### Unconditional

#### 1] Interpretation: The affirmative must defend an unconditional right to strike. This means that the Affirmative must defend that anyone regardless of job or occupation has a fundamental right to strike.

Merriam Webster ND, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/unconditional> //sid

not conditional or limited : [ABSOLUTE](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/absolute), [UNQUALIFIED](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/unqualified)

#### 2] Violation – They only grant the Right to Strike to prisoners That by definition is a condition since they condition the right to strike on a particular job.

Jensen ’18 (Eric; co-director of the Stanford Rule of Law Program, in collaboration with USAID, The Asia Foundation, and Stanford Law School; April 2018; “Introduction to the Laws of Timor-Leste”; Stanford Law School; <https://law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Timor-Leste-Constitutional-Rights.pdf>; Accessed: 10-30-2021; AU)

If individuals want to defend their rights at work, the Constitution gives them the right form trade unions and to strike. Individuals are free to join and participate in professional associations that are peaceful. This includes trade unions. Individuals in trade unions have a right to organize their unions independent of the government or their employers. Trade unions should be free and independent, and individuals have the right to set the unions’ internal structure freely. Independent trade unions are important to allow individuals to organize with other workers to collectively defend their interests and their rights. It is important that they are independent so that they reflect the individuals’ interests and not the employer’s or the government’s interests. Individuals have the right to strike. If they feel that their employer is not respecting their rights or interests, employees can refuse to work in protest. The Constitution creates a duty that during a strike, the employer still has to maintain equipment and provide for safety. Individuals’ right to strike is **limited by the law**. The Constitution states that the right to strike is **conditional** on the strike being **compliant** with legal regulations that the government creates. This means that the **government can pass laws** that limit **when and how** individuals can exercise their right to strike. The right to strike is important to give individuals the power to defend their labor rights.]

**Standards – a] Limits – there are endless conditions the aff can place on the right to strike – i.e based on occupation, national holidays, location of strike, etc. That makes the topic untenable since the Aff can just infinitely specify any condition or permutation of conditions which makes predictable preparation and in-depth clash impossible.**

**b] Neg Ground – specifying scenarios lets affs spike out of core, reduction-based disads like Small Businesses. Links are already non-existent on this topic – letting affs impose restrictions on RTS makes it even narrower.**

**4] Paradigm Issues –**

**a] Topicality is Drop the Debater – it’s a fundamental baseline for debate-ability.**

**b] Use Competing Interps – 1] Topicality is a yes/no question, you can’t be reasonably topical and 2] Reasonability invites arbitrary judge intervention and a race to the bottom of questionable argumentation.**

**c] No RVI’s - 1] Forces the 1NC to go all-in on Theory which kills substance education, 2] Encourages Baiting since the 1AC will purposely be abusive, and 3] Illogical – you shouldn’t win for not being abusive.**

**Reject 1ar theory –**

**A] They can just blow up dropped arguments in the next speech making it impossible for me to win since I only have the 2n.**

**B] Aff gets to speak first and last and gets infinite pre-round prep time; new layers in the 1AR just exacerbate the skew.**

**C] Resolvability - every round dissolve to see if the judge thinks the 2ar answers to the 2n are good enough which means they have to inject bias**

### Work To Rule CP

#### CP Plan Text: Prisoners ought to make “work to rule” the primary method of collective bargaining

#### Working to rule is defined as “a form of industrial action where the employee will follow the rules and hours of their workplace exactly in order to reduce their efficiency and output; doing no more than their contractual agreement requires.” By The Union of Educational Professionals

**Work to Rule is a powerful alternative to striking   
Labor Notes 19’** [Ways to Not Quite Strike // [https://www.labornotes.org/2019/10/ways-not-quite-strike //](https://www.labornotes.org/2019/10/ways-not-quite-strike%20//) Labor Notes is a media and organizing project that has been the voice of union activists who want to put the movement back in the labor movement since 1979.]

Strikes are the most powerful tool in labor’s arsenal, but they’re not always the right tool WORK TO RULE 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 [on] Verizon’s greed and its threat to “hometown jobs” and quality service.

#### **Work To Rule solves better than striking by avoiding deductions in pay and guarantees the retention of jobs** Union of Educational Professionals No Date [Voice is the education and early years section of Community. We work tirelessly to represent those working in education and the early years to ensure that our members have the support, guidance and representation of a strong and approachable union. // https://www.voicetheunion.org.uk/working-rule]

Whilst there is no clear legal definition of industrial action, but it is best described as a concerted action taken[] **by** employees against their employer and thus Working to Rule, does constitute industrial action. Almost everyone w**orking** in education **does far** longer hours and greater workload than **laid out** in **their** contract**, thus** working to rule is done to put pressure on the employer in an attempt to achieve a goal without taking strike action. Strike action is a breach of contract as employees will collectively withdraw their labour, but it is not always clear whether other forms of industrial action are a breach of contract. When an employee works to rule, they are working within their contract, but to a minimum e.g. working strictly to a schedule and within their contracted hours, which purposely causes a slowdown in productivity. This is considered less disruptive than other forms of industrial action, and it will make an employee less susceptible to disciplinary action. If an employee works to rule by refusing to carry out their contractual duties, they will be in breach of contract. As certain tasks undertaken by education professionals may not be expressly stated in their contract, but simply implied, it may not be clear if the employee is in breach of contract if they refuse to do those tasks. Refusal to carry out genuinely voluntary duties is not a breach of contract, but it may nevertheless amount to a form of industrial action. Whether or not there is a breach of contract, it is important in relation to pay deductions. If an employee is in breach of contract, their pay will be affected. The general principles are that employees are not entitled to pay for the duration of their strike and that an employee taking industrial action short of a strike, but is in breach of contract have: no entitlement to pay if the employer decides to refuse to accept a partial performance of the contract and tells employees that that they should attend work only when they are prepared to comply fully with their contract, and until they do so, they will not be paid. The employer has to show that the partial performance of the employee has a fundamental impact on their job to do this; and an entitlement to pay where the employer allows them to carry on working and instead makes an appropriate and reasonable deduction from the employee’s pay.

#### No perm – doesn’t make sense to do both because a shift to work to rule makes the aff’s plan obsolete.