### Resolved: The United States should end its arms sales to Taiwan.

AFF Case 2

Aff Extensions 8

NEG Case 13

Neg Extensions 22

# AFF Case

### We affirm resolved: The United States should end its arms sales to Taiwan.

**Framework: When debating this topic we must look at what’s in the best interest of**

**the world, therefore we shall be framing this debate on a cost benefit analysis.**

**Contention 1: Continuing Arm Sales Leads to Further Hostility**

**Taiwan Benefits from a stable US-China Relationship**

Scott **Kastner**, April 30th 20**18** ([https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2018/04/30/china-u-s-taiwan-relations-are-in-choppy-waters-heres-whats-going-on/?noredirect=on) [cage/wp/2018/04/30/china-u-s-taiwan-relations-are-in-choppy-waters-heres-whats-going-](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2018/04/30/china-u-s-taiwan-relations-are-in-choppy-waters-heres-whats-going-on/?noredirect=on) [on/?noredirect=on](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2018/04/30/china-u-s-taiwan-relations-are-in-choppy-waters-heres-whats-going-on/?noredirect=on))

**The complicated relationship between the United States, the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan has been heating up. In recent months, China flexed some muscle by sending strategic bombers to circumnavigate Taiwan.** In March, President Trump signed the Taiwan Travel Act, which calls for higher-level visits between the United States and Taiwan. The United States has been considering naval port calls to Taiwan, something that hasn’t happened since the 1970s. The possibility of closer U.S.-Taiwan ties, in turn, has led to strong criticism from the Chinese government. To make sense of these events, here’s what you need to know about U.S.-China-Taiwan relations: 1) Taiwan’s sovereign status is the big issue — but the issue has evolved. In 1949, at the end of the Chinese civil war, the losing Nationalists (and their government, the Republic of China) retreated to Taiwan. The victorious Communists established the People’s Republic of China in Beijing. Each government viewed itself as the legitimate government of China, each viewed Taiwan as a part of China, and each viewed national unification as an important goal. Beijing’s bottom line in 2018 remains unchanged: Taiwan is a part of China and must be unified with the rest of the country. In Taiwan, reestablishing Republic of China authority over all of China long remained a Nationalist goal and questioning this aspiration was strictly off-limits under the martial law in place until 1987. [The Taiwanese see themselves as Taiwanese, not as Chinese] Today, however, the Republic of China has evolved into a full-fledged democracy, and the idea that Taiwan is a part of China is openly contested on the island. Most residents currently self-identify as Taiwanese rather than as Chinese. While the Nationalist Party still pays lip service (via the “1992 consensus”) to the idea of Taiwan belonging to a greater “one China,” the ruling Democratic Progressive Party does not. 2) The United States does not recognize the ROC government — but also doesn’t recognize Taiwan as a part of China. For decades after 1949, the United States recognized the Republic of China, not the People’s Republic of China, as the government of China. This changed in 1979, when Washington and Beijing established official diplomatic relations and the United States broke ties with the Republic of China. The United States today maintains extensive — but unofficial — ties with Taiwan.

Although the United States recognizes the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, Washington does not accept the view of the People’s Republic of China that Taiwan is a part of China. Rather, the United States merely “acknowledges” the Chinese position on this issue. 3) Chinese leaders face difficult trade-offs in their Taiwan policy. The People’s Republic of China uses both carrots and sticks to deal with Taiwan. Beijing sometimes uses threats and coercion to deter Taiwan independence and to advance the goal of unification. The recent strategic bomber missions, along with increased efforts to isolate Taiwan internationally, are in part meant to punish Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen for not accepting that Taiwan is a part of China. More generally, China doesn’t want Taiwan to feel comfortable with a status quo

where progress isn’t being made on unification. Beijing hopes to convince Taiwanese voters that they’d be better off supporting the Nationalist Party, whose position on Taiwan’s status is more palatable to China. Tough actions also reassure nationalists in China that their government remains resolute on the Taiwan issue. [20 years ago, China promised Hong Kong ‘1 country, 2 systems.’ So much for promises.] These tough measures have effectively deterred Taiwan from pursuing formal independence, but they also undercut the image of the People’s Republic of China in Taiwan, where support for unification is already limited. So the People’s Republic of China also uses carrots, including new measures to attract Taiwanese talent to China. Such measures are consistent with long-standing “United Front” activities, where Beijing uses inducements to win supporters in Taiwan while trying to isolate perceived enemies. Some recent studies, however, suggest that past efforts to build support via economic inducements were only partly successful — and may even backfire. This means Beijing has few good options to advance unification. Inducements appear somewhat ineffectual, and coercion alienates the Taiwan people. Meanwhile, extreme steps like going to war would be extremely costly, with uncertain prospects for success, even if the United States were to stay out. 4) The U.S. faces its own Taiwan dilemmas. The United States retains an interest in Taiwan’s security because of Taiwan’s vibrant democracy as well as strategic concerns in the region. Accordingly, the United States wishes to deter Beijing from attacking Taiwan, and some high-ranking officials in the Trump administration have in the past called for stepped-up efforts in this regard. U.S. deterrence in the Taiwan Strait used to resemble U.S. deterrence elsewhere: Washington had a formal alliance with the Republic of China and stationed troops in Taiwan. But the United States abrogated the alliance treaty when it broke official ties with the Republic of China in 1979. U.S. deterrence today is more indirect, including selling weapons to Taiwan and undertaking symbolic actions, such as the Taiwan Travel Act, to signal continued U.S. interest. [Trump risks war by turning the One China question into a bargaining chip] But Beijing sometimes retaliates when the United States signals support for Taiwan. Although it is doubtful that naval port calls would trigger an actual military attack, as one senior People’s Republic of China diplomat suggested, Beijing would likely react strongly. So when U.S. officials make decisions about the rank of officials allowed to visit Taiwan, or which weapons to sell to Taiwan, or whether naval port calls to Taiwan are a good idea, they must weigh improved deterrence against possible damage to U.S.- China relations. 5) A bad U.S.-China relationship isn’t necessarily good for Taiwan. **A final point is that Taiwan itself benefits from a stable U.S.-China relationship. As I argue in a recent International Security article, good U.S.- China relations give Beijing a stake in a stable status quo. Even if the United States were to stay out of a cross-Strait military conflict, such a conflict would be disastrous for the U.S.-China relationship.**

**Good relations with Washington, then, give Beijing more to lose by initiating war in the Taiwan Strait**

**— and that’s a good thing for Taiwan**

**Good US-China ties vital**

Albert **Wai**, 10-23-20**17**, "Good US-China ties vital to global security and prosperity, says PM Lee," TODAY Online, [https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/pm-lee-urges-](https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/pm-lee-urges-washington-and-beijing-maintain-stable-and-constructive-relationship) [washington-and-beijing-maintain-stable-and-constructive-relationship](https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/pm-lee-urges-washington-and-beijing-maintain-stable-and-constructive-relationship)

**Prime Minister** Lee Hsien **Loong has called on the United States to maintain a “stable and constructive” relationship with China, adding that good ties between the two superpowers will promote global security.** Speaking at a joint press conference with President Donald Trump after both leaders held talks at the White House on Monday (Oct 23), he said that Singapore, like many other countries, watches US-China dynamics closely. **“It is the most important bilateral relationship in the**

###### world,” Mr Lee added. “I expressed (to Mr Trump) my hope that the US will maintain a stable and

**constructive relationship with China, engaging each other at the highest levels, building trust and**

**establishing institutional mechanisms.”** He noted that China is the third largest export market for US goods and services. It is also the second largest market for American agricultural exports, including soybeans, grains, and cotton, as well as farming machinery. **"Good US-China ties will benefit the region and the world. They will enable countries in the Asia Pacific, including the US and China themselves,**

**to enjoy regional stability, peace and prosperity,”** said Mr Lee. In recent years, Beijing and Washington have taken differing positions on the South China Sea territorial dispute, friction in bilateral trade,

intellectual property disputes and North Korea’s nuclear ambition, among other issues. These are expected to be high on the agenda when Mr Trump visits China next month. Recent reports have suggested that Mr Trump will pressure Chinese President Xi Jinping to do more to rein in North Korea when they meet in Beijing. Mr Lee said he discussed the North Korean issue in his talks with Mr Trump, and reiterated Singapore's opposition to and condemnation of Pyongyang's recent provocations, including nuclear tests and missile launches. “These pose a serious threat to regional and international

peace and stability,” Mr Lee added, noting that he had shared with Mr Trump what Singapore has done to pressure and isolate Pyongyang, going beyond the United Nations Security Council's resolutions. Examples of such measures by Singapore include the imposition of strict export controls over North Korean goods, and visa requirements against all of the North's nationals. “But there is no easy and quick solution," Mr Lee pointed out. "Pressure is necessary, but so is dialogue. The US will need to work with others, including China, South Korea, Japan and Russia to resolve the issue.”

**From a standpoint of global security, negotiations with Taiwan must stop in the best interest of not only Taiwan but US-China relations. Continuing arms trade damages legitimacy the US holds with China now over Taiwan, somewhere we can’t truly protect without endorsement.**

**Forgotten treatises, such as the Shanghai Communique, have already been set in place to**

**outline China’s anger with the unspoken endorsement through arms sales. No one is winning.**

**Contention 2: Economic Disruption**

**China responds to Taiwan’s acceptance of US arms with fear-mongering**

**Mathieson**, 20**18**

In a [March address](https://www.bloomberg.com/politics/articles/2018-03-20/china-s-xi-begins-second-term-with-stark-warning-to-taiwan) to China’s parliament, President Xi Jinping warned that efforts to widen divisions

with Taiwan would be “punished by history.” The government recently [ordered](https://www.bloomberg.com/politics/articles/2018-05-07/china-fires-back-after-u-s-blasts-orwellian-rule-for-airlines) all airlines to stop referring to Taiwan and the former colonies of Hong Kong and Macau as countries, something the White House described as “Orwellian nonsense.”

