China Counterplan

China Counterplan 1

China CP – 1NC Text 2

\*\*\*CP Solvency 3

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable 3

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable 4

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable 5

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable 6

CP Solvency – China National Space Administration 7

CP Solvency – Human Missions 8

CP Solvency – Missions 9

CP Solvency – Moon 10

CP Solvency – Launch Services 11

CP Solvency – Satellites 12

CP Solvency – Deep Space Monitoring 13

CP Solvency – SETI 14

CP Solvency – Education 15

CP Solvency – International Coop (1/2) 16

CP Solvency – International Coop (2/2) 17

CP Solvency – ESA Coop 18

CP Solvency – UK Coop 19

CP Solvency – Russia Coop 20

\*\*\*Net Benefit 21

CP Net Benefit – Chinese Soft Power Good 21

Internal Link – Space Increases Chinese Soft Power (1/2) 22

Internal Link – Space Increases Chinese Soft Power (2/2) 23

China Soft Power Good – Reduces Conflict 24

China Soft Power Good – Checks North Korea 25

China Soft Power Good – Aid (1/2) 26

China Soft Power Good – Aid (2/2) 27

China Soft Power Good – Trade 28

China Soft Power Good – Latin America (1/3) 29

China Soft Power Good – Latin America (2/3) 30

China Soft Power Good – Latin America (3/3) 31

China Soft Power Good – AT – Soft Power Bad/Hurts US Heg (1/2) 32

China Soft Power Good – AT – Soft Power Bad/Hurts US Heg (2/2) 33

\*\*\*Defensive Answers 34

International Fiat Good 34

Legitimacy DA Answer 35

Overstretch DA Answer 36

\*\*\*Affirmative Answers 37

International Fiat Bad 37

Solvency Deficit – China Space Program Weak 38

Soft Power Net Benefit Answer – Alt Cause 39

Soft Power Net Benefit Answer – Soft Power Bad – Global Democracy 40

Impact – Global Democracy 41

AT Soft Power NB – Soft Power Bad – Influence on Other Nations 42

AT Soft Power NB – Soft Power Bad – Taiwan/U.S. 43

Impact – China – Taiwan Conflict 44

\*Overstretch DA 45

Overstretch DA (1/2) 45

Overstretch DA (2/2) 46

Internal Link – China Econ. Collapse = Lashout 47

Internal Link – Legitimacy Collapse = Lashout 48

\*Regime Legitimacy Bad DA 49

Regime Legitimacy Bad DA 49

Link – China Space Bolsters Regime Legitimacy (1/2) 50

Link – China Space Bolsters Regime Legitimacy (2/2) 51

China CP – 1NC Text

Text

The China National Space Administration of the People’s Republic of China should

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*CP Solvency

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable

China has the resources to develop space – they have a full service space program

Sabathier and Faith, CSIS Director for Human Space Exploration Initiative and program's coordinator, 11

(Vincent G. and G. Ryan, World Politics Review, “The Global Impact of the Chinese Space Program”, May 17, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/8878/the-global-impact-of-the-chinese-space-program>, p1, accessed 6-28-11) PG

In addition to showing considerable signs of determination and an enormous ambition, **China has the resources needed to comprehensively develop its space assets in all areas.** This will eventually allow China to compete across the board, around the globe and throughout space. **China will probably catch up with European commercial space assets and policies before 2020**. Its navigation system, Beidou, will be operational before its European counterpart, Galileo, and the Long March 5 family of launch vehicles, slated for use starting in 2014, will outperform Ariane 5 and its foreseen successors. China will subsequently land a "taikonaut" on the moon in the middle of the next decade, at roughly the same time that **China's GDP is projected to exceed that of the U.S. -- a subtle soft-power means of highlighting China's growing influence**. A Chinese moon landing ought not to represent an existential threat to U.S. space leadership, given that the U.S. landed on the moon more than 40 years ago and remains far ahead in all fields.

China’s space program rivals US in capabilities

Sabathier and Faith, Director for Human Space Exploration Initiative and program's coordinator, 11

(Vincent G. and G. Ryan, World Politics Review, “The Global Impact of the Chinese Space Program”, May 17, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/8878/the-global-impact-of-the-chinese-space-program>, p2, accessed 6-28-11) PG

**Space activity has expanded tremendously over the past two decades with the explosion of new Earth-based applications for space resources**. Indeed, space is simultaneously an economic enabler in the digital age, the high ground for national and international security, and a foreign policy tool. Most of these applications have been designed, demonstrated, utilized and mastered by the U.S., but many countries understand, with different levels of sophistication, the potential strategic use of space. They have consequently developed their autonomous space capabilities and are catching up. **Systems that used to be available only to the U.S. have now become ubiquitous commodities. This proliferation of space actors as well as the multiplication of space applications means that space is increasingly competitive, with U.S. space superiority increasingly contested in both economic and military terms.** In addition, the dwindling amount of room in very distinct, critical places -- such as the dedicated orbits mentioned above -- means that space is more and more congested. **More than any other actor, China has understood these facets of space in the modern era and has moved to present itself as the pre-eminent global challenger to the U.S.**

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable

China’s space program is advancing quickly

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 5-6, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA539619, accessed 6/29/11) EK

Following Russia and the U.S., China became “the world’s third most prominent spacefaring nation” on 15 October 2003 by successfully launching its first successful manned spaceflight.28 Origins of the Chinese space program date back to its inception of October 8, 1956, when its foundation was established by the Chinese political leadership of that era.29 Currently, “the main agency involved with China’s space program is the Commission on Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense (COSTIND).”30 Within this agency is the China National Space Administration (CNSA) which plays a role similar to NASA. As listed on the CNSA website, some of the main CNSA responsibilities are: “signing governmental agreements in the space area on behalf of organizations, intergovernmental scientific and technical exchanges; and also being in charge of the enforcement of national space policies and managing the national space science, technology and industry.”31 The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is a key player in China’s space activities by “managing both manned civilian and military efforts.”32 How much control the PLA has over the civilian aspects of China’s space program is currently unknown.33 The backbone of China’s lift capability is based on its Long March series of rockets which are capable of placing payloads from LEO all the way up to geosynchronous orbit.34 China’s three launch facilities are the Jiuquan, Xichang, and Taiyuan launch sites with a fourth one under construction in Hainan Province.35 For manned missions, China uses the Shenzhou spacecraft, which has proved successful for all of China’s manned missions to date. An interesting note on China’s space program is that it did not develop in a similar fashion as that of the former Soviet Union or the U.S. While the Soviet and U.S. programs were developed and based on military intelligence (space race), “the Chinese space program has decidedly more twenty-first-century motivations.”36 Since 1970, China has launched over 100 orbital missions and has sent men into space in 2003, 2005 and 2008.37 The Chinese also successfully deployed a lunar orbiter (fourth country to do so) which is “paving the way for additional moon exploration.”38 In order to make many of these advances in space possible, China has used, and intends to further use “leapfrogging” techniques, essentially skipping generations in technological development.39

China is a world leader in space

Logan, Congressional Research Service Specialist in energy policy, 9-29-08

(Jeffrey has a M.S. in environmental science and Master in Public Administration,1995, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs B.S. in aerospace engineering and B.A. in general arts and sciences, 1985, Pennsylvania State University <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22777.pdf> “China’s Space Program: Options for U.S.-China Cooperation,” pg. 1, accessed: 6-28-11) TJL

China has made clear advances in space capabilities over the past decade. The country has launched over 100 orbital missions since 1970, including a string of 50 consecutive successful Long March rocket launches from 1996 to 2006, after overcoming technical problems with the help of U.S. companies in the mid-1990s.1 China sent humans into space in 2003 and 2005, and orbited a lunar explorer in October 2007 thatis paving the way for additional moon exploration. China is now a world leader in yearly space launches, yet remains notably less active than Russia or the United States, as shownin Table 1.

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable

China expanding space programs

Govt. White Papers, releases from the People’s Republic of China, 2006 (<http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/book/183709.htm>, accessed: 6/30/11, SL)

3. Commercial activities: China launched a communications satellite "APSTAR VI" into orbit in April 2005. In December 2004, China signed a commercial contract for a communications satellite with Nigeria, providing in-orbit delivery service to that country. In November 2005, China signed a commercial contract for a communications satellite with Venezuela, providing in-orbit delivery service and associated ground application facilities. Priority Cooperation Areas The Chinese government continuously renders support to international exchanges and cooperation in space technology, space application and space science, with priority given in the next five years to cooperation in the following areas: -- Scientific research into space astronomy, space physics, micro-gravity science, space life science, lunar exploration and planet exploration; -- Data sharing and services of Earth observation satellites, and application and research in the areas of resources investigation, environment monitoring, prevention and mitigation of disasters, and global climate change monitoring and forecasting; -- Sharing of space TT&C network resources, and mutual provision of space TT&C assistance; -- Design and manufacture of communications satellites and Earth observation satellites; -- Manufacture of ground facilities and key components of satellite communications, remote sensing, and navigation and positioning; -- Application of satellite communications and broadcasting in tele-education and tele-medicine, and expansion of application scope of satellite broadcasting and TV, and related services for satellite navigation and positioning; -- Commercial satellite launching services, export of satellites and their components and parts, and construction and services of satellite ground TT&C and application facilities; -- Exchanges and training of personnel in various fields of space activities.

CP Solvency – China Space Program Capable

China expanding space program – space station, satellites, vehicles

Acuthan, China Perspectives, 6

(Jayan Panthamakkada, China perspectives, “China’s Outer Space Porgramme: Diplomacy of Competition or Cooperation?,” January – February, <http://chinaperspectives.revues.org/577>, accessed: 7/6/11) KA

36 The short-term development targets (for the next decade) are briefly as follows:43

37 – To build up an Earth observation system for long-term stable operation. The meteorological satellites, resource satellites, oceanic satellites and disaster monitoring satellites can be developed into an Earth observation system for long-term stable operation to conduct stereoscopic observation and dynamic monitoring of the land, atmosphere, and oceanic environments of the country, the peripheral regions and even the whole globe; 38 To set up an independently operated satellite broadcasting and telecommunications system. Positive support will be given to the development of commercial broadcasting and telecommunications satellites such as geo-stationery telecom satellites and TV line broadcasting satellites with a long operating life, high reliability and large capacity, so as to form China’s satellite telecom industry; 39 To establish an independent satellite navigation and positioning system;

40 To upgrade the overall level and capacity of China’s launch vehicles;

41 To realise manned spaceflight and establish an initially complete R&D and testing system for

manned space projects;

42 To establish a co-ordinated and complete national satellite remote-sensing application system

by building various related ground applications systems through overall planning;

43 To develop space science and explore outer space by developing a scientific research and

technological experiment satellite group of the next generation.

China expanding space program – increasing role in the field of science

Acuthan, China Perspectives, 6

(Jayan Panthamakkada, China perspectives, “China’s Outer Space Porgramme: Diplomacy of Competition or Cooperation?,” January – February, <http://chinaperspectives.revues.org/577>, accessed: 7/6/11) KA

44 The long-term development targets (for the next twenty years or more) are briefly as follows:44 45 To achieve industrialisation and marketisation of space technology and space applications. The exploration and utilisation of space resources shall meet a wide range of demands of economic construction, state security, science and technology development and social progress, and contribute to increasing the comprehensive national strength;

46 To establish a multi-function and multi-orbit space infrastructure composed of various satellite systems and set up a satellite ground application system that harmonises spacecraft and ground equipment to form an integrated ground-space network system in full, constant and long-term operation in accordance with the overall planning of the state;

47 To establish China’s own manned spaceflight system and carry out manned spaceflight scientific research and technological experiments on a certain scale; and 48 To obtain a more important place in the world in the field of space science with more achievements and carry out explorations and studies of outer space.

