

Orientalism K

Orientalism is the structure of thought grounded within the political dominance of the Middle East and Asia by the West

Singh 04

(Amardeep Singh, Associate Professor of English at Lehigh University, 9-24-2004, "Amardeep Singh: An Introduction to Edward Said, Orientalism, and Postcolonial Literary Studies," <https://www.lehigh.edu/~amsp/2004/09/introduction-to-edward-said.html>, DMW)

Said directly challenged what Euro-American scholars traditionally referred to as "Orientalism." **Orientalism is an entrenched structure of thought, a pattern of making certain generalizations about the part of the world known as the 'East'.** As Said puts it: **"Orientalism was ultimately a political vision of reality whose structure promoted the difference between the familiar (Europe, West, "us") and the strange (the Orient, the East, "them")."** Just to be clear, Said didn't invent the term 'Orientalism'; it was a term used especially by middle east specialists, Arabists, as well as many who studied both East Asia and the Indian subcontinent. The vastness alone of the part of the world that European and American scholars thought of as the "East" should, one imagines, have caused some one to think twice. But for the most part, that self-criticism didn't happen, and Said argues that the failure there -- the blind spot of orientalist thinking -- is a structural one. **The stereotypes assigned to Oriental cultures and "Orientals" as individuals are pretty specific: Orientals are despotic and clannish. They are despotic when placed in positions of power, and sly and obsequious when in subservient positions. Orientals, so the stereotype goes, are impossible to trust. They are capable of sophisticated abstractions, but not of concrete, practical organization or rigorous, detail-oriented analysis. Their men are sexually incontinent, while their women are locked up behind bars. Orientals are, by definition, strange.** The best summary of the Orientalist mindset would probably be: "East is east and west is west, and never the twain shall meet" (Rudyard Kipling). In his book, **Said asks: but where is this sly, devious, despotic, mystical Oriental? Has anyone ever met anyone who meets this description in all particulars?** In fact, this idea of **the Oriental is a particular kind of myth produced by European thought, especially in and after the 18th century.** In some sense his book Orientalism aims to dismantle this myth, but more than that Said's goal is to identify Orientalism as a discourse. From Myth to Discourse. **The oriental is a myth or a stereotype, but Said shows that the myth had, over the course of two centuries of European thought, come to be thought of as a kind of systematic knowledge about the East.** Because **the myth masqueraded as fact,** the results of studies into eastern cultures and literature were often self-fulfilling. **It was accepted as a common fact that Asians, Arabs, and Indians were mystical religious devotees incapable of rigorous rationality.** It is unsurprising, therefore that so many early European studies into, for instance, Persian poetry, discovered nothing more or less than the terms of their inquiry were able to allow: mystical religious devotion and an absence of rationality. **Political Dominance. Said showed that the myth of the Oriental was possible because of European political dominance of the Middle East and Asia.** In this aspect of his thought he was strongly influenced by the French philosopher Michel Foucault. The influence from Foucault is wide-ranging and thorough, but it is perhaps most pronounced when **Said argues that Orientalism is a full-fledged discourse, not just a simple idea, and when he suggests that all knowledge is produced in situations of unequal relations of power.** In short, **a person who dominates another is the only one in a position to write a book about it, to establish it, to define it. It's not a particular moral failing that the stereotypical failing defined as Orientalism emerged in western thinking, and not somewhere else.**

Links

The US view of space hegemony creates international competition and replicates European Manifest Destiny. America wants power now and control over IL allows.

Leib 99 (Leib, Karl. [Associate Professor at Christian Brothers University, Visiting Assistant Professor at Wabash College. Memo: I'm interested in all areas of political science but my background is in world politics, especially foreign policy making and the politics of space exploration. In recent years however, I have become increasingly focused on issues of international law and the global environment. Within the field of American politics, I'm interested in Constitutional law, federalism issues, and the role of news media and popular culture. I think that popular culture has an important relationship with politics and society, so I like to use movies, fiction, music, or art whenever possible in my classes. My favorite courses so far CBU have been "Politics and Science Fiction", "Political History of the Space Age", and "International Law". I helped to create the Global Studies minor at CBU and I have taught the "Foundations of Global Studies" course three times.]. *International Competition and Ideology in U.S. Space Policy*. Oxford Journals; Oxford University Press. Accessed December 17, 2021.)

The Idea of Inevitability. Frequently space activists and officials stress that the benefits of space are so enormous that it is inevitable that Humanity will reach out beyond the Earth. The idea of inevitability reinforces the idea of international competition. Other states will explore and reap the benefits of space, regardless of U.S. policy. In 1958, a Presidential advisory committee formed in the wake of Sputnik claimed that the scientific and military potential of space, its prestige value and the natural desire to explore made space exploration inevitable (Launius, 1994, pp. 150-1). A 1960 NASA statement declared that: "Nothing can hold back [the] drive into space except the collapse of our civilization" (quoted in Byrnes, 1994 558, p. 49). If space flight was inevitable, it was therefore imperative that the U.S. be part of the process. John Kennedy proposed the Apollo program 1961 by arguing that space was "open" to Humanity and that "whatever mankind must undertake, free men must fully share" (Kennedy, 1962, p. 404. Emphasis added). **The reasons given for this inevitability are consistent with the core ideas of manifest destiny and the other themes discussed in this article. Space exploration is seen as something larger than the individual or even the nation, but a part of the broader historical (even evolutionary) process of economic and technological development. Whereas the Soviet Union was the primary "threat" in space during the Cold War, the identity of America's rivals in space is vaguer today but candidates include Europe, Japan, Russia, and China. The economic value of space development, both current (satellites) and potential (space industry, mining), are so great, according to space advocates, that the expansion of economic, political, and military activities into space shall happen. It is not, however, inevitable that the United States will be the leader or even a beneficiary of this expansion. The role of the U.S. in space is a matter of choice and one that must be made, according to the promoters of space. This choice and the importance of space, leads to the next dimension of manifest destiny: the need for American leadership to ensure that "the future in space can belong to us in this country, if we wish it to be" (NASA, 1988b, p. II).**¹⁰ The Need for Leadership . International competition combined with the alleged benefits (practical and intangible) of space, set up the next element of manifest destiny, the importance of American leadership. In the 1950's and 1960's this was defined as preventing a hostile state (i.e. the Soviet Union) from controlling space. After American successes, the emphasis shifted to maintaining American leadership in space. One aspect of this argument is the claim that leadership is demonstrated through ambitious and challenging activities (van Dyke, 1964, p. 129). Achieving difficult missions demonstrates capability to friend and foe alike; Kennedy chose the Apollo project because no other feasible mission would be "more impressive to mankind" (Kennedy, 1962, p. 404). The same logic is apparent in Kennedy's remarks at Rice University in 1962: "We choose to go to the Moon in this decade, and do the other things, not because they are easy but because they are hard" (Kennedy, 1963, p. 669. Emphasis added). Twenty years later, demonstrating American capabilities was still a reason to go into space. Ronald Reagan's remarks on the first landing of Space Shuttle Columbia in 1981 linked U.S. technological accomplishments with its political system: "Today the world watched us in triumph. Today our friends and

