

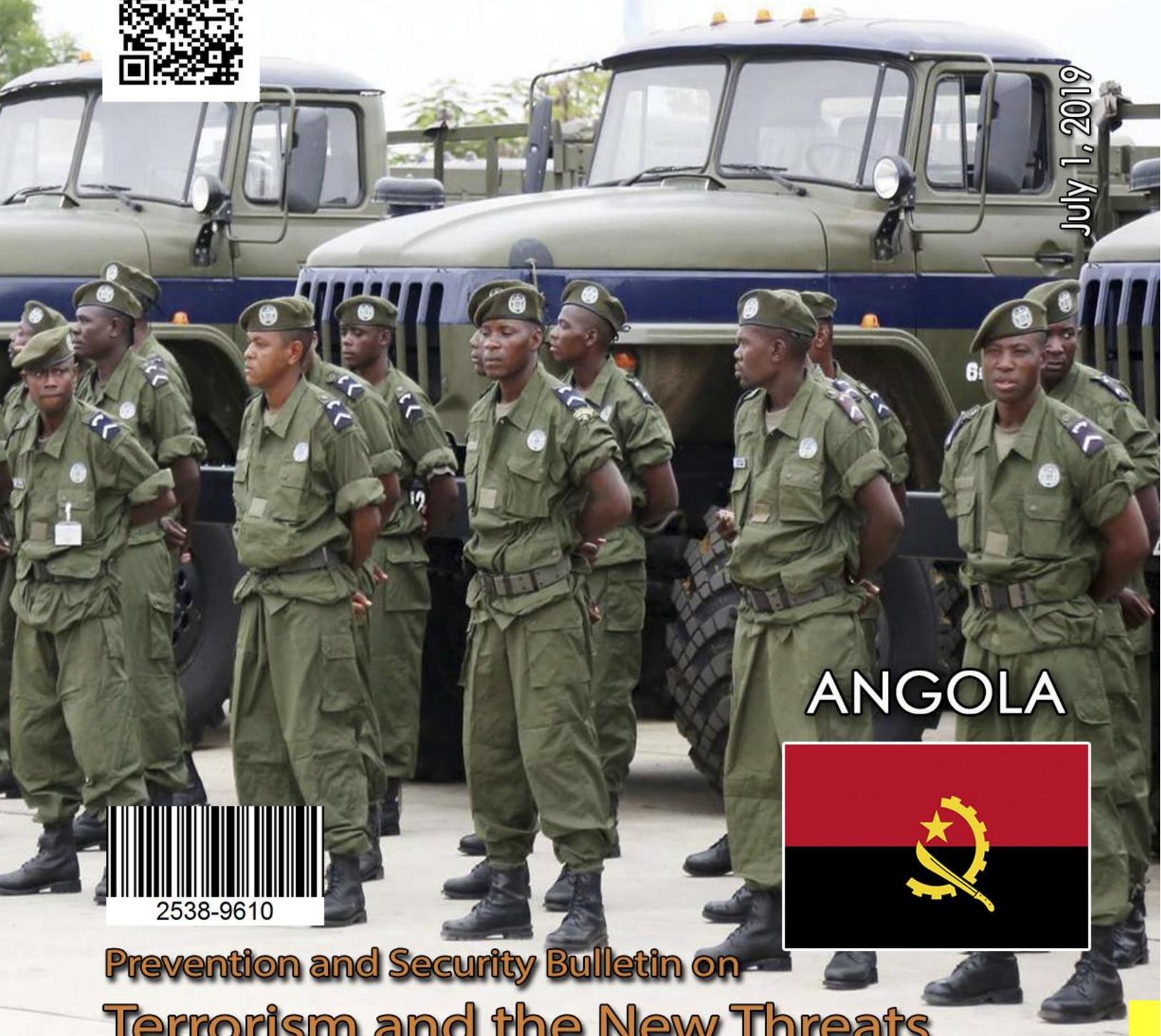
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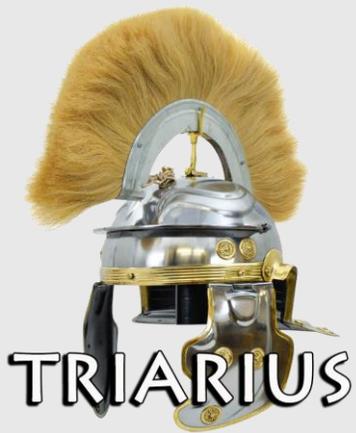


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EDITORIAL

We continued and arrived at number 53 of our magazine, your magazine with pride to be serving a very important work and global reach. We are contacting the community of defense, security, intelligence and counter-terrorism, and disseminating information of interest, allowing us to be updated on what happens in the field of geopolitics, terrorism, and new threats. We can only make appropriate decisions, provide appropriate recommendations or submit reports adjusted to reality, if we have timely and accurate information. Triarius has already become a benchmark for our sector. Thanks to all who make it possible.

The first article in this edition describes the latest developments in Sudan, the abuses of the military junta Transitional executed through the Rapid Support Forces General Dagalo, supported by Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. A complex regional situation is mainstreamed by trade and geopolitical struggle between China and the US

A step followed, Triarius continues to present short articles on academic research, with the aim of motivating professionals to conduct scientific research on topics that are of interest.

then we talk about Nigeria, and drama are there living with Boko Haram terrorist group, where its various factions are opposed by a multinational force made up of troops from Chad, Benin, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria.

Next, the Colonel (r) Blasco from Spain, enlightens us on the subject of critical thinking and structured analysis also giving reasons why decision makers and analysts, should develop these capabilities.

From Argentina, Guadi Calvo in his article "All roads Trump lead to China" refers to Iran and pressure from Washington, which have among their objectives also affect China, which is one of the major buyers of Iranian oil.

Our Brazilian friend Marco Aurelio Terroni, presents a review of the Venezuelan crisis, from a comparative analysis with what has happened with other countries (with a lot of oil).

Closing this edition, with an interesting analysis of the President of the United States of America, and their eccentricities.

We sent a fraternal embrace to all our readers, and wish them every success in their endeavors.

Cognize to beat!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



This newsletter has an Spanish version.

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TRIARIUS

The triarii (singular Triarius) were the veteran legionnaires in the organization of the Roman legion in times of the republic. The triarii were much fewer in number the rest of the line infantry. In classical formation of the Republican legion, they remained in last line, as a reserve in case of crisis. Adopted a similar provision to that of the Greek phalanx, although much less depth. His characteristic weapon was a long spear, but also carried a gladius. Their body armor were of high quality.

If the battle situation was complicated to mobilize triarii these, if they could not either win, were at least prepared to resist the enemy as a phalanx, allowing time for the rest of the army to regroup or withdraw in an orderly, avoiding a killing and making costly victory for the enemy.

In ancient Rome there was a saying, "the fight reached the Triarii" applied to situations much festered, referring to the difficult situation in which a legion should be for recourse to these reserve troops.

In cover page, **Angolan army troops**. See more information at the end of the magazine.

Triarius favors freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles, it is exclusive to their authors.

special international analysts that free us have submitted articles for this issue thanks.

Sudan and the Silk Road

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

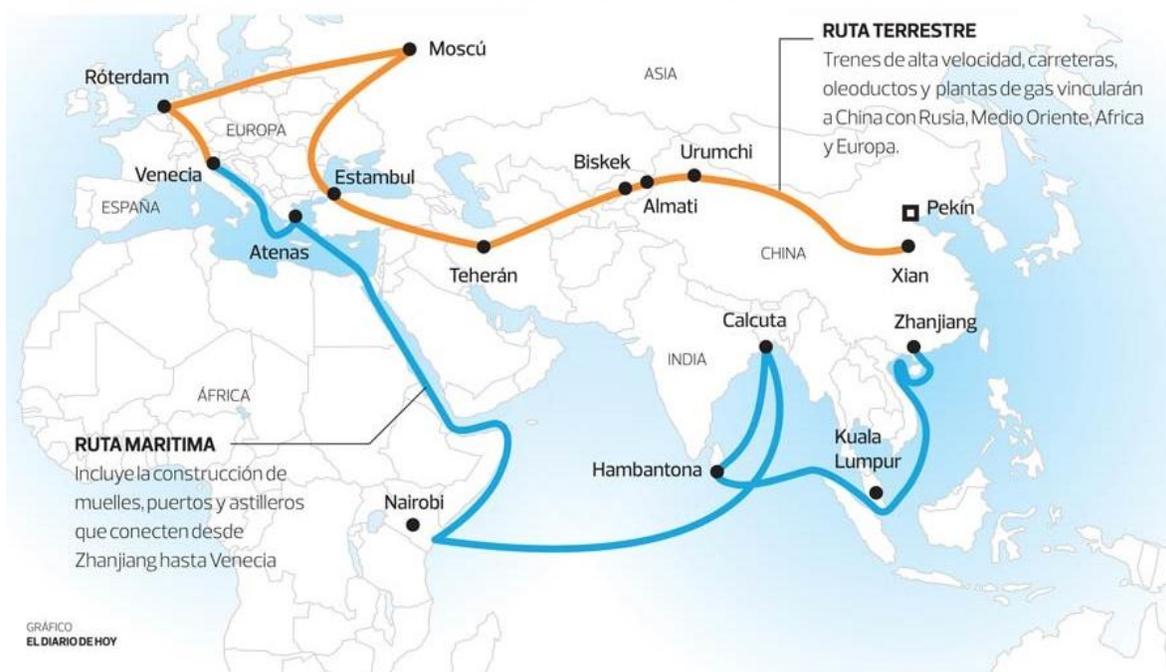


Image depicting the "New Silk Road"

Military Transition Council (CMT), the junta that took control of the country in mid-April, after the fall of Omar al-Bashir, who was besieged by massive civil protests across the country since last December, started with rising price of bread, insists that free and fair elections held in nine months.

