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A. Interpretation - Engagement is the use of particular means to influence the political behavior of a state – economic means are trade promotion and aid in the form loans or grants

Resnik, 1 – Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yeshiva University (Evan, Journal of International Affairs, "Defining Engagement" v54, n2, political science complete)

A REFINED DEFINITION OF ENGAGEMENT¶ In order to establish a more effective framework for dealing with unsavory regimes, I propose that we define engagement as the attempt to influence the political behavior of a target state through the comprehensive establishment and enhancement of contacts with that state across multiple issue-areas (i.e. diplomatic, military, economic, cultural). The following is a brief list of the specific forms that such contacts might include:¶ DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS¶ Extension of diplomatic recognition; normalization of diplomatic relations¶ Promotion of target-state membership in international institutions and regimes¶ Summit meetings and other visits by the head of state and other senior government officials of sender state to target state and vice-versa¶ MILITARY CONTACTS¶ Visits of senior military officials of the sender state to the target state and vice-versa¶ Arms transfers¶ Military aid and cooperation¶ Military exchange and training programs¶ Confidence and security-building measures¶ Intelligence sharing¶ ECONOMIC CONTACTS¶ Trade agreements and promotion¶ Foreign economic and humanitarian aid in the form of loans and/or grants¶ CULTURAL CONTACTS¶ Cultural treaties¶ Inauguration of travel and tourism links¶ Sport, artistic and academic exchanges(n25)¶ Engagement is an iterated process in which the sender and target state develop a relationship of increasing interdependence, culminating in the endpoint of "normalized relations" characterized by a high level of interactions across multiple domains. Engagement is a quintessential exchange relationship: the target state wants the prestige and material resources that would accrue to it from increased contacts with the sender state, while the sender state seeks to modify the domestic and/or foreign policy behavior of the target state. This deductive logic could adopt a number of different forms or strategies when deployed in practice.(n26) For instance, individual contacts can be established by the sender state at either a low or a high level of conditionality.(n27) Additionally, the sender state can achieve its objectives using engagement through any one of the following causal processes: by directly modifying the behavior of the target regime; by manipulating or reinforcing the target states~’ domestic balance of political power between competing factions that advocate divergent policies; or by shifting preferences at the grassroots level in the hope that this will precipitate political change from below within the target state.¶ This definition implies that three necessary conditions must hold for engagement to constitute an effective foreign policy instrument. First, the overall magnitude of contacts between the sender and target states must initially be low. If two states are already bound by dense contacts in multiple domains (i.e., are already in a highly interdependent relationship), engagement loses its impact as an effective policy tool. Hence, one could not reasonably invoke the possibility of the US engaging Canada or Japan in order to effect a change in either country~’s political behavior. Second, the material or prestige needs of the target state must be significant, as engagement derives its power from the promise that it can fulfill those needs. The greater the needs of the target state, the more amenable to engagement it is likely to be. For example, North Korea~’s receptivity to engagement by the US dramatically increased in the wake of the demise of its chief patron, the Soviet Union, and the near-total collapse of its national economy.(n28)¶ Third, the target state must perceive the engager and the international order it represents as a potential source of the material or prestige resources it desires. This means that autarkic, revolutionary and unlimited regimes which eschew the norms and institutions of the prevailing order, such as Stalin~’s Soviet Union or Hitler~’s Germany, will not be seduced by the potential benefits of engagement.¶ This reformulated conceptualization avoids the pitfalls of prevailing scholarly conceptions of engagement. It considers the policy as a set of means rather than ends, does not delimit the types of states that can either engage or be engaged, explicitly encompasses contacts in multiple issue-areas, allows for the existence of multiple objectives in any given instance of engagement and, as will be shown below, permits the elucidation of multiple types of positive sanctions.

B. Violation – The THA would increase NON-Economic ties—

\*\*DOS ~’13\*\*. US Department of State. "U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Hydrocarbons Agreement" Office of the Spokesperson. May 2013 ~~[http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/05/208650.htm~~]~~[MG~~]

U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Hydrocarbons Agreement Fact Sheet Office of the Spokesperson Washington, DC May 2, 2013 In 2012, the United States and Mexico signed an agreement concerning the development of oil and gas reservoirs that cross the international maritime boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mexico. The Agreement is designed to enhance energy security in North America and support our shared interest to exercise responsible stewardship of the Gulf of Mexico. It is built on a commitment to the safe, efficient, and equitable development of transboundary reservoirs with the highest degree of safety and environmental standards. Mexico is consistently one of the top three exporters of petroleum to the United States. The United States is Mexico~’s largest supplier of refined oil products, mostly coming from U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. Former Secretary Clinton and then Mexican Foreign Secretary Espinosa signed the Agreement in Los Cabos in February, 2012. Mexico ratified the agreement in April 2012. The Agreement establishes a framework that promotes unitization of maritime transboundary reservoirs. Upon entry into force, the current moratorium on oil exploration and production along the boundary in the Western Gap portion of the Gulf of Mexico will end. Mexican law currently prohibits Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) from jointly developing resources with leaseholders on the U.S. side of the boundary. Mexico opened the door to such cooperation in a 2008 energy reform law, but only if the cooperation takes place pursuant to an international agreement governing transboundary reservoirs. The Agreement takes advantage of this opportunity. The Agreement facilitates the formation of voluntary arrangements – unitization agreements – between U.S. leaseholders and Pemex for the joint exploration and development of transboundary reservoirs. It also provides appropriate incentives to encourage the formation of such arrangements if a reservoir is proven to be transboundary and a unitization agreement is not formed. Ultimately, the Agreement provides that development may proceed in an equitable manner that protects each nation~’s interests. The Agreement provides for ongoing cooperation between the two governments related to safety and the environment, and also provides for joint inspection teams to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Both governments will review and approve all unitization agreements governing the exploration and development of transboundary reservoirs under the Agreement, providing for approval of all safety and environmental measures. Both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate have introduced bills that would approve the Transboundary Agreement and give the Secretary of the Interior the necessary authorization to implement the agreement. The Administration looks forward to speedy passage of the authorizing legislation. Effect of the Agreement The Agreement will enable U.S. companies to explore new business opportunities and carry out collaborative projects with the Mexican national oil company PEMEX. It is expected the Agreement will unlock areas for exploration and exploitation along the boundary within U.S. jurisdiction by providing the legal certainty companies need to invest, potentially providing increased revenues and energy security benefits that would result from increases in production. This agreement will make nearly 1.5 million acres of the Outer Continental Shelf more attractive to U.S. operators. The Department of the Interior~’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) estimates that this area contains as much as 172 million barrels of oil and 304 billion cubic feet of natural gas. The Transboundary Agreement will also help mitigate the safety and environmental risks that would result from unilateral exploration and exploitation along the boundary.

