### Fwk

**I negate the resolution resolved: a just government ought to recognize an unconditional right of workers to strike.**

**Because the resolution questions what we ought do, I value morality.**

**My value criterion is utilitarianism, which is to maximize expected well-being for the most amount of people.**

**Prefer my framework.**

**[1] Moral choices may only be decided by which results in the net-most good.**

**[2] Real World: Governments predict success of policies by analyzing benefits and harms for all their constituents. Our fwk teaches students the best skills for the real world.**

**This means you should vote negation if I prove a just government not recognizing an unconditional right of workers to strike maximizes pleasure and minimizes pain.**

**Merriam Webster defines just as acting or being in conformity with what is morally upright or good:** [**RIGHTEOUS**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/righteous)**.**

**That means there would be no need for strikes if the government was just in the first place. Based on this, you can negate immediately. They need to prove an unconditional right to strike is good.**

### Overview

**[1] A just government would hold companies accountable, not the workers themselves. That means there are no-instances where a just government has to allow strikes because a just government would not allow conditions that generate strikes to exist in the first place. This argument is simple – A just government wouldn’t leave it up to workers to fight for themselves.**

**[2] Recognition alone can’t solve. They haven’t isolated a specific policy that ensures workers are able to strike. Just because a government doesn’t intervene to prevent strikes doesn’t mean they take proactive actions to prevent workers from being punished by companies for striking.**

**[3] We don’t have to win that strikes are good or bad, we just have to win that there are some conditions to which strikes should not happen. All of the aff examples are conditional examples where certain circumstances lead to the necessity of strikes. That does not prove that strikes are unconditionally good. Also, its conditional on the gov and social instutitions to strike existing.**

**Contention 1: Police Strikes**

**The risk of a large-scale police strike is increasing by the minute, as officer prejudice and murder occurs daily disincentivizing police work. Wyllie 21.**

Doug Wyllie, March 2, 2021, “Cause and Effect: Why Attacks on Officers Appear to Be Increasing”, [https://www.policemag.com/596997/cause-and-effect-why-attacks-on-officers-appear-to-be-increasing] ahs ja Recut AHS//JW Accessed 10/28/21

