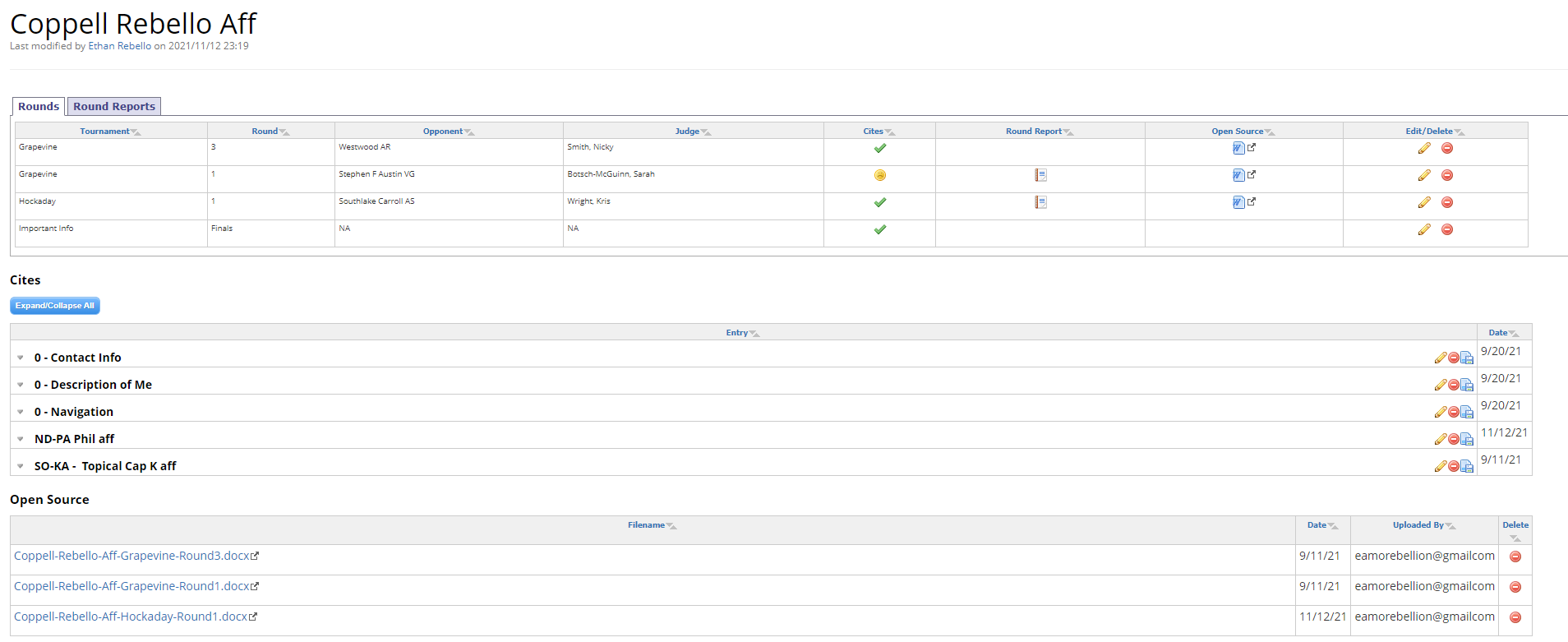
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**Interpretation: Debaters must disclose all previously read positions before the debate on their NDCA wiki page. Taken directly from Glenbrooks rules, this tournament specifically require this:**

**“Appropriate disclosure is required within five minutes of the check in time. Appropriate disclosure includes disclosure of the advantages and plan text if the affirmative has been read before. If not, the team should let the negative know that it is a new affirmative.** Negative teams should disclose previous 2NRs.”

