

## Temas de Estrategia

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<b>Ficha</b>	Varol, Ozan 2019 "Love Ballads, Carnations, and Coups" <i>Military Review</i> (marzo-abril) (Kansas: Army University Press) pp. 18-27
<b>Autor</b>	Ozan Varol is a professor of law at the Lewis & Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon, specializing in criminal law and procedure, and comparative constitutional law. A native of Istanbul, he also serves as a legal consultant and expert witness on Turkish law for various private and government entities. He has a bachelor's degree in planetary sciences from Cornell University, where he was a member of the operations team for the 2003 Mars Exploration Rovers mission before deciding to change careers and become a lawyer. He received his law degree from the University of Iowa College of Law, where he graduated first in his class. Before entering academia, he served as a law clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and practiced law in San Francisco, where he worked on complex civil and white-collar criminal defense litigation. Varol is a prolific and widely published writer.
<b>Palabras clave</b>	Golpe de Estado, Democracia, Dictadura militar
<b>Tema</b>	Golpes de Estado democráticos
<b>Argumento</b>	Los golpes de Estado suelen estar relacionados con el autoritarismo y llevan a dictaduras militares. Pero hay una modalidad de golpe de Estado que se puede considerar "democrático" en la medida en que derrota a una dictadura y establece el camino para una transición a la democracia.
<b>Concepción de intereses estratégicos</b>	<p>Un golpe de Estado democrático es aquel que tiene como objetivo derrotar una dictadura y entregar el poder a los civiles, tal como ocurrió en Portugal en 1974, cuando un movimiento de capitanes derrocó a Marcelo Caetano y restableció las libertades democráticas.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A democratic coup occurs when the domestic military, or a section of it, turns its arms against a dictatorship, temporarily takes control of the government, and oversees a transition to democracy. The transition ends with free and fair elections of civilians and the military's retreat to the barracks. (Varol, 2019: 25).</p> <p>Se explica que:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Foreign interventions, in the name of democratic regime change or otherwise, are also excluded from my definition of a democratic coup. The 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq serves as a poignant reminder of the unique set of problems generated through interventions by foreign powers. In democratic coups, it's the domestic military that topples the dictatorship and oversees a transition to democracy. (Varol, 2019: 25)</p> <p>Además, se indica que un golpe de Estado no es ideal, y que los procesos de democratización deben ser encabezados por civiles, aunque hay ocasiones en que no existen esas condiciones, por lo que el golpe se convierte en opción.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A democratic coup is like chemotherapy: an extreme measure reserved for extreme cases. It can be highly effective in curing an authoritarian patient, but it can also have significant side effects, at least in the short term. (Varol, 2019: 26)</p>

<b>Concepción del enemigo o de las <i>amenazas</i> (threats)</b>	<p>Un golpe de Estado por sí mismo amenaza al sistema democrático:</p> <p>Of course a military coup itself is an undemocratic event. In a coup, the military assumes power not through elections but by force or the threat of force. (Varol, 2019: 25)</p> <p>Many coups have been perpetrated against supposedly corrupt, inefficient, or shortsighted politicians. These coups are not democratic because there is another avenue, short of military intervention, for getting rid of these politicians: vote them out of office. (Varol, 2019: 25)</p>
<b>¿Cómo se inscribe esta discusión en el tema de nuestro proyecto?</b>	<p>Vemos la forma en la que las fuerzas armadas pueden intervenir en la política y en qué momentos un golpe de Estado puede ser considerado legítimo o “democrático” y cuando no lo es.</p>
<b>Comentarios</b>	<p>Fragmento del capítulo 1 del libro The Democratic Coup d’ État.</p>
<b>Enlace electrónico al artículo original</b>	<p><a href="https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/Mar-Apr-2019/18-Love-Ballads/">https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/Mar-Apr-2019/18-Love-Ballads/</a></p>
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