Let's review some of the most recent headlines here on the POLICE website and see what we can surmise about any manner of pattern developing (hint: there is definitely a pattern developing). MN Officers Shot, Suspects Killed in Traffic Stop Gunfight (March 1) NC Man Charged with Attempted Murder Over Arson of Deputy's Home (March 1) Virginia Officer Shot and Killed at Traffic Stop, Suspect Dead (March 1) GA Sheriff's Lieutenant Shot and Killed in Vehicle Pursuit (March 1) New Orleans Campus Officer Murdered Outside of Basketball Arena (March 1) All of these headlines from a single day. The saying goes "Beware the Ides of March," (March 15) the day on which Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC— stabbed to death at a meeting of the Senate. As many as 60 conspirators were involved, the mob had stormed and prevailed. To heck with the 15th, beware the 1st! This onslaught on police officers across America didn't just start on March 1, 2021—it's been going on for years, but when you open the news page on POLICE and it's riddled with stories about attacks on law enforcement officers, it kind of "gets your hackles up," if you’re a cop or a pro-cop civilian like me. Causes and Effects There are multiple reasons for this years-long increase in attacks on officers, so I'll make no attempt to boil it all down to one thing. Societal changes, political pressure on police leaders, a failure of the education system to tell the truth about policing, citizens' general ignorance of Constitutional law, a hostile mainstream media, the widespread elimination of gang injunctions, an entire generation of young people who claim to be "entitled" to things (despite the fact that Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny are fictional characters). I could go on and on. Face-palm. But I will center this discussion on just one thing—the American public's tolerance of aberrant behavior (well, when it's done by people with whom they associate or regard as being on "their side"). Widespread Unrest For more than a year, rioters burned American cities practically to the ground. Following the death of George Floyd, unrest broke out in the Minneapolis–Saint Paul area on May 26, and quickly spread across the country. Cities that suffered included Birmingham, New York City, Portland, Chicago, Kenosha (WI), and dozens of others. Cars were torched. Small businesses were looted. The cops who were trying to keep the peace came under fire, pelted with bricks and bottle and commercial grade fireworks—and now we see the tragic news altogether too frequently of police coming under withering **gunfire**. This set the stage for the violence against police we're now seeing. Nature Hates a Vacuum Over the past year—well the past decade or more—attacking police became normalized for millions of Americans, whether they participated in the attacks or cheered at their televisions as if their favorite team was on the verge of winning the Super Bowl. Tolerance for violence went through the roof, while simultaneously the cops in the helmets and riot gear were ordered by police leaders—who were largely cowing to political leaders— to "draw down" and not engage the violence in a meaningful and impactful way. It was what I've said for months to be a "confluence of events" that changed the country and changed policing in very unfortunate ways. So, it's utterly unsurprising to see this spike in reports of attacks on police officers. When the police "stand down" the criminals stand up, stand out, and stand as one. Then the "war" is tilted in favor of the bad guys, and lopsidedly against the good guys. Nature, after all, hates a vacuum. When the cops pull back the perps push forward—it's basic physics mixed with fairly complicated psychology. Final Words I mentioned at the top that chaos, looting, and violence was essentially accepted by many in America because the rioters carried flags and banners espousing beliefs with which they agree. Socialism, Communism, anarchy, and you are entitled to take stuff and destroy businesses were some of the various messages espoused by the Black Lives Matter movement and Antifa. But when ardent supporters of former President Donald Trump turned a political speech into a raid on the Nation's Capital—a building I hold in the highest regard and have spent many hours on my lunch break on the steps of when I worked for the State Department, just to watch the "sausage get made"— the shrill left-leaning media just about lost their minds. Silence for a year, and then an explosion of talking heads on a single day. Make no mistake: I don't condone what happened on the Jan. 6—I turned on the television and watched the unrest unfold in utter horror and disbelief. Fencing and razor-wire remain in place, as does the National Guard. I was—and remain—incensed that our nation's military needed to be called in to occupy our national seat of government as if it was Baghdad in April 2003. The madness claimed the life of 42-yeaar-old United States Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick. Violence is not free speech, so cops must be empowered—with well-defined marching orders—to stop protests from devolving into chaos, even as police officers are being shot and sometimes killed on an increasing basis. There are 18,000-plus police agencies in the country, and nearly a million law enforcement officers. But the population of the United States is well north of 325 million. You're outnumbered—there's no doubt about it—but you don't deserve to come under the kinds of violent attacks we saw in our headlines earlier this week. In conclusion, I urge police leaders—command staff especially, but also union leaders—to empower officers to respond with appropriate strength and force to quell the violence, and send the message that the cops are taking back the streets. Stay safe my friends. I pray for you every single day.

**Empirically proven – police strikes cause civil unrest, murder, and economic downfall. Al Jazeera 17.**

Al Jazeera, 8 Feb 2017, “Brazil state faces deadly chaos amid police strike”, [https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/2/8/brazil-state-faces-deadly-chaos-amid-police-strike] ahs ja Recut AHS//JW Accessed 10/28/21

