### NC

**Neg**

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

**V: societal pragmatism**

**Vc: Reasonable Limitations**

OBSERVATION:

As a prerequisite to my case, I would like to define the word **unconditiona**l; as used in the resolution. From

**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.   **Not limited or effected by any condition**

The definition of unconditional effects this resolution to an extent that expels the responsibility all parties involved: the allowance of any form of rebellion regardless of moral relevance.

Todays resolution is irresponsible as it must be seen that laws cannot be boundless as allowed by the definition of unconditional. Therefor, my value for todays round is societal pragmatism, defined as specific pursuit of the most practical and logical means of conduct to obtain a safe society

Continually, my value criterion is reasonable limitations,

To uphold this value, I offer the criterion of **Utilizing** **Reasonable Limitation:**

Every society must find “**a balance between the rights of the individual and the interests of society by permitting limits to be placed on guaranteed rights and freedoms.** Most modern constitutions recognize that rights are not absolute and can be limited if this is necessary to achieve an important objective and if the limit is appropriately tailored, or proportionate.”

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/rfc-dlc/ccrf-ccdl/check/art1.html>

**Recognize:**

**Blacks Law Dictionary 1979** blacks law dictionary with pronunciations, fifth edition (1143)  Associate justice of Massachusetts, Joseph R Nolan. M.J Connolly, associate professor of linguistics and eastern college with affiliations with Boston College. **To try; to examine in order to determine the truth of a matter. Also to enter into recognizance.**

**Just Government:**

<https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-journal/2012/12/v32n3-10.pdf>

In short, **the purpose of a just government is not to do good with other people’s money, but to prevent injustice by protecting property and securing liberty.**

**Ought**: a moral obligation or DUTY

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/ought>

**Unconditional**: Not subject to any terms or conditions

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/unconditional>

**Right**: a just claim or entitlement that is guaranteed by law or moral entitlement.

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/right>

**Strike**: a collective refusal to work due to unfair working conditions

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/strike>

*Our current situation:*

<https://www.nlrb.gov/strikes>

It is clear from a reading of these two provisions that: **the law not only guarantees the right of employees to strike, but also places limitations and qualifications on the exercise of that right**. See for example, restrictions on strikes in health care institutions (set forth below).

1. harmful strikes

Some strikes are more abrasive and dangerous than others, although The nature of strikes are inherently immoral, as I will go on to explain in my subpoint B, those which occur under the affirmative are unacceptable to take place.

* 1. Methods

The word method describes the Means of meeting a goal. For the example of strikes, this involves infinite actions with the potential to disrupt business. Strikes are often immoral and prevent the conduct of customers and employees alike, but the major issue that is neglected by the affirmative is illegal strikes. These strikes are prohibited due to their unfair and foul nature, such as strikes that violate the rights of others. Explained by

**National Labor Relations Board 2019** “The right to strike” The National Labor Relations Board is proud of its history of enforcing the National Labor Relations Act. Starting in the Great Depression and continuing through World War II and the economic growth and challenges that followed, the NLRB has worked to guarantee the rights of employees to bargain collectively, if they choose to do so. [**https://www.nlrb.gov/strikes**](https://www.nlrb.gov/strikes)

Strikes unlawful because of misconduct of strikers. Strikers who engage in serious misconduct in the course of a strike may be refused reinstatement to their former jobs. This applies to both economic strikers and unfair labor practice strikers. Serious misconduct has been held to include, among other things, violence and threats of violence. **The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a “sitdown” strike, when employees simply stay in the plant and refuse to work, thus depriving the owner of property, is not protected by the law.** Examples of serious misconduct that could cause the employees involved to lose their right to reinstatement are:

These rulings took place due to the notice of abuses by strikers. The result: this specific strike is no longer legal due to its immorality. Judge, a vote for the affirmation is a vote for abuses of our rights. In addition, it’s a vote to legalize violence in strikes. Due to the word “unconditional” we allow violence and deprivation of rights occur, because of my value of societal pragmatism, it must be seen that the affirmative is immoral

* 1. Immoral intentions

In situations where the resolution passes, we would observe great moral corruptions. Strikes are a retaliation against businesses, and herein we allow any defense of illegal strikes. Laws already limiting strikes are moral and lenient but the resolution sacrifices all moral integrity.

**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> Congress enacted **the National Labor Relations Act ("NLRA") in 1935 to protect the rights of employees and employers**, to encourage collective bargaining, and **to curtail certain private sector labor and management practices, which can harm the general welfare of workers**, businesses and the U.S. **economy.**

Work environment and economic climate are highly regulated by the government. Protections needed are generally already provided and defended, especially in line with isolated health concerns due to the pandemic. Organizations such as the International Labor organization, National relations Board, and more provide the safest working conditions we have ever seen. With outlines for treatment in the realms of wrongful discharge, paid leave, minimum wage, etc, we no longer need the abrasive and potentially dangerous weapon of strikes. Instead, we can use three different means Negotiation, legislation, Relocation

1. Economic effects

Strikes are painted as an economic necessity for workers, however we need unconditional strikes like we need another black plague: not at all. Strikes are economic poisons, which the affirmative cannot deny.

1. Inflation

Workers may win their demand for higher wages but higher wages result in higher manufacturing costs and, subsequently, higher retail prices. One of the main drivers for inflation are increases in pay.

Miller 2021 “2022 Salary Increases Look to Trail Inflation”

September 14, 2021 Stephen Miller, SHRM, covers compensation and benefits for SHRM Online.  He formerly held editorial positions at the National Association of Securities Dealers, the American Institute of CPAs, the Depository Trust Co., and the Society of Competitive Intelligence Professionals, where he served as editor of *Competitive Intelligence* magazine. He has a master's degree in journalism and mass communication from New York University​ and holds the certified employee benefits specialist (CEBS) accreditation. <https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/compensation/pages/2022-salary-increases-look-to-trail-inflation.aspx>

Judy Shelton, an economist and senior fellow at the Independent Institute, a free-market think tank, wrote in a July 25 *Wall Street Journal* column that "illusion when **inflation wipes out real gains."** While last year's inflation rate was 1.7 percent, she noted, this June the federal government reported a [year-over-year inflation rate of 5.4 percent](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cpi_07132021.pdf)

1. Income

We can not use strike as a point of reference for improvement, due to their financhally detrimental nature. Strikes cause workers to lose weeks of pay, and possibly their job, often to non avail in improved work conditions. Additionally, if they return to work, they will have damaged the business they work for irreparably.

**Israelstam 2017.** Ivan Israelstam, Chief Executive of Labour Law Management Consulting. “What is the impact of strikes for employers and employees?” SkillsPortal. November 22, 2017. <https://www.skillsportal.co.za/content/what-impact-strikes-employers-and-employees>

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STRIKE? A strike is any concerted withholding of labour by a group of employees in support of a demand made by them to the employer. Examples of this are work stoppages, go-slows, overtime bans and work-to-rule.  THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF A STRIKE FOR BOTH PARTIES.  **The employer is likely to lose money due to delayed service to clients or to lost production time. The employees will lose their pay due to the no work, no pay principle. If the strikers are dismissed they will lose their livelihoods altogether**. THE EFFECTS OF A STRIKE ON THE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP. Once the strike is over, even if the business has not been closed down by it, the feelings of hostility resulting from the strike can severely damage teamwork, productivity and profitability.

In full, we cannot leave laws unbound for the sake of “fairness” as I have proven, the economic wellbeing and safety of our country relies on current strike regulations. Judge, it is absolutely necessary to vote negative