C. Voting issue –

1. limits – they explode the topic – blurring the lines between economic and other forms of engagement makes any positive interaction with another country topical. It~’s impossible to predict or prepare

2. negative ground – the economic limit is vital to critiques of economics, trade disads, and non-economic counterplans

=Politics DA Budget =

Debt ceiling will pass – Obama political strength and Dem unity means the GOP will cave

Bolton, 9/14/13 (Alexander, The Hill, "Confident Democrats want separate showdowns on shutdown and debt limit" Read more: http://thehill.com/homenews/senate/322247-confident-democrats-want-separate-showdowns-on-shutdown-and-debt-limit~~%23ixzz2g92IX3s7

Democrats, however, want to force the GOP to debate these issues successively.¶ "We~’re not negotiating on the debt ceiling. We think we have the high ground in both of those fights," said a senior Senate Democratic aide.¶ The Senate Democratic strategy over the next several weeks will be to stand pat and refuse to make any significant concessions in exchange for funding the government or raising the debt ceiling.¶ "If push comes to shove on debt ceiling, I~’m virtually certain they~’ll blink," said Sen. Charles Schumer (N.Y.), the third-ranking member of the Senate Democratic leadership. "They know they shouldn~’t be playing havoc with the markets."¶ Schumer said Republicans are on stronger political ground if there~’s a government shutdown, but warned "even on that one, they~’re on weak ground because the public sort of is finally smelling that these guys are for obstructing."

Increasing economic engagement splits Congressional Democrats and consumes political capital

\*\*Magnus, ~’9\*\*

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3. Votes: Will the new government allow any major trade-liberalizing items to come to a vote in the first two years? Conventional wisdom holds that trade votes are bad for the Democratic party — they split the caucus, demoralize stakeholders, and generally spell trouble for the party~’s political majority. Many regard allowing trade initiatives to reach the front of the legislative queue as a blunder of the early Clinton administration. A precious period of unified government was squandered when it could, the argument goes, have been used to enact important Democratic priorities. And then it might have lasted longer — the 1994 Republican takeover could have been averted%21 Although questionable in several particulars, this narrative is present in the minds of many Democrats in and out of government today, and they are determined to manage the new period of unified government differently. There will be a strong temptation to use President Obama~’s political capital exclusively for initiatives favored by a strong majority of Democrats, to keep trade-liberalizing measures (and related items like Trade Promotion Authority) off the voting agenda for months or even years, and to limit any congressional trade votes to matters like adjustment assistance and enforcement. But, of course, foreign policy concerns, and business community desires, will pull in the opposite direction.

It disrupts Obama~’s attempt to prioritize the debt ceiling by consuming political capital

Frumin, 9/21/13 – reporter for MSNBC (Aliyah, "Bright prospects on foreign agenda; domestic in chaos" [[http://tv.msnbc.com/2013/09/21/bright-prospects-for-obama-on-foreign-agenda-domestic-in-chaos/-http://tv.msnbc.com/2013/09/21/bright-prospects-for-obama-on-foreign-agenda-domestic-in-chaos/]])

Conservative strategist Keith Appell said having a full plate is just part of being president and his legacy is at risk because his number one priority of improving the economy has not been significantly addressed.¶ Fixing the economy, he said, could arguable be pegged to how much political capital he has on the issues Obama is currently facing (Syria, Iran, debt ceiling, gun control). "But certainly, if you~’re talking about legacy, unless there is an overwhelming foreign policy situation like the Cold War, then it~’s all about the economy."¶ But Jeanne Zaino, a professor of political science at Iona College and of political campaign management at New York University said "Every time Obama tries to refocus on the economy, there~’s these enormous crises that break out. You can just imagine how frustrating that can be and how it~’s been difficult for him to prioritize."¶ "It~’s not only the amount he has on his plate. It~’s that he doesn~’t~’ have the ability to get anything done without Congress," she added.

That takes Obama off-message – it undermines his strategy of constant pressure on the GOP and makes a deal impossible

Milbank, 9/27/13 – Washington Post Opinion Writer (Dana, "Obama should pivot to Dubya~’s playbook" Washington Post, [[http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/dana-milbank-obama-should-try-pivoting-to-george-bushs-playbook/2013/09/27/c72469f0-278a-11e3-ad0d-b7c8d2a594b9\_story.html-http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/dana-milbank-obama-should-try-pivoting-to-george-bushs-playbook/2013/09/27/c72469f0-278a-11e3-ad0d-b7c8d2a594b9\_story.html]])

