems mentioned since 2003, only two were not included in this year's resolution ... the lack of strengthening democracy, and corruption. It is still necessary to continue working on them ... but simply and simply, they were not given much attention.

The question is: "How do you learn this?"

Complex problems are like the mythical hydra! When you solve an aspect of problem, symbolically cutting off your head ... there are always more facets of the problem.

The first step is to recognize the type of problem you are trying to solve.

Is it a simple or complex problem? Unless they do this, it is too easy to fall into the trap of treating a complex problem as a simple problem. A simple problem is one in which an answer is sufficient, or that an agency, or country, working alone, can solve. It is often a surprise

for people who believe they have been dealing with a simple problem, but then determine that the problem they have been struggling with is in fact complex.

The next step is to apply critical thinking to the problem. Spread it in its different parts. Once they have done so, they can develop specific solutions for each aspect of those problems.

In order to develop solutions for the individual aspects of a complex problem, it is important to remember that: a single entity does not have all the answers! An entity ... whether an agency, service, ministry, or state, cannot solve a complex problem by itself. Solutions to complex problem aspects often lie in other stakeholders that possess inherent capabilities that are not found in their organizations.

¿Cómo se aprende a resolver un problema complejo?

- Reconozcan el tipo de problema que tienen que resolver...¿es complejo o sencillo?
- Usen el pensamiento crítico
 - Desglosen las partes del problema
 - Comprendan cada componente y las partes interesadas necesarias... con frecuencia, la capacidad de resolver un problema reside en una parte interesada
- Colaboren con las partes interesadas y evalúen las opciones
- Coordinen la implementación con las partes interesadas

Quando nos saltamos estos pasos, es difícil resolver el problema...



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In addition, however intelligent they may be, and however preeminent your organizations may be, you do not possess the whole truth. Stakeholders have the necessary experience to refine the solution to the problem.

For example, while we were in the Comando Norte, and we prepared the response plan for Ebola, we relied heavily on the surgeon of our command. His medical knowledge was extremely useful in developing our response. However, although it was very good, the Center

for Disease Control had assessments and information that he did not have. His experience allowed a solution to one aspect of the Ebola problem that the military alone could not address. All interested parties, as a next step, must collaborate in a coordinated and synchronized manner. Otherwise, there will be weaknesses and gaps. These weaknesses and gaps could be exploited subsequently. **In the case of a natural disaster or a pandemic, these weaknesses and gaps will lengthen the time it takes**

solve the problem...or they will exacerbate the impact of the problem. In the case of a complex problem involving a thinking enemy, such as transnational organized crime, the enemy will deliberately exploit weaknesses and gaps, and it will be impossible to solve the problem.

What I have presented on this slide seems simple and straightforward. It is not. If it were, all these problems could have been solved a long time ago.

Experiencia multinacional/hemisférica

Experiencia hemisférica o multinacional que permite la resolución de problemas complejos— abre perspectivas

- Ejercicios
- Fuerzas de tarea
- Educación
- Comités y grupos de trabajo

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There are some things you can do to improve your preparation to be the type of person who can solve complex problems. The curriculum they are following will help them a lot. Another thing that will certainly help you is the joint, interagency, interdepartmental, multinational and hemispheric experience.

Being exposed to organizations at the hemispheric level is an effective way to obtain the necessary experience to be able to see the problems from an international or hemispheric perspective. It allows people to understand that a problem can be complex. These organizations carry out planning, operations and exercises, which allow to learn about the strengths, capacities and perspectives of others when working towards the same objective.

International organizations include political organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), regional security organizations

such as the Inter-American Defense Board, or multinational task forces. The people who work in these organizations plan and carry out operations at the hemispheric level. When they complete their mission, they leave with a hemispheric perspective of problem solving. Perhaps seeing the problems in the future, they do so with a superior hemispheric perspective.

Participation in international committees, working groups, and exercises allows individuals to consider solutions to problems through an international perspective.

The case studies allow analyzing the observations, assessments and lessons learned. The practical exercises allow the cognitive exploration of the solution to a problem without greater expense of material resources. A formal education of organizations at the hemispheric level is a means of instilling knowledge that leads to the development of skills and competencies.

Conferences, workshops and workshops that include participants from different agencies that address issues of interest to the hemisphere, with full participation of the hemisphere, allow for issues from all perspectives to be considered. Participants are able to better identify nuances and develop solutions to complex problems.

