# China

**Asia Pivot credibility declining now- commitment to success of the TPP key**

**Peltier 10/18**- 2012 graduate of the University of Georgia’s School of Public and International Affairs

(Chad, “Peltier: More action needed on pivot to Asia”, http://onlineathens.com/opinion/2013-10-18/peltier-more-action-needed-pivot-asia, 10/18/2013)//SLR

The Obama administration’s recent Asia visits didn’t accomplish their intended

must offer a real signal that it is committed to the creation and sustained success of the TPP.

#### Mexican participation key to successful TPP

Lugar 12 – US Senator (Richard, “In strong Support of Mexico Joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP),” 6/14/12, http://votesmart.org/public-statement/706990/in-strong-support-of-mexico-joining-the-trans-pacific-partnership-tpp#.Ue7lEUFQGCk)//SJF Mexico has expressed its keen interest in joining the

Mexico's participation in TPP would further strengthen our existing bonds, as well as the economies of the U.S. and its TPP partners. It is in the U.S. interest that Mexico join the TPP.

#### 2 internal links

#### A. TPP provides economic foundation for expanding regional alliances and boosting US regional influence

**Lewis 11 -**  Meredith Kolsky Lewis received her BA from Northwestern University and her J.D. and MSFS degrees from Georgetown University. Prior to entering academia she praacticed international trade and litigation in the Washington, DC and Tokyo offices of Shearman & Sterling LLP. Lewis’s research focuses on international economic law, with a particular emphasis on international trade law and the World Trade Organization. She teaches public and private international law subjects, including International Trade Law and International Business Transactions. She is also Director of the Canada-United States Legal Studies Centre, (“The Trans-Pacific Partnership: New Paradigm or

Wolf in Sheep’s Clothing?”, 1-1-2011, <http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1264&context=iclr)//sawyer>

An expanded TPP could lead to a different path toward **Asian economic integration**

, joining the TPP could help **the United States play an active role in altering the regional power balance**, thereby o o large blocs as opposed to remaining on the wrong side of a divided Pacific.

#### B. TPP sustains Asia Pivot by linking region economically and symbolizing long term commitment

**Capling and Ravenhill 11** ­ - Ann Capling went to the University of Melbourne, John Ravenhill went to the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, (“Multilateralising regionalism: what role for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement?, December 12, 2011 http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09512748.2011.634078)//sawyer

The TPP stands out among PTAs both in the Asia-Paciﬁc region and around the world in a number of distinctive ways. First, it is a ‘transregional’ agreement that aims to link countries in four different regions in the Asia-Paciﬁc. Second, **it is seen as an important means of keeping the US engaged** in **the**

begins the process of positioning the U.S. as a counter-weight to China in the Asia-Paciﬁc region’ (quoted in M. Lewis 2011).

#### 3 impacts

#### A. The Asia Pivot will encourage stronger relations between India and China, preventing future conflict between the two countries

Franz-Stefan Gady, (military analyst and world affairs commentator), 3/18/13, Huffington Post, "consequences of obama's asia pivot," <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/franzstefan-gady/obama-china-india_b_2853600.html>

In the kaleidoscopic world of power politics in Asia, the United States' pivot to that region may yield the unintentional consequences of fostering closer strategic ties between

For the sake of stability, the United States should encourage closer Indo-China ties. Austria and France were at peace between 1756 to 1792, not a small achievement given the volatility of European power politics at the time. Once the alliance dissolved in 1792 both countries were involved in a life and death struggle, which lasted until 1815. Closer Indo-Sino ties mean a more stable Asian security environment based on mutual restraint, and - because of the inherent nature of a deadlocked alliance -- little growth of both Indian and Chinese power.

#### Sino-Indian war is the highest risk for nuclear conflict.

Sullivan 10 – research fellow @ AEI

Tim Sullivan, research fellow and program manager at the American Enterprise Institutes Centre for Defence Studies. “The next nuclear arms race”. Pakistan Observer. 9/29/10. Lexis.

India and Pakistan are the two countries most likely to engage in nuclear war or so goes the common wisdom. Yet if recent events are any indication, the worlds most vigorous nuclear competition

appear much closer to the brink of an all-out arms race than they do to any resolution of their differences. While each profits from the others economic growth, it is that very growth: which finances military modernization and which is so dependent on potentially vulnerable overseas trade: that creates the conditions for heightened insecurity.

#### B.

#### C. China

#### TPP key vehicle to contain Chinese influence- reasserts US power in regional institutions

**Bin 11**

(Zhang, China Institute of International Studies, “The TPP Enlargement and US Intentions”, http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2011-06/15/content\_4268828.htm, 6/15/2011)//SLR

US Intentions to Participate in the TPP

TPP will change the existing patterns of trade in Asia Pacific, exert profound impact on the post-crisis global economic and trade relations and regional economic cooperation, and constitute enormous impact on other forms of multilateral trading systems within the Asia Pacific region.