If President Obama can stick to his guns, he will win his October standoff with Republicans.¶ That~’s an awfully big "if."¶ This president has been consistently inconsistent, predictably unpredictable and reliably erratic. Consider the events of Thursday morning:¶ Obama gave a rousing speech in suburban Washington, in defense of Obamacare, on the eve of its implementation. "We~’re now only five days away from finishing the job," he told the crowd.¶ But before he had even left the room, his administration let slip that it was delaying by a month the sign-up for the health-care exchanges for small businesses. It wasn~’t a huge deal, but it was enough to trample on the message the president had just delivered.¶ Throughout his presidency, Obama has had great difficulty delivering a consistent message. Supporters plead for him to take a position — any position — and stick with it. His shifting policy on confronting Syria was the most prominent of his vacillations, but his allies have seen a similar approach to the Guantanamo Bay prison, counterterrorism and climate change. Even on issues such as gun control and immigration where his views have been consistent, Obama has been inconsistent in promoting his message. Allies are reluctant to take risky stands, because they fear that Obama will change his mind and leave them standing alone.¶ Now come the budget showdowns, which could define the rest of his presidency. Republican leaders are trying to shift the party~’s emphasis from the fight over a government shutdown to the fight over the debt-limit increase, where they have more support. A new Bloomberg poll found that Americans, by a 2-to-1 margin, disagree with Obama~’s view that Congress should raise the debt limit without any conditions.¶ But Obama has a path to victory. That poll also found that Americans think lawmakers should stop trying to repeal Obamacare. And that was before House Republicans dramatically overplayed their hand by suggesting that they~’ll allow the nation to default if Obama doesn~’t agree to their laundry list of demands, including suspending Obamacare, repealing banking reforms, building a new oil pipeline, easing environmental regulations, limiting malpractice lawsuits and restricting access to Medicare.¶ To beat the Republicans, Obama might follow the example of a Republican, George W. Bush. Whatever you think of what he did, he knew how to get it done: by simplifying his message and repeating it, ad nauseam, until he got the result he was after.¶ Obama instead tends to give a speech and move along to the next topic. This is why he is forever making "pivots" back to the economy, or to health care. But the way to pressure Congress is to be President One Note.¶ In the debt-limit fight, Obama already has his note: He will not negotiate over the full faith and credit of the United States. That~’s as good a theme as any; it matters less what the message is than that he delivers it consistently.¶ The idea, White House officials explained to me, is to avoid getting into a back-and-forth over taxes, spending and entitlement programs. "We~’re right on the merits, but I don~’t think we want to argue on the merits," one said. "Our argument is not that our argument is better than theirs; it~’s that theirs is stupid."¶ This is a clean message: Republicans are threatening to tank the economy — through a shutdown or, more likely, through a default on the debt — and Obama isn~’t going to negotiate with these hostage-takers.¶ Happily for Obama, Republicans are helping him to make the case by being publicly belligerent. After this week~’s 21-hour speech on the Senate floor by Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Tex.), the publicity-seeking Texan and Sen. Mike Lee (R-Utah) objected to a bipartisan request to move a vote from Friday to Thursday to give House Republicans more time to craft legislation avoiding a shutdown. On the Senate floor, Sen. Bob Corker (R-Tenn.) accused them of objecting because they had sent out e-mails encouraging their supporters to tune in to the vote on Friday. The Post~’s Ed O~’Keefe caught Cruz "appearing to snicker" as his colleague spoke — more smug teenager than legislator.¶ Even if his opponents are making things easier for him, Obama still needs to stick to his message. As in Syria, the president has drawn a "red line" by saying he won~’t negotiate with those who would put the United States into default. If he retreats, he will embolden his opponents and demoralize his supporters.

Failure to reach a deal guarantees government shutdown.

Farry, 11

~~[Yanira, Junior Editor – Veterans Today, Military %26 Foreign Affairs Journal, "GOP-Tea Party Play Chicken With U.S. Credit, Courting Catastrophe," 1/19, http://www.veteranstoday.com/2011/01/19/gop-tea-party-play-chicken-with-u-s-credit-courting-catastrophe/~~]

SHUTTING DOWN GOVERNMENT: If the debt limit is reached, the government is forced to move to a purely cash-flow budget, paying bills with only the tax revenue that comes in. Interest payments on the debt would get paid first, but what is the order of payment after that? Government activities that could fail to be funded range from Social Security and Medicare to military actions in Iraq and Afghanistan. In 1995-96, when House Republicans, led by then-House Speaker Newt Gingrich, refused to raise the debt ceiling for a short time, it caused "two temporary shutdowns of all ~’nonessential~’ federal government activities, including a cessation of toxic waste cleanups, disease control activities, and a suspension of many law enforcement and drug control operations," ultimately costing the U.S. taxpayer more than %24800 million. The Clinton Treasury Department was required to employ some creative accounting — "including a temporary use of retirement funds for former government employees" — to stave off even worse outcomes. Analysts at Deutsche Bank have found that such efforts would not work as well today, and the government would "not be able to stave off a government shutdown (or possible suspension of bond payments) for long" if the debt ceiling isn~’t raised. But still, some Republicans, such as former Minnesota governor Tim Pawlenty (R), have said this is the route Congress should choose. As Austan Goolsbee, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers put it, "If we get to the point where we damage the full faith and credit of the United States, that would be the first default in history caused purely by insanity."

That causes cyberattacks.

Sideman, 11

~~[Alysha, Federal Computer Week Contributor, "Agencies must determine computer security teams in face of potential federal shutdown" 2/23, http://fcw.com/Articles/2011/02/23/Agencies-must-determine-computer-security-teams-in-face-of-shutdown.aspx?Page=1~~]

With the WikiLeaks hacks and other threats to cybersecurity present, guarding against cyberattacks has become a significant part of governing — especially because most government agencies have moved to online systems. As a potential government shutdown comes closer, agencies must face new questions about defining "essential" computer personnel. Cyber threats weren~’t as significant during the 1995 furlough as they are today, reports NextGov. The publication adds that agencies need to buck up and be organized. In late January, government officials, NATO and the European Union banded together in Brussels to formulate a plan to battle cyber bandits, according to Defense Systems. Leaders there agreed that existing cybersecurity measures were incomplete and decided to fast-track a new plan for cyber incident response. Meanwhile, observers are wondering whether the U.S. government has a plan to deal with cyberattacks in the case of a shutdown. The lists of essential computer security personnel drawn up 15 years ago are irrelevant today, computer specialists told NextGov. In 1995, the only agencies concerned about cybersecurity were entities such as the FBI and CIA. Today, before any potential government shutdown happens, a plan of essential IT personnel should be determined, the specialists add. Agencies should be figuring out which systems will need daily surveillance and strategic defense, as well as evaluating the job descriptions of the people operating in those systems, former federal executives told NextGov. Hord Tipton, a former Interior Department CIO, agrees. "If they haven~’t done it, there~’s going to be a mad scramble, and there~’s going to be a hole in the system," he told the site. All government departments are supposed to have contingency plans on deck that spell out essential systems and the employees associated with them, according to federal rules. Meanwhile, some experts say determining which IT workers are essential depends more on the length of the shutdown. Jeffrey Wheatman, a security and privacy analyst with the Gartner research group, tells NextGov that a shutdown lasting a couple of weeks "would require incident response personnel, network administrators and staff who monitor firewall logs for potential intrusions." If a shutdown lasted a month or longer, more employees would need to report, he said, adding: "New threats could emerge during that time frame, which demands people with strategy-oriented job functions to devise new lines of defense." Employees who are deemed "essential" are critical to national security. Cyber warfare or holes in cybersecurity can threaten a nation~’s infrastructure. In particular, the electric grid, the nation~’s military assets, financial sector and telecommunications networks can be vulnerable in the face of an attack, reports Federal Computer Week.