**“The Chinese government and its people strongly oppose arms sales to Taiwan, all kinds of official government contacts to strengthen their ties with Taipei, as well as other acts to harm the one-China principle,”** Lieutenant General He Lei, who led the Chinese delegation to the Singapore forum, told reporters Saturday. **“The People’s Liberation Army has the determination, confidence and capability to**

#### safeguard the motherland’s safety, territorial sovereignty, integrity and its developing

**interests.”**

**China is luring Taiwan Businesses to the mainland to weaken Taiwan’s econ.** Yimou Lee, Ben Blanchard FEBRUARY 28, 2018 (https:/[/www.reuters.com/article/us](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-)- usa-immigration/judge-praises-u-s-efforts-in-reuniting-migrant-families- idUSKBN1KA154) TAIPEI/BEIJING (Reuters) –

### Taiwan on Wednesday warned its companies and people to exercise caution and not rush to

**China’s embrace after Beijing released new measures meant to further ease investment by Taiwan firms.** Taiwan companies have flocked to China since the two sides begun a detente in the 1980s, attracted by far lower costs and a common language and culture. China claims sovereignty over self-ruled Taiwan, and has pledged to make life easier for Taiwanese companies and people living in China, who the government views as essentially Chinese citizens. In its latest policy pledge, China’s Taiwan Affairs Office said the of the mainland’s development with Taiwan compatriots,” the office said of the measures. However

### Taiwan’s Mainland Affairs Council urged vigilance, warning that China, which has not

**renounced the use of force to ensure eventual unification**, had not chagovernment would treat

Taiwanese companies in certain sectors as equal to Chinese companies to help reduce manufacturing and operating costs. “They are aimed at sharing the opportunities nged its policy. China **“recently has continued to tighten up and put pressure on us, and at the same time has come out with so-called ‘measures to benefit Taiwanese’**

**to entice our people”**, it said. “**The mainland** side **has** for a long time repeatedly put forward many types of similar measures, all of which are aimed at unilaterally enhancing the benefits of its economic development goals and absorbing

**Taiwan’s resources**,” the council added. Taiwan and China have different systems, laws and values, it added, in a pointed reference to Taiwan’s freewheeling democratic system in contrast to China’s autocratic form of government. “Before participating, companies and people should cautiously evaluate the risks and effects of the costs.” **While China has become increasingly hostile towards Taiwan since Tsai Ing-wen from the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party won the presidency two years ago, it has redoubled efforts to reach out to ordinary Taiwanese.**

### We learn that by selling arms to Taiwan, the tensions between Taiwan and China only grow. With this, China looks to weaken Taiwan in other ways like detracting from Taiwan’s economy by luring businesses off of the island to the mainland. Ultimately impacting a Taiwanese economic downturn and thus a decrease in quality of life.

**Contention 3: Proxy War**

**Historically, US involvement in countries has led to war. In the case of Taiwan, the US could only suffer to gain as China remains one of the United State’s biggest threats to hegemony and democracy. Taiwan, as an oppressed force against China being aided solely by the US could serve as the United State’s next proxy while rising tensions between Taiwan and China grow. In this debate it is important to weigh the costs of Taiwan going to war with China, and why exactly the US should halt arms sales to Taiwan.**

**Selling arms reduces options for cooperation**

John P. **McClaran** Jul. - Aug., **2000** ([https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3021185.pdf?refrecid=excelsior%3Abdd6a0551af9eb1e292ae0809b5](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3021185.pdf?refrecid=excelsior%3Abdd6a0551af9eb1e292ae0809b57c69e) [7c69e](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3021185.pdf?refrecid=excelsior%3Abdd6a0551af9eb1e292ae0809b57c69e))

Answering the question of what policy solutions can mitigate the problems caused by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is complex. The issue is not just one of differing political interpretations between the 1982 U.S.-PRC Joint Communique and the TRA. These two documents are at loggerheads where fundamental foreign policy differences between the U.S. and China collide. U.S. efforts to exert its global and regional influence exacerbate long-held Chinese suspicions of U.S. aspirations to hegemony. In turn, China's drive to modernize its military along with Beijing's domestic and international behavior exacerbate equally long-held suspicions of China in the U.S. This has left Taiwan as the destination of U.S. arms to satisfy a vast array of Congressional issues and interests that in turn feed China's growing nationalist ire, which threatens the broader goals of U.S.-PRC relations. Whether they may ease the growing dilemma of legitimacy for the Communist leadership is an open question, but

* 1. **arms sales to Taiwan significantly reduce Beijing's options in dealing with Taipei and greatly increase the prospects of military confrontation.** The net effect is that **these arms sales have become the single biggest obstacle to establishing** fully **normal relations between the U.S. and China and narrow the options for both sides to either conflict or cooperate. The U.S.** in essence **has painted itself into a corner because it has failed to honor the commitments it has made to China in the past.** The truth is not a currency easily converted by changed circumstances. The fundamental truth is that the U.S. promised China that it would show great restraint in providing limited and defensive arms to Taiwan during an ill-defined transition era that was to follow the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979. The U.S. promised that during this transition it would shift its emphasis away from supplying arms to Taiwan and toward promoting the necessary dialogue and This content downloaded from 155.98.132.0 on Mon, 16 Jul 2018 20:26:32 UTC All use subject to <http://about.jstor.org/terms>640 ASIAN SURVEY, VOL. XL, NO. 4, JULY/AUGUST 2000 negotiation that would help reconcile China and Taiwan. Doing such would allow these two entities to find a formula to live together in peace and create a transitional era in which the U.S. and China could then solve the problems left over from history while allowing their own relationship to move forward. Both Washington and Beijing had a great deal to gain from one another in 1979 and this remains the case today. Arms sales, however, are the major problem left over from history that prevents the relationship from developing as both governments would wish. Taiwan does not need more arms from the U.S. What it does need is help in both assimilating the diverse and sophisti- cated array of equipment it now has and reducing the influence of non-war fighting factors that seriously impinge the development of a modern force capable of executing its national military strategy. To help Taiwan achieve these objectives, the U.S. must shift from supplying arms overtly to a discreet strategy of advice and assistance designed to improve and rationalize Tai- wan's force structure with its military objectives. This must be done in a way that would not violate the spirit of the TRA or give China the impression that Taiwan and the U.S. were developing a joint war fighting capability. Fundamentally, the only real measure that will ensure that Taiwan's de- mocracy and free market are never threatened by China is for there to be not a change in Taiwan's rhetoric about China but rather for China to become different by evolving into a more democratic, pluralist country that will not seek unity by force. Taiwan would find such a country a more attractive partner. What will make Taiwan diplomatically recognizable is a change in China; such change is already in progress and Taiwan and the U.S. can play a huge role in influencing the outcome. The only thing that Taiwan needs is time, and the key to buying time is not clarity but ambiguity. **U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the strengthening of their military relations when coupled with declarations of independence force clarity in Taiwan's relations with China and hence limit the options for all sides.** Ambiguity is what in a sense bought time for Taiwan to make itself unignorable, and more ambiguity is what will buy it the time to make itself fully recognizable by allowing events in China to run their course.

Reconciling the differences between the 1982 Joint Com- munique and the TRA may not be the answer but restoring a balance between the two is. Indeed, ambiguity and discretion may prove to have been the wis- dom inherent in the framework of these documents by providing a flexi- ble fulcrum upon which the U.S. can balance a difficult and complex issue. Thus, the formula exists for a peaceful resolution to this

dispute; however, **the U.S. needs to find the leadership and courage of conviction to honor its commitments** in this regard

### The US Will eventually lose control over arm sales situation, escalates to war

Charles L. **Glaser** 20**04** (<http://politics.virginia.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Glaser-VISC.pdf>) Charles L.Glaser is a Professor of Political Science and International Affairs and Director of the Institute for Security and Conflict Studies at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University

As China grows more powerful, it may increasingly resent U.S. influence in Northeast Asia. But unless U.S.-Chinese relations become severely strained, China is likely to accept a continuing U.S. presence in the region, given the alternatives. ACCOMMODATION ON TAIWAN? THE PROSPECTS for avoiding intense military competition and war may be good, but growth in China's power may nevertheless require some changes in U.S. foreign policy that Washington will find disagreeable--particularly regarding Taiwan. Although it lost control of Taiwan during the Chinese Civil War more than six decades ago, **China still considers Taiwan to be part of its homeland, and unification remains a key political goal for Beijing. China has made clear that it will use force if Taiwan declares independence, and much of China's conventional military buildup has been dedicated to increasing its ability to coerce Taiwan and reducing the United States' ability to intervene.** Because China places such high value on Taiwan and because the United States and China--whatever they might formally agree to--have such different attitudes regarding the legitimacy of the status quo, the issue poses EBSCOhost <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/delivery?sid=79ce0d35-f789-> 4c... 5 of 10 4/6/11 4:30 PM special dangers and challenges for the U.S.-Chinese relationship, placing it in a different category than Japan or South Korea. **A crisis over Taiwan could fairly easily escalate to nuclear war, because each step along the way might well seem rational to the actors involved.** Current U.S. policy is designed to reduce the probability that Taiwan will declare independence and to make clear that the United States will not come to Taiwan's aid if it does. Nevertheless, **the United States would find itself under pressure to protect Taiwan against any sort of attack, no matter how it originated**. Given the different interests and perceptions of the various parties and the limited control Washington has over Taipei's behavior, **a crisis could unfold in which the United States found itself following events rather than leading them.** Such dangers have been around for decades, but **ongoing improvements in China's military capabilities may make Beijing more willing to escalate a Taiwan crisis.** In addition to its improved conventional capabilities, **China is modernizing its nuclear forces to increase their ability to survive and retaliate following a large-scale U.S. attack.** Standard deterrence theory holds that Washington's current ability to destroy most or all of China's nuclear force enhances its bargaining position. China's nuclear modernization might remove that check on Chinese action, leading Beijing to behave more boldly in future crises than it has in past ones. A U.S. attempt to preserve its ability to defend Taiwan, meanwhile, could fuel a conventional and nuclear arms race. Enhancements to U.S. offensive targeting capabilities and strategic ballistic missile defenses might be interprete[7c69e](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3021185.pdf?refrecid=excelsior%3Abdd6a0551af9eb1e292ae0809b57c69e))

Answering the question of what policy solutions can mitigate the problems caused by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is complex. The issue is not just one of differing political interpretations between the 1982 U.S.-PRC Joint Communique and the TRA. These two documents are at loggerheads where fundamental foreign policy differences between the U.S. and China collide. U.S. efforts to exert its global and regional influence exacerbate long-held Chinese suspicions of U.S. aspirations to hegemony. In turn, China's drive to modernize its military along with Beijing's domestic and international behavior exacerbate equally long-held suspicions of China in the U.S. This has left Taiwan as the destination of U.S. d by China as a signal of malign U.S. motives, leading to further Chinese military efforts and a general poisoning of U.S.-Chinese relations.

