# Can We Switch the Language NC?

## Part 1: Framing

#### We negate the resolution Resolved: Deployment of anti-missile systems is in South Korea’s best interest

## Part 2: Substance

#### Our sole contention is Chinese conflict.

#### We isolate 5 internal links.

First is strategic distrust. Christopher Ford of the Hudson Institute writes that both sides are growing increasingly distrustful of each other. However, it is growing increasingly dangerous as the views of distrust are not only in the minds of hawks, but seeping into the minds of other people.

Second is Chinese deterrence and miscalculation. John Warden of CSIS furthers that miscalculation is heightened by deterrence operations. Simple signaling activities are growing increasingly likely to be interpreted by the other side as preparing for war or trying to expand territorial claims.

Third is ambiguity in strike policies. Fiona Cunningham of MIT writes in 2015 the US is growing increasingly likely to preemptively strike China due to China’s extremely ambiguous no-first use policy. Also, mistakes may happens as one side misinterprets the other side’s intentions.

Fourth is miscalculation. Gompert of RAND writes in 2016 that war with China is extremely likely right now especially in such a hotly contested region.. Tensions are rising rapidly and both sides have become less flexible. Leaders on both sides are urging in favor of escalation. China may misjudge how far they can go before provoking a US response or vice versa. A small misjudgment or accident could trigger a war.

Fifth is THAAD. Phillip Schrank of the Diplomat writes in 2016 that deployment of THAAD sets China and the US on a collision course that leads to war.

Overall, Pickrell of the National Interest writes in 2015 that the only true way to reduce tensions is a concrete concession by the United States. William Bowman of the Air Force University concludes that reducing the United States missile defense is the best way to reduce tensions.

However, continued deployment of BMDs have increased tensions massively in 4 ways.

First is China’s no first use policy. Cunningham of MIT furthers that continued buildup of US missile defenses is causing China to re-evaluate its no first-use policy. Baohui Zhang writes in 2015 that missile defense gives the US a double advantage as it allows the US to maintain a preemptive strike ability and gives them early warning of an attack. China feels that its limited by its NFU policy and may change. Cunningham furthers that we see this historically as continued nuclear buildup cause the Soviets to abandon a restrained nuclear posture.

This has a high potential for accidents and unauthorized launches. Zhao of the Diplomat writes in 2015 that the early warning system for missile detection is not 100% error-proof. False alarms could lead to unnecessary due as one side may launch a strike on the other. Zhao concludes that this would lead to unauthorized or accidental launches due to all missiles being ready to launch.

Second is Chinese modernization. Gregory Kulacki of UCR writes that the radar attached with missile defense has caused China to engage in nuclear arms racing and poisons already worsening relations between the two countries and causes China to not want to enter into discussions with the US. Michael Chase of the US Naval College furthers that this causes China to behave more aggressively in the region which increases the chances of miscalculation or accidental escalation and overall, decreases stability. Peter Hayes of NISS concludes in 2015 that accidents are extremely likely during this time as there are problems in the fail-safe during testing such as computer or tech malfunctions.

Third is MIRV deployment or multiple independent reentry warheads. Baohui Zhang furthers in 2015 that in order counter expanding US missile defense, China has been developing MIRVs to attach to their missiles. Zachary Keck of the National Interest continues that China actually fully deploying MIRV would completely destabilize the region and cause India to start acquiring similar technology to counter China. Overall, Keck concludes that MIRV creates a use it or lose it mentality between MIRVs can wipe out another country’s nuclear arsenal in one strike.

Fourth is hypersonics.

David Logan of the Bulletin finds that China is developing hypersonic missiles, that travel 10 times the speed of sound to avoid missile defense. Armstrong of GRI furthers that this has been caused by the deployment of THAAD.

However, we can change this. ­­­­­Wu of the University of China concludes that just because China develops something doesn’t mean it will deploy it. Wu finds the reason China would use hypersonics is because of US missile defense.

Hypersonics are changing everything.

First is encouraging preemptive strikes. Lamrani of Stratfor writes in 2016 that since missile defense systems can’t defend against hypersonics, if tensions escalate there is a dangerously high chance of a preemptive strike to take out one country’s hypersonics.

Second is bringing us closer to war. Tucker of Defense One writes that hypersonics travel so fast, there is no way to tell whether they are nuclear or not. Moreover, this caused China to consider reversing its no-first use policy which would increase tensions even more.

Finally, Sanger of New York Times writes that mutually assured destruction won’t work since one side can strike the other side so quickly that gives them no time to respond. He concludes that the power of these weapons gives both sides incentives to use them.

Overall, Vasquez of Colgate University finds that an arms race leads to war 97% of the time.