

ISSN: 2538-9610 (on line)

# TRIARIUS

Volume 3 - Issue 54



July 15, 2019



EL SALVADOR



2538-9610

Prevention and Security Bulletin on  
Terrorism and the New Threats



ISSN: 2538-9610 (Online)  
Medellin Colombia  
Volume 3 - Issue 54  
July 15, 2019

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This newsletter is a publication of the International Observatory on Terrorism and New Threats. It is produced fortnightly, in pdf format, and its distribution is free.

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## EDITORIAL

In the first article in this issue, Guadi Calvo tells us about the latest tensions between India and Pakistan regarding the Kashmir region. A step followed an article we review it pertains to organized crime in Paraguay. It is a contribution of Colonel Daniel Martínez, a retired Army officer from Uruguay, who is one of the senior analysts of this magazine.

Next, the article entitled Egypt: Death facing the Nile, Guadi alerts us to the possible advent of a genocide in Egypt, you could be setting by the government of that country, against the Bedouins of Sinai. This is one of the case studies are a paradox of the fight against terrorism, because this is precisely a measure (absurd) that is part of the brave struggle that presents the Egyptian government against terrorist groups operating in the region. It makes no sense killing the patient to cure the disease. But that is what is happening in Egypt, where violations of human rights and extrajudicial killings are the order of the day. We are witnessing a sort of state terrorism implemented to combat non-state terrorist groups.

The following is an analysis of Colonel Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo, retired officer of the Army of Spain, who passes the international community to review, making an interesting historical and current overview on the various conflicts and crises affecting us, They affect and could affect us in the short term.

Then we have a review of the terrible situation in which the people Rohingya, proof of the ineffectiveness and lack of the "international community", which refers before Colonel Blasco, is and is also very worrying crisis, as They are facing the Bedouins of Sinai.

We complement this issue with a historical overview of the helicopters, which gives way to a series of articles on these devices and military and police use.

We close with an analysis of the situation in Nigeria, and death struggle waged by the government of that country against radical fundamentalist group Boko Haram. Nigeria also occurs in the absurdity of state terrorism to combat jihadist terrorism. In this case the Nigerian government actively work against a Shiite minority among its population.

I would not want to be pessimistic, but I have the impression that the general world situation tends to worsen.

Cognize to beat!

*Douglas Hernández*

Editor



This newsletter has an Spanish version.

# Triarius 054

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## TRIARIUS

We have an ignorant population who acquires knowledge of current through memes on social networks, which generally do not have access to quality education, and has lost the habit of reading if it is that ever had -. The world is upside down, and we can not ignore it, or lock ourselves in our spaces, as problems sooner or later overtake us. Nor can we leave the planet and leave others to their fate, we go on the bus, and we can not get down. What should we do?, How can we help improve this crazy world, increasingly violent and confused? Perhaps we can begin to participate. In social networks, who have something useful to say do not say anything, or say very little, leaving those spaces hands idiots initiative, the neophytes with an opinion, and psychological operators with a purpose. Social networking is now a space for socialization of global reach, where the informed and well-intentioned is not common, but it is necessary. Participates!

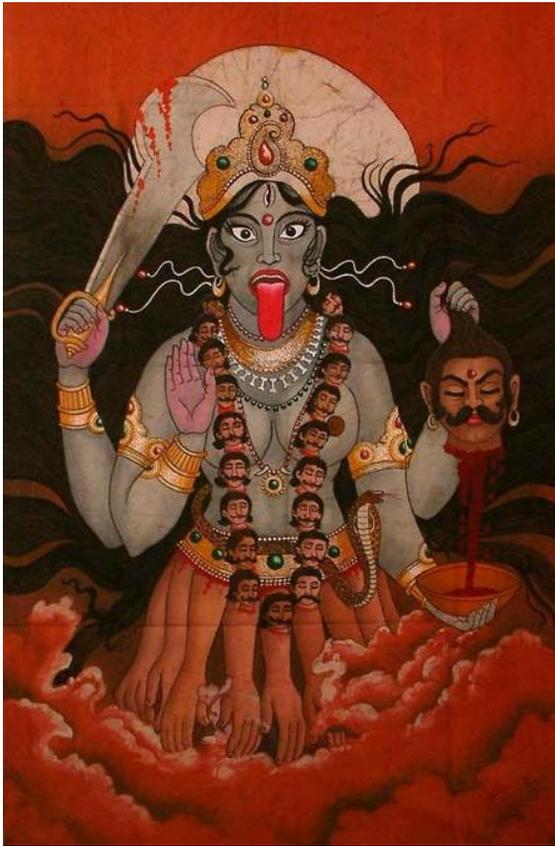
In cover page, **Special Antiterrorist Command** elements of El Salvador. See more information at the end of the magazine.

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.

# *Kashmir, in the shadow of Kali*

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Since the beginning of August the Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a series of measures, to be resolved in favor of India the Kashmir issue, the separatist Muslim majority state, which has already caused two wars with Pakistan and a number of border clashes in different proportions since partition in 1947. what has become the Line of Control (LC) in the most sensitive point of the Kashmiri border between India and Pakistan, the most militarized area in the world and one of the maximum voltage as both nations possess nuclear weapons.

The last of the "incidents" occurred in February that escalated like no other in the last thirty years, and the supremacist Modi used as part of his campaign for re-election which won last May.

Actions initiated on August 4 demoted the state of Jammu and Kashmir to a single territory, as well as other actions as the sum of 35,000 new troops to the more than 700,000 who are deployed in the state, the suspension of one of the most important religious pilgrimages that brings millions of faithful in northern Kashmir, closing schools and colleges, the expulsion

of tourists and pilgrims from the territory, the closure of all telephone and Internet communications, and left under house arrest more than 500 leaders of the main political parties and non-violent separatist movements State, practices that also used the opportunity Prime Ministers Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Although the most drastic measures was to eliminate what is known as Article 370 and 35 A, which has been the basis of the complicated coexistence between Jammu and Kashmir with New Delhi since the former princely state acceded to the Indian Union in 1947.

The article that has just been revoked quotas granted significant autonomy to Kashmir, allowing him to dictate its own constitution, laws and even the use of a separate flag, while foreign affairs, defense and communications remained in the hands of the national government. At the time, the state government could establish their own regulations on citizenship, including the right to private property and fundamental freedoms of citizens, while imposing restrictions on non-Kashmiri Indians to acquire property or settle in the state.

According to the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (Hindu Nationalist Party) archive Article 370, it has been to correct a "historic mistake" that would have caused among other "evils", the lack of economic development and democracy and perpetuating of corruption.

Modi, buoyed by his re-election last May, hurries to advance against the Kashmiri autonomy and uses this situation exciting not only nationalism but also the Hindu religion, against Pakistan, the great historical enemy and Islam, tried to hide with these actions economic slowdown growth of unemployment and poverty and terrorist movements and armed separatism.

The incursion of New Delhi, in the disputed territory also attempts to divide the state into two territories administered by the central government. A region combine sectors of Kashmir Muslim and Hindu sectors Jammu, Ladakh other hand, Buddhist, culturally and historically close to Tibet majority. The proposal seeks to encourage Hindu settlers from other states to settle in the valleys of Kashmir, where schools, colleges and universities to non-Muslims will be created. Many Kashmiris fear that behind the maneuvers to establish Hindus in the region claim to a substantial demographic change hide and make India fully in a Hindu nation where religious minorities become second-class citizens.

Jammu and Kashmir has a population of about 13 million people, mostly Muslims, who make up about eighty percent, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs minority groups.

