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Ficha	Huntington, Samuel 2018 "Diasporas, Foreign Governments, and American Politics" <i>Military Review</i> (marzo-abril) (Kansas: Army University Press) pp. 24-39
Autor	Samuel P. Huntington, PhD, was the Albert J. Weatherhead III University Professor at Harvard and chairman of the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies, as well as a political scientist, U.S. government consultant, and political commentator. He held a bachelor's degree from Yale University, a master's from the University of Chicago, and a doctorate from Harvard University. Huntington authored or edited over a dozen books. He died in 2008.
Palabras clave	Diásporas, Migración, Política internacional, Relaciones exteriores
Tema	Las diásporas de diversos países y grupos étnicos en Estados Unidos y su influencia en la política local e internacional.
Argumento	Estados Unidos es uno de los mayores receptores de migrantes. Entre los movimientos migratorios hay diásporas de millones de personas. Las personas naturalizadas y nacidas en Estados Unidos provenientes de esas diásporas influyen en la política y los intereses de Estados Unidos. Los países de origen de las diásporas también ejercen influencia, dado el vínculo estrecho que se mantiene con sus ciudadanos que han dejado el país.
Descripción del mundo	Complejo étnicamente, caracterizado por migraciones masivas de países pobres a ricos y donde los grupos étnicos domésticos se han transformado en diásporas transnacionales. Además, "In today's world, culture and ethnicity have replaced ideology." (Huntington: 2018, 36)
Concepción de intereses estratégicos	<p>Aparecen los intereses de tres actores en el tema migratorio: los propios integrantes de las diásporas, los gobiernos de los países de origen de los migrantes y el gobierno y política interna de Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Los integrantes de las diásporas "have promoted their economic, social, and political interests, including what they have seen as the interests of their ancestral country, and have competed with each other and with business, labor, agricultural, regional, and class groups. In doing so, they were engaging in national politics. Diasporas, on the other hand, form transnational alliances and engage in transnational conflicts. The central focus of diasporas is their homeland state. If that state does not exist, their overriding goal is to create one to which they can return." (Huntington: 2018, 26)</p> <p>Los gobiernos "see it in their interest to encourage emigration, to expand, mobilize, and organize their diasporas, and to institutionalize their homeland connections so as to promote homeland interests in host counties. Developed countries exert influence in world affairs through the export of capital, technology, economic aid, and military power. Poor overpopulated countries exert influence through the export of people." (Huntington: 2018, 27)</p> <p>"Homeland governments also find it in their interest to allow diasporans to be homeland citizens as well as citizens of their host country. This establishes another tie to the homeland and also encourages them to promote homeland interests in their host country." (Huntington: 2018, 31)</p>

	<p>Y dentro de Estados Unidos “the nature of American government and society enhances the political power of foreign governments and diasporas. Dispersion of authority among state and federal governments, three branches of government, and loosely structured and often highly autonomous bureaucracies provide them, as it does domestic interest groups, multiple points of access for promoting favorable policies and blocking unfavorable ones. The highly competitive two-party system gives strategically placed minorities such as diasporas the opportunity to affect elections in the single-member districts of the House of Representatives and at times also in statewide Senate elections. In addition, multiculturalism and belief in the value of immigrant groups’ maintaining their ancestral culture and identity provide a highly favorable intellectual, social, and political atmosphere, unique to the United States, for the exercise of diaspora influence.” (Huntington: 2018, 35)</p> <p>Así, las elecciones a nivel estatal y nacional pueden estar influenciadas por la política internacional, dado que dos grupos étnicos distintos pueden competir por representación, por ejemplo el voto judío contra el voto musulmán. La presencia de diásporas también influencia la política exterior de Estados Unidos, algunas veces a favor de sus intereses y otras en contra:</p> <p>“Diaspora-shaped policies may at times coincide with broader national interests, as could arguably be the case with NATO expansion, but they are often pursued at the expense of broader interests and American relations with long-standing allies.” (Huntington: 2018, 37)</p> <p>“American politics is increasingly an arena in which homeland governments and their diasporas attempt to shape American policy to serve homeland interests.” (Huntington: 2018, 39)</p> <p>Los casos señalados de diásporas son el de mexicanos, como el más importante, tanto para Estados Unidos como para México, el de India, musulmanes, judíos, chinos, cubanos, entre otros de menor importancia en número.</p>
<p>¿Cómo se inscribe esta discusión en el tema de nuestro proyecto?</p>	<p>Por medio de las influencias que las migraciones hacia Estados Unidos hacen en sus definiciones de política exterior, en algunos casos favorables a gobiernos, como el de los judíos e Israel y en otros casos lo contrario, como los cubanos que apoyan el derrocamiento del gobierno.</p>
<p>Comentarios</p>	<p>Fragmento del capítulo 10 “Merging America with the World” del libro Who Are We? The Challenges to America’s National Identity</p>
<p>Enlace electrónico al artículo original</p>	<p>https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/March-April-2018/Huntington-Diasporas-and-American-Politics/</p>
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