



ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2010
BERGEN COUNTY ACADEMIES

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE: CHINA

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Hello and Welcome Delegates,

We would like to extend to you our sincere welcome to the Bergen County Academies "Academy Model United Nations" Conference, and specifically to the People's Republic of China cabinet in the Joint-Crisis Cabinet simulation.

Pratik: I, Pratik Mahbubani, will be your President. If you cannot tell by my name, I am the male in the room. I am currently a senior in the Academy for Business & Finance here at BCA, and I generally plan to continue moving towards the field of economics in college. Though I was born in Pune, India, I have only lived in US states, including Texas, Pennsylvania, and of course, New Jersey. Right now, I'm looking forward to graduating and going to college, where I can put my DJ skills to good use.

Denise: I, Denise Ramirez, will be your Premier. I am also a senior in the Academy for Business & Finance, though I find myself drawn to music more often. As such, I plan to go into either performing or talent managing when I grow up. I love to sing, and if you're lucky, maybe you'll get to hear me sometime throughout this conference.

The Joint-Crisis Committee is a challenging, yet exciting, way to experience Model United Nations. The JCC presents an opportunity for problem solving and dealing with the unexpected, and our crisis staff is ready to put you all into some tough and trying situations throughout the conference.

Some helpful reminders as you prepare for the conference: First, keep in mind your role in regards to your position in the cabinet and what your focus should be in the committee. The background guide you receive is important, but please do not let it serve as your only means of research, as independent research is equally important and may serve to be your most useful tool while debating. You should keep in mind both the history of China, and how our current situation and way of life will be adapted for the year 2031. Make sure you keep in mind the other countries and committees that will be participating in the JCC simultaneously, and come prepared to have an enjoyable time here at AMUN XI.

Best,

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The History of the PRC Space Program

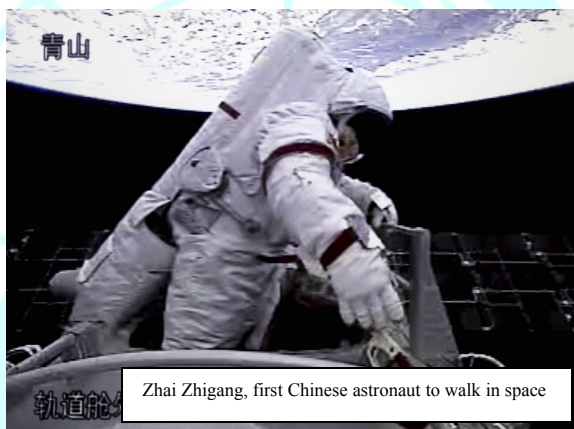
By the time the People's Republic of China was created in the year 1949, the world's interest in space technology had been increasing steadily, leading up to the launch of Sputnik in 1957. As a result, the PRC established its own space program shortly after it came into existence. Just before the Sputnik launch, the Fifth Academy of the Defense Ministry was founded in 1956. Its director – Qian Xueshen – had recently been deported from America as a suspected communist.

The Fifth Academy began the Twelve-Year-Plan for Chinese Aerospace, China's first ballistic missile program, in the same year of its foundation. In October of 1958, about two years after the program began, the Fifth Academy built its first missile. The missile was a reverse-engineered copy of the Soviet's R-2 short-range ballistic missile, which was already more advanced than the German's V-2 rocket. Propelled by liquid oxygen and alcohol, this 20.5 ton rocket had a range of 590 kilometers. Less than two years later, China successfully launched its first T-7 sounding rocket from its Nanhui site. This success spurred a careful dedication to medium-range ballistic missiles. Eventually, the Chinese would develop these missiles to travel twice as far as a Soviet R-2 short-range missile. In July 1964, China successfully launched and recovered its first T-7A S1 sounding rocket from its Base 603. Later that same year, 596 would be

detonated as the first successful Chinese atomic bomb. Following this, China's first successful thermonuclear device was tested in 1967.

Space development was originally headed by the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, but leadership would eventually change. In 1988, the MOA would combine with the Ministry of Astronautics Industry to form a new Ministry of Aerospace Industry (MOS). Soon after this change in leadership came

another dramatic change – a shift away from total Marxism. As the Chinese government came to accept a market-oriented economy, the profit-seeking Chinese National Space Administration (CNSA) and China Aerospace Corporation (CASC) were



http://www.floridatoday.com/content/blogs/space/uploaded_images/China_Space_Halv5-718245.JPG

established to further encourage space activity, though all projects under these organizations would be completely private and thus ineligible for any government funding. Despite this drawback, the CASC and CNSA still managed to do so well that by 1994, they would take over the power that the Ministry of Aerospace Industry previously had. The CNSA became China's interface with other national space agencies, helping to coordinate the Asia Pacific Multilateral Cooperation in Space Technology and Applications. This would focus mainly on the small multi-commission satellite project (SMM) of China, Thailand, Iran, and Pakistan and later South Korea, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Meanwhile, the CASC helped to control

domestic matters, mainly the national space program.

