



SOUTH AMERICA: ASPECTS OF SECURITY

EDITORIAL

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This section of *Glocalism* focuses on security challenges of or related to South America. It studies security using a widened security agenda, based on the sectoral theory of the Copenhagen School, including not only military security, but also political, economic, societal and environmental security sectors: “One way of looking at sectors is to see them as identifying specific types of interaction. In this view the military sector is about relationships of forceful coercion; the political sector is about relations of authority, governing status, and recognition; the economic sector is about relationships of trade, production, and finance; the societal sector is about relationships of collective identity, and the environmental sector is relationships between human activity and the planetary biosphere” (Buzan et al. 1998: 7). Besides the already mentioned five separate, yet overlapping sectors of security, new ones, such as food security, climate security, energy security, cybersecurity and approaches – human security –, have surged and should also be taken into account. This is particularly relevant and important in case of South America, as it has the duality of being considered a peaceful region, taking into account levels of inter-state violence, which have been traditionally low, whereas levels of intrastate conflicts have been high and might increase.

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The papers presented in this section of *Glocalism* all surged from presentations delivered at the annual South America conference organized by the Ludovika University of Public Service, in Hungary. Although Hungary and South America might seem to be a rare match, Latin America Studies have a relatively long tradition in East Central Europe, starting in the 1960s, following the Cuban Revolution which directed the attention of the Socialist bloc towards the island, and via Cuba, towards Latin America. In the following more than six decades various generations of Latin Americanists were formed. Although Latin America Studies have never been a priority, this scientific discipline could also establish its own journals, academic events and organizations in Hungary. The years after the 1990 regime change might be characterized by increasing internationalisation and new research areas, such as security-related topics. These fit very well the research and educational portfolio of Ludovika University of Public Service, as study programs include International Security and Defence Studies BA and MA, whereas regional security is one of the research fields of the university's doctoral school. It is within the above framework that regular South America conferences were established in 2020, targeting both Hungarian and foreign researchers and have been held every spring. They tend to be two-day events, one on-site day for scholars from Hungary and surrounding countries, and one online day, mostly for South American investigators. Presentations cover a wide range of topics but are all connected to the complex approach of security.

The four papers selected offer an excellent example of the horizontal amplitude (variety of security related topics) and the vertical span of these investigations (the covered time period ranging from the 19th century until nowadays). They also give us a hint at the linguistic diversity of these academic events (trilingual from the very beginning: English, Spanish and Hungarian).

The text of the Hungarian-Colombian investigator, László Palotás (Corporación Universitaria de Ciencia y Desarrollo, Colombia), was written under the title of "Colombia's experiences with international investment arbitration: Context, Cases, Treaties". It is a 'historical-juridical-political documentary analysis with a qualitative approach'. The resolution of disputes with

foreign investors is studied in different international systems, ranging from the era of Great Powers preceding the First World War, the Cold War period and the post-Cold War years. Case studies such as the Cerruti affair (1885-1911) are used to highlight particular features of international arbitration.

The article of Sofía Micaela Varisco (Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas, Argentina), “Legal Status, a Process where Ahistorical Categories are Discerned? An Analysis from Ethnic Theory and Anthropology” – written in Spanish – focuses on the struggle of the Mapuche Kalfulafken community of Carhué, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina to obtain legal status, that is, state recognition as an indigenous community. The case is presented in a wider historic and political framing, including displacement and subjugation of indigenous population, via for example the so-called “Conquest of the Desert” (1879-1883) and their marginalization. The research was carried out using the methodological tools and perspective of social anthropology and ethnography.

In his analysis “Reflections on Territorial Cleansing: Lessons from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Colombia”, Fabio Iguavita Duarte (PhD student at Charles University, Czech Republic) argues that despite disparate contexts in the Balkans and South America, violent actors followed similar patterns including the idealization of certain, desired areas as well as the stigmatization of ‘the other’ and in order to achieve control. The comparative analysis uses the Territorial Cleansing Framework (TFC) and examines The Bosnian War (1992-1995) and the 1997-2003 interval in the Colombian armed conflict through the stages of territorial cleansing.

The paper “The U.S. Notion of Integrated Deterrence: Reality or Fantasy for Latin America?” by Jorge Gatica Bórquez and Carlos Ojeda Bennet (Academia Nacional de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos, Chile) sets out to explore and analyse the security challenges and threats that Latin America faces in the 21st century, and contextualizes them within the BANI framework – Brittle, Anxious, Nonlinear, and Incomprehensible – proposed by the futurologist Jamais Cascio. The article questions the applicability of the Integrated Deterrence strategy to the region, developed by the United States of America.

This is a multidisciplinary section, where investigators rely on the methodology and academic approach from different fields, such as history, anthropology, ethnography, law, theory of international relations, security and defence studies, etc., and coincide in investigating security-related questions: “The importance of security for a society only becomes apparent when challenges arise” (Gazdag 2001: 34). These days, we need to face an increasingly complex security landscape, which adds to the importance of studying and publishing in the field of security. Given the proliferation of sectors other than military, perspectives are likely to stretch from the local and national to the transnational and regional, even global level.

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