Brazil state faces deadly chaos amid police strike Scores dead amid wave of violence since strike began five days ago, spurring calls for more troops in Espirito Santo. Violence continues in Brazilian state with policemen on strike Many people blame the country's economic problems on widespread corruption. The Brazilian governor of a southeastern state, which has faced a major wave of deadly violence and crime since its police force launched a strike five days ago, has called for more army troops to help end the unrest there. About 90 people have been killed and 200 lootings committed amid widespread turmoil, which has forced a shutdown of public services across Espirito Santo, since police left their posts in protest over low wages on Friday night, according to a police union. Brazil vows to scale back government spending Cesar Colnago, the state’s governor, said on Wednesday that the deployment of about 1,000 soldiers was “not sufficient” to halt the unrest. “We are taking steps to increase the level of the National Force, which is police, and of the armed forces so that we can have security,” he said, adding that people were so fearful of being attacked on the streets that it was as if they were in prison. Andre Garcia, head of Espirito Santo’s public safety department, said that the violence has diminished since the arrival of the first troops this week, but that he would still like to see an additional 1,000 troops sent to the state. The deadly violence in the state capital of Vitoria and other cities erupted as friends and family of military police officers blocked their barracks over the weekend to demand higher pay for the officers, preventing patrols from cruising the streets. According to the local police union, there have been about 90 murders since the unrest started on Saturday, compared with just four in all of January. It also reported $29m in damages to businesses, including from mass looting of stores. The government has yet to give official crime statistics. At least two buses have been torched over the past five days in Vitoria and several stores have been looted, leading six shopping malls to close their doors. Buses that had resumed circulating on Tuesday were again off the streets on Wednesday. Schools were shut and medical services at public hospitals were interrupted. Public services disrupted Brazilian media broadcast footage of looting, carjackings and muggings in municipalities abandoned by police officers. Brazilian law bars the police force from going on strike. In Espirito Santo, however, relatives and sympathisers are blockading police stations, and officers inside are making no effort to come out – effectively leaving the city unguarded. Relatives of police officers camp at the entrance of police HQ to block the main entrance during the strike [Reuters]Relatives of police officers camp at the entrance of police HQ to block the main entrance during the strike [Reuters] The police want better work conditions and higher salaries. A court declared the action an illegal strike and the state police chief has been replaced. The crisis reflects nationwide budget crises blamed largely on corruption in Brazil, which has faced a crippling recession for two years and is struggling to return to growth. The country is also one of the most violent in the world, with heavily armed criminals battling both on the streets and in prisons. Last month clashes inside a prison near the northern city of Natal left 26 people dead, prompting the deployment of army troops.

**Contention 2: Nurse Strikes**

**Hospital strikes lower the quality of health care by increasing mortality and readmission.**

**Gruber & Kleiner 10 – Jonathan Gruber Samuel & A. Kleiner March 2010** “DO STRIKES KILL? EVIDENCE FROM NEW YORK STATE” [https://www.nber.org/system/files/working\_papers/w15855/w15855.pdf] AHS//JW Accessed 10/28/21