I would like to conclude by recommending everyone to enrich their professional development in these areas as much as they can. It will increase your ability to serve at strategic levels where you may be able to help generate solutions to the complex problems facing our hemisphere, making this a better place for future generations.

Maybe we'll even meet at the Inter-American Defense College! Thank you very much for your time and attention!



MISCELLANEOUS: FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ASOCID-ECUADOR: SWISSOTEL / SEP 6-2019

- ORDER SPEECH
- MAGISTRAL CONFERENCE
- DINNER AND DANCE GALA





**DIRECTOR
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CID/317-19
30 de agosto de 2019

General del Brigada
Oswaldo Moreno Valverde
Presidente Ejecutivo Fundador de la ASOCID-ECUADOR
Asociación de ex asesores y egresados del Colegio Interamericano de Defensa
"General de División Leopoldo Aurelio Mantilla Ante"

Distinguido Señor General Moreno,

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a usted, para saludarlo cordialmente y expresarle mis más sinceras felicitaciones, a Usted y la Asociación de ex asesores y egresados del Colegio Interamericano de Defensa "General de División Leopoldo Aurelio Mantilla Ante", a la vez manifestarle mi sentimiento de orgullo institucional, al conmemorar la ASOCID-ECUADOR, un aniversario más de su creación, conviniendo que con ello se ratifica el reconocimiento por ser la asociación más activa de entre catorce países capítulos afines en el hemisferio, lo que reafirma los ideales que persigue el CID, reiterando que la Asociación se ha convertido en un digno ejemplo en beneficio del Ecuador plausible a seguir.

Me permito formular mi deseo en el sentido de que los integrantes de la Asociación continúen siendo un aporte significativo para el beneficio y desarrollo nacional, así como para la consolidación y la promoción hacia "fortalecer el multilateralismo en el hemisferio", donde la cooperación sea el ejemplo positivo en el desarrollo de soluciones regionales.

Permitame augurarle éxitos a Usted y a la ASOCID-ECUADOR, acompañado de los mejores deseos a sus distinguidos socios y familiares, quienes sin lugar a duda han sido partícipes de vuestros logros.

Con mis más sinceros sentimientos de consideración y aprecio.



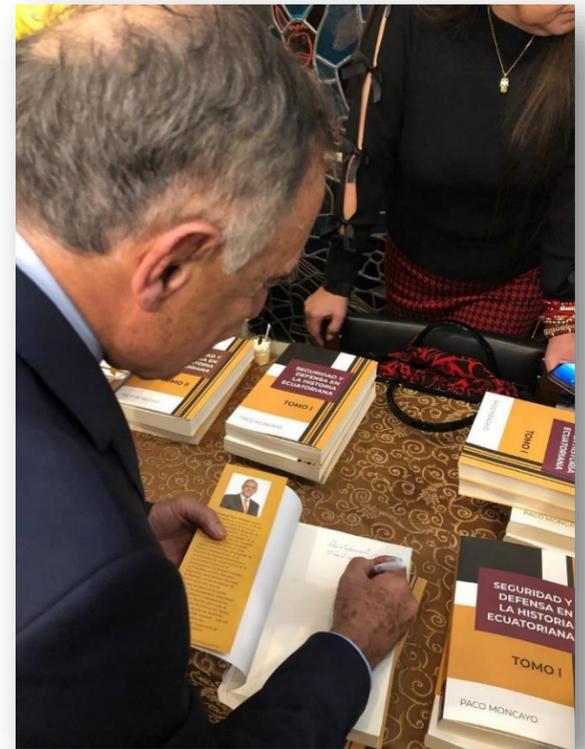
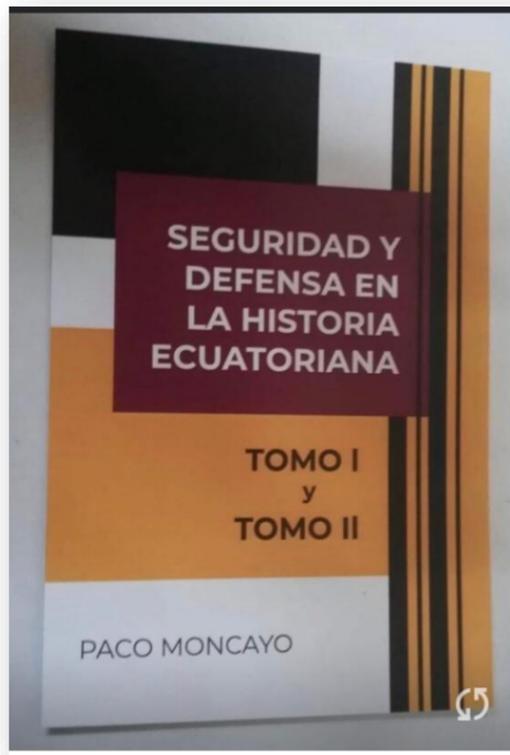
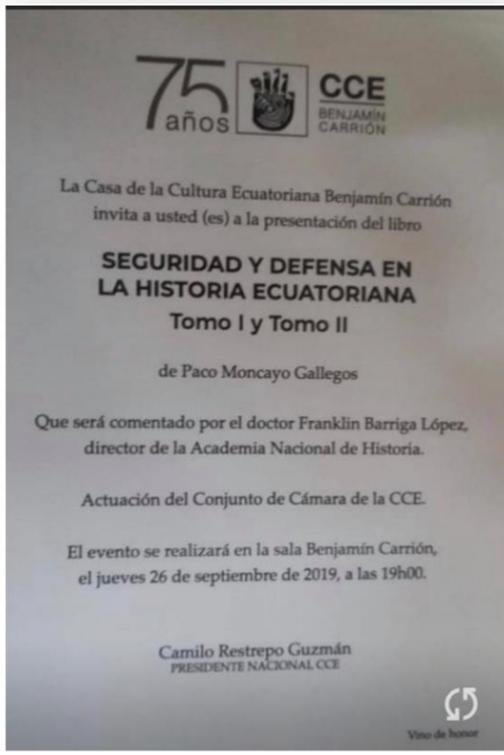
JAMES E. TAYLOR
Mayor General, Ejército de los EE.UU.
Director