Nothing proves that the elections to come to fruition, are a true reflection of the popular will and indeed the results by those who are not manipulated have held held with al-Bashir last thirty years.

Military and civilians have retreated into their demands, perhaps in response to the arrival of an envoy to Khartoum Trump. He was suspended the strike and protests and military annealed their responsibility in the massacre. So apparently the talks could resume in the coming days. Although the road to the polls is riddled with drawbacks

The countless crises experienced by the country, during the dictatorship have made more than three million people have been displaced fleeing repression or economic crisis, so the construction of new electoral rolls requires urgent population census, for which the state infrastructure is not technically or economically prepared to face.

According to experts, Sudan needs a new drawing of electoral districts, plus a new electoral law and a new constitution, which certainly makes the nine

months announced by the head of CMT General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, after killing last June 3, no more than circumstantial to lower the spirits of the population who have not fallen promise and remains on constant alert despite the repression, which according to very cautious figures already exceed 150 deaths, over 500 injured, 350 arrested an unknown number of missing and a large number of complaints of violations.

The stalled negotiations between civilians and representatives of the military command, had rushed to the dialogues and the savage repression of June 3, and a shift of forces inside the Army apparently emerged victorious Mohamed " Hemeidti "Dagalo, vice president of the current military junta, who led the massacre carried out by the brigades of paramilitary forces Rapid Support (RSF) which he heads, and estimated have about 40 thousand men founded on ancient Janjaweed (armed horsemen) militia massacred about 300 thousand people in Darfur between 2003 and 2004, which also led the Hemeidti itself.

Meanwhile the civil forces that had called for a campaign of civil disobedience and protests, blocking roads and streets in different parts of the country and mainly in Khartoum, the capital. As markets, shops and schools across the country have been closed.

One of the most important civil opposition groups, the Sudanese Professionals Association (SPA) reported that the Military Council ordered the closure of both public and private hospitals, which made the situation "catastrophic". There is still no news if those closures have been lifted in its entirety; while airports with hundreds of travelers stranded, the situation was normalizing, as civil aviation employees joined the strike. Power plants are being heavily guarded by men of the RSF. Since the beginning of the general strike and civil disobedience, the only flights that entered and left the airport in Khartoum were from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, transporting weapons, ammunition and armored.

Hemeidti, is a close ally of both the Saudis and Emiratis given the participation of men in Yemeni anti-led coalition Riyadh. The new strongman apparent in early May has held meetings with Saudi Crown Prince Salman bin Mohammed kingdom, who got strong support in money and weapons, which apparently is being fulfilled. For its Hemeidti, the former salesman camels in Darfur, whom the Saudi war against Yemen, has become immensely rich, having made it into the hands of their Saudi partners in the gold business and construction, he pledged to continue envoy troops to Yemen to fight against Houthis militia.

Despite the carnage and international disapproval Forces Rapid Support continue intimidating the population, watching from their artillery trucks, which are located in the most important corners and bridges of the city, while others roam the streets exhibiting their weaponry It includes grenade launchers and high precision rifles newly arrived from outside.

Meanwhile, in the new offices of RSF, large posters showing a general smiling Hemeidti, hugging poor, visiting schools and meeting with tribal leaders in an apparent publicity campaign to announce his candidacy if he fails to co-opt the power before it Let the elections. The headquarters of the RSF, who settled in a mansion five floors in the exclusive neighborhood of al-Manshiya, on the banks of the Blue Nile, where officers Hemeidti work in offices with air conditioning, computers, cantosos communication equipment, and surveillance cameras independently as if that force had been freeing the Army.

In that building also operates an office, the "Child Protection Unit", led by General Nooreldeen Ahmed, who also heads the secretary of "human rights", there is a sign appears with the diagram lectures on human rights for the troops which would provide the general himself Ahmed, who on the other hand is accused of recruiting child soldiers to fight in Yemen.

The international framework Sudan

Sudan, which Washington has maintained for years in the list of state sponsors of terrorism, has great strategic importance because of its geographical position, its natural resources and its role as a gateway to the Arab world to Africa, has again attracted attention international and regional powers. After the long war of liberation of South Sudan and the international prosecution for genocide in Darfur, the government of Omar al-Bashir was years virtually isolated until the turn of the dictator China was put into strategic value to the country. Since the beginning of this century to almost the last days of al-Bashir, about 70 Chinese infrastructure projects were initiated in the African country, including the construction of the presidential palace include, laying railway lines between Jartum Port Said, construction of power plants and upgrading the power grid. China is the largest importer of products to Sudan, with a share of 24% of the market. In addition, Sudan is a key to the famous "New Silk Road" as entry of Chinese products to Africa item.

US President Donald Trump, with al-Bashir out of power hastened to send the former US ambassador to Sudan Donald Booth, to have conversations with the army, which has also claimed an "independent investigation" into the events of June 3.

Undoubtedly, the policy Trump aim to co-opt the new Sudanese government whatever, not caring too the value of its republican institutions, as its main allies in the region: Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Egypt Emirates, which are not characterized by democratic, and as envoys of President Trump sense openly intervened with the new authorities, trying to limit Chinese influence and help the emergence of a pro-American figure, trying to close, for now, another chapter in the US China trade war.

Image source: <http://centroculturalsol.com/laruta%20de%20la%20seda.jpg>

Guadi Calvo

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Data reliability in Academic Research

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



The results obtained with an instrument, applied under certain conditions, should be similar if returned to the same trait measured under identical conditions. It is what is called reproducibility, which is a basic characteristic of science.

The accuracy with which an instrument measures what is measured is what is called reliability of the measure. In this vein, in term reliability it becomes equivalent to those of predictability and stability.

Another meaning of the term reliability, security could be. For example, in the pursuit of reliability might ask: To what extent the results obtained with an instrument, are a true measure of the property to be measured?

Then another question arises: How mistake is implicit in the results obtained after the application of the instrument ?, well, an instrument will be less reliable the greater the margin of error in the measurement implied. Thus, reliability can also be defined as a relative absence of measurement error in the instrument. Driveability would also synonymous with precision.

We then have the reliability of the data has to do with its reproducibility, accuracy, predictability, stability, security and accuracy. Finally, the reliability also can be seen as the degree of homogeneity of the instrument items regarding the characteristic being measured. This is what is called internal consistency reliability (or homogeneity).

Ruiz (2015) referring to the reliability notes that, although not the most important characteristic of a measuring instrument, we must pay close attention, explaining that:

(...) high reliability, by itself, does not guarantee "good" scientific results. But there can be no "good" results without reliable scientific instruments. In short, the reliability is a necessary but not sufficient for research results that are scientifically valuable and socially useful condition but. (P.13)

Then there are tools to assess the level of reliability of a measuring instrument. Then three of the main ones.

Table No. 1 - Methods for Evaluating Reliability of an Instrument

| Method | features |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Reapply tests (test-retest) | It comprises administering the same test twice to the same group of subjects in a relatively short time (no more than three months between each measurement) range. These two distributions correlate scores and the coefficient obtained represents an estimate of the reliability of the instrument. |
| equivalent versions (parallel tests) | Is used in the case two or more tests measuring the same construct. To this end, two versions of the same test was prepared and administered to the same subject sample; then these two distributions are correlated scores, to estimate the reliability coefficient. This coefficient combines two types of reliability: temporal stability and consistency of the responses to the different samples of items. |
| internal consistency (uniformity) | This type of reliability to determine the extent to which test items are correlated with each other. Of each reagent of an instrument they have a positive correlation and at least moderate, the instrument will be homogeneous. Accordingly, homogeneity can be defined as the consistency in performance in all test reagents. Hence, in a test with a high degree of internal consistency, knowing how a person performs an item, it allows us to predict how it will do in others. |

Source: Adapted from Ruiz (2015)

Due to the nature of some research, where the people who seeks consultation, have multiple occupations and can not access them easily, the application of more than one questionnaire to the same subject could result in complications that affect development General research. Therefore many researchers choose to estimate the reliability through the evaluation of the internal consistency of the instrument.