**Given such risks, the United States should consider backing away from its commitment to Taiwan. This would remove the most obvious and contentious flash point between the United States and China and smooth the way for better relations between them in the decades to come.** Critics of such a move argue that it would result in not only direct costs for the United States and Taiwan but indirect costs as well: Beijing would not be satisfied by such appeasement; instead, it would find its appetite whetted and make even greater demands afterward--spurred by Washington's lost credibility as a defender of its allies. The critics are wrong, however, because territorial concessions are not always bound to fail. Not all adversaries are Hitler, and when they are not, accommodation can be an effective policy tool.

# Aff Extensions

### Good relations protect jobs

Andrew **Sheng**, 4-1-20**17**, "This is why a positive relationship between China and the US matters for the average worker," World Economic Forum, [https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/04/this-is-why-](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/04/this-is-why-a-positive-relationship-between-china-and-the-us-matters-for-the-average-worker) [a-positive-relationship-between-china-and-the-us-matters-for-the-average-worker](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/04/this-is-why-a-positive-relationship-between-china-and-the-us-matters-for-the-average-worker)

Donald Trump’s rise to power in the United States involved more than a little China-bashing. Yet, with Chinese President Xi Jinping’s visit to Trump’s Florida estate earlier this month, it seems that the status quo in the bilateral relationship – crucial for global trade, growth, and stability – will be maintained. That could be very good news for Chinese and US workers alike. At the summit, Xi reiterated China’s commitment to maintaining a positive relationship with the US. “We have a thousand reasons to get China-US relations right,” he said, “and not one reason to spoil” them. Trump, for his part, accepted Xi’s invitation to visit China soon. On trade, Trump and Xi agreed to a 100-day plan for discussions on reducing the US trade deficit with China.

Moreover, the US accepted China’s proposal to revamp the framework for bilateral engagement by creating the US-China Comprehensive Dialogue, consisting of four sub-dialogues: diplomacy and security, economic issues, law enforcement and cybersecurity, and social and cultural affairs. The understanding between Xi and Trump reflected a sober acknowledgement of the domestic and international risks their countries face. Both seemed to recognize that **a stable US-China relationship is necessary to enable them to focus on their respective challenges.** For Xi, those challenges include supply-side structural reforms to address corruption, pollution, rising debt, overcapacity, and low productivity. As for Trump, the main imperative is to overcome political and institutional obstacles to fulfilling his promises, including to reduce taxes and invest in infrastructure. **But there is one key challenge that both leaders have in common: jobs. Technological advances, especially in automation and robotics, are putting a growing number of jobs under pressure.** In the US, that pressure was a driving force behind Trump’s election (though it was often and disproportionately blamed on immigrants and developing-country exporters, including China). But in China, too, technology-driven job insecurity could pose a threat to political stability. According to a report released by US President Barack Obama’s administration last year, anywhere from 9% to 47% of jobs will be threatened by automation during the coming decade. More recently, McKinsey released its own report on the topic, in which it estimates that about 60% of all occupations could undergo automation of 30% or more of their constituent activities. Now, **world leaders** – beginning with Trump and Xi – **must figure out how to sustain employment, as existing jobs disappear.** The Obama administration’s study recommended a three-pronged approach: investment in artificial intelligence (to take advantage of its benefits); education and training of workers for the jobs of the future; and aid for workers in transition. This is all well and good, but one imperative is missing: ensuring that enough new jobs actually are created. In both the China and the US, job disruptions are subject to sectoral and geographic imbalances.

Driverless cars, for example, will threaten some 2-3 million jobs in the US. Those job losses will hit workers in some sectors – beginning with personal and freight transport – particularly hard. Similarly, the effects of automation on factory workers tend to be concentrated in particular regions. America’s Rust Belt, which once boasted a powerful manufacturing sector, is already suffering the consequences of automation. In China, it is the northeastern region that is being hit hardest by job losses, owing to overcapacity and the closure of polluting and loss-making heavy industries. But the most consequential asymmetry affecting the job-creation challenge may be the one between institutions and policies. Sharp increases in government employment are

usually fiscally unsustainable and even counterproductive, as they can crowd out the private sector. Yet large enterprises – whether private or state-owned – are in job-reduction mode, driven either by profit or efficiency pressures. This leaves small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) to pick up the slack. China’s SMEs are certainly capable of doing so. Indeed, even if large enterprises were not currently shedding workers, they would be at a disadvantage vis-à-vis more efficient and innovative SMEs in an economy transformed by interactive Internet platforms. Consider e-commerce. As a recent report by the Alibaba Research Institute points out, e-commerce is transforming the relationship between customers and businesses. What was once a business-to-consumer supply-and-distribution model has become far more interactive, with customers constantly delivering feedback to which businesses must constantly adapt. Large Internet platforms like Alibaba can use Big Data and smart analytics to monitor such changes. But large established firms cannot respond to those changes – say, by adjusting what they are producing or how they are distributing it – with the same speed and flexibility as their SME counterparts. Despite the potential of SMEs to produce valuable innovation and create jobs, however, the sector has been woefully neglected by policymakers. For example, tax incentives do not account for SMEs’ positive externalities in terms of job creation and innovation. And, because of the risks of individual failures, SMEs often face higher costs for bank credit, particularly in China. **As the world’s two largest consumer**

**markets and leading trade partners, China and the US can do much to help each other overcome the barriers to increased, broad-based, and high-quality job creation.** The US has the technology, talent, and regulatory experience to continue to lead the way on innovation, supporting job creation in new and future-oriented industries and activities. And China’s move toward a consumption-led economy, driven by an increasingly modern services sector, is likely to boost demand for high-quality and innovative US goods and services. **The result would be a much more balanced trade relationship and, potentially, a new global partnership for development.** With that in mind, one can only hope that Trump maintains the cooperative spirit demonstrated at the recent Florida summit.

### US-China tension could cause conflict

Michael **Dempsey**, 4-11-20**18**, "U.S. and China Have Bigger Problems Than a Trade War," Bloomberg, [https://www.bloomberg.com/view/articles/2018-04-11/not-just-trade-war-china-and-u-s-headed-to-](https://www.bloomberg.com/view/articles/2018-04-11/not-just-trade-war-china-and-u-s-headed-to-military-showdown) [military-showdown](https://www.bloomberg.com/view/articles/2018-04-11/not-just-trade-war-china-and-u-s-headed-to-military-showdown)

China was likely also displeased when last month the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson visited Da Nang -- the first U.S. carrier trip to Vietnam since 1975. In response, China’s Defense Ministry condemned the Mischief Reef operation as a “serious military provocation,” and shortly thereafter conducted its own large naval exercise, involving 40 ships and an aircraft carrier, off of Hainan Island on China’s southeast coast. This week, U.S. officials publicly called out China’s installation of radar-jamming equipment (with obvious military applications) on two of its newly constructed islands in the Spratly chain. Yet China’s most tendentious act may have been verbal rather than martial. On a visit to Moscow this month, **China’s new defense**

**minister, General Wei Fenghe, declared, “The Chinese side has come to Moscow to show Americans the close ties between the armed forces of China and Russia, and that we’ve come to support you.”** The situation is not much better on the diplomatic front. While China in recent months had bowed to U.S. pressure and agreed to tighten economic sanctions on North Korea over its nuclear weapons programs, President Xi Jinping was apparently caught off guard when President Donald Trump announced he intended to meet with North Korean dictator Kim Jong Un this spring. Xi sponded by hosting Kim for a surprise visit to Beijing, the North Korean leader’s first foreign trip since assuming power. It was a not-too-subtle signal that China will be at the center of any discussion involving the future of the Korean Peninsula. Still, **it’s the Taiwan issue that seems the greatest irritant to China.** On March 16, Trump signed the Taiwan Travel Act, which encourages increased exchanges between U.S. officials and their counterparts on the island. A few days later, the deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Alex Wong, met with Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen during a three-day stay. In a normal year, Beijing would have probably shrugged off such a visit, but this is not a normal year in U.S.-China relations. Beijing hit back by calling the travel measure a violation of the One-China Policy, the diplomatic framework that has bolstered peace in the Taiwan Strait for seven decades. Look for things to get even hotter in June, potentially involving an increase in Chinese naval exercises, when the U.S. may send a top official to Taipei for the opening of the new headquarters of the American Institute in Taiwan, Washington’s de facto embassy on the island. All this has been unfolding against a worrisome backdrop of China’s steadily rising defense budget, ambitious investment in scientific research and development, and the so-called One Belt One Road initiative, intended to establish a far-reaching China-centered trading network covering dozens of countries across Eurasia. In my view -- I’m currently on a government-funded fellowship and these opinions are solely mine -- this doesn’t mean the U.S. and China are locked into a Thucydides Trap and heading for an inevitable military conflict. But it does mean that