Hospitals are one of the most important employers in the United States. Thirty-five percent of U.S. health care workers, and 3.25% of all U.S. workers, work in hospitals.1 Due to the importance of hospitals in providing health care to our nation, and fears that work stoppages could place patient health in jeopardy, hospitals were excluded from collective bargaining laws for almost three decades after other sectors were allowed to unionize. Once allowed to do so in 1974, however, hospitals quickly became one of the most important sources of union jobs in the U.S. Over fifteen percent of hospital employees are members of a union2 , representing six percent of all union employees in the U.S. While unionization has been declining in its traditional industrial home, it is growing rapidly in the hospital sector, with the number of unionized hospital workers rising from 679,000 in 1990 to nearly 1 million in 2008.3 Despite the rapid unionization of the hospital sector, we know little about the original government concern that led to the long delay in permitting unionization: do strikes jeopardize patient health? In this paper, we carefully examine the effects of nursing strikes at hospitals on patient care and health outcomes. Nurses are a crucial part of the hospital production function and are, as one hospital CEO said, “the heart and soul of the hospital.”4 They serve as the surveillance system of hospitals for detection and intervention when patients deteriorate, and are viewed by many patients as more important to their total recuperation process than their own attending physicians (Kruger and Metzger, 2002). Thus, one might presume that strikes by nurses would be harmful to patients’ health. Yet, at the same time, a large literature in health economics documents substantial overtreatment in hospitals in the U.S.; for example Fisher et al. (2004) find no association between increased treatment intensity across medical centers and improved long-term survival. From this, one might infer that reduced treatment intensity due to nursing strikes might be innocuous. Thus, ex-ante, the impact of nursing strikes on outcomes is ambiguous. To address this question, we turn to one of the U.S. states with the most hospital strikes in recent decades, New York State. A key advantage of this state for our analysis is that information on strikes can be matched to hospital discharge records which provide information on both treatment intensity and two key measures of outcomes, patient mortality and hospital readmission. We have gathered data on every hospital strike over the 1984 to 2004 period in New York State. We carefully match each striking hospital over this period with a set of control hospitals in their area, and examine the evolution of outcomes before, during, and after the strike in the striking versus control hospitals. Our results are striking: there is a meaningful increase in both hospital mortality and hospital readmission among patients admitted during a hospital strike. Our central estimates suggest that the rate of hospital mortality is 19.4% higher, and rates of hospital readmission are 6.5% higher, among those admitted during a strike than among patients in nearby hospitals at the same time. We show that this deterioration in outcomes occurs only for those patients admitted during the strike, and not for those admitted before or after to the same hospitals. And we find that these changes are not associated with any meaningful change in the composition of patients admitted during the strike or the treatment intensity for patients admitted during these strikes. We also find evidence of a more severe impact of these strikes on patients whose conditions require more intensive nursing inputs, and that outcomes are no better for patients admitted to striking hospitals who employ replacement workers. Overall, our findings suggest that strikes lead to lower quality of medical care in hospitals. Our paper proceeds as follows. Part I provides background on hospital unionization and on the literature on strikes and firm outcomes. Part II discusses our data on both strikes and patient outcomes. Part III discusses our empirical strategy and issues. Part IV presents the results on mortality and readmission, while Part V presents results on utilization measures. Part VI examines the heterogeneity in these strike effects. Part VII concludes.

#### Hospitals are overrun with COVID patients and understaffed. Strikes will increase mortality readmission to already overrun hospitals and prevent the ability to solve COVID.

**Carlin 21 – Sean Carlin August 18, 2021** “Hospitals Overwhelmed by Another Surge of COVID-19 Patients, Financial Strain” [https://www.factcheck.org/2021/08/scicheck-hospitals-overwhelmed-by-another-surge-of-covid-19-patients-financial-strain/] AHS//JW Accessed 10/28/21