### **Pakistan responds**

Islamabad meanwhile mediated responded to decreasing the amount of diplomats in India and the expulsion of the Indian ambassador to Pakistan, as well as the suspension of economic agreements and rail service. Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan, who lives his first major controversy with its southern neighbors, announced that denounce in all international forums to "Indian brutal racist regime" and violations of human rights in Kashmir. While it has been clarified that Pakistan does not prepare any military action. Although they will provide diplomatic, political and moral support to the Kashmiri brothers and will continue defending their "right to self-determination".

For its part the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, reported that "Kashmir has become the world's largest prison" because India has established a curfew forcing citizens to stay in their homes. The legislation has prevented the holding in fullness of Eid al-Adha or feast of sacrifice, the largest Muslim event of the year in Kashmir. On Monday 12, when he was serving a week of change of status in the region, the celebrations had narrowed down to family privacy, when the usual means that relatives and friends

neighbors take to the streets to offer the meat of a sheep or goat ritually sacrificed. This year not even telephone calls between family members are allowed. In Srinagar, summer capital of Kashmir, according to Indian officials they said fearing militant attacks or political actions by separatist groups, strong controls vehicular and pedestrian traffic in sensitive areas were established. So everything, although not officially reported, important demonstrations that police had used tear gas to suppress met.

The move by India over Kashmir, at first seems much simpler to assemble disarm, New Delhi, symbolically and materially advanced deep in the disputed territories to return simply as if nothing had happened.

Operate in that territory a large number of armed organizations both secular trend separatists and religious fundamentalists, both groups infiltrated by Pakistani intelligence Services Intelligence (ISI), which could, as did countless times- operate according to their needs Pakistan .

The presence of Indian troops always considered as an occupying army, willing to abuse and violence to Muslims will soon exasperate the minds of the militants, making attacks and bombings, an issue that Modi will know to play significantly in their favor are expected. Since 1989, when insurgents began separatists and anti Hindu movements and add more than 70 thousand deaths, a figure that will undoubtedly soon more will climb in honor of Kali Hindu goddess of destruction and death.

### **Guadi Calvo**

(Argentina) Writer and journalist. Analyst specializing in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia International.

Image source:

<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/b5/08/2b/b5082bd2291c438d73a986d48137ce55.jpg>

# Organized crime in Paraguay

By Daniel Martinez, Colonel (r) (Uruguay)



**EML** (Ejército del Mariscal López)

## ÁREAS DE PRODUCCIÓN

- Tradicional ●
- Disperso ●
- Reciente ●

**Encarnación** ● **EPP** Ejército del Pueblo Paraguayo  
**ACA** Agrupación Campesina Armada

## Introduction

In Paraguay about 400 members of Brazilian criminal groups serving sentences. Given this situation and the rise of the riots in the prisons, the government ordered the mobilization of units of the Armed Forces to reinforce the perimeter of the prison. Sometimes the confrontation between gangs has resulted prisoners beheaded, burned and killed with a knife, as happened 16JUN2019 in prison Ycuamandyyu (San Pedro) among prisoners of the PCC (First Capital Command) and Rotela clan (narcos).

The modus operandi of these armed groups is based on money laundering, drug trafficking, weapons, explosives (dynamite gel) and cigarette smuggling, car theft, murder for hire, incendiary attacks, theft of aircraft for clandestine operations in countries in the region, among other activities, having as counterpart to illegal group calling itself "Justiciero de la Frontera" who kill thieves and motorcycle jets amputating hands.

## II.- main armed groups

A) EPP (Paraguayan People's Army).

12JUN2019: Alcides Oviedo Brites EPP leader sentenced to 40 years in prison for the kidnapping of young Arlan Fick. First convictions for terrorism in Paraguay.

B) ACA (Peasant Association Armada).

2016: The ACA was exterminated by the FTC (JTF) with the death of all its leaders. MAY2019: ACA is refounded, running armed actions

C) EML (Army Marshal Lopez).

02ABR2016 founded. 03MAR2017 first appears through a pamphlet. The founding date is in honor of terrorists Bernardo Bernal Corn, alias Lieutenant Coco and Claudelino Silva Caceres, alias Victor, killed on the same date, but 2014, when the first ring of the EPP (Paraguayan People's Army) kidnapped Arlan Fick in Azotey. EML is led by Alejandro Ramos Morel, ENE expelled from EPP in 2015.

*D) Free Fatherland Movement.*

armed apparatus Free Homeland Party (PPL) extreme left, founded in 1990, which is defined as ideologically Marxist anti-imperialist. 04JUN2019: The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Corte-IDH) rejected the claim against the State in case Juan Arrom - Anuncio Martí for alleged torture. The landmark ruling provides that compensation required by the two fugitives are not paid.

*E) Revolutionary Workers Party - Revolutionary Left.*

Trotskyist political party, founded 19MAR1989 successor to the OSR (Revolutionary Socialist Organization) since 1984, worked clandestinely.

### **III.- Combating Organized Crime**

REGIONAL OBJECTIVE: Combating border mafias in order to dismantle criminal groups, many of whom have connections with international terrorism

- 04JUN2019: Anti drug cooperation. The President of Paraguay Marito Abdo visited the production center and gathering in Pedro Juan Caballero and participated in the elimination of marijuana crops in the framework of Operation "New Partnership" led by Paraguay and Brazil, which adds Argentina .
- 05MAR2019: Reinaldo de Araújo, head of the PCC (First Command da Capital), was shot dead by police in a shootout in Ygatimí, Canindeyú department.
- 14FEB2019: The Government of Paraguay and Panama signed agreements Security and Intelligence.
- 04FEB2019: Detained Sergio de Arruda Quintilian Netto (36), alias "Minotauro", one of the leaders of the First Commando da Capital (PCC) in Balneario Camboriu (Brazil). He is trying to have absolute control of border underworld (Paraguay-Brazil) after Jarvis Chimenes Pavão was extradited to Brazil (28DIC2017) and its main competitor Elton Rumich Leonel da Silva alias "Galán" was arrested in Brazil 27FEB2018
- 24DIC2018: According to intelligence agencies US Tabacalera del Este (Tabesa), the business group Horacio Cartes, is the 3rd largest supplier of illegal market for snuff in the world, with 62,000 million units of cigarettes a year, behind Arab and Koreans. USA detracts from the visa Horacio Cartes
- 16DIC2018: Thiago Ximenes, alias Matrix and Reinaldo de Araújo, escaped from the Specialized Group. 11MAR2019: Thiago Ximenes, alias Matrix, one of the leaders of the First Commando da Capital (PCC), was sent to the Republic of Brazil.
- 12JUL2018: The FIU (Financial Intelligence Unit) of Argentina frozen goods and money from a related Shiite Islamist group Hezbollah, Iran linked structure. The government found irregularities in a casino of Iguazú, in the triple border between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. 25JUN2018: Detainee Mahmoud Ali Barakat (Brazilian of Lebanese origin), in Asuncion. Extradition required by the US Justice to integrate the network of "Clan Barakat" Lebanese dedicated to money laundering linked to the Comando Vermelho (Brazil) and the Sinaloa Cartel (Mexico).
- 27FEB2018: Detained drug dealer Rumich Elton Leonel da Silva (33), alias Galán in Ipanema - Rio de Janeiro. He is linked to the death of Jorge Rifaat (15JUN2016) and William Giménez (collaborator Jarvis Chimenes Pavão) along with his son 5 years (Barrio Campo Grande Asunción - 25OCT2017).
- 13DIC2017: Marcelo Fernando Pinheiro Veiga, alias "Pilot" most wanted drug trafficker Brazil, arrested in Cambyretá, opposite Posadas (Argentina) department of Itapúa in Paraguay, by police commandos in both countries.

### **IV.- Conclusions**

The order of the enemies of Jarvis Chimenes Pavão, is that you must annihilate all the members of the band Jarvis who came in this border in order to prevent them reorganize and try to resume the narco power in the border strip between Paraguay and Brazil.