Among the best known for estimating the reliability of internal consistency procedures are the following:

- a. Kuder-Richardson.
- b. Two halves, corrected by the formula of Spearman-Brown.
- c. Hoyt method.
- d. Cronbach's alpha.

Among those listed, called Alpha Cronbach is very popular. In that case, the measurement of the constructs is done through scales (specifically the Likert scale, also called method of summary assessments), in which there are no right or wrong answers, but to answer the questionnaire each subject indicates the value scale that best represents your thinking about it. For example, in the statement "In my school, managers make important decisions, after consultation with the various sectors of the educational community", the possible answers are: | Nunca | Casi | Casi Always Never Used | En | | estas always possible answers will associated with a number from 1 to 5,

Ruiz (2015), points out that the reliability of an instrument is expressed by a correlation coefficient, which theoretically means a correlation of the instrument himself. The values of this correlation coefficient ranging from zero (0) and one (1). For reference, the author's proposal for interpreting reliability coefficient is as follows:

Table 2 - Interpretation of reliability coefficient

| ranges | Magnitude |
|--------------|-----------|
| 0.81 to 1.00 | Very high |
| 0.61 to 0.80 | high |
| 0.41 to 0.60 | moderate |
| .21-.40 | Low |
| 0.01 to 0.20 | Very low |

Source: Ruiz (2015) p.12

Finally, the reliability of an instrument, said Ruiz (2015) that it is in direct relation to its extension. He adds that, if the instrument has fewer than 10 items, the measurement error increases and reliability tends to fall. On the contrary, when the instrument has more than 30 items, which are also representative of the domain to be measured, it increases reliability, because the instrument is closer to the true variance.

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Ruiz, C. (2015). Reliability. [Data Online] Available: <http://200.11.208.195/blogRedDocente/alexisduran/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/CONFIABILIDAD.pdf> [See: 2019, March 30].

Image Source:

<https://economipedia.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/estadistica.jpg>

Douglas Hernandez

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Nigeria, Boko Haram What is the plan?

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Emblem of the terrorist group Boko Haram.

Boko Haram offensive, seems endless. Since the beginning of the year there have been almost daily basis both attacks and attacks against civilians as military targets.

When Nigeria still recovering from the attacks on Sunday June 16 in Konduga, a city of 220,000 inhabitants, 37 kilometers from Maiduguri the capital of the northern state of Borno, which left at least 30 dead and fifty wounded men faction of Boko Haram known as the Islamic State Province of West Africa (iSwap), took the military base on the outskirts of Gajiram a town 80 kilometers north of Maiduguri. The mujahedeen, who came in nine armored vehicles, were able to reduce the guard and put to flight manning soldiers then ransacked the armory. After leaving the base which have not yet been reported neither dead nor injured, the insurgent city where they remained for five hours ransacking shops and private properties went,

Gajiram and nearby military base have already been attacked several times by militants iSwap, the last time was in June 2018, made that nine soldiers were killed.

A few hours before the attack Gajiram on Sunday night, three suicide bombers suspected Boko Haram group, detonated their charges in two commercial

premises Konduga. In the first attack a suicide militant managed to get into a canteen where parishioners were following the alternatives of a football game on a screen. Several of the survivors have stated that the owner of the premises, who eventually died, tried to prevent the entry of mujahidin and local that was packed with spectators and the explosion came amid discussion between the suicide and the pattern of the site. The second attack occurred at a tea stall where two attackers had managed concealed among customers. Altogether, there were about thirty people dead and about forty wounded, which suggests that the death toll may increase. Most of the injured had to be taken to health centers in Maiduguri, as Konduga, it lacks the means to address seriously injured. According to the self-defense group leader of the people, the delay in the security authorities to authorize shipments of the victims of the double attack on the state capital, caused several deaths.

It is not the first attack of its kind Kofuga suffering at the hands of the organization Takfirists who more than a decade are leading a war against the Nigerian state. It is believed that this town is chosen for its proximity to Sambisa forest, a sanctuary of the organization since its inception in 2002, near the border with Cameroon.

In February 2018 three suicide bombers detonated their charges at the fish market killing at least 22 people and wounding 28 (See: Nigeria: Boko Haram does not surrender). In 2014, an attack on a mosque killed at least 44 worshipers (See: Nigeria: Boko Haram thousand lives.). The last suicide attack occurred last April in the garrison city of Monguno (Borno) with two suicide bombers who detonated getting murdering a soldier and a security guard. The terrorist group for several years been implemented in their suicide attacks using women and children who often pops by remote control because they do not trust that their will detonate.

In the same area on Tuesday 30 April, the Wahhabi militia killed fourteen men collecting firewood near the village of Duwabayi. The bodies were evacuated to the police station in Monguno, to be identified by relatives, according to a witness had wounds caused by firearms.

Monguno whole sector is an area of intense fighting since late last year when Boko Haram militants significantly stepped up attacks in the region.

In a statement, the Nigerian Air Force, the operation executed on Sunday after intelligence work in the forest of Sambisa, where it is believed Boko Haram became known, has its headquarters and field country's most important training after several intelligence and surveillance missions, where several camouflaged structures were discovered, Alpha Jet fighter bombed the place would have killed an unknown number of militants of Boko Haram.

Konduga has been attacked repeatedly by the faction of the terrorist group led by Abubakar Shekau, a leading messianic who has given him up for dead several times and responsible for the most brutal and bloody stage of Boko Haram, as more than 35 thousand deaths to his credit and accounts for more than 2 million displaced.

Faction Shekau, differs fundamentally from targeted Abu Musab al-Barnawi, a new leader son of the founder of the organization Mohamed Yusuf (See: Nigeria: Boko Haram drift) as Shekau is prone to white "soft "as markets, mosques and bus terminals, where the success of mission usually suicide, is virtually assured, at the expense mainly of civilians, without major strategic achievements. While the group of al-Barnawi, who took the name of the Province of West African Islamic State (iSwap), concentrates its attacks on strictly military targets such as bases, checkpoints and convoys. The formation led by Shekau with a thousand men and reduced their shares to the areas near the forest Sambisa.

Image source:

<https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2014/12/islamic-isis-flags-black-banners-hamas/>

Without Borders to kill

According to a US Department of Defense, Boko Haram during 2018, 444 attacks perpetrated, killing 2,052 people 25 percent less than the previous year. Although these figures are still very bleak to consider the terrorist actions of the first part of the year.

In early May a squad of Mujahideen belonging to iSwap, took a military base in northeastern Nigeria, days after an attack which had left five dead and 30 missing soldiers. The column of militiamen arrived aboard trucks and motorcycles penetrating the base in the city of Magumeri, about 50 kilometers from Maiduguri. After heavy fighting the terrorists disarmed the soldiers and kidnapped all trasportable weapons base where they remained for almost four hours until reinforcements from the military base of Gubbio, 46 kilometers away they began to approach.

Boko Haram attacks beyond Nigeria's borders are frequent and as spectacular as those of his own country, having spread to Cameroon, Niger and Chad.

The last occurred last Wednesday 12 in the Cameroonian Darak Island in Lake Chad. The assault, which left 24 dead, 16 soldiers and eight civilians, other sources mention that the casualties would have been about 37, 21 soldiers and 16 civilians and some 40 attackers had been captured. According to the Ministry of Defense, reportedly killed 84 Takfirists eight were arrested, a force of 300 heavily armed fighters attacked military positions, the island region far north of Cameroon, about a thousand kilometers from Yaounde the capital.

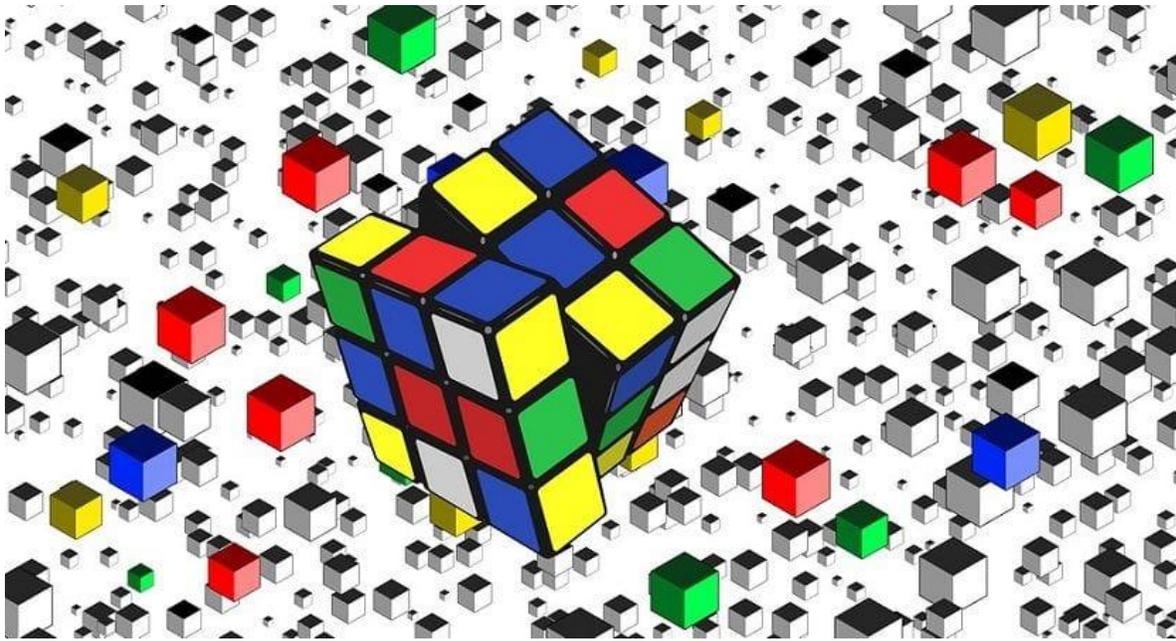
Boko Haram to fight a multinational force was established, based in the Chadian capital Njamena, composed of troops from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

In recent months the armed forces are fighting a separatist revolt Cameroon in two regions of Anglophone speaking west of the country. Which it has already cost the lives of 1,850 people, while more than 530,000 have been displaced, according to the United Nations (UN).