The seven-day average of COVID-19 hospitalizations in the U.S. has increased by 322% in two months, straining the ability of medical staff in some states to care for patients. Despite the rising numbers, an Instagram post questioned whether COVID-19 is “truly a pandemic that was ‘overwhelming hospitals,'” if hospitals are firing nurses who refuse to be vaccinated. The latest surge of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., driven by the delta variant of the virus that causes the disease, has pushed up the seven-day average of COVID-19 hospitalizations from 19,123 on June 15 to 80,664 on Aug. 15 — an increase of 322%. The hospitalizations tend to be higher in states with low vaccination rates, including Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. But a misleading Instagram post questions the seriousness of the pandemic and its effect on hospitals. “If there were truly a pandemic that was ‘overwhelming hospitals,’ then hospitals wouldn’t be laying off thousands of nurses who refuse to take an experimental vaccine,” the post reads. While some hospital staff have been fired for refusing to get the vaccine — notably at hospitals in Houston and New Jersey — the overall number dismissed for that reason is likely to be very small at this point, Colin Milligan, a spokesman for the American Hospital Association, told us in an email. Milligan noted that many hospitals have deadlines in late August or September for complying with mandates or deadlines that are tied to full approval of the vaccines. About 1,600 — a little more than a quarter — of all hospitals in the U.S. have some sort of vaccine mandate, Milligan said. “There really isn’t evidence that hospitals are shedding employees due to mandates,” he said. Earlier in the pandemic, some health care providers were forced to tighten their budgets and reduce staff due to lower overall patient volume, canceled elective procedures and higher expenses tied to the pandemic — not because COVID-19 isn’t real, as the post suggests. But Milligan noted that Bureau of Labor Statistics data show hospital employment has actually ticked up slightly by 11,000 jobs from January to July. Although still below the pre-pandemic high in February 2020, hospital employment was up 45,200 jobs in July compared with a year ago, BLS data show. The pandemic continues to put a severe financial strain on hospitals, however. More than 260 hospitals furloughed employees and at least 20 others laid off workers over the last year, according to Becker’s Hospital Review, a medical trade publication. A March report by the consulting service Kaufman Hall & Associates indicated that the number of hospitals operating in the red is likely to increase throughout the year and the financial health of rural hospitals will be significantly affected by the fallout of the pandemic. “We have not bounced back in terms of maintaining financial stability,” Rick Pollack, president of the American Hospital Association, said when the report was released. “And — just as importantly — we are being set back in our ability to care for the sick, injured and keeping people healthy.” At hospitals hit hardest, doctors and nurses have been dealing with a flood of unvaccinated patients and are “no longer giving adequate care to patients,” Dr. Catherine O’Neal, the chief medical officer at Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, said at an Aug. 2 press conference. On Aug. 17, the Florida Hospital Association reported more than 16,000 COVID-19 hospitalizations, a 162% increase from the previous peak on July 23, 2020. “There can be no question that many Florida hospitals are stretched to their absolute limits,” Mary Mayhew, president of the Florida Hospital Association, said in an Aug. 17 press release, noting that “staff shortages” are compounding the problem. “While hospitalizations continue to increase, three out of four Florida hospitals expect to face critical staff shortages in the next seven days, an increase of nearly ten percent since last week, and half of our hospitals will no longer accept transfer patients from other facilities.”

**Contention 3: Economic Decline**

**Violent worker strikes cause economic declines in developing countries like South Africa.**

**Tenza 20 -** Mlungisi Tenza 2020 “The effects of violent strikes on the economy of a developing country: a case of South Africa” [http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci\_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004] AHS//JW Accessed 10/28/21