**top officials in both countries need to reflect carefully on the current trajectory of the relationship and calm things down.** In fact, this would be a good time for policymakers in both countries to work together to identify potential areas of enhanced cooperation. For example, regarding North Korea, the best chance for persuading Kim to make meaningful concessions in upcoming talks is if Washington and Beijing stay joined at the hip in applying economic pressure and in sending Kim a consistent, forceful message about the future disposition of his weapons programs. This will require close consultation and coordination between senior officials in Washington and Beijing in the coming weeks. One thing is certain about these talks -- the North Koreans are skilled negotiators and will happily exploit any perceived gaps between Washington’s and Beijing’s positions to stall for time and avoid making concrete commitments. Neither China nor the U.S. wants that. Similarly, Beijing is increasingly worried about terrorism and the potential return of hundreds of Uighur fighters from Syria following the destruction of the Islamic State’s physical caliphate. This may present an opening for increased cooperation against terrorist targets globally, but especially in vulnerable parts of Southeast Asia where various extremist groups seem to be gaining a foothold. **Working together on these and other issues is the best way to ensure that the latest string of serious but still-manageable irritants do not deteriorate into a broader crisis that neither the U.S. nor China desires but that neither can prevent.**

### Good US-China ties vital

Albert **Wai**, 10-23-20**17**, "Good US-China ties vital to global security and prosperity, says PM Lee," TODAY Online, [https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/pm-lee-urges-washington-and-beijing-](https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/pm-lee-urges-washington-and-beijing-maintain-stable-and-constructive-relationship) [maintain-stable-and-constructive-relationship](https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/pm-lee-urges-washington-and-beijing-maintain-stable-and-constructive-relationship)

**Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong has called on the United States to maintain a “stable and**

**constructive” relationship with China, adding that good ties between the two superpowers will promote global security.** Speaking at a joint press conference with President Donald Trump after both leaders held talks at the White House on Monday (Oct 23), he said that Singapore, like many other countries, watches US-China dynamics closely. **“It is the most important bilateral**

**relationship in the world,” Mr Lee added. “I expressed (to Mr Trump) my hope that the US will**

**maintain a stable and constructive relationship with China, engaging each other at the highest levels,**

**building trust and establishing institutional mechanisms.”** He noted that China is the third largest export market for US goods and services. It is also the second largest market for American agricultural exports, including soybeans, grains, and cotton, as well as farming machinery. **"Good US-China ties will benefit the region and the world. They will enable countries in the Asia Pacific, including the US and China themselves, to enjoy regional stability, peace and prosperity,” said Mr Lee.** In recent years, Beijing and Washington have taken differing positions on the South China Sea territorial dispute, friction

in bilateral trade, intellectual property disputes and North Korea’s nuclear ambition, among other issues. These are expected to be high on the agenda when Mr Trump visits China next month. Recent reports have suggested that Mr Trump will pressure Chinese President Xi Jinping to do more to rein in North Korea when they meet in Beijing. Mr Lee said he discussed the North Korean issue in his talks with Mr Trump, and reiterated Singapore's opposition to and condemnation of Pyongyang's recent provocations, including nuclear tests and missile launches. “These pose a serious threat to regional and international peace and stability,” Mr Lee added, noting that he had shared with Mr Trump what Singapore has done to pressure and isolate Pyongyang, going beyond the United Nations Security Council's resolutions. Examples of such measures by Singapore include the imposition of strict export controls over North Korean goods, and visa requirements against all of the North's nationals. “But there is no easy and quick solution," Mr Lee pointed out. "Pressure is necessary, but so is dialogue. The US will need to work with others, including China, South Korea, Japan and Russia to resolve the issue.”

### US must protect Taiwan

**96th Congress**, 1-1-1979, "Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8, 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.)," American Institute in Taiwan

**It is the policy of the United States**– to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area; to declare that peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern; to make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means; to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States; to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character; and

**to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan.**

### Deterrence does not work

**Nato Review** (**2016)**, Retrieved from https:/[/www.nato.int/docu/review/2015/also-in-](http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2015/also-in-) 2015/deterrence-russia-military/en/index.htm

Deterrence is the threat of force in order to discourage an opponent from taking an unwelcome action. This can be achieved through the threat of retaliation (deterrence by punishment) or by

denying the opponent’s war aims (deterrence by denial). This simple definition often leads to the conclusion that all it takes to deter is to put enough force on display.

**Deterrence: what it can (and cannot) do** Deterrence is making a comeback. Perceived by many as a mere relic of the Cold War, the Russia-Ukraine crisis has hastened its resurrection. However, the debate over the past months as to how best to deter Russia reveals that 20 years of neglect have taken their toll. Much of what was once considered basic knowledge on deterrence appears to have evaporated. What, then, is deterrence? What can it achieve – and what can it not? **Deterrence is the threat of force in order to discourage an opponent from taking an unwelcome action. This can be achieved through the threat of retaliation (deterrence by punishment) or by denying the opponent’s war aims (deterrence by denial). This simple definition often leads to the conclusion that all it takes to deter is to put enough force on display.**

**Taiwan can’t deter**

**Bush,** Richard (2014 January **14**) Thoughts on U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan, Richard Bush is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and holds the The Michael H. Armacost Chair and Chen-Fu and Cecilia Yen Koo Chair in Taiwan Studies in the Center for East Asia Policy Studies (CEAP). Retrieved from https://[www.brookings.edu/on-the-record/thoughts-on-u-s-arms-sales-to-taiwan/](http://www.brookings.edu/on-the-record/thoughts-on-u-s-arms-sales-to-taiwan/)

The starting point here is Deng Xiaoping’s conversation with Leonard Woodcock on Decembe

was enshrined most authoritatively in the Anti-Secession Law of 2005.

2001 on the “two hands” of Beijing’s Taiwan policy. It occurs in the 2000 White Paper. And it

continues, I would argue until today. It occurs in an important speech that Qian Qichen gave in

unlimited. This link between Taiwan’s willingness to negotiate and China’s non-use of force

use peaceful means” to solve the issue. China had patience, he said, but the patience was not

that Beijing had a “fair and reasonable policy” towards Taiwan and would “try our very best to

He claimed

When Deng visited the United States in January 1979, he repeated this condition.

against Taiwan.

about the problem of reunification,” that was a circumstance in which China would use force

“should lean on certain powerful support, say the provision of arms, and refuses to talk to us

force would be left as the last resort.” Specifically, Deng warned that if Chiang Ching-kuo

would block efforts to find a rational means of settling the Taiwan issue peacefully, and that

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that such sale

that “continued arms sales would amount to retaining the essence of the MDT,

k

governments had a fairly significant disagreement. Among other things, Deng told Woodcoc

This was a difficult meeting that revealed that the two

15, 1978 on the arms sales issue.

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In this regard, there is growing concern that Taiwan’s past defense strategy, on which its arms

requests to the United States are based, is no longer appropriate to its threat environment, thus reducing the deterrent effect of the capabilities it has or might have.

# NEG Case

**We Negate Resolved: The United States should end its arms sales to Taiwan.**

**Observation 1: Today’s debate, due to the extreme importance of the matters being weighed , will be weighed on consequentialism. Meaning, the debate should be weighed on the consequences of the situations at hand. The team with the most positive impact on the status quo wins.**

**Contention 1: Defense**

The militarization of Taiwan will continue regardless of US help, but, to be truly effective, US help is required as all other countries have left Taiwan to fend for themselves. The need for US aid in the face of China grows.

**Taiwanese defense is reliant upon US aid**

**NewsWeek**, 10/31/**17**

**Taiwan will increase future defense spending by two percent each year**, President Tsai Ing-wen said.

during a visit to Hawaii where the U.S. expressed concern over a possible military imbalance in the Taiwan Straits, Taiwanese media reported. In the event that Taiwan purchases arms from a foreign military, the island's defense spending could increase as much as three percent each year, and could possibly increase further using a special budget if "significant purchase cases" are made, Tsai said in remarks carried by official media on Monday. Tsai made the comments in response to U.S. concerns about a possible military imbalance in the Taiwan Strait expressed by Ambassador James Moriarty during a meeting. Tsai did not elaborate on when the increased defense spending would start.

Tsai's comments were reflected by National Security Council deputy secretary-general Tsai Ming-yen, who recounted to official media the conversation between Tsai and Moriarty, who is chairman of the U.S. Mission in Taiwan, about expanding Taiwan's national defense policy. Moriarty had expressed concern about China's double-digit growth in defense investments in the last few years, and that Taiwan would need to address a possible military imbalance over the Taiwan Strait, deputy secretary-general Tsai recounted. President Tsai in turn replied Taiwan would develop a comprehensive plan in accordance with strategic needs, short-term needs, and long-term plans, to create defense forces on the island that would have "reliable combat effectiveness." Tsai visited Hawaii at the weekend on her way to three of Taiwan's diplomatic allies in the Pacific, despite China, which considers Taiwan a wayward province, calling on the United States to stop the trip. Her trip comes about a week before U.S. President Donald Trump visits Asia. **China has increased pressure on Taiwan since Tsai took office last year, suspecting she wants to push for formal independence. China has conducted more military drills around Taiwan and peeled away its few remaining diplomatic allies.** Tsai described Taiwan-U.S. relations as being "unprecedentedly friendly" in comments released by Taiwan's presidential office on Monday. "We are happy to see U.S. promises of peace and stability for the Asia-Pacific region, and from meetings with the U.S. understand the necessity to increase investment in defense," it quoted her as saying. **The U**nited **S**tates **and Taiwan have not had formal diplomatic relations since Washington established ties with Beijing in 1979, but the United States is bound by law to provide Taiwan with the means to defend itself.** Taiwan is well armed with mostly U.S.-made weapons but has been pushing for sales of more advanced equipment, such as fighter jets, to deal with what Taipei sees as a growing threat from China and its own rapidly modernizing armed forces.

