

EDITORIAL

Dear reader,

As we reach the closing of the year 2015 we have now reached 36th issue with articles we are certain will be of great interest to both our civilian and military readers. A broad range of themes is approached, comprising: intelligence analysis methods; intellectual property and innovation in R&D of military and dual use systems and materials; the Army and the National Guard in the imperial period; securitization in dealing with control of actions by the countries involved in climate change; the international intervention in Libya and in the process of the Arab Spring; UN management of actions towards the consolidation of the independence of East Timor; and international terrorism.

In the article: Intelligence: Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis Methods, Guillermo Tajan visits the very essence of the knowledge production required to provide inputs to policies, strategies and "problem issues" of any nature.

It is interesting to observe how he values the role of analyst's intuition in dealing with situations that sometimes data capture and storage technologies are unable to handle. Without going as far as to impose a definition, he tries to make reader understanding easier by characterizing intuition as "knowledge you are not aware of how you came to know it (...) without resorting to conscious thinking, perceiving what is hidden or what is not visible at first glance, (...) reaching valid conclusions based on limited information".

Following this line of thought he proposes to present a "method to improve the role of intuition in the analysis processes" using second order thinking at least as an ancillary resource. He strengthens his arguments about the importance of analysts' experiences, memories and feelings by referring to Kant's observation that, despite the complexity of the problems to be solved and the techniques to be employed, "there will never be a time when sentient human beings can be replaced as the ultimate Intelligence tool".

The author continues to underline the intellectual capacity indispensable to the analyst, by emphasizing that, in our opinion the highest quality of human intellect may be the capability and the ability to mentally store and deal with conflicting thoughts during the analytical process and thus, "apply higher levels of critical thinking", which can substantially improve the analysis of complex subjects about which the information available is incomplete, ambiguous and often deliberately distorted".

By no means has the article minimized the importance of using reason because of the value assigned to intuition. But, it is convincing when it says that intuition must not remain as a mere adjunct to reason, once formal logical thinking and intuitive thinking are complementary and, hence, indispensable. In this binomial, metaconscious activity "is our faithful collaborator, that warns about risks, induces us to trust or mistrust, shows us hidden realities and points us towards opportunities and, especially, helps us to respond to new and special circumstances".

In the five steps suggested in his intuitive or metaconscious analysis method, Guillermo Tajan describes the path to be followed in order to reach the solutions that are best

suited to possible problems. This is not an article to be missed. Readers should bear in mind that the quality of the analysis during this fruitful moment of the discovery of decision making inputs is critical to the consistency and the appropriateness of policies and strategies and, consequently, to their successful enforcement, which is the very reason for the whole process.

In the article National Defense and Security Sector Policies Development: Intellectual Property and Innovation Management at the Brazilian Armed Forces, Lenilton Duran Pinto Corrêa and Benjamin Achilles Bondarczuk examine the intellectual property and innovation management policies adopted by federal administration. The authors define the establishment of the Ministry of Defense (MD), in 1999, as the cornerstone of the "development of such policies". In fact, facilitating, streamlining and integrating the encouragement to research, development and innovation (RD&I) in the area of defense materials and systems was one of the reasons for the establishment of this sector-specific body of the Brazilian central government, thereby establishing an environment appropriate to the enhancement of the strategic guidelines set out in our first National Defense Policy, in 1996. Which, by the way, was also the reason why the Brazilian Army resolved to merge the Secretariats of Science and Technology (C&T) and Information Technology and Science and Technology Department.

The authors carried out a broad survey of the legislation deriving from the drive generated by the joint actions by the Ministry of Defense (MD) and other ministries - chiefly the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation -, in order to assess "to what extent such Policies are consistent with the objective and principles enunciated by the Federal Constitution". Thus, they took an objective approach to the National Defense Policy (PND), the National Defense Policy (END), the National Defense White Book (LDBN), the Productive Development Policy (PDP), the Greater Brazil Plan, the National Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy (ENCTI) and the Intellectual Property and Innovation Policies of the Ministry of Defense and of the three Armed Forces, besides consulting the numerous sources cited in the references.

Despite the fact that the key focus of the work is on the management of intellectual property and innovation" by the MD and the Three Armed Forces, the authors present an illustrative approach to "briefly contextualize the process whereby the subject of intellectual property and innovation management was dealt with by the national defense and security policies", without losing sight of the proposed target. Early on in their article, the authors tell readers that they have evidenced "significant interaction between the PND and the END with other public policies", as required when converging efforts and optimum use of resources is sought, once there is no plausible justification for compartmentalized and incommunicable plans and actions in related systems.

By the end of the article - Intellectual Property and Innovation Policies in the National Defense System -, the article presents the sector-specific policies (MS and Armed Forces) that govern the intellectual property and innovation management, establishing an excellent link to the previous discussion about the legal framework, with emphasis on the Technological Innovation Nuclei

established based on the four C,T&I systems and designed to “promote protection and maintenance of intellectual property and transfer the new technologies to the corporate sector”.

To our great satisfaction the authors offer positive conclusions, as we can infer the existence of the framework needed to drive R&D forward, one of the factors that actually make a difference to the relative deterrence capacity. We must now accomplish something we would name budget security, which, in practice, is the foundation that supports the development of the cycle of scientific research, applied research, technological development and production of military and dual use materials.

Flávio Henrique Dias Saldanha, in his *Army and National Guard: conscription and state-building in imperial Brazil* “discusses the relationship between the Army and the National Guard, on the point of view of military service recruiting and the process of state building in imperial Brazil”. In his article he tells us that “military service recruiting in imperial Brazil was hated by the male population,” once military service was seen as some form of punishment imposed to individuals poorly adjusted to society. On the other hand, those enlisted in the National Guard were “citizens” and seen with good eyes. In a partial conclusion he says “the National Guard and the Army acted as two supplementary and antagonistic institutions in the Imperial Brazil State-building process in the 19th century”.

The author advances the thesis that the formation of the national States and of the national armies walk *pari passu* and that, different from the Iberian colonies in America, the process of the independence of Brazil shows the uncommon feature of requiring limited efforts from the Army. Hence, different from what happened in the Spanish American there was no effective development of a national liberation armed force.”

Drawing inspiration from the French model, the National Guard was a civilian force “ultimately subordinated to the Ministry of Justice”. It was established in 1831 by the Triple Regency as a safeguard against the alleged loyalty of the Army to the Restoration Party favorable to the return of Peter I, once there was a significant number of Portuguese officers remaining in the army. Thus, the National Guard was born at the time of the Empire carrying the gene of the opposition to the Army. (This was to happen again after the Proclamation of the Republic, this time with civilian leaders trying take away the power of the military. Similarly, whether or not by a coincidence of motives, an attempt to repeat history may now be happening with the establishment of the so-called National Security Force, an odd group of military policemen from several states that lacks collective capacity for prompt response, even if the value of its members cannot be denied.)

As history inexorably evolved, the alleged marginal status to which the Army was relegated, “started to change at the time of the conflicts in the Plata region”, with special emphasis on the Triple Alliance War (1864-1870). “During, and most of all, by the end of the conflict (...), the roles of the National Guard and the Army were significantly changed. The civilian militia was the target of a reform on September of 1873, which, although not actually abolishing it, took away its military duties and gave

it a purely political role.”

Armed Forces that come back triumphant from external armed conflicts see their prestige increased, but as time goes by this prestige starts to fade. However, civilian leaders that make no effort to prevent this trend to increase to the detriment of the military reputation, put themselves in harms way because people also have historical memory (which is by no means sort) that surfaces at the time of serious crises, and gives rise to a growing acceptance of the military.

Going back to the author, his text reveals a critical difference, which, in our opinion, is the source of the consistent high credibility enjoyed by the Brazilian Armed Forces. At the time of the Empire, while the National Guard that was supposed to uphold the rule of law gradually became a force whose role was to provide support to the political and economic leaders, the Army was getting ready to defend the Country against external forces and, jointly with the Navy, was winning the external conflicts.

Intending to determine the facts, events and discourses (in the form of speech acts and written language) that contributed to have climate change included in the political agenda and in the security studies, deriving from a process of securitization in construction”, LT Raul Kleber de Souza Boeno, Captain Renate Kottel Boeno and Professor Viriato Soromenho-Marques present a subject that is both relevant and somewhat controversial in their article *Climate Change and Securitization: construction of climate deterrence*. Their intelligent approach to the subject covers the impacts on areas of military interest when the subject was raised to the category of threat at the same level as the weapons of mass destruction and the terrorist attacks, in the National Security Strategy of the United States of America unveiled in February of this year. The authors have drawn a seventy-year timeline - from the advent of the Cold War, in 1945, to August of 2015 – and were able to find thirty eight points of interconnection between climate change, security and the Armed Forces in the course of this period that met the requirements of consistency with the proposed objectives, of being future-bearing facts (echo on the public and political agenda); and producing direct impacts in the security agenda.

Before starting to read the article it is important to bear in mind the concept of securitization the authors have adopted: “Securitization can be understood as a speech act (political discourse) that builds political community awareness of the existence of a real threat, allowing the adoption of urgent and exceptional measures to deal with this threat”. Thus, a given subject would only be securitized from the moment it enters the security agenda as a threat to a referent object, and as of the moment it is accepted as such by the general public. The process of securitization has three growing components: the existence of a threat, emergency actions and disruption of the normal status quo (policies aiming at legitimizing actions to deal with the threat, including the use of military force).

It is our understanding that for Brazil the above mentioned political nature has among its factors the subjective nature the expression environmental insecurity, how the threat it represents is interpreted and, therefore, which are the chances of seeing the securitizing powers, allegedly harmed or self-appointed gendarmes of the

planet, bringing to the agenda the limited sovereignty of the politically, economically and militarily fragile polluting countries, that is, with lower relative power. The authors evidence to share such concerns, by stating in the presentation of their work that the results of their studies point to the (i) inclusion of climate change (in the list of threats) in the leading Western security strategies in a process of securitization; (ii) possibility of climate change becoming a "potential generator of sovereignty deficits", legitimizing future actions; (iii) climate change (as military or non military threat) will be reflected on the Armed Forces (requiring new capabilities)".

We recommend our readers to stop for a moment to check Table I of the article, which takes us across these seventy years of history, encompassing the evolution of the environmental issue, until it ultimately becomes a national security issue for the major powers – that have recently allocated 100 billion dollar worth of aid to the low income polluting countries in the last days of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, in December of 2015. We can conclude that, as a result, this is also a national security issue to the States that are potential targets of securitization.

This article is highly recommended not just for its timeliness but also for the Damocles sword the subject represents to our Country with its twelve hydrographic regions and immense aquifers, the rich bioma of the Amazon forest lying over valuable mineral provinces, and the over 7 thousand kilometers of Atlantic coast.

In their article *Intervention in Libya and the "Arab Spring": Possible Interpretations*, where the first military operation on grounds of the so-called responsibility to protect took place is analyzed, Aline Cirino Gonçalves and Monique Sochaczewski proposed the objective of "investigating possible interpretations of the military intervention in Libya justified by humanitarian purposes and authorized by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in 2011. The authors ask "up to what point strategic decision making on the air raid carried out in Libya was based on the protection of civilians provided for in the mandate granted by the UN and the actual needs of the population at risk". While investigating the scenario of the operation to contain the civil war in Libya, the authors establish connections "between its Ottoman past, the Italian domain, its ethnical make up, the independence, the discovery of oil in its territory, the rise of Muammar Gaddafi to power and the events that led to the international intervention and the fall of the established regime". One of their conclusions was that "the mandate (of the UNSC) whose purpose was to afford protection to civilians was more effective in defending the interests that led to the replacement of the Gaddafi regime".

"The authors establish the premise that, before the Libyan case object of the analysis, "the traditional eminently military character and the limited range of action of the troops on the ground were the hallmarks of the United Nations action during the recurrent humanitarian crises in the nineties" and "prevented from taking effective action because of the successive vetoes by the United States of America (USA) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) during the Cold War period, the UNSC was still unable to take effective action towards preserving international peace and security". It is in this context, that a reformulation of United

Nations collective security procedures was sought," and a discussion started about the reinterpretation of the concept of sovereignty of the States, "till then a State monopoly", aiming at interventions sanctioned by the Security Council to deter "the recurrent violations of human rights at that time". This gave birth to the euphemistically named Responsibility to Protect, a way the central powers had to justify the interventions that interested them before the eyes of the world and their own peoples, which was supported by three pillars: "the first of them indicates the responsibility of a sovereign State to defend its own population; the second, the responsibility of the international community to support it in doing so; and the third, the responsibility of the international community to intervene when the State that should protect its population lacks the required conditions to do so or is unwilling to do it." Impudent boldness or not, based on variable arguments this has been the ground to justify the interventions and invasions in the history of other nations.

As you will see by reading the article, the history of the target country, the connections between its past and the events of the present deemed relevant to the decision to intervene, its insertion in the international area and the motives to be claimed aimed at revitalizing the sovereignty of its State, may be mere diversions. Quoting the expression used in the comments in the article edition about climate change, featured edition, here we have another Damocles sword swinging over countries with lower relative power.

This work will be immensely helpful to our understanding of the phenomenon of the Arab Spring; what Libya means in the international chessboard; the sad fate of the countries in the North of Africa and the Middle East since the discovery of abundant oil reserves lying in that region; of the fate reserved to foolhardy leaders who lack support from national power; and of the political, diplomatic and public opinion inducing maneuvers that precede military interventions and whose purpose is to meet the concealed interests of the central powers.

The way to carry out and the results of the "challenge faced by the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) of changing ruins and ashes into a viable State" are analyzed by Guilherme M. Dias in the article *Between the Crocodile and the Kangaroo: UNTAET as Foreign Policy Player in the Sea of Timor*, with special focus on the "action of the mission as a foreign policy player". "A peculiar moment", as he emphasizes, that allows us to understand, as in the script of a documentary feature, the role played by each one of the characters represented by the involved countries, political parties, revolutionary liberation movements, the UN and the interests of the leading and supporting actors. And, most of all, to evidence how ideas can be used as guides and tools in the hands of the leading actors, to ultimately, prevail. Scenario: East Timor, an island, a former Portuguese colony discovered in 1512, while the Portuguese eagerly sought to firmly set their feet on the route to the spices at the Moluccas islands that were later on split between Portugal and the Netherlands. East Timor is a small country located between Asia and Oceania that was almost fully razed by the "violent and illegal Indonesian occupation early in 1975"; with a current population of about 1.2 million people; 1.63 billion dollars

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 and in 128th place in the Human Development Index (HDI) ranking. In the introduction the author takes a realistic look at the origins of the facts that marked the relations between the countries: "The study of International Relations is focused on the policies created in/by the major powers, United States and Europe". In the specific case of Timor, regional medium size powers (Australia and Indonesia) also played leading roles, as the excellent narrative of Guilherme Dias explains, in his considerations "on the role of non-state players as foreign-policy operators". This same realistic look is clearly evidenced when he states that "all the complex web of interests (...) would collide in the oil negotiations in which the Transitional Administration would take part from 1999 to 2002". Once again, we see oil underling an international problem, concealed under the cloak of fair or unfair causes - in this specific case the discovery of new fields with significant gas production capacity, representing the possibility of spiking up the revenues of East Timor by more than 100% that has rekindled the conflicts.

In his final considerations Guilherme Dias restates - the perfectly achieved- objective of analyzing the "intricate combination" represented by "an international organization, as a foreign policy player, acting in negotiations with a member country on behalf of another country". This article is an excellent reading recommendation whether you are or are not versed in the study of international relations.

According to the standards and values of the Brazilian culture, violent terrorism of an international political nature is objectionable in all senses. Once our stand on this issue has been made clear, we find ourselves in good standing to express our opinion about the article by Major Anselmo Melo Dias, named *Metamorphosis of Terrorism*. Independent from conformity of the motivation with justice, as a rule, the acts of terrorism are tactical instruments of the terrorism strategy, whose purpose is to offset the asymmetries existing between conflicting powers, when such asymmetries are overwhelmingly in favor of one of the parties; as well as by unilateral initiative of an extremist faction, against a preponderantly stronger established power. Recent examples are the attacks to the Israel Embassy (1992) and to the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (1994), both in Buenos Aires; to the London underground trains (2005); and in Paris (2015).

The author shows that in general terms he is in agreement with this idea of asymmetry by saying that "after the fall of the Berlin wall, in 1989, and the resulting of the Warsaw Pact, in 1991, the international system became unbalanced". As we see it, this unbalance neutralized the prevailing international stability that resulted from the existing parity between two opposing poles of power, and opened an immense grey area of freedom of action for the extremist groups of their respective causes, without the protective umbrella held by the dampened nucleus of power.

With the article, the author aims at "approaching the issues related to this phenomenon and examining the mutations to which it was subject along the years, in order to identify the key differences", drawing a broad picture where he distinguishes "terrorism during the Cold War period", which is he calls traditional terrorism and the "terrorism we face today, the "contemporary terrorism".

We are sure that our readers will feel increasingly motivated by merely evidencing the subject breakdown in the table of contents, from which we have taken: Fundamentals of Terrorism; Objectives; Structure; Motivations of Contemporary Terrorism".

In his final considerations, Anselmo Melo Dias reiterates how difficult it is to find a consensual definition of international terrorism, but tells us about the common traits he has found: "(i) the level of the objectives, where the presence of the political objective must be highlighted and which separates it from routine criminality; (ii) the use of, or threatened use of high levels of violence; and (iii) the media-intensive character of this type of terrorism, with actions directed to civilian targets, which is a core trait of terrorism".

He denies that "contemporary" terrorism has somehow eliminated the "traditional" one. And we do agree with him, reinforcing his assertions with the following question: don't we have in our cities and rural areas an active form of criminal terrorism – a redundancy that reaffirms the unlawfulness to which we gradually become accommodated, by inertia, official ineptitude or by the anesthesia of critical judgment – accomplished, respectively, by urban criminality and the self-proclaimed social movements?

The subject "terrorism" also takes us to the article *The Challenges to Europe Imposed by the Islamic State* written by Colonel Francisco Xavier Ferreira de Sousa and published in our previous issue. The analyses of international terrorism presented by this Portuguese officer prompt us to consider what type of countermeasures would be available to a country targeted by a terrorism-based strategy. A new internal security policy; military raids to dismantle or destroy terrorist headquarters; selective regional or global hunt for prominent leaders and agents? In the article *Legal Arguments of the State of Israel on the Use of Targeted Killing as a Counterterrorism Tactic*, Claudio Herbert Nina e Silva analyses the pragmatic and juridical justifications for the third process, one of those enforced by the State of Israel.

A relatively new political fact in the complex historical scenario of apparently insoluble conflicts in the Middle East and part of the North of Africa, the self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIS) came up to Western perception by mid 2014, although its extremist religious embryo already existed since the first half of the 20th century. The need to have a territory where to establish itself as an actual State led ISIS to create a conquest and invasion army, which is worryingly fed by youths coming even from Europe. Besides this regular force, the ISIS enforces terror practices that the Western cultural standards are unable to explain.

As can see dear reader, the subjects are attractive and deserve our attention. May we all and our Brazil enjoy a year 2016 full of peace, unity and in which the future our Nation deserves will be defined!

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