adversaries are reminded that we are a free people capable of great deeds " (Reagan, 1982, p. 353. Emphasis added). Nine years later George Bush echoed this sentiment: "We will leave the solar system.. .because it is democracy's destiny" (Bush, 1991, p. 645). NASA officials from the Space Station Program described it as "a highly visible demonstration of U.S. leadership" (Culbertson and Freitag, 1986, p. 1). James Beggs in 1985 argued that the U.S. could maintain leadership only through new projects (Beggs, 1985, p. 1). The same year (before the Challenger accident) another NASA publication argued that the: "the Space Shuttle assures U.S. leadership during the decade of the 1980s. The Space Station will maintain that leadership in the 1990s and beyond" (NASA, 1985, no pg.). The importance of U.S. leadership follows logically from the inevitability and international cooperation themes discussed above. **It also reflects the core values of nationalism and the importance of the U.S. and not another power leading Humanity into space. Statements employing the theme of American leadership alludes to the intangible psychological benefits of space and well as the practical goal of demonstrating American technological prowess.**

Orientalism is reflected in American hegemonic thinking.

Vukovich 12 (professor of critical and cultural theory as well as postcolonial and China studies at Hong Kong University, Daniel, "China and Orientalism: Western Knowledge Production and the PRC," pgs. 126-127, 2012)//DD

So far we have focused on China discourse in variously specialized, journalistic, popular, and creative texts within Western but also global intellectual political culture. I have argued that **Sinological-orientalism – evidenced in the representation and codings of Tiananmen in the Western imaginary, in the demonization of the Mao era and Chinese governance, in the elision of Maoist or radical discourse, in the enumerative modality producing dubious Great Leap Forward scholarship, and in the totalitarianist codings of China in film studies and in DeLillo – pervades and helps form that culture and politics today.** There is a weight to the construction and place of "China" across these different sites – a formerly benighted and oppressive China now slowly becoming modern and on our normal path. **Sinological-orientalism, in short, is a discursive formation that is rendered visible and made coherent by its "system of dispersion."**¹ Such a formation is constituted across different fields and disciplines, and derives its identity, power, and systematicity from this. I have argued that **the regularities of Sinological-orientalism can be found in certain tropes, interpretive themes, and concepts: the totalitarian or oriental-despotic, and with this the construction of the Chinese as brainwashed, duped, or enthralled to a Great Leader/emperor and authoritarian governance;** the coding of the mass campaigns as well as Tiananmen 1989 and after (e.g. anti-N.A.T.O. protests) as irrational or at best not-quite normal; and the denial not just of complexity but of coevalness. China is or has not until recently been modern; culturally and politically (but no longer economically!) it lags behind its Asian neighbors and the West; it is still in the process of leaving its past behind, so as to follow normal development and fully join the global community. **China has been tragically different** and lacking (a lack of modernity and "normality" above all); **but it is now slowly becoming-the-same as "us."** Either the difference or the sameness may be emphasized in a given analysis but these remain the normative poles, and it is assumed that China can and someday will finally become like us.² It is in this sense that the new orientalism marks a shift from the essential difference between East and West to their – China's – general equivalence: a sameness structured by a hierarchical difference. And there is, within all these

shared and homologous accounts or uses of China, a common heuristic strategy: not just the authority to speak for Chinese pasts, presents, and futures (the common position of enunciation), but the positional superiority of the Sinologist. As noted before, we can see this as more akin to the civilizing mission of the French empire than to the differentialist, British logic of the white man's burden. But **it** also specifically **reflects American** political-economic "leadership" (**hegemony) and thinking** (fetishizations of markets, "freedom," and so forth).

Impacts

Orientalist logic justifies dehumanization of Asian folk in the name of stereotypes. You have a moral obligation to attack the system that produces such logic

Bakli 14 (Sara, Free-lance writer and blogger, Published by Jenn Incorporation, Published April 17 2014, “What is Orientalism, and how is it also racism?”, <http://reappropriate.co/2014/04/what-is-orientalism-and-how-is-it-also-racism/>) RR Jr

So, in the end, one must ask whether Orientalism is racism. The answer to this question demands not only a definition of Orientalism — as I have provided here — but also a redefinition of racism, itself. Racism is not merely overt hatred or abuse of people based on race: it is not casual instances of race-based “mockery”. Racism is, more fundamentally, the institutions that perpetuate and allow acts of racial oppression to take place. **Orientalism is the cultural framework against which tangible racism is practiced against Asian people in the West.** In America, when Chinese coolies are lynched, the act is justified by the perception of Chinese men as physically weak, economically invasive, and culturally barbaric. When Japanese Americans are interned, the act is justified by the belief that these citizens are innately un-American and perpetually foreign. When Asian and Asian American women are brutally raped, the act is justified by the assertion that the sexuality of Asian women invites deviancy. When Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz beat Vincent Chin to death, **the act is justified by the conflation of Chinese and Japanese as the faceless “Other”.** Now, don’t get me wrong: it’s not as if Air France is lynching people with their advertisements. But, so long as anti-Asian racism continues to occur, **we must** be willing to **explore the underlying logic of that racism.** We must be willing and able to explore how the West continues to advance the theatre of Orientalism, and how that Orientalism forever positions the Asian body as “the Other”.

Alt

Thus I advocate for the appropriation of outer space by asian nations as a means to critically interrogate and undermine the whiteness of space.

Space is a unique tool for challenging U.S. dominance

Choo 21(Jaewoo Choo is a professor of International Politics at Kyung Hee University, South Korea and Director of China Research Center, Korea Research Institute for National Strategy.)

