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Do You Agree with Decapitation Strategy?



Since the days of Vikings roamed the earth, the use of "decapitation strategy" of leaders both feared and loved has been a questionable means of conquering, controlling, or taking over kingdoms in far lands, modern governments, and a wide range of organized bodies who evade acceptance and are considered viable threats to states and community's globally.

Decapitation, the term, is believed to have derived from the sense that it is a form of "capital punishment". It is the act of removing the human head using brute force. Though this practice is deemed unacceptable, grotesque, criminal and a host of other adjectives, it has been discontinued as a form of punishment due to the belief that the brain maintains functionality after, does not lose consciousness and has an awareness of physical pain. It would then align for the time the person is alert as a form of corporal punishment and not an immediate execution as intended. This falls outside of the original thought process surrounding this method for killing a person.

Beheaded persons are said to exhibit continued neurological reflexes such as wondering eyes, gazing, twitching, facial expressions of indecision, grief, pain, fear etc… all are a form of physical activity about their head. The spasmodic physical reaction is probably the time it takes for the detachment to neurologically message the brain to die. Today, despite this historical relativity and denouncing the use of such forms of killing those subject to judicial homicide, people of the eastern world are exercising their choice and interest in promoting such horrific acts in verbal relational tryst between the act and the act of severing an organized body from the removal of its head; it's leadership source and resources. Here too, we see the biological spasmodic response and thence, the emergence of a new "head" in the old heads place. That something our natural bodies can not contemplate.

Each year globally, we are informed of choices made by business boards or owners to remove it's appointed, selected leadership in times of dismal financial outcomes, internal disruption, disregard for the laws and regulation in industry, and other actions causing negative impact and reducing productivity. Corporate performance measures have always been reflective of it's CEO and other executives' decisions as a standardized practice. If their initiatives are rejected in pressurized situations, and hence, it often results in removal from their post. Severing

the “caput” is the modern-day form of decapitation in the world of big business. Succession, though painful, can be denoted as “fair” treatment if the leader doesn’t micro-manage his underlings, with project launch failure, poor asset management, and if he or she is found at fault for the downward spiral of any corporation. Also, stock valuation, board concerns, and diminished trust can affect inter-corporate relationships and cost the organization millions. At times, boards, CEO’s, CFO heads, together determine the future outlook for their company and the direction may require a leadership quality and strength the current executive lacks and together, they too decide to search for the proper person, the best front man or woman to conclude their venture(s). CEO’s can too be overwhelmed which is a determinant to others who believed seeking an opportunity was viable. This reality and other inferred external connectivity a leader may hold, make replacing corporate heads difficult at times. And, at times it may be costly to sever ties and take up new financial obligations with a new appointee.

The is oddly my comparative to that of terrorist group leadership whom outsiders find a threat to communities, countries, and the world at large. Such organizations hold leadership who seek to kill and destroy actions which also affect economic state balance as it ruins the financial welfare of its country and citizenry as these groups often take in millions of dollars from a wide variation of resources. Yet, counter-terrorism acts demonstrate that there is no variation in methods nor means of winning the war(s) waged by global terrorist bodies. As we see today, over and over, an effective “kill” of high-level leadership targets is the same in-action mode of the Israeli government leadership. It too sought to decapitate the leaders of the Hamas, Hizbollah, and Islamic Jihad. The effectiveness of this process is debatable as history teaches the outcome has failed to shutdown many bodies considered registered as globally recognized “terror organization”. The outcome is “situational impact” as it may or may not sever supply chains, disrupt their logistical capabilities(immobilize), and cut support of state and non-state intercessor’s.

Their leadership, this primary actors’ demise, has never guaranteed the destruction and climatic phase of groups of people determined to undermine governments, a people, or it’s country to achieve its desired impact and onset toward control. As they are readily financed through illegal activity or others who seek the same desired outcome for an often-diverse set of reasons, the murder or assassination of leaders doesn’t weaken it can rather upscale violence, causes unintended conditions and often brings in more extreme leaders and actions. This is one reason that such acts often prolong and strengthen the idea(s) surrounding control as it too intensifies resistance.

Decapitation is typically a ‘short term’ impact against strong resilient organized bodies. These groups have typically assimilated within intended territory’s and react on point without fail or stoppage to resolve their conflict. Weak regimes for instance collapse as they are not strong in number, commitment, and grassroots support.

As with Hizbollah, they are believed to have been founded within the borders of Iran despite existence on the outskirts of Israel in Gaza and Lebanon and other international lands.

There then are regional alliances which directly prevent dismantling. This acerbates the plight of its members as funding is a constant enabling mobility, access to weapons, and the ability to remain covert.

Also, there must be consideration as to the 'truth' behind the conflict at hand. At times, to rid of leadership shares in camouflage of the 'fact' of the matter that contributes most intentionally toward the violent nature present. Fighting for a form of freedom calls for sacrifice of time, goods, money, and most often life. This is a necessity to get to the truth, the primary reason for unrest. At times, the truth is layered as escalation of offenses can challenge the identity of the true conflict. A people then begin to fight for factors outside of the 'one,' the initial reason for forming the terrorist organization. Overshadowing redirects focus of others who then miss their tactical approach toward achieving their genuine goal and renders outsiders limited, ungrounded, and sometimes misaligned for or against actors.

For instance, now Lebanon is a second or third state targeted by Israeli forces depending upon what order you place each country in. Its military is successfully shocking and upsetting normality for Lebanese citizenry through use of drones and bombings that are destroying its once safe haven and forcing them to vacate home as we assume they feel violated, abused, and scared. It is a mission seeking to unrest terrorist lingering within its territory. As peacekeepers are advised to leave, they too sit amongst thousands of Lebanese corpses. This comes beneath the death of a Hizbollah leader believed to have crippled their government leaving them without political representation for a few years. Though they suffered a collapse economy as a poor state and shared their land with Syrian migrants, this displacement probably evades all understanding of what home looks like. And amidst all of the upset, Israel is looking for the Lebanese people to stand against the Hizbollah's and Shia community dwelling amongst them. They suggest they've disbursed and are not in their region.

All of this mayhem comes after the alleged destruction of Hizbollah leadership.





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