**B. Violation: My opponent didn’t disclose his previous rounds or this round**

**C. Standards:**

**1. Evidence Quality – Disclosure generates an information database that encourages debaters to find the best evidence on the topic. Key to education since we have better debates with better arguments.**

**Nails 13** [(Jacob, NDT Policy Debater at Georgia State University), “A Defense of Disclosure (Including Third Party Disclosure)”,NSDUpdate,10/10/2013EM]

I fall squarely on the side of disclosure. I find that the largest advantage of widespread disclosure is the educational value it provides. First, **disclosure streamlines research.** Rather than every team and every lone wolf researching completely in the dark, **the wiki provides a public body of knowledge that everyone can** contribute to and **build off of. Students can look through** the **different studies** on the topic **and choose the best ones** on an informed basis without the prohibitively large burden of personally surveying all of the literature. The best arguments are identified and replicated, which is a natural result of an open marketplace of ideas. **Quality of evidence increases across the board.**

**2. Quality engagement --- disclosure allows in-depth preparation before the round which checks back against unpredictable positions and allows debaters to effectively write case negatives and blocks. Not just in the context of this round, but for rounds in general. Quality engagement is an independent voter because the constitutive reason we debate is to engage and clash our arguments otherwise we would just be doing oratory. It’s also key to fairness, my opponent directly violates the tournament rules, we can’t have a fair debate if we’re not following tournament rules. My Neg round is up on the wiki, my opponent’s isn’t, that is an inherent advantage.**

**Framing: You can’t adopt any of the reasons why procedures are bad in the context of the affirmative since I don’t constrain your ability to read it– the contention is that this aff should’ve been read, just disclosed. Also, your prep outs argument is nonsense a) prep outs are a 2 way street b) they’re good as per the shell c) being a good debater solves back.**

**Fairness is a voter because making arguments assumes it will be evaluated fairly.**

**Education is voter based because only portable impact.**

**Drop the debater to deter them from doing this in future rounds.**

1)

**Miao and Macheel 10/21**

[Tanaya and Hannah; 10/21/21; Reporter at CNBC, Associate Markets Reporter, graduated summa cum laude from Duke University with a degree in public policy; “S&P 500 slips from record, but heads for winning week on strong earnings,” CNBC, <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/10/21/stock-market-futures-open-to-close-news.html>] Justin

The S&P 500 edged lower a day after the benchmark closed at a record. The **broad market index fell 0.3%** while the **Dow Jones Industrial Average** added 12 points, or 0.03%, helped by a 4% rise in shares of American Express, which **reported strong quarterly earnings** Thursday. Meanwhile, the **Nasdaq Composite** shed **1% after poor results from two technology companies**. Shares of Intel retreated more than 10% following a weaker-than-expected sales report. The semiconductor company blamed an **industry-wide chip shortage for its revenue miss**. Social media stocks also **dropped after Snap said its advertising business declined** due to Apple’s privacy changes. **Snap shares sunk more than 23%.** Facebook and Twitter **pulled back 4% and 3%**, respectively. **However, several tech stocks rose** to **all-time highs**. **Tesla** shares **extended their rally**, rising 1% after hitting a new intraday high earlier in the morning. **The stock closed 3% higher** Thursday after posting record profit and revenue, along with strong margins. **Netflix, Ebay and Microsoft** also **climbed** to new all-time highs. **Despite the blips in the tech sector**, **overall earnings season has been terrific so far, boosting the broader market back to an all-time high** following a two-month lull. So far for the third quarter earnings season, **84% of** the 117 **companies** that have reported have **beat analysts’ earnings estimates**, according to Refinitiv. **Profits are on pace** in the quarter **to increase** 34.8%, according to Refinitiv. “After a **5% rally on seven green days in a row for the S&P it makes some sense for the market to consolidate**,” said Cliff Hodge, Cornerstone Wealth’s chief investment officer, adding that disappointing results from Intel and IBM and hawkish comments from Federal Reserve chair Jerome Powell on **inflation and policy tightening “are adding some jitters.”** “The setup into year-end looks great given the liquidity dynamics on corporate buybacks,” Hodge said, “but **longer term there are still the unresolved headwinds** of **valuation**, the **transition** to **mid-cycle in the economy**, and a **tightening Fed that may prove challenging now** that we’re back at all-time highs.” S&P 500 posts new record Stephen Kolano, CIO for BNY Mellon Investor Solutions, added that **although** the **S&P 500 is up 20%** for the year, **things may still seem a little uncertain** for investors looking toward the end of the year due to cost pressures, labor shortages and commentary from company management on earnings calls and comments from Fed chair Jerome Powell and other policymakers. “You’re starting to see some profit taking as a result of that,” Kolano told CNBC. “Where investors are going first and foremost is the companies that have run the fastest, which is a lot of the tech.” In Thursday’s regular session, the S&P 500 notched both a fresh intraday high and new record close. The broad index rose 0.3% for its seventh consecutive positive session. The Nasdaq Composite rose 0.6%, while the Dow shed 6.26 points, or 0.02%. All three major averages are on track to close the week higher for three straight weeks of gains. The Dow touched an intraday record earlier in the week. On the month, the Dow and S&P are up 5% while the Nasdaq is up 4%. “In a quarter where we thought things would slow down and there was concern about what profit margins were going to look like, these companies are still doing well,” said Victoria Fernandez, chief market strategist at Crossmark Global Investments. Strong jobs data also added to the positive market sentiment on Thursday. **Initial jobless claims fell to a new pandemic low** of 290,000 last week, the Labor Department reported Thursday — down 6,000 from the previous week and lower than the 300,000 expected from economists surveyed by Dow Jones. One of investors’ fears during the market’s recent struggles was a China property crisis. However, investors got good news on that front overnight with **China’s Evergrande reportedly paying a key interest payment that was due to foreign bondholders, staving off a default for the property developer.**

