### AC

**Resolved: A just government ought to recognize an unconditional right of workers to strike.**

V: justice

Vc: equality of rights

In the status quo, the legality of a strike is determined by your profession, and the sector you work in. There is no greater failure by our government then that of strike preventative laws. We have a moral obligation to this countries workforce to defend its autonomy and rights equally, therefor I provide my value as justice, as defined by

**Blacks Law Dictionary 1979** blacks law dictionary with pronunciations, fifth edition (1367) Associate justice of Massachusetts, Joseph R Nolan. M.J Connolly, associate professor of linguistics and eastern college with affiliations with Boston College(776)

Justice **Proper administration of laws**. In jurisprudence**, the constant and perpetual disposition of** legal matters or **disputes to render every man his due**

By the definition of my value, it becomes imperatively clear that justice is the single most important aspect of this resolution. To uphold my value of justice, I offer the value criterion of equality of rights

Explained by

**Blacks Law Dictionary** blacks law dictionary third pocket edition (2006) Bryan A. Garner, author, and professor of law at south Methodist university (246)

**The status or condition of being treated fairly, according to regularly established norms of justice**

1. Suffering Public sector

Laws limiting strikes are not equally applicable, and solely fall on the restriction of the public sector. In denying the right to strike, we disallow the defense of rights and ignore human rights abuses. In the case of public workers, this is such a severe travesty because public sector employees make this country function. These employees teach our children, police our streets, and run the country. Currently, only 8 states allow all public sector employees to strike.

**Bass 2014** “Overview: How Different States Respond to Public Sector Labor Unrest” on labor, workers unions, politics. Kirsten Bass <https://onlabor.org/overview-how-different-states-respond-to-public-sector-labor-unrest/>

1. Public defense attorneys

Paid minimally, and overworked, public defenders of the less greatest impacted by the strike restrictive laws , public defense attorneys lack the ability to fight against unjust treatment for themselves   [5] make a maximum salary of $ 62,000, whereas private attorneys typically make a salary of $300,000. This discrepancy alone represents that these public defenders truly do not seek money as motivation, but justice. Within their pay, they have no room to strike or fight unjust payment or treatment. also heavily different between private lawyers, is case load In a 2017 study, it was revealed that lawyers in Louisiana were only equip to handle 20% of the case loads they currently do. When comparing private and public attorneys,

**Weiss 2017 [observes]** “Louisiana's public defender system is understaffed by about 1,400 lawyers, ABA study finds”, *ABA Journal* Debra Cassens Weiss, a senior writer for the web **worked as a news researcher for** WMAQ-TV in ChicagoWeiss has a JD from DePaul University College of Law and a BA in English from University of Illinois. [**https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/louisianas\_public\_defender\_system\_is\_understaffed\_by\_about\_1400\_lawyers\_aba**](https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/louisianas_public_defender_system_is_understaffed_by_about_1400_lawyers_aba)

ABA President Linda A. Klein of Atlanta commented on the study in the press release. “This study demonstrates beyond question that Louisiana public defenders are daily put in grave jeopardy of violating their professional responsibility to provide competent counsel,” Klein said. “When this occurs, ABA policy and well-established legal principles support public defenders in assertively seeking relief from excessive workloads. **Although these people do the same job, one is overworked, underpaid, and completely unrepresented. this countries disadvantaged and greatly assist those in need,** but they **[and] do this out of kindness.**

From the presented, it becomes clear that public lawyers are among the least represented and most mistreated professions in the country, and yet still lack the right to strike to resist this treatment. As of now, these lawyers overwork themselves and get no opportunity to reform their own environment.

1. Police officers

Unable to overturn unfair practices and are often expected to enforce immoral laws, police officers are villainized for policies beyond their control.

**National Urban League 2021** “Police Reform Legislation” <https://nul.org/index.php/program/police-reform>

Healing the rift between the police and our communities through comprehensive and realistic reform and accountability

Advocated for by lieuteneant of the Detroit Police department,

**Darwin Roche 2020** lieutenant with the Detroit Police Department. Clinton Township. <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2020/06/09/letter-reform-police-departments-within/3171777001/> Letter: Reform police departments from within

I'm **[as] a police officer committed to reforming the system from within. If you want to combat the dehumanizing treatment of men and women of color by police**, throwing rocks, setting properties on fire and looting is not the answer. You should **become part of the system and affect change within.**

called for by the vast majority of the population, police reform can be best accomplished by those within the force, specifically through strikes. There is no more important value than the value of justice, and by allowing police officers to strike we create a just system through the resolution. Ensuring justice this way is the sole solution to race riots, police distrust, and police brutality. Changing the environment and requirements for officers will change our country for the better.

1. Only weapon against mistreatment

Within the constitution, are guarantees of equal protection of all rights. As it was decided that we cannot deny rights based on race, we cannot deny rights based on profession. Because of this fact, we see the flaw of strike

**Industri all global union** “5 reasons why we need the right to strike” <http://www.industriall-union.org/5-reasons-why-we-need-the-right-to-strike>

Striking is a last resort but sometimes the only tool for workers to protect themselves. [and]

To **avoid being at the complete mercy of employers.** To give more of a balance between worker and employer power. Without it, more and more governments will ban industrial action and punish people who dare to strike.

Within this we see the importance of strikes to workers rights and protections. When we disallow this single means of strike, specifically to public sector workers, we deny advocacy. Not only are public sector workers affected, but also other professions. Stipulations for jobs such as no strike clauses eliminate the power of workers.

**O'Connor and Dorsey 1982 [explain the meaning of a no strike clause as]** “AN ANALYSIS OF THE "NO-STRIKE CLAUSE" IN CONTEMPORARY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS” Western New England Law Review Richard D. O'Connor Frederick L. Dorsey <https://digitalcommons.law.wne.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1365&context=lawreview>

**The union agrees that it will not** collectively, concertedly or individ­ually **engage in or participate, directly or indirectly, in any strike**, slowdown, stoppage **or** any other **interference with or interruption** of the **work**

Although this is solicited at the time of employment, it is still an invasion of the rights of the worker. Though it can be chosen to ashoe an opportunity for the presence of a no strike clause, these clauses are more common and prominently referenced than most realized

**Darch 2018** “Supply Chain Interruption Risk From Mid-Term Strikes” the employer report, navigating US and global employment law Douglas A. Darch participated in over 150 hearings before the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), labor arbitrators, federal and state courts, and administrative agencies, including landmark decisions under Title VII, ERISA, FMLA, and the National Labor Relations Act 2017, one of the Top 10 Labor Management Attorneys in Illinois by Leading Lawyer. recognized by Who's Who Legal: Pensions & Benefits as a "top name" in Chicago for benefit plan modification and ERISA litigation. <https://www.theemployerreport.com/2018/01/supply-chain-interruption-risk-from-mid-term-strikes/#more-2470>

**Most CBAs contain some form of a no-strike clause. They are intended to protect against any interruption to production due to labor unrest during the term of the agreement.**

this violates the right to strike given in the national labor relation acts,

**National Labor Relations Board** The Right to Strike” The Board has five Members and primarily acts as a quasi-judicial body in deciding cases on the basis of formal records in administrative proceedings. Board Members are appointed by the President to 5-year terms, with Senate consent, the term of one Member expiring each year. <https://www.nlrb.gov/strikes> National Labor Relations Act Title 29, Chapter 7, Subchapter II, United States Code

The Right to Strike. Section 7 of the Act states in part, **“Employees shall have the right. . . to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.”**

The above presents the violation of rights that this resolution would indubitably solve. For the intent of justice, we need this resolution