<https://www.openasia.asia/the-united-states-and-china-competition-for-superiority-in-space-to-protect-resources-and-weapon-systems/>

The reason why the New Cold War in space is inevitable The strategic competition between the U.S. and China is fierce even in space outside of the earth. What do the two countries compete for in space? What are their objectives and what strategic calculations did they start from? Will the space race between the two countries lead to competition over space hegemony? This is one of the most interesting issues for U.S.-China observers in recent days. The space race between the U.S. and China is not just a number fight. How many satellites and spaceships have been launched and how many space stations have been established are the questions that mattered in the past. These mattered for the convenience and benefit for mankind. It could also make possible for some of the curiosity about the universe to be solved. However, starting the 21st century, the space race between the U.S. and China has

progressed into an intense, high-level strategic battle. **Whoever rules space rules the future** There is one reason why the two countries'

space strategy competition will inevitably lead to a hegemony competition. This is because they try to conquer the space order. **Conquering the space order is to define and establish the space order. Those who dominate space will dominate almost all sectors of the future world, including economy, technology, environment, cyberspace, transportation and energy. That's why the United States is considered as a hegemonic country on Earth today.** The U.S. is recognized as a hegemonic country because it establishes and leads the economic, financial, trade, political, and diplomatic order. There are two areas in the world today where international order has not been established. One is virtual space, which is the cyber world. The other is the space. Since the international order of these two areas is closely correlated with each other, it is likely that the establishment of the order in these two areas will be pursued simultaneously. This means that cyber order cannot be discussed without discussing satellite issues. The Communist Party of China recognized this early on. At the 19th National Communist Party Congress in 2017, it expressed its justification for establishing space order. President Xi Jinping declared that China's diplomatic stage in the 21st century has expanded beyond the Earth into space and virtual space. It was the moment when China defined the concept of diplomatic space as the "universe" beyond the Earth. He then explained that the establishment of a system that can even manage the order of the universe and the virtual world eventually means the establishment of practical governance. Therefore, he justified that China's diplomatic horizon has no choice but to expand into space. Furthermore, he stressed that he is confident that the ideation of building such governance serves as the foundation for the community of common destiny for mankind which China pursues. In other words, he publicly urged China to have the capabilities and means to become a key country in building governance in these two areas. This led the Trump administration to spare no effort to develop space science and technology and space projects, which are the basis of space order. Since President George W. Bush, the maintenance work for supremacy in space has been carried out. President Obama also introduced a policy to encourage U.S. private companies to participate in space projects to expand the foundation for supremacy in space. The headquarters of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX), an American company; plumes from a flight of a Falcon 9 rocket are visible overhead. It was President Trump who actualized all these. He was the one who legalized private companies' space development projects under the Space Policy Directive-1. He also thoroughly reflected his "America First" principle in the space business. For example, all the substances obtained in space, including minerals, were no longer defined as "common goods." He also promised that space activities by private companies in the United States would be free from restrictions such as the Outer Space Treaty and the 1979 resolution by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Space and the moon were known as repositories of resources. As it became known that the resources that are scarce or will be depleted on Earth are very abundant outside the Earth in space, the space race has gotten intense. This is why the space race has been promoted on a geo-economic level. However, in order to secure these benefits of geo-economic strategies, geopolitical strategies must be accompanied. In other words, military defenses should be backed up to protect the resource acquisition process. Fearing this, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space strictly regulates the military use of space. However, the fact that the logic of developing naval power to protect long-range foreign interests on Earth is reflected in the strategic thinking of securing space profits is the decisive factor that has driven the space race today.

U.S. space dominance is being challenged right now

Goswami 19(Dr. Namrata Goswami is an independent senior analyst and author. Her work was supported by the MINERVA Initiative Grant for Social Science Research)

<https://thedi diplomat.com/2019/04/misplaced-confidence-the-us-private-space-sector-vs-china>

When China landed on the far side of the lunar surface early this year, Americans tended to dismiss the achievement. Either they said some version of "been there, done that, 50 years ago," or commented that it was nothing to be concerned about. China would have to contend with not the U.S. government sector in space led by NASA, but the vibrant and successful

U.S. private space sector led by Jeff Bezos's Blue Origin and Elon Musk's SpaceX. Certainly, **the U.S. private space sector today has a significant advantage. But China is hot on their heels — encouraging their own billionaires and private space companies (Onespace, Landspace, iSpace, Linkspace) to enter the sector.** To enable this, President Xi Jinping and the Chinese state have created a supportive environment. While **the U.S. private space program has a 19 year head-start with the founding of Blue Origin in 2000, the Chinese private space sector that took off around 2015 drew an investment of \$2 billion in 2018** alone **[China's state funded space program takes about \$6 billion annually] and is growing rapidly.** In 2018, iSpace and Onespace began sub-orbital testing with support from the Chinese state. While

Onespace's attempt to launch its OS-M1 four-stage rocket, the Chongqing Liangjiang Star, to place a satellite in orbit failed on March 27, such failures are neither surprising nor new in the private space launch industry. In 2006, Elon Musk's SpaceX failed in its first launch of the Falcon 1. It failed again to reach orbit in its second and third attempts. Zach Dunn, Senior Vice President of SpaceX production and launch recalled that period: "[W]e all knew that the stakes were incredibly high...it was tense. There was a lot of pressure." SpaceX finally succeeded in its fourth attempt and the rest is, of course, history. **The critical point** of note with regard **to the Chinese private space industry is how fast it is developing.** The same Onespace, while failing in its first attempt to place a satellite into orbit, succeeded in its next two sub-orbital launches with its OS-X rockets in 2018. CEO, Shu Chang, a graduate of Beihang University [the same university that conducted the 365 days simulation of living in a Moon lab], indicated that his company will conduct several launches of the OS-M launch vehicle this year to learn and enhance technological successes. Shu indicated that: What we're focusing on now is the OS-M launch vehicle, which is around 20 tons. Its third and fourth stage engine were successfully tested in late October [2018]. Next, we will conduct several tests for OS-M, such as the structure static test, a comprehensive electrical system test, an attitude control test, and a propulsion system vibration test, etc. Over the past three years, nearly 60 private space startups have entered the private launch industry, supported by the Chinese state. Spokesperson of the China National Space Administration (CNSA), Li Guoping, specified: The output value of the satellite application sector makes up over 80 percent of the whole satellite industry chain. So we encourage private companies and social capital to invest in the application of satellite communication, remote sensing and navigation...When we make a top-level plan for China's aerospace development, we will consider the development of commercial space activity. The government will open space programs that can be carried out in a commercial way, and buy services from commercial companies... Since 2014, Xi has urged China's private space sector to emerge as the leader in the "implementation of civil-military integration strategy." Xi's policy guidance has been followed up by the PLA, which opened its Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center (China's primary launch facility) in the northwestern Gobi Desert for private rocket launches. This civil-military integration has been identified as a priority by Xi for China's overall national strategy with regard to outer space. The planning chief of the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center, Jia Lide, stated that "favorable policies and targeted measures have been created for the benefit of private space enterprises." The latter point is particularly important. The U.S. private sector does very well with strong government support, through programs like Commercial Orbital Transportation System (COTS), Commercial Crew Program, and now the Commercial Lunar Payload Service (CLPS). Most U.S. space industries still rely to a significant degree on the government market either to get started or to stay solvent. It is also cost-effective for the U.S. taxpayer to invest in private space companies. NASA's internal estimates are that if it had attempted to develop SpaceX Falcon 9 using the same Cost-Plus contract it is using on its Space Launch System (SLS), it would have cost the taxpayer significantly more. Similar