Mr appreciates that could register more attacks and deaths among the bands of the First Comando da Capital (PCC) and the rest of the band Chimenes Pavao still in this border.

Cocaine shipments from Bolivia to enter Paraguay for distribution to Europe and mainly Brazilian cities. Loads of marijuana entering from Paraguay to Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Brazil.

Paraguay managed to perfect the seizure of shipments of cocaine and coordination between anti-drug agencies, however, it remains a major source of marijuana in the Western Hemisphere and trafficking of cocaine from the Andes.

The Triple Border (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) is still illegal collection center and money laundering on a large scale, through exchange, like other countries in the region. Local and transnational criminal structures hidden profits in the flow of goods circulating mainly to Brazil.

Revenue comes from illicit drug profits, counterfeit consumer products and reimbursement of terrorist funds. Ciudad del Este is famous for selling fake electronics and contraband cigarettes discounts and low taxes.

PCC and Hezbollah increased cigarette smuggling from Paraguay, because it is a product in Brazil generates easy profits and whose illegal transport in Paraguay, was not fought in recent years, so it was easier and profitable " work "with illicit cigarettes as drugs cocaine or marijuana.

In the previous administration, they have not implemented effective controls by public institutions, clandestine ports operating in Ciudad del Este, on the banks of the Parana and Acaray rivers, neighborhoods San Rafael and San Miguel Remansito. Nor they were made interventions clandestine ports on Lake Itaipu, between Hernandarias and Salto del Guaira, or on the borders between Amambay and Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) to curb smuggling. Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, the security forces deployed patrols on the water channel in an attempt to reduce this path step by cigarettes and goods smuggled from Paraguay.

The drug is often hidden in coffee packets, in order to neutralize odors of illicit substances and try to avoid the reaction of the drug can.

A flow of illegal weapons from the United States and by triangulation with other countries, are destined Paraguayan border towns (Ciudad del Este, Salto del Guaira, Capitán Bado Pedro Juan Caballero) from which weapons to narcos groups are sent to Brazilian favelas, especially in Rio de Janeiro.

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#### **Daniel Martinez**

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# *Egypt: Death facing the Nile*

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



After almost two years without attacks in the Egyptian capital on Sunday August 4 (1), near midnight, an explosion occurred at the gates of the National Cancer Institute in Cairo. At first the government tried to hide the outbreak "mistaking" the clash of four cars that traveled along the waterfront along the river, up to the Cairo neighborhood of Qasr al-Ainy. He later spoke of the explosion of an oxygen tube in the hospital until given the magnitude of the event, the government should recognize the attack, which so far left 20 dead and 50 wounded, several of them seriously, executed by a car bomb counter advancing hand and hurled several cars parked in front of the Institute. After the explosion had to go 42 ambulances, to attend and take the wounded mostly with burns and cuts and collect corpses scattered on the ride. The researchers found that the car used was stolen a few months ago in the province of Monufia, about 90 kilometers north of the capital. The last major attack that had occurred in the capital was in December 2016 against Saint Mark's Coptic Orthodox Cathedral where 30 people were killed and 54 others were injured.

The Ministry of Health, in a statement confirmed that both dead and wounded were bystanders and that there was no victim or among patients, nor the Institute team, although many windows were broken and even some parts of the vehicles involved given the explosive power entered the hospital after breaking of the facade.

The Interior Ministry confirmed that the attack was planned by members of the Hasm organization (Decision) which is also the acronym for Harakat Sawa'd Miṣr (Movimiento de Armas of Egypt), a group apparently split in 2016 Muslim Brotherhood (Yami 'at al-Ikhwan al-Muslimin).

Since then Hasm has claimed several assassination attempts including police, senior justice officials, judges and even the failed assassination attempt against former Grand Mufti of Egypt Ali Gomaa.

Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, is in a tough anti-terrorism campaign, playing both sides, the first against the organization that adheres to Daesh, known as Wilāyat Sinai (Province Sinai) operating heavily on the peninsula, with Operation Sinai 2018, which numerous contingents of security forces, which

began in February of that year and who have managed to encircle the khilafistas (followers of the caliphate) and greatly reduce their shares at a cost so far guarded involved since neither journalists nor members of humanitarian organizations can reach the theater. The other combat al-Sisi is against the Muslim Brotherhood, one of the most powerful political organizations in the country, which under the guise of "charity", since its founding in 1928,

In 2013, with the fall of President Mohamed Morsi, of the Brotherhood it was a substantial, so the Ikhwan have continued to turn against al-Sisi, standing in the sight of all the repressive power of government accompanied by the judiciary, who have condemned thousands of its militants to death or long prison terms. It is estimated that there are more than 5,000 detainees plus a significant number of extrajudicial execution. Not counting the nearly 3,000 brothers, who died in the days of the coup resisting the troops then led by al-Sisi and those who are dying on a daily basis as effects of torture and extrajudicial executions.

President in a brief statement Twitter for the victims and their families to which he added lamented: "The Egyptian state is determined to confront acts of terrorism and uproot" and that's very true, because for al-Sisi, is major defeat terrorism, since the deep economic crisis that the country is produced largely by the decline in tourism because of the repeated attacks that organizations linked to both Daesh as al-Qaeda, have produced against foreign visitors.

While outside the Sinai attacks on civilian targets, have had a significant decline, tourists have been since the nineties, white propitiation for terrorists and beyond the extreme means of security attacks continue to occur. One of the last that was known was in May, when a bus carrying 25 South African tourists was hit by an improvised explosive device (English IED) detonated remotely, near the new museum being built near the Great Pyramid Giza, less than 20 kilometers from Cairo, the attack left 12 wounded, but the strong impression that the solution is still far away. In that incident they were involved four Egyptians were wounded by the blast of IED, which was traveling in a private car.

The most significant attack on tourists came in October 2015 when a bomb placed inside the plane of Russian origin linking the Red Sea resort, Sharm el-Sheikh to St. Petersburg, exploded on the Sinai Peninsula, killing 227 people, an attack that was taken over by Wilāyat Sinai.

### **Sinai war against all**

While Operation Sinai since February 18 last year has contained the actions of Wilāyat Sinai, outside the peninsula, it is fought in silence, although permanently human rights violations Mujahideen known.

It has been known that terrorists are not the only objective of the army but also the ancient inhabitants of the desert, the Bedouins, who have been declared them an ethnic war.

Since the coup of 2013 the systematic repression of Bedouins suspected of collaborating with terrorists has not been arrested and the government seems to decide to end their presence in those territories, which could not be done without the implementation of genocide.

Under the guise of the new laws impose heavy restrictions on ownership at Sinai, where only the Egyptians sons of Egyptians have access to own. Under the guise of legal system the central government has asked all residents to prove ownership of their homes and the land they occupy, with a deadline of next September, so I missed the deadline will be considered illegal occupants of state property and be driven out. This practice is contrary to Article Eight Egyptian-Ottoman border agreement of 1906, which established beyond the demarcation of borders both native (Berbers) and Arabs continue to hold ownership of the waters, fields and land owned.

The armed forces have forcibly displaced over one hundred thousand Berbers under the guise of a war waged against no more than a thousand militants, but the disproportionate campaign seems now to have a single goal: to depopulate the region of the Bedouin tribes, a total 500 thousand souls.

They have no chance to join the army or police or hold middle and senior positions in government. They are stigmatized as drug traffickers, smugglers, without giving them opportunity plans for growth and development faced by the government.

In the town of Rafah, near the eastern border of the Gaza Strip in the first ninety days of Operation Sinai they were destroyed more than three thousand homes, to create a buffer zone to the Strip. In addition, a decree of al-Sisi 2016 requiring transfer two kilometers on either side of different routes in northern Sinai to the Ministry of Defense was implemented, which will make more than 80 percent of the nearly 170 thousand inhabitants of the city of al-Arish, the capital of North Sinai.