Cyber-attacks cause retaliatory nuclear war

Tilford, 12 – Graduate of the U.S. Army Airborne School at Fort Benning, GA (Robert, "Cyber attackers could shut down the electric grid for the entire east coast" 7/27/12, http://www.examiner.com/article/cyber-attackers-could-easily-shut-down-the-electric-grid-for-the-entire-east-coa)

To make matters worse a cyber attack that can take out a civilian power grid, for example could also cripple the U.S. military.¶The senator notes that is that the same power grids that supply cities and towns, stores and gas stations, cell towers and heart monitors also power "every military base in our country."¶ "Although bases would be prepared to weather a short power outage with backup diesel generators, within hours, not days, fuel supplies would run out", he said.¶ Which means military command and control centers could go dark.¶Radar systems that detect air threats to our country would shut Down completely.¶ "Communication between commanders and their troops would also go silent. And many weapons systems would be left without either fuel or electric power", said Senator Grassley.¶ "So in a few short hours or days, the mightiest military in the world would be left scrambling to maintain base functions", he said.¶ We contacted the Pentagon and officials confirmed the threat of a cyber attack is something very real.¶ Top national security officials—including the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Secretary of Defense, and the CIA Director— have said, "preventing a cyber attack and improving the nation~~~’s electric grids is among the most urgent priorities of our country" (source: Congressional Record).¶ So how serious is the Pentagon taking all this?¶Enough to start, or end a war over it, for sure (see video: Pentagon declares war on cyber attacks A cyber attack today against the US could very well be seen as an "Act of War" and could be met with a "full scale" US military response.¶ That could include the use of "nuclear weapons", if authorized by the President.

=China CP =

Text: The People~’s Republic of China should implement the agreement between China and Mexico concerning Transboundary Hydrocarbon Reservoirs in the Gulf of Mexico.

The CP competes and solves the case – China offers a unique model of economic engagement.

\*\*Hsiang 09\*\* (Antonio C. Hsiang, Associate Professor at Chihlee Institute of Technology in Taiwan China Rising in Latin America: More Opportunities than Challenges" Journal of Emerging Knowledge on Emerging Markets, Volume 1 issue 1 November 2009)-Karla

Because "many Latin American countries no longer look to Washington leadership," the so- called Washington Consensus "has lost traction".28 As a global rising power, China offers an alternative model for Latin America~’s development. Even though China has been hurt by the 2008 financial crisis, "its economic and financial powers have been strengthened relative to those of the West. China~’s global influence will thus increase, and Beijing will be able to undertake political and economic initiatives to increase it further." 29 In fact, "Washington seemed to adopt a Chinese-style solution to its escalating financial problems: greater state intervention to restrict the movement of capital."30 Thus, Beijing~’s emergence as a global economic power is seen throughout Latin America as offering an alternative from the Washington Consensus model for economic development. The "Beijing Consensus" is the brainchild of Joshua Cooper Ramo, a former senior editor and foreign editor of Time magazine and later a partner at Kissinger Associates, the consulting firm of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. According to Ramo, the Beijing Consensus has three features. The first is a commitment to innovation and constant experimentation in reforms. The second, a rejection of per capita GDP as the only measure of progress, as sustainability and equality also count. And the third, a commitment to self- determination. Less developed countries should therefore ensure their own financial integrity and keep great powers in check. 31 The Beijing Consensus has evolved to describe a plethora of alternative plans for economic development in the underdeveloped world. Ramo argues that China and India, who "most pointedly" ignored the World Bank and the IMF-championed Washington Consensus, "now have records that speak for themselves." 32 Consequently, the so-called the "Beijing Consensus" has been attracting attention in Latin America because of "China~’s distinctive development model, . . . ~~[which~~] posits far more state intervention in the economy and a greater concern with political stability and strong government to guide the development process." 33

=China SOI=

China~’s sphere of influence in Mexico is high – that solves the Mexican economy.

\*\*Fabens 8/14 \*\*(Isabella, Research Associate at the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 8/14/13, "CHINA~’S LATEST INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO: THE PLIGHT OF MAQUILADORA WORKERS," http://www.coha.org/chinas-latest-investments-in-mexico-the-plight-of-maquiladora-workers/)//DR. H

Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, in the course of a trip to Asia last April, initiated important trade discussions on a stopover in China. ~~[1~~] In return, Chinese President Xi Jinping returned the courtesy during his visit to Mexico on June 4. ~~[2~~] Mexico is attempting to reduce its trade deficit with China by exporting some of its natural resources. In return, China is stepping up its role in Latin America as a major consumer of primary products. President Xi~’s plans include potential investments in the hydrocarbon and natural gas sectors of the Mexican economy. There is every reason to believe that increased trade between the countries will augment Mexico~’s economic growth. The trouble is that, to date, there has been no real consideration given to working conditions in Mexican facilities owned by U.S. companies, which too often pay their workers a low wage and overlook the unsafe conditions under which their employees labor.