China would also refuse to be left in the dust in regards to the space race. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America had been in a hurried sprint to conquer the heavens. In attempts to remain close behind, Mao and Zhou Enlai launched a manned space program of their own in July 1967. This program resulted in the Shuguang-1's creation in January 1968. Later that year, the Space Medical Institute was established and the Central Military Commission began its search for the best astronauts it could uncover. China would be too late to triumph in the ultimate space race, as the US would reach new levels with Armstrong's landing on the moon in July 1969. With newfound motivation, China would commission the Bureau of Mechanic-Electrical Industry of Shanghai to develop the FB-1, its first heavy-lift satellite launch vehicle, the next month. A couple months later, the First Space Academy began work on a parallel heavy-lift satellite launch vehicle.

The People's Republic of China launched its first satellite, the Dongfanghong-1 (roughly translated to: "the East is Red") in 1970. The heaviest satellite to be launched into orbit yet, the Dongfanghong-1 was massed at more than the total combined masses of the satellites of the other four nations that had launched satellites at the time. A drawback: it was barely visible from the ground due to its low 5-8 magnitude. Its solution would eventually come at a magnitude of 2-3. China would commission its first Yuanwang-class space tracking ship in 1979 and propose the Astronautics Plan 863-2 in 1986. This complicated plan included Project 863-205 and Project 863-204, which combined to essentially create a manned spacecraft used to move astronaut crews to

the space station. To fit the complicated plans, many complicated designs were proposed and then rejected before finally, a simpler space capsule was decided on.

Project 921 would officially inaugurate the manned space program in 1992. In June of the next year, the Chinese Aerospace Industry Corporation and National Space Bureau were created in Beijing. Tragedy would strike in 1996 as China's first Long March 3B heavy carrier rocket (which held the Intelsat 708 satellite) went off course just 22 seconds after launch. Just 1,850 meters from the launch pad lay a nearby mountain village which would become the unfortunate targets of the runaway rocket, losing 80 houses and over 500 people in the process.

The Shenzhou, or "Divine Ship," was launched on a Long March 2F booster out of Jiuquan in November 1999. It came back down on parachute just 21 hours later after orbiting the Earth for 14 hours. In 2001, the Shenzhou 2 was launched, this time with a monkey, dog, and rabbit on deck. In 2002, Shenzhou 3 and Shenzhou 4 were launched as the last unmanned spacecraft of their kind, after Shenzhou 4 successfully carried a test dummy. With its new focus on extraterrestrial exploration, China's Lunar Exploration Program successfully launched an un-manned lunar orbiter, the Chang'e 1, to observe the Earth's moon in 2007; it was the fifth nation in the world to achieve such a task.

Yang Liwei would become China's first Taikonaut (or "astronaut") on board the Shenzhou 5 when it was launched in 2003. The third country to place a human in space, China had successfully come up close behind the US and Russia. Fueled with this capability, China successfully launched the Shenzhou 6 in 2005 with two Taikonauts

this time, Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng. This second manned launch proved to the Chinese and the world that China could independently develop her own space program and perhaps one day build a space station. In September of 2008, the first Chinese spacecraft to hold six Taikonauts (3 to work the mission and 3 on backup), the Shenzhou 7, was launched and ended up completing its task.

Despite its national interests, the People's Republic of China remains a member of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) as well as all other United Nations treaties and conventions on space as of 2009. Skeptical, the US denounces all Chinese launches for their civilian technologies that could allegedly have hidden uses as military technologies for the Chinese and their allies (which include North Korea, Iran, Syria, and Pakistan).

History of the Current Crisis

On October 10, 1967, the countries of China, India, Russia, the USA, and those of Europe, along with many others, signed and ratified the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies", or the "Outer Space Treaty". In 1975, the European Space Agency (ESA) was formed "to shape the development of Europe's space capability and ensure that investment in space continues to deliver benefits to the citizens of Europe and the world." By 2008, a total of 99 countries, including all of us who had sent manned and unmanned missions into

space, were collectively governed by the Outer Space Treaty.

In the summer of 2009, Pakistan continued to fight in its new battle against Taliban forces. Originally allowed refuge in Pakistan for the purposes of fighting off India in the disputed Kashmir region, the militants went rogue and began occupying the Swat Valley region. After being forcibly eliminated from the area, the Taliban took part in a suicide bombing in Pakistani-administered Kashmir that claimed the lives of two soldiers and wounded three more. The two entities were equally matched by the end of August, creating the possibility that the Taliban may at some point control Pakistan's military technology. Russia condemned Pakistani leadership for the irresponsible actions which led to this dangerous situation.



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Pakistan soon met with more problems as India attacked terrorist camps in Kashmir by both land and air, claiming that they would exterminate any Pakistani Al-Qaeda at the border before meeting the same problems as Pakistan. Pakistan retaliated, and

both forces grew. India soon extended its battle to southern Pakistan, resulting in Pakistan destroying the CARTOSAT 2A satellite and threatening to destroy more. Nuclear war became a serious possibility during the six days leading up to October 18, 2009, when the UN Security council unanimously called for an unconditional surrender by both India and Pakistan, which they agreed to. As a form of punishing Pakistan for their irresponsibility all these years, India was allowed to keep the parts of Kashmir they had just gained. General Secretary of the Communist

Party Wang Zhizhi denounced the agreement, saying "it seems almost unnatural to us for countries to punish each other on such a large scale based solely on emotion."