differences have been estimated for commercial propellant depots, Moon Bases, and use of Asteroid resources. **But the U.S. commercial sector is motivated by a small number of billionaires with an ideological drive for space. Any or all of them could face individual professional, financial or personal troubles. There are reports that Elon Musk's security clearance, which enables him to contract with the U.S. government, is under review,** after an incident in which he smoked marijuana while recording the podcast and YouTube show "Joe Rogan

Experience" in September 2018. He is also facing legal problems with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission over Tesla tweets. Jeff Bezos, founder of Blue Origin, is facing personal troubles of his own, to include his allegations of blackmail by the National Enquirer, and the alleged involvement of Saudi Arabia in hacking his private phone. Amid this

drama, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang offered Musk a "green card" if he decides to come work in China, during his meeting with Musk in Beijing in January 2019. History will remind us that Qian Xuesen, the man solely responsible for the founding of China's space and rocket program, ironically played an instrumental role in the founding of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) for NASA in the 1930s and 1940s. Qian left China in 1935 on a Boxer Rebellion Indemnity Scholarship, completed his education in MIT and CALTECH. During World War II, Xuesen served in the United States Government's Science Advisory Board, had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army Airforce, and was sent to Germany where he debriefed German scientists, including Werner von Braun. Von Braun subsequently developed the Saturn V for the United States, the rocket that took humanity to the Moon in 1969. Xuesen's mentor, Theodore Von Kármán wrote of him, "At the age of 36, he was an undisputed genius whose work was providing an enormous impetus to advances in high-speed aerodynamics and jet propulsion." In a twist of fate, Xuesen's application for U.S. citizenship was denied in the 1950s, and he was accused of being a communist. None of those

allegations were ever proved. In 1955, he was deported to China. Qian went on to found China's ballistic missile program. **While drama swirled around Musk and Bezos in the United States, China funded and established the world's first space based solar power plant experiment in Chongqing this year and has announced several upcoming robotic probes to the Moon, to include both poles and to establish a lunar base by 2036.** Deputy Head of the Chongqing Collaborative Innovation Research Institute for Civil-Military Integration, Xe Gengxi, indicated about this experiment: We plan to launch four to six tethered balloons from the testing base and connect them with each other to set up a network at an altitude of around 1,000 meters. These balloons will collect sunlight and

convert solar energy to microwave before beaming it back to Earth. Receiving stations on the ground will convert such microwaves to electricity and distribute it to a grid. In contrast, **the United States has no national program to develop major space industrial architecture such as a Solar Power Satellite, or lunar and asteroid mining. The result of this lack of support is clear: Without the U.S. government as an early market, it has left its start-ups to flounder, with two asteroid firms, Planetary Resources Incorporated (PRI) and Deep Space Industries (DSI) being bought out because of an inability to secure funds,** and others, like MoonExpress, having to accept funds from the PRC's TENCENT holdings, famous for starting China's popular messaging app, WeChat. Although there have been, over the past decade, a number of Space Solar Power start-ups (Solaren, SolarHigh, Space Island Group, Planetary Power, SpaceEnergy), without proactive government support to assist in the regulatory environment, provide incentives, tax credits, or reduce the market risk, **none have been able to carry their ideas forward.** The complacent attitude by the U.S.

government space sector towards China's investment in outer space puts the U.S. commercial space sector in a weaker position as research funds required for critical space projects are hard to find. **This lack of strategic perspective** and an inability to take seriously China's stated ambitions of permanent presence in outer space and to utilize space-based resources have **amounted to a lack of foresight and vision.** Although U.S. space thinkers like Paul Spudis, Robert Zubrin, and others have offered compelling ideas for lunar industrialization, **such strategic visions have yet to appear on any NASA roadmap.** While the U.S. National Space Council's March 26 meeting in Huntsville, AL recommended the lunar program focus on science and resource utilization, missing from the recommendations were specific space industrial production goals that will drive the U.S. government space sector,

offer incentives to private space startups, and make it difficult for NASA to underperform. **Chinese interest on the Moon is clear: The Moon offers significant economic and logistical gains.** Certainly, U.S. Vice President Mike Pence's direction to NASA to put humans back on the moon is a step in the right direction. But a fundamental question remains: Why go to the Moon again without a long-term industrial policy? Sending astronauts to the lunar surface is one thing; establishing a lunar facility to ignite new innovation and private enterprise is quite another. A similar complacent attitude in telecommunications has meant that now Huawei is the industry leader in 5G and is setting the standards across Europe, Asia and Africa, opening the door to a global police state. Is that what we want for the final frontier?

Asian nations NEED the private sector to be able to go into outer space

The IHI proves

Matsuzoe and Watanabe 21 (Ryosuke Matsuzoe and Naoki Watanabe are Nikkei staff writers nikkei Nikkei Asia brings news on the asia's most influential companies, and comprehensive coverage of politics, economy, markets and trends)
<https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Aerospace-Defense/Channeling-Elon-Musk-Japan-gears-up-for-private-rocket-space-race>

TOKYO -- **Japan's successful launch of a rocket into orbit Tuesday paves the way for the country to fully enter private-sector launch services,** as IHI Aerospace moves ahead to snag orders from Southeast Asia. The solid-fuel Epsilon lifted off at 9:55 a.m. from the Uchinoura Space Center located in Kagoshima Prefecture on the southern tip of Kyushu. Tuesday marked the fifth straight successful launch of the rocket since its first in 2013. The fourth launch in 2019 carried seven small satellites into orbit, while the latest carried nine. Now **the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), which developed the Epsilon, is preparing to transfer operations of the rocket to IHI Aerospace, giving Japan a major presence in the global private-sector launch business.** Demand is growing for small

satellites for monitoring conditions on the ground and telecommunications. SpaceX, led by Tesla CEO Elon Musk, is now deploying myriad small satellites in its Starlink communications service that has begun trials in the U.S. and elsewhere. Amazon.com, meanwhile, announced on Nov. 1 its intention to offer a satellite-based internet service. The

