# Framing

#### My value is morality, as indicated by the word ought in the resolution

#### My value criterion is maximizing expected well-being

#### Prefer this value criterion to all others

#### 1 – Tradeoffs are inevitable, so governments need to make policies that best benefit the people

**Woller 97**  [Gary Woller, BYU Prof., “An Overview by Gary Woller”, A Forum on the Role of Environmental Ethics, June 1997, pg. 10]

Moreover, virtually all public policies entail some redistribution of economic or political resources, such that one group's gains must come at another group's expense. Consequently, public policies in a democracy must be justified to the public, and especially to those who pay the costs of those policies. Such justification cannot simply be assumed a priori by invoking some higher-order moral principle. Appeals to a priori moral principles, such as environmental preservation, also often fail to acknowledge that public policies inevitably entail trade-offs among competing values. Thus since policymakers cannot justify inherent value conflicts to the public in any philosophical sense, and since public policies inherently imply winners and losers, the policymakers' duty to the public interest requires them to demonstrate that the redistributive effects and value trade-offs implied by their policies are somehow to the overall advantage of society. At the same time, deontologically based ethical systems have severe practical limitations as a basis for public policy. At best, a priori moral principles provide only general guidance to ethical dilemmas in public affairs and do not themselves suggest appropriate public policies, and at worst, they create a regimen of regulatory unreasonableness while failing to adequately address the problem or actually making it worse.

#### 2 - Only acting through maximizing well-being can we best account for the value of human life

Cummiskey 90

[Cummiskey, David. Associate professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago. “Kantian Consequentiaism.” Ethics 100 (April 1990), University of Chicago. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2381810>]

We must not obscure the issue by characterizing this type of case as the sacrifice of individuals for some abstract “social entity.” It is not a question of some persons having to bear the cost for some elusive “overall social good.” Instead, the question is whether some persons must bear the inescapable cost for the sake of other persons. Robert Nozick, for example, argues that “to use a person in this way does not sufficiently respect and take account of the fact that he is a separate person, that his is the only life he has.” But why is this not equally true of all those whom we do not save through our failure to act? By emphasizing solely the one who must bear the cost if we act, we fail to sufficiently respect and take account of the many other separate persons, each with only one life, who will bear the cost of our inaction. In such a situation, what would a conscientious Kantian agent, an agent motivated by the unconditional value of rational beings, choose? A morally good agent recognizes that the basis of all particular duties is the principle that “rational nature exists as an end in itself”. Rational nature as such is the supreme objective end of all conduct. If one truly believes that all rational beings have an equal value, then the rational solution to such a dilemma involves maximally promoting the lives and liberties of as many rational beings as possible. In order to avoid this conclusion, the non-consequentialist Kantian needs to justify agent-centered constraints. As we saw in chapter 1, however, even most Kantian deontologists recognize that agent-centered constraints require a non- value-based rationale. But we have seen that Kant’s normative theory is based on an unconditionally valuable end. How can a concern for the value of rational beings lead to a refusal to sacrifice rational beings even when this would prevent other more extensive losses of rational beings? If the moral law is based on the value of rational beings and their ends, then what is the rationale for prohibiting a moral agent from maximally promoting these two tiers of value? If I sacrifice some for the sake of others, I do not use them arbitrarily, and I do not deny the unconditional value of rational beings. Persons may have “dignity, that is, an unconditional and incomparable worth” that transcends any market value, but persons also have a fundamental equality that dictates that some must sometimes give way for the sake of others. The concept of the end-in-itself does not support the view that we may never force another to bear some cost in order to benefit others.

Thus, I negate.

# Contention 1: Auto Industry

**Strikes severely damage the auto industry.**

**McElroy 19** [John McElroy. Editorial director of Blue Sky Productions. “Strikes Hurt Everybody”. 10-25-2019. WardsAuto. https://www.wardsauto.com/ideaxchange/strikes-hurt-everybody. Accessed 11-17-2021]

But strikes don’t just hurt the people walking the picket lines or the company they’re striking against. They hurt suppliers, car dealers and the communities located near the plants.

The Anderson Economic Group estimates that 75,000 workers at supplier companies were temporarily laid off because of the GM strike. Unlike UAW picketers, those supplier workers won’t get any strike pay or an $11,000 contract signing bonus. No, most of them lost close to a month’s worth of wages, which must be financially devastating for them.

