



Alerta de Artículos Recientes 06-11 Junio Seguridad Internacional

Incluye artículos de Defensa, terrorismo, tráfico de drogas, relaciones exteriores.

Neither Isolationist nor Noninterventionist: The Right Way to Think About Foreign Policy. The Heritage Foundation. Marion Smith. July 5, 2011.

There is a lot of confusion about America's proper role in the world at the moment. The terms "isolationism" and "noninterventionism" are often used without clear meaning. These two concepts do have specific definitions that should be properly understood, but we must also be aware of how these terms are being used. The stakes are high, and America cannot afford another deadly encounter with isolationism, according to the report.

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/wm3309.pdf [PDF format, 3 ages].

Alliances in the 21st Century: Implications for the US-European Partnership. RAND Corporation. Jeremy J.Ghez. June 28, 2011.

The paper's argument is two-fold. First, the concepts of "partnership" and "alliance" deserve to be unpacked because they can reflect very different motivations and realities. Second, strategic partnerships do not exclusively take the form of a threat or an adversary-based alliance. Partnerships that are driven commonalities in political culture -- "natural alliances" -- can also be the expression of a very pragmatic approach to international relations, especially for leaders in search of predictability in an uncertain global landscape.

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional_papers/2011/RAND_OP340.pdf [PDF format, 48 pages].

Constitutional Coups?: Military Interventions in Latin America. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Howard J. Wiarda and Hilary Collins. June 9, 2011.

Americans are so committed to elections and democracy as the only legitimate path to political power that it is sometimes hard to conceive of politics by other means. Moreover U.S. policymakers tend to believe that elections occupy a higher realm of moral authority and hope that, with democracy assistance programs, Latin America and other developing areas will "move beyond" revolutions, coup d'états, general strikes, and other nonelectoral routes to power. But, military coups remain a regular and recurrent feature of Latin American politics, and nonelectoral paths may still be pursued there, especially in crisis circumstances. Furthermore, some of these extra-electoral means may enjoy both legitimacy and constitutional mandate. In this report, the authors test these propositions as they apply to various countries in Latin America.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110608_Wiarda_ConstitutionalCoups_Web.pdf [PDF format, 18 pages].

The Defense Department's Enduring Contributions to Global Health. Center for Strategic & International Studies. J. Stephen Morrison et al. June 28, 2011.

In the spring of 2010, CSIS launched a year-long, independent examination of the U.S. Army and Navy overseas medical research laboratories. The impetus was an awareness that despite the laboratories' impressive scientific accomplishments and contributions to U.S. national interests and global health, they are not well understood outside of research circles and consequently find themselves undervalued in today's environment of fiscal austerity. The CSIS project aimed to assess the laboratories' contributions and achievements; examine the factors that constrain their performance; and propose reforms that will put them on the best course to continued success. It included considerable background research, three formal meetings of experts, travel to five overseas laboratories, and interviews with dozens of laboratory researchers and collaborators. This report lays out the project's research, conclusions, and recommendations.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110615_Peake_DoDOverseasLabs_Web_0.pdf [PDF format, 50 pages].

Diplomatic Security: Expanded Missions and Inadequate Facilities Pose Critical Challenges to Training Efforts. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Testimony. June 29, 2011.

In brief, DSTC has had to meet the challenge of training more personnel to perform additional duties while still getting Diplomatic Security's agents, engineers, technicians, and other staff--as well as a growing number of personnel outside of its workforce--into the field, where they are needed. DSTC has largely met this challenge by maintaining high standards for its training. Specifically, DSTC incorporated Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) standards into its operating procedures and became the first federal law enforcement agency to receive accreditation. Certain issues, however, constrain the effectiveness of DSTC's systems. DSTC lacks the systems needed to evaluate the effectiveness of some required training despite its own standards to do so, and its systems do not accurately and adequately track the use of some of its training. More importantly, we identified three key challenges that DSTC faces: an increasing number of training missions in Iraq, a potential increase in the number of students it has to train, and inadequate training facilities. The report this testimony is based on (GAO-11-460) includes three recommendations for the Secretary of State.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11780t.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

The United States and China: Macroeconomic Imbalances and Economic Diplomacy. American Enterprise Institute. Philip I. Levy. June 28, 2011.

Ample mutual misunderstanding exists between the United States and China in their economic arguments. The momentous debates have the potential to severely impair the institutions of global economic governance, and there is likely to be an important race between economic and demographic forces that will naturally redress the imbalances and the political imperatives for each country to stand tough and fight, according to the author. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/ADBI-GMU-Levy-8-June-2011.pdf> [PDF format, 43 pages].

The Stakes in the Political Fight over Libya. Council on Foreign Relations. Deborah Jerome. June 21, 2011.

A debate over presidential war powers has refocused attention on the scope and purpose of the U.S. military role in Libya and what it means for policy toward other brutal Arab regimes. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/libya/stakes-political-fight-over-libya/p25315> [HTML format, various paging].

Department of State's Counternarcotics Performance Management System.

U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 26, 2011.

State measures the performance of its counternarcotics activities based on information provided by the Narcotic Affairs Sections (NAS) at overseas posts on both high-level indicators and project-level indicators. State currently has nine standard indicators for its eradication, interdiction, and drug demand reduction programs, which overseas posts report on, if applicable, to the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance in annual Performance Plans and Reports.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11564r.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

The Future of Al Qa'ida. RAND Corporation. Seth G. Jones. May 24, 2011.

This is the testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade on May 24, 2011.

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/testimonies/2011/RAND_CT362.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

Confronting the Cyber Threat. Council on Foreign Relations. Jonathan Masters. May 23, 2011.

Foreign governments, non-state actors, and criminal networks are targeting the digital networks of the United States with increasing frequency and sophistication. U.S. cybersecurity has made progress, but relies heavily on the private sector to secure infrastructure critical to national security. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.cfr.org/technology-and-foreign-policy/confronting-cyber-threat/p15577> [HTML format, various paging].

Ten Years After 9/11: Is Intelligence Reform Working? Part I. U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs. May 12, 2011.

The link provides statements by Senators Joseph I. Lieberman and Senator Susan M. Collins. It also includes testimonies by Jane Harman, former Representative from California and Chair of the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment, Michael V. Hayden, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Former Director of the National Security Agency, and John Gannon, former Deputy Director for Intelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency.

http://hsgac.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=2a16d2d9-22b9-4858-984e-a50d92a0a0ab [HTML format with links].

The United States in Iraq: Options for 2012. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sean Kane and William Taylor. May 2011.

With U.S. military forces scheduled to depart Iraq in December of this year, the State Department and other civilian agencies are being asked to assume a scale of operational and programmatic responsibilities far beyond any other embassy in recent memory. Planning for the post-2011 U.S. mission in Iraq, however, remains hampered by uncertainty as to whether the Iraqi government will request an extension of the American military presence in the country. A small follow-on U.S. military force would appear to safeguard Iraqi stability and make the achievement of U.S. strategic objectives in Iraq more likely, but cannot be counted on. Should such a request not be received from the Iraqi government, the U.S. may need to reduce the planned scale and scope of its operations and goals in Iraq. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/The_United_States_in_Iraq.pdf [PDF format, 6 pages].