Mexico and China

Formal relations between Mexico and China began in 1972 when Mexican President Luis Echeverría Álvarez (1970-1976) established diplomatic ties with the Asian nation. ~~[3~~] Tensions flared in 2011, however, when Mexican President Felipe Calderón Hinojosa (2006-2012) hosted the Dalai Lama in Mexico City, as China has always considered Tibet to be under its jurisdiction. ~~[4~~]

Since President Peña Nieto took office on December 1, 2012, he has attempted to rebuild bilateral relations with China and to promote economic growth through heightened foreign investment in natural resources. For his part, President Xi hopes to gain influence in Mexico and elsewhere in the region, as the United States and China move into competition for economic hegemony. ~~[5~~] In response, Washington has launched a somewhat half-hearted effort to establish closer relations with key Asian countries known to be engines of growth. ~~[6~~] China seems to be winning this competition, moving forward to achieve important economic victories in Mexico, Latin America~’s second largest economy.

Plan reverses that- hydrocarbons are key

Fergusson 12 (Robbie, Masters in China In The International Arena from the University of Glasgow, e-International Relations, 7/23/12, "The Chinese Challenge to the Monroe Doctrine," http://www.e-ir.info/2012/07/23/does-chinese-growth-in-latin-america-threaten-american-interests/)//DR. H

China~’s thirst for resources

With the fastest growing large economy in the world, China~’s hunger for resources is extraordinary, its "oil demand increased by more than 55 percent between 2000 and 2006."~~[15~~] Despite possessing great oil reserves of its own, for the first time ever, China "became a net importer of oil in 1993 – and its energy demands are expected to continue increasing at an annual rate of 4–5 percent through at least 2015, compared to an annual rate of about 1 percent in industrialized countries."~~[16~~] Professor of Strategy at the National War College in Washington Cynthia Watson notes that "China has a targeted need to find energy resources," ~~[17~~] because the subsequent shortfall in demand versus consumption has to be made up by the acquisition of resources from external sources. For the most part, much of this shortfall has been made up by importing from Russia, and importing from OPEC allies such as Oman.

However, as in any business, diversification is key to protect yourself from the turbulence of the open market and "volatility in the Middle East combined with growing uncertainty in oil-rich neighbouring countries such as Russia have led China to seek investment opportunities in other regions, particularly Africa and Latin America." ~~[18~~] While it would be a caricature to describe China as insular, particularly since the reforms of Deng Xiaoping, it would be fair to summarise that its forays into Africa and the Americas represent its first real extra-regional political excursions. As its thirst for resources is not going to be quenched in the near future, "China can be expected to continue its determined quest for hydrocarbons and … will be venturing into the United States~’ traditional zones of influence." ~~[19~~] This is the crucial point of discussion from the point of viewpoint of this essay. While China has made many more seemingly significant steps in its relationship with Africa, for the most part, the countries with whom it deals are not U.S allies. The table below shows where China imports its oil from.

China engagement key to diplomatically isolating Taiwan.

\*\*Ellis ~’11\*\* (R. Evans is an Assistant Professor of National Security Studies in the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies at the National Defense University. "Chinese Soft Power in Latin America: A Case Study," JFQ, Issue 60, 1^^st^^ Quarter 2011, http://www.ndu.edu/press/chinese-soft-power-latin-america.html)

Diplomatic Recognition of Taiwan. For the PRC, the government of Taiwan represents an important issue of political legitimacy and internal security. Currently, 12 of the 23 nations in the world that diplomatically recognize the government of Taiwan are found in Latin America and the Caribbean. Although the People~’s Republic of China does not publicly threaten to block investment in or loans to countries that do not recognize the PRC, China repeatedly emphasizes the issue in its public diplomacy in the region, and makes such investments and market access difficult for those countries that do not recognize it, while simultaneously nurturing expectations regarding the opport-unities that diplomatically recognizing the PRC could bring. When Costa Rica changed its diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to the PRC in May 2007, for example, it received an aid package that included an %2483 million soccer stadium, the purchase of %24300 million in government bonds, various highway, public works, and aid projects, and a %241 billion joint venture to expand the country~’s petroleum refinery, as well as PRC aid in facilitating access to Chinese markets by traditional Costa Rican products such as coffee. In part, such Chinese generosity was directed toward the other countries in the region that still recognized Taiwan in order to demonstrate the types of benefits that could be made available if they too were to change their diplomatic posture.13

Peaceful unification of Taiwan depends on China~’s economic leverage and growing diplomatic recognition – the alternative is war.

\*\*Lee 13\*\* (Dennis, Harvard International Review, "A Narrowing Strait" Global Security Notebook, January 28, 2013, [[http://hir.harvard.edu/a-narrowing-strait-http://hir.harvard.edu/a-narrowing-strait]])