Only in northern Sinai, about 40,000 properties, which are inherited through the ancient method known as Wad al-yad, and widespread in much of the Middle East, which covers housing, farmland and businesses that have passed from generation to generation without official documentation proving that domain.

How are you regulations restrict the right to property only for Egyptians, Egyptian parents, for Bedouin nomads ancestrally in many families lack documents so prove the origin of their families is virtually impossible.

So, for many Bedouins, the possibility of losing their family possessions after centuries is a reality that

is coming to fruition. Already last in the village of Tarabin in Nuweiba south Sinai, dozens of homes of Bedouin tribes such as the Sawarka, Remikat and Taraben month were demolished, buried in the sand centuries of its history.

(1) This number was published TRIARUS extemporaneously, by including items received after July 15, this type of time inconsistency arises.

Image source:

<https://img.fotocommunity.com/a-orillas-del-nilo-los-pobres-del-cairo-solo-piden-pan-y-libertad-ce241bf1-4935-44e6-9c37-780019d32227.jpg?height=1080>



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

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# *The International Community Review*

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



We have been understood International Community (IC) to "representation, even hypothetical or virtual, of a universal morality largely shared by governments and citizens of the world" [1]. ethereal concept in itself, it needs to rely on at least two bedrock principles, rather complicated and not fully accepted by all States the existence of an international morality in charge of moving or dominate international politics and the idea that an opinion and generalized majority is legitimate, morally just and absolutely and necessarily superior to the intentions of States, although these are manifested in the form of alliances or coalitions.

The reality is that the CI is not anything tangible in itself despite the sometimes excessive use of the media, political leaders and the general public usually do this term. Invoking it arises mostly general and in times of crisis; when the appointment or try to enter, it is made to mean that a majority of states or individuals in the world condemn or support a particular action or policy contrary to the steps taken by others who apparently do not have a social attitude, economic or accepted by the rest.

After the catastrophic results of the two World Wars (preferably II), certain countries decided to pool their capabilities, with particular strength and efficiency, establish itself as the creators or promoters of an arbitration system to conflicts, using the advantages propitiated that moment on the big losers and the "guaranteed silence" before the rest of the

victors initiatives, which "apparently" only sought peace.

Soon the need to equip themselves with sufficient resources, forums, texts and tools capable of discussion and sufficient deterrence was by the possibility of implementing certain types of sanctions and even if they are necessary, of sufficient interposition forces between warring factions or to impose peace if the warring parties do not agree to it for themselves following an external mediation.

So, during and after the First War; It is just referenced and highlight as a first step towards this creating Red [2] Cross. An organization that incipientemente born in the mid-nineteenth century, which bases its mission and work in the protection, treatment and care of the sick and wounded of war in all kinds of conflicts through a convention series or agreements are globally recognized and enforced by all signatory countries thereof.

As a result of the many abuses suffered during that war, the need to proclaim known as the Third Geneva Convention relating exclusively to the treatment they should receive the wounded prisoners of war or not arose, and signed in that city on 27 July 1929.

The most significant event in the process to try to seek peace in the world after the Second World War should be highlighted the creation of the United Nations Organization (UN). officially born on Oct. 24, 1945, after ratification by -Most of the 51 Member

States signatories to the founding document of the same- the UN Charter.

Really though, the name "United Nations" coined by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used on January 1, 1942, during the Second World War, by adopting known as the "Declaration United Nations" by the representatives of the first 26 nations that joined. At present, its Member States are 193 and all of them are represented on equal terms in the General [3] Assembly.

All main dependent agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, IAEA, UNEP, ILO and FAO) which rests and-above political, social, educational, health, environmental aspects are built, arms control and military of CI- and estates management and coordination as mentioned General Assembly [4] and the Security Council itself (UNSC) [5] have sufficient authority, capability legislation, funds, means and, some cases, forces at your disposal -for the Member States- development of its functions.

Despite this, it is very common that rely on other international organizations, large NGOs sanitary or humanitarian and political alliances at the regional level (the Organization of American States-OAS, the European Union -UE-, the Association of -ASEAN- Southeast Asian Nations, the Gulf Cooperation Council -GCC-; -ua- African Union and other minor) or military such as NATO or the OSCE itself to perform more actions depth and relevance in peacekeeping missions, security and defense.

All Security Council resolutions and some of the decisions and recommendations of the Assembly are binding for all members, although it is fair to say, with greater weight and binding those resolutions and that these may become difficult to achieve by the abuse of the right of veto with its five permanent members (USA, China, Russia, France and the United Kingdom); coincidentally, the same countries that officially have a "right" to possess nuclear weapons.

For control, monitoring and purely economic, monetary and trade assistance between countries, the CI has elements outside the UN such as the International Monetary Fund -FMI- [6] who also monitor and analyze economic developments in all countries, takes a leading role to those under development and financial crises with international influences; the World Bank [7] which aims to reduce poverty through low-interest loans, interest-free loans to bank level and economic support developing nations and its specialized branch the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development -BIRF- [8] whose purpose focuses on three areas: help rebuild countries,

After this rapid review of the different facets and aspects of partnerships framing and intermingle to weave and shape the CI call, we could understand and ensure that the world at least on paper, is quite well prepared to face challenges any entity, mitigate disasters, assist countries in crisis and resolve situations of high tension or real discrepancies between states or associations thereof in any kind of natural conflict, triggered by hand or by a shortage of human consciousness.

Affirmation, if it could well be true or have great support and appearance in their creation and during the years of the Cold War (1947 -1991) [9] in which international politics -in a strongly bipolar world (US-USSR) - the CI offered and provided a forum for reference and discussion of the hottest issues between them.

So, thanks to that and most prestigious politicians, capacity and training today, never reached a situation of open war or generalizes between the two major military blocs (NATO-Warsaw Pact); They were resolved with wisdom-not without going through moments of great risk- all serious crisis situations that were like the Cuba missile in 1962 [10] which was resolved within the UN Security Council or the "zapatazo" Nikita Krushchev in 1960 when the shoe in hand with the Soviet leader threatened the world [11] during a tense plenary session of the UN General Assembly.

However, we can say with little margin for error, which after the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) and as the world went from that railway bipolarisation his way which kept the world with tension but a certain order-point in which the US began to dominate the world alone but giving gradual and progressive recovery in Russia alone step (after rid of excessive burden of most of the former Soviet socialist republics); the strong awakening of China, India and other smaller but also very formidable players such as Pakistan, North Korea, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey territorial desires, cravings zonal leadership and most of them, searching or further development of their capabilities in nuclear weapons.

So today we are at a time when there are too many "gamecocks" trying to become, at the same time, the "master" of the corral; any country is able to wield its claws and put the feet up or take world situations of real crises without the CI have much to say; or worse, you feel the need or ability to avoid it.

Just to mention some of the most important; We have gone in a few years: the bloody war between Iran and Iraq; two wars the US and its allies in Iraq; the endless war in Afghanistan; conflicts and situations arising from the misnamed Arab primroses, born of

local protest movements that were seasoned with certain interests and interested external support; false closing of the crisis of chemical weapons in Syria; the appearance in strength of bloody self-proclaimed Islamic State and all its parallel or later on several continents derived; draft terrorist attacks around the world with special emphasis on Africa and Asia; situations of serious tension between Russia and Ukraine;

A situation that is gaining disproportionate dimensions, has caught the unsuspecting traditional US allies in internal--thinking and poorly armed matters to support [13]. Bearing in mind that, if not remedied, in one way or another but not a war is expected between them and much less traditionally cut soon be home to other nations [14] the environment.