CP Solvency – China National Space Administration

China’s CNSA is the functional equivalent of NASA

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 5-6) EK

Currently, “the main agency involved with China’s space program is the Commission on Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense (COSTIND).”30 Within this agency is the China National Space Administration (CNSA) which plays a role similar to NASA. As listed on the CNSA website, some of the main CNSA responsibilities are: “signing governmental agreements in the space area on behalf of organizations, intergovernmental scientific and technical exchanges; and also being in charge of the enforcement of national space policies and managing the national space science, technology and industry.”31 The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is a key player in China’s space activities by “managing both manned civilian and military efforts.”32 How much control the PLA has over the civilian aspects of China’s space program is currently unknown.33

CP Solvency – Human Missions

The Chinese have focused on human missions to space in order

Logan, Congressional Research Service Specialist in energy policy, Congressional Research Service 9-29-08

(Jeffrey has a M.S. in environmental science and Master in Public Administration,1995, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs B.S. in aerospace engineering and B.A. in general arts and sciences, 1985, Pennsylvania State University <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22777.pdf> “China’s Space Program: Options for U.S.-China Cooperation,” pg. 3, accessed: 6-28-11) TJL

China’s program to launch humans into space began earnestly in 1992 and is designated as “Project 921.” China has apparently chosen the more expensive route of sending humans into space, over machines, for the wider attention it attracts both domestically and internationally. A manned program builds greater national prestige — an increasingly important political benefit in China — and by drawing international attention to the country’s technical capabilities

China has developed the technology for a human space flight to the moon

Sabathier, senior associate with the CSIS Technology and Public Policy Program, Faith, president of Sabathier Consulting for public and private aeronautics policy, 2011

(Vincent G., G. Ryan Faith, “The Global Impact of the Chinese Space Program,” World Politics Review, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/8878/the-global-impact-of-the-chinese-space-program>, May 17, Accessed July 1, 2011, NS)

China's human spaceflight program has made visible and remarkable progress over the past two decades despite initial technological shortcomings compounded by Western "technology containment" strategies. Indications from a wide array of sources have led Western observers to believe that China will first land a person on the moon in the mid- to late-2020s. Thus far, China's human spaceflight and robotic lunar exploration efforts have met roughly half the objectives necessary for completing a successful human lunar mission. These two programs will begin to converge around 2020 in anticipation of their human lunar landing attempt. In the interim, China continues to develop other critical launch vehicles and propulsion systems, starting with the new Long March 5, capable of launching 25 tons into low Earth orbit (LEO). The Long March 5 is itself a stepping stone for a potential super-heavy Long March rocket, capable of lifting 140 tons into LEO. All this will necessitate the development of state-of-the-art technology, from advanced life-support systems, including advanced fuel cells and solar energy, to the development of vital space technologies -- including orbit rendezvous techniques as well as telecommunication and navigation systems. China is very deliberately developing these capabilities, not because they are easy, but because they are hard. Chinese planners have learned from their observation of the Cold War space race that a strong space program is a superb way to develop a leading engineering base.

CP Solvency – Missions

Mars, lunar and orbital docking missions already planned by China

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 8, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA539619, accessed 6/29/11) EK

It appears the PRC is likely are developing their program based on 21st century motivations as space is an opportunity to not only build national prestige, but move forward in the global economy as a supplier and global player in the benefits of space development. They are highly interested in the commercial satellite industry, with plans to launch 100 satellites from 2006 to 2010.45 The construction of its fourth launch site will also greatly expand China’s capability of launching payloads into GEO orbit.46 Future manned and unmanned missions spanning the next 15 years include plans for orbital docking, moon voyages, and the beginnings of a Mars program.47 China’s resounding success and planned upgrades to its Long March series boosters will help in this endeavor. China’s commitment to space is evident with its possession of “the facilities, satellite technology, mission control centers, and launchers required of a space power.”48

CP Solvency – Moon

China has moon capability

**O’Neil,** Discovery News Space Science Producer**, 8**

(Ian, Discovery News, “Griffen: China Could Beat US in Moon Race”, January 15, <http://www.universetoday.com/15559/griffin-china-could-beat-us-in-moon-race/>, accessed 6/30/11, CW, NOTE: Michael Griffen: Physicist, aerospace engineer, and former NASA administrator)

More bad news for NASA: even their administrator thinks China could beat the US to the Moon. Speaking with the BBC today, Michael Griffin shared his views about the Chinese space aspirations, pointing out that the super-state could, if they wanted to, send a manned mission to the lunar surface within a decade. NASA’s return mission to the Moon is planned to launch, at the earliest, in 2020, so this news is bound to knock the wind out of the US space agency’s hopes to continue where it left off in 1972… In the last five years, China has been teetering on the edge of a full-manned space program. In 2003, the nation became only the third country to put a national into space (following the Russia and the USA), blasting Yang Liwei into orbit for 21 hours on the Shenzhou 5 spacecraft. Shenzhou 6 was launched with two astronauts (or “taikonauts”) on board, spending five days orbiting the Earth in 2005. This year, shortly after the Beijing Olympics in October, China is sending another manned mission into orbit, only this time it is hoped a spacewalk will be possible. With this rapid succession of successful manned launches, it comes as no surprise that attention is swinging away from NASA and to China for the next big step into space. The last time man set foot on the Moon was in 1972 when Eugene Andrew Cernan, last man on the Moon, boarded the Apollo 17 lunar module. That was 36 years ago and space flight has changed significantly since then, now NASA has more competition, as highlighted by Griffin during a visit to London: “Certainly it is possible that if China wants to put people on the Moon, and if it wishes to do so before the United States, it certainly can. As a matter of technical capability, it absolutely can.” – Dr Michael Griffin As to whether it actually matters whether China are the next to land on the Moon is open to interpretation. After all, the first nation to set foot on Earth’s natural satellite was the USA, so is a return trip a big psychological “victory” for China? “I’m not a psychologist, so I can’t say if it matters or not. That would just be an opinion and I don’t want to air an opinion in an area that I’m not qualified to discuss,” Griffin added. Recently, there has been increased cooperation between the US and China when sharing science and information. “We do have some early co-operative initiatives that we are trying to put in place with China, mostly centred around scientific enterprises. I think that’s a great place to start,” he said. Although many will view an early Chinese lunar mission as a NASA failure, both nations appear to be trying to forge close relationships that could possibly lead to joint space missions in the future. After all, even at the peak of the Cold War, the US and Russia began working on a common goal.

CP Solvency – Launch Services

China has cornered space launch services market

Sabathier and Faith, Director for Human Space Exploration Initiative and program's coordinator, 11

(Vincent G. and G. Ryan, World Politics Review, “The Global Impact of the Chinese Space Program”, May 17, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/8878/the-global-impact-of-the-chinese-space-program>, p5, accessed 6-28-11) PG

According to "The Space Report 2011," published by the Space Foundation, global economic activity associated with space was approximately $276.52 billion in 2010. China has not yet made significant inroads into this activity in satellite manufacturing and space services on the global market. However, **it is difficult to imagine a mid-term future without Chinese commercial launch services and satellites. China will be a player in commercial space**, and this will naturally have a significant impact on European space policy, which has traditionally focused on this sector. It is not difficult to imagine that **China will account for half of the commercial launches and satellites by 2020. This will be made possible by China's cash reserves and the development of new space technologies as China pursues its human lunar program**. Building on its previous experience, China will compete in the international market for space assets based on cost advantages. As a result, **the West will have to leverage its technological advantage in order to remain competitive.** In other words, **the race between the Western technological edge and Chinese cost advantages in the high-technology space market is already on**. More broadly, **the other BRIC countries,** with the exception of Russia, **currently lag behind China in space. And although Russia has recently increased funding for its space program, this alone will not guarantee an indefinite lead over China.** India's space program is still addressing the difficulties of evolving beyond its early initial focus on sustainable development applications. India has announced its intention to pursue a human spaceflight program, but it is still quite far behind China. Finally, the Brazilian space program is still in its infancy and is unlikely to catch up to China any time soon without a significant regional effort.

CP Solvency – Satellites

China has growing micro-satellite capabilities

Xianqi, professor at the Institute of Command and Technology, and Junqin, PhD candidate at the Institute of Command and Technology, 6

(Maj. Gen. Chang and Maj. Sui “Active Exploration and Peaceful Use of Outer Space” accessed: 6-30-11 <http://www.chinasecurity.us/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=244>, TJL]

However, China will continue to adhere to a defense-oriented national defense policy. Its exploration and utilization of space, including the development and application of micro-satellites, is for peaceful purposes only. China’s fledging micro-satellite capabilities are expected to make significant contributions to the civilian field of satellite telecommunications, environmental disaster monitoring, scientific experimentation and high altitude surveillance. In this way, China will be able to facilitate economic growth while enhancing its national strength. Currently, however, China does not have any plan to use micro-satellites as anti-satellite weapons. This appears to hold true for future defense planning as well. Like many new high technologies, small and micro-satellites are typical dual-use technologies with military and civilian applications. Since China is neither the first country to possess this technology, nor the country with the most advanced technology, it seems incomprehensible that China should cause concern to others.

China has cheaper satellite program than the United States- it is more appealing to corporations

Crumley, Paris bureau chief for TIME, ‘09

(Bruce, 3/23/2009, Time International (Atlantic Edition), 09288430, Vol. 173, Issue 12 “China’s Takeoff” EBSCO host 7/1/11 BLG)

Put those two facts together and China is well placed to grab more of the global launch market. "The restrictions have placed China outside the commercial-launch sector dominated by American, European and Russian companies--meaning China has to offer services at far lower prices if it wants to become a major player," says Jeff Foust, senior analyst at U.S. aerospace and telecommunications consulting firm Futron. "China has that ambition." It's still early days. Some 25 Western-built commercial satellites are sold world-wide each year, but only six have been built since 2002 without the American components restricted by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), as Washington's controls are known. "That's less than 5% of total sales over the past six years, and it does not constitute the threat to U.S. satellite companies that some are claiming," notes one industry source, who did not wish to be named. Still, the trend seems set. "In 2002, for reasons of both national security and commercial competitiveness, European governments encouraged companies to develop technologies that do not rely as heavily on American suppliers bound to U.S. government oversight," the source says. The result: operators such as Eutelsat can now buy satellites without U.S. content and legally turn to China to launch them. And why wouldn't they? The price of launching a satellite in the U.S., Europe or Russia runs between $80 million and $100 million. China, says Bertrand Laport, an equities analyst and technology specialist for Fortis in Paris, can put your satellite into orbit for around half that. "The other big advantage China has is that launch schedules of Western groups are typically booked for one to two years in advance, while China's schedule remains relatively flexible," says Laport. "That additional capacity, relatively good technology quality and a reliable launch record will make China an option companies will probably consider more as time goes by."

CP Solvency – Deep Space Monitoring

China is building deep space monitors to increase space presence

Xinhua News Agency ’11

(7 January 2011, “China to have deep space monitoring network in 2016: scientist”, 7.1.11, SWolff)

Beijing, Jan. 7 (Xinhua) - China is scheduled to have a deep space monitoring network in 2016 to support the country's future space missions, a senior scientist with China's lunar orbiter, Chang'e 2, said Thursday. The network will consist of two monitoring stations in China, each in China's northwestern region Kashgar and northeastern region of Jiamusi, and one more in South America, Qian Weiping, chief designer of the Chang'e 2 mission's tracking and control system, told Xinhua in an interview. Efforts are being made to upgrade or build deep space monitoring stations in the three locations by equipping them with large-caliber antennas, Qian said. He added that the upgrading work in Kashgar and Jiamusi will be completed in 2012 to provide monitoring support for China's lunar orbiters, Chang'e 3 and Chang'e 4, while the monitoring station in South America will be created in 2016 to assist in the lunar orbiters return to Earth.

CP Solvency – SETI

Chinese FAST would help the SETI project - can detect extra-terrestrials 1,000 light years away

O’Neill, Discovery News, 6/21/11

(Ian, contributor to Discovery News, “Monster Chinese Telescope The Next ET Hunter?”, Discovery News, http://news.discovery.com/space/monster-chinese-telescope-the-next-et-hunter-110621.html, accessed 7/1/11) EK

In radio astronomy, the bigger the telescope, the better. And in 2016, the Chinese are expected to blow the international radio telescope competition out of the water with the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope (FAST). Construction has begun in the Guizhou Province in southern China where the world's largest single dish radio telescope will take up residency in a natural depression in the landscape, not dissimilar to the world-famous Arecibo radio telescope in Puerto Rico. However, FAST will be bigger, faster and more sensitive than Arecibo. Not only will the adaptive shape of FAST enable astronomers to direct this powerful radio antenna with ease, its sensitivity will be second to none. It will be able to "see" three times deeper into space than Arecibo and generate the sharpest ever radio observations of interstellar gas, pulsars, supernovae, black hole emissions and join the effort to hunt for signals from extraterrestrial civilizations. In 1995, the SETI Institute launched Project Phoenix, an attempt to survey 1,000 nearby sun-like stars, listening out for any artificial radio "beep." With the inclusion of FAST, the scope of this project could be increased, allowing SETI to survey 5,000 of the nearest sun-like stars. FAST could theoretically detect ET "phoning home" up to 1,000 light-years away. Could FAST be the radio eye we need to spot our transmitting intelligent extraterrestrial neighbors? We'll have to wait another five years to find out.