Major endowments Western powers particularly the United States and France, which for years openly and underhanded operate in different African countries seem to be encouraging the various fundamentalist militia that territory rather than contain them, so it should be really wonder what if that's not the plan?

Critical thinking and structured analysis

By Blasco Francisco Javier Robledo, Colonel (r) (Spain)



Today the information we get is a lot and very different channels; we face what has been called "infoxication". For proper analysis we are unable to react to it using the tools usually applied so far because that information is not only much, but in most cases, is directed or adulterated to it we remove what the author wants we understand. This is the fundamental reason why we need to be very critical of everything that comes to us or we mean.

Critical thinking is a rich concept that has been developing for over 2,500 years. Although it took its true value in the mid-twentieth century. There are many definitions on the subject, but this includes most different meanings: "judgment-above any subject, content or problem- by which the quality of thought itself by using the inherent structures of the act of thinking is improved, but subjecting to a predetermined procedure and the degree of compliance with certain intellectual standards. "

It consists of a, orderly, mental method that makes us improve our abilities to discern what another person tries to inculcate in any context spoken or written to draw our conclusions so we can act accordingly.

To achieve this, in all information to be analyzed we must be able to break down and find the following factors:

- Always it generates or is the result of a purpose.

- It raises questions.
- Use information.
- It uses concepts.
- It makes inferences (inferences).
- Formula assumptions.
- It generates implications.
- It incorporates one or more views.

When we think, we write or speak have a purpose with a view or clear intention, based on assumptions that lead to deductions and consequences. Learn to analyze separately the aforementioned eight factors that define thinking requires some practice. Each of them has implications for others and if any changes, so not all, most of the others.

The analysis of what comes to us will not be complete if we do not study and define the inherent qualities of the element, news, information, or the author subject to our consideration or evaluation; these qualities are:

- Clarity.
- Accuracy / correction.
- Precision.
- Relevance.
- Depth.
- Broadmindedness and concepts.
- Logic.

- Significance.
- Impartiality.

Critical thinking is a tool that also helps us overcome the major mistakes that any analyst usually falls. Errors arising from: human to simplification trend, anchoring the first impression or idea received and the tendency to systematically seek confirmation of our first impressions ignoring new evidence or conclusions deviate, however slightly, of the above. To which must be added a number of barriers arising from: certain basic human limitations (IQ, sharpness etc. senses), knowledge and use of language in which we get the information, influenced by defects in perception logic (concentration problems, fatigue, workload, time allocated to the task etc.

The goal of critical thinking is to avoid mistakes and pressures or labor and social barriers that lead to the simplification, standardization and conformity

With this technique and its derivatives procedures must be able to analyze the information that comes to us to understand what we really mean, what is the message contained in the news or done and how they connect and interrelate some things with others so that, by simple methods we can deduce critically and complete what may happen or what is the reality of the message. It is therefore a way of analyzing what is presented by various means but we act on the usual mistakes and barriers or what our normal procedure would lead us to think.

Ultimately, the goal of critical thinking is to avoid mistakes and pressures or labor and social barriers that lead to the simplification, standardization and conformism. The critical thinker seeks to understand how to recognize, mitigate or prevent such barriers, natural or acquired errors and deceptions that anyone is subjected daily. So distrustful of the sources of information because, generally, usually intentional or directed or they tend to distort reality. The premise of critical thinking is put into question everything you read or hear, to approach or discover more precisely the objective data and / or the actual meaning of any message.

... the goal of critical thinking is to avoid mistakes and pressures or labor and social barriers that lead to streamlining, standardization and conformism.

Once acquired this critical spirit and based on it, after critical analysis of the information we deduce a number of consequences, assumptions or conclusions. These elements should, in turn, be processed or analyzed in a structured way to reach the ultimate answer or alternatives to the problem. Sometimes we'll get there following a mathematical procedure and others will be the result of logical deductions, but always reach an answer. Response, which often may be far removed from that to which, by simple reasoning, which is what normally we use in our relationships and learning, would adopt without hesitation.

Development of structured analysis tools as used: the techniques of brainstorming, analysis and synthesis, systemic thought process, convergent and divergent thinking, the method of valuation for important news or information, evaluation and quality of its source, the use of matrices and association evaluation and analysis by the competition (confrontation and comparison) hypothesis. Each and every one of them have a comprehensive methodology and, in some cases requires simple statistical calculations. Once known, will depend on our preferences or situation which one to choose as support in the decision to adopt.

Application of critical thinking and structured analysis are many and varied and provide an important added value in any learning process (fundamental for children) to knowledge, research and development of any type of profession because it is very important to making high-level decisions in the formulation of the reports themselves and in the analysis and assessment of the (industrial and military) intelligence. In fact, much of the Anglo-Saxon prestigious universities and analysts of the best intelligence services in the world undergo this type of training in order that their staff are able to discern the true intentions, value and reliability of information they arrive, because the world around us can submit to many obstacles,

Image source

<http://www.recursoseautoayuda.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/tipos-de-pensamientos-1-830x448.jpg>

Francisco Javier Blasco

(Spain) Army colonel, retired. He served for two years as Chief Colonel, Infantry Regiment No. 29 Aereotransportable Isabel la Católica; He was Deputy Director of the Center of Intelligence of the Armed Forces (CIFAS) and Head of proliferation; Defense Attache in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 2nd Brigade Chief of the Spanish-Italian in the West (KFOR) in Kosovo Region; head teacher Army at the College of the Armed Forces (ESFAS) of CESEDEN, among other positions of great importance.



All roads lead to China Trump

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Global Hawk UAV fragments of the United States shot down by Iran in the Gulf of Oman.

International attention is focused on the strange minuet that Donald Trump dances on the waters of the Persian Gulf, threatening, launched attacks against strategic targets of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and abortándolos when the bombers were within 10 minutes of its objectives, with a degree incoherence and irresponsibility that no longer surprise the little Hitler was born in Queens, but every day the world about the possibility of a real war catastrophe.

The abortive operation was in response to the downing of a Global Hawk, a drone about 15 meters long and a wingspan of nearly 40, with an approximate value to \$ 130 million, loaded with electronic surveillance devices, aircraft capable of transmit high-resolution images for about 30 hours, and whose main defense against the demolition is 17 kilometers high and can reach nearly 700 kilometers of speed develops. So much technology did not reach to prevent Iran's successful shot, which apparently would have sunk in the Gulf of Oman.

The argument to stop the attack, was that as his advisers could have killed some 150 civilians. The suspension of the attack does not respond to a humanitarian remilgo Trump, as the military forces he commands usually kill that number or more with astonishing regularity, almost daily way across the world, but a stronger reality, like almost everyone knows, Iran is neither Afghanistan nor Somalia, not

even Iraq. And that beyond the military might of the Persian nation, whose armed forces are among the top 15 in the world and certainly among the two or three most important in the region, besides having as allies, not least Russia and China, trident alongside the Hezbollah and the Syrian Arab (EAS) of President Bashar al-Assad, Army not only succeeded in wiping out terrorism in Syria,

Advisers Trump knows, maybe the president is unaware that the Iranian military power is able to exterminate governments allied to Washington as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Jordan and Kuwait, leaving undefended politically Israel, who It should meddle in a game that no one would be the winner, and forcing play two other regional powers Turkey and Egypt, which would mean a war unprecedented in history.

The "incident" Global Hawk was merely a new chapter in the already long chain of provocations that since the inauguration of Trump, in January 2016, has been doing, as when unilaterally ended the promising nuclear agreement known as the "5+ 1" outgoing Barack Obama had signed with Tehran. Trump also implemented a series of sanctions and economic blockades, preventing it from freely trade with third countries.

