

EL CONCEPTO INSTITUCIONAL DEL TERRORISMO

LEGITIMIDAD, NARRATIVAS
CONFLICTIVAS Y LUGARES DE
VIOLENCIA Y MEMORIA

CLASIFICACIÓN Y DOCTRINA

- TERROR INTERNACIONAL VS. TERROR NACIONAL, DISTINCIÓN CLAVE. EL INTERNACIONAL (GUERRA) QUEDA SIEMPRE FUERA SOLO REGULADO POR GINEBRA Y LA CRUZ ROJA.
- INTERNACIONAL. LARGA HISTORIA. ATERRORIZAR POBLACIÓN CIVIL ES RECURSO DE GUERRA PRACTICADO DESDE LA ANTIGUEDAD (TAMERLAN, JINGISKAN) HASTA EL S. XX (GUERNICA, COVENTRY, DRESDE).
- EL NACIONAL ES MÁS DIFÍCIL DE CLASIFICAR. LA ENCICLOPEDIA BRITÁNICA CITA LA INQUISICIÓN. EN GENERAL SE ADMITE COMO TERRORISMO GENÉRICO EL INTENTO DE MODIFICAR UNA SITUACIÓN POLÍTICA ATACANDO INDISCRIMINADAMENTE POBLACIÓN CIVIL.
- DESARROLLO. POLÉMICA EN LA DOCTRINA. ROPOPORT HABLA DE “OLAS”. ANARQUISTA, ANTICOLONIAL, POST 68 Y RELIGIOSA. PARKER AND SITTER (2016) RECHAZAN ESE MÉTODO.

TERROR NACIONAL. EL ESTADO CONTRA EL CIUDADANO Y EL CIUDADANO CONTRA EL ESTADO

- LA GRANDE PEUR DE LA REVOLUCIÓN FRANCESA. FALTA DE LEGITIMIDAD. (Guglielmo Ferrero, Poder, el genio invisible de la ciudad)
- EL KKK LUCHA CONTRA LA POLÍTICA IGUALITARIA DEL NORTE. HASTA HOY.
- LAS PURGAS DE STALIN (ANTES TERRORISTA DE BAKU COMO LO FUERON MUCHOS BOLCHEVIQUES)
- STEPAN BANDERA, ASESINO DEL MINISTRO POLACO DE INTERIOR, BRONISLAV PIERACKI, HOY PADRE DE LA PATRIA UCRANIANA.
- IRLANDA. DOMINGO 1916
- TOMA PODER BOLCHEVIQUE. EL MAESTRO JUAN FERNÁNDEZ QUE ESTUVO ALLÍ (CHAVES NOGALES).
- GUERRILLA. ¿FUE LEGÍTIMO EL TRASPASO DE SOBERANÍA DE CARLOS IV A NAPOLEON?
- SUDÁFRICA Y EL APARTHEID
- FRANCO Y EL MAQUIS
- ¿LOS NAZARÍES FUERON ASESINOS (ASASIYUN) (C. SXI) O NO CUANDO MATARON A CONRADO DE MONTFERRAT, REY DE LOS CRUZADOS?

Paisaje después de la batalla. NARRATIVAS
CONFLICTIVAS EN LA SUCESIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS

- BEN GURION Y EL ESTADO DE ISRAEL. EL HOTEL REY DAVID. ROBERT BYRON, VIAJE A TRANSOXIANA.
- LOS PAISES BÁLTICOS. INTERESANTE CASO PRÁCTICO. ¿RESISTENTES O CRIMINALES?
- LA RESISTENCIA FRANCESA.
- LOS BALCANES. CROACIA. MAX LUBURIC ASESINADO EN CARCAGENTE POR ILIA STANIC, HÉROE DE YUGOSLAVIA, OLVIDADO LUEGO.

HISTORIA (OLAS DE ROPOPORT) 1.- 1870-1945

- EL MAGNICIDIO. SISSI, ALEJANDRO I YUGOSLAVIA EN FRANCIA 1934 Y LOUIS BARTHOUD, MAE FRANCIA, ITALIA REHUSA EXTRADICIÓN CULPABLE PUES LA CAUSA DEL CRIMEN FUE POLÍTICA
- ACCIÓN DIRECTA. GEORGE SOREL (1906), MICHAEL BAKUNIN, DIOS Y EL ESTADO (1882), ESTATISMO Y ANARQUÍA (1873).
- BOMBA EN EL LICEO (1893) Y CONTRA EL REY EN MADRID, MATEO MORRAL 1909. ALEJANDRO II EN RUSIA 1881, CANOVAS (1897), CANALEJAS (1912) DATO (1921).
- GAVRILO PRINCIP MATA AL HEREDERO DEL IMPERIO Y PROVOCA LA I GUERRA MUNDIAL. POSTERIDAD COMPLICADA. In socialist Yugoslavia, Gavrilo Princip was venerated as a national hero and a freedom fighter who fought to liberate all the peoples of Yugoslavia from Austrian rule; however in the modern day, many Croats and Bosniaks have now expressed viewpoints characterizing Princip as a "terrorist" and some believe that he was a supporter of Greater Serbia, while Serbs continue to venerate his memory, with Nenad Samardzija, governor of East Sarajevo, saying that the assassination was not a terrorist act but "a movement of young people who wanted to liberate themselves from colonial slavery".[37]. Su casa tres veces destruida.
- ESTO TERMINA CON LA II GUERRA MUNDIAL

HISTORIA 2.- ANTICOLONIALISMO

ARGELIA

VIETNAM

MAU MAU

SUDÁFRICA

EN GENERAL DESCOLONIZACIÓN

CASO ÚNICO. NICARAGUA. RECHAZAN EL
TERRORISMO.

