

## Temas de Estrategia

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<b>Ficha</b>	Mihal, Christopher J. (Major) 2021 "Understanding the People's Liberation Army Rocket Force; Strategy, Armament, and Disposition" <i>Military Review</i> (Julio-agosto) (Army University Press) pp. 16-30
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<b>Palabras clave</b>	PLARF (People's Liberation Army Rocket Force), strategy, armament, China
<b>Tema</b>	La modernización, capacidad e implicaciones de la fuerza nuclear de China
<b>Descripción del mundo</b>	Ante un mundo en constante caos, y lucha por el poder entre los Estados, China emerge como una rival de Estados Unidos, esto abarca aspectos económicos y militares, pero en el texto se destacan las implicaciones del arsenal de ojivas nucleares que amenazan los intereses norteamericanos.
<b>Concepción de intereses estratégicos</b>	Defender la Seguridad Nacional estadounidense y mantener la superioridad militar en el contexto internacional, además de proteger y sostener la influencia en los aliados de la región como Taiwán, Corea del Sur, además de la zona estratégica del Mar de China Meridional.

<b>Concepción de guerra</b>	Guerra tradicional
<b>Concepción del enemigo o de las <i>amenazas</i></b>	<p>China usa su fuerza de misiles nucleares PLARF para mejorar sus capacidades militares como contrapeso estratégico, lo que supone una amenaza para el poder militar estadounidense y sus aliados en la región:</p> <p>The PLARF fulfills several missions for China, including strategic deterrence, suppression of enemy air defenses, and “not allowing any inimical force access to Chinese space: land, air, or sea, and deny the enemy any space to fight a battle near the Chinese territory, including Taiwan and the first chain of islands [China’s disputed island claims in the South China Sea]. (Mihal, 2021: 17)</p> <p>La capacidad nuclear China también constituye una amenaza por la posibilidad de que dicha tecnología sea compartida con otras naciones:</p> <p>The direct impact of China’s missiles is disturbing enough, but also troubling is China’s willingness to share its missile technology with other nations. Pakistan in warhead. China has demonstrated willingness to assist other nations with both.(Mihal, 2021:17-18 )</p> <p>El desarrollo de misiles que sean capaces de alcanzar territorio estadounidense:</p> <p>China’s longest-range ICBMs—the DF-5A, DF31A, and DF-41—could strike targets anywhere in the continental United States. (Mihal, 2021:17-18)</p>
<b>Fuerzas implicadas en el artículo</b>	People’s Liberation Army (PLA)
<b>Metodología para <i>enfrentar</i> las amenazas</b>	<p>Mitigar:</p> <p>The intentional ambiguity of armament in weapons such as the DF-21 and DF-26 enhance China’s deterrence options and force adversary planners to develop a wide range of contingencies that may never be implemented. Despite these</p>

	<p>factors, there are weaknesses that U.S. planners should exploit in order to mitigate the threat posed by the PLARF. (Mihal, 2021:27)</p> <p><b>Degradar:</b></p> <p>First and foremost, China is geographically surrounded by enemies and potential enemies. Strengthening ballistic missile defenses in these nations will degrade the danger of overwhelming long-range precision fires at the onset of a conflict that the PLARF is designed to provide. (Mihal, 2021:27)</p> <p><b>Contrarrestar:</b></p> <p>Joint planners should refer to the Department of Defense’s Deterrence Operations Joint Operating Concept and the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, which both provide guidance on how to counter an adversary’s nuclear and dual-capable forces. Plans must integrate robust air and missile defense options at all levels to protect the force and degrade Chinese deterrence. (Mihal, 2021:27)</p> <p><b>Neutralizar:</b></p> <p>Commanders should use intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities to identify PLARF assets and use either special operations forces or long-range precision fires, either integral or air support, to neutralize the threat these missile systems pose. (Mihal, 2021:27)</p>
<b>Documentos militares citados</b>	Nuclear Posture Review, Department of Defense’s Deterrence Operations Joint Operating Concept, 2019 Missile Defense Review.
<b>Enlace electrónico al artículo original</b>	<a href="https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/July-August-2021/Mihal-PLA-Rocket-Force/">https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/July-August-2021/Mihal-PLA-Rocket-Force/</a>
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