Advanced against Iran in recent weeks, beyond sent to the region more troops and weapons, had as

alleged epicenter attacks against six 6 tankers in the Persian Gulf immediately both Washington and London attributed to Tehran, presented as the only test, a video of American bill, whose authenticity is more than controversial, in which you can see a boat belonging to the Guardians of the Iranian Revolution, approaching one of the attacked oil tankers, with the intention of removing the hull of the mines would not have exploited. The crew of the tanker attacked claimed that the attack was carried out by air presumably a drone or missile.

The United States has a long and horrific tradition in what is known as "false flag attacks," which has been used throughout history as a great excuse to intervene in different wars where he had not been "invited"

While the conflict between Washington and Tehran is as old as the Iranian revolution itself, never before US stocks were more intense than during the period leading Trump administration, regardless obviously the Iraq-Iran war (1980- 1988) that cost Iran more than a million deaths, destruction of important infrastructure and backwardness for years in progressive plans of the Islamic Revolution at the hands of Saddam Hussein, armed and assisted by the same powers that little more than two decades later, anudarían on his neck the rope that would hang in a dark basement of Baghdad.

It is clear that the escalation against Iran, besides trying to defeat a sworn enemy, aims to harm China, who is one of the major buyers of Iranian oil and that beyond US threats against trade with Tehran will continue doing. The Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, after the incidents of drone appealed to the understanding of both parties.

Trump now says have implemented a series of cyber attacks on the matter Persian nation so far unverifiable, while for June 27, announced the spokesman of the Organization of Nuclear Energy of Iran, Behrouz Kamalvandi eventually Iran will reach the limit enriched uranium to the nuclear deal broken by Trump, allowing you to store, which will undoubtedly open another round of attacks by the ruddy neoyorkino magnate.

Africa also leads to Beijing

For almost three decades, China has conquered different African markets with great mutual convenience and for ten years has become the largest trading partner on the continent. Beijing now has major investments in many African countries particularly in the areas of infrastructure construction, railways, roads, pipelines, mining, ports and even

military bases such as the building of Djibouti, while the vast majority of African nations they have become major consumers of Chinese goods.

Donald Trump apparently just realizing that the main economic rival of the United States, has been established in Africa, a market of 1,200 million people urgently in need of countless products.

And perhaps it is for this reason that for a couple of months ago has again produced a wave of instability in countries that had managed to surf the Arab Spring of 2011, the powerful regimes in Algeria and Sudan, who ruled between 20 and 30 years these countries have fallen almost without resistance encouraged by popular protests, both with strong trade ties with China.

Algeria, for whom China is from 2013 its first commercial provider and continued to strengthen its trade relations until the fall of Abdelaziz Bouteflika on 2 April, something similar has happened with Sudan where Omar al-Bashir, who was removed by a military coup April 11.

In the vast swath of the Sahel in recent months it has increased the activity of fundamentalist groups linked to al-Qaeda and Daesh, as has been already demonstrated since the war in Syria, with oiled relations with the CIA and the Department State appearing strongly in Burkina Faso and geographies and more distant as Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique, despite numerous Western military operations for years has strong presences on the continent. Since the beginning of the year the fundamentalist band, Boko Haram, which operates in Nigeria, another country with strong Chinese investments, who, by the end of 2018, was virtually defeated since January has reappeared with almost daily actions.

As part of these actions they seem to have the intention of ruining Chinese businesses in Africa this past Saturday 22 occurred in Ethiopia, another country with multiple Chinese investment, an attempted military coup in the northern state of Amhara, second most populous country, where in a confused fact army chief General Ambachew Mekonnen, along with three of his aides were killed in their offices, while the general Asamnew Tsige, the security chief of Amhara, have also been killed . According to local journalists they reported incidents have produced on the evening of Saturday, when bursts of gunfire that continued for several hours were heard.

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, who announced on television that the coup had been arrested after what the Internet was cut across the Ethiopian territory, so that the information has begun to get very tangentially,

without knowing exactly what is happening in the country with nearly 110 million inhabitants. The US embassy warned of gunfire, Addis Ababa, the capital and on violence in Bahir Dar Amhara's capital, where the deaths of senior military leaders occurred.

Prime Minister Ahmed Abiy that in less than a year, managed to pacify a society that seemed thrown into a civil war, is presented as a real hope for the Ethiopian people.

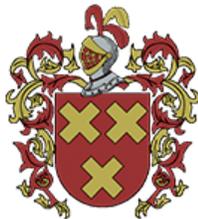
Two weeks ago he had offered to mediate between civil organizations and the army in Sudan,

with whom he met in Khartoum, before he had solved the latent war with Eritrea, while now it is producing significant economic reforms, in addition to having arrested dozens of senior military and intelligence officers accused of various crimes. The situation in Ethiopia has not yet been defined and little is actually known about what will happen.

Operations in Africa show that Trump, is the way to Beijing and at every step leaves its traces, sometimes very bloody.

Image source:

https://cdn.hispantv.com/hispanmedia/files/images/thumbnail/20190623/14593656_xl.jpg



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

How not to frame in terrorism, the crisis in Venezuela?

By Marcus Aurelius Terroni (Brazil)



To explain the situation, I present a chronological history of the crisis to understand what is happening in Venezuela and liaison with global terrorism.

Brazilian citizens are increasingly concerned about the impact of the collapse in Venezuela day, we see why:

Since 2013 Venezuela will live a political radicalization and the worst crisis in its history, economic recession, high inflation, devaluation of the minimum wage, political instability, widespread violence, murder and torture, food shortages, sequestration rights are some of the elements They created the crisis in that country.

Bordered by the Brazilian states, Amazonas and Roraima, this immigration crisis became Brazil's journalistic approach.

They left Venezuela 2.3 million citizens, according to the International Organization for Migration, being that in 2015 asylum applications to neighboring countries took greater proportions.

According to the BBC, only in Brazil until April 2018, already it had more than 50 thousand Venezuelan immigrants in the border area of Roraima, showing an increase of 1,000%.

Other countries such as Peru, Colombia and Ecuador also received and continue to receive thousands of refugees, such as the city of Tumbes, on

the border of Ecuador, an estimated 3,000 Venezuelans enter daily.

These countries are trying to close the borders tightening surveillance and control entry of Venezuelans, but the example of Brazil, through the state of Roraima has been prevented by court decision. Only in August 2018 Brazilian burned clothes and belongings of immigrants, but only became tragic situation in violent fighting and bad impact on the media to Brazil.

1. The role of Hugo Rafael Chavez in Venezuelan history

In the year 1999 when Hugo Chavez was sworn in as president, after winning the elections in December 1998, the South American country already going through a serious social crisis. Campaigns to combat poverty, social inclusion priority and transfer income, formed essential points to choose a promising Chavez governor.

Possession and launched the Bolivarian Revolution began with a Constituent Assembly to rewrite the Venezuelan Constitution. Through a referendum 70% of the population ended up endorsing the document and in 1999 was promulgated the "Enabling Law" that gave many powers to the president, example, allows the head of

state to legislate on public services in infrastructure, security in finance, taxation, etc.

Through this law, Hugo Chavez nationalized the oil sector with the Hydrocarbons Law, raising other presidential decrees that did not please various sectors of society, including the Catholic Church.

Likewise, despite the demonstrations, the documents were kept and thus became opponents accuse him of wanting to implant a communist regime in the country.

In 2002 the government suffered a coup, but an attempt to failure before was put in power by the military again. Taking advantage of the hook in December of the same year officials from state oil company PDVSA began a strike against the current regime, however in response eighteen officers were dismissed and replaced by confidants of the president, making the institution one of the pillars of power of Hugo Chavez.

In his third term in 2008, a constitutional amendment allowed Chavez could be elected for the fourth time, claiming need to complete his socialist revolution, it is true that in 2012 he was elected again, but could not take office because sick cancer, passing away in March 2013.

2. The government successor Nicolas Maduro

Maduro tries to continue the policy of Chavez, because it was his vice president, then was elected in the year of 2013. Coming to power for a full term he faced a political crisis falling on the Venezuelan economy, which is already going through a crisis .

Maduro's popularity declined brutally by a referendum revoking his mandate for the loss of power and provision in the Constitution since 2016 with the support of only 20% of the population.

By force of the National Electoral Council, starting on January 10, 2017, Maduro began serving the second half of his government, because if he left power, his deputy would assume, it was not feasible for the opposition.

With the falling price of oil in the international market in 2014, the Venezuelan economy went into a growing crisis, because their income depends almost all the fuel. Social investment characteristics Chavez were cut. Thus basics like food and medicine began to fail, inflation has reached unimaginable levels, generating a wave of protests in which more than 40 people died in demonstrations and political opponents and activists opposed to the regime were arrested.

Venezuela's government continues to emphasize economic warfare that is subsidized by the elites and the United States of America.

As the opposition and the majority in Parliament, decisions are all maintained by the judiciary.