**China has never renounced the use of force to bring Taiwan under its control.** It regularly calls Taiwan the most sensitive and important issue between it and the United States and has been upset by U.S. moves to expand military exchanges with Taiwan and continued U.S. arms sales to the island. Tsai's stopover in Hawaii included a tour of a Pearl Harbor memorial, a banquet with the overseas Taiwan community, and joint speeches with Moriarty, the chairman of the U.S. Mission in Taiwan, also known as the American Institute in Taiwan. It was her second U.S. visit this year. In January, Tsai stopped in Houston and San Francisco on her way to and from Latin America. Tsai moves on to visit the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, and the Solomon Islands from Monday during a week-long trip and will stop over in the U.S. territory of Guam on her way back to Taiwan.

### We are contractually obligated to protect Taiwan

###### 96th Congress, 1979

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Taiwan Relations Act”.

Findings and Declaration of Policy Section. 2.

* + 1. The President- having terminated governmental relations between the United States and the governing authorities on Taiwan recognized by the United States as the Republic of China prior to January 1, 1979, the Congress finds that the enactment of this Act is necessary–
       1. to help maintain peace, security, and stability in the Western Pacific; and
       2. to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing the continuation of commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan.
    2. **It is the policy of the United States–**
       1. to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area;
       2. to declare that peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern;
       3. to make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means;
       4. to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States;
       5. **to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character; and**
       6. to maintain the capacity of **the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan.**
    3. **Nothing contained in this Act shall contravene the interest of the United States in human rights, especially with respect to the human rights of all the approximately eighteen million inhabitants of Taiwan. The preservation and enhancement of the human rights of all the people on Taiwan are hereby reaffirmed as objectives of the United States.**

**Taiwan needs US arms**

Ian **Easton**, 3-19-20**18**, "How China Would Invade and Conquer Taiwan (And Here's How to Stop It)," National Interest, [http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/how-china-would-invade-conquer-taiwan-](http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/how-china-would-invade-conquer-taiwan-heres-how-stop-it-24977/page/0/1) [heres-how-stop-it-24977/page/0/1](http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/how-china-would-invade-conquer-taiwan-heres-how-stop-it-24977/page/0/1)

Taiwan's government and military (like the rest of Taiwanese society) are far tougher than they get credit for. But they can only do so much by themselves. The Pentagon has a critical role to play in assisting Taiwan maximize its war fighting capabilities. With America's help, Taiwan can make sure its defense investments factor into Beijing's calculations and, hopefully, prevent a future invasion from occurring in the first place. The RAND report suggests the establishment of a joint working group, led on the U.S. side by an assistant secretary of defense. Indeed, Taiwanese forces would benefit from new types of professional military education and technical training in the United States. American mentors could support Taiwan’s continued transit to a potent all-volunteer force and help create a more strategically focused reserve force. **Taiwanese troops also need regular and dependable arms sales**, something that unfortunately was denied them by the Bush and Obama administrations.

**For Taiwan, the positive operational and tactical effects of American weapons**

**systems are indisputable.**

The Trump administration should offer Taiwan the same capabilities it is offering Japan and South Korea, including new stealth fighter jets, missile defense batteries, and destroyers. In addition, **American**

#### companies should be unchained by Washington, allowing them to compete for

**access to Taiwan's Indigenous Defense Submarine program. Even more**

**important than firepower would be the huge morale boosting effects such**

**material support would have on recruitment and retention on the island―and the**

**powerful signal of purpose and resolve it would send to China.**

**It is US responsibility to defend the rights of and support the people of Taiwan in preparing to defend themselves. This can only be done through AMERICAN SUBMARINE SALES Bringing us to our second contention:**

**Contention 2: Progressivism**

To take away from Taiwan’s only source of defense weapons is to allow China’s imminent descent on

Taipei and the subsequent erasure of progressive policy in Taiwan.

**China’s censorship laws extend to homosexuality**

**Telegraph**, 4 January, 20**18**

**China’s media regulator is being taken to court over its view that homosexual activities are**

**“abnormal”, in a rare public case that pits state censorship against gay rights.**

Following a crackdown on showing homosexuality in the country’s media, a Beijing court has made the unusual move of accepting a legal challenge brought by a member of the public hoping to raise awareness in a country still gripped by dated conservative views on homosexuality.

In the unlikely event that Fan Chunlin, 30, wins his case, China’s State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (SAPPRFT)

would be forced to publicly clarify a regulation banning the release of programmes that show “abnormal sexual relations or behaviour”. The SAPPRFT is in charge of censoring the media for content it considers vulgar, immoral, illegal or politically sensitive. It currently classifies homosexual behaviour alongside incest and sexual violence, under the “abnormal sexual relations” bracket.

With China’s courts, the media and the SAPPRFT all controlled by the ruling communist party, the chances of Mr Fan winning the case are small. However, Mr Fan’s lawyer, Tang Xiangqian, said that he hoped that the legal challenge will raise awareness of rights for homosexual people in the country.

The challenge has already been covered by the government-controlled The Global Times Newspaper, which has increased its positive coverage of Chinese LGBT issues over the last five years, despite much of Chinese society holding negative views about them.

**Homosexuality was illegal in China until 1997, and classified as a mental illness in the country until 2001.** Since then China has made much progress with regards to acceptance of non-heterosexual lifestyles, but lags behind many of its Asian neighbours with regards to gay rights.

**In June last year Taiwan, the island that is self-governed with its own president** but which Beijing considers a rogue state it seeks reunification with, **voted to allow gay marriage. A similar move in mainland China seems decades away, at the earliest, according to experts.**

China, which has a population of 1.35 billion, only has one regular Gay Pride week, which takes place annually in Shanghai and is still the target of attention from police.

Indeed, China’s President Xi Jinping is yet to dance at any Gay Pride events, like his Canadian counterpart Justin Trudeau famously did in 2016. But in 2012 Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, the second most senior figure in the government, publicly met with influential LGBT tech industry leader Geng Le.

Mr Geng, a gay former policeman, is the founder of the enormously successful Chinese dating app Blued, which the government has worked with to organise AIDS testing centres. Since Blued launched in 2012 Beijing has launched a job fair for LGBT people, and the capital’s first ‘fully open’ gay bar opened in the trendy Sanlitun bar area.

Despite moves such as these, homosexuality remains a taboo subject for many Chinese. It is estimated that a tiny percentage of Chinese homosexuals ever fully come out, and many have sham marriages to fool their families into thinking they are heterosexual. Smartphone apps such as Queers, which matches gays with lesbians to facilitate such marriages, have boomed.

Chinese media regulators maintain a highly conservative attitude towards homosexuality on screen. In February 2016 the Chinese TV show Addiction, which focused on gay students, was pulled off air shortly after becoming hugely successful.

Imported foreign films are also scrutinised for homosexuality-based content, even if it doesn’t involve humans. Last year the film Alien:

Covenant, directed by Ridley Scott, was censored in Chinese cinemas to remove a kiss between two robots, both played by Michael Fassbender.

### Taiwan stands as a beacon for the LGBTQ community in Asia

**NBC NEWS October 30, 2017**

[https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/taiwan-pride-bigger-ever-beacon-lgbtq-rights-asia-](https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/taiwan-pride-bigger-ever-beacon-lgbtq-rights-asia-n815641) [n815641](https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/taiwan-pride-bigger-ever-beacon-lgbtq-rights-asia-n815641)

**The 15th annual Taiwan LGBT Pride** wrapped up this weekend in the island nation's capital .city of Taipei, **with a parade drawing an estimated 123,000 people — 50 percent more than ever before**, at a vibrant pan-Asian event that was already the largest of its kind in the region. "Some people say it was 150,000, some say it was 200,000," Simon Tai, the event's young executive director, told NBC News. "We're actually very conservative with the crowd estimate, because going forward, we don't want Taiwanese LGBT people to think they've already got what they want. We want it to be clear that we still need a lot of people to support this movement."

"We don't want Taiwanese LGBT people to think they've already got what they want. We want it to be clear that we still need a lot of people to support this movement." The new promise of marriage equality in Taiwan helped bring out the especially strong attendance at this year's parade. In May, the country's top court ruled that banning same-sex marriage is unconstitutional, giving the nation's legislature two years to either amend its current marriage statutes or allow marriage equality to automatically become law in 2019.With East Asia's most liberal rights landscape and its largest pride event, **Taiwan has become a beacon to LGBTQ people and groups in other countries around the region, an ever- growing number of whom now themselves take part in Taiwan LGBT Pride.**

"In the beginning, the focus of our pride was just on Taiwan," Tai said. "But gradually we figured out that the conservative forces around the world influence one another. They learn from each other, and try to attack us together. So it's of course always very good when we can all come together, too."Marchers carry a rainbow flag at the 15th annual Taiwan LGBT Pride event in Taipei.Marchers carry a rainbow flag at the 15th annual Taiwan LGBT Pride event in Taipei.**This year, for instance,** Tai said **a Hong Kong-based LGBTQ rights group took part in Taiwan LGBT Pride for the first time.** "They feel that their group's effectiveness is gradually declining," he said. "So they came to Taiwan to try to learn something from us and to see how Taiwan's LGBT-rights activity manages to get stronger and stronger." "Taiwan is Asia's most progressive society," Hong Kong businessman Patrick Sun said. "Second to that would be Thailand, Hong Kong is even behind that, and then you could go on downward with the other countries." Sun is the driving force and main collector behind Asia's first-ever major survey of LGBTQ-themed art, which opened in September at Taipei's Museum of Contemporary Art (MOCA) and runs through Nov. 5. Called "Spectrosynthesis: Asian LGBTQ Issues and Art Now," the exhibition showcases 51 works from 22 artists from a broad cross-section of geographies and personal identities. "Last year, I took my [Taiwanese] curator, Sean, to Hong Kong to see the gay parade there," Sun said. "And everyone speaks Cantonese in Hong Kong, so my curator could not understand what was being said on stage, and he's asking me, 'Patrick, what are you fighting for in Hong Kong? Are you fighting for marriage equality?' And I said, 'No, we're way behind you. We're still fighting for anti-discrimination, and even that is a thing that may happen or may not happen."