In this aspect should not forget that jut and other possible or very likely conflicts such as the attacks on Israel by their multiple enemies prepared and supplied by Iran [15]; struggles in which Turkey will be involved and their environment against internal and external Kurds; increasingly less controllable skirmishes between India and Pakistan; fighting in Yemen between Saudi Arabia and Iran or thrown against anyone who moves from the country by the guerrilla forces and huties; we'll see what happens with the expansion of China by the Sea of the same name, with attempts of occupation and dispute over the waters and seabed of the Arctic between Russia, the US and China or the unbridled race to dominate outer space starring the same previous actors.

It can be stated that in all the above cases, the role of CI has been irrelevant, no or almost; not the few UNSC resolutions that have seen the light on some of them, despite or because of the vetoes of Russia and China, have been of sufficient depth and importance to curb energetic and definitely the momenta and deviations of belligerents in such conflicts.

Most of those have been half solved through bilateral agreements between States, associations of them or bodies minor and almost always has clarified the presence, persistence, protection and vehemently President Trump or the appearance in the shadow of Putin and even in some cases, Xi Jinping. You can not say that any of the events set out is currently located tightly closed; rather the opposite, since they have made false and almost everyone is willing to reopen anything to skip the minor discrepancy.

Meanwhile, the world has been and is a witness, with his demeaning silence, great migrations for economic reasons or persecutions on political, ethnic, cultural or religious, or as a result of the many

neglected wars and sunk into oblivion type by the ever distracted CI. Also and of course, important and fragrant dictatorial abuses, tyrannies and indiscriminate persecution of all kinds without anyone being able to lift a finger to resolve such inhuman situations that are leading many millions of people to migrate, live persecuted or be trampled upon without that their fundamental rights are respected.

In other cases, the problem is even greater, to see that is the IC itself which is involved directly in favor clearly criminal situations, wrap the miseries that enclose in cellophane color, moved solely by spurious interests of some colossi of CI and those others who tend to dance their water in their environment which remora fish that accompany sharks for protection and to take the lion's share of these dismember prey. Without realizing that what really feeds are a number of monsters that soon, when they grow up, will be impossible to stop and break as in the case of enormous interest of some countries in pursuing the fallacious Comprehensive Action Plan Joint Iran's nuclear program [16].

Currently, the Western states, those who once decided the creation of such macro structure and bureaucratic paraphernalia called CI, look away, they do not stop looking in the navel, expand their post electoral processes, appoint prime ministers or integrated into governments decide very serious things, humorists, populist, discordant elements of society or throw the dirty mud of a rotten policy as to form governments although these are unnatural to integrate parties who do not believe in his own order State- to remain in the chair, still enjoy privileges or mamandurrias and distributed brazenly vital that pressure and perquisites set by quota or compensation mode.

This plague, bad tendency and pernicious disease, of course, has also taken a toll by contagion in regional organizations who are already integrated into their ranks and parliaments to opposing political groups to, as the Eurosceptics, and bypass the CI or its agencies members, who should ensure the future of the world in all its facets and mainly in the health, economy and security.

Therefore, I think and I can assure you that the CI is mortally wounded, staggers lethally, is taking its last breaths and shows strong signs of clear and absolute irrelevance. It was and is an expensive invention that, in their day, were able to create and to cover because we understood that fulfilled the role assigned to him; but today, or it changes a lot, it gets to reinvent take it seriously or we will have to close for lack of funds, death or overt own uselessness.

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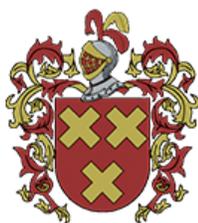
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## Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo

(Spain) Army Colonel in the reserve. He sent for two years as Chief Colonel, Infantry Regiment Aereotransportable Isabel la Catolica No. 29, 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.



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# *Rohingyas: A remote island*

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The latest and perhaps final humanitarian crisis facing the people Rohingyas, is about to celebrate two years. It was in August 2017 when the Burmese army also known as Tatmadaw launched operations extermination in the province of Rakhine, residence of what until then was a Burmese minority of nearly three hundred million thousand members and is now reduced to about 200 mil. Members of the ethnic Rohingyas, Sunni Muslims, have been forced to leave their villages and take refuge in Bangladesh, leaving behind a long history of religious persecution. Operations in August 2017, the army fire 350 of its villages and killed about 70 thousand people, with emblematic cases like the killing of the village of Tula Toli,

Many of the killings occur after long sessions of torture. There are allegations that the Burmese troops burned many of those bodies while children were thrown into the flames in front of the eyes of their mothers. There are also allegations of mass rape by soldiers, consummating after the fact in many cases run their victims. Since then extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture, inhuman treatment, arbitrary arrests and detentions, deportations and forced transfers to remote locations within the country, have been the tactics of this war that the Burmese army waged against the Rohingya minority. Only in

Rakhine there are 23 detention camps where Rohingyas are crowded around 130,000 and are typified by the government of Myanmar as "transit camps". Where people live under extreme physical and psychological conditions, with rigid restrictions on movement and controlled in all its activities.

Although this state of affairs has not just two, but extends from the mid-seventies. By 1982 the military junta ruling Burma took citizenship to the community and virtually reduced to pariah status without civil rights and limited economic opportunities.

At different times since the Burmese government implemented actions were forcing the Rohingyas to leave their country. And for 2008 were recorded in India some 40,000 refugees and 200,000 in Bangladesh, figures increased after a persecutory wave of 2014, but did not reach the magnitude of 2017.

With more than a million Rohingyas who fled since 2017, the situation in countries that have given host has become extremely critical and its future has become so bleak as in their own country. Both in India and in Bangladesh the chances that thousands of Rohingya refugees should return to Burma are increasingly possible.

Since taking Narendra Modi as Prime Minister of India, in 2014, by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP or

Bharatiya Janata Party), clearly Nazi-inspired policies against Indian Muslim community of about 180 million people, they have become extremely aggressive and more against the Rohingyas, content refugee camps in Kalindi Kunj Shaheen Bagh and near New Delhi.

Indian authorities are forcing the Rohingyas, to fill what is known as "verification forms" which are very similar to those that the Burmese authorities distributed the Rohingya villages shortly before operations begin to drive them out of the country. Among the requirements of these forms are requested details of relatives still in Burma, which fears the refugees that these data are shared with the genocidal government of the Nobel Peace Prize Aung San Suu Kyi, the power in the shadow of Burma.

The Modi government also initiated a campaign of arrests that put them at the gates of a process of deportation to his country, which has created a serious state of unrest in the Rohingya population of Delhi, including some for fear of being sent compulsively Burma, prefer to abandon everything and escape to Bangladesh, on the other hand also prepares containment measures to prevent the arrival of the Rohingyas from India.

Funcionaros different Modi, described the Rohingya as a threat to national security by denying them refugee status. In September 2018, Amit Shah, the national chairman of the ruling BJP, referred to the Rohingyas as "illegal infiltrators" and warned that the government "will not allow India to become a safe haven for them."

While the crackdown in 2017 ordered by the central government in Naypyidaw, the capital of Burma, the Indian central government occurred sent to different state authorities to identify and collect biometric data from all Rohingyas who was already living in India, and even many of the 15,000 who by then were already registered as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, or UNHCR High Commissioner, to begin deportations that would have to occur continuously, which takes place from September 2018 . in those days Indian security forces stationed on the border used pepper spray and stun grenades to prevent Rohingya refugees entering India.

### **The sea do his thing**

The fear of being repatriated is a shadow that has befallen the million and some Rohingyas who survives in different refugee camps settled in district of Cox's

Bazar, Bangladesh, living conditions there are not different fields of India nor to Burma and them. There is an agreement signed in November 2017 between Dhaka and Naypyidaw, to repatriate refugees in Bangladesh.

