

Temas de Estrategia

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Ficha	Martin, Emily y Wooley Samantha 2018 "The Army's Role in the Future Pacific Theater" <i>Military Review</i> (enero-febrero) (Kansas: Army University Press) pp. 102-112.
Autor	Emily Martin holds a degree in government and a minor in organizational management from the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Her academic research centers on international politics in regards to national security and transatlantic relations, and she has a particular interest in the politics of international conflict. She recently completed an internship with the Army Capabilities Integration Center at Fort Eustis, Virginia, where her research focused primarily on Asia. Samantha Wooley is a researcher with the Army Capabilities Integration Center. She is a senior at the College of William and Mary, pursuing a BA in international relations. She has a strong background in international security, as well as economics and political theory. Wooley has done research on the psychology of homegrown terrorists, nuclear security threats posed by criminals in post-Soviet states, challenges posed when international security concerns and international law intersect, and completed a Diplomacy Lab project that proposed solutions to State Department officials regarding methods to create inefficiencies within communications and transportation networks of Boko Haram terrorists in Nigeria.
Palabras clave	Near-peer competitors, China, Escenario en el Pacífico.
Tema	El papel del ejército en el escenario de un futuro conflicto con China.
Argumento	Los avances de China para controlar el Mar del Sur de China desafiará la libertad de maniobra de Estados Unidos en la región hacia el año 2030. En un conflicto armado entre China y Estados Unidos, el papel que jugará el ejército estadounidense no está claro, pues hay tres escenarios posibles, uno en el que el ejército sea parte central de las operaciones estadounidenses, otro en que sirva de apoyo a la marina y a la fuerza aérea y un último en el que no intervenga debido al papel prioritario de la marina y fuerza aérea.
Concepción de guerra	Se explica el escenario de una guerra convencional al tratarse de un competidor equivalente (near-peer competitor) The U.S. Army anticipates that in the 2030–2050 timeframe it will face a near-peer competitor that will attempt to restrict U.S. freedom of maneuver, challenge its superiority across multiple domains (air, sea, land, space, and cyber), and turn current U.S. strengths into weaknesses. (Martin y Wooley, 2017: 103).

Concepción del enemigo o de las amenazas (threats)	China aparece como un adversario que está aumentando sus fuerzas militares cada vez más. Over the past few decades, the world has witnessed the rise of Chinese economic and military power. While the People's Liberation Army has been shrinking in physical size, spending on the military has increased as it has refocused its efforts on developing quality over quantity capabilities. (Martin y Wooley, 2017: 104). China, particularly, could pose not only an economic threat to the United States but also a military threat should it continue to pursue territorial disputes and confront its neighbors with an increasingly aggressive military in its surrounding waters. (Martin y Wooley, 2017: 103).
Fuerzas implicadas en el artículo	Ejército Popular de Liberación (China), U.S Army
Mecanismos o planes de la guerra contra el enemigo o las amenazas	En un escenario donde el ejército tuviera un papel central, se tendrían que construir bases para incrementar sus capacidades de anti-acces/area denial (A2/AD). Además el ejército proveería de fuerzas expedicionarias de combate If the U.S. established its own A2/AD antiship, antiaircraft, and surface-to-surface capabilities in the region, the U.S. Army would certainly be able to accomplish Harris's (Adm. Harry Harris, USPACOM) goal of sinking a ship, shooting down a missile, and shooting down an aircraft within a short window of time should conflict erupt. (Martin y Wooley, 2017: 106). En un segundo escenario, que según los autores es el más probable, donde el ejército sea una fuerza de apoyo, se enfocaría en tecnologías que aumentaran la capacidad de maniobra. ...the United States should modernize by using directed energy technologies to aid in missile defense, improving electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) warfare capabilities (particularly by improving the ability to jam and confuse EMS sensors), and employing standoff and hypersonic missiles to build upon current strike and surface warfare. If the U.S. Army harnessed these technological capabilities and then integrated them in the Pacific region, they would make the U.S. Army a very costly and challenging force to engage. (Martin y Wooley, 2017: 108). Y en un tercer escenario, el ejército no participaría en una guerra con China, esto solo en caso de que el conflicto sea predominantemente aéreo y marítimo.
Documentos militares citados	"The U.S. Army in Asia, 2030–2040" report.
¿Cómo se inscribe esta discusión en el tema de nuestro proyecto?	A través de la creciente disputa geopolítica entre China y Estados Unidos, particularmente en el escenario ubicado en el Mar del Sur de China, donde varios países mantienen intereses por su control.
Enlace electrónico al artículo original	https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/January-February-2018/The-Armys-Role-in-the-Future-Pacific-Theater/
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