Epsilon is 26 meters long and capable of carrying a payload of about 500 kg. This puts it between the 1 ton that can be carried aloft by such heavy-lift vehicles as the next generation H-III rocket being developed by the JAXA-Mitsubishi Heavy Industries partnership as well as SpaceX's Falcon 9 and the small-lift vehicles being developed by startups that include America's Rocket Lab and Japan's Interstellar Technologies. "Its solid fuel enables immediate flight and is easy to handle, making the rocket very convenient," said Masashi Minato of IHI Aerospace, comparing the Epsilon with other vehicles offered by SpaceX and others that can carry more than a 100 satellites. The selling point for the Epsilon will be the flexibility it offers by its ability to launch a satellite quickly. The Epsilon-5 rocket carried this Mitsubishi Heavy Industries satellite into orbit. (Photo courtesy of JAXA)

JAXA plans other launches of the rocket next fiscal year. From 2023, it will introduce the advanced Epsilon S. This will share parts with the H-III as well as electronic components that are used in automobiles in a drive to cut costs. Once a proof of concept model is launched, JAXA expects to transfer the vehicle to IHI Aerospace by 2024. **Transfer to the private sector is designed to reduce cost and strengthen international competitiveness.** The Epsilon already has rivals in the U.S. where startups Relativity Space and Firefly Aerospace are making full use of 3D printers to keep expenses down. In order to be competitive, it is estimated that the Epsilon should cost about \$22 million per launch, around half its current level. Developing applications for the rocket's services will be crucial. To reduce costs, more orders are needed to meet a certain level of launch frequency. Up to now, the Epsilon has primarily launched satellites as well as instruments used in fundamental research for Japan. **IHI Aerospace plans to develop customers in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and other Asian markets,** snagging orders from countries and startups. JAXA has a satellite launch order from Vietnam to be carried on the proof of concept vehicle in 2023. But a full-fledged push is required to snag orders from 2024 on. IHI Group has a strategy that integrates applications to create new businesses. Its long-term weather forecasts from two weeks to two months out are used to predict crops and power demand, for example, or in maritime shipping. As demand grows for satellite launches, more Japanese companies are entering the fray. Honda Motor announced in September it will develop a small rocket, while the Sony Group says it is developing a business that would allow consumers to take images from satellites. Space One, a Tokyo-based startup, plans to build a launch site for small rockets in Wakayama Prefecture.

Hanwha and KAI prove

Woo 21(Yi Whan-woo is a writer for South China Morning Post, The Korea Times (Korea), Asia Times, and The Korea Times USA) https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/tech/2021/10/693_316355.html

Korean companies are capitalizing on their exclusive areas of expertise to join the private-sector space race, with Hanwha Group and Korea Aerospace Industries (KAI) specialized in satellites and rockets, LIG Nex1 in navigation systems and Korean Air in aircraft design and manufacturing. The country's private space tech industry is still in its nascent stage compared to that of the United States, which has made tangible progress as seen from commercial space flights by SpaceX, Blue Origin and Virgin Galactic. Korea spent \$412 million in space research and development in 2018, according to OECD data. The U.S. topped the list with \$26.3 billion, followed by France with \$3.42 billion and the United Kingdom with \$2.4 billion. When it comes to the level of technological development, Korea was at 60 percent of the U.S. level in 2019, while China was at 89 percent and Japan at 86 percent, according to data compiled by the U.S. National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Against this backdrop, **the Korean government is lowering barriers for private companies** of all sizes **to enter the space tech industry.** The government is also seeking to transfer technology and knowhow on projectile development for commercial purposes. **A joint decision in May to terminate U.S. guidelines** that have long restricted Korea's development of missiles **has allowed individual firms to develop space launch vehicles.** All of these steps are apparently right on track. Morgan Stanley projects the global space industry will generate more than \$1 trillion in revenue by 2040, up from \$350 billion in 2018. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy also sees the space tech industry as full of promise and ranks it as the second-most-lucrative business after semiconductors. "For the private sector to take the initiative in the space race, the government should recognize private companies as investment partners," said An

Hyung-jun, a principal researcher at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), a government-affiliated, multi-disciplinary research lab. **The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI),** a business lobby group, **suggested launching a Korean version of NASA and increasing government spending on the space industry to help more private companies step in.** Hanwha, KAI, LIG Nex1 compete for lead Hanwha Group is assessed by multiple sources as the most active when it comes to the commercial aerospace business. The conglomerate in March launched an aerospace taskforce called "Space Hub" led by Kim Dong-kwan, the corporate owner family's heir apparent and the eldest son of group chairman Kim Seung-youn. The taskforce consists of aerospace engineers from affiliates. Among the affiliates is defense and IT arm Hanwha Systems, which announced a \$300 million investment in the London-based satellite communications company OneWeb in August. The investment allows Hanwha Systems to acquire an 8.8 percent stake in OneWeb that aims to establish a global internet network using a fleet of 648 low-Earth-orbit satellites by next year. The satellites will provide high-speed and low-latency internet services around the world and could power internet-of-things devices for future services. "Nuri," Korea's first domestically developed space rocket / Korea Times file Another affiliate, Hanwha Aerospace, participated in the development of "Nuri," Korea's first domestically developed space rocket that successfully completed a first-stage engine combustion test early this year. Hanwha Aerospace also acquired a 30 percent stake in satellite manufacturer Satrec Initiative, a domestic firm known for manufacturing small and medium-size Earth observation satellites. Making satellites as small and light as possible is considered a key to their commercialization. Hanwha Aerospace is also involved in developing liquid-propellant engines for the Korea Space Launch Vehicle (KSLV) and other components like turbo pumps, valves and thrust vector control systems. KAI oversees the assembly and system integration of the Nuri rocket with roughly 270,000 parts supplied by more than 300 domestic companies. KAI signed a contract with SpaceX to develop the "No. 4" next-generation, medium-sized satellite. KAI plans to send four midsize satellites into orbit by 2025 and SpaceX rocket will carry the No. 4. The deal with SpaceX took KAI a step closer to developing and launching a 500-kilogram standard satellite platform. LIG Nex1, a defense contractor, is at the center of the \$3 billion Korean Positioning System, a project aimed at building the domestic version of a global positioning system. The project is critical as Korea plans to start running autonomous flying taxis by 2035, relying on precise satellite navigation that the current GPS can't offer. If successful, Korea will join the U.S., Russia, Europe, China, India and Japan that have their own satellite networks for high-precision positioning, navigation and timing. Korean Air, the country's flag carrier, began a feasibility study in cooperation with Seoul National University to use large commercial aircraft for "air launching," the practice of releasing a rocket, missile, parasite aircraft or other aircraft payload from a mother ship or launch aircraft. The study aims to figure out how to apply core technologies to the project, annual operating costs, and aircraft modification in order to develop an air-launch system with the Boeing 747-400. Air launch, which happens at an altitude of 12 kilometers, is less affected by weather conditions that often deter ground launches. It is believed to be cost-efficient, as it does not need ground construction and maintenance.