FAST key to SETI success

Nan et al., researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and California Institute of Techonology, 5/20/11

(Rendong Nan, Di Li, Chenjin Jin, Qiming Wang, Lichun Zhu, Wenbai Zhu, Haiyan Zhang, Youling Yue and Lei Qian, researchers at the National Astronomical Observatories and Key Laboratory for Radio Astronomy at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, The Five-Hundred-Meter Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope (FAST) Project, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1105.3794v2, accessed 7/1/11) EK

Discoveries of exoplanets have generated tremendous interests and rekindled the discussion of whether intelligent life is unique to Earth. Most of the ~ 500 known exoplanets so far are detected through indirect measurement of stellar light in either radial velocity or transiting light curves. In the Solar system, Jupiter generates non-thermal emission below 50 MHz where the Sun is 28 relatively radio quiet. The sensitivity of FAST will be enabling to make direct observation of exoplanets in meter wave band. If detected, such radio emission opens a new window through which we can study the magnetic field and the physical environment of alien worlds. SETI will be another important component in FAST‘s efforts to understand the origin of intelligent life. The key aspect of radio SETI is a search of narrow band radio signals toward nearby stars. The unparalleled sensitivity and sky coverage of FAST will make possible a SETI survey that significantly superseding the volume of existing surveys. The only practical way to contact distant civilizations may also be through radio waves. Most SETI searches concentrate on microwaves at 1-60GHz, using ―free space‖ in the microwave window, especially the narrow band between the hydroxyl (18 cm) and neutral hydrogen lines (21 cm), called the water hole because the combination of OH and H yields water. Among international SETI teams, Project Phoenix hosted by the SETI Institute seems to be the most compelling one at radio wavelengths. Phoenix started surveying some 1000 Sun-like stars out to a maximum distance of about 100 ly since the 1990s, using the largest radio telescopes available. By increasing the target number to 5000, FAST may bring us a great opportunity.

CP Solvency – Education

China is more focused on Space Education than any other country

Aviation Week ‘11

(Aviation Week & Space Technology 1/10/2011 Vol. 173 Issue 2, p58-58, 1p “Remain Watchful of China’s Ascent” EBSCO host 7/1/11 BLG)

Recent public disclosures, including the revealing article that ran in this magazine about China rolling out its first known stealth aircraft (AW&ST Jan. 3, p. 18), will keep military strategists and interested observers in the West busy for a long time trying to accurately establish the full implications--accurately being the operative word. U.S. intelligence knew about the J-20, but not that it would begin taxi tests in December.The twin-engine, single-seat aircraft bears a striking resemblance to the F-22. Moreover, it is considerably larger than the U.S.'s most advanced air superiority fighter, implying long range, a generous internal fuel capacity and heavy weapons loads. Still to be determined is whether the aircraft is a prototype or a technology demonstrator. What we do know is that China attaches enormous importance to science and technology--it is educating many more engineers and scientists than any Western country, including the U.S.--and it is funneling huge amounts of money into defense. So it is not surprising that some people are unnerved by the idea that China is well down the path toward achieving a new level of technical maturity and military capability

CP Solvency – International Coop (1/2)

China has space co-operation with 9 countries now

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 11, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA539619, accessed 6/29/11) EK

China is also engaged in the Asia Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO), established in 2005. This organization, headquartered in Beijing, is represented by the following nine countries: China, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, and Turkey.70 Like the ESA, APSCO is an “inter-governmental organization to promote regional

space cooperation”.71

China is an attractive space partner to smaller states

Houpt, Master of Arts, Security Studies, Georgetown University, 2011

(Daniel M., “Does China have a comprehensive, coordinated, and consistent space policy? Implications for U.S. policymakers,” ProQuest, accessed 7/1/11, p. 18) EK

China has also become a “beacon for other economically and technologically challenged states” who are seeking to make their way into space. 67 China offers lower costs and fewer political restrictions to its space partners than do established spacefaring nations, making China an attractive partner for less advanced states or those that are politically unpalatable to the Western space powers. 68 Kevin Pollpeter notes that, “China’s satellite exports are not purely commercial transactions…and cannot be divorced from its diplomatic agenda. It is no coincidence that China’s two satellite export agreements are signed with countries with large oil reserves—Nigeria and Venezuela.”

CP Solvency – International Coop (2/2)

China has signed treaties with literally every country that has a space program

Govt. White Papers, releases from the People’s Republic of China, 2006 (<http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/book/183709.htm>, accessed: 6/30/11, SL)

Major Events Over the past five years, China has developed bilateral space cooperation with a host of countries. It has successively signed 16 international space cooperation agreements and memorandums with 13 countries, space agencies and international organizations, and propelled multilateral cooperation in space technology and its application in the Asia-Pacific region and the process of establishing a space cooperation institution for the region. China has joined relevant activities sponsored by the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, and supported international space commercial activities. These measures have yielded positive results. 1. Bilateral cooperation: Over the past five years, China has signed cooperation agreements on the peaceful use of outer space and space project cooperation agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, Ukraine, the ESA and the European Union Committee, and has established space cooperation subcommittee or joint commission mechanisms with Brazil, France, Russia and Ukraine. It has signed space cooperation memorandums with space organizations of India and Britain, and has conducted exchanges with space-related bodies of Algeria, Chile, Germany, Italy, Japan, Peru and the United States. China continues to collaborate with Brazil on the Earth resources satellite program. Following the successful launch of the Sino-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite 02 in October 2003, the Chinese and Brazilian governments signed supplementary protocols on the joint research and manufacturing of satellites 02B, 03 and 04, and on cooperation in a data application system, maintaining the continuity of data of Sino-Brazil Earth resources satellites and expanding the application of such satellites' data regionwide and worldwide. China and France have developed extensive space exchanges and cooperation. Under the mechanism of the Sino-French Joint Commission on Space Cooperation, the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries have made important progress in space science, Earth science, life science, satellite application, and satellite TT&C. The space cooperation between China and Russia has produced marked results. Within the framework of the Space Cooperation SubCommittee of the Committee for the Regular Sino-Russian Premiers' Meeting, a long-term cooperation plan has been determined. In addition, exchanges and cooperation in the sphere of manned spaceflight have been carried out, including astronaut training. China has unfolded space exchanges and cooperation with Ukraine. Under the mechanism of the Sino-Ukrainian Joint Commission on Space Cooperation, the two countries have determined cooperation plans. China and the ESA have carried out the Sino-ESA Double Star Satellite Exploration of the Earth's Space Plan. China's relevant departments and the ESA have implemented the "Dragon Program," involving cooperation in Earth observation satellites, having so far conducted 16 remote-sensing application projects in the fields of agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, meteorology, oceanography and disasters.

CP Solvency – ESA Coop

China and ESA space co-operation growing

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 11, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA539619, accessed 6/29/11) EK

China and the European Space Agency (ESA) also have a growing history of space cooperation with some recent successes. China’s Geospace Double Star Program, which was “the first collaborative scientific mission between CNSA and ESA”, is a successful program studying the Earth’s magnetic environment through the use of two small satellites.66 Double Star marks a significant event in China’s cooperative efforts with the West.67 China has also cooperated with the ESA on programs such as the Dragon Program, an earth observation system studying projects in the fields of “agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, meteorology, oceanography and disasters.”68 China currently has limited cooperation with ESA and other European companies with regard to satellite navigation, including the Galileo program.69

CP Solvency – UK Coop

The UK and China are cooperating on the space front now

Amos, BBC Science Correspondent, 11

(Jonathan, BBC News, June 29, “Chinese and UK strike space deal”, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-13946179>, accessed 6/30/11) PG

**Chinese and UK companies have companies have agreed a deal that will result in three high-resolution Earth observation spacecraft being built to map China's extraordinary growth from orbit.** The deal was penned between Guildford satellite imagery provider DMCii and Beijing-based company 21AT.It means DMCii can now roll out its new constellation of spacecraft that will picture details on the surface of the planet less than a metre wide. **They should be ready to launch in 2014.** For 21AT (Twenty First Century Aerospace Technology Company Ltd), it **means it can have ready access to Earth imagery without the worry of having to launch and operate satellites in orbit**. **The Chinese company will take 100% of the capacity of the three spacecraft over an initial contract period of seven years**. Day-to-day use of the data will be handled by 21AT subsidiary, BLMIT. It will use the pictures to monitor land use and land-cover changes. In particular, the data will enable regional governments to plan better the extraordinary rate of development in China's cities. The satellites for the DMC-3 constellation, as it is called, will be manufactured by DMCii's parent company, Surrey Satellite Technology Limited (SSTL). It will cost some £110m to build, launch and insure these platforms. The imagery from the satellites will be needed in particular for urban planning **Approval for the deal has come from the highest levels in government in both London and Beijing, and the satellite data package was actually part of the £1.4bn of trade agreements signed between premiers David Cameron and Wen Jiabao during their summit on Monday.** Both administrations gave their consent after being re-assured that **no technology transfer rules were being broken.** The DMC-3 constellation will be operated on a different business model to the other satellites managed currently by DMCii. These older platforms are wholly owned by the countries that use their data. In the case of DMC-3, the Guildford company will own the spacecraft and lease the capacity to the Chinese. It is a model familiar in satellite telecommunications but not in Earth observation. Each DMC-3 satellite will be in a larger class than the earlier spacecraft - about 350kg in mass. As well as their high resolution cameras (1m/pixel resolution panchromatic; 4m/pixel resolution colour), **they will also accommodate imagers capable of mapping ultra-wide strips of the Earth's surface**, albeit at resolutions above 20m. This broad-swath facility will allow DMCii to use the new satellites for disaster response - a key skill the company has developed for itself during its seven years of existence. Its current fleet plays a leading role in acquiring the urgent maps needed by relief agencies when a natural or man-made calamity strikes a particular corner of the globe. **The deal was signed on Monday - part of a much wider UK-China trade agreement.** No formal arrangement has been put in place to allow the Chinese-sponsored platforms to perform this function, but it is expected they will take up some humanitarian duties from time to time. 21AT-BLMIT already does this with the Beijing-1 satellite that has been managed in orbit by DMCii since its launch in 2005. Beijing-1 returned much needed imagery following the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008. The vast majority of the time, however, the DMC-3 satellites will be busy mapping the rapidly changing landscape of China. Their coverage should ensure that any given area in the country can be re-visited on a daily basis. DMCii hopes the initial three satellites can be followed by a fourth in due course. "There is an enormous requirement for Earth observation data in China - for urban planning, for agriculture and water management, everything - and they also want to be able to update everything rapidly," explained SSTL Chairman, Sir Martin Sweeting. "On that basis we planned to put up a constellation of three spacecraft, **but when the Chinese went away and looked in detail at what they needed they realised they wanted all the data. So, we'll launch these first three satellites and then look at putting up a fourth to expand the capacity and bring other partners on board as well,**" he told BBC News.

CP Solvency – Russia Coop

China and Russia want to have robotic Mars missions

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 11, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA539619, accessed 6/29/11) EK

Today, China and Russia have a thriving cooperation that has produced “marked results”.62 The two countries have regular meetings, discussing future cooperation areas such as manned spaceflight to include astronaut training.63 It was reported in 2005 by the head of Russia’s Federal Space Agency that China and Russia added 29 new projects to their cooperation program.64 Even more ambitious programs between these countries include a robotic Mars mission as early as 2009 involving assets from both countries.65

China and Russia relations strong now

Ressler, U.S. Air Force Major, 9

(Aaron R., Advancing Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation, April 2009, p. 11, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA539619, accessed 6/29/11) EK

Today, China and Russia have a thriving cooperation that has produced “marked results”.62 The two countries have regular meetings, discussing future cooperation areas such as manned spaceflight to include astronaut training.63 It was reported in 2005 by the head of Russia’s Federal Space Agency that China and Russia added 29 new projects to their cooperation program.64 Even more ambitious programs between these countries include a robotic Mars mission as early as 2009 involving assets from both countries.65

China making overtures to Russia on Coop

Logan, Specialist in energy policy, Congressional Research Service 9-29-08

(Jeffrey has a M.S. in environmental science and Master in Public Administration,1995, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs B.S. in aerospace engineering and B.A. in general arts and sciences, 1985, Pennsylvania State University <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22777.pdf> “China’s Space Program: Options for U.S.-China Cooperation,” pg. 4, accessed: 6-28-11) TJL

China also has plans to explore Mars and the outer solar system and is discussion collaboration with Russia to do so. These plans are more vague and uncertain that Program 921 and the lunar exploration.