The issue of violent and lengthy strikes has been a feature of South Africa's industrial relations for a while now. There are no mechanisms in place to curb violent strikes even though their effects are visible in all corners of the Republic. Violent and lengthy strikes have devastating effects on the economy, cause injury to members of the community and non-striking workers, and more particularly poverty as employers would retrench workers if their businesses do not make profit as a result of prolonged non-production. In the mining sector where strikes are a common feature, it has been reported that employers have lost billions of rands through lengthy and violent strikes. The article acknowledges the developments brought about by amendments in the Labour Relations Act, which appears to be short of addressing the situation. The article proposes that if interest arbitration can be introduced into the Labour Relations Act, the situation may change for the better as employers and unions will be compelled to resolve their dispute(s) within a short space of time. It further submits that a strike should be allowed to proceed only if it is lawful and does not involve violence. In addition, the Labour Court should be empowered to intervene in instances where violence has developed and force the parties to arbitration. The Constitution guarantees every worker the right to join a trade union, participate in the activities and programmes of a trade union, and to strike.11The Constitution grants these rights to a "worker" as an individual.12However, the right to strike and any other conduct in contemplation or furtherance of a strike such as a picket13 can only be exercised by workers acting collectively.14 The right to strike and participation in the activities of a trade union were given more effect through the enactment of the Labour Relations Act 66 of 199515 (LRA). The main purpose of the LRA is to "advance economic development, social justice, labour peace and the democratisation of the workplace".16 The advancement of social justice means that the exercise of the right to strike must advance the interests of workers and at the same time workers must refrain from any conduct that can affect those who are not on strike as well members of society. Even though the right to strike and the right to participate in the activities of a trade union that often flow from a strike 17 are guaranteed in the Constitution and specifically regulated by the LRA, it sometimes happens that the right to strike is exercised for purposes not intended by the Constitution and the LRA, generally.18 For example, it was not the intention of the Constitutional Assembly and the legislature that violence should be used during strikes or pickets. As the Constitution provides, pickets are meant to be peaceful.19 Contrary to section 17 of the Constitution, the conduct of workers participating in a strike or picket has changed in recent years with workers trying to emphasise their grievances by causing disharmony and chaos in public. A media report by the South African Institute of Race Relations pointed out that between the years 1999 and 2012 there were 181 strike-related deaths, 313 injuries and 3,058 people were arrested for public violence associated with strikes.20 The question is whether employers succumb easily to workers' demands if a strike is accompanied by violence? In response to this question, one worker remarked as follows: "[T]here is no sweet strike, there is no Christian strike ... A strike is a strike. [Y]ou want to get back what belongs to you ... you won't win a strike with a Bible. You do not wear high heels and carry an umbrella and say '1992 was under apartheid, 2007 is under ANC'. You won't win a strike like that."21 The use of violence during industrial action affects not only the strikers or picketers, the employer and his or her business but it also affects innocent members of the public, non-striking employees, the environment and the economy at large. In addition, striking workers visit non-striking workers' homes, often at night, threaten them and in some cases, assault or even murder workers who are acting as replacement labour.22 This points to the fact that for many workers and their families' living conditions remain unsafe and vulnerable to damage due to violence. In Security Services Employers Organisation v SA Transport & Allied Workers Union (SATAWU),23 it was reported that about 20 people were thrown out of moving trains in the Gauteng province; most of them were security guards who were not on strike and who were believed to be targeted by their striking colleagues. Two of them died, while others were admitted to hospitals with serious injuries.24In SA Chemical Catering & Allied Workers Union v Check One (Pty) Ltd,25striking employees were carrying various weapons ranging from sticks, pipes, planks and bottles. One of the strikers Mr Nqoko was alleged to have threatened to cut the throats of those employees who had been brought from other branches of the employer's business to help in the branch where employees were on strike. Such conduct was held not to be in line with good conduct of striking.26 These examples from case law show that South Africa is facing a problem that is affecting not only the industrial relations' sector but also the economy at large. For example, in 2012, during a strike by workers employed by Lonmin in Marikana, the then-new union Association of Mine & Construction Workers Union (AMCU) wanted to exert its presence after it appeared that many workers were not happy with the way the majority union, National Union of Mine Workers (NUM), handled negotiations with the employer (Lonmin Mine). AMCU went on an unprotected strike which was violent and resulted in the loss of lives, damage to property and negative economic consequences including a weakened currency, reduced global investmen2t7, declining productivity, and increase unemployment in the affected sectors.27Further, the unreasonably long time it takes for strikes to get resolved in the Republic has a negative effect on the business of the employer, the economy and employment. 3 1 Effects of violent and long strikes on the economy Generally, South Africa's economy is on a downward scale. First, it fails to create employment opportunities for its people. The recent statistics on unemployment levels indicate that unemployment has increased from 26.5% to 27.2%.28 The most prominent strike which nearly brought the platinum industries to its knees was the strike convened by AMCU in 2014. The strike started on 23 January 2014 and ended on 24 June 2014. It affected the three big platinum producers in the Republic, which are the Anglo American Platinum, Lonmin Plc and Impala Platinum. It was the longest strike since the dawn of democracy in 1994. As a result of this strike, the platinum industries lost billions of rands.29 According to the report by Economic Research Southern Africa, the platinum group metals industry is South Africa's second-largest export earner behind gold and contributes just over 2% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).30 The overall metal ores in the mining industry which include platinum sells about 70% of its output to the export market while sales to local manufacturers of basic metals, fabricated metal products and various other metal equipment and machinery make up to 20%.31 The research indicates that the overall impact of the strike in 2014 was driven by a reduction in productive capital in the mining sector, accompanied by a decrease in labour available to the economy. This resulted in a sharp increase in the price of the output by 5.8% with a GDP declined by 0.72 and 0.78%.32 South Africa's primary source of income is through employment; the state relies heavily on the income taxes it collects from employed people. The implication is that unemployment has a negative effect on the state while if more people are employed, their income tax will add to the government's coffers. Unemployment means that people are unable to support themselves and their families, conversely the state has an obligation of ensuring that such people sustainable means in the form of social assistance.33 The state, together with the private sector, bears the responsibility of alleviating poverty in society. Unemployment is a real contributor to poverty. Other factors that contribute to poverty include a general lack of education, lack of relevant skills in certain areas such as science, inequality, inherited past practices and structural problems such as low wages supporting big families, low domestic savings, the ongoing electricity shortage from 2013 to 2015 threatening investors, low levels of business confidence, severe drought, reduced fiscal capacity, and the growing risk of stagflation. In addition, a lengthy strike comes with a threat of job losses in vulnerable sectors such as mining, metals and agriculture. It is also believed that protracted strikes contribute towards weakening the country's local currency (the South African rand). All these factors put a strain on the already struggling economy of South Africa.