ISpA and China prove

Rana and Joshi 21(Ms Ashmita Rana is a former Research Intern at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), an autonomous research institute at the National University of Singapore (NUS). Dr Yogesh Joshi is a Research Fellow at the same institute.)

<https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/papers/india-china-space-race-the-role-of-private-sector/>

Summary **India has signalled its ambitions of taking its space programme to the next level with the recently launched Indian Space Association (ISpA). Recognising the need for innovative contributions from entrepreneurs in the private sector, ISpA is envisioned to play a crucial role in opening India's space sector.** In the words of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Indian space

sector has received "new wings". Meanwhile, **China's private space sector**, which is also still in its nascent stages, **is witnessing rapid progress.** Amid the latest developments in the space race between the two countries, the private sector is likely to play a significant role in determining the future trajectory of this competition. Introduction Space has become a crucial element of a state's economic, military and soft power. Every space accomplishment is not only a matter of national prestige for countries; it also comes with a myriad of security and economic advantages. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that Sino-Indian competition has also been

launched into space.[1] India's space sector has seen remarkable growth in the past decade, but China is still in the lead. **India is estimated to have spent nearly US\$1.8 billion (S\$2.46 billion) on space programmes in 2019-2020.**[2] Though

the jump from previous levels of space expenditure has been impressive, it stands at one-sixth of China's space expenditure.[3] If the number of satellites launched by both countries in the five years between 2015 and 2019 is examined, India averages at six satellites per year while China's approximate average is 26.[4] According to a March 2020 report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, China owned 13.6 per cent of all earth-orbiting satellites while India's share was only 2.3 per cent.[5] Even when India's space programme lags behind China's, the former has not shied away from setting new benchmarks. India set a new world record in 2017 by successfully launching 104 satellites in a single rocket (PSLV-C37).[6] It is also the first Asian country to reach Mars orbit successfully and the first in the world to achieve this feat on its first attempt.[7] One needs to consider its lunar mission plans for a more recent picture of India's space ambitions. With its Chandrayaan-3 mission scheduled for next year, India plans to land on the moon's south pole.[8] Also, India is simultaneously preparing for Gaganyaan – its maiden human space mission; and is aiming for an earth-orbiting space station by 2030.[9] China, meanwhile, also has enormous

ambitions, one of which includes the construction of an International Lunar Research Station in the moon's south pole.[10] Apart from such ever-increasing accomplishments,

India and China's space sector is undergoing a significant transformation: the growing involvement of private sector players in their space profile. Traditionally, opportunities for

non-state entities aspiring to venture into space were limited in both countries. Space, an expensive and risk-prone domain, was dominated by national space organisations. The presence of unfavourable domestic laws also inhibited the growth of space entrepreneurship. However, with the current high demand for superior and diverse innovations for space missions and applications, the private sector has begun to make its mark in space technology. These private players will be critical in the undergoing space race between India and China. A Blooming Commercial Opportunity States are increasingly focusing on the commercial aspects of the private space industry. In spite of not having a massive commercial space sector, China has demonstrated excellent efficiency in cashing in on its private space firms. In 2014, China kickstarted its private space industry after the State Council's report formally

encouraged private capital's participation in civilian space infrastructure.[11] From there on, **China** has seen a boom in space-technology start-ups. It **has established over 100 companies in the last seven years, and its commercial space organisations have raised around US\$6.5 billion (S\$8.88 billion).**[12] China now hosts more than 15