\*\*\*Net Benefit

CP Net Benefit – Chinese Soft Power Good

A. Counterplan bolsters China’s soft power

**Imran, Masters candidate at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 10**

(Mara, “China's space program : a new tool for PRC "soft power" in international relations?” accessed:7-01-11, <http://run.unl.pt/handle/10362/5473> pg 9)TJL

China scholar David M. Lampton also elaborates the argument about China’s “underappreciated space program” as one aspect of its power projection, economic development, and more importantly “ideational power”.30 At its foundation, ideational power does not involve financial incentives or threats of military force. Rather, it comes from “the intellectual, cultural, spiritual, leadership, and legitimacy resources that enhance a nation’s capacity to efficiently define and achieve national objectives”.31 He acknowledges some similarities between “ideational power” and Joseph Nye’s “soft power” and Amitai Etzioni’s “normative power,” but adds that his term is broader in the sense that it also “includes leadership, human resources, innovation, and culture”.32 Thus China’s push into space has intellectual attraction, creates a sense of national unity, can help promote economic development and raise standards of living, and can add diplomatic legitimacy to China as its participates in international space affairs.33

B. Impact [Insert]

Internal Link – Space Increases Chinese Soft Power (1/2)

Chinese space program boosts soft power

**Imran, Masters candidate at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 10**

(Mara, “China's space program : a new tool for PRC "soft power" in international relations?” accessed:7-01-11, <http://run.unl.pt/handle/10362/5473> pg21)TJL

Space has become another area where China is exerting its soft power. It is positioning itself as a space benefactor to the developing world-the same countries in some cases, whose natural resources China covets. China not only designed, built and launched a satellite oil rich Nigeria but also combined it with a major loan to help pay the costs. It has signed a similar contract with Venezuela and is developing an earth observation satellite system with Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand. 50 In addition to serving national security and domestic civilian use of space, China’s space activities are also being used as a tool for diplomacy. The nation’s space related international cooperation efforts, which began with a bilateral arrangement for satellite development, have blossomed to include the establishment of satellite tracking stations and a leading role in multilateral frameworks. China’s pursuit of such international cooperation is expected to expand in the future, and will likely help the nation to secure its necessary supply of resources and energy. In light of this posture and China’s growing efforts to provide African nations with official development assistance and debt relief, projects like the China-Nigeria partnership in communication satellite development and launches can be seen as examples of China’s exploitation of space activities as a diplomatic tool.

Space program bolsters Chinese soft power

**Imran, Masters candidate at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 10**

(Mara, “China's space program : a new tool for PRC "soft power" in international relations?” accessed:7-01-11, <http://run.unl.pt/handle/10362/5473> pg 91)TJL

As mentioned at the outset of this thesis, the number of nations that recognize the advantages of space applications and are investing resources to join the space-faring elite is only on the increase. The explosion of downstream services provided by precision navigation and timing (PNT), the growth of direct-to-home telecommunications broadcasting, as well the positive impacts of remote sensing, weather forecasting, and monitoring for natural disasters continue to drive more interest into peaceful uses of outer space. Having an indigenous space capability also increases political prestige and “soft power” and satisfies techno-nationalism.317 China, like many other nations, is not simply standing idly by on the sidelines. It is actively promoting itself as a provider of these services to others, especially technologically weaker nations.

Internal Link – Space Increases Chinese Soft Power (2/2)

China’s manned space flight combined with its aid to developing nations is part of its strategy to gain international support

Johnson-Freese, Chair for the Department of National Security Studies at the U.S. Naval War College, 2007

(Dr. Joan, “China’s Space Ambitions”, IFIR Security Studies Proliferation Papers, p. 13, Summer, http://www.ifri.org/files/Securite\_defense/China\_Space\_Johnson\_Freese.pdf, accessed July 8, 2011, NS)

China’s Heavenly Ambitions Manned Spaceflight9 In the United States the cost of manned spaceflight is considered to be approximately ten times that of unmanned spaceflight for a similar mission, due to safety considerations and life support systems required to man-rate the spacecraft. While that figure may not translate exactly in China, manned spaceflight is nevertheless considerably more expensive than unmanned spaceflight. But, as the saying goes, nobody holds a parade for robots. Manned spaceflight garners attention simply because people are interested in other people. The same week that China launched its first taikonaut into orbit in 2003, India launched its most sophisticated remote sensing satellite. Yet that accomplishment received minimal global attention compared to China’s manned launch. Attention for a successful venture translates into prestige, with techno-nationalistic overtones. That is, it provides both a positive rallying event for the Chinese population as a whole, providing a sense of pride and achievement, with spillover externally in terms of technical achievements being equated to national power.

Quite simply, prestige, as part of a larger package of actions, can have geostrategic implications. For the past several years, China has embarked on somewhat of a charm campaign throughout Asia and other parts of the world as well. It has carefully and deliberately sought to transform its image from that of a bully to that of a partner, using very realist political means. Aid packages to Africa, trade and aid packages throughout Asia, inroads into South American countries, not altruistically, but for resources, have nevertheless woven China into the tapestry of the international community. Polls taken in 2005 are indicative of China’s success. According to a Pew Research Center poll taken in April and May 2005, “China now has a better image than the U.S. in most European nations surveyed.”10 China’s manned space program provides gloss to its positive image, especially in the developing world, which is in its benefit to perpetuate.

The Chinese have focused on human missions to space in order that they might build greater national prestige

Logan, Specialist in energy policy, Congressional Research Service 9-29-08

(Jeffrey has a M.S. in environmental science and Master in Public Administration,1995, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs B.S. in aerospace engineering and B.A. in general arts and sciences, 1985, Pennsylvania State University <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22777.pdf> “China’s Space Program: Options for U.S.-China Cooperation,” pg. 3, accessed: 6-28-11) TJL

China’s program to launch humans into space began earnestly in 1992 and is designated as “Project 921.” China has apparently chosen the more expensive route of sending humans into space, over machines, for the wider attention it attracts both domestically and internationally. A manned program builds greater national prestige — an increasingly important political benefit in China — and by drawing international attention to the country’s technical capabilities

China Soft Power Good – Reduces Conflict

China’s soft power trades off with its hard power in Southeast Asia

Lum, specialist in Asian affairs at the Congressional Research Service, Morrison, specialist in Asian Trade and Finance at the Congressional Research Service, coordination specialist in Asian Affairs, 2008

(Thomas, Wayne M., Bruce, “China’s “Soft Power” in Southeast Asia,” CRS Report for Congress, p. 2, RL34310, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34310.pdf>, January 4, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

China’s posture in Southeast Asia has undergone a transformation in the past decade. The PRC’s support for various communist insurgencies in the region during the Cold War, its military response to Vietnam’s incursion into Cambodia in 1979, and its forceful claims to disputed islands in the South China Sea during the 1990s, created strains with its neighbors in the region. However, since the Asian financial crisis of 1997, China increasingly has emphasized mutual benefits, or soft power over hard power, or the threat of hard power, in its relations with Southeast Asian states. In 1997, during the Asian financial crisis, China won praise in the region when it refrained from devaluing its currency, which helped to stabilize the region’s economy. In 2002, China and other claimants to disputed islands signed an agreement and a Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, which greatly reduced tensions on this issue. While there is a general agreement that China’s tactics have changed to a more accommodating posture with an emphasis on soft power, there is less certainty regarding its implications and whether China’s goals have changed accordingly.

China’s soft power helps it form a relationship with Australia and the US, checks Taiwan conflict

Lum, specialist in Asian affairs at the Congressional Research Service, Morrison, specialist in Asian Trade and Finance at the Congressional Research Service, coordination specialist in Asian Affairs, 2008

(Thomas, Wayne M., Bruce, “China’s “Soft Power” in Southeast Asia,” CRS Report for Congress, p. 2, RL34310, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34310.pdf>, January 4, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

China’s changed bilateral relations with Australia are an interesting parallel to recent dynamics in Southeast Asia and demonstrate how the economic aspect of soft power can transform a bilateral relationship with a state that is a close treaty ally of the United States. Australia’s strong economic growth in recent years has been to a large extent based on exports of raw materials to China. This has produced a reticence to adopt policies that could anger China. It has even led to some discussion of whether the Australia-New Zealand-United States alliance pertains to potential future conflict over Taiwan. Australia clearly does not want to be forced to choose between its robust and important security alliance with the United States and its rapidly growing and lucrative trade with China.9

China Soft Power Good – Checks North Korea

China’s soft power will lead to North Korean denuclearization – empirically proven

Arsenault, holds a Master in Public Administration with a concentration in international development, 2007

(Phillip, “Soft Power and Foreign Policy Charm in China’s Rise to Great-Power Status,” p. 33, April, accessed July 11, 2011, NS)

The Koreas also represent a test for China. With North Korea's recent positive steps towards dismantling its nuclear capabilities in exchange for increased aid and unfreezing of money, Chinese diplomacy seems to be working. However, Chinese efforts to persuade Kim Jong-Il to end its nuclear program took more than six years and only after brinkmanship on the part of North Korea. Prior to the North's 2006 nuclear test, China was not publicly active in working to end the crisis. During the six-party talks66, China had the most influence over the North—the North's only ally and major trading partner—yet showed no concern over the situation. The lack of Chinese leadership to take responsibility hurt China's image abroad as it was seen as undercutting negotiations.

China’s soft power is uniquely key to check rising North Korean aggression

Global Security Newswire, 2011

(“Mullen Calls on China to Keep Pressure on North Korea,” National Journal, July 11, accessed July 11, 2011, NS)\

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Sunday called on China to pressure its longtime ally, North Korea, to not carry out any more provocative actions, Agence France-Presse reported.

"North Korea and the leadership of North Korea is only predictable in one sense, and that is -- if you base it historically -- they will continue to provocate," Adm. Michael Mullen said to journalists in Beijing. "The provocations I think now are potentially more dangerous than they have been in the past."

In the last few years, North Korea has conducted its second nuclear test blast, carried out a number of missile trial launches, unveiled a uranium enrichment program, and been accused of launching two attacks that killed 50 South Koreans.

As North Korea's leading international defender and chief economic benefactor, China is viewed as having the most influence over Pyongyang's actions. Beijing also hosts the moribund six-nation talks on North Korean denuclearization, last held in December 2008.

"All of us are focused on a stable outcome here of what is increasingly a difficult challenge with respect to the leadership in North Korea and what it might do," Mullen said.

Pyongyang is widely perceived to be preparing for a change of power from current leader Kim Jong Il to his youngest son, Kim Jong Un. Analysts see heightened chances for another unprovoked attack by the North as part of efforts to boost the younger Kim's standing with the powerful North Korean military establishment.

"The Chinese leadership, they have a strong relationship with the leadership in Pyongyang and they exercise that routinely... continuing to do that as they have done in the past is really important," Mullen said.

China Soft Power Good – Aid (1/2)

China uses its soft power to give aid to the developing world

Kurlantzik, fellow at the USC School of Public Diplomacy and the Pacific Council on International Policy, 2007

(Joshua, “The man from Beijing: Across the developing world, China is opening its aid spigot. Many worry what the country will do with its newly purchased influence,” National Post, pg. A23, Lexis, March 8, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

In Maputo, I witnessed China's global charm offensive in action. As China has built a global soft-power strategy, it also has developed far more sophisticated tools of influence.

China wields powerful economic tools. As in Mozambique, China has become a major aid provider in the developing world. From handing out virtually no aid 15 years ago, China has become the largest donor in countries ranging from the Philippines to Cambodia to Angola, surpassing other donors before these nations even realized they had been lapped. In Africa alone, China's aid has risen from some $100-million a decade ago to nearly $2.7-billion today. Soon, China will displace the World Bank as the largest lender in Africa.

China's aid has not only grown but also become more effective. In the past, many people associated China's aid with giant white-elephant projects. Since the late 1990s, though, Beijing has developed more sophisticated aid programs. Beijing has announced plans to help train some 10,000 African professionals annually -- professionals who likely will return to their nations with a favourable impression of the People's Republic.

In Cambodia, where Chinese aid will build a new prime minister's office and the Beijing Diplomacy Institute trains Cambodian officials, politicians say China goes even farther. There, they say, Beijing meddles directly in domestic politics -- the Chinese government has directly provided funds to local political parties.

China aid means schools, hospitals and fighting disease

Davies, executive director of the Centre for Chinese Studies at Stellenbosch University, 2008

(Dr. Martin, “How China delivers development assistance to Africa,” Center for Chinese Studies, p. 5, <http://www.ccs.org.za/downloads/DFID_FA_Final.pdf>, February, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

The key aim of China’s 11th Five Year Plan is to build a “harmonious society” at home. While this aim may be expressed in the international arena, for the moment, developmental challenges at home are prioritised. Although Chinese humanitarian assistance pales in comparisons to infrastructure aid and “investment-supporting” aid, China continues to extend aid and technical assistance to build schools, hospitals and to fight disease in Africa.