Only in the refugee camp Kutupalong-Balukhali contains about 600 thousand refugees, so according to the United Nations has become the largest and most densely populated in the world. A true city of makeshift huts with sheets, cardboard and bamboo poles, which form an impenetrable maze to outsiders. Given the uneven ground, an infinite number of steps have had to be dug in sandy soils, which until recently were closed jungle, and now causes constant landslides, aggravated in the monsoon season, which in its path in summer , leave the land undermined the rest of the year. Rohingya refugees struggling to survive hunger, disease and extreme poverty, given the impossibility of finding work outside the camps,

The bangladi government has decided to install a new refugee camp in the sedimentary island of Bhasan Char, which was formed twenty years ago to 30 kilometers from the mainland, in the estuary of the Meghna River which is accessible only by boat after three hours navigation. Being constantly ravaged by floods and cyclones, several studies discuss the conditions of Bhasan Char (Floating Island), would make impracticable an emergency evacuation for 100,000 Rohingya refugees who intend to install there, a disaster. In addition to the silty soil condition of the island it would not be suitable to generate survival modes to be installed in it. In addition, the island has very irregular boundaries as the waters tend to eat certain coasts, while freeing land elsewhere constantly changing shape and size, and to remain flooded from June to September. In addition, these waters are permanent objective of pirates ply these waters abducting fishermen in search of rescue.

Thus, the entire plan that emerged in 2015, before the latest crackdown in Burma, when there were only 200 thousand refugees in 2018 that plan had become essential for the government of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, so jobs already they have been initiated by the Bangladesh navy and private contractors including the Chinese company Sinohydro, responsible for the construction of the Three Gorges dam on the Yangtze river.

Char Bhasan plan is only an artificial solution more to hide one of the biggest humanitarian crises of the moment at which if not solved governments to resolve the Monsoons and nature in a few years.

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# Brief History of the helicopter

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



The word "helicopter" derives from the French word hélicoptère, coined in 1863 by Gustave Ponton d'Amécourt -pioneer in aviation, based on the Greek words ελικόπτερος, Helix / helik- (helix) and pteron (wing).

A helicopter is a special type of aircraft that is supported and propelled into the air by one or more horizontal rotors, each consisting of two or more blades. They create support rotating about a vertical axis. Precisely because of this characteristic it is called rotary wing aircraft (or rotating), differentiating them from fixed-wing aircraft.

Rotary wing aircraft have the advantage of being able to maintain the lift without the aircraft is moving, ie, helicopters can hover effect. This enables them to take off and land vertically without having a clue. Because of this feature helicopters are used in rugged, isolated, or difficult to access, where planes could not land or take off, except for some planes with characteristics VTOL (English Vertical Take-Off and Landing, "off places and vertical ") landing.

The helicopter is much more complex in its aircraft engineering in some cases have a higher cost of manufacture, use and maintenance, having other disadvantages in relation to the aircraft such as lower capacity, less autonomy and less speed. However, it also has significant advantages, such as vertical takeoff and landing, the ability to turn on itself, the

ability to remain static in the air or keep flying in the same area for long periods of time as well as its high maneuverability and handling capacity at low speeds. Literally a helicopter can go anywhere and land anywhere having sufficient clear and relatively flat surface.

Thus -for their disímiles- characteristics, helicopters and airplanes complement to carry out different types of missions in the civil field and in the military.

## Milestones in the development of helicopters

China approximately 2,400 years ago, was released a toy that "flying spin", which would be the first documented history of current helicopters were called. The toy consisted of a propeller attached to the end of a stick which was rotated in the hands, and that when rotating fast enough product flew off lift generated by the propeller.

Later in 1490, Leonardo da Vinci, among multiple product works his incomparable wit, left us some sketches that record the design of a flying machine, which precisely makes use of a helical rotor. However, there is no reference that ever tried to build it.

In 1754, the Russian inventor Mikhail V. Lomonosov, designed and manufactured a self-

propelled model, which employed a propeller driven by a spring, however, the device had little success.

Thirty years later, in 1784-, Bienvenue Launoy in France develops a model that made use of a coaxial rotor or "par rotor". This toy flying uncontrollably.

Between 1800 and 1860 there are no reviews of other motorized model that has flown. It was in 1861 when Gustave Ponton d'Amécourt designed and built a prototype that worked with a steam engine. The aircraft managed to fly for 4 seconds, peeling soil about 15 centimeters. Thus he became the first helicopter engine that worked. Valga Gustave Ponton d'emphasize that Amécourt was the one who coined the term "helicopter".

Recorded in 1907 in France the first flight of a helicopter pilot, this is Paul Cornu. However, the aircraft was not too successful because it was uncontrollable.

From 1908 in different countries are designed and manufactured many manned helicopters, but most had problems with lack of stability and difficulty controlling them.

Often wrongly attributed to Spanish Juan De la Cierva achieving the first controlled takeoff and vertical landing, performed with his autogiro in 1923. The truth is that in 1916 the Argentine Raul Pateras Pescara inventor had performed such a feat in the city of Buenos Aires . In fact, on February 21, 1920 patented in Spain design gyroplane with counter-rotating blades, a device that was fully functional as it could be controlled in flight, unlike his predecessors who suffered from uncontrolled twists and unwanted vibrations shortly takeoff, taking practical utility aircraft.

However, it is the autogyro of Juan De la Cierva which achieves the greatest commercial success and greater visibility. Your device flies like plane and lands like a helicopter.

In 1921 Russian George of Bothezat made his first four controllable helicopter rotors. It is noteworthy that this design seems to have inspired modern UAV cuadracóptero type.

Ten years later, two Soviet aeronautical engineers Boris Yuriev and Alexei called Cheremukhin began testing its TsAGI 1-EA helicopter, which was the first helicopter with a single rotor. This model reached a record height of 605 meters, the August 14, 1932

The first fully controllable helicopter was developed by the Germans in 1936, it was the Focke-Wulf Fw 61 was said to be so stable that it could release the steering wheel without losing control of the aircraft. Focke-Wulf received an order for 100 units of

this model towards the end of World War II, but only 20 were completed, of which only 10 got to fly.

On 14 September 1939 the Russian aeronautical engineer Igor Sikorsky successfully flew the helicopter VS-300, which would be the basis for the development of model Sikorsky S-47, which in 1942 would be delivered to the United States Army Air Corps, and which it became the first mass-produced helicopter in the world. The Sikorsky S-47 was active in World War II.

In Germany the Flettner Fl 282 Kolibri, recognized as the first single-seater helicopter with intermeshing rotors appears in 1940. This aircraft was used by German troops in World War II, to meet escort and reconnaissance missions.

Another important in the history of helicopters landmark case in May 1946, when the Bell 47 designed by Arthur Young, became the first helicopter to be authorized for civilian use in the United States.

On March 26, 1954, it is presented in the United States the first helicopter turbine engine. It was the Kaman HTK-1 intermeshing rotors.

In 1966 the Bell 206 became the most successful commercial helicopter, setting and breaking records different industry.

As shown in the milestones outlined above, the development of the helicopter was slower and expensive than the plane. This is due largely to the helicopter engines require more power. Improvements in engines and fuels that occurred in the first half of the twentieth century led to significant progress, however, engine development turboshaft was final, allowing making larger, faster aircraft, capable of flying at higher altitudes and carry heavier loads .

### **Sikorsky Legacy**

Igor Sikorsky Science Engineer Russian- origin, he studied aeronautics in Paris when French city that was the center of world aviation. He designed his first helicopter as early as 1909 (although eventually it was determined that I would never have flown). After World War I, like many others, Sikorsky emigrated to the United States, where in 1923 it is associated with other Russian emigres (former Tsarist officers) and founded Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation. In 1928 this company merged with United Aircraft and Transport Corporation. By this time the company produced amphibious aircraft Sikorsky S-38, S-39 and S-41.