**Economic decline causes war – overwhelms interconnected systems and causes cascading failure.**

**Pamlin and Armstrong 15** [Dennis Pamlin, Executive Project Manager, Global Challenges Foundation, Stuart Armstrong, James Martin Research Fellow, Future of Humanity Institute. February 2015. “Global Challenges: 12 Risks that Threaten Human Civilization.*”* <http://www.astro.sunysb.edu/fwalter/HON301/12-Risks-with-infinite-impact-full-report-1.pdf>] Recut AHS//JW Accessed 10/28/21

Often economic collapse is accompanied by **social chaos, civil unrest** and sometimes a breakdown of law and order. Societal collapse usually refers to the fall or disintegration of human societies, often along with their life support systems. It broadly includes both quite abrupt societal failures typified by collapses, and more extended gradual declines of superpowers. Here only the former is included. The world economic and political system is made up of many actors with many objectives and many links between them. Such **intricate, interconnected systems** are subject to unexpected system-wide failures due to the structure of the network – even if each component of the network is reliable. This gives rise to systemic risk: systemic risk occurs when parts that individually may function well become vulnerable when connected as a system to a self-reinforcing joint risk that can spread from part to part (contagion), potentially affecting the entire system and possibly spilling over to related outside systems. Such effects have been observed in such diverse areas as ecology, finance and critical infrastructure (such as power grids). They are characterised by the possibility that a small **internal or external disruption** could cause a highly non-linear effect, including a **cascading failure that infects the whole system**, as in the 2008-2009 financial crisis. The possibility of collapse becomes more acute when several independent networks depend on each other, as is increasingly the case (water supply, transport, fuel and power stations are strongly coupled, for instance). This dependence links social and technological systems as well.319 This trend is likely to be **intensified** by continuing globalisation, while global governance and regulatory mechanisms seem inadequate to address the issue. This is possibly because the tension between resilience and efficiency can even exacerbate the problem. Many triggers could start such a failure cascade, such as the infrastructure damage wrought by a coronal mass ejection,324 an ongoing cyber conflict, or a milder form of some of the risks presented in the rest of the paper. Indeed the main risk factor with global systems collapse is as something which may exacerbate some of the other risks in this paper, or as a trigger. But a simple global systems collapse still poses risks on its own. The productivity of modern societies is largely dependent on the careful matching of different types of capital (social, technological, natural...) with each other. If this matching is disrupted, this could trigger a “social collapse” far out of proportion to the initial disruption. States and institutions have collapsed in the past for seemingly minor systemic reasons. And institutional collapses can create knock-on effects, such as the descent of formerly prosperous states to much more impoverished and destabilising entities. Such processes could trigger damage on a large scale if they weaken global political and economic systems to such an extent that secondary effects (such as **conflict or starvation**) could cause great death and suffering.