#### China’s developing sphere of influence in Latin America through Mexico

The Economist 13 “Why has China snubbed Cuba and Venezuela?” Jun 6th 2013, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2013/06/economist-explains-3>, Accessed Date: 6-13-13 y2k

XI JINPING'S first visit to Latin America

represent a pivot of sorts in terms of the type of economic relationship China has with Latin America. Up until now, China has hoovered up the region’s commodities, importing soya, copper, iron, oil and other raw materials, particularly from Brazil, Chile and Venezuela, while flooding the region with its manufactured goods. But its relations with Mexico, a rival in low-cost manufacturing, have been frosty: China accounts for only about 0.05% of Mexican foreign direct investment, and it exports ten times as much to Mexico as it imports.

#### **Mexican participation in TPP decreases Chinese trade influence**

Goforth 13-International Political Economy professor at Coastal Carolina University

(Sean, World Politics Review, “Mexico’s Pena Nieto Faces Tough Choices on Trade”, http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/12745/mexico-s-pena-nieto-faces-tough-choices-on-trade, 2/27/2013)

Pena Nieto has inherited a plan to expand Mexico’s access to Asian markets via the Trans-Pacific Partnership

. And Chinese attempts to accelerate this trend have raised concerns that Mexico will reap few benefits from Chinese investment.

#### US Mexico coordination boosts overall Latin American participation

**Selee and Wilson, 12** - Andrew Selee is Vice President for Programs and Senior Advisor to the Mexico Institute and Christopher Wilson is an associate with the Mexico Institute, (Andrew and Christopher, Wilson Center, November 2012, "A New Agenda with Mexico"

Over the past few years, the U.S. and Mexican governments have expanded

regional supply chains to international finance—promises significant mutually beneficial results in the coming years.

#### Integrating Latin America into the TPP boosts US regional influence and synchronizes trade commitment

KOTSCHWAR SCHOTT 13 - \*research associate at the Peterson Institute for International Economics and adjunct professor of Latin American studies and economics at Georgetown University AND senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics (Barbara, Jeffrey, "The Next Big Thing? The Trans-Pacific Partnership 26 Latin America," America’s Quarterly, Spring, 2013, http://www.americasquarterly.org/next-big-thing-trans-pacific-partnership)//AC-http://www.americasquarterly.org/next-big-thing-trans-pacific-partnership)//AC

The hottest topic in world trade these days is the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

using the Pacific Alliance as a platform for enhanced trade with their most dynamic trading partner—East Asia.

Rising Chinese Pacific influence strengthens its diplomatic isolation efforts

Shie 06

(Tamara Renee, “China Woos the South Pacific”, http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/pac0610a.pdf, 3/17/2006)//SLR

China’s rising influence is beginning to extend

China have been showered with major infrastructure and assistance projects, including a $5.5 million sports complex in Kiribati, another $4 million sport facility in Fiji , and the donation of two cargo ships worth $9.4 million to Vanuatu. China’s donation to set up the Pacific Islands Trade Office in Beijing in 2000 came only after the Forum agreed to switch the chairmanship from Palau (which recognizes Taiwan) to Kiribati (which at the time recognized China). In October 2005 Beijing lobbied against Taiwan’s inclusion in the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO), saying this would “sabotage” China’s own relations with the region. After China pledged an additional $500,000 in organizational support, the members vetoed Taiwan’s admission the following week.

#### Increased Chinese influence risks war over Taiwan

Fergusson ‘12 (Robbie, Researcher at Royal Society for the Arts, Featured Contributor at International Business Times, Former Conference & Research Assistant at Security Watch, Former Researcher at University College London, Master of Science, China in the International Arena, The University of Glasgow, “The Chinese Challenge to the Monroe Doctrine,” <http://www.e-ir.info/2012/07/23/does-chinese-growth-in-latin-america-threaten-american-interests/>)

Taiwan – domestic, or foreign policy?¶ China’s goals in the region amount to more than the capture of natural resources.

the PRC to conclude a settlement on Taiwan, perhaps by force.

#### Taiwan is uniquely likely to escalate to nuclear war – risk of miscommunication and misunderstanding is high

Lowther, 3/16 (William, Taipei Times, citing a report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, “Taiwan could spark nuclear war: report,” <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2013/03/16/2003557211>)

Taiwan is the most likely potential crisis

conflict would be tremendously dangerous and quite possibly devastating.”