Sikorsky Aircraft of Aero Engineering Corporation obtained commercially successful and were gradually improving their technical characteristics. Thus increased maximum speed, the altitude at which they

could fly, and the payload that were capable of carrying. In 1934 Sikorsky S-38 model established several world speed records, and the same year an aircraft Sikorsky S-42 established an altitude record flying at 6,200 meters above the ground carrying 4,900 kilos of cargo. But despite these significant achievements, he was in the field of helicopter design where Igor Ivanovich Sikorski made the largest contribution to aviation.

I continue to work on the idea of an effective helicopter, and in 1931 introduced the patent office design an aircraft with a single large rotor and a small anti-twist in the tail, which is the "classic" design of the helicopters we know today . It was granted patent No. 1,994,488 the 19 March 1935. Sikorsky's design was the most popular format and so far remains the most widely used in the production of helicopters.

In April 1939, the Sikorsky company merged with the company Vought, resulting in a new company called Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft. That same year the VS-300 helicopter, which would become an icon of aviation rotary-wing presented. In an improved version, this aircraft in May 1941 set a record of staying in the air for 1 hour and 32 seconds.

Another important record set by an aircraft developed by Igor Sikorsky, was between 13 and 17 May 1942, when the XR4 model covered a distance of 1,225 kilometers in 5 days of operation, ranging from Stratford (Connecticut) to Dayton ( Ohio), with a number of technical stops. Thus Sikorsky helicopters -like they did before their airplanes set various world records, increasing its prestige and commercial success. In the following years their helicopters begin to serve in the United States Army Air Corps and other government institutions and private companies.

Sikorski founded his own company, the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Company in January 1943. The R-4 helicopter becomes the center of your business to be accepted by the United States Army and receive a big order, besides Commissioned production two larger devices. In 1945 the company produced more than 400 Sikorsky helicopters, reaching a dominant position in the market. A position he held for many years until companies from other countries introduced market options, as in the case of Russian aerospace companies and others in Western Europe.

Sikorsky company was the first to introduce the turbo-engine helicopters, the "flying crane" and retracts in amphibians helicopters. Always innovating and always breaking records, the 1967 model S-61 flies over the Atlantic Ocean, and the 1970 S-65 flies over the Pacific Ocean, being made both routes with refueling in flight.

Igor Sikorsky was active in his company until his death in October 1972, leaving a huge legacy to aeronautics. His designs and solutions applied to rotary wings, are the basis and the benchmark for most modern helicopters.

### **Overview helicopter flight**

As already mentioned, these devices are also known as rotary aircraft (or rotating) wing, this is so because the rotor blades have the proper aerodynamic shape of the wings of an airplane. This feature makes shape when the wing blade, or in this case- short air, lift is generated by air pressure difference, to be caused a void in the bottom.

Making a cross section of the wing / blade (airfoil) can be seen to have a slightly curved shape, with an elevation at the top, and flat or concave at the bottom. In the case of (or rotating) rotary wing, the airflow is deposited on the bottom and carries thrust upward. That force is transferred along the plane and the helicopter rises. The rotor speed is constant, in most models is approximately 100 rpm.

The first action-reaction would make the helicopter went round about its vertical axis in the opposite direction to the rotation of the main rotor, which is why most helicopters carry on the back a small rotor arranged vertically, which is called or antitorque tail rotor rotor. It is powered by the engines by mechanical transmission, and generates the thrust, compensates for the tendency of the fuselage to rotate in the opposite direction to the rotation of the main rotor, keeping stable the aircraft.

Currently there is an alternative system to the tail rotor, called NOTAR (English No Tail Rotor, which translates to "no tail rotor"), in this system the motors rotate mechanically a compressor or turbine, which compresses air and throws then by side at the end of the helicopter's tail grooves, achieving the same effect as the tail rotor.

Similarly, other engineering solutions have been made unnecessary force compensation in the line, either through the small rotor or the NOTE. It is helicopters have two main rotors, which may be arranged in tandem coaxially or interleaved. In these three cases, the rotors rotating in different directions counteracting each the "par force" the other, ie the fuselage remains stable.

The helicopter ascend and descend by varying the angle of attack (incidence or tilt) of the main rotor blades through a complex mechanism. There will be greater lift the greater the inclination of the blades. Thus the main rotor allow the helicopter to ascend or

descend, stay stationary, feed forward, backward, sideways or in any direction.

It is said that one of the main disadvantages of the helicopter relative to the aircraft is its low maximum speed, which in a way is inevitable. With the rotary (or rotating) wing a phenomenon called "dissymmetry of lift" or "loss of rotor reverse" occurs. Is that when the aircraft moves at high speed the right half of the main rotor (which rotates counterclockwise) receives air from increasing effectiveness against angle of attack and therefore generate greater lifting force; on the contrary, the left half of rotor disk meets the current translational air while backing in rotation, resulting in that half the angle of attack less effective, generating less lifting force. In other words, the left side of the disc rotor, the leading edge of the blades should "cut" the air retorcete to scroll through it. This aerodynamic phenomenon occurs at high speeds such instability occurs in the helicopter, which in extreme conditions may lead to mechanical faults, fractures in the blades, and even the falling product.

Due to the phenomenon previously outlined most (conventional) helicopters do not usually exceed 300 kph top speed. At this time the two fastest helicopters in the world are the Eurocopter X3 that can reach 472 kph, but is still in prototype stage, and the Sikorsky S-97 Raider reaching the 445 Km./h. Both make use of gadgets to overcome the "dissymmetry of lift." The Eurocopter X3 hybrid helicopter is based on the structure of the Eurocopter EC155 and equipped with two front propellers Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Rtm322 mounted on short wings, which gives impetus to the front of an airplane mode, likening the old gyros; while the Sikorsky S-97 Raider has two main counter-rotating rotors in addition to a propeller tail.

### **Military Helicopter jobs**

As its name suggests a military helicopter is that it was built (or transformed) to be useful in war or for purposes other than war, but military interest. The

military missions typically include helicopters for tactical transport, air assault, attack, reconnaissance, combat search and rescue, medical evacuation, airborne command post, antisubmarine warfare, and training. There are specialized in one of these functions, and there are others who can play several of them in which case they are called "utilitarian". Helicopters capable of receiving different configurations are highly prized because they can be adapted to meet different missions that would otherwise require a larger number of aircraft and consequently greater economic investment.

Depending on the geographical and topographical countries, their conflict hypothesis, doctrine continue its armed forces, among other factors characteristics, there will be the need for different types and amounts of military helicopters, however, availability will depend -at as with any other element of the defence- of economic resources allocated to the sector. However, it should be noted that very few facilities for the defense have the utility that can have a helicopter, not only to address the needs of the military, but also to cope with many situations that can negatively affect society and those Armed Forces requires an immediate response.

The first time the helicopter for military purposes was used was in World War II, initially by the Germans, with their models Flettner Fl 184 Flettner Fl 282 Kolibri, Focke-Achgelis FA 223 Drache, and Focke-Wulf Fw 61 then in 1944 the US launched the war the model Sikorsky R-4.

After the war debut, helicopters have been present in many wars, fighting and interventions worldwide. Being mystified by many war films like MASH, Tour of Duty, Platoon, Full Metal Jacket, We Were Soldiers, Apocalypse Now, among many others.

The truth is that helicopters are an indispensable tool for modern armed forces in the increasingly complex operational environments and dangerous time. Logically including those in which the enemy is terrorism.

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# Nigeria: The procession of death

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Last Saturday July 27 (1), mid-morning, a group of villagers was attacked as they returned to the village Badu Kuluwu from another nearby village, Goni Abachari, in the district of Nganzai near Maiduguri, capital of Borno, after a funeral attended by members of the fundamentalist group Boko Haram, who were traveling in several motorcycles.