Since the 1970s, the cross-straits relationship has swung drastically in China~’s favor. Not only has the Chinese economy boomed since the opening of its markets, but the United States has started to abandon Taiwan militarily as well. Now inferior in both economic and military strength, Taiwan can only hope for continued de-facto independence. At present, the hopes for remaining separate are dwindling. With China gaining prominence in Asia and the global stage, Taiwan may not have a choice in the matter. Cultural differences present the greatest challenge to the Chinese assimilation of Taiwan. The distinctiveness of Taiwanese culture has already become quite evident since the Kuomintang escaped to the island decades ago. During his presidency, Chen Shui-bian argued frequently that the Taiwanese culture had evolved to be ethnically different and that, in consequence, Taiwan deserves independence. While this argument is unlikely to hold in China at the present, as time passes, it will inevitably become reality. However, the current Chinese strategy almost completely ignores this barrier. China is preparing Taiwanese society for assimilation. Economically, the Chinese are promoting an increase in Taiwanese investment and trade. By offering a profitable economic future, the People~’s Republic of China (PRC) is luring Taiwanese businessmen and entrepreneurs to the mainland. This has led to integration of some Taiwanese into Chinese society. Not only does this change the Chinese perception of Taiwan, but it also affects the Taiwanese perception of China. Opening the two societies to each other makes reunification easier and the Chinese hope to eventually reach a point where unification is smooth for both sides. Economic leverage on politics is also powerful. The strength of Chinese influence and intervention in Taiwanese politics increases substantially from this economic integration. While it is possible for the reverse to happen, where Taiwanese influence is exerted on the Chinese political apparatus, the fact that China has a fairly closed, one-party government makes this rather unlikely. On the contrary, the Taiwanese government is much more prone to lobbying, and, as a result, can be subject to more leverage from mainland China. This completely lopsided trade relationship can, and likely will, be used to China~’s favor. Yet despite the potential political and economic connections, the social differences between China and Taiwan may simply be too drastic to reconcile. Taiwan~’s democratic way of government is something that the Taiwanese people hold on to rather dearly. It is high unlikely, if not impossible, for the Taiwanese to give that up, even in the event of an all-out military conflict. The Chinese solution to this problem may be one that is not a new concept in the country and would call for a "one state, two systems" approach. Currently in the PRC, both Hong Kong and Macau are Special Administrative Regions with local rule, differing judicial systems, and influential local governments. Inner Mongolia goes further as an autonomous region of China granted a greater degree of self-rule. This "two systems" doctrine has fallen out of favor in Taiwan recently due to opposition of its current implementation in China, but also represents a potential path to unification. All this begs the question of what would occur if Taiwan were to refuse China~’s call for unification. Many Taiwanese believe that their rejection of reunification, by a possible declaration of independence, would trigger Chinese military aggression across the Taiwan Strait. The military hostility between both countries is not new. Throughout the conflict, Taiwan has relied on its own military, as well as that of the United States, as a deterrent to Chinese aggression. On the other hand, China has used its military might to ward off any declarations of independence on the part of Taiwan. This impasse has changed as of late since the current pact between the United States and Taiwan does not commit the United States to defend Taiwan. One would assume that in the event of military aggression, the United States would hesitate to entering a military conflict with a fellow nuclear power. Recent technological investments in the Chinese military only heighten the stakes of the conflict and make Taiwanese-Mainland reunification a certainty in China, with the only uncertainty being the question of whether military conflict will prove necessary to the realization of this goal. If China continues to push for unification, unification will most likely occur. Taiwanese resistance is weak without foreign assistance and Taiwan is overpowered economically and militarily. Foreign intervention is fickle and varies with each US administration, public support, and other international factors, thus making both US intervention and Taiwanese independence highly unlikely.

That war goes nuclear – most likely scenario

William \*\*Lowther 3-16\*\*, Taipei Times, citing a report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, 3/16/13, "Taiwan could spark nuclear war: report," [[http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2013/03/16/2003557211-http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2013/03/16/2003557211]]

Taiwan is the most likely potential crisis that could trigger a nuclear war between China and the US, a new academic report concludes.¶ "Taiwan remains the single most plausible and dangerous source of tension and conflict between the US and China," says the 42-page report by the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).¶ Prepared by the CSIS~’ Project on Nuclear Issues and resulting from a year-long study, the report emphasizes that Beijing continues to be set on a policy to prevent Taiwan~’s independence, while at the same time the US maintains the capability to come to Taiwan~’s defense.¶ "Although tensions across the Taiwan Strait have subsided since both Taipei and Beijing embraced a policy of engagement in 2008, the situation remains combustible, complicated by rapidly diverging cross-strait military capabilities and persistent political disagreements," the report says.¶ In a footnote, it quotes senior fellow at the US Council on Foreign Relations Richard Betts describing Taiwan as "the main potential flashpoint for the US in East Asia."¶ The report also quotes Betts as saying that neither Beijing nor Washington can fully control developments that might ignite a Taiwan crisis.¶ "This is a classic recipe for surprise, miscalculation and uncontrolled escalation," Betts wrote in a separate study of his own.¶ The CSIS study says: "For the foreseeable future Taiwan is the contingency in which nuclear weapons would most likely become a major factor, because the fate of the island is intertwined both with the legitimacy of the Chinese Communist Party and the reliability of US defense commitments in the Asia-Pacific region."¶ Titled Nuclear Weapons and US-China Relations, the study says disputes in the East and South China seas appear unlikely to lead to major conflict between China and the US, but they do "provide kindling" for potential conflict between the two nations because the disputes implicate a number of important regional interests, including the interests of treaty allies of the US.¶ The danger posed by flashpoints such as Taiwan, the Korean Peninsula and maritime demarcation disputes is magnified by the potential for mistakes, the study says.¶ "Although Beijing and Washington have agreed to a range of crisis management mechanisms, such as the Military Maritime Consultative Agreement and the establishment of a direct hotline between the Pentagon and the Ministry of Defense, the bases for miscommunication and misunderstanding remain and draw on deep historical reservoirs of suspicion," the report says.¶ For example, it says, it is unclear whether either side understands what kinds of actions would result in a military or even nuclear response by the other party.¶ To make things worse, "neither side seems to believe the other~’s declared policies and intentions, suggesting that escalation management, already a very uncertain endeavor, could be especially difficult in any conflict," it says.¶ Although conflict "mercifully" seems unlikely at this point, the report concludes that "it cannot be ruled out and may become increasingly likely if we are unwise or unlucky."¶ The report says: "With both sides possessing and looking set to retain formidable nuclear weapons arsenals, such a conflict would be tremendously dangerous and quite possibly devastating."