IADC Vision: To be recognized as the premier academic institution in security and defense studies – LA MEJOR!

MISCELLANEOUS:

- **LAUNCH OF THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE BOOK IN THE ECUADORIAN HISTORY**
- **APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HONOR IN THE GALLERY OF CID**
- **USA-ECUADOR BILATERAL RELATIONS**



El ministro Oswaldo Jarrín de la mano al almirante Craig Faller, jefe del comando Sur de EE.UU durante una rueda de prensa junto al embajador norteamericano, Todd Chapman y el vicecanciller del Ecuador, Andrés Terán. Foto: Armando Prado / EL COMERCIO

RELATED ASSOCIATIONS NEWS

The Association of Spanish Diplomas in Security and Defense

DR. MARÍA ANGUSTIAS CARACUEL RAYA *



On June 6, the presentation of the Proceedings of the V Congress of the Association of Spanish Graduates in Security and Defense (ADESyD) was held in the CESEDEN Paraninfo.

The act was attended by the Secretary of State for Security Excma. Ms. Ana María Botella Gómez, of the Director of CESEDEN Hon. Mr. Lieutenant General Mr. Rafael Sánchez Ortega and the president of ADESyD Ms. María Angustias Caracuel Raya; During the same the book was exposed, in itself a collective work that brings together texts prepared in the various presentations of the congress held on November 27, being moderated the subsequent debate by the Congress coordinator Dr. José Díaz Toribio.