GM’s suppliers also lost a lot of money. So now they’re cutting budgets and delaying capital investments to make up for the lost revenue, which is a further drag on the economy.

According to CAR, the communities and states where GM’s plants are located collectively lost a couple of hundred million dollars in payroll and tax revenue. Some economists warn that if the strike were prolonged it could knock the state of Michigan – home to GM and the UAW – into a recession. That prompted the governor of Michigan, Gretchen Whitmer, to call GM CEO Mary Barra and UAW leaders and urge them to settle as fast as possible.

So, while the UAW managed to get a nice raise for its members, the strike left a path of destruction in its wake. That’s not fair to the innocent bystanders who will never regain what they lost.

I’m not sure how this will ever be resolved. I understand the need for collective bargaining and the threat of a strike. But there’s got to be a better way to get workers a raise without torching the countryside.

**The auto industry is key to the US economy.**

**Hill 10** [Kim Hill. “Contribution of the Automotive Industry to the Economies of All Fifty States and the United States”. 04-2010. Center for Automotive Research. https://www.cargroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/CONTRIBUTION-OF-THE-AUTOMOTIVE-INDUSTRY-TO-THE-ECONOMIES-OF-ALL-FIFTY-STATES-AND-THE-UNITED-STATES.pdf. Accessed 11-17-2021]

The United States automotive industry is a critical component of economic growth with extensive interconnections across the industrial and cultural fabric of the U.S. This report outlines many known elements and highlights tremendously important associations beyond the market space of manufacturing. It touches on the following elements as they relate to the automotive industry: national and regional employment; research, development and innovation; state and local government revenues; foreign direct investment; education; health care; U.S. trade; and quality of life.

The paper is organized into two sections: Section I provides qualitative context and current market metrics for the automotive industry, both of which are needed to truly appreciate the contributions of the industry to the broader economy and gauge where the sector may be heading; Section II features an in-depth quantitative analysis of employment and personal income associated with the automotive sector. Section II is subdivided into four primary sections to capture the distinct contributions of suppliers, assemblers, and dealers to the national economy with a final summary section that describes the state-level employment associated with the automotive industry.

The auto industry is one of the most important industries in the United States. It historically has contributed 3 – 3.5 percent to the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The industry directly employs over 1.7 million people engaged in designing, engineering, manufacturing, and supplying parts and components to assemble, sell and service new motor vehicles. In addition, the industry is a huge consumer of goods and services from many other sectors, including raw materials, construction, machinery, legal, computers and semi-conductors, financial, advertising, and healthcare. The auto industry spends $16 to $18 billion every year on research and product development – 99 percent of which is funded by the industry itself. Due to the industry’s consumption of products from many other manufacturing sectors, it is a major driver of the 11.5% manufacturing contribution to GDP. Without the auto sector, it is difficult to imagine manufacturing surviving in this country.

Recently, the auto industry has fallen on tough times. However, the U.S. market is still one of the largest motor vehicle markets in the world; consequently, many automakers sell and manufacture in the U.S. In fact, many automakers make the lion’s share of their profits in North America. There has been a period of restructuring by the three U.S.-based companies in order to right-size their operations and be able to respond to this fierce competition in the U.S. market. In the latest restructuring, a bursting of the housing bubble and a collapse of the financial sector © Center for Automotive Research 2010 2 led to the current period of extremely tight credit, making it nearly impossible for companies and consumers to make investments. During this period, many supplier companies, dealerships and a couple of manufacturers found themselves fighting for survival and turning to the lender of last resort–the federal government. This led to an amazing time of public introspection concerning the value to the country of a U.S.-based auto industry.

In this paper, the authors touch on many of the factors that support the auto industry’s importance and standing in the national economy, along with an estimate of the industry’s employment and economic contribution to the national economy and to each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. As previously mentioned, over 1.7 million people are employed by the auto industry. In addition, the industry is a huge consumer of goods and services from many other sectors and contributes to a net employment impact in the U.S. economy of nearly 8 million jobs. Approximately 4.5 percent of all U.S. jobs are supported by the strong presence of the auto industry in the U.S. economy. People in these jobs collectively earn over $500 billion annually in compensation and generate more than $70 billion in tax revenues.