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===solvency – oil===

====China solves Mexico energy investment – key model. ====

\*\*Esenaro 13\*\*. ~~[Alberto, corporate lawyer in Mexico, expertise in high-profile corporate law with practice strong focus on foreign investment, energy, "MEXICO AND CHINA: AN EXPANDING ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP" Before You Do Business — May 1 — beforeyoudobusiness.com/archives/787~~]

While Mexico~’s economy has been growing steadily since the implementation of NAFTA and various other free trade agreements with dozens of other countries, the general perception has been that the country~’s main trading partners and investors have been the United States and Japan. However, Mexico~’s partnership with manufacturing and economic powerhouse China has been gaining steam over the past few years and is showing positive signs of continued and expanding growth.¶ Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, on the evening before his visit to China, in a written interview with Xinhua, China~’s top news service, spoke of his pledge to increase ties with China in a way that both countries can enjoy a win-win situation. China should and can be a "strategic partner" to the Latin American country, he said. Remarkable opportunities exist in many sectors, including infrastructure and trade.¶ "Mexico can be a gateway for China to enter North America, the world~’s richest market. It can so be a point of access to several countries in Central America and the Caribbean." said Peña Nieto. This could very well be of high interest to Chinese companies such as Huawei and ZTE, two telecoms companies who have been effectively shut out of the American telecom market, a market Chinese telecoms have been wanting to crack for quite a long time. While their products may still not get into the U.S. market, both ZTE and Huawei could become involved in the potentially lucrative Mexican telecom sector, where reforms have recently been passed to allow foreign investment.¶ President Peña Nieto continued, stressing the things that Chinese and Mexican people have in common such as an ancient culture and economic exchanges. After mentioning the above points of what Mexico can offer China, he spoke of what China can offer Mexico in return.¶ "For Mexico, China represents an opportunity to increase its productive investment, and multiply and diversify its export capacity. China~’s economic dynamism, the size of its market and its high demand for goods, turn China into an attractive market for Mexico." he said.¶ In order for an economic partnership to be long-lasting and beneficial for both sides, the Mexican head of state mentioned that friendship and cultural understanding are key. The expansion of China~’s Confucius Institute in the Spanish-speaking country would be a very effective way for Mexicans to learn about China~’s traditions and learn Mandarin, while Mexico can increase the awareness of Mexican culture in China by the means of Spanish-language courses and showing Chinese people "the opportunities that Mexico can offer them".¶ Most importantly however, the Mexican president stated how an economic partnership would be beneficial to both countries in the energy and infrastructure industries. China is a country that imports much of its energy, and Mexico has massive reserves of oil and gas; the country~’s oil industry needs an overall upgrade, which Chinese companies could very well provide if reforms to Mexico~’s energy sector go through.¶ Furthermore, the president mentioned that when it comes to trains: "China is, without doubt, an excellent model on the issue" he said. "We have much to learn from its successful history in railway

infrastructure."

===nb – say yes (mexico)===

====Mexico says yes to China- bilateral relations opening up investment====

\*\*MERCOPRESS 6/7\*\*, ~~[MercoPress is an independent news agency which focuses on delivering news related to Mercosur-member countries, covering an area of influence which includes the South Atlantic and insular territories.~~] Mexico and China leave behind mistrust and agree on strategic partnership, http://en.mercopress.com/2013/06/07/mexico-and-china-leave-behind-mistrust-and-agree-on-strategic-partnership

Xi pointed out that China and Mexico have just agreed to upgrade their bilateral relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership, which creates more favourable conditions and opens a vaster space for the development of trade and economic cooperation. The Chinese president urged both sides to see each other as partners and an important opportunity for development, and to strengthen China-Mexico economic and trade cooperation from a strategic perspective. Xi said that the two countries should foster new growth points for bilateral investment in such areas as energy, mining, infrastructure and high-tech industry, while tapping the full potential of their cooperation in traditional fields. "The two sides should work in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit to optimize their trade structure, resolve their differences through amicable negotiations and seek trade balance in an active manner", he said. Addressing the same conference, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto said China is an important partner for Mexico, and the upgrade of bilateral ties to comprehensive strategic partnership has opened broad prospects for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. He said the two countries should explore new areas and new means of cooperation so as to promote a more balanced growth of bilateral trade and achieve win-win results. Mexico is willing to create favourable conditions to attract more Chinese investment, he pledged.

Extinction genetically impossible and empirically disproven

Posner 2005 (Richard A., Judge U.S. Court of Appeals 7th Circuit, Professor Chicago School of Law, January 1, 2005, Skeptic, Altadena, CA, Catastrophe: Risk and Response, http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi\_0199-4150331/Catastrophe-the-dozen-most-significant.html~~%23abstract)

Yet the fact that Homo sapiens has managed to survive every disease to assail it in the 200,000 years or so of its existence is a source of genuine comfort, at least if the focus is on extinction events. There have been enormously destructive plagues, such as the Black Death, smallpox, and now AIDS, but none has come close to destroying the entire human race. There is a biological reason. Natural selection favors germs of limited lethality; they are fitter in an evolutionary sense because their genes are more likely to be spread if the germs do not kill their hosts too quickly. The AIDS virus is an example of a lethal virus, wholly natural, that by lying dormant yet infectious in its host for years maximizes its spread. Yet there is no danger that AIDS will destroy the entire human race. The likelihood of a natural pandemic that would cause the extinction of the human race is probably even less today than in the past (except in prehistoric times, when people lived in small, scattered bands, which would have limited the spread of disease), despite wider human contacts that make it more difficult to localize an infectious disease. The reason is improvements in medical science. But the comfort is a small one. Pandemics can still impose enormous losses and resist prevention and cure: the lesson of the AIDS pandemic. And there is always a lust time. That the human race has not yet been destroyed by germs created or made more lethal by modern science, as distinct from completely natural disease agents such as the flu and AIDS viruses, is even less reassuring. We haven~’t had these products long enough to be able to infer survivability from our experience with them. A recent study suggests that as immunity to smallpox declines because people am no longer being vaccinated against it, monkeypox may evolve into "a successful human pathogen," (9) yet one that vaccination against smallpox would provide at least some protection against; and even before the discovery of the smallpox vaccine, smallpox did not wipe out the human race. What is new is the possibility that science, bypassing evolution, will enable monkeypox to be "juiced up" through gene splicing into a far more lethal pathogen than smallpox ever was.

Intervening actors solve—SARS proves.