China Soft Power Good – Aid (2/2)

Promoting development is key to human rights and is an ethical obligation that should be prioritized in the round

Sengupta, currently the Independent Expert on the Right to Development for the Human Rights Commission based in Geneva, 2002

(Arjun, “On the Theory and Practice of the Right to Development,” Human Rights Quarterly, 2:4, pg. 846-847, <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/human_rights_quarterly/v024/24.4sengupta.html>, November, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

The right to development refers to a process of development which leads to the realization of each human right and of all of them together and which has to be carried out in a manner known as rights-based, in accordance with the international human rights standards, as a participatory, non-discriminatory, accountable and transparent process with equity in decision-making and sharing of the fruits of the process. Equity—which is essential to any notion of human rights derived from the idea of equality of all human beings in rights, dignity and opportunity, and is associated with fairness or the principles of a just society—is basic to that process. Secondly, the objectives of development should be expressed in terms of claims or entitlements of right-holders, which duty-bearers must protect and promote. The identification of the corresponding obligation at the national and the international level is essential to a rights-based approach. As the Declaration on the Right to Development itself points out, the primary responsibility for implementing the right to development belongs to states. 24 The beneficiaries are individuals. The international community has the duty to cooperate to enable the states to fulfill their obligations. Thirdly, to make the right to development a valid, concrete right, the procedures for carrying out the obligations have to be worked out so that the rights can be realized through appropriate social arrangement. The following sections elaborate on these implications.

The content of the right to development can be analyzed on the basis of the text of the Declaration on the Right to Development. Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Declaration states, "The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all [End Page 846] peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized." 25 This Article spells out three principles: (a) there is an inalienable human right that is called the right to development; (b) there is a particular process of economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized; and (c) the right to development is a human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy that particular process of development. 26 The first principle affirms the right to development as an inalienable human right and, as such, the right cannot be taken or bargained away. The second principle defines a process of development in terms of the realization of "human rights," which are enumerated in the Universal Declaration and other human rights instruments adopted by United Nations and regional bodies. The third principle defines the right to that process of development in terms of claims or entitlements of rights holders, which duty bearers must protect and promote.

China Soft Power Good – Trade

China soft power gives it the economic power to create free trade agreements

Kurlantzik, fellow at the USC School of Public Diplomacy and the Pacific Council on International Policy, 2007

(Joshua, “The man from Beijing: Across the developing world, China is opening its aid spigot. Many worry what the country will do with its newly purchased influence,” National Post, pg. A23, Lexis, March 8, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

As China grows, it also becomes a larger investor in the world, and its trade and investment reduce other nations' fears their economies cannot compete with inexpensive Chinese imports. In Africa, China's trade has skyrocketed from $10-billion in 2000 to $40-billion in 2006; and in Asia, China will soon become most nations' largest trading partner, replacing the United States and Japan.

Until the past decade, Beijing actively shunned trade agreements, but today China has learned from its mistakes. In fall 2001, to the surprise of many diplomats, Chinese officials suggested creating a free trade zone between China and 10 Southeast Asian nations, which immediately leapfrogged China over Japan, traditionally the region's economic leader. This Chinese-Southeast Asian agreement, signed in 2002, will create the largest trade area in the world. "We were shocked that the Chinese would come up with a deal," says one Southeast Asian diplomat. "The Japanese thought they could just wait and wait to negotiate with us, and they were totally unprepared for the Chinese move."

Chinese officials apparently recognized the goodwill they earned from the Southeast Asian deal. Since then, China has started work on at least 16 other trade agreements with countries from Chile to New Zealand. In these deals, Beijing presents itself as committed to free trade without imposing conditions on trade partners related to governance, environmental issues, or labour rights, a stance that plays well in many countries.

China Soft Power Good – Latin America (1/3)

China soft power key to its economy

Arsenault, holds a Master in Public Administration with a concentration in international development, 2007

(Phillip, “Soft Power and Foreign Policy Charm in China’s Rise to Great-Power Status,” p. 21, April, accessed July 11, 2011, NS)

And as unfavorable as it is for China, the country needs to do a better job at soft power if it wants to stave off rising anti-China sentiment, and keep support from foreign business. While the country is not in danger in losing continued investment, things could change as its labor and costs of business soar. Already, there is talk of Indonesia and Brazil becoming the next hot manufacturing destinations. Although China still has one of the more open economies in Asia, the perception by the West is far from the case. The government needs to combat that by re-engaging the foreign business community and re-gaining more of its support.

Soft power gives China the economic influence necessary to make critical investment in Latin America

Ellis, Assistant Professor of National Security Studies in the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies at the National Defense University, 2011

(R. Evan, “Chinese Soft Power in Latin America: A Case Study,” NDU Press, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/chinese-soft-power-latin-america.html>, 60, p. 3-4, Winter, accessed July 11, 2011, NS)

Hopes for Future Chinese Investment. China's combination of massive sustained trade surpluses and high internal savings rates gives the PRC significant resources that many in Latin America hope will be invested in their countries. Chinese president Hu Jintao helped to generate widespread awareness of the possibility of Chinese investment in the region during his trip to five Latin American countries in 2004, specifically mentioning tens of billions of dollars in possible investment projects. A public controversy over whether his use of the figure $100 billion was actually referring to trade or investment has only called more attention in Latin America to China as a potential source of funds.

Although the expected Chinese investment was initially slow to materialize, today, thanks to China's growing familiarity with doing business in Latin America, and its enormous financial reserves (including a foreign currency surplus that had reached $2.5 trillion by mid-20105), the PRC has begun to loan, or invest, tens of billions of dollars in the region, including in high-profile deals such as:

$28 billion in loans to Venezuela; $16.3 billion commitment to develop the Junin-4 oil block in Venezuela's Orinoco oil belt

$10 billion to Argentina to modernize its rail system; $3.1 billion to purchase the Argentine petroleum company Bridas

$1 billion advance payment to Ecuador for petroleum, and another $1.7 billion for a hydroelectric project, with negotiations under way for $3 billion to $5 billion in additional investments

more than $4.4 billion in commitments to develop Peruvian mines, including Toromocho, Rio Blanco, Galleno, and Marcona

$5 billion steel plant in the Brazilian port of Açu, and another $3.1 billion to purchase a stake in Brazilian offshore oil blocks from the Norwegian company Statoil; a $10 billion loan to Brazil's Petrobras for the development of its offshore oil reserves; and $1.7 billion to purchase seven Brazilian power companies.

For Latin America, the timing of the arrival of the Chinese capital magnified its impact, with major deals ramping up in 2009, at a time when many traditional funding sources in the region were frozen because of the global financial crisis. Moreover, as Sergio Gabrielli, president of the Brazilian national oil company Petrobras has commented, China is able to negotiate large deals, integrating government and private sector activities in ways that U.S. investors cannot.6

**[CARD CONTINUES]**

China Soft Power Good – Latin America (2/3)

**[CARD CONTINUED, NO TEXT REMOVED]**

Influence of Chinese Entities and Infrastructure in Latin America. Although the presence of Chinese corporations and workers in Latin America pales by comparison to that of the United States, it is growing and exerting an increasing weight in select countries.

Particularly in states such as Ecuador and Venezuela, Chinese corporations are becoming increasingly critical for the functioning of the extractive industries that generate significant portions of the state's revenue. In Ecuador, Chinese petroleum and service companies directly operate seven oil blocks, are a partner in others through consortiums, and account for almost 40 percent of nonstate oil production, while China Railway Road and Tongling are ramping up for a $3 billion project in the recently opened Ecuadorian mining sector. In Venezuela, Chinese companies are one of the key actors maintaining oil production in the mature oilfields of Maracaibo and Anzoátegui, a vital current revenue stream for the Chávez regime. In the Orinoco belt in the south of Venezuela, Chinese investment, technology, and manpower, including Chinese-made drilling rigs, are a key to the development of that nation's future oil potential, while a May 2010 agreement makes Chinese companies key players in the extraction of Venezuelan iron, gold, bauxite, and coal.7

China’s donations help innovate the Latin American market

Ellis, Assistant Professor of National Security Studies in the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies at the National Defense University, 2011

(R. Evan, “Chinese Soft Power in Latin America: A Case Study,” NDU Press, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/chinese-soft-power-latin-america.html>, 60, p. 3-4, Winter, accessed July 11, 2011, NS)

In the commodities sector, Latin American exports have expanded dramatically in recent years, including Chilean copper, Brazilian iron, and Venezuelan petroleum. In Argentina, Chinese demand gave rise to an entire new export-oriented soy industry where none previously existed. During the 2009 global recession, Chinese demand for commodities, based in part on a massive Chinese stimulus package oriented toward building infrastructure, was perceived as critical for extractive industries throughout Latin America, as demand from traditional export markets such as the United States and Europe fell off.

Beyond commodities, certain internationally recognized Latin American brands, such as José Cuervo, Café Britt, Bimbo, Modelo, Pollo Campero, and Jamaican Blue Mountain coffee, sell to the new Chinese middle class, which is open to leveraging its new wealth to "sample" the culture and cuisine of the rest of the world. Unfortunately, most products that Latin America has available to export, including light manufactures and traditional products such as coffee and tropical fruits, are relatively uncompetitive in China and subject to multiple formal and informal barriers to entry.

Despite the rift between hopes and reality, the influence of China in this arena can be measured in terms of the multitude of business owners who are willing to invest millions of dollars and countless hours of their time and operate in China at a loss for years, based on the belief that the future of their corporations depends on successfully positioning themselves within the emerging Chinese market.

The hopes of selling products to China have also exerted a powerful impact on political leaders seeking to advance the development of their nations. Chilean presidents Ricardo Lagos and Michelle Bachelet, for example, made Sino-Chilean trade relations the cornerstone of Chile's economic policy, signing the first free-trade pact between the PRC and a Latin American nation in November 2005. Peruvian president Alan Garcia made similar efforts to showcase that nation as a bridge to China when it hosted the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in November 2008. Governments in the region have also invested significant sums of money in the China-related activities of trade promotion organizations such as APEX (Brazil), ProChile,

**[CARD CONTINUES]**

China Soft Power Good – Latin America (3/3)

**[CARD CONTINUED, NO TEXT REMOVED]**

ProComer (Costa Rica), Fundación Exportar (Argentina), and CORPEI (Ecuador), among others, as well as representative offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and other Chinese cities, with the objective of helping their nationals to place products in those countries. Latin American leaders, from presidents to mayors, lead delegations to the PRC and fund elaborate pavilions in Chinese culture and trade shows such as the Canton Trade Fair and the Shanghai World Expo in an effort to help their countries' businesses sell products in the PRC.

Decreasing China’s influence in Latin America would crash its economic growth

Cárdenas, Director of Latin America Initiative at Brookings Institute, 2011

(Mauricio, “Latin America's Decade: A Once in a Lifetime Opportunity,” Brookings Institute, <http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0711_latin_americas_decade_cardenas.aspx>, July 11, accessed July 11, 2011, NS

Right now Latin America is cruising because of the tail winds from China. Although competition in manufacturing is harsh, economic growth in China has created an intense demand for commodities, pushing up Latin America’s terms of trade and export volumes. While we do not know how long this boom is going to last, there are reasons to believe that the end is approaching. China’s population will reach a level of income typically associated with a greater demand for services that are less natural-resource intensive than infrastructure, housing or heavy industries. There are those who argue that India will take the lead in the demand for commodities. This is certainly possible, as India will become more urbanized and construction is likely to accelerate. However, it is also clear that India’s economic structure is based on services that are also less intensive in the use of commodities. Latin America should hope for the best in terms of commodity demand but plan for the worse, which means a decline in commodity prices, resulting from not only weaker demand growth but also large increases in supply as current investments in natural resource extraction begin to mature. In the meantime, while commodity prices remain high, Latin America needs to pave the way for future development opportunities. This means that crucial investments need to take place, mainly in human capital and research and development activities. In other words, commodities should be transformed into neurons

China Soft Power Good – AT – Soft Power Bad/Hurts US Heg (1/2)

China’s soft power helps push Washington’s agenda in Asia

Kurlantzik, fellow at the USC School of Public Diplomacy and the Pacific Council on International Policy, 2006

(Joshua, “China’s Charm: Implications of Chinese Soft Power” Carnegie Endowment Policy Brief, <http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb_47_final.pdf>, 47, p. 5, June, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

China’s rising soft power could prove benign or even beneficial in some respects. Why should Washington mind if Beijing organizes summits of ethnic Chinese or promotes Chinese language? And as it emerges into great power status, China has used its appeal to influence Southeast Asia to take steps Washington desires. The ASEAN-China free trade agreement, possible only because of the appeal of China as an economic model, has forced Southeast Asia leaders to think of the region as one economic bloc, an idea U.S. companies prefer. China has proven influential on nontraditional security issues, working with its neighbors to address trafficking in drugs and people.