**US economic decline spills over to the rest of the world.**

**Kose et al 17** [M. Ayhan Kose, Csilla Lakatos, Franziska Ohnsorge, Marc Stocker. “The Global Role of the US Economy: Linkages, Policies, and Spillovers”. 03-2017. Econstor. https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/166746/1/884608719.pdf. Accessed 11-17-2021]

The objective of this paper is to fill a gap in the literature by providing a comprehensive overview of the role of the United States in the global economy and quantifying the extent of the global spillovers from changes in U.S. growth, monetary and fiscal policies, and uncertainty in its financial markets and economic policies. Specifically, the paper addresses the following questions:

What are the major channels of transmission of developments in the U.S. economy to other countries? The United States is the world’s single largest economy: it accounts for roughly one-quarter of global output and about one-tenth of total trade flows. It is also the single largest international creditor and debtor. Given its massive size and the strength of its ties with the global economy, shocks to the U.S. economy are transmitted globally through a variety of channels, including trade, finance, and commodity market linkages.

How strong are business cycle linkages between the United States and other economies? U.S. business cycles are highly synchronized with global business cycles. Growth is often higher in the rest of the world during periods of U.S. expansions than it is during U.S. recessions. The four global recessions since 1960 all coincided with severe recessions in the United States.

How large are global spillovers from shocks originating in the United States? Shocks to U.S. growth, changes in U.S. fiscal and monetary policies, or uncertainty in U.S. financial markets or policies have significant global spillovers. For example, a surge in U.S. growth can be expected to accelerate activity in the rest of the world. Our estimates suggest that a 1 percentage point increase in U.S. growth could boost growth in other advanced economies by 0.8 percentage point, and in EMDEs by 0.6 percentage point, after one year. Investment could respond even more strongly.

In contrast, lingering uncertainty about the direction of U.S. policy could dampen activity and investment abroad. A sustained 10 percent increase in U.S. economic policy uncertainty could, after one year, reduce U.S. output growth by about 0.15 percentage point and EMDE output growth by 0.2 percentage point.

How important is the global economy for the United States? Because of its size and reach, the United States is at the center of global trade and financial networks. U.S. multinational corporations and their affiliates abroad are deeply integrated into global supply chains. Financial linkages between the U.S. and the rest of the world, including emerging market economies, have grown rapidly, widening the potential for spillovers in either direction. These two-way channels imply that, important as the U.S. economy is for the global economy, the U.S. economy is in turn affected by developments in the rest of the world.

In a highly integrated global economy, cross-border linkages translate into significant cyclical spillovers. These spillovers have material implications for all countries, irrespective of their size. Understanding these linkages an`d associated spillovers remains a fertile area of future research.

# Contention 2: Work to Rule Alternative

**Instead of the right to strike, a just government should guarantee a right to “Work to Rule.”**

**Work to rule** **protests serve as a viable threat that does not require strike measures to succeed.**

**Engler, ‘18** [Mark Engler is a writer based in Philadelphia, an editorial board member at Dissent, Published: 6/19/18, “There’s More Than One Way to Strike the Boss”, Jacobin, <https://www.jacobinmag.com/2018/06/strike-collective-action-work-to-rule> ] /Triumph Debate

**In late April, 130 staffers in the London office of Al-Jazeera English voted to hold a one-day walkout, planned for May 9. After the walkout, they** [**vowed**](https://www.theguardian.com/media/2018/apr/28/london-based-al-jazeera-english-staff-to-strike-over-pay) **to continue with another type of work action. Until management agreed to negotiate, the reporters, editors, and producers would continue to do their jobs, but would only do the minimum stipulated by their contract.** No responding to emails at 2 AM. No meeting sources at odd hours. No skipping breaks. **“Work to rule,” as the tactic is known, has a long history in the labor movement, but it is not commonly associated with reporters.** (“Journalists don’t take lunch breaks,” said one union member at Al-Jazeera English. “We’ll be taking lunch breaks.”) There were precedents to which the Al-Jazeera staff could look, however. **News Guild members at Reuters in New York and Washington, D.C.** [**successfully**](http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/thomson-reuters-union-journalists-land-new-contract-article-1.3701876)[**deployed**](http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/thomson-reuters-work-to-rule-action-workers-longer-breaks-article-1.3647092) **the tactic at the end of 2017, promptly clocking out at the end of shifts. In the case of Al-Jazeera English, the mere threat of the labor actions** [**brought management to the table**](http://www.ifj.org/nc/news-single-view/backpid/1/article/union-victory-al-jazeera-english-staff-wins-ground-breaking-pay-deal/)**.** In the past year, prominent work-to-rule actions have been launched by teachers in [California](http://www.kpbs.org/news/2018/mar/13/san-diego-unified-teachers-plan-work-rule-action-p/), [Maryland](https://wtop.com/prince-georges-county/2018/03/work-rule-protest-prince-georges-schools/), [Massachusetts](http://www.masslive.com/news/index.ssf/2017/10/chicopee_teachers_will_work-to.html), and [Ohio](http://www.wdtn.com/news/bethel-township-teachers-on-work-to-rule_20180302072951434/1003112522), with educators foregoing late-night grading, after-school meetings, and extracurricular activities in pursuit of better working conditions. **As one teacher in San Diego** [**explained**](http://www.kpbs.org/news/2018/mar/13/san-diego-unified-teachers-plan-work-rule-action-p/)**, “This is a way to show the district what our schools actually look like when educators don’t volunteer their time and give up all the extra time that they do.” Meticulously following the guidelines of the contract or the employee handbook in a workplace can end up making a lasting statement. In a factory, work-to-rule slowdowns can demonstrate how many mandated safety precautions routinely go by the wayside as management pushes for ever-greater production. In a white-collar setting, the tactic can be a means of resisting a work culture that expects employees to always be on call — holding up the radical notion that we are, in fact, entitled to a break.**