### On their case

#### First, on there framework –

#### [1] The framework fails since a) there’s no brightline for what constitutes an arbitrary violation of freedom vs a nonarbitrary one b) All agents have the capacity to dominate another since there is always the implicit ability to do harm in every interaction, which would mean the government has infinite obligations it could never fulfill

#### [2] Pettit proves the framework is consequentialist because agents lose dignity as a consequence of being dominated since there is no a priori conception of what it is to be dominated

#### Next, on their contentions – The affirmative is wrong and the affirmative framework actually negates – multiple reasons

[1] Strikes **alienate the worker by homogenizing interests and sparking countermobilization.**

**Grant and Wallace 91** [Don Sherman Grant; Ohio State University; Michael Wallace; Indiana University; “Why Do Strikes Turn Violent?” University of Chicago Press; March 1991; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2781338.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Aca3144a9ae9e4ac65e285f2c67451ffb>] Justin

\*\*RM = Resource-Mobilization, or Strikes

3. Violent tactics.-Violent tactics are viewed by RM theorists **exclu- sively** as purposeful strategies by challengers for inciting social change with **little recognition** of how **countermobilization** strategies of elites also **create violence**. The role of elite counterstrategies has been **virtually ig- nored in research on collective violence**. Of course, history is **replete** with examples of elites' inflicting violence on challenging groups with the full sanction of the state. Typically, elite-sponsored violence occurs when the power resources and legal apparatus are so one-sidedly in the elites' favor that the outcome is never in doubt. In conflicts with weak insiders, elites may not act so openly unless weak insiders flaunt the law. Typically, elite strategies **do not** overtly promote violence but rather **provoke violence by the other side in hopes of eliciting public condemnation** or more vigorous state repression of challenger initiatives. This is a critical dynamic in struggles involving weak insiders such as unions. In these cases, worker violence, even when it appears justified, erodes **public support for the workers' cause and damages the union's insider status**.

4. Homogeneity and similarity.-Many RM theorists **incorrectly** as- sume that members of aggrieved groups are **homogeneous** in their inter- ests and share similar positions in the social structure. This (assumed) homogeneity of interests is rare for members of outsider groups and even more suspect for members of weak-insider groups. Indeed, groups are **rarely uniform** and often include relatively advantaged persons who have other, more peaceful channels in which to **pursue their goals**. Internal stratification processes mean that different persons have **varying invest- ments** in current structural arrangements, in addition to their collective interest in affecting social change. Again, these forces are especially prev- alent for weak insiders: even the group's lowest-status members are likely to have a marginal stake in the system; high-status members are likely to have a larger stake and, therefore, less commitment to dramatic change in the status quo.

Internal differences may lead to **fragmentation of interests** and **lack of consensus about tactics**, especially tactics suggesting violent confronta- tion. While group members share common grievances, individual mem- bers may be **differentially aggrieved by the current state of affairs** or differentially exposed to elite repression. White's (1989) research on the violent tactics of the Irish Republican Army shows that working-class members and student activists, when compared with middle-class partici- pants, are more vulnerable to **state-sponsored repression**, more likely to be available for protest activities, and reap more benefits from political violence. When we apply them to our study of strike violence, we find that differences in skill levels are known to coincide with major intraclass 1120 Strikes divisions in material interests (Form 1985) and are likely to coincide with the tendency for violent action. For instance, skilled-craft workers, who are more socially and politically conservative than unskilled workers, are less likely to view relations with employers as inherently antagonistic and are prone to separate themselves from unskilled workers, factors that should decrease their participation in violence.

**[2] Worker strikes treats the employer as means to an end as they solely focus on using them as a method/way to satisfy other’s desire.**

**[3] Worker strike isn’t universalizable and create contradictions. If everyone were to strike, then the idea of working no longer exists as no-one will be working, hence non universalizable.**

**[4] Nature of strikes is that they are inherently consequentialist which means that there is not motive to do them under Pettit –**

**[5] The process of strike uses patients or beneficiaries of work as a means to an end**