China soft power solves regional stability

Lum, specialist in Asian affairs at the Congressional Research Service, Morrison, specialist in Asian Trade and Finance at the Congressional Research Service, coordination specialist in Asian Affairs, 2008

(Thomas, Wayne M., Bruce, “China’s “Soft Power” in Southeast Asia,” CRS Report for Congress, p. 2, RL34310, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34310.pdf>, January 4, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

By contrast, some analysts argue that, on balance, China’s growing economic influence of the past decade has been beneficial to the region and not detrimental to U.S. interests. Regarding China’s goals, some observers contend that China’s most pressing concerns, at least in the medium term, are likely to be domestic (focusing on economic growth and social stability) and that Beijing favors a stable periphery and appreciates the dominant U.S. role in helping to maintain regional security. Regional stability serves as a foundation for Southeast Asian and Chinese economic development. China may seek to isolate Taiwan and to increase its influence in the region, but only to forestall the possible “containment” of China rather than to replace the United States.60

China Soft Power Good – AT – Soft Power Bad/Hurts US Heg (2/2)

A rise in Chinese soft power should not cause for alarm

Nye, inventor of soft power, 6

(Joseph S., co-founder of the international relations theory neoliberalism, developed in *Power and Interdependence*, developed the concepts of asymmetrical and complex interdependence, explored transnational relations and world politics in an edited volume in the 1970s, pioneered the theory of soft power, Harvard University Institute of Politics, “The Rise of China’s Soft Power,” April 19, <http://www.iop.harvard.edu/JFKJrForumArchive/transcripts/04192006_The_Rise_of_Chinas_Soft_Power.pdf>, accessed: 7/10/11) KA

Well the rise of Chinese soft power is not necessarily bad for other countries. In fact, if you think about power, whether it’s soft or hard, it can be antagonistic or not. For example, if you and I both want stability in the international system, the fact that we reach a military balance may be good for both of us. And the fact that China increases its soft power to attractiveness to other countries, unless it’s at the expense of the United States in trying to throw the United States out of Asia— but if it’s in terms of we can live together and help see development in Asia, that could be also positive sum rather than zero sum. So I don’t necessarily feel alarmed about the rise of Chinese soft power. And, in fact, as China rises, which I think it will with its economic growth, I’d rather have China stress more of its soft power. I think that’s good for China and good for the region and actually good for the U.S.

\*\*\*Defensive Answers

International Fiat Good

**1.) Key to foreign policy analysis-the affirmative limits the debate to solely the reaction of the rest of the world to actions of the United States-ignores the crucial debate over the actions of other countries-means it is more real world and outweighs any of their fairness arguments**

**2.) Disads don’t check-doesn’t reflect the opportunity cost of having China do the plan as opposed to the United States-also proves that research on the topic of International Actors is inevitable which takes out their fairness claims-debate has evolved and this is just one of the many evolutions it has taken**

**3.) Forces critical thinking skills-doesn’t make us think in a single-minded fashion about the actions of the United States-means we control the best internal link to education because the CP tests the real world implications of the affirmative**

**4.) Interpretation-the judge is an international citizen, designated to choose which country can do the plan best-solves their opportunity cost arguments because there are only three countries that could possibly do the plan, which filters their fairness arguments**

**5.) Reject the argument, not the team**

Legitimacy DA Answer

Non-unique – regime as strong as ever now

Young, Chinese-American journalist, 11

[Michael, 5-17-11, Epoch Times, “China’s Future: Three Scenarios for Coming Change”, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/opinion/chinas-future-three-scenarios-for-coming-change-56401.html>, accessed 7-6-11]

Twenty years ago, when the communist camp collapsed in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, people were speculating when communism would also collapse in China.

Another wave of democratic movements has been changing the political landscape in the Middle East in recent months, and people are again debating what might happen in China in the near future.

As of today, the feeling among much of the general public in the West is that the communist regime is stronger than ever in its grip on power. Nicholas Kristof wrote in the New York Times predicting that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) would win a landslide victory if there were a free election in China today. He says Chinese people are satisfied with the Chinese communist regime’s governance.

Overstretch DA Answer

Uniqueness overwhelms the link – regime as strong as ever now

Young, Chinese-American journalist, 11

[Michael, 5-17-11, Epoch Times, “China’s Future: Three Scenarios for Coming Change”, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/opinion/chinas-future-three-scenarios-for-coming-change-56401.html>, accessed 7-6-11]

Twenty years ago, when the communist camp collapsed in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, people were speculating when communism would also collapse in China.

Another wave of democratic movements has been changing the political landscape in the Middle East in recent months, and people are again debating what might happen in China in the near future.

As of today, the feeling among much of the general public in the West is that the communist regime is stronger than ever in its grip on power. Nicholas Kristof wrote in the New York Times predicting that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) would win a landslide victory if there were a free election in China today. He says Chinese people are satisfied with the Chinese communist regime’s governance.

\*\*\*Affirmative Answers

International Fiat Bad

**International Fiat is a voting issue**

**A.) Unpredictable-allows any number of CPs that can do any number of things-that explodes the literature base and makes it impossible for affirmatives to defend their plan against hundreds of different actors doing the plan-that’s key to fairness and is a reason to reject the team**

**B.) Education-debates about the US and its foreign policy allow for more in-depth education because most of the people here are citizens of the United States and therefore should learn about the inter-workings of our foreign policy-that’s key to democratic engagement**

**C.) Shift away from the topic-causes us to not debate about the resolved statement-that’s bad for education and kills any in depth form of education-talking about the merits of China doing the plan don’t increase in depth education about US space policy**

D.) Reciprocity – we only get USFG, so they should also have to use a USFG agent – that’s best for predictability

**E.) Interpretation-The judge’s role is to decide how the US should implement a plan and the desirability of CPs that involve the United States and entities in the government-key to in depth education about the topic that the framers presented this year**

Solvency Deficit – China Space Program Weak

China’s Skylab is now just matching the U.S.’s 1970’s space program

David, SPACE.com space insider columnist, 11

(Leonard, Winner of this year’s National Space Club Press Award, Leonard David has been reporting on the space industry for more than five decades, past editor-in-chief of the National Space Society’s Ad Astra and Space World magazines and has written for SPACE.com since 1999, SPACE.com, “China’s First Space Station: A New Foothold in Earth Orbit,” May 6, <http://www.space.com/11592-china-space-station-tiangong-details.html>, accessed 7/7/11) KA

China's Skylab Call it "China's Skylab," said Gregory Kulacki, senior analyst and China project manager for the global security program at the Union of Concerned Scientists. Skylab was the name of the first American space station launched by NASA. "The 60-ton Chinese station is approximately the same size as America's first space station and is being launched at a comparable stage in the history of China's human space flight program," Kulacki told SPACE.com. NASA's Skylab was lofted back in 1973. It was visited by a trio of crews, three astronauts each time. The last team to visit that U.S. station set a world record at the time for longest stay in orbit, 84 days. The 100-ton facility re-entered Earth’s atmosphere in 1979.

China’s space program far behind the U.S.’s program

David, SPACE.com space insider columnist, 11

(Leonard, Winner of this year’s National Space Club Press Award, Leonard David has been reporting on the space industry for more than five decades, past editor-in-chief of the National Space Society’s Ad Astra and Space World magazines and has written for SPACE.com since 1999, SPACE.com, “China’s First Space Station: A New Foothold in Earth Orbit,” May 6, <http://www.space.com/11592-china-space-station-tiangong-details.html>, accessed 7/7/11) KA

**High hopes** China’s goal for the program, Kulacki said, is equally simple: to acquire experience living and working in space. "The planned scientific and technical experiments will be informed by developments in space science since the late 1970s," he added, "and China has high hopes that their experience in space will lead to breakthroughs that can be applied back on Earth." Domestic proponents of China’s human spaceflight program argue that America's program -- which served as a model for the Chinese -- stimulated U.S. technical and economic development, Kulacki noted. "The Chinese political leaders funding the program hope they are right." Kulacki said that Chinese opponents who question the diversion of the country's still limited human, technical and financial resources to human spaceflight argue that China is simply repeating what was accomplished decades ago, by the United States. "Moreover there is no evidence that China's accomplishments in human spaceflight provide increased political legitimacy or support for the Chinese Communist Party, despite the expansive propaganda efforts surrounding the program,” Kulacki advised. Another take on what's in the offing from China comes from Dean Cheng, a Research Fellow at the Heritage Foundation’s Asian Studies Center – and a specialist in China's military and space capabilities. Cheng said China’s moves to deploy a space lab are a continuation of its Project 921, begun in 1992. "It reflects the long-term nature of China's space planning and underscores the persistent and consistent nature of their space efforts," Cheng said. "Nearly 20 years after the plan was first set in motion, the Chinese are still at it, in a slow, methodical fashion." Moreover, Cheng noted that the Chinese do not see themselves in a race with the United States. Or, if they do, it is a marathon, not a sprint. "They are operating according to their timelines, not in response to American efforts or out of fear that they will be left behind by the United States," Cheng said. Such an approach has the potential of creating a "frog in the pot" effect for the United States, Cheng said. "The slow, persistent Chinese approach ensures that there is not a 'Shenzhou moment' comparable to a 'Sputnik moment'… until the Chinese do make a major breakthrough ? at which point, it is an open question whether they [the U.S.] will be able to catch up or not."

Soft Power Net Benefit Answer – Alt Cause

Alt cause to Chinese soft power – developmental aid is the focus of international relations

Lum, specialist in Asian affairs at the Congressional Research Service, Morrison, specialist in Asian Trade and Finance at the Congressional Research Service, coordination specialist in Asian Affairs, 2008

(Thomas, Wayne M., Bruce, “China’s “Soft Power” in Southeast Asia,” CRS Report for Congress, p. 2, RL34310, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34310.pdf>, January 4, accessed July 10, 2011, NS)

China’s foreign aid has had a growing, tangible impact in many countries in Southeast Asia, although it is difficult to quantify, due to a lack of data and to the unique characteristics of Chinese assistance.12 In comparison to major bilateral donors in the region, China provides relatively little development assistance and lacks a formal system for determining development goals and allocating aid.13 The PRC administers a wider range of economic assistance that includes nondevelopment aid and low-interest loans, as well as trade and investment agreements. According to some analysts, when these kinds of assistance are added, China becomes one of the largest bilateral aid donors in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, because China offers assistance without the conditions that other donors frequently place on aid (i.e. democratic reform, market opening, and environmental protections), it often garners appreciation disproportionate to the size of its aid, and thus has a large impact on recipient governments.14

China’s policy of “non-interference in domestic affairs” often wins friends not only among Southeast Asian governments but also by many peoples in the region because it is regarded as respectful of their countries’ sovereignty. Although PRC assistance reportedly is often not carried out as pledged, such aid, announced at lavish receptions with toasts to the recipient countries, often carries great symbolic value.15 Many PRC aid projects, such as government buildings, infrastructure, and energy facilities, often funded by loans from the China Import-Export Bank and built by Chinese companies, are high profile efforts that primarily benefit capital cities or the governments in power. Many foreign aid experts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local groups have criticized Chinese aid for failing to promote democracy, widespread, sustainable development, and environmental conservation. China’s Aid to the Least Developed Countries in the Region Many reports of PRC aid in the region focus on Burma, Cambodia, and Laos, the poorest countries in Southeast Asia and ones that have had relatively unfriendly relations with the United States. China is considered the “primary economic patron” of these countries and provides an “implicit security guarantee.”16 China also provides considerable assistance to Vietnam, although its influence upon its former adversary appears limited compared to other countries. The United States has a major aid presence in Cambodia and Vietnam.17 However, according to data of official development assistance, which does not include China, Japan is the largest bilateral aid donor among these countries. Many observers fear that China’s unconditional and non-transparent aid efforts and growing economic integration in Southeast Asia negate efforts by western nations to promote political and economic reform, reduce corruption, and protect the environment in mainland Southeast Asia. Others counter that, on balance, Chinese aid promotes development in Southeast Asia and that it does not exclude other countries’ aid programs and objectives. Furthermore, in many cases, China reportedly takes on aid projects that other donor countries have avoided due to difficulty or hardship. In recent years, China has financed many infrastructure and energy-related projects in Burma, Cambodia, and Laos that rely upon Chinese materials and technical expertise as well as labor. Often these projects help China access raw materials and oil. There are some indications that Chinese aid in this part of the region is diversifying, including support to counter-trafficking in persons and counter-narcotics efforts, programs involving Chinese youth volunteers (Laos), elections (Cambodia), and historical preservation (Cambodia).18

Soft Power Net Benefit Answer – Soft Power Bad – Global Democracy

Chinese soft power threatens global democracy

Friedberg, professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton, 6/21/11

(Aaron L., professor of politics and international affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, “Hegemony with Chinese Characteristics”, *The National Interest*, July-August Issue, p.4, <http://nationalinterest.org/article/hegemony-chinese-characteristics-5439?page=1>, accessed 7/8/11) EK

As China emerges onto the world stage it is becoming a source of inspiration and material support for embattled authoritarians in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America as well as Asia—antidemocratic holdouts who looked to be headed for the garbage heap of history after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Americans may have long believed that growth requires freedom of choice in the economic realm (which is presumed to lead ineluctably to the expansion of political liberties), but, at least for now, the mainland has successfully blended authoritarian rule with market-driven economics. If it comes to be seen as offering an alternative model for development, China’s continued growth under authoritarian rule could complicate and slow America’s long-standing efforts to promote the spread of liberal political institutions around the world.