In 2011, India quietly destroyed one of their radio satellites with a kinetic kill device during a test. Although they immediately took responsibility after the New York Times broke the story, Russia and the United States still managed to criticize India for a)not informing the world of their plans for the test and b)not sharing the fact that they were working on such technology. By 2013, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was the highest funded space agency in the world and continued making advances in space technology.

In the meantime, an Islamic Fundamentalist terrorist group stole three long-range rockets from Russia. On August 12, 2015, A US spy satellite picked up the rockets 2 ½ minutes after their launch, and projected the final destination to be the US embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Because US fighters and missiles could not close the distance in time, 217 people were killed. On November 21, the US government filed an incident report claiming that interceptor missiles placed in space could have successfully stopped the tragic attack, and thus the brilliant ideas for space militarization began flowing.

The US, making a bold move that we would eventually follow, formally withdrew from the Outer Space Treaty on Valentines Day, 2016, claiming that its militarization of space will be used to fight global and potentially space-based terrorism. Most of the world denounced America's development of this technology, as did we, though all attempts to deter the development of an American space-based weapons platform failed. At the same time, we began

looking into developing the same type of platform, reasoning that it was risky to allow America to become even more powerful – someone would have to stand against them.

On December 4, 2018, we were the first to succeed in creating a deterrent to space-weaponry: two types of ground lasers capable of destroying space machinery with alarming speed and ease. Chairman Zhuge Liang famously spoke upon the inception of these lasers, declaring that "no space weapon will ever be able to touch Chinese soil." Despite this challenge, by October 12, 2019, the US completed construction of its space weapons platform, declaring that it would be operational in five years. By the UN General Assembly of 2020, space militarization (especially that of the US) had become the main topic of discussion. Many countries incapable of space activity came out strongly against it while the rest, including our own, remained relatively unnerved.

Meanwhile, the ESA had been enjoying its own prosperity in non-weapon space technology, establishing itself as the most advanced in communication, intelligence, and maneuverability. In the year 2020, it set a decade goal to send a giant manned expedition to either Mercury or Mars, hoping to shift focus from militarization to exploration.

Russia, focusing on the private sector, announced a breakthrough in ion acceleration technology on May 22, 2022. With this technology, crafts could be accelerated into space quicker, safer, and cheaper than ever before. The idea of space tourism caught on and by January 1, 2024, the first fleet of New Years spaceships successfully took off, and space tourism became Russia's niche in space. Of course, this industry would tank if large-scale

militarization occurred in space. Ever since this time, we have repeatedly criticized Russia's stance, stating that they do indeed have ulterior economic motivation behind their so-called peaceful stance.

In December of 2022, Russia achieved another breakthrough in science. Russian physicist Igor Galitskiy created the first working plasma fusion reactor, which created 20MW of sustained power. The toroid fusion reactor proved to be more powerful, efficient, and safe than its widely used predecessor (nuclear fission reactors), so production for this technology began and their economy grew. By October 2025, Russia had stolen control of the global economy, due to their invention's widespread use - up to 68% of the alternative energy market used Russian reactors.

In February 2023, the US halted space weapon development due to a deep depression, with unemployment levels at 24%. Seeing this as an opportunity, we again demanded that the US permanently stop work on its space weapons platform, as this proved that they could not handle the responsibility. The US in turn refused us and called for our withdrawal from the space weaponry race. We instead pressed ourselves even further, determined to win this race.

The tides would change when debris from various old satellites in space hit and destroyed one of our satellites in a manner very similar to the way US weapons would have. Under the impression that the US had attacked, we retaliated and took out 14 of their satellites. Weakened from its economic depression, the US could not declare war on us. Still, out of good faith, we apologized and paid them for the damages. The Russians still would not let it go, and used

this opportunity to slow the progression of space weaponry for the rest of the world. Meanwhile, the US pushed for their cessation, and with the help of Russia, they partially got it. In addition, they punished us by forcing the value of the Yuan up, decreasing our profitability on exports, and lowering our control on the global market. As Minister of Finance Chen Jianghua pointed out, "of course, this [move] will help their own economic status as well." Meanwhile, India took China's place in the world's economy for all intents and purposes.

With Russia moving to strip us of all space weaponry, labeling us an "irresponsible, volatile terror upon the world," we were forced to follow their rules to an extent. Reducing our programs did not satisfy the most powerful country on the planet, as we were threatened with both economic and military action. In fact, in June of 2026, our troops spotted Russian troops training near our borders, and we have since taken steps to prepare our country for battle should it begin.

Meanwhile, the US took advantage of the situation to open its platform and rebuild its satellites unopposed. Other nations have also continued to expand their operations. In 2029, India demonstrated its own military capabilities through testing, placing itself back into the race. The ESA, uninterested in space militarization from the beginning, launched a manned mission, consisting of 8 vessels, to Mars. The US completed Laser Broom, a program that clears debris from orbit, on February, 2031. And so, every space program flourished while ours was stifled by the world.