#### Only a risk of China retaliation if the pivot isn't completely credible—coherent strategy through the Plan is key

Lieberthal 11

Kenneth, director of the John L. Thornton China Center at the Brookings Institution, “The American Pivot to Asia,” Dec-21, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/12/21/the\_american\_pivot\_to\_asia?page=0,4 ///cmf

A tougher line may

to implement the overall strategy over the long run.

**Chinese influence causes an ASAT attack**

Hulse 2007

(Janie Hulse, Master’s degree in Politics of Development of Latin America from the London School of Economics, is an independent contractor based in Buenos Aires, Argentina, who provides communica-tions and research services to private and public sector organizations “CHINA’S EXPANSION INTO AND U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM ARGENTINA’S TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SPACE INDUSTRIES AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY,” Strategic Studies Institute, September, <http://strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=806> )

Chinese presence in Western Hemisphere space

To do so requires improving U.S. relations with Latin American countries and making U.S. companies more competitive in the region?

**The impact is nuclear war**

**Forden 2008**

PhD and Research Associate @ MIT(Geoffrey, PhD and Research Associate at MIT, “How China Loses the Coming Space War (Pt. 2),” 1/10, <http://www.wired.com/dangerroom/2008/01/inside-the-ch-1/>, EMM)

The United States has five satellites in geostationary orbit that detect missile launches

into a nuclear war without a clear military goal.

# Plan

**The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement toward Mexico under the Trans- Pacific Partnership.**

# Heg

#### The manufacturing sector is contracting and trade deficit at record highs

**Tonelson 13** - Research Fellow at the U.S. Business & Industrial Council Educational Foundation, a Washington research organization (Alan, “Why Celebrate a False U.S. Manufacturing Renaissance?”, http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-07-01/why-celebrate-a-false-u-s-manufacturing-renaissance-.html, 7/9/2013)//SLR

The repeated claims that U.S. manufacturing is enjoying

headed toward another record high this year.

#### Joint negotiations with Mexico in the TPP turns North America into a manufacturing destination and export platform for global economic expansion

Gerwin 13 - Senior Fellow for Trade and Global Economic Policy for the Third Way Economic Program (Ed, “Rooting for Canada and Mexico in the TPP,” Third Way, March 2013, http://content.thirdway.org/publications/672/Third\_Way\_Policy\_Memo\_-\_Rooting\_for\_Canada\_and\_Mexico\_in\_the\_TPP\_.pdf ) //JG Working together in the TPP could help the United States, Canada, and Mexico further build on this success,

working together, the United States, Canada, and Mexico could create momentum for further expanding the TPP–and advancing our shared desire to extend strong and fair trade rules throughout the broader Asia-Pacific region.37 For these reasons–and many others–it’s good for the United States to have our North American neighbors as negotiating partners in the TPP.

#### A. Manufacturing is the basis of competitiveness and hegemony

Boushey ‘12 (Heather Boushey, Senior Economist, Center for American Progress Action Fund, July 19th, 2012, "Testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Meanson Tax Reform and the U.S. Manufacturing Sector" waysandmeans.house.gov/uploadedfiles/boushey\_testimony.pdf)

Having a strong manufacturing industry in the United States should be at the top of our national economic agenda.

contributed 70 percent of private research and development spending.31 ¶ In addition to what manufacturers spend on innovation, there is increasingly strong empirical evidence showing a tight link between innovation and manufacturing production. Economic research now shows that the United States will not likely be able to keep the highly skilled technical jobs if the production jobs go overseas. Harvard Business School professors Gary Pisano and Willy Shih have written about the decline of the “industrial commons” in the United States: the collective R&D, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities that mutually reinforce each other to sustain innovation.32 For many types of manufacturing, geographic proximity is key to having a strong “commons,” and they point to evidence showing that there are few hightech industries where the feedback loop from the manufacturing process is not a factor in developing new products.33 As they put it, “product and process innovation are intertwined.” Pisano and Shih point to the example of rechargeable batteries as a product where innovation followed manufacturing. Rechargeable battery manufacturing left the United States many years ago, leading to the migration of the batteries commons to Asia. Now new technology (batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles) are being designed in Asia where the commons are located. I’d draw your attention to a January New York Times article on China’s increasing investment in research and development, which asked, “Our global competitiveness is based on being the origin of the newest, best ideas. How will we fare if those ideas originate somewhere else?”34

#### That’s the key internal link into military readiness

Cooper 7 (Horace Cooper, Senior Fellow and deputy director of the Alliance for American Manufacturing, “Making it in America”, April 04, 2007, <http://www.americanmanufacturing.org/articles/making-it-america>)

Why should those who support limited government and liberty care about what happens to manufacturing in America? Because manufacturing is a crucial component

A policy that results in a diminished security for Americans, fewer jobs, a declining tax base for communities and states and that rejects our nation’s history is a policy that should be reassessed. Supporters of liberty and freedom recognize that American ingenuity and know-how is a core ingredient of our manufacturing sector and has led to much of the high standard of living we Americans take for granted. At our country’s founding and for much of its history, we’ve recognized the benefits of a strong and robust manufacturing sector. It is the mainstay for our nation’s exports, provides salaries nearly 25 percent higher than other sectors, supports the tax base in communities across the nation, and is essential to our nation’s security needs. It is a sector that should be welcomed and encouraged today.