Georgia police officers use coin flip to decide to arrest woman, body cam footage shows

This year's Taiwan LGBT Pride brought a number of exciting LGBTQ-focused events to Taipei, including the 4th annual incarnation of the Taiwan Queer International Film Festival, as well as "Love Is Love," an LGBTQ-themed wedding fair hosted by Taipei's W Hotel. But as anywhere, rights advances in Taiwan have also brought a fairly strong backlash from anti-LGBTQ forces. With the marriage equality cards now apparently stacked against them, anti-gay groups have turned their focus toward the country's education system, trying to force a rollback of LGBTQ inclusion in the country's curriculum. For this reason, 2017's Taiwan LGBT Pride took the theme "Make Love Not War: Sex Education Is the Way to Go." A parade-goer at Taipei's pride parade poses for a photo.A parade-goer at Taipei's pride parade poses for a photo. "We want people to know the importance of gender-equality education," Tai said. "Nowadays, teachers and parents in Taiwan, they're afraid to talk about sex. But if you don't talk about sex, how do you talk about gender equality? That's what we mean by 'Sex Education is the Way to Go,' so parents and teachers can be open-minded, and really seriously discuss this topic." Sun said with sexuality and gender rights, it's "always two steps forward and one step backward." "Right now for instance, Singapore is going through a backward stage, so my friends there are feeling a bit gloomy. But I am basically an optimistic person. I believe that if you believe in who you are, and that what you do is right, eventually you will get your goal. You will get there," Sun added. Sun said he takes inspiration in the words of Yu Mei-nu, the Taiwanese legislator who's been instrumental in the fight for marriage equality. "She said, 'I used to fight for women's rights, and now I fight for gay rights," Sun said. "She said, 'If you believe you're on the right side of history, you know that one day, people will wake up and realize that the world has changed. And when that happens, you don't want to be on the wrong side of history.'"

### The legalization of Gay marriage in Taiwan

**Human Rights Watch** June 11, 2018

##### There are 25 countries in the world where same-sex couples can get married. Taiwan is not yet one. On May 23, I visited Taipei at the invitation of Marriage Equality Coalition Taiwan. I met with activists campaigning for equal marriage rights, but also with Vice President Chen Chien- jen, members of the national parliament from various political parties, and the counsellor and executive secretary of the City of Taipei government. Some jurisdictions, including the city of Taipei and other large cities in Taiwan, as well as nine other counties in Taiwan, allow same-sex couples to register as partners. But partnership provides less rights than marriage.

For years, Taiwanese activists have pushed for marriage equality. **In May 2017, Taiwan’s**

**constitutional court struck down the legal definition of marriage “between a man and a**

**woman” as unconstitutional.**

This landmark decision paved the way for marriage equality. **The court gave the Taiwanese legislature a** limited **time frame of two years to provide for same-sex**

**marriage in law.**

The Taiwanese legislature could simply amend the definition of marriage in the civil code or introduce new legislation on same-sex marriage. If the legislature fails to deliver within two years, the court ruled that same-sex couples will automatically be able to marry. The week I visited Taiwan was the one-year anniversary of the ruling. I urged **the vice-president and his government** to use the period that is left to introduce marriage equality. He **acknowledged that the court’s ruling is a milestone on the road to equality for LGBT people in Taiwan, who face social and cultural stigma**

**and discrimination.**

However, he said that things have become more complicated because three national referendum proposals were initiated by the anti-gay marriage group, the Happiness of the Next Generation Alliance. Two of these proposals aim to block same-sex marriage. In April, Taiwan’s Central Election Commission (CEC) reviewed and okayed these proposals. The second stage of the referendum drive began, during which the anti-gay marriage group would need to collect about 280,000 signatures per question equalling 1.5 percent of the eligible voters. If they get those signatures, Taiwan will hold a national referendum on whether to allow same-sex marriage.

A referendum on a fundamental rights issue like marriage equality in effect submits the human rights of same-sex couples to a popularity contest, putting them in a vulnerable position. The lives and identities of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people will be open to public debate, scrutiny, evaluation and sometimes abuse. But in a democracy, the majority of the population should not be able to block or take away fundamental rights from a minority. Part of the responsibility of the legislature and the judiciary is to uphold and protect minority rights.

In my conversations with the vice-president and the members of parliament I suggested that politicians in Taiwan should demonstrate leadership and propose an amendment to the civil code allowing same-sex couples to have the same marriage rights as different-sex couples. If they choose the route of specific legislation, they should not present a watered-down version of the civil code but provide same-sex couples the exact same marriage rights as different-sex couples have in the civil code.

The politicians should not hide behind the fact that there may be some in Taiwanese society who are reluctant to see progress on this issue. Experience from countries that have already introduced marriage equality shows that once same-sex couples can get married, the debate dies down and people become more open to the rights of same-sex couples.

There is another year left in the two-year time frame the constitutional court allowed. By doing its job, the Taiwanese legislature has a unique opportunity to demonstrate that equal rights and non-discrimination are not empty words in the Taiwanese constitution. The legislature can make Taiwan the first Asian country where same-sex couples can get married and make Taiwan a beacon of inspiration for the rest of the region and the world.

### The legalization of Gay marriage decreases the rates teen LGBT+ suicides

**PBS** Feb 20, 20**17**

**State legalization of same-sex marriage appears to be linked to a decrease in adolescent suicide,** based on a new analysis published today in JAMA Pediatrics. The results give more context to the potential effects of social policy on mental health. **The researchers found** that **suicide attempts by high school students decreased by 7 percent in states after they passed laws to legalize same-sex marriage, before the Supreme Court legalized it nationwide in 2015. Among LGB high school students, the decrease was especially concentrated, with suicide attempts falling by 14 percent.** But **in states that did not legalize same-sex marriage, there was no change.** Suicide is the 10th-leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second for people aged 10 to 24. But **young LGB people are particularly affected, attempting suicide at four times the rate of straight youth**, according to the Trevor Project, an organization that works to prevent suicide among LGBT youth. This new research “helps us better understand why we might see elevated rates of suicide attempts among LGBT adolescents,” Julia Raifman, the study leader and a postdoctoral fellow at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, said. Raifman and her colleagues looked at 32 of the 35 states that legalized same-sex marriage between 2004 and 2015, comparing suicide rates in those states to suicide rates in states that did not legalize same-sex marriage. They analyzed survey responses from 762,678 students who participated in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System between 1999

— five years before Massachusetts became the first state to legalize same-sex marriage — and the end of 2015. The data was weighted to be representative of high school students in every state, Raifman said. Raifman told the NewsHour she was interested in studying same-sex marriage laws “as a marker of equal rights in general,” adding that other laws that pertain to LGBT rights — such as employment and housing protections — still vary widely around the country. The study noted that the laws themselves reflected larger social trends toward support for the LGBT community, a possible factor in the fall in suicide attempts. But Raifman said that the decrease was especially concentrated around the time that same-sex marriage laws passed. While the study drew a correlation between lower suicide rates and same-sex marriage legalization, it did not explain a potential cause for the lowered rates. It is possible that the laws “communicated to young LGB populations that they were equal, and that improved their mental health,” Raifman said. It’s also possible that increased visibility for same-sex marriage, both in politics and media coverage, increased LGB adolescents’ sense of social support, she said. **The feelings of being accepted and**

**connected to society have “a protective effect in relation to suicide risk, suicidal ideation and suicidal behaviors**,” said Dr. Victor Schwartz, a chief medical officer of the JED Foundation who works to reduce youth suicide.

Schwartz wasn’t involved in the study. As a psychiatrist who has treated students at several colleges, Schwartz said he has seen the painful effects of stigma firsthand. “It’s a real risk factor, a feeling that you’re at odds with your family or community,” Schwartz said. “It’s very painful, and can be very frightening. You feel like you’re going to be left out on your own.” Discrimination is a suicide risk factor for any minority group, including LGB youth, Dr. Ken Duckworth, the medical director for the National Alliance of Mental Illness, wrote in an email to the NewsHour. He noted that the study took place during a period where the suicide rate generally [rose in the U.S.,](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db241.htm) highlighting the fact that more intervention is still needed. “We need better ways to impact populations that are at high risk such as this one,” he wrote. In the past, the denial of same-sex marriage has been motivated by false stereotypes of gay men and lesbians as unfit for marriage or parenthood, according to a 2006 paper by Dr. Gilbert Herdt, founder of the Department of Sexuality Studies at San Francisco State University, and Dr. Robert Kertzner, Associate Clinical Professor at the Columbia University Department of Psychiatry. In the paper for [Sexuality Research and Social Policy,](http://www.ucop.edu/lgbtia/mental%20health%20marriage%20denial.pdf) Herdt and Kertzner argued that those societal attitudes added to a sense of stigma and social isolation for gay men and lesbians and detracted from their mental health. “Policymakers in the United States should be concerned about the impact the denial of marriage has on the mental health and

wellbeing of gay men and lesbians,” they wrote. Today, research is “showing positive health effects of social policies that affirm and protect the equality of the LGBT community, and those positive benefits extend beyond LGBT individuals to the general population,” Dr. Brian Mustanski, a professor at Northwestern University and Director of the Institute for Sexual and Gender Minority Health and Wellbeing, wrote in an email to the NewsHour. One study, published in Pediatrics in 2011, showed that LGB youths were 20 percent more likely to attempt suicide if they were living in unsupportive environments. Raifman said the study suggested a lot of ideas for further research on how different environments can add to, or detract from, the risk for suicide. “Regardless of political views, I think everyone can agree that reducing adolescent suicide attempts is a good thing,” she said.