commercial launch companies that account for 50 per cent of the total funding received since 2014.[13] Earth observation activities and satellite manufacturing received 20 per cent each of the total financing during this time.[14] The rapid growth that these private ventures have made can be gauged from the example of Beijing Interstellar Glory Space Technology Ltd (iSpace) – China's first private firm to achieve orbit. Within three years of its establishment, this company launched the Hyperbola-1 rocket in 2019.[15] The advent of space-technology start-ups, space venture funding in India remained at low levels.[16] Last year, the Indian government established the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) as an independent nodal agency to oversee the availability of the Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) facilities to private players for their innovative ventures.[17] With the launch of Indian Space Association (ISpA), India has taken another step forward to boost its private space sector. Additionally, the country is revising its foreign direct investment (FDI) policy for the space sector.[18] A recent analysis projects that the Indian commercial space-technology market may offer opportunities worth over US\$77 billion (S\$105.15 billion) by 2030.[19] With these developments, it appears that New Delhi has set its eyes on solidifying its space economy and also on expanding the outreach of Indian space-technology companies abroad. According to Merrill Lynch, the size of the space industry would touch almost US\$3 trillion (S\$4.10 trillion) within three decades.[20] Today, the majority of the revenue earned in the space sector is from the earth-for-space economy. The earth-for-space economy[21] involves the use of space-based assets for applications such as telecommunication, geospatial data acquisition, satellite internet services in under-served regions, surveillance, navigation and geopositioning, among others. While China is taking massive strides in gaining from this booming sector, India's private sector is also gearing up. However, it remains to be seen how effective India's recent initiatives will be in helping its private space sector catch up with China's. Nevertheless, India has the edge over China in making the most of space commerce opportunities. Apart from its domestic market, India can cater to a more extensive international base as security concerns hamper China's ability to procure orders from abroad.[22] It is worth noting here that the United States (US) Intelligence Community's 'Annual Threat Assessment' report for 2021 has listed the Chinese space programme as a major security concern.[23] Although critics have argued that it is unfair to place China's military and civilian space ventures on the same plane, such allegations by the US can damage the credibility of the Chinese civil space programme, at least among the former's allies. Security Implications Apart from the crucial role private space firms play in space commerce and trade, the India-China space competition also has a security angle. India had previously expressed worries over China's technological advancement in space-technology, citing it as more than a military concern – one that transcends to include national infrastructure too.[24] Broadly speaking, China's Military-Civil Fusion strategy[25] aims to employ civilian innovation to further the advancement of its military capabilities. The private space sector is also a vital part of this strategy and start-ups that support China's strategic technology needs get more money and resources.[26] An example is the Zhuhai satellite of the Harbin Institute of Technology that comprises a constellation of high-quality satellites for earth's monitoring.[27] The Harbin Institute of Technology, which specialises in satellite technology, is one of China's top defence research universities that enjoys closeness with the state-owned China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation.[28] In India's case, it has been argued that the lack of a solid framework for military-civil cooperation is hindering large-scale innovation and manufacturing of next-generation space technology.[29] Opening the space sector to private players may prove advantageous for the defence sector. First, this will ease out the burden on ISRO, which has limited in-house capacity to address the expanded objectives of India's space programme, including defence and security requirements.[30] Second, space technology can bolster the Indian armed forces' operational capabilities by augmenting capabilities for surveillance and reconnaissance, space situational awareness, intelligence gathering, etc. Former Chief of Defence Staff of India, General Bipin Rawat, urged the Indian private industry to "step in and step forward" with "cutting-edge space technologies" during the launch ceremony of ISpA.[31] India appears keen to create synergies between ISRO and the private space-technology sector to attend to the country's expanding defence needs, most of which can be attributed to deteriorating relations with China. Regional Space Diplomacy Space diplomacy is also a reality that becomes more relevant as India and China vie for stronger ties with the South Asian countries. ISpA's aim of contributing towards the vision of an Atmanirbhar Bharat[32] that emerges as a global leader in the space arena will surely need to pass the litmus test of regional diplomacy. India's last concrete success in regional space diplomacy was when ISRO launched the South Asia Satellite (GSAT-9) in 2017. It was heralded as a sound geopolitical move where India shared the benefits of its space-technology expertise with its neighbours (except Pakistan, which did not participate in the collaboration), having a minor presence in space.[33] China has also been active in the region, having assisted Pakistan and Sri Lanka in launching their communication satellites.[34] With a boom in the number of private actors in the space ecosystem in both countries, new avenues for regional space diplomacy will be available. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) involves the Digital Silk Road, whose objectives are to deepen space cooperation among the BRI countries.[35] For example, SpaceOK, a private firm based in Shanghai, is known to support the BRI and also uses its satellite data to provide services to countries that are part of this initiative.[36] With a sturdy private space sector, China will enhance its footprint in South Asia. Meanwhile, the space-technology start-ups of India are on an impressive trajectory. If the latest space reforms can nurture the potential of private industry, India can

employ space to strengthen its neighbourhood diplomacy. For instance, consider the Bangla-Bharath students satellite launch, a joint initiative of students from India and Bangladesh.[37] At the forefront of this project is SpaceKidz India, a leading private aerospace company that will be training five students from Bangladesh in the satellite's building. ISRO will be involved in the launch of this satellite. Developments in space technology also carry positive implications for digital connectivity. Contributions from the private sector in facilitating space infrastructure can help enhance digital connectivity between India and its neighbours. In the past, digital connectivity has been vital in India's efforts to strengthen its neighbourhood ties. For example, the Indian government had endeavoured to boost its digital connectivity efforts by extending its National Knowledge Network (NKN) to other Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation countries.[38] NKN is a pan-India network with multi-gigabit capability that provides high-speed connectivity to all educational institutions in the country.[39] India's rising private space sector and domestic space reforms can assist New Delhi in similar policies to compete with Beijing's space-related engagement in South Asia. The Quad in Outer Space The first-ever physical summit of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) leaders, convened in September 2021, was deemed historic for reasons more than one. This summit also marked the beginning of new cooperation on outer space issues. Post-summit, the joint statement highlighted opportunities to collaborate on peaceful purposes and address challenges common to the four-member states.[40] These challenges include climate change and natural disasters, among others. From India's perspective, the inclusion of space as a domain in the Quad's agenda implies that it collaborates more closely with the American space programme – one with the most considerable private sector contribution. America's SpaceX, arguably the most decorated space services company worldwide, has launched satellites to monitor disaster relief, climate change, resource management, etc.[41] The Quad's commitment to strengthen cooperation in space can mean a more significant role for India's private space sector in similar initiatives. With the Quad's close cooperation on outer space, the Indian space-related start-ups can benefit from collaborative arrangements with their counterparts. For instance, Australia is aiming to triple its space industry from A\$4 billion to A\$12 billion (\$\$3.91 billion to \$\$11.73 billion) by the next decade. This could open doors for collaborations between Australian and Indian companies in space-related technology and applications.[42] For example, Pixxel – an Indian space data company constructing a constellation of hyperspectral earth imaging satellites to obtain data and predict global phenomena[43] – is pursuing potential partnerships with data application providers in Australia, which has remarkable expertise in satellite data applications.[44] There are multiple avenues for innovation where the Indian space-technology start-ups fit brilliantly. The issue of space debris is a case in point. The Quad's joint statement had expressed commitment towards the sustainable use of outer space.[45] Space debris is the dark side of the increasing human activity in outer space. Collisions between satellites, rocket exhaust particles, paint particles and other such fragments cause debris or space junk that accumulates in the earth's orbit. Tackling this problem is central in ensuring the sustainable use of space. Digantara is a promising Indian space start-up that works on cost-effective solutions to monitor space debris. Similarly, the Quad's cooperation in space-related domains also aims to enable capacity-building initiatives for sustainable development in other countries of the Indo-Pacific.[46] Since many countries in the Indo-Pacific are vulnerable to risks and challenges posed by climate change and natural calamities,[47] private players specialising in this domain will be in demand. It opens up multiple opportunities for Indian space entrepreneurs to engage with a broader audience in the Indo-Pacific. Moreover, Indian space-technology start-ups have shown promising results while focusing on sustainability. For example, a Mumbai-based start-up Manastu Space has developed a sustainable and safe propulsion system, I-Booster, which can provide an alternative to environmentally hazardous chemical propulsions containing toxic fuels.[48] Another example is Bangalore-headquartered Bellatrix Aerospace Pvt Ltd, which leads the development of a fully reusable micro launch vehicle – Chetak.[49] If for India, the Quad's space ambitions present greater opportunities for its private sector, China's private space sector too would need to step up to counter the collaborative strength and efficiency of the Quad's space ventures. The Promise of International Collaborations International collaborations and tie-ups with other players worldwide can go a long way in helping a start-up stay competitive. One of the most striking developments in China's private space ecosystem was when some Chinese start-ups forged tie-ups with their European counterparts.[50] A notable example is an agreement between China's Spacety and France's ThrustMe to develop low-cost satellite propulsion fuel.[51] The two have been working on an Iodine-based propulsion technique for small satellites – a game-changing alternative that significantly reduces risks related to the propulsive performance of spacecraft.[52] Interestingly, Spacety established its international headquarters in Luxembourg in 2019 – just within three years of its launch.[53] The example of Spacety's achievements and global networking speaks volumes of the value addition that international collaborations bring to budding start-ups. Indian space-related start-ups have also shown a penchant for such tie-ups. High-technology products and services offering low-cost solutions make the Indian private space ecosystem attractive for space-related firms worldwide. The Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace Pvt Ltd recently signed an agreement with Italy's D-Orbit for a joint pilot mission.[54] Another prominent Indian space start-up – AgniKul Cosmos Pvt Ltd, has tie-ups in Europe and Japan with players involved in space applications ranging from using satellites for planet imagery to providing data storage in space.[55] Similarly, Digantara, has signed Memoranda of Understanding with a Taiwanese space start-up, Tensor Tech Ltd, to develop high-quality satellites and a Germany-based company named OKAPI Orbits GmbH to work on a sustainable space environment, among others.[56] If India's space programme is to come close to matching the Chinese, its start-ups will need to bag the best of opportunities for international collaborations.[57] The Indian government's latest policies regarding the opening up of its space sector may result in an environment more conducive to such global collaborations. In addition, the same argument about the scepticism around China's space programme that raises doubt about its potential to procure international orders can be extended in the case of international collaborations too.[58] It has been observed that even the private Chinese space companies need to submit to some level of government interference and control, making the distinction between genuinely private companies and the ones which, in reality, function as state actors sometimes fuzzy.[59] This could lead to a lack of trust from international partners.[60] Consequently, this can be detrimental to the intentions of space-related start-ups to establish significant collaborations with their counterparts abroad. In the long run, this can even translate into the Indian private space sector gaining an edge over the Chinese in securing international collaborations. Conclusion Today, the space sector is thriving with commercial possibilities, and it is destined to become