Graphical user interface, chart, line chart

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#### **Best data proves union strike victories statistically cause stock market crash.**

**Lee and Mas 12** [David; Princeton University and National Bureau of Economic Research; Alexandre; Princeton University and National Bureau of Economic Research; “Long-Run Impacts of Unions on Firms: New Evidence from Financial Markets, 1961–1999,” The Quarterly Journal Of Economics; February 2012; <https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-abstract/127/1/333/1834007?redirectedFrom=fulltext>] Justin

We begin analyzing the **stock market reaction to union victories** using **event**-**study** **methodologies**. The most **distinctive** **feature** of our data—crucial for our research design—is the long panel (up to 48 months before and after the election) of high frequency data on stock market **returns** for each firm. This feature allows us to use the **pre-event data** to test the **adequacy** of the **benchmarks** used to predict the counterfactual returns in the postevent period. The long panel also allows us to examine returns several months beyond the event, so as to capture the long-run expected effects of new unions, without having to rely heavily on the assumption that the stock price immediately and instantaneously adjusts to capture the expected presence of the unions.9

Our event-study analysis **reveals substantial losses in market value following a union** election **victory**—about **a 10% decline** in market value, equivalent to **about $40,500 per unionized worker.** According to our calculations, if unionization **represented** a one-to-one transfer from investors to workers through **higher** **wages**, this **magnitude** would be in line with a **union** **wage** **premium** of 10%. Because the total **loss of market value represents** the **sum** of transfers to workers and any other **productivity impacts of unionization** this implies, for example, that if the true union compensation premium were greater than 10%, there would be positive productivity effects of unions. The evidence supporting our **event-study estimates is compelling:** we find that these **firms’** **average** **returns** are quite close to the benchmark returns every month leading up to the election, but precisely at the time of the election, the actual and benchmark returns **diverge**. The results for these firms are robust to a number of different specifications. In the sample of firms where we know that the union is a small fraction of the workforce, we donot find a similar divergence of returns from the benchmark.

Importantly, we find that the effect takes 15 to 18 months to fully materialize, a somewhat slow market reaction. As we discuss, this short-run mispricing can persist if exploiting the slow reaction is not sufficiently profitable to arbitrageurs. Indeed, our own analysis shows that strategies designed to exploit the mispricing entail a significant degree of fundamental risk. The fact that union victories are sufficiently rare and spread throughout time prevents the necessary diversification that could generate an attractive arbitrage opportunity. For example, our analysis suggests that attempts to exploit the short-lived mispricing would lead to a portfolio that would be dominated by simple buy-and hold strategies

The event-study estimate appears to average a great deal of heterogeneity in the effects. We additionally employ a regression discontinuity (RD) design, implicitly comparing close union victories to close union losses, and consistent with DiNardo and Lee (2004), we find little evidence of a significant discontinuous relationship between the vote share and market returns. If anything, the **RD point estimates show a 4% positive** (though statistically insignificant) **effect of union** certification (vis-`a-vis union **defeat**). The event-study estimates vary systematically by the observed vote share, with the largest negative abnormal returns for cases where the union won the election by a large margin.