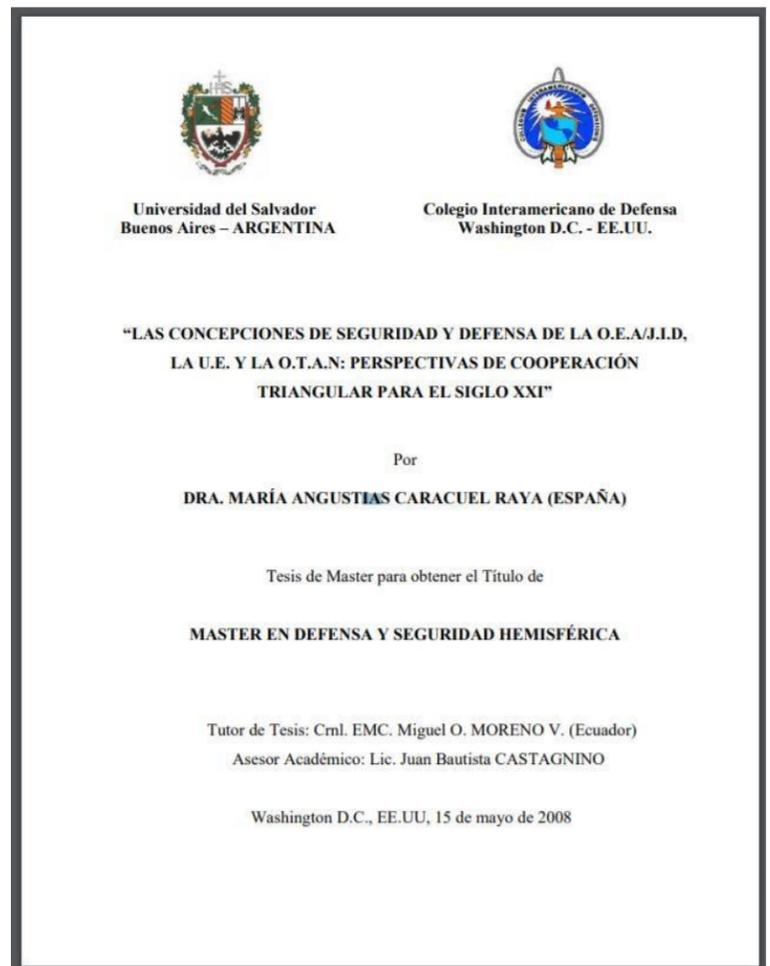
Diplomas in Security and Defense have created the Association of Spanish Diplomas in Security and Defense (ADESyD), non-profit and that aspires to promote and disseminate the culture and issues of security and defense within Spain and outside it.

According to the new association, its president will be María Angustias Caracuel Raya, doctor of Political Science and Sociology and Defense Analyst in the Study Area of the General Secretariat of Defense Policy (SEGENPOL).

ADESyD will share information and knowledge that can be provided on this subject from the academic, diplomatic, political, administrative, social, legal, military, police, business, technological, scientific and environmental sectors.

Its purpose is to create a network of citizens interested in security and defense issues, from the perspective of the comprehensive approach to security, as well as to promote social participation in these matters in accordance with the recommendations of the Spanish Security Strategy.

* **EDITOR'S NOTE:** I am pleased to greet Mrs. María Angustias Caracuel Raya, select student and GRADUATE OF HONOR from Class 47 of the Inter-American Defense College. Being his Thesis Tutor, I had the privilege of knowing closely this extraordinary lady and academic who has been amazed at the idea of making a Strategic Academic Alliance between ADESyD and ASOCID -ECUADOR, having promised to present this initiative to the Board of Directors and corresponding General Assembly for real approval.





Dra. María Angustias Caracuel Raya. Presidenta de la Asociación de Diplomados Españoles en Seguridad y Defensa (ADESyD)

«Security Forum is **un initiative very relevant that** traies to encourage the interrelation between professionals »

WHAT is the origin and objectives of the association you represent? What professionals does the association represent and group?

—The origin of the Association of Spanish Diplomas in Security and Defense (ADESyD) is very recent, as we were born in September 2011 in order to promote social participation in matters related to security and defense from a comprehensive and multidisciplinary vision.

And we have the conviction that every day we are more citizens than, from different professional fields (public and private), we share common values and objectives in the field of security. In this sense, we define ourselves as a plural, interpartisan and intergenerational Association, made up of citizens who have postgraduate university studies on issues related to peace, security and defense.

Currently, academics, politicians, diplomats, military, members of the State Security Forces and Bodies, Public Administrations, the business sector, intelligence, the scientific field, the media, etc., are part of ADESyD.

As an Association, we want to strengthen the participation of our partners in matters related to security and defense, both nationally and internationally, in line with the strategic documents of the International Organizations of which Spain is a part and of other multilateral organizations. In this way, we advocate making a transversal contribution to the different issues that affect our security and defense.

Within ADESyD, we have created Spanish Women in International Security (SWIIS), thus integrating ourselves into the international network that tries to apply the gender perspective in the construction of peace, as demanded by the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

What activities and services does the association offer?
—ADESyD mainly seeks to share

ADESyD is a plural association, interpartist e intergenerational.



information and knowledge provided by the members of our Honor Council and our partners in a wide range of subjects, taking into account the multidimensional nature of security. Thus, we publish newsletters regularly, hold work meetings on national and international news, organize summer courses, etc.

Our goal is to become a relevant social actor, who can provide our society with the opportunity to learn more about the issues that affect us all, contributing to fostering culture and awareness of security and defense in our country, at the same time. time that we disclose even more the Spanish strategic thinking in these matters inside and outside our borders.