In April 2017 there were further protests idealized by the population, resulting in the following statistic: pass 200 the number of deaths, mostly young people under 30 years, 5,000 prisoners and endless allegations of torture.

Nicolas Maduro accused the opposition of organizing a violent coup and to prevent it, he activated a military plan. Civilians were tried in military courts, made out as typical of a military dictatorship. In July of the same year, the President convened a Constituent Assembly, which was fraud by the opposition, being another reason for conflict in the streets increased.

In the following month, were named the constituents then tried to dismiss the Prosecutor General Luisa Ortega, it had already been suspended by the accused of committing a management error Supreme, having made several allegations concerning the repression in streets, arbitrary arrests and the Constituent Assembly itself.

a decree that would give permission for the Constituent Assembly adopt laws, where most members oppose the government of Maduro was approved in August 2017.

In May 2018, amid protests, allegations of fraud, lack of recognition of the international community and opposition boycott, the president was re-elected for another six-year term, until 2025, began the new phase at a time when the country is mired in the worst crisis in its history. However, the scenario is not even close to being calm and the economy still in decline in August, with the removal of five digits of the currency devaluation "bolivar", inflation reached 1,000,000% in the year.

Possession was seen as a path of no return regarding political, economic and institutional crisis in the Latin American country, in other words, the fall of the regime, which now controls all spheres of political and judiciary, while this again government breaks with the major powers of the international community, namely the United States, the European Union and neighboring countries, in this case, Brazil. Still support and allies in China, Russia, Mexico and Turkey. In South and Central Americas, finds allies presidents Evo Morales (of Bolivia), Miguel Diaz Canel-(of Cuba) and Daniel Ortega (of Nicaragua).

Maduro contrary to the Constitution makes his oath before the Supreme Court and not in the National Assembly, which is why Parliament who was elected in 2015 and composed of opponents, has been framed as contempt.

From their possession, diplomatic relations with 13 Latin American countries, remained cut. The so-called Group of Lima is made up of Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Peru and Chile. Among the measures imposed by the group, it is prohibited entry into their territories of senior Venezuelan government officials, including president Nicolas Maduro himself.

3. The performance of John Guaidó

Faced with the problem of Maduro, in January 2019, he became president of the National Assembly, Juan Guaidó, his main opponent, and the 24th President of Venezuela was proclaimed, being officially recognized by the US government as "interim president". Consequently, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Chile and Argentina, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, did the same.

Alfredo Serrano Mancilla in Brasil de Fato, São Paulo on July 27, 2017: daily violent attacks by the opposition in the country represent abandonment of the political route.

On June 27, a former police officer hijacked a helicopter and attacked two administrative offices of the Venezuelan state.

These fascist practices are unjustifiable mistakes the government has committed or disagreements they may have with this or that decision can not serve as motivation for these violent actions imposed as a daily practice by a minority group of opponents in Venezuela.

There is no reason to kill, persecute or insult those who think differently, but that's what is happening in Venezuela because of a tiny group of opposition paradoxically, in the name of democracy and freedom, is putting in place a system panic .

4. Analysis of the extracts of the post of professor of geography Antonio Carlos:

"Now I hear is people commenting on the crisis in Venezuela, the thousands of Venezuelans hungry and it's all the fault of the dictator Nicolas Maduro!. Weirdly people do not stop to think and believe everything the press reports . at no time journalism programs in all hear television talk trade blockade against Venezuela and much less than we are outraged with the number of hungry people in Venezuela, claiming to be two million people, while here at home "Brazil without commercial blockade, frictionless civil war, have more than five million people going hungry, who will bring aid to those Brazilians who are starving?

Among the countries participating in the trade blockade imposed by the US, Venezuelan, is Brazil arguing overthrow the bloodthirsty dictator who is leaving people hungry, but to draw attention here in Brazil there are more than five million Brazilian citizen starving and in a state of misery.

After the demolition of the Twin Towers calls, United States created the program hunting terror, then the arms industry and security products passed thousands of million profit. The defendants were the group of Al Qaeda and the Taliban, but many people disputed the official version of the US government and accuse it all planned by the CIA to provoke arms sales and invade Arab countries. Hunt called Terror look their weapons to Iraq under the claim that Saddam Hussein was a dictator and possessed weapons of mass destruction. US President George W. Bush announced that "has nothing to do with the war in Iraq." U.S. In fact, Saddam Hussein was the great American friend used against Iran,

After destroying and dominating the Iraqi people, the United States finds more a dictator, only now in Africa and coincidently another country rich in oil was Libya. Libya had the highest standard of HDI (Human Development Index) in Africa. Arguing overthrow the terrible dictator Gaddafi, the US and the French passed to bomb schools, hospitals and universities. The Kadafi lived and concentrating its military forces in the capital and in the oil regions, but Americans were wandering white (it was what they said) and all the country's infrastructure was destroyed before beating the Libyan military troops and assassinate Gaddafi . While in Iraq that US missiles were right white two thousand kilometers away, in Libya and they were right just wandered universities and hospitals! The most amazing is that this invasion of Libya rumors that Al Qaeda were allies of the coalition troops emerged, but the attack on the Twin Towers they were targeted as those responsible for the demolition (very strange)!

Americans had already tried to impose a favorable government prison who said it was another dictator, Hugo Chavez was, but Hugo Chavez died and the people chose "another dictator." Americans, under the guise of humanitarian aid, supporting a candidate who self-declared president of Venezuela. The same United States beat Venezuela a trade blockade which countries aligned with it do not do any kind of trade with Venezuela and that goes for the no sale of food and medicine, ie, the United States provoked a state of food and medical calamity with two million people going hungry and sick after appear as the saviors of the country providing humanitarian aid! . Since the

United States really wants to help end hunger of those people,

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**II FORO INTERNACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD Y PROTECCION
INFRAESTRUCTURAS CRITICAS Y ESTRATEGICAS
SU INCIDENCIA EN LA SEGURIDAD PUBLICA Y DEL ESTADO**

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TRUMP, does a madman, or the great negotiator that does?

By Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo, Colonel (r) (Spain)



Much has been said and written about Donald Trump, the unpredictable US president who seems to enjoy taking things to extreme situations like a hardened poker player or a big businessman risk is involved, regardless of what hangs behind him, big responsibilities, obligations, ways and means must observe and keep in mind before you open your mouth and much more, yes it is intended, as is usual with him, threatening someone.

Most think the president, yet the most powerful nation in the world, should be much more restrained in their assessments, gestures, words, threats and assertions. Especially those who take for granted that it should be clear that when speech can change the pace and future of the economy, world peace and security and that many millions of people whose lives depend on him, his speeches, ideas and most importantly, of their performances.

It is true that the world has changed and continues to change almost daily and that the pace, intensity and speed of these changes is becoming greater and more rapid time due to various factors such as mainstreaming and globalization; automation, digitization and robotics; the progress of science in all fields, research and development of new weapons and technologies not necessarily manned or managed in situ by man; pervasiveness of cyber performances; less mutual dependence; Search and exploitation of new energy resources; the influence of climate change; the resurgence of new and powerful actors in the international arena; recovery or appearance in force of ruthless terrorism, populisms relentless and insane and exclusive nationalist extremism leads; mass migration by necessity to find work, or just water security; the struggle for domination of the political or economic zone or global leadership and the power of networks and the media on information and creating states of forced opinion, make things are very different from one day to another; fundamentally, when the occurrence of one or more of statements factors occurs. They make things are very different from one day to another; fundamentally, when the occurrence of one or more of statements factors occurs. They make things are very different from one day to another; fundamentally, when the occurrence of one or more of statements factors occurs.

Fast-paced world of changes in the ways and means by influence of new technologies in an increasingly robotized combative industry, turns in using the media and the application of diplomatic tools or the use of military forces and paramilitary push into unknown relationships and very changing situations that can lead to force the aforementioned struggles for Mother leadership from all evils, or strong and serious crises in the field of political, economic, humanitarian , war or prewar, completely unsuspected years ago.

Large and serious history referrals, leading to demand that power and decision-making capacity higher level should be only in the hands of well-trained, sensible and sensitive people, but of strong convictions, and far from

abrupt changes, whining, personal whims and harmful influences of advisers undaunted, totally interested in influencing which finally pressed the button or you can drag the world to destruction.

There is much talk, even with full conviction, the growing influence and necessity of artificial intelligence in the processes for decision-making and especially in difficult or extreme situations. But those who already combed gray in the study, teaching and application of these procedures, we know and continue to share the human mind clear (without obfuscation), well-trained and better equipped by experience and knowledge in similar situations is perhaps more important and essential to conduct such processes and to finally arrive with greater assurance of success, to decide the best and sometimes the only viable choice.

They are known to spare the too extreme situations fostered, fed and accomplished by the said Trump in just two years; their performances are many and diverse and none of them escapes the attention or generate large global expectation. In fact, leading to its present mandate, has not left many untouched sticks -in both internal issues vital to the economy, security, national influence on climate change and health of his country and externally.