#### **The next market crash causes economic collapse – conditions are ripe for failure.**

**Vallejo 10/4** [Justin; 10/4/21; Citing personal finance expert Robert Kiyosaki; “‘Biggest crash in world history’: Personal finance expert Robert Kiyosaki predicts economic crisis in October,” Independent, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/us-politics/robert-kiyosaki-market-crash-october-b1930754.html>] Justin

"**This is going to be the biggest crash in world history. We have never had this much debt pumped up**… the **debt to GDP ratio is out of sight**," Mr Kiyosaki said. Mr Kiyosaki said **the stock market was being artificially inflated by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve with decisions disconnected from the realities of the current economy in the United States. T**he reason why Ms Yellen and Mr Powell are "scrambling", he said, is **they’ve expanded the volume of money while** the **velocity of money is plummeting as no one spends and their cash lingers in savings**. Mr Kiyosaki said people don’t have to go to Harvard University to understand that "you **can’t keep printing fake money** … that’s not good". "So **they pump all this money in, prices go up**," he told Kitco News on Wednesday. "So **it is transitory inflation**, but **we’re stacked with this massive debt and all it’s done is bump up the stock market and real estate market**." "The money has not gone into the economy, that’s the sad part. So the rich get richer, but the poor and middle class are getting poorer. It’s tragic what’s happening today." He added earlier that **the "house of cards" is coming down** and that real estate would **crash with the stock market, while the impact** from China’s Evergrande Group implosion would **spread** to the United States. Evergrande, the second-largest developer in China, is on the brink of bankruptcy with more than $300bn in debt – the most indebted company in the world.

#### **6] Next crash will cause a laundry list of impacts results in extinction**

**Lu 18**

[Qian Lu, Managing Director, Greater China, The Economist Group. “The next economic crisis could cause global conflict. Here’s why.” November 13, 2018. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/11/the-next-economic-crisis-could-cause-a-global-conflict-heres-why]

The response to the 2008 economic crisis has relied far too much on monetary stimulus, in the form of quantitative easing and near-zero (or even negative) interest rates, and included **far too little structural** reform. This means that **the next crisis could come soon – and pave the way for a large-scale military conflict.** The next economic crisis is closer than you think. But what you should really worry about is what comes after: in the current social, political, and technological landscape, a prolonged **economic crisis,** combined **with rising income inequality,** could well **escalate into a major global military conflict**. The 2008-09 global financial crisis almost bankrupted governments and caused systemic collapse. Policymakers managed to pull the global economy back from the brink, using massive monetary stimulus, including quantitative easing and near-zero (or even negative) interest rates. **But monetary stimulus is like an adrenaline shot to jump-start an arrested heart; it can revive the patient, but it does nothing to cure the disease.** Treating a sick economy requires structural reforms, which can cover everything from financial and labor markets to tax systems, fertility patterns, and education policies. Policymakers have utterly failed to pursue such reforms, despite promising to do so. Instead, they have remained preoccupied with politics. From Italy to Germany, forming and sustaining governments now seems to take more time than actual governing. And Greece, for example, has relied on money from international creditors to keep its head (barely) above water, rather than genuinely reforming its pension system or improving its business environment. The lack of structural reform has meant that the unprecedented excess liquidity that central banks injected into their economies was not allocated to its most efficient uses. Instead, it raised global asset prices to levels even higher than those prevailing before 2008. In the United States, housing prices are now 8% higher than they were at the peak of the property bubble in 2006, according to the property website Zillow. The price-to-earnings (CAPE) ratio, which measures whether stock-market prices are within a reasonable range, is now higher than it was both in 2008 and at the start of the Great Depression in 1929. As monetary tightening reveals the vulnerabilities in the real economy, the collapse of asset-price bubbles will trigger another economic crisis – one that could be even more severe than the last, because we have built up a tolerance to our strongest macroeconomic medications. A decade of regular adrenaline shots, in the form of ultra-low interest rates and unconventional monetary policies, has severely depleted their power to stabilize and stimulate the economy. If history is any guide, the consequences of this mistake could extend far beyond the economy. According to Harvard’s Benjamin Friedman, prolonged periods of **economic distress have been characterized** also **by** public **antipathy toward minority groups or foreign countries** – attitudes **that** can help to **fuel unrest, terrorism, or even war**. For example, during the Great Depression, US President Herbert Hoover signed the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, intended to protect American workers and farmers from foreign competition. In the subsequent five years, global trade shrank by two-thirds. Within a decade, World War II had begun. To be sure, WWII, like World War I, was caused by a multitude of factors; there is no standard path to war. But there is reason to believe that high levels of inequality can play a significant role in stoking conflict. According to research by the economist Thomas Piketty, a spike in income inequality is often followed by a great crisis. Income inequality then declines for a while, before rising again, until a new peak – and a new disaster. Though causality has yet to be proven, given the limited number of data points, this correlation should not be taken lightly, especially with wealth and income inequality at historically high levels. This is all the more worrying in view of the **numerous other factors** stoking **social unrest and diplomatic tension**, including **tech**nologica**l** **disruption**, a record-breaking **migration crisis, anxiety over globalization, political polarization, and rising nationalism.** All are symptoms of failed policies that **could** turn out to **be trigger points for a future crisis.** Voters have good reason to be frustrated, but the emotionally appealing populists to whom they are increasingly giving their support are offering ill-advised solutions that will only make matters worse. For example, despite the world’s unprecedented interconnectedness, **multilat**eralism **is** increasingly **being eschewed,** as countries – most notably, Donald Trump’s US – pursue unilateral, isolationist policies. Meanwhile, **proxy wars are raging** in Syria and Yemen. Against this background, we must take seriously the possibility tha**t the next economic crisis could lead to a** large-scale military confrontation. By the logic of the political scientist Samuel Huntington , considering such a scenario could help us avoid it, because it would force us to take action. In this case, the key will be for policymakers to pursue the structural reforms that they have long promised, while replacing finger-pointing and antagonism with a sensible and respectful global dialogue. The alternative may well be **global conflagration.**

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#### 2)

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#### Empirics prove illegal strikes are more effective, it uniquely mobilizes public support and utilizes the surprise factor. Link turns the 1AC since making strikes less effective is counterintuitive to the aff.

**Blanc 20**

Eric Blanc, *“Breaking the Law: Strike Bans and Labor Revitalization in the Red State Revolt,”* Official Journal of United Association for Labor Education, 4/9/2020,[**https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0160449X20901632**](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0160449X20901632)

Eric Blanc is a doctoral candidate in sociology at NYU researching public sector labor organizing, information and communications technologies, and working-class politics.His research has appeared in journals such as Politics & Society, New Labor Forum, and Labor Studies Journal as well as publications such as The Nation, The Guardian, and Jacobin.

**A comparative analysis** **of** the early 2018 statewide **educators’** **strikes** in West Virginia, Arizona, and Oklahoma illustrates the viability of a relatively neglected prescription for revitalizing organized labor: illegal strike action. **Whereas the West Virginia and Arizona walkouts successfully ignored legal prohibitions on striking and won major concessions from the state, Oklahoma’s action was less successful in part because it remained on the terrain of legality. The experience** of these three actions **indicates that** rank-and-file workers, union officials, and **labor scholars should reconsider the labor movement’s prevailing strategy of working within the law.** Introduction The negative impact of U.S. labor law upon the trade union movement is well documented (for a recent overview, see Andrias and Rogers 2018). With the most draconian strike restrictions of any advanced capitalist democracy, the United States is out of compliance with most of the fundamental international standards established by the International Labor Organization (Weissbrodt and Mason 2014). “Labor laws in this country are formulated for labor to lose,” noted mineworker leader Richard Trumka before he became the head of the AFL-CIO (Burns 2013). Faced with this repressive context, union leaders and scholars have put forward various influential approaches for how to reverse organized labor’s decline. One prevalent orientation is to search for creative ways to work around the law. Worker centers, for instance, have proliferated in recent years to provide voice for low-wage workers (Cordero-Guzmán 2015). Others have argued that **union revitalization is possible even within the existing legal parameters, for example, by adopting the “organizing model” pioneered by the Service Employees International Union or by establishing labor coalitions with community organizations to rebuild a broad movement for social justice** (Tattersall 2005; Voss and Sherman 2000). The results of these approaches for labor revitalization have fallen well short of their proponents’ expectations. Although the spread of worker centers, an increased focus on organizing the unorganized, and labor-community coalitions are welcome developments, writers such as Jane McAlevey and Joe Burns have shown that the results have been underwhelming for organized labor as a whole.1 Faced with the evident challenges of reversing the trade union movement’s fortunes under the existing legal regime, various labor leaders and academics have insisted on the central importance of labor law reform. While unions have mostly focused on lobbying for legislation such as the Employee Free Choice Act to facilitate workplace organizing, sympathetic scholars and labor lawyers have also raised the need to repeal the numerous legal restrictions on the right to strike (Andrias and Rogers 2018). **The paradox facing all these legislative reform efforts, however, is that significant advances in labor law have generally been the result, rather than cause of labor upsurges**. Yet the current legal context makes such a working-class movement exceedingly difficult within the existing institutional parameters. With the major schools of thought on union revitalization at an impasse, a decidedly minoritarian current of organizers and scholars have put forward a more controversial argument: revitalizing the labor movement will require a willingness to take illegal strike action. **These authors note that successes of the big private sector upsurge in 1930s, as well as the public sector strike wave in the late 1960s and early 1970s, frequently depended on breaking the law.