Fear that the United States has regime change on the brain is also playing an increasing role in the crafting of China’s policies toward countries in other parts of the world. If the United States can pressure and perhaps depose the current leaders of Venezuela, Zimbabwe and Iran, it may be emboldened in its efforts to do something similar to China. By helping those regimes survive, Beijing wins friends and allies for future struggles, weakens the perception that democracy is on the march and deflects some of America’s prodigious energies away from itself. Washington’s efforts to isolate, coerce and possibly undermine dictatorial “rogue” states (such as Iran and North Korea) have already been complicated, if not defeated, by Beijing’s willingness to engage with them. At the same time, of course, China’s actions also heighten concern in Washington about its motivations and intentions, thereby adding more fuel to the competitive fire.

Democracy solves nuclear war, terrorism, and environmental destruction

Diamond, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 95

[Larry, December, PROMOTING DEMOCRACY IN THE 1990S, 95, p. http://www.carnegie.org//sub/pubs/deadly/diam\_rpt.html ,

Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons continue to proliferate. The very source of life on Earth, the global ecosystem, appears increasingly endangered. Most of these new and unconventional threats to security are associated with or aggravated by the weakness or absence of democracy, with its provisions for legality, accountability, popular sovereignty and openness. The experience of this century offers important lessons. Countries that govern themselves in a truly democratic fashion do not go to war with one another. They do not aggress against their neighbors to aggrandize themselves or glorify their leaders. Democratic governments do not ethnically "cleanse" their own populations, and they are much less likely to face ethnic insurgency. Democracies do not sponsor terrorism against one another. They do not build weapons of mass destruction to use on or to threaten one another. Democratic countries form more reliable, open, and enduring trading partnerships. In the long run they offer better and more stable climates for investment. They are more environmentally responsible because they must answer to their own citizens, who organize to protest the destruction of their environments. They are better bets to honor international treaties since they value legal obligations and because their openness makes it much more difficult to breach agreements in secret. Precisely because, within their own borders, they respect competition, civil liberties, property rights, and the rule of law, democracies are the only reliable foundation on which a new world order of international security and prosperity can be built.

Impact – Global Democracy

Democracy is key to a nuclear-free, socially just and ecologically sound world.

Landy, Campaign for Peace and Democracy executive director & Scarlett, World Policy Institute fellow, 1992

(Joanne and Jennifer, “Democratic Movements Can Force Disarmament”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, May 1992, <http://books.google.com/books?id=lAsAAAAAMBAJ&lpg=PA29&ots=BiXJJCKtX5&dq=democracy%20is%20key%20to%20preventing%20global%20nuclear%20war&pg=PA29#v=onepage&q=democracy%20is%20key%20to%20preventing%20global%20nuclear%20war&f=false>, p.30-31, accessed 7/10/11) EK

What sort of world should we aim to create by 2001? A nuclear-free world is vital, but it will come only if the root political causes of nuclear proliferation and militarism are addressed. A world in which humanity has achieved a healthy relationship with the environment is critical as well. Like a nuclear-free world, a thriving global environment will be achieved only if the underlying causes of environmental destruction, including poverty, overpopulation, and sheer profit-driven greed, are addressed. A third goal is a world in which democratic movements for peaceful social change and an end to economic disparities begin to transform governments into truly accountable vehicles serving their citizens.

The spread of democracy and of vigorous democratic movements in all regions is desirable in itself, and it will be instrumental in achieving a nuclear-free, socially just, and ecologically sound world. In such a world, the United Nations would no longer be accountable only to the strongest nations. Indeed, the term "superpower" would lose its meaning. The World Bank and GATT would no longer protect the narrow interests of elites, but would be organized instead to promote socially and environmentally oriented economic activity based on democratic strategic planning. A new international monetary and development fund would allocate capital and resources to poorer countries and to workers and industries in wealthier countries dislocated by foreign production or ecological retooling.

How can such a world be achieved? As Americans, we can participate in and show solidarity with domestic and international democratic movements— ranging from peace, trade union, and environmental groups in the United States to those who support Aristide's return in Haiti, students in China, and fledgling democracy movements in the Middle East. And we can help nourish new movements. One of the most important tasks of these movements will be to reject a zero-sum approach that pits nation against nation in the economic and military spheres, or humankind against the environment In addition, we should remember that there is strength in forming connections among movements.

It was no coincidence that the threat of nuclear war diminished at the same time that large numbers of people in the Eastern bloc began to overthrow oppressive political structures. But ending the Cold War is not enough. The instabilities and uncertainties of the present moment are fostering the growth of authoritarian and xenophobic tendencies in the United States and abroad. To stem this tide, movements are needed that link democracy with environmentalism, environmentalism with disarmament, disarmament with human rights, and human rights with economic security.

AT Soft Power NB **– Soft Power Bad – Influence on Other Nations**

**China will use soft power to push out other nations in the South Asian region**

Kurlantzick, visiting scholar in the China Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 6

(Joshua, special correspondent for The New Republic, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Policy Brief, “China’s Charm: Implications of Chinese Soft Power,” June 2006, <http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb_47_final.pdf>, accessed: 7/10/11) KA

China’s soft power may be only natural in Southeast Asia, its nearest neighborhood. As nations emerge into great powers, they inevitably exert growing influence. But the values and models China projects to Southeast Asia—and eventually to other developing nations—could be disastrous for a region of nascent democracies and weak civil societies. What’s more, China appears to be using its soft power to incrementally push Japan, Taiwan, and even the United States out of regional influence.

China uses its soft power to influence developing nations for their own self interest

Kurlantzick, visiting scholar in the China Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 6

(Joshua, special correspondent for The New Republic, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Policy Brief, “China’s Charm: Implications of Chinese Soft Power,” June 2006, <http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb_47_final.pdf>, accessed: 7/10/11) KA

Meanwhile China’s support for authoritarian regimes in Cambodia and Burma forestalls democratization or at least better governance in those nations. In Cambodia opposition politicians complain of Chinese support for the ruling party, and journalists report that when they write about subjects displeasing to China—like Taiwan—the embassy harasses them. In Burma China’s aid packages and frequent state visits have undermined U.S. and Southeast Asian efforts to push the ruling junta into a dialogue with the democratic opposition; instead, China’s actions have encouraged other powers, like India, to move closer to Rangoon. In the Philippines, where international watchdogs have long highlighted government corruption, China has offered some $400 million in aid to a major infrastructure project, the Northrail rail line. Local activists warn that the Chinese aid was provided with no transparency in bidding and with no significant environmental impact assessment. In the worst possible case, China’s success in delivering strong economic growth while retaining political control could serve as an example to some of the more authoritarian-minded leaders in the region, like Cambodia’s Hun Sen, who admires China’s economic and political system. In controlling development from the top, of course, Beijing’s model rejects the idea that ordinary citizens should control countries’ destinies. And as China’s power grows around the world, the influence it projects, as in Southeast Asia, could be similarly bad for a range of developing nations. As Elizabeth Economy of the Council on Foreign Relations has noted, the Chinese firm Shougang International Trade and Engineering reportedly has done little to upgrade safety at the Hierro de Peru mine it purchased in Peru in the early 1990s. Peru’s Labor Ministry recorded 170 accidents, including two fatal ones, at the mine in one year alone. When labor unions in Peru protested, Beijing allowed Shougang to bring imported laborers from China to work at the mine. Similarly, in Africa Chinese assistance to authoritarian states like Zimbabwe and Angola has raised concerns. International corruption watchdogs warn that China’s aid package to Angola, reportedly as large as $6 billion and given without pressure for poverty reduction or coordination with international financial organizations, will allow the Angolan government to revert to its old habits, skimming the aid for itself.

AT Soft Power NB – Soft Power Bad – Taiwan/U.S.

China is using its soft power to isolate Taiwan and challenge US leadership

Pan, staff writer for the Council on Foreign Relations*,* 6

(Esther, Council on Foreign Relations, “China’s Soft Power Initiative,” May 18, <http://www.cfr.org/china/chinas-soft-power-initiative/p10715#p4>) KA

What is China trying to achieve through its use of soft power? Experts say Beijing is trying to convince the world of its peaceful intentions, secure the resources it needs to continue its soaring economic growth, and isolate Taiwan. China plans to build more than 100 new Confucius Institutes—culture and language centers—around the world. At these institutes, Chinese language students will be taught simplified Chinese characters, which are used on the mainland, instead of the classical Chinese characters used by Taiwan. "There's no doubt there's an element of competition" between China and Taiwan, Economy says. "Beijing is trying to supplant the influence of Taipei around the world." Some experts say China is also trying to set itself up as a leader on the world stage, in opposition to the West and the United States.

Impact – China – Taiwan Conflict

China-Taiwan conflict will bring the U.S. in and will go nuclear

Kristensen, Federation of American Scientists, Nuclear Information Project, Director, 6

(Hans M., Director, Nuclear Information Project, Federation of American

Scientists, Washington, D.C.; Robert S. Norris, Matthew G. McKinzie, Federation of American Scientists/ Natural Resources Defense Council, “The Debate Over China’s Nuclear Modernization,” November 2006, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/32741216/Chinese-Nuclear-Forces-and-US-Nuclear-War-Planning>) KA

**The “immediate” contingency referred to is a potential conflict over Taiwan, which is what most analysts fear could trigger a U.S.- Chinese military clash.** As the NPR was nearing completion, the **Pentagon wrote up a new war plan** (Operations Plan (OPLAN) 5077) **for defending Taiwan against a Chinese attack.** Between 2003 and 2005, **the Pentagon fine-tuned OPLAN 5077 to include** maritime interception operations in the Taiwan Straits, attacks on targets on the Chinese mainland, information warfare and non-kinetic options, and even **the** potential **use of U.S. nuclear weapons.**36 In February 2006, for the first time OSD elevated China to the top of the list (above Russia) of large-scale military threats facing the United States. According to the QDR: Of the major and emerging powers, China has the greatest potential to compete militarily with the United States and field disruptive military technologies that could over time offset traditional U.S. military advantages absent U.S. counter strategies.37

\*Overstretch DA

Overstretch DA (1/2)

A. Chinese space overstretch triggers CCP collapse

Caldararo et al., University of Nebraska-Omaha Public Administration graduate student, 08

(Kevin E Williams Deputy Director, Studies and Analyses, Assessments and Lessons Learned U.S. Air Force approved Michael, Jason Cantone graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Law with his J.D. and M.A. in Psychology and is currently a doctoral student in Law and Psychology. MEd Jonathan Cowin a senior at Creighton University, specializing in economics. Rachel Huggins junior at Creighton University studying political science and business administration. Hailey Rademacher junior at Creighton University, studying international relations and French Drew Sendelbach currently enrolled in the International Relations program to earn a Master of Arts degree from Creighton University “Global Innovation and Strategy Center Chinese Counterspace Intentions Fall 2008 – Project 08-05 December 2008, pg41 accessed:6-30-11, <http://oai.dtic.mil/oai/oai?verb=getRecord&metadataPrefix=html&identifier=ADA499438>.) TJL

Concerns about nationalistic expectations could also be alleviated by widely disseminated

“prestige projects.” Some theorists believe the international recognition from advancements in

space technology and the marvel of the 2008 Beijing Olympics will offset “public dissatisfaction with official corruption and social injustice.”154 If this theory is correct, then it leads to its own concerns. It is expensive for any country, even one with lower operating costs such as China, to maintain an active space program. Worldwide economic concerns and the 2008 China stimulus package worth USD$586 billion show that China’s economy is not indestructible.155 In fact, China could lose a space race, “overstretch its resources, and collapse.”156

B. Collapse will trigger Chinese lash-out – spiraling out of control

Friedberg, Princeton professor of politics and international affairs, 6/21/11

(Aaron L., professor of politics and international affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, “Hegemony with Chinese Characteristics”, *The National Interest*, July-August Issue, p.3, <http://nationalinterest.org/article/hegemony-chinese-characteristics-5439?page=1>, accessed 7/8/11) EK

Such fears of aggression are heightened by an awareness that anxiety over a lack of legitimacy at home can cause nondemocratic governments to try to deflect popular frustration and discontent toward external enemies. Some Western observers worry, for example, that if China’s economy falters its rulers will try to blame foreigners and even manufacture crises with Taiwan, Japan or the United States in order to rally their people and redirect the population’s anger. Whatever Beijing’s intent, such confrontations could easily spiral out of control. Democratic leaders are hardly immune to the temptation of foreign adventures. However, because the stakes for them are so much lower (being voted out of office rather than being overthrown and imprisoned, or worse), they are less likely to take extreme risks to retain their hold on power.