In short, we are committed to creating a solid Spanish Security Community, which is a benchmark of excellence in the treatment and analysis of these important issues.

—The 1st edition of the Security Forum is held on April 17 and 18 in Barcelona, what aspects and elements have led you to collaborate and support this international meeting?

—We believe that the Security Forum is a very relevant initiative that seeks to foster networking between professionals working in the field of security. Sharing experiences and promoting the exchange of ideas on issues, which interest us all, we can move forward in the realization of our projects. Undoubtedly, cooperation in common interests is a value that we should all consider for mutual enrichment.

- What do you think Security Forum 2013 brings to the Security sector in the current social context?

—It is a meeting space that offers collaborating organizations and organizations to know the latest advances in various products and services offered by the different companies present in the exhibition.

It also serves as a forum for reflection on issues related to security, which interest our citizens so much.

- What measures do you think should be put in place to revive the economy in the field of Security?

- Primarily, it is necessary to achieve strategic alliances between the public, private and civil society organizations. The establishment of close ties in this triad is increasingly necessary to ensure that citizens understand the need to invest in security and defense, both in material and human resources.

«ADESyD was born in order to promote social participation in related matters with security and defense from a vision comprehensive and multidisciplinary»

In this regard, we must all be active agents to accompany, to the extent possible, initiatives that may be of common interest. Ad intra, we must foster synergies in projects or initiatives that benefit the safety of our citizens. Ad extra, we must participate in events and forums of similar nature abroad to attract investment and greater knowledge of Spanish contributions in this important area.

—Security Forum is committed to the exchange of knowledge and networking, bringing together in two days exhibition of products, services and debate, do you think that this innovative event format adapts to the current socioeconomic situation, as well as to the needs of the market of the security?

- Of course, they are two sides of the same coin, which allows a holistic reflection of the market situation in terms of security and the intellectual debate that should always encourage it.

We want to congratulate Eduard Zamora, president of the Security Forum and member of the Honor Council of ADESyD, for the convening of this important event and we express our best wishes

of success, which will undoubtedly be everyone's. ●

*El Sector ante Security Forum
Entrevista a la Dra. María Caracuel Raya
Fotos: ADESyD/Archivo*

CUADERNOS DE SEGURIDAD/ Página 45
Marzo 2013

OBITUARY

MAJOR GENERAL JHON C. THOMSON

CID FORMER DIRECTOR



1943-2019

La Asociación de exasesores y egresados del Colegio Interamericano de Defensa, Capítulo Ecuador (ASOCID-ECUADOR), expresa su sentimiento de pesar por la irreparable pérdida del señor:

Mayor General Jhon C. Thomson

Presidente de la Junta Interamericana de Defensa, Director del Colegio Interamericano de Defensa y Comandante General del Comando de Personal del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, fueron sus últimos cargos que junto a su extraordinaria Hoja de Vida Militar ostentó las condecoraciones, galardones y medallas que distinguieron su ejemplar trayectoria profesional.

Hacemos llegar nuestra nota de pesar a su Esposa Linda y a sus hijas Heather y Johanna con quienes nos solidarizamos en estos momentos de pena y dolor.

