

**Inputs for psychosocial dynamics conducive to torture and ill-treatment
report: Ciudad Juárez, Chih. México**

[REDACTED]*.

Insecurity is one of the main and distressing concerns of the population in Latin America, including Mexico, barely achieved by unemployment, inflation and corruption as measured by The Latinbarometer Corporation (Data & Line, 2007, 100).... The transformation of Security in the wake of the attacks on the World Trade Center (2001) as prevention of asymmetrical and/or multidimensional threats defined by the OAS, which include political, economic, social, health and environmental aspects (OAS, 2003,1), which has generated a process of securitization (this policy, the authors argue, is based on the belief that undocumented international migration is a threat to national security), and externality of borders security. As a derivative of this US policy (USA), The Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP) was formulated: "Advance in our common security"

According to the Report on Torture (Look, Agencies, System, & United, 2016), The crisis of public insecurity, together with organized crime, and its components of this crisis is a great challenge for our society, including the authorities and the population. Measures have been implemented to combat this type of crime and it is as well as since 2006 and under the so-called "war against drug trafficking".. Since the government of Felipe Calderón (2006-2012), organized crime, and in particular the activities that revolve around drug trafficking are the fundamental threat to Mexican national security, a situation that severely affects the integrity, health and permanence of the Mexican State²

These situations have allowed and encouraged expressions or metaphors that we could generically refer to as criminal populism "war on crime", "combating crime", "war on drug trafficking", "zero tolerance", "combating criminality" cfr. (Dammert, L., Zuñiga, 2007,37).

In the various strata of civil society and in government sectors there are people who actively or passively support the practice of serious acts of violating human rights, such as torture and the enforced disappearance of persons, with various motivations or supporting speeches such as combating crime and seeking security and effective combating organized crime. This justification or similar discourse even traps relatives and the nearest social circle of victims. Arguments sustained and disseminated with complicity of social media, through the criminalization of many especially young and poor people.

"Reasons" to justify torture still seem to persist today. The twentieth century and what we have been carrying from the 21st century have shown that, from time to

¹ * Lic. In Sociology, Master in Social Work. Human Rights Center "North Passage," City Juarez, Chih.

² <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LSegNac.pdf>

time, in some countries in our own cultural environment, reasons are woven for exceptional treatment of certain groups of people, based on threats, dangers, risks to our culture, societies, or countries, which may be the breeding ground for a number of rights restrictions in general, and of ill-treatment and torture in particular. The old doctrine of national security is constantly transmuted into concepts such as citizen security, effective justice, etc. ultimately ignore people's rights for the sake of a common assumption. (Zúñiga, 2007).

Mexico, like other countries, sharing this process of securitization, a breeding ground for restriction of law and multiple abuses, including abuse and torture, have implemented constitutional changes and thus institutions, programs that lead to torture and impunity for it, consolidated and permeate society as a whole. The most recent and profound thing that has been carried out is the militarization of Public Security, which, in fact in the past years in our society, was the source of many acts of torture, today it is already constitutional, this favours to a great degree, the impunity and tacit acceptance of the mistreatment and torture in society to overdo security authorities.

The process of the militarization of the Public Security in its internal dimension is a process where the task, command and training of the police forces at the three levels of government namely: municipal, state and federal is in charge of the armed forces h is the point of total control with the establishment of the so-called National Civil Guard, after the failed attempt to³achieve it by establishing the Internal Security Act, declared at the time.⁴

Mexico has a federal government regime although many public safety policies and guidelines are developed at the national level. The responsibilities of police work are divided between the federal, state and municipal governments; police forces are organized by both competition and function.

With the National Guard (GN), the strategies applied are of a military rather than a police type, therefore, they are aimed at achieving territorial control of the areas in which they are being implemented through the massive expansion of troops and aerial reconnaissance, which can have a temporary effect, because their impact is constrained to the duration of the face-to-face operation; because it porque only intervenes on the operational and logistical aspects of having thousands having of military personnel active in action outside.

Militarization of Public Security in Mexico in this work takes up the sense that it consists in giving constitutional powers of public security to the Armed Forces, even though no other (Western) democracy is used to prevent and investigate crimes..

This model of militarized Public Security was implemented in Ciudad Juárez in the government of President Calderón (2006-2012) included the deployment of the armed forces (army and navy), in addition to federal forces (Federal Police, PGR)

³ https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5561285&fecha=27/05/2019

⁴ http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5561515&fecha=30/05/2019

in the so-called Operativo Conjunto, starting with the Operativo Conjunto Michoacán (2006) and the Operativo Conjunto Chihuahua (OCCH) in March 2008, with the aim of collaborating with state and municipal forces in public security functions. The National Commission On Human Rights (CNDH) recorded an increase in complaints of torture and mistreatment since 2007 and reported a maximum of 2,020 complaints in 2011 and 2,113 in 2012, of the results of this model report:

This jurisdiction (municipality of Juárez) constituted a laboratory of testing of the strategies and lines of action of the Mexican federal government, by privileging massive processes of purification of framed personnel; a seduction by the martial world, which crystallized in the assumption of police commands directly by the military, and the birth of the so-called new polycyth under the mold of the single police command. (Moloeznik, 2012b,3)

At the end of the first half of 2009, the same visitation of the ECHR documented another 50 cases. Most, says visitor De la Rosa, are for torture, appearance and murder. "This has resulted in criminal complaints, but in each one the PGR has had to declare itself incompetent and transferred the investigations to the Military Prosecution Authority and there, once these investigations arrive, they disappear at least from the range of investigation. And I'm not talking about a case, but hundreds"... On April 16 of this year, the municipal government opened the Juarez Joint Operative Complaints and Complaints Program. As of June 30, he received 623 complaints against military and federal agents, of which 538 (86.35%) were confirmed and 85 are pending resolution...

Violations committed against citizens are obvious, says Mauricio Ibarra, second visitor to the National Commission On Human Rights: "We have observed that to the extent that the armed forces are used for public security work, human rights violations increase"...⁵

According to Carlos Gutiérrez Casas, visitor to the Chihuahua State Commission on Human Rights (CEDH), the practice of torture in the state is systematic and it is the elements of the State Attorney General (FGE) that exercise it mostly.

Only in the first half of 2019, the ECHR has made 17 recommendations against State elements. In all of them, the Commission has determined that there is "sufficient evidence to establish violations of the right to personal integrity and security" through acts of torture.

A guilty factory

5

The visitor of the Chihuahua CEDH says that the reasons why torture is varied: to manufacture culprits, to obtain information on the operation of criminal gangs, to affect judicial proceedings and, ultimately, by order of organized crime. According to Carlos Gutiérrez Casas, visitor to the Chihuahua State Commission on Human Rights, the practice of torture in the state is systematic and it is the elements of the FGE that exercise it mostly...

References:

Dammert, L., Zuñiga, L. (2007). Security and Violence: Challenges for the City, (September), 280.

Data, B. D. E., & Line, E. N. (2007). 2007 LATINBAROMETER REPORT.

Mirada, U. N. A., Agencies, D. L. O. S., Sistema, D. E. L., & Unidas, D. E. N. (2016). *From the United Nations System Torture in Mexico:*

Moloeznik, M. P. (2012a). The militarization process of the public security in Mexico (2006-2010).