Nishiura 05 (H Nishiura Bangkok School of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University,Thailand , K Patanarapelert, M Sriprom, W Sarakorn, S Sriyab , Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University and I Ming Tang Institute of Science and Technology for Research and Development, Mahidol University "EVIDENCE BASED PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY AND PRACTICE Modelling potential responses to severe acute respiratory syndrome in Japan: the role of initial attack size, precaution, and quarantine" http://www.hawaii.edu/hivandaids/Modelling\_Potential\_Responses\_to\_Sev ere\_Acute\_Respiratory\_Syndrome\_in\_Japan.pdf August 29, 2005)

There has been an intensive assessment of the different public health interventions that contributed substantially to the eventual curtailing of the epidemic in Hong Kong.27 It is well known that an effective strategy requires aggressive public health measures in combination with stringent hospital infection control practices that meet the recommendations of World Health Organisation.29 30 The SARS pandemic has shown that governments and public health officials need to consider the use of quarantine as a public health tool to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, particularly when other preventive interventions (for example, vaccines and antibiotics) are unavailable.31 From our study, it is shown that either 100% effective precautionary measures or quarantine would lead to decline in the incidence. Both of them reduce R0 in a linear way unlike the practice of isolation. The importance in the coverage should be therefore emphasised. Although recent studies with modelling14 15 provided us with dynamics of SARS including transmissibility as well as the impact of quarantine and isolation, the role of precautionary steps was not taken into consideration. Precautionary measures themselves are quite important especially in hospital settings because a high proportion of the SARS patients were healthcare workers as was pointed out.

Squo solves protectionism and kills incentives – APEC and global multilateral organizations

Bellman, 2/7 – writer for the Wall Street Journal (Eric, "Official Urges Asian-Pacific Countries to Avoid Protectionism" WSJ 2/7/13,

http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887324590904578289660099191242.html) // czhang

JAKARTA, Indonesia—As the global economy struggles, Asian-Pacific countries must strive to resist pressures to protect their economies if they want to continue to be an important engine for global growth, says a leader of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Yuri Thamrin, chairman of APEC~’s senior officials meeting, told The Wall Street Journal that the 21 APEC countries are mapping out ways in which members—including the world~’s three largest economies, the U.S., China and Japan—can lower barriers to trade, increase sustainable growth and improve infrastructure across the Pacific. The first official APEC meetings of the year ended in Jakarta on Thursday. "The priorities have been endorsed by (senior officials) and now we have to start thinking of deliverables," said Mr. Thamrin, who is also Indonesia~’s foreign ministry~’s deputy general of Asia-Pacific and African affairs. "It~’s about an open free trade and investment regime, which is important now as there is a danger of protectionism because of economic difficulties," Mr. Thamrin added. Two more senior official meetings will be held as well as some business leader and ministerial summits before the heads of all the Asia-Pacific nations gather in Bali in October for their final declaration of new commitments. The member countries of APEC, which also include Canada, South Korea, Mexico, Russia and 14 other countries, have a total population of more than 2.8 billion people and account for around 54% of the world~’s aggregated gross domestic product and 44% of its trade. With momentum on the World Trade Organization talks stalled, different multilateral organizations are looking for ways to enliven and embolden the global trading system. Within Asia alone, there is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

, which is lowering regional trade barriers and creating free trade agreements with China and others. Meanwhile, the U.S. is backing a free trade area called the Trans-Pacific Partnership, which sets a new standard for openness. If APEC wants to continue to take a leadership role in promoting growth, trade and investment, it has to encourage members to lower non-tariff barriers as well as build the ports, roads and airports that facilitate trade across the Pacific, Mr. Thamrin said. "We would like APEC to be relevant," said Mr. Thamrin. "We would like to promote APEC connectivity." While it is still too early to know what the members~’ leaders can pledge in October, he said the global slowdown adds urgency to any efforts to improve trade flows.

Their protectionism evidence is hype and outdated – all current trends point towards free trade

Tax News 1/29 – an editorial from Tax-News.com ("Global Trade: The Asian Century" 1/29/13, http://www.tax-news.com/features/Global\_Trade\_The\_Asian\_Century\_\_570344.html) // czhang

Progress towards the completion of the Doha Round of world trade talks remains stalled, and the World Trade Organization has warned of a lurch towards protectionism. However, the world~’s major trading powers do not appear to have given up on expanding free trade, and while Doha lays dormant, the Asia-Pacific region – widely tipped to lead the next phase of global economic growth – is playing host to an emerging trend towards the conclusion of multilateral free trade groupings. Back in July 2012, the World Trade Organization (WTO) warned of the emergence of a longer-term trend towards trade protectionism, with governments increasingly prepared to resort to protectionist measures in order to achieve national economic objectives. According to a report issued by the WTO at that time, 182 new measures that restrict or can potentially restrict or distort trade had been recorded since the previous October, impacting 0.9% of global imports. Nevertheless, it can also be concluded that the dire prophecies of a descent into "beggar thy neighbor" trade polices sounded at the height of the global financial and economic crisis have not come to pass – at least not yet. Recent evidence suggests that in actual fact the contrary is taking place, at least as far as the major trading powers are concerned. In their eighth report to leaders of the G20 nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the WTO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said that advanced nations have largely kept their promise to keep markets open by resisting trade protectionism amid high unemployment rates and the weak economic recovery.

We can also deduce this from an apparent switch in strategy by certain influential trading nations towards tying up regional trade deals rather than expanding national free trade treaty networks piecemeal with individual countries. This is a trend that is obvious in Asia and the Pacific Rim, and here we summarize some of the major free trade initiatives taking place, and progress made over the last few months

=PEMEX=

And Migration Barrier an Alt cause

Littlefield 09 – (Edward, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, "As Mexico~’s Problems Mount: The Impact of the Economic Recession on Migration Patterns from Mexico")

As migration from, and remittances to, Mexico have decreased as a result of the current recession, the Mexican economy ominously worsens - Migration, remittances, and the national economy should be considered as integral components in the debate over whether Mexico deserves to be classified as a "failed state," and what should be United States policy The Mexican economy and many of its national institutional structures may be on the brink of collapse. While drug war violence has dominated the recent news about the possible irreversible status as a society beyond remediation, the topic of immigration has been either marginalized or used to further promote fears that the conflict may spread to the United States. Drugs, national security, and economic recession have replaced immigration reform on the United States~’ policy agenda. However, the current financial crisis, and its impact south of the border, is intricately linked to matters of immigration, security, and Mexico~’s very cohesion.