**Work to rule tactics are highly effective, maintain paychecks, and develop public support for the workers.**

**Labor Notes, ‘19** [Labor Notes is a media and organizing project that has been the voice of union activists since 1979, Published: 10/17/19, “Ways to Not Quite Strike”, Labor Notes, https://www.labornotes.org/2019/10/ways-not-quite-strike ] /Triumph Debate

**In 2003, Verizon was ready for a strike. The company was already on the hook for extra security, 30,000 scabs, and eight months of hotel rooms… when the unions decided to work to rule instead of walking out. Work to rule means adhering literally to the rules set out in the contract or the company handbook. It means skipping all the daily shortcuts and extras that you know the boss relies on to get the work done. The union distributed a fact sheet that instructed workers, “Never go by memory, check your reference material” and “Never use your own judgment—ask!” Every morning, technicians delayed the start of their day with the required 20-minute truck safety check that required two people.** They refused to take trucks out without all the cones, signs, and flags required by state and federal regulations. They followed the company protocol requiring “five points of contact” with customers before, during, and after the job—even if that meant driving back and forth between the customer’s home and the location of the problem, to give updates. **They completed their paperwork in detail. They spent extra time looking for legal parking places in busy cities where they typically parked in loading zones. Instead of borrowing a ladder from the customer, they waited for one to be delivered. Instead of making do, they drove back to the garage to pick up the special hammer they were supposed to use for a particular job. They called their managers about anything slightly tricky. The advantages over a strike were obvious. Workers kept getting their paychecks and kept building their public campaign about Verizon’s greed and its threat to “hometown jobs” and quality service. All the while, since the unions could still strike at any moment, Verizon had to keep its expensive strike contingency plan in place.** The danger is that the employer will label the tactic as a partial strike or slowdown, both unprotected by the NLRA. The union must be careful to avoid giving the employer evidence of a coordinated or orchestrated campaign. So the campaign should be conducted covertly, with no mention in union literature. Workers should not refuse direct orders. **Safety is often central to a work-torule campaign. West Coast dockworkers worked safe in the summer of 2003 while they fought a hard-line employer at the bargaining table. The dockworkers’ safety concerns were real. Five members had died on the job in the six months leading up to negotiations. The ports were extra busy that year as shippers, fearing a holiday season strike or lockout, tried to rush the work. Dockworkers pushed back by reminding each other to honor stop signs and the 15 mile-an-hour speed limit, insist on appropriate railings and earplugs, and follow protocols for operating the giant cranes. Productivity dropped dramatically. By the end of November they had a contract settlement with victories on the union’s key issues**. Working to rule has recently become a popular tactic in schools. Teachers reignited it in 2012 at Hawaii’s largest high school, just outside Honolulu. Within two weeks the tactic had spread to 51 schools across the state. On Thursdays the teachers would arrive exactly when school started—no early hours to plan lessons, make photocopies, or prepare for the day—and leave promptly when school got out—no afterschool tutoring, grading papers, lesson planning, supervising clubs, or planning homecoming or proms with students. Instead, before and after school they would gather to wave signs outside their schools, along roads, and over bridges, calling for better pay. After the morning sign-waving session they would march into the school in unison.