It was learned later the attack was in retaliation for a confrontation in early July, in which local villagers and civilian self-defense forces killed eleven Mujahideen, who also confiscating 10 light guns Kalashanikov (AK-47).

In Saturday's attack had initially counted 10 people killed and 10 injured, it was found later that civilian casualties reached 65 after more bodies were discovered near the site of the ambush. Many analysts agree that this type of retaliation aimed primarily to intimidate other neighboring communities seeking to form self-defense groups.

The previous Thursday night, after storming a nearby military base, fighters Boko Haram had attacked the IDP camp Dalori 1 Located just outside the city of Maiduguri, occupied by about 26 thousand people, killing two inmates and they looted several stores lots stealing food, medicine and other supplies, as well as setting fire to several tents.

The war declared by the Wahhabi organization against the Nigerian state, the last on July 26 turned

ten. A decade in which the insurgents caused more than 35 thousand deaths and forced nearly two million people to move in search of safer places. In addition to extending its shares to several neighboring countries like Chad, Niger and Cameroon. The birth of Boko Haram, was pointed out that July 26, 2009, when late in the evening, a series of simultaneous attacks on police stations in several cities in the northeast of the country, led by Mohammed Yusuf.

The great campaign began in the city of Bauchi, the state capital, where more than 50 people were killed and several dozen wounded when dozens of militants hitherto only religious sect Jama'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da 'wah wa'l-Jihad or simply Boko Haram attacked a police station after the arrest of several of its leaders. A few hours after Bauchi actions were repeated in more than a dozen towns and cities of northern Nigerian city of Maiduguri on where in those days more than a thousand people died.

Ten years after those attacks and despite the operation of the Nigerian army Lafiya Dole, in Hausa language "well done", launched in May 2016, and it seemed at first that could contain the escalation of Takfirist violence is failing. In June, the actions of the Wahhabi last group left more than 353 dead, 57 of them soldiers after a series of raids on villages and military posts, 70 of the casualties occurred in Niger. In addition, there were 60 kidnappings. One of the

most important attacks was the June 30 where triple suicide bombings in the town of Konduga, 38 kilometers from Maiduguri, which left thirty dead.

Most of these events were executed by the sector Boko Haram lead by its historic leader Abubakr Shekau, as their attacks are no different from civilian or military targets, while the other sector split in 2016, known as Province of the Islamic State of West Africa (iSwap), led by Abu Musab al-Barnawi, son of the founder of the organization Mohamed Yusuf.

The viciousness of the attacks and violence suffered by the population has led Boko Haram, is called by the victims of their Hamaji shares, Haman Yaji, it was a Licked (traditional chief Fulani) who considered himself as the Mahdi ( He is guiding) a messiah to reach the end of time, to complete the work of Mohammed. Yaji city Madagali, west of the mountains of Mandara, which since the early twentieth century to the forties struck the border area between Nigeria and Cameroon, learned to operate with the agreement of the colonial powers of the time: Germany, UK and France, abducting, to sell as slaves to thousands of non-Muslim villagers, besides killing an unknown number of those who tried to resist their "hunting".

#### **A war against the Shiites**

The government of President Muhammad Buhari, as well as having a military target Boko Haram, has been targeted the Shiite minority, whom security forces have violently suppressed in Abuja, where they were demonstrating to protest the illegal imprisonment of Sheikh Ibrahim al-Zakzaky leader of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (MIN) held since December 2015, when a violent raid on his home in the city of Zaria, where he also participated Saudi forces in the state of Kaduna northwest of the country, where they were killed three of his sons, with about 300 of his followers. A few weeks ago a court decision had ordered the release of sheikh al-Zakzaky, which has not been fulfilled by the government, so thousands of Shiites have come to protest. State Superior Court in Kaduna,

Meanwhile, on Sunday 21, another court has given the government of President Buhari, the authorization for the MIN, is designated as a terrorist organization, prompting new protests in the city of Abuja, the capital, ending a week that a wave of violent protests organized by the MIN lived. The police, who used tear gas munitions and murderer at least twenty people, most of them members of the Shiite organization.

President Buhari, a Sunni Muslim, like the vast majority of the Islamic community in the country, had warned before the protest: "Let no one doubt or to test our willingness to act in the best interests of the majority of our citizens. Chaos perpetrators will not go unpunished and no government can tolerate violence. "

For years an undeclared war against the Shiite minority in Nigeria waged war in the cities of Lagos, Kano and Zaria. Despite the campaigns of anti-Shiite groups, about nine million people have converted to Shiism in recent years. Shiism in Nigeria is making steady increase in conversions since the triumph of the Islamic Revolution of Iran from 1979 to today reaching a 500 believers just over 9 million, becoming 5% of the population of 190 million. 95% of Nigerian Shia confessed religion above another and essentially the sunismo.

The growth of this minority has not only alerted the authorities in Abuja, but also and mainly the Saudi kingdom, gatekeepers of Wahhabism the most reactionary version of Sunni Islam, and source of ideological indoctrination of absolutely all terrorist organizations that claim to defend Islam from the Afghan Filipino Abu-Sayyaff Taliban, al-Shabab through Somalia and Boko Haram in Nigeria obviously.

If this trend of growth in twenty years the number of Shiites could radically change the religious demographics and thus the equation of forces in West Africa may interfere with the policies of the new Western colonialism that is suffering the continent. Ibrahim al-Zakzaky, who is called the "African Nasrallah," the legendary leader of Hezbollah, Hassan Nasrallah who stars in the anti-US struggle of Islam.

(1) This number was published TRIARUS extemporaneously, by including items received after July 15, this type of time inconsistency arises.

Image source:

<https://dailypost.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/iswap-Boko-Haram.jpg>

# Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

*Audentes Fortuna Iuvat*



## The Savior Special Anti-Terrorist Command - CEAT

Created 30 years ago, is the elite unit of the Armed Forces of the Republic of El Salvador, to combat drug trafficking and terrorism, transnational phenomena affecting the entire Central American and Caribbean region.



The unit has a high level of training and ability to react to various threats in the theater. It operates in coordination with the Office of Security Cooperation in the Embassy of the United States in El Salvador.

CEAT commands can function successfully in adverse scenarios air, sea or land, thanks to the rigorous training they receive. Among the special operations that are able to perform, we find: Special Forces Airmobile Operations, Operations airborne machinery, Anti-Subversive, Counterterrorism, and interventions against high-value targets. Obviously all these operations now run against criminal actors, could eventually be addressed against a conventional enemy.

Compose officers and Special Forces Troops, which are oriented primarily to combat in urban areas. They have participated in international competition Forces Command, invited by the Southern Command United States of America. In this competition sister units Special Forces Americas, CEAT were winners in 2004 and in 2011 (when El Salvador hosted the event). In 2014, in the competition held in Colombia, the CEAT ranked third. These results show the high level of training and capabilities of this special unit.

Because he has shown his great skills throughout the 30 years of its creation, the CEAT has the recognition of the Security Forces of El Salvador, which supports training, for example, different units of the National Police civil (PNC) have received training, particularly geared to public safety.

In addition to the above, CEAT elements have been added Cuscatlan Battalion, to travel to Iraq as part of the multinational forces operating there, working on strengthening peace and reconstruction.



Another work that has made visible to the anti-terrorist unit of El Salvador, was the joint patrolling of certain areas of the metropolitan area of San Salvador, due to the increase in crime in that country. Particularly interesting has been its presence on public transport, in joint operations with the police presence.

CEAT is expected to also support the so-called Regional Training Center against Transnational Organized Crime, which will provide advice and training to other armed forces in Central America, to strengthen them in fulfilling their missions.



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