**That solves for military deterrence and readiness**

**O’Hanlon et al., 12** (Mackenzie Eaglen, American Enterprise Institute Rebecca Grant, IRIS Research Robert P. Haffa, Haffa Defense Consulting Michael O'Hanlon, The Brookings Institution Peter W. Singer, The Brookings Institution Martin Sullivan, Commonwealth Consulting Barry Watts, Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments “The Arsenal of Democracy and How to Preserve It: Key Issues in Defense Industrial Policy January 2012,” pg online @ <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/1/26%20defense%20industrial%20base/0126_defense_industrial_base_ohanlon> //um-ef, we don’t endorse gendered or ableist language)

The current wave of defense cuts is also different than past defense budget reductions in their likely industrial impact, as **the U.S. defense industrial base is in a much different place**

**manufacturing capabilities—**which in turn can also generate civilian and military export opportunities for the United States in a globalized marketplace.

#### B. TPP is key to increase and sustain hegemony in Latin America

**Purcell, 11** (Susan Kaufman, director of the Center for Hemispheric Policy at the University of Miami, “What Hugo Chávez’s illness means for U.S., China; LATIN AMERICA,” The Miami Herald, 12/13/11, lexis, Tashma)

China had expected to continue increasing its influence in Latin America at the expense of that of the United States. Chávez also regarded the United States as a declining power in the Western Hemisphere and China, as a rising power

to level the economic playing field with China, to the benefit of the Western Hemisphere as a whole.

3 impacts

#### Statistics prove hegemony deescalates global conflicts- the alternative is great power war and crisis instability

Brooks, Ikenberry, and Wohlforth ’13 (Stephen, Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College, John Ikenberry is the Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University in the Department of Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, William C. Wohlforth is the Daniel Webster Professor in the Department of Government at Dartmouth College “Don’t Come Home America: The Case Against Retrenchment,” International Security, Vol. 37, No. 3 (Winter 2012/13), pp. 7–51)

A core premise of deep engagement is that it prevents the emergence of a

the United States lowers security competition in the world’s key regions, thereby preventing the emergence of a hothouse atmosphere for growing new military capabilities. Alliance ties dissuade partners from ramping up and also provide leverage to prevent military transfers to potential rivals. On top of all this, the United States’ formidable military machine may deter entry by potential rivals. Current great power military expenditures as a percentage of GDP are at historical lows, and thus far other major powers have shied away from seeking to match top-end U.S. military capabilities. In addition, they have so far been careful to avoid attracting the “focused enmity” of the United States. 84 All of the world’s most modern militaries are U.S. allies (America’s alliance system of more than sixty countries now accounts for some 80 percent of global military spending), and the gap between the U.S. military capability and that of potential rivals is by many measures growing rather than shrinking. 85

#### No offense- pursuit of hegemony is inevitable

**Mearsheimer 11** John J. Mearsheimer, the “R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago” Jan/Feb 2011 “Imperial By Design” http://mearsheimer.uchicago.edu/pdfs/A0059.pdf

The downward spiral the United States

This grand strategy is “imperial” at its core; its proponents believe that the United States has the right as well as the responsibility to interfere in the politics of other countries. One would think that such arrogance might alienate other states, but most American policy makers of the early nineties and beyond were confident that would not happen, instead believing that other countries—save for so-called rogue states like Iran and North Korea—would see the United States as a benign hegemon serving their own interests.

#### Heg collapse causes global nuclear conflict – ensures the US is drawn back in

Lieber 2005 – PhD from Harvard, Professor of Government and International Affairs at Georgetown, former consultant to the State Department and for National Intelligence Estimates (Robert, “The American Era”, pages 53-54, WEA)

Withdrawal from foreign commitments

into a few fortified enclaves.”23

**Realism is good in the context of China – the PRC is a legitimate threat to security and realism is empirically proven in this context**

**Mearsheimer**, prof. of poliscie at the U of Chicago, **5** (John, November 18, *The Australian*, “The Rise of China Will Not Be Peaceful at All”, lexis)

THE question at hand is simple and profound: will China rise peacefully

? ecurity competition between Beijing and Washington.