1972: MUNICH PALESTINA/ISRAEL

- NACIMIENTO DEL TERROR PALESTINO, SIMÉTRICO CON EL ISRAELÍ.
- MUNICH LLEVA A QUE SE ABRAN MUCHOS CAMINOS. OSLO, CAMP DAVID, MADRID. DESGRACIADAMENTE SE CIERRAN.
- EL SECUESTRO DE AVIONES PONE EN MARCHA LOS MECANISMOS INTERNACIONALES DE COOPERACIÓN. PRIMERA CONVENCIÓN EN 1973

11 SEPTIEMBRE

- ANTE 2011 EL TERRORISMO PUEDE SER ESTRATÉGICO PERO NO GLOBAL. POST 2011 ES ESTRATÉGICO GLOBAL Y DE MATRIZ ISLAMISTA.

DEFINICIÓN FBI

- Domestic terrorism is the unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or Puerto Rico without foreign direction committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.
- International terrorism involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any state, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state. These acts appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. International terrorist acts occur outside the United States or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.

LA ONU ENFOQUE CLÁSICO: VIENA

- The Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- UNODC, INSTRUMENTO CLÁSICO. Misiones solo relativamente relevantes.
- Although there is no current agreement regarding of a universal legal definition of the term...Special Tribunal for Lebanon in 2011,... found that since at least 2005, a definition of "transnational terrorism" has existed within customary international law:...This customary rule requires the following three key elements: (i) the perpetration of a criminal act (such as murder, kidnapping, hostage-taking, arson, and so on), or threatening such an act; (ii) the intent to spread fear among the population (which would generally entail the creation of public danger) or directly or indirectly coerce a national or international authority to take some action, or to refrain from taking it; (iii) when the act involves a transnational element. (Interlocutory Decision, 2011, para. 85).
- 19 instrumentos sobre prevención terrorismo. Aviación civil, rehenes. De 1973 a 2005, terrorismo nuclear.
- The Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has a specific role to play in these international efforts. For over a decade, TPB has been the key United Nations entity providing legal counter-terrorism technical assistance to Member States. As mandated by the United Nations General Assembly, TPB works to assist Member States, upon request, with the ratification, legislative incorporation and implementation of the universal legal framework against terrorism.
- <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/legal-instruments.shtml>

LA ONU ASAMBLEA GENERAL CONSENSO 2006. ESTRATEGIA ANTITERRORISTA GLOBAL

Pillar I

Addressing the
Conditions
Conducive to the
Spread of
Terrorism

Pillar II

Preventing and
Combatting
Terrorism

Pillar III

Building States'
capacity and
strengthening
the role of the
United Nations

Pillar IV

Ensuring Human
rights and the
rule of law

RELATIVO CONSENSO: FINANCIACIÓN

- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ASAMBLEA GENERAL 1999)
- PORQUE VA JUNTO AL BLANQUEO DE CAPITALES.

LA ONU SUBSECRETARÍA TERRORISMO COMO CONSECUENCIA DEL 9/11: 28/9/ 2001. RESOLUCIÓN 1373

- LIBRO DEL EMBAJADOR JAVIER RUPÉREZ.
- FRUSTRACIÓN PORQUE LA ONU ES GLOBAL Y EL TERRORISMO QUE INQUIETA A LOS ESPAÑOLES ES NACIONAL
- EL CURSO DE LA CREACIÓN DE LA DIRECCIÓN ES ACCIDENTADO. SE TARDAN 3 AÑOS
- El espejismo multilateral. Javier Rupérez.
Almuzara 2009

EU

- COUNCIL FRAMEWORK DECISION of 13 June 2000 on combating terrorism
- — seriously intimidating a population, or
- — unduly compelling a Government or international organisation to perform or abstain from performing any act, or
- — seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation,

ASIA. CONVENCIÓN SHANGHAI

- Shanghai Convention on Combatting Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism (adopted 15 June 2001, entered into effect 29 March 2003).
- "[A]ny other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict or to cause major damage to any material facility, as well as to organize, plan, aid and abet such act, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate population, violate public security or compel public authorities or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, and prosecuted in accordance with the national laws of the Parties."

UN TRABAJO ABIERTO. CONSECUENCIAS POCO TRANQUILIZADORAS. ASHBY

- CONSECUENCIAS SOCIALES GRAVES. DESCONFIANZA HACIA TODOS LOS MUSULMANES, CONVICCIÓN DE QUE UN PODER OSCURO, ÚNICO E INCONTROLABLE NOS AMENZA CUANDO EN REALIDAD LO QUE NOS AMENZA ES EL CONTROL DEL ESTADO NO SUJETO A CAUCIÓN LEGAL.
- **CONTROL**
- PESADILLA EN LOS AEROPUERTOS
- CÁMARAS DE SEGURIDAD EN TODAS PARTES
- BIG DATA
- INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL
- CONTROL, CONTROL, CONTROL. LA LEY DE ASHBY ES POCO CITADA. GRAVE ERROR.
- “Variety: The total number of possible states of a system, or of an element of a system.”
- “The larger the variety of actions available to a control system, the larger the variety of perturbations it is able to compensate.”
- “The greater the variety within a system, the greater its ability to reduce variety in its environment through regulation.”
- “The quantity of regulation that can be achieved is bounded by the quantity of information that can be transmitted in a certain channel.”
- “Variety absorbs variety”
- **FINAL. LOS COSTOS DEL CONTROL SON SUPERIORES AL OUTPUT DEL SISTEMA. IMPLOSIÓN.**