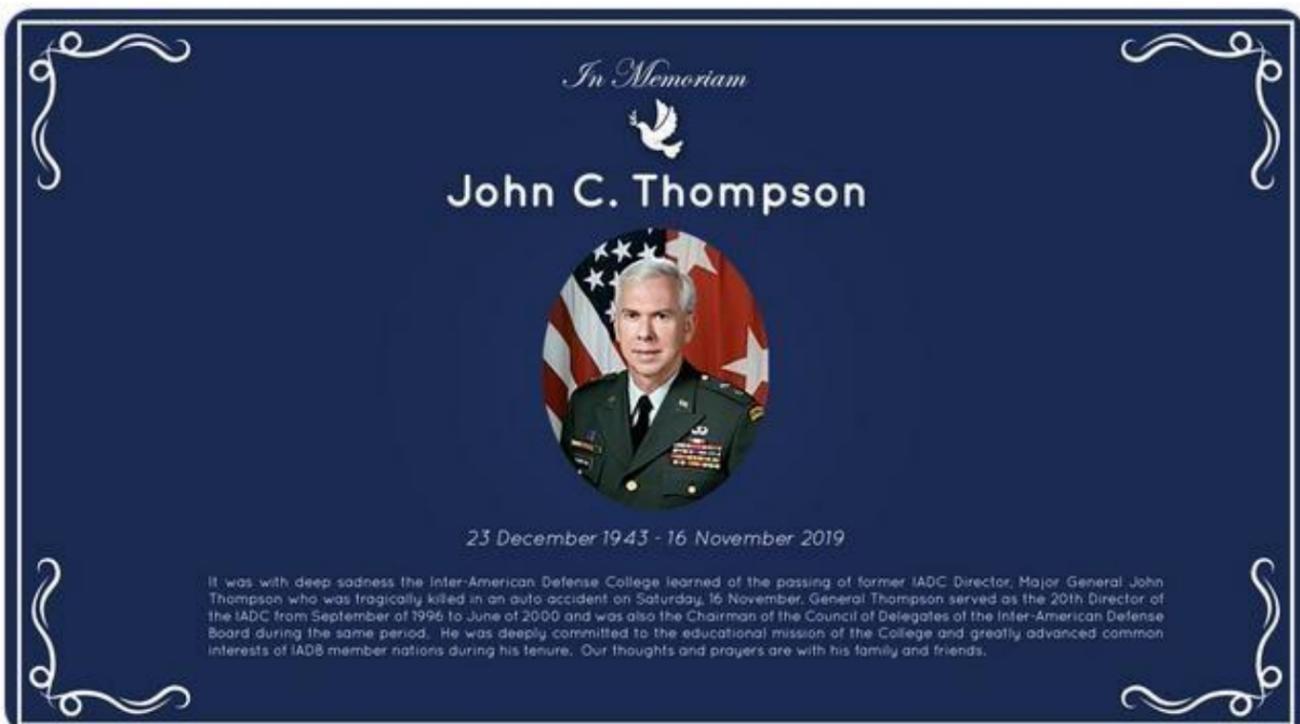
¡ Rogamos por su eterno descanso de su alma !



Inter-American Defense College @IADC_CID · 22 nov.

IN MEMORIAM: JOHN C. THOMPSON

It was with deep sadness the IADC learned of the passing of former IADC Director, Major General John Thompson who was tragically killed in an auto accident on Saturday, 16 November. . Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends.



LITERATURE

Goodbye Poem

GRAD. (S.P.) JUAN DONOSO GAME

Goodbye Poem

Gral. Juan Francisco Donoso Game

After serving for so many years,
I leave the Army this day,
I'm leaving sad but without disappointments
Well, I worked with passion and gallantry.
Good uniform, I've always honored you
From the first time I wore it,
With penalties you go to disused garments
And with great sadness I take off you today.

You were a very respectable companion.
Thanks to you I felt very proud.
You were in my life the insurmountable bulwark,
To strengthen me capable and courageous.
For you I cleaned as if they were unclean,
My boots, the sheet, and the golden badge,
For you they took care of my wife's hands,
With love and devotion my well loved.

I have honored you, just as you wanted,
With my body, my mind and without wear,
Thank you for everything you gave me
And for all that you also took away from me.
Good parachute protector and old friend
I return you, still feeling with me,
Your shelter, your ropes, your dome and your tracks.
Well, together we ride looking at the stars,

I return you, still feeling with me,
Your shelter, your ropes, your dome and your tracks.
Today I give you oh fierce helmet
Smelly, heavy awkward and so cold,
Green, round and aboriginal,
But protective at last ... and I don't laugh.
Parachute, helmet and uniform,
My three old and dear military garments,
That they keep them to me as it is compliant,
Well, I no longer need them in other places

Yes ... please, keep them for me.
Well, I will soon go after the flag,
so this old, withered and very distant
I will use them with honor again, after the border.
What I will never leave and I am very sane,
Is the loyal companion my beret friend,
Well she is a constant part of my memories
And never forget nobody forces me.

By September it will be time to take it out again,
With remembrances and songs in murmur,
See, clean and stretch
For in October wear it with pride.
And then fulfilling the will
By the time I get lucky,
To be buried with her on my chest,
Well, I'm a paratrooper and a soldier until death.
My beautiful uniform, I have honored you, just as you wanted,
Until the last day and today I leave you,
Thank you for everything you gave me,
Thanks for joining me even as an old man.

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Mrs. Ec. Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz

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OBITUARY

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POEMA DEL ADIÓS

Sr. Grad. (S.P.) Juan Donoso Game

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