### Thus, a vote for the negation is a vote in favor of not only human right, but human life.

**Impacts**

Protection of human rights and mitigating oppression of marginalized groups such as the LGBT+ community

**Present day, lawmakers have promised Taiwan more military defense**

**Mathieson 18**

Even as defense ministers and military chiefs meeting in Singapore called out China for parking missiles on outposts in the disputed South China Sea, a bigger potential China-related hotspot looms.

Concern about Taiwan -- and recent sparring between Beijing and Washington over the democratically run island -- percolated discussions at the annual IISS Shangri-La Dialogue, which was otherwise focused on action further south. U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis warned China against disrupting the “status quo” on Taiwan, as Beijing steps up air-and-sea maneuvers nearby and accelerates efforts to isolate Taipei. Taiwan’s advocates in Washington have intensified calls for more U.S. support as President Donald Trump confronts China on a range of trade and security issues. The stakes in Taiwan are even higher than in the oft-discussed South China Sea, since China considers the island of 23 million people to be a renegade province.

**Several U.S. lawmakers pledged greater military support for Taiwan during visits to the Shangri-La gathering, where some had arrived after stopovers in Taipei. Taiwan had only an unofficial presence at the meeting, represented by two people.**

**U.S. House Armed Services Committee Chairman Mac Thornberry, a Texas Republican, called China’s**

**recent actions on Taiwan “concerning” in an interview Saturday with Bloomberg.**

**“You will see the United States continue to support Taiwan’s military efforts to be able to prevent**

**unilateral action against their interests,” Thornberry said. “We will I think continue to support military**

**equipment and whatnot with Taiwan, so they have significant military defenses.”**

**Historically, China has not been lenient with conquered countries (Tibet)**

**CFR** 20**18**

Tibetan Uprising

**Nine years after the People’s Republic of China asserts control over Tibet, a widespread uprising occurs in Lhasa. Thousands die in the ensuing crackdown by PRC forces,** and the Dalai Lama flees to India. **The United States joins the United Nations in condemning Beijing for human rights abuses in Tibet,** while the Central Intelligence Agency helps arm the Tibetan resistance beginning in the late 1950s.

# Neg Extensions

### Increased Chinese Tension only furthers Taiwanese resentment

**Washington Post**, january 5, 20**18**

**Chinese air force fighters have begun escorting bombers around Taiwan in “encirclement drills” and spokesmen for the Communist government have warned Taiwan to get used to it .** On Wednesday, China’s president Xi Jinping, dressed in military fatigues, convened a military mobilization meeting— the first ever for the entire Chinese armed forces and commanded China’s military to become “battle ready.” Chinese officials are threatening that relations with Taiwan will turn “grave” because Taiwan’s [government refuses to acknowledge](http://www.scmp.com/news/china/policies-politics/article/2126377/china-taiwan-relations-grave-state-2018-says-beijing) that the island is part of China. A leading Chinese analyst predicts that China has accelerated its [timetable to 2020 for taking over the island](http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/2126541/china-planning-take-taiwan-force-2020) by military means. Meanwhile, the Trump administration has vowed to strengthen the United States’ relations with Taiwan and has floated the idea of U.S. naval visits to the islands, prompting Li Kexin, a minister at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, to threaten that “the day a U.S. navy vessel arrives in Kaohsiung is the day that our People’s Liberation Army (PLA) unifies Taiwan with military force.” The ratcheting up of tension across the Taiwan Strait is a reminder that the island democracy, which Beijing claims is a province of China, remains a center of gravity in East Asia. But it also raises a question: can China really take over Taiwan? For years, most analysts in the United States generally accepted the idea that Taiwan’s status as a de facto independent democracy was unsustainable as China’s economy and military rose to dominate Asia. Statesmen such as the late Singaporean leader Lee Kuan Yew and Henry Kissinger both predicted that Taiwan’s unification with China — under Chinese terms — was inevitable. Hastening this trend was the sense among many senior U.S. officials that Taiwan was more a roadblock to Washington’s smooth relations with Communist China than an asset in their ideological competition with an authoritarian Beijing. One senior U.S. naval officer even referred to the island as “the turd in the punchbowl,” befouling closer ties with China.

However, in recent years, U.S. analysts and officials, bucking the view that China’s rise will never end, have begun to question the assumption that China is going to absorb the island. Two recent scholarly articles are indicative of this new trend. Both Denny Roy , a senior fellow at the East-West Center in Honolulu, and Michael Beckley, a professor of political science at Tufts University, doubt whether China has the capacity and even the will to take over Taiwan. When it comes to wooing Taiwan, both scholars note that Chinese policy has failed. **Beijing’s contradictory mix of threats**, **such as** deploying hundreds of missiles directly opposite the island on mainland China and **jailing Taiwanese human rights campaigners who visit China, and blandishments, such as encouraging Chinese tourism to the island, have only hardened Taiwan’s opposition to unification.** A poll last year revealed that three quarters of people in Taiwan think that the island and China are two separate countries, with only 14 percent believing that they are parts of one nation. That’s a significant change from two decades ago when more than half of Taiwan’s population said they considered themselves Chinese. In elections in January 2016, the Democratic Progressive Party, which favors independence from China, won its first-ever majority in Taiwan’s legislature. The party’s candidate, Tsai Ing-wen, won the presidency as well.

### Taiwanese Support Democracy

J. Michael **Cole**, 4-20-20**18**, "For Taiwanese, Democracy is the Only Game in Town — And They Would Fight to Defend it," Taiwan Sentinel <https://sentinel.tw/taiwanese-democracy-defend/>

A new survey by the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD), a government-sponsored NGO, revealed that **nearly 70 percent of Taiwanese would be willing to fight to defend their nation’s democratic way of life if China attempted to annex it by force.** In the survey, conducted on behalf of TFD by National Chengchi University’s Elections Study Center, 67.7 percent of respondents said they were willing to defend Taiwan against Chinese aggression. Among people aged 20 to 39, that number rose to 70.3 percent. Willingness to fight dropped to 55 percent if military action resulted from a declaration of de jure independence by Taiwan. The survey also showed that **91.1 percent of Taiwanese support maintaining** the “status quo” — in other words, **the continued existence of Taiwan as a de facto independent state.**

Support for immediate unification with China stood at 1.5 percent, for immediate de jure independence at 2.4 percent, while 34 percent said they would adopt a wait-and-see attitude and decide later whether to seek unification or de jure independence (27.8 percent said they wanted the “status quo” in perpetuity). TFD described support for the “status quo” as “natural independence” — “anti unification” in nature rather than nationalistic, with a strong commitment to Taiwan’s

democratic values. TFD described support for the “status quo” as “natural independence” — especially among Taiwan’s youth (20-29) — “anti unification” in nature rather than nationalistic, with a strong commitment to Taiwan’s democratic values. Meanwhile, 58.2 percent said they were dissatisfied with Taiwanese

democracy, and 54.4 percent felt “pessimistic” about the future of Taiwan’s politics under its democratic system, with 36.4 percent feeling optimistic. (Almost 75 percent of respondents felt dissatisfied with the state of democracy in Taiwan in 2014, the year of the Sunflower Movement.) Despite the dissatisfaction, **94 percent of respondents said living in a democratic society is “important,”** and 65.8 percent said it is “very important.” Close to 70 percent agreed with the statement that “There exist some problems in democracy, but it is still the best political system” (that number rose to 86.2 percent in the 20-39 age category, up from 75.9 percent in 2011). The findings of the survey were first unveiled during an event in Washington, D.C., on April 3, and were presented to Taiwanese media yesterday (April 19). TFD has commissioned surveys on Taiwanese attitudes toward democracy since 2011.

### Force plays a necessary role in Democracy

Alexander L. **George**, 20**17**, "The Role of Force in Diplomacy," PBS (Frontline),<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/military/force/article.html>

Skillful diplomacy requires attention even when there are no acute problems or burning opportunities. I call this gardening, getting the weeds out when they are small. In such a way, you also build confidence and understanding. Then, when a crisis arises, you have a clear and solid base from which to work. A set of strategic ideas is essential. Without it, you don't know where you are going. With it, you have the foundation for the kind of cumulative knowledge needed to cope with the almost constant minicrises. Also, when you must act quickly and decisively, you have a guidepost on which to rely. The interplay between strength and diplomacy is essential. **Diplomacy without strength--military and economic--is fruitless**; but strength without diplomacy is unsustainable, particularly in the modern era, when citizens want their leaders to demonstrate that they are searching for solutions. It is significant that permanent embassies arose at the same time as permanent armies. One could be regarded as the antidote to the other. **Strength and diplomacy have always gone together and still do.** Someone must produce good judgment. Someone must have some steel in the backbone when the going gets rough and exercise common sense at those times when most others, even the vaunted media folks, are losing their sense of direction, if not their heads. What's New and Different Here again, a special word about information technology. Information moves around at terrific speed. That point is dramatic when applied to financial markets, which react almost instantaneously to important breaking news. As Walter Wriston long ago put it, "World markets now operate on an information standard." But information is the raw material of diplomacy as well: getting information, assessing it, putting it into the system for the benefit or puzzlement of others.

