# Speech 1NC Strake Quarters vs Westlake 12-18 5PM

## 1

#### Interp – if a debater defends a framework that relies on wellbeing, they must specify their theory of the good in their first speech.

#### There’s no consensus – makes the round irresolvable since the judge can’t weigh between 8 different theories of the good that o/w since it’s a side constraint on decision making.

CDC 18 [“Well-Being Concepts”. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. October 31, 2018. Accessed 10/29/21. <https://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm#three> //Xu]

There is no consensus around a single definition of well-being, but there is general agreement that at minimum, well-being includes the presence of positive emotions and moods (e.g., contentment, happiness), the absence of negative emotions (e.g., depression, anxiety), satisfaction with life, fulfillment and positive functioning.4, 33-35 In simple terms, well-being can be described as judging life positively and feeling good.36, 37 For public health purposes, physical well-being (e.g., feeling very healthy and full of energy) is also viewed as critical to overall well-being. Researchers from different disciplines have examined different aspects of well-being that include the following4, 34, 38, 39, 41-46: Physical well-being. Economic well-being. Social well-being. Development and activity. Emotional well-being. Psychological well-being. Life satisfaction. Domain specific satisfaction. Engaging activities and work. How is well-being measured? Because well-being is subjective, it is typically measured with self-reports.40 The use of self-reported measures is fundamentally different from using objective measures (e.g., household income, unemployment levels, neighborhood crime) often used to assess well-being. The use of both objective and subjective measures, when available, are desirable for public policy purposes.5 There are many well-being instruments available that measure self-reported well-being in different ways, depending on whether one measures well-being as a clinical outcome, a population health outcome, for cost-effectiveness studies, or for other purposes. For example, well-being measures can be psychometrically-based or utility-based. Psychometrically-based measures are based on the relationship between, and strength among, multiple items that are intended to measure one or more domains of well-being. Utility-based measures are based on an individual or group’s preference for a particular state, and are typically anchored between 0 (death) to 1 (optimum health). Some studies support use of single items (e.g., global life satisfaction) to measure well-being parsimoniously. Peer reports, observational methods, physiological methods, experience sampling methods, ecological momentary assessment, and other methods are used by psychologists to measure different aspects of well-being.42

#### Different metrics makes calculation impossible – well-being is subjective which can’t guide action between agents and can’t be the basis of consistent duty.

#### Violation – they didn’t

#### Prefer –

#### 1. Shiftiness – They can shift out of my turns based on whatever theory of the good they operate under due to the nature of a vague standard. Especially true because the warrants for their standard could justify different versions of consequentialism as coming first and I wouldn’t know until the 2NR which gives them access to multiple contingent standards.

#### 2. Strat – I lose 7 minutes of time during the NC to generate a strategy because I don't know what turns or strategy I can go for during the 1N absent which proves CX doesn’t check since it would occur after the skew.

#### WSpec isn’t regressive or arbitrary – it’s a key component of philosophical discussion and allows for key comparison between different ethical lens of the world

## 2

#### Interp: If the affirmative defends anything other than “The appropriation of outer space by private entities is unjust”, they must provide a counter solvency advocate.

#### Violation

#### Prefer

#### 1. Limits – there are infinite things you could which pushes you to uncontestable arguments. Even if your interp, the only way to verify if it’s fair is proof of counter-arguments.

#### 2. Shiftiness- CSA conceptualizes what their advocacy is and how it’s implemented. Ambiguous affs we don’t know about can’t delink if they delineate these things.

#### 3. Research – Forces the aff to go to the other side of the library and contest their own view points and encourages more in-depth answers since I can find responses.

## 3

#### Interp – debaters must disclose all theory interpretations. To clarify, summaries don’t solve.

#### Violation – screenshots

Graphical user interface, text, email

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

#### 1] norming – a] scope b] qualitative

#### 2] predictability – a] shiftiness b] substance crowdout

#### Fairness – you conceded the judge will fairly evaluate your argument

#### Education – it’s the only portable impact to debate

#### CI – a) brightlines are arbitrary and self-serving which doesn’t set good norms

#### b) it collapses since weighing between brightlines rely on offense defense

#### Neg theory is drop the debater – a) Prep skