DIGNATARIES AND VIP PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS ESCORTS- COLONEL HOMERO RODRIGUEZ "RAY"



The protection of Dignitaries and VIPs is very important. It is the responsibility of the state to protect people's lives. Some, due to their position and level of threat, require special security measures, among which are the assignment of Details or Protective Schemes.

At the end of the last century, decades of the 80s and 90s, in Colombia the Security of the President, his family, members of the cabinet, corporations, officials and Very Important Persons, were under the responsibility of the Administrative Department of Security "DAS", the leading agency and of most experienced in this field. The Military Forces logically must guarantee the security of the Force and it is a Counterintelligence mission, executed by Intelligence Units, Military Police or Special Forces.

For a better understanding of this type of Operations, it is essential to know that they consist of:

COUNTER TERRORISM PROTECTIV E OPERATIONS – "RAY"

• THE PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF SECURITY DURING A SPECIFIC MOVEMENT, VISIT OR PERMANENCE OF A DIGNATARY OR VIP, INCLUDES THE PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE, THE ESCORT (DETAIL) AND THE ADVANCES



Generally, what is visible to the observer is the first protection ring or escorts that move with the "Dignitary, or Very Important Person" VIP.



However, it is unknown that this is just the tip of the iceberg and that it obeys to a Systemic Scheme, with a Command Post that operates under the principles of Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence C4I, and is managed in a comprehensive manner with the Support of Protective Intelligence, Escort and Advances Operations.

SAFETY AND SECURITY –IDENTIFY RISKS AND THREATS



THE EXISTENCE OF PEOPLE OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT WANT TO HURT US REPRESENT A THREAT







A decisive factor is knowing the threat and preparing not to be the next victim. Knowledge of the enemy is essential to establish threat levels, design standard escort schemes and be able to guarantee adequate security, with duly selected, trained, equipped, experienced and directed personnel, through a Protective Services Administration that guarantees compliance of the mission.

MILITARY -TERRORISM TARGETS



The Military and Police are a target of the terrorist actions of these groups outside the law. Let's see some cases:

The FARC assassinated Generals Carlos Julio Gil Colorado, Saulo Gil Ramirez Sendoya, Crispiniano Quiñones Quiñones, Major Guillermo Rodriguez Garcia, and many others have been victims of kidnapping, or assassination execution style. Generals Manuel Bonnet Locarno and Ivan Ramirez Quintero overcame an attack with explosives in Santa Marta

The ELN assassinated Generals Ramón Arturo Rincon Quiñones and Fernando Landazábal Reyes; also they attacked General Álvaro Valencia Tovar and one of his last actions was the car bomb attack against the General Santander School. The M-19, in addition to the holocaust at the Palace of Justice, carried out attacks against Generals Rafael Samudio Molina, Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, and a car bomb against the Ministry of Defense.

In 1987, through directive 089 of the General Command of the Military Forces, the rules were issued for the organization and operation of the Military Escorts.

SCHEME- PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS DAS ANTITERRORIST DIVISION- SECURITY AND ADVANCES





The Administrative Department of Security DAS, attached to the Presidency of the Republic, was the Agency in charge of providing protective services and from 1985, considering the situation in the country, the officers received valuable training support from the USA government. The detectives at the Aquimindia School were trained in protective techniques, which to date used to be executed by the "Secret Agents or Bodyguards." By 1989, the DAS had a Public Order Division that operated with a Personnel Security Section that coordinated Presidential, Corporations, Ministries and Special Security details. Additionally, an Intelligence Section that covered the assigned targets on internal security.

The Director of the DAS General Miguel Maza Marquez, analyzing that the organization's structure did not have the capacity to face the threats of that time, proposed a restructuring that became effective in October 1989. The Protection Directorate was created with its Division of Security of Persons and an Anti-terrorist Division called "Security and Advances".

The government of Virgilio Barco, in order to give greater protection to the leaders of the leftist political parties, authorized some "Mixed Escorts", with personnel from DAS or Police Officials and people from the movement, the latter used their "own weapons." The Commander was a DAS or Police officer.

One of the "escorts" of a UP leader accidentally detonated a hand grenade that he carried in his pocket. Initially the media spread the news of "an attack against the congress." Later, when the real information was reported to the government, "the profile was lowered so as not to damage peace negotiations."



During the Cesar Gaviria government, some EPL reinserted guerrillas were authorized to enter the DAS and participate in the bodyguards detail of its leaders. Under the government of Ernesto Samper there is already a new modality and that is that they asked the protected "who they wanted to designate or name in their schemes", they were entered as "contractors" and in fact a "parallel DAS" was created. This situation continued until the dissolution of the DAS. The schemes managed by the DAS passed under the responsibility of the Ministry of Government and then to the UNP. Presently, thanks to the "Habana agreements" and the consolidation of the situation regarding the appointment of bodyguards, there are more than 1,200 reinserted guerrillas as public employees who correspond in numbers to a block of FARC fronts.

According to press reports, the JEP ordered an increase in the number by more than 600, which has caused concern and a pronouncement from the Union of the Organization.

ARMORED CARS



After this brief historical tour a reflection: The armored vehicle is a valuable tool within the aspects of the Administration of Protective Services. In times of intense terrorist activity, they saved the lives of highly-threatened Dignitaries such as Dr. Álvaro Uribe Velez, Generals Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, Miguel Maza Marquez, Manuel Bonnet Locarno and Ivan Ramirez Quintero, among others. However, today in Colombia there is a Macondian situation, apparently "a Fair of Vanities, Armored and Bodyguards reigns." The tool became a symbol of power and social position. This undoubtedly merits prompt attention and effective action by the national government to guarantee safety and optimize the use of public resources.