more competitive with time. **Space-related achievements are not only a symbol of national prestige; they are also critical for a nation's security and its overall growth and development.**

Therefore, space makes up for an essential domain in the Sino-Indian competition. With a fresh impetus to their respective private space sectors, the two rivals have charted out a new trajectory for their space race. Since space is not immune to contemporary geopolitics, this watershed moment caused by the entry of budding private space ventures will greatly shape the rivalry between the two Asian giants. Apart from introducing reforms such as IN-SPACE, ISpA and FDI revision, the Indian government is focusing on boosting participation from young entrepreneurs and students. One initiative in this direction is the Atal Tinkering Lab space challenge, jointly launched in September 2021 by ISRO and National Institution for Transforming India Aayog.[61] According to ISRO chairman, K Sivan, the number of proposals from the private sector has increased by 30 per cent in 2021 compared to the previous year.[62] In sum, a favourable environment for space-technology innovation in India seems to be on the rise. Effective implementation of its domestic space reforms will be vital in determining the sustainability of a vibrant ecosystem for India's private space sector. The success of these reforms and the intensity of their subsequent impact on the India-China space race remains to be seen.

Framing

ROTB: The role of the ballot is to vote for the debater who best challenges the Orientalized view of the Other.

I only need to win the methodology or the advocacy for a neg ballot:

1) Judge is a critical educator and shouldn't endorse Orientalism, negate right there

2) Methodology solves by critically inquiring the imaginative gap between “us” and “them”

Gregory 04 (Derek Gregory, November 16th 2014, professor of geography at the University of British Columbia, The Lightning of Possible Storms., 798-808.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2004.00454.x>)

The travelling metaphor has become worn after so long on the road and, like all metaphors, it only gets us so far before it breaks down. Said thought **it important for critical inquiry, nevertheless, because the traveller constantly “crosses over, traverses territory and abandons fixed positions all the time”** (Said 2000:404; see also Howe 2003). How, then, do those fixed positions emerge? And what are the consequences of crossing over? Said’s answer to the first question was to fasten on what he called **imaginative geographies that construct and calibrate a gap between “us” and “them”**. These are **“imaginative”** not only because that is what they are (they are quite literally fabrications, a word that usefully combines “something fictionalized” with “something made”) but also because **that is where they reside, concealed in the collective unconscious, where they too often fan the flames of enmity and hatred. And they are “geographies” because they fold difference into distance through a series of dramatized specializations that produce what Said described as “a familiar space which is ‘ours’ and an unfamiliar space beyond ‘ours’, which is ‘theirs’”** (Said 1978:54–55). **“Their” space is often seen as the inverse of “our” space: a sort of negative in the photographic sense that they might develop into something like “us”, but also the site of an absence, because “they” are seen somehow to lack the positive tonalities that distinguish “us”**. These are **general characterizations**, and to illustrate the particular work they do within Orientalism here is an architectural historian writing about medieval Cairo: There is no town hall; no real civic square. Markets and occupational and religious fraternities seek no permanent monumentality. The long crepuscular tunnels of bazaars, crowded and hectic, burrow their way through the urban fabric, especially near the main thoroughfare of the walled city ... **Open space is at a premium. Streets are uniformly narrow and few of them run clear for any length [whereas] in the West many Roman grids appear to have come through intact, and even less rigid medieval city-forms than the grid always maintain a coordinated network** of principal and secondary arteries...The Muslim street is rarely seen as a public passage linking one point of interest with another. The maze of dead-end alleys that insinuate themselves like hundreds of inadvertent cracks in the solidly built mass of medieval Cairo are characteristic. At best, the few principal thoroughfares might define irregular superblocks, but within these neighborhood life eats up the public pathways by hundreds of daily encroachments. (Kostof 1985:369–370). **The passage opens by privileging the European city and then enumerates the multiple ways in which Cairo lacks its transcendent “rationality”. Any putative “order” is the product of a chaotic, subterranean, less-than-human logic wherein tunnels “burrow” their way through the city and alleys “insinuate themselves like inadvertent cracks”; even this is then gnawed away by “hundreds of daily encroachments”**.