** Particularly given the further restriction of the right to strike in the ensuing decades, they argue that prospects for organized labor will remain bleak until workers and unions begin breaking out of the confines of U.S. labor law (see, for example, Burns 2011, 2014; McAlevey 2017). **To quote Joe Burns, “it is not conceivable that the labor movement will be revived in any meaningful way without workers violating labor law, as their counterparts half a century ago did”** (Burns 2014, 10). Given the obvious risks of illegal workplace action, the top union officialdom in the United States has been unsurprisingly hesitant to either advocate or test this strategic option. Yet the public education strike wave that swept so-called red states in early 2018 has the potential to thrust this political question back to the fore of the labor movement’s strategic debates. The following article provides a comparative analysis of how the early 2018 statewide education strikes in West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Arizona confronted the legal barriers to workplace action.2 I show that, under the initiative of radical rank-and-file leaders, **the two most successful strikes—West Virginia and Arizona—consciously ignored their states’ legal prohibitions on public sector work stoppages. By systematically organizing school sites, and winning the support of students and parents, activists were able to help school employees overcome their fears about being fired or being 76 Labor Studies Journal 45(1) subjected to other forms of legal intimidation. Eventually, educators struck and stayed out until they won major concessions from their Republican state governments. In the process, they also took major steps toward revitalizing their labor movements. Dense networks of rank-and-file activists were established, and formerly disconnected union members became active. Moreover, roughly 2,000 new members joined West Virginia’s public education unions and about 2,500 joined the Arizona Education Association (AEA) over the course of the struggle**. In contrast, **Oklahoma’s walkout attempted to remain within legal parameters**. Rather than build up workplace power in the direction of an unlawful strike, Oklahoma’s educator leaders—both among the rank-and-file and the union— sought to keep their walkout legal by relying on the sanctioning of the action by superintendents. The upshot was that Oklahoma educators placed themselves in a more unfavorable relationship of forces with district and statewide employers, facilitating the April walkout’s inability to continue after superintendents began withdrawing their support midway through the action. Although Oklahoma educators were able to wrest a considerable raise from Republican legislators, **Oklahoma’s walkout—unlike in West Virginia and Arizona—was not felt by educators to be a clear-cut victor**y. Nor did the action in Oklahoma lead to an increase in the strength of organized labor: no rank-and-file networks were established and the Oklahoma Education Association (OEA), the state’s main educators’ union, did not increase its membership numbers. In this paper, I rely on various data sources. I was on the ground in West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Arizona as a researcher during the strikes. In each of these states, the main rank-and-file leaders gave me access to their internal organizing meetings and closed Facebook groups. To supplement my personal observations and the abundant primary sources embodied in these Facebook forums, I subsequently interviewed over a hundred teachers, service personnel, organizers, students, union staffers and top officials, and superintendents. To corroborate their recollections, and fill in gaps, I have also made extensive use of the local press.