### US China relations don’t matter

Marcus **Noland**, January 19**96**, "US-China Economic Relations," Peterson Institute for International Economics, <https://piie.com/publications/working-papers/us-china-economic-relations>

This pattern exposes both the strengths and the weaknesses of the US position. By pressing China bilaterally, and using the leverage of access to its large and lucrative market, the US can largely set the agenda without concern for third party interests. At the same time, US trade policymaking is a complainant driven system prone to capture by special interests. Consequently the US can set the agenda, but the agenda may reflect the very particularistic demands of narrow groups and detract from the achievement of broader aims. **This paper** reviews US-China economic relations and **reaches a number of major conclusions:** China's large bilateral surplus acts as a political lightning rod in the US and contributes to trade tensions, regardless of the economic merits of these political concerns, **The impact of the rapid growth of bilateral trade on the US economy is** positive, though probably

**not particularly large: imports from China have largely displaced imports from third countries, not domestic production, and exports have been higher than expected as well,** In the recent dispute over intellectual property rights (IPR) the industry loss claims appear greatly exaggerated, Though self-inflicted export disincentives probably do more to discourage US exports than Chinese policies do.

### US has obligation to promote democracy

Carson **Holloway**, 4-7-20**11**, "MercatorNet: Is America morally obliged to support democratic movements in the Middle East?," MercatorNet,<https://www.mercatornet.com/articles/view/promoting_democracy_abroad/8953>

This framing of the issues is generally popular, and it is especially welcome to those who favor a values-first, democracy-promoting policy for America. Who, after all, wishes to be so petty and mean as to admit to favoring our selfish interests over our universal values? This framing of the issues, however, oversimplifies and so distorts our understanding of American values and their relationship to foreign policy. We must resist such oversimplification and seek clarity on the perennial

question of how America’s founding principles should influence its conduct in international relations. Such an inquiry need not, and is not intended to, dictate any particular response to current events in the Middle East, whether of intervention or non-intervention with the aim of promoting democracy or American national interests. The point, rather, is to suggest a framework for thinking about a range of key considerations besides the promotion of democracy that must guide our foreign policy. In the first place, the easy dichotomy between our interests and our values obscures the truth that, within certain limits, **a nation’s interests are its values.** To put it more clearly, **a nation’s government has a moral obligation to defend the nation’s interests.** National interests are not simply morally unimportant selfish concerns but a matter

of serious obligation to the government to whose care those interests are entrusted. This truth can be illustrated by drawing an analogy between the family and the political community. A man’s values may tell him that abortion is a grave evil. To the extent that he acts on these values, doing what he reasonably can to end abortion, he is morally praiseworthy. But if this man is a husband and father, and if his pro-life activities leave him bankrupt and unable to support his own wife and children, he has gone too far. His apparently heroic resistance to abortion loses its heroic quality, in fact shades into injustice, to the extent that he deprives those entrusted to him of a support to which they are entitled. This is true despite the fact that the things that he has denied his family are material things. It is not mere selfishness to provide those things to people who are owed them.

### Abandoning Taiwan doesn’t improve relations

Iskander **Rehman**, 2-28-20**14**, "Why Taiwan Matters," National Interest, <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/why-taiwan-matters-9971>

**Abandoning Taiwan would likely fail to ameliorate the Sino-U.S. Relationship.** There are certain core issues troubling the Sino-U.S. relationship that extend far beyond the Taiwan Strait. Whether it is Beijing’s assertiveness towards its neighbors , some of whom, like Japan and the Philippines, are treaty allies of the United States, or issues related to cyber-espionage and human rights, the challenges currently testing the bilateral relationship are profound and numerous. China is a revisionist power —and its claims on the international system do not end with Taiwan. One should not surmise, therefore, that Sino-U.S. strategic competition would abate were the Taiwan issue to be resolved. Indeed, a growing body of work in the strategic studies community has suggested that Sino-U.S. tensions are more structural than conjectural, and are the natural result of the friction that traditionally occurs between rising and established powers. Furthermore, while some may assume that China’s absorption of Taiwan might provide at least a symbolic first step towards a more stable and peaceful relationship between Washington and Beijing, this hypothesis also appears somewhat untenable. To the contrary, **an American abandonment of Taiwan might only succeed in emboldening, and strengthening hardline elements within Beijing’s leadership, by providing a material confirmation of their long-held desire to see America progressively retreat from the Indo-Pacific theater**

### Taiwan needs US arms

Ian **Easton**, 3-19-20**18**, "How China Would Invade and Conquer Taiwan (And Here's How to Stop It)," National Interest, [http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/how-china-would-invade-conquer-taiwan-](http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/how-china-would-invade-conquer-taiwan-heres-how-stop-it-24977/page/0/1) [heres-how-stop-it-24977/page/0/1](http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/how-china-would-invade-conquer-taiwan-heres-how-stop-it-24977/page/0/1)

Taiwan's government and military (like the rest of Taiwanese society) are far tougher than they get credit for. But they can only do so much by themselves. The Pentagon has a critical role to play in assisting Taiwan maximize its war fighting capabilities. With America's help, Taiwan can make sure its defense investments factor into Beijing's calculations and, hopefully, prevent a future invasion from occurring in the first

place. The RAND report suggests the establishment of a joint working group, led on the U.S. side by an assistant secretary of defense. Indeed, Taiwanese forces would benefit from new types of professional military education and technical training in the United States. American mentors could support Taiwan’s continued transit to a potent all-volunteer force and help create a more strategically focused reserve force. **Taiwanese troops also need regular and dependable arms sales**, something that unfortunately was denied them by the Bush and Obama administrations. **For Taiwan, the positive operational and tactical effects of American weapons systems are indisputable.** The Trump administration should offer Taiwan the same capabilities it is offering Japan and South Korea, including new stealth fighter jets, missile defense batteries, and destroyers. In addition, American companies should be unchained by Washington, allowing them to compete for access to Taiwan's Indigenous Defense Submarine program. Even more important than firepower would be the huge morale boosting effects such material support would have on recruitment and retention on the island―and the powerful signal of purpose and resolve it would send to China.

### Only US can protect Taiwan

J. Michael **Cole**, The Diplomat, 9-17-20**13**, "US Arms Sales to Taiwan Aren’t the Problem," Diplomat,

<https://thediplomat.com/2013/09/us-arms-sales-to-taiwan-arent-the-problem/>

This is still a giant standing military for a country of 23 million people. Yet it’s much smaller than it used to be, and efforts to update aging equipment and outdated training have proven slow to bear fruit. **The United States has an indispensable role to play. Only the United States can provide Taiwan with access to advanced training and weapons.** To keep Taiwanese combat units one step ahead of the would-be aggressor, the Pentagon should give them access to U.S. training ranges in California and invite them to training exercises in Hawaii and Guam. In addition, Washington should restart regular arm sales to Taiwan and lift self-imposed restrictions on ship visits and high-ranking officer visits. Greater urgency is needed. President Tsai Ing-wen has taken a moderate approach toward cross-Strait relations, but her goodwill

gestures have been repeatedly rebuffed. China’s dictatorial and hawkish leader, Xi Jinping, has shown zero interest in keeping the status quo. Peace and stability are not his aim. Annexing Taiwan is. Does this mean that all-out war in the Taiwan Strait just a matter of time? Of course not. At the current time, there is no evidence that China’s supreme leader has tied his fate to a timetable. It seems more likely that he will seek to maximize his freedom of action (or inaction). **The PLA has the objective of being ready to invade Taiwan by 2020.** And Chinese generals have drawn up a menu of Taiwan attack options from which Chairman Xi could select, should he ever have a mind to do that.

### US needs to support Taiwan to uphold values

Kyle **Mizokami,** 12-17-20**15**, "America must arm Taiwan — before it's too late," The Week,<http://theweek.com/articles/593268/america-must-arm-taiwan--before-late>

Only a strait of 110 miles separates Taiwan from the mainland, less than the distance from Washington D.C. to Philadelphia. Known to mariners as “The Black Ditch,” for decades the strait has kept Taiwan safe. In the past Taiwan might as well have been on the far side of the moon, as China did not have the air and naval forces necessary to invade the island. That is changing, and lately the island nation's ability to defend itself is increasingly in doubt. **Double digit increases in the mainland's defense budget have funded a broad modernization of China's air, land, and sea forces. This has eroded Taiwan's military edge — particularly around the island itself. Beijing's recent purchase of S-400 long-range air defense missiles from Russia means even aircraft flying over Taiwan could be shot down from the mainland.** The military analysis of the Taiwan standoff is roughly this: While China could not conduct a successful invasion now, **in 10 years, an air and sea blockade would be successful. In 20 years, invasion will be possible.** The arms sale to Taiwan is modest, worth about $1.83 billion compared to a $5.8 billion sale in 2010. It will include two anti-submarine frigates, Stinger surface to air missiles, and Javelin and TOW anti-tank missiles. These are completely defensive weapons that could not threaten China and Chinese military forces — unless those forces crossed the strait and landed on the island. While those weapons will no doubt be useful, the actual need is considerably greater.

**Taiwan needs submarines capable of threatening an invasion fleet and fighters to stand up to Beijing's newest fifth generation designs.** Taiwan doesn't need to match China's military ship for ship and plane for plane, it just needs something large enough to install sufficient doubt in the mind of Chinese policymakers. The stronger Beijing has grown politically and economically, the more reluctant the United States has been in selling arms to Taiwan.

Beijing regards Washington's support for Taiwan as meddling in an internal matter, as though China sold arms to a Hawaii that had broken away from the rest of the United States. To an extent, China is right. From a broad perspective, it is a Chinese matter. But **it's** also **a matter where freedom, democracy, and human rights are at stake, all of which are enjoyed in Taiwan, but not the People's Republic. The United States has a moral obligation to assist any nation guaranteeing those principles to its people.** Each time we sell arms to Taiwan, Beijing retaliates — in 2010, it cut off military-to-military exchanges between China and the U.S. for months. It's a Catch-22 — on one hand, the United States can't abandon Taiwan, but on the other hand, our relationship with China has to be carefully maintained. Still, **if Washington has to err on one particular side, better to err on the side consistent with our principles.** China and Taiwan may very well some day peacefully work out their differences and merge into a single state. But until then, **the United States needs to resist political pressure from China and give the island country the means to negotiate not from a position of insecurity, but from a position of strength.**