Overstretch DA (2/2)

C. Collapse triggers lashout, risking extinction

Yee, Hong Kong Baptist University Professor of Politics and International Relations & Storey, Deakin University Lecturer in Defence Studies, 2

[Herbert Yee, and Ian Storey, “The China Threat: Perceptions, Myths and Reality,” p5]

The fourth factor contributing to the perception of a China threat is the fear of political and economic collapse in the PRC, resulting in territorial fragmentation, civil war and waves of refugees pouring into neighbouring countries. Naturally, any or all of these scenarios would have a profoundly negative impact on regional stability. Today the Chinese leadership faces a raft of internal problems, including the increasing political demands of its citizens, a growing population, a shortage of natural resources and a deterioration in the natural environment caused by rapid industrialization and pollution. These problems are putting a strain on the central government’s ability to govern effectively. Political disintegration or a Chinese civil war might result in millions of Chinese refugees seeking asylum in neighbouring countries. Such an unprecedented exodus of refugees from a collapsed PRC would no doubt put a severe strain on the limited resources of China’s neighbours. A fragmented China could also result in another nightmare scenario- nuclear weapons falling into the hands of irresponsible local provincial leaders or warlords. From this perspective, a disintegrating China would also pose a threat to its neighbours and the world.

Internal Link – China Econ. Collapse = Lashout

Chinese economic rise prevents CCP instability and lashout – decline tanks the global economy and undermines relations.

Mead, Council on Foreign Relations Senior Fellow, 2009,

(Walter Russell, 1-22-9, “Only Makes You Stronger: Why the recession bolstered America”, <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/2169866/posts>, accessed 10-27-10]

The greatest danger both to U.S.-China relations and to American power itself is probably not that China will rise too far, too fast; it is that the current crisis might end China's growth miracle. In the worst-case scenario, the turmoil in the international economy will plunge China into a major economic downturn. The Chinese financial system will implode as loans to both state and private enterprises go bad. Millions or even tens of millions of Chinese will be unemployed in a country without an effective social safety net. The collapse of asset bubbles in the stock and property markets will wipe out the savings of a generation of the Chinese middle class. The political consequences could include dangerous unrest--and a bitter climate of anti-foreign feeling that blames others for China's woes. (Think of Weimar Germany, when both Nazi and communist politicians blamed the West for Germany's economic travails.) Worse, instability could lead to a vicious cycle, as nervous investors moved their money out of the country, further slowing growth and, in turn, fomenting ever-greater bitterness. Thanks to a generation of rapid economic growth, China has so far been able to manage the stresses and conflicts of modernization and change; nobody knows what will happen if the growth stops.

Internal Link – Legitimacy Collapse = Lashout

CCP will intervene if its legitimacy is threatened

Friedberg, professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton, 6/21/11

(Aaron L., professor of politics and international affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, “Hegemony with Chinese Characteristics”, *The National Interest*, July-August Issue, p.5, <http://nationalinterest.org/article/hegemony-chinese-characteristics-5439?page=1>, accessed 7/8/11) EK

Moreover, the CCP’s hypersensitivity to what it sees as “separatism” is a direct result of its belief that it must retain tight central control in all places and at all times. Pleas for greater autonomy from Tibet or Xinjiang are thus seen as deadly threats to national unity and hence to continued Communist Party rule. The regime believes that if it loosens its grip, even a little, the entire country will spring apart. China’s leaders see the need to develop sufficient strength to deter its neighbors from providing aid and comfort to separatist groups and will build the capabilities to intervene directly to stop them, should that become necessary.

Even as it grows stronger and, in certain respects, more self-confident, the CCP continues to dread ideological contamination. Pliant, like-minded states along its borders are far more likely to help Beijing deal with this danger than flourishing liberal democracies with strong ties to the West. The desire to forestall “peaceful evolution” at home gives the regime another compelling reason to want to shape the political development of its neighbors.

\*Regime Legitimacy Bad DA

Regime Legitimacy Bad DA

A. CCP legitimacy weakening now

Young, Chinese-American journalist, 11

[Michael, 5-17-11, Epoch Times, “China’s Future: Three Scenarios for Coming Change”, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/opinion/chinas-future-three-scenarios-for-coming-change-56401.html>, accessed 7-6-11]

Chinese dissidents in the West, on the other hand, strongly believe that the CCP is on the verge of collapse and is extremely vulnerable. Wei Jingsheng, a veteran fighter for a free China, has pointed out that the Chinese communist regime is very much like a frightened bird, overacting to any sign of social unrest. He concluded that this is the beginning of the end for the regime.

B. CP bolsters CCP legitimacy – Chinese space program bolsters regime and nationalism

Sabathier, senior associate with the CSIS Technology and Public Policy Program, Faith, president of Sabathier Consulting for public and private aeronautics policy, 2011

(Vincent G., G. Ryan Faith, “The Global Impact of the Chinese Space Program,” World Politics Review, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/8878/the-global-impact-of-the-chinese-space-program>, May 17, Accessed July 1, 2011, NS)

China launched its space program during the Cold War with a burst of short-lived help from the Soviet Union. Since Deng Xiaoping's introduction of "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics," China's space program has pursued a long and steady march towards the heavens. It occupies a complex role in Chinese thinking, and is thought of in the context of grand strategy, the maximization of China's "Comprehensive National Power," and as a demonstration of the Communist Party's leadership mandate. The national pride that a vibrant space program creates has in and of itself been used as a justification for China's space program, which demonstrates the success of the Chinese nation while also validating the policies of the Communist Party and its brand of socialism. Next page: China's space program as a source of national pride . . . In discussing national pride, the key word is "national." Although China is more than 90 percent ethnically Han and has been united, to varying degrees, since the end of the late 3rd Century B.C., it cannot be considered ethnically monolithic. It is no coincidence, then, that China's first taikonaut was not Han, but Manchu, lending China's first human spaceflight mission an interesting domestic message of not only national strength, but also national solidarity. In light of the broad dual-use nature of space combining hard and soft power, as well as the Chinese use of space for domestic soft-power purposes, political control of the Chinese space program is naturally an issue of importance to the Chinese leadership. As the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has historically been seen as the ultimate protector of China's sovereignty, independence and national unity, it is no great surprise that the ownership and management of such a potent and visible tool of national power has been placed under PLA control. Furthermore, the political leadership at the highest levels continues to support the Chinese space program, and we can expect to see space achievements showcased in the 18th Party Congress in 2012 and beyond, as well as in high-profile international events, as was done at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

C. Impact

[Insert China threat/aggression impact from other China file(s)]

Link – China Space Bolsters Regime Legitimacy (1/2)

China’s pursuit of a space program allows the focus to shift off of its military programs and help the government gain more legitimacy

Johnson-Freese, Professor at the Naval War College, 2

(Joan, “China’s Manned Space Program,” Harvard Asia Pacific Review, Fall 2002, Volume 6, Number 2, JSkoog)

If not, then maybe the reason the Chinese are pursuing a manned space program is to draw attention from its military space activities, which will clearly benefit from the dual-use nature of the technology being developed. Under a worst-case scenario, the Chinese manned efforts are just a Trojan horse. It has already been suggested, for example, that perhaps Chinese leaders see potential military value in Shenzhou as a reconnaissance platform. Chinese government officials have, after all, included national defense in the stated aims of their space program. Both history and a logical policy analysis, however, reject Chinese reasoning as an either-or situation. Far more likely, Chinese motivations for eagerly, even aggressively, pursuing a space program, including manned space, are multifaceted. Unless they suffer a technical space disaster, which they are ardently working to avoid, space yields high returns on their investment in multiple policy areas. Indeed, in the JOAN JOHNSON-FREESE is Professor and Chair of the Department of National Security Studies at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island26 Fall 2002 – Volume 6, Number 2 United States as well space has always been a subfield of other policy areas: foreign, national security, economic, and science policy being the most prominent. Examining the Chinese space program under the same assumption, or set of premises, allows for a better understanding of what they are doing and why. Further, by extrapolating the current environment into the future, the context for a potential next space race subsequently becomes apparent, as well as why it is likely the United States and China will be the primary—though not the only—competitors. Popular history tells us that the Apollo program exemplified the “can-do” attitude and visionary approach of the Kennedy Administration. If only, some space exploration advocates still wistfully muse, another US President would possess such imagination and vision, the glory days of the US vigorously pursuing space activity through NASA would return. Those reflections are both about half right. Popular history’s view of the Apollo days rightly glorifies the “can-do” spirit, but greatly embellishes the vision aspect. On another level the knowledge and hardware created accrued additional multiple domestic benefits beyond the symbolic and military arenas. There are several parallels that can be drawn between US decision-making in support of Apollo in the 1960s and in China today for a manned space program. Domestic, regional and international prestige are clearly factors in Chinese decision-making. Domestically, a positive public “rallying” factor complements national pride. Images of the Shenzhou vessel that basically make people feel good about themselves and their country are found on consumer goods from phone cards to water heaters. Also, domestic pride and international prestige also yield increased domestic governmental legitimacy, a strong consideration in Beijing. Internationally, regional politics and vying for the “top-spot” comes into play. Few areas of exclusive technical achievement remain from the 1960s as many countries have satellites and launch capabilities but globally there are still only two with manned space capabilities. Hence with prestige as a factor, accepting the exponentially higher costs associated with manned versus unmanned launches becomes obligatory.

Link – China Space Bolsters Regime Legitimacy (2/2)

China uses its space soft power domestically to legitimize regime to the population

**Imran, Masters candidate at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 10**

(Mara, “China's space program : a new tool for PRC "soft power" in international relations?” accessed:7-01-11, <http://run.unl.pt/handle/10362/5473> pg38)TJL

With an understanding of the background of China’s space program and how countries seek soft power advantages from their own space programs from the previous chapter, this chapter now focuses directly at how China is “selling” its space program domestically. It covers China’s space program as a legitimizing tool for the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), how it is played up in order to recruit future space scientists and technicians needed to fulfill its ambitions plans for manned space and unmanned Martian exploration with Russia, and also highlights some of the domestic applications and spinoff technologies that it hopes to reap from its space program effort.

China space exploration boosts Chinese economy – job creation, skills training and prestige

Johnson-Freese, Chair for the Department of National Security Studies at the U.S. Naval War College, 2007

(Dr. Joan, “China’s Space Ambitions”, IFIR Security Studies Proliferation Papers, p. 7, Summer, http://www.ifri.org/files/Securite\_defense/China\_Space\_Johnson\_Freese.pdf, accessed July 8, 2011, NS)

Space activity, particularly manned spaceflight, also yields considerable prestige, prestige that translates into political prowess. China, as a rising Asian power, is inherently interested in prestige cum geostrategic influence. The implications of a manned space launch did not go unnoticed, for example, by the Japanese. After the first Chinese launch in 2003, one Japanese official was quoted as saying, “Japan is likely to be the one to take the severest blow from the Chinese success. A country capable of launching any time will have a large influence in terms of diplomacy at the United Nations and military affairs. Moves to buy products from a country succeeding in manned space flight may occur.”3 The point about buying products from a country having successfully launched a man into space relates back to economic growth and the creation of technical jobs. As Tsinghua University Professor Yan Xuetong said in 2003, “Now people will realize that we don’t only make clothes and shoes.”4 Clearly, China is anxious to create the kinds of technical jobs that space activity affords and which also require technical education. Just as the United States experienced a clear surge of student interest in science and technical fields in conjunction with the Apollo program, China is experiencing the same phenomenon. While not all those trained in science and technology will work in the space sector, the work force will be 3 “China’s Launch of Manned Spacecraft Welcomed in Japan”, Japan Economic Newswire, October 15, 2003. 4 John Pomfret, “Chinese Officials Plot a Path to Space”, Washington Post, October 16, 2003, p. A 26. T - 8 - available for other industrial sectors that will hopefully open and grow as a result of a stronger image of Chinese technical capabilities due to their space achievements. That 80% of the workforce involved with Project 921, their manned program, is under forty years old (many are under thirty) illustrates China’s success in attracting new talent to the field.

Finally, China shares the views of many other countries, including many European countries, that investments in dual-use technology are desirable because the rate of return on an investment is very high.5 The U.S., on the other hand, sees dual-use technology development as something to be discouraged outside the United States, because of the potential for it to be used for military purposes. In fact, the U.S. assumption is that if dual use technology is being developed in China, it is for military purposes. While that assumption clearly overreaches, China is developing space technology for military as well as civilian purposes. 5 See, for example, D. Davies, “Defence research: duel use or dual use technology?” Engineering Management Journal, Volume 4, no. 5, Oct 1994, p. 231 – 242; The Report of the European Commission, Report of Humanitarian Demining Cluster Meeting held in Brussels, 13th and 14th November 2001, Version 1.1 January 15, 2002, p. 3. “Both dual-use technology and parallel-use developments must be seen as ways to mitigate the investment risk of engaging in RTD activity where the market is small and diminishing as mines are cleared.”