A) Yes; In the latter field, he has not hesitated to abandon treaties, conventions and agreements of all kinds: commercial; human rights; global climate change; conventional weapons or missiles; freedom of movement of people, capital and consumer goods; to shake the foundations and "ACCOMMODATIONS its allies" in legendary international organizations like the UN or NATO; immigration; to promote agreements and disagreements with its main opponents of political, military or commercially Russia, China, North and South in the American continent, EU, North Korea and Iran and has led the world into conflict tensions nearby for nuclear production, possession or threat of use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery or transport with North Korea, Russia and Iran.

The reasons for this are as basic as fundamental; under its motto and primary idea of "America first" or "make America great again," Trump comes to tell the world that Americans are tired of being the only quasi-pagan drinks in the great feasts and costly splendours of the world; to be involved sickle and coz in all conflicts, including those where they are not welcome, always putting on the operating table million in materials and thousands of own dead, while others simply accompany them or leave them in the lurch when things are bad given or may be danger (Spain twice), and finally the United States, in many cases, takes little or no economic benefit that compensates size effort.

Due to changes in the environment and in their own and other needs, points or areas of interest remain unchanged no time for anyone, especially for the great powers; variations in emergencies and needs or conditions feasibility of previous areas considered important or vital may assume that stop interest or even not worth to continue investing great efforts in them to keep them and may be better to abandon them. The most striking about this example is that resulting from the previous priority US need for oil from the Middle East, which today is no longer any need for them for having supplied with new discoveries or better own means of exploitation and even, due to possibilities offered by fracking.

The emergence of new foci of interest in areas not previously covered by their hitherto unknown large resources, geostrategic location or because they have become the point of maximum attention, conquest or because of a dangerous expansion by international opponents are also it causes that force derive efforts among those who are deployed in areas that are losing significance or, conversely, should create new ones to meet those requirements or cover new technologies.

There are three examples of this for the United States today. A growing tense situation in the large shopping area of Asia-Pacific due to expansion and economic and military control of China over her with their incessant deployments and major improvements in their ability to naval and aerial projection which disturb local residents including the India-; must be added the interest of Russia and China to take possession or expand the portion of the pie that geographically belongs in the waters and rich sea of the Arctic to the imminent practical navigability of waters throughout the year, due to climate change and Finally, the advantageous participation in the frantic race to dominate the tactics, techniques and procedures and the creation and efficient employment of aerospace forces known as -vitales for global military control in the immediate future- competing in the same three actors. Changes all imperiously forcing them to change strategies or makeovers country.

Trump To meet these needs, as seasoned businessman, who has risked many times their capital and prestige, knows perfectly well that to qualify to achieve success in large enterprises should: save or delete superfluous efforts; improve the effectiveness of its materials; spend as little as possible in non-priority things; leave and investment areas that are not profitable to him; creating strong external dependencies on arms sales that keep up and improve the capabilities of its industry sector to when required; avoid creating serious

confrontations with which they can make real shadow, as Xi Jinping or Putin; put the lazy allies of expensive clubs you belong to spend and work more on their own defense and,

Proof of this has been that since his inauguration in office has encouraged: not to act in force against Putin demonstrations along the borders with Europe or the conflict in Venezuela; feints, and constantly adopts retracts into the issue of tariffs with China, has not been involved in large and prolonged deployments in Iraq and Syria in the fight against ISIS; avoided in extremis a long hard battle in the Korean Peninsula with potential heavy casualties among its closest allies in the area and their increasingly manifest desire to leave as soon as possible Afghanistan where they have deployed, with huge costs, since the attacks of 11- S (2001).

Lessons learned from military implications in conflicts against asymmetric enemies (Afghanistan, Libya or ISIS) and described as the "gray area" operations, which converge recent military, paramilitary, political, cybernetics, technological and terrorist actions and performances in Syria, Libya and Iraq, have come to prove that the "lightning war" as dreamed and defended by Rommel and Hitler, no longer exist; campaigns in these situations are prolonged in time for years, and even very difficult to close someday. And that the air battle, which no longer worked or the UK during World War II and that was massive and prolonged in time, is also not a lasting solution.

On the other hand, conventional wars between states with their armed forces in full use of its possibilities, although there is a large difference in military capabilities between the two contenders, although developed powerful analysis of intelligence on the enemy already have, often need long periods of time for detailed planning, transportation, accumulation of millions of tons of media and materials and the necessary training of the forces before entering combat in very different terrain or weather conditions; and the establishment of endless logistics to constantly feed the battlefield chains, given the high demands and needs of modern fighter combat and rather¹. Delays, which greatly prolongs the time required and increase costs of campaigns to new heights.

Trying to circumvent all these serious problems with short air campaigns of various kinds² without the involvement of any ground forces or friends, it is very difficult to accept that actually produce an effective and sufficient effect. Previous experience in general and of all conflicts in the region, in particular, have shown that, without boots on the ground, the effects are purely cosmetic and a very low efficiency, profitability punitive or duration.

To all this, and to focus on a hypothetical confrontation with Iran must be added another set of elements from developed capabilities, tested and deployed by Iranian paramilitary forces of all kinds, also known as "terrorist groups affiliated" as are special forces Quds and well-trained military forces of the IRGC (both much more effective than the Iranian regular army and with over three years experience in actual combat, deployed in Syria and currently harassing Israel in Golan Heights); paramilitary forces terrorist groups Hezbollah in Lebanon or Hamas in Gaza (both in constant evolution and improvement in their ongoing and very active skirmishes and attacks against Israel at their respective borders)³(Very active lately against Saudi Arabia and international waters of Hormuz oil); Iranian militias in Iraq (shown increasingly active against US interests or its allies in Iraq⁴), The peculiarity of the territory, moral formation and widespread hatred of Americans among the Iranian population since 1953⁵.

As a result of the above, it is not difficult to understand that an armed conflict between the US and Iran would not be short or easy solution to tell the latter with a large army (very disciplined although not very well endowed), hold Iran mastery over his turf and the Strait of Hormuz-easily blockable and through which passes a third of all oil in the world, equipped with a strong anti-American moral and maintain the Americans themselves threatened and possibly much of its allies in the area through the aforementioned groups or terrorists themselves fed and trained by Iran affiliates.

These days, much has been talking about the possibility of targeted attacks or generalized by the US on Iran following its refusal to comply with commitments⁶ under the Agreement on its nuclear program⁷ (Abandoned by

¹General H. Norman Schwarzkopf. Autobiography. Editorial Plaza y Janes (1993)

² <https://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2019/06/26/5d13734bfdddf278d8b464a.html>

³ https://www.eldiario.es/theguardian/huties-luchan-coalicion-saudi-Yemen_0_838166883.html

⁴ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-gulf-security-germany/german-dutch-military-suspend-training-operations-in-iraq-amid-us-iran-tensions-idUSKCN1SL1DR>

⁵ Year that gave the coup in Iran, backed by the US to impose the Shah Reza Pahlevi.

https://www.bbc.com/mundo/ultimas_noticias/2013/08/130820_ultnot_cia_iran_am

⁶ https://www.abc.es/internacional/abci-iran-anunciara-breve-renuncia-compromisos-materia-nuclear-201905071714_noticia.html

⁷ <http://www.globalresearch.ca/el-acuerdo-alcanzado-en-viena-sobre-el-programa-nuclear-de-iran-perspectivas/5464128>

the US in May 2018⁸) And after the demolition of these UAVs in an American spy mission on its national territory or very close to it a few days ago⁹. Stressful situations ultimately not miscarried and contained, at least for now, by cancellation in extremis Trump's first mission retaliatory Iranian military targets, citing "issues of a humanitarian nature"¹⁰.

Reasons, which can be either for show or as a gesture of personal swagger to which we are accustomed too frequently Trump. I truly believe that everything discussed in this paper about the cons of military intervention on Iran, which also strongly opposes Putin and did not receive the blessing of the UN Security Council as it was at its meeting specific June 25 last¹¹ and so already declared by Russia in terms of its veto¹²Are far greater than anything put forward by the media power of the White House or the president already it seems to have entered the sappy much more own propaganda of an American election campaign.

Again, Trump fakes, stirred sack mice, but does not act; situation that is becoming all too common, pathetic and symptomatic of a way of acting of a world leader, who appears irresponsibly endanger the security or the global economy; but, as usual, suddenly, changes in attitude and to stop acting. Although, I start thinking that what they really want to achieve, is to attract attention, otherwise avenga the reasons (border with Mexico and other cases) and being the sole focus of attention in the world for a few days.

The latest news reveal that, apparently, is beginning its next phase of retranscambio or change of attitude or threat¹³on Iran, as usual in all major and serious conflicts that have created or fostered with Russia, Mexico, Venezuela, North Korea and others. Also, apparently, there is good news for the tensions between the US and China over tariffs may be about to be parked and not going to get blood to the river¹⁴ or at least, in such quantity.

See the G20 Summit, held these days in Japan, giving himself to forget or create new grudges, suspicions, threats or plots. Although it may also become the time of the great bartering smoldering fires to put out, some in exchange for others.

For the moment, as every time the American president travels, he does drawing attention¹⁵and threatening several, preferably among its allies. We will see, as it leaves Spain to Japan, as Sanchez is one of their favorites who likes to shake and this year has won points for it with that of the withdrawal of Fragata¹⁶, Defense spending for NATO committed to him¹⁷ and attempts to impose the Google rate against the EU criteria¹⁸.

While I believe that everyone breathes better without Trump you create or snooping conflicts, hopefully this course of action yours does not become in that story whereby both announce that came the wolf to the village, people are tired of taking it seriously and finally one day the wolf came, and ate them.

Image source:

https://cdn.hispantv.com/hispanmedia/files/images/thumbnail/20170819/07051408_xl.jpg

⁸ <http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2018/05/08/5af1df1c22601d78288b45be.html>

⁹ https://www.abc.es/internacional/abci-trump-sobre-posibles-represalias-eeuu-derribo-dron-iran-pronto-descubriran-201906201858_noticia.html

¹⁰ https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/06/21/actualidad/1561099746_843251.html

¹¹ <https://www.mundiaro.com/articulo/politica/consejo-seguridad-onu-pide-cese-conflicto-ee-uu-iran/20190625072417156424.html>

¹² <https://mundo.sputniknews.com/defensa/201906261087775929-rusia-llama-no-usar-fuerza-respecto-iran/>

¹³ https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/06/25/actualidad/1561468174_172793.html

¹⁴ https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/06/26/actualidad/1561552490_701525.html

¹⁵ https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/06/27/actualidad/1561626252_194283.html

¹⁶ https://www.abc.es/espana/abci-espana-retira-fragata-mendez-nunez-grupo-combate-eeuu-oriente-proximo-201905132337_noticia.html

¹⁷ <https://www.larazon.es/internacional/espana-segundo-pais-que-menos-gasta-en-defensa-de-la-otan-PK23922591>

¹⁸ https://elpais.com/economia/2019/03/12/actualidad/1552391381_006594.html

Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Andentes Fortuna Invat



angola

Armed Forças Angolanas

The FAA happened to the former People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) after the Bicesse Agreement with the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA), the armed wing of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). As part of the peace agreement, the troops of both armies were to be demilitarized and then integrated. Integration was never completed when UNITA FALA and returned to war in 1992.



Army

The Army is the land component of the FAA. It is organized into six military regions (Cabinda, Luanda, North, Central, East and South), with an infantry division based in each. Distributed by six military / regions infantry divisions, there are 25 brigades of motorized infantry, a tank brigade and a brigade of engineering. The Army also includes an artillery regiment, the School of Military Ordnance, the Military Academy of the Army, a group of air defense, a group of mixed land artillery, a regiment of military police, a regiment logistics transport and artillery brigade campaign. The Army also includes the Special Forces Brigade (including units and Special Operations Command), but this unit is under the direct command of the General Staff of FAA.

On August 1, 1974, a few months after a military coup overthrew the regime of Lisbon and declared its intention to grant independence to Angola, the MPLA announced the formation of FAPLA, which replaced the EPLA. By 1976, FAPLA had been transformed from lightly armed guerrilla units into a national army capable of sustained operations field.

In 1990-91, the Army had ten military regions and an estimated more than 73 'brigades', each with an average strength of 1,000 hombrs. The Library of Congress said in 1990 that 91,500 soldiers of the regular army were organized in more than seventy brigades of between 750 and 1,200 men each and deployed in the ten military regions. Most regions were commanded by lieutenant colonels, commanders with higher as attachments, but some regions were led by commanders. Each region consisted of one to four provinces, with one or more infantry brigades assigned.

The brigades were generally dispersed in battalions or smaller formations to protect the strategic ground units, urban centers, settlements and critical infrastructure such as bridges and factories. counterintelligence agents assigned to all field units to prevent the infiltration of Unita. Various army combat capabilities were indicated by their numerous brigades regular infantry and armored motorized organic or aggregates, artillery and air defense units; infantry soldier two brigades; four brigades flak; ten tank battalions; six artillery battalions. These forces are concentrated in areas of strategic importance and recurrent conflict: oil producing areas.



From 2011, the International Institute for Strategic Studies - IISS, said ground forces had 42 armored / infantry regiments (the strength of the units is variable) and 16 infantry brigades. These probably comprised infantry, tanks, APC, artillery and AA units as required.



The main equipment includes more than 140 tanks, 600 reconnaissance vehicles, more than 920 AFV, infantry fighting vehicles, and approximately 298 howitzers.

In 2013, the IISS reported that the FAA had six divisions, the first, fifth and sixth with two or three infantry brigades and the second, third and fourth with five to six brigades of infantry. 4th Division included a tank regiment. It was also reported on a separate tank brigade and a brigade of special forces.

Air Force

The Angolan National Air Force (Força Aérea Nacional de Angola, FANA) is the air component of the FAA. It is organized into six regiments of aviation, each including several squadrons. Each of the regiments corresponds an airbase. In addition to aviation regiments, there is also a pilot training school.

Angola gained independence from Portugal on 11 November 1975. However, the foundation for the establishment of the air force were established before independence when members of Club Flight Angola

(Angola Aeroclub) met in Luanda in October 1975. These people and aircraft left by the Portuguese air force formed the basis for the air transport industry force. The force was formally established on January 21, 1976 as the People / Antiaircraft FAPA / DAA Angola Air Force and Air Defense or (Força Aérea Popular de Angola / Air Defesa e Antiaircraft). His first batch of Soviet fighter aircraft MiG was delivered in mid-December 1975. The FAPA / DAA fought several battles with aircraft of the Air Force of South Africa in November 1981, Around 1983-85, in order to improve the combat capability of the MPLA, Romania sent 150 flight instructors and other aviation personnel, which contributed to the establishment of a Military Aviation School in Angola.



The FANA has many bases, most of them former bases of the Portuguese Air Force, and other courtesies of the Cold War.



This component has been modernized progressively to what they have acquired modern aircraft.

Navy

Angola's Navy (Marinha de Guerra de Angola MGA) is the naval component of the FAA. It is organized in two naval zones (north and south), with naval bases in Luanda, Lobito and Mocamedes. It includes a brigade of marines and a school of marines, based in Ambriz. The Marina has about 1,000 employees and operates only a handful of small patrols and barges.

The Navy has been neglected and ignored as a military arm mainly due to the guerrilla struggle against the Portuguese and the nature of the civil war. Since the early 1990s to the present, the Angolan Navy has been reduced from about 4,200 to about 1,000, resulting in the loss of skills and experience needed to maintain the equipment.

In order to protect the coastline of 1,600 km of Angola, Angola Navy is undergoing modernization but still lacks enough boats. Portugal has been providing training through its Military Technical Cooperation Program (CTM).

The Navy is requesting the purchase of a frigate, three corvettes, three patrol vessels at sea and other fast patrol boats.



Most boats in the inventory of the armed date back to the 1980s or earlier, and many of their ships are inoperable because of their age and lack of maintenance. However, the Navy acquired new vessels from Spain and France in the nineties.

Germany has delivered several fast boats for border protection in 2011 attack.

In September 2014 it was reported that the Navy Angola acquire seven ships patrol Macaé Brazil class as part of a Technical Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) covering the production of ships as part of the Development Program of Naval Power Angola (Pronaval).

Angola intends to modernize its naval capacity, probably due to an increase in maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea that may have an adverse effect on the country's economy. To this end, in addition to what has already been outlined, it placed an order for 17 vessels of different types Privinvest Shipbuilding shipyard Investments LLC, some of which have already been received.



Special Forces

The FAA includes various types of special forces, namely commands, Marines and Special Operations. Angolan special forces follow the general pattern of similar Portuguese special forces, receiving similar training.

Commandos and Special Forces are part of the Special Forces Brigade (Brigade Forças Brife Especiais), based in Cabo Ledo, Bengo province. The Brife includes two commando battalions, a battalion of special operations and subunits combat support and service. Brife also included the Special Action Group (Ações Especiais Group, EAG), which is currently inactive and is dedicated to reconnaissance operations in the long term, covert and sabotage. In the base Cabo Ledo is also installed Training School Special Forces (Escola de Formação of Forças Especiais, EFFE). Both Brife as EFFE are directly under the Directorate of Special Forces of the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

Marine (Fuzileiros Navais) constitute Marine Brigade Navy Angola. Brigade Marines not permanently dependent on the Directorate of Special Forces, but can separate units and elements to be placed under the command of that body for conducting exercises or actual operations.



Since the dissolution of the Parachute Battalion Angola in 2004, the FAA does not have a unit specialized paratroopers. However, elements of the command, special operations marines and paratroopers are qualified for operations.



TRIARIUS

POR UN MUNDO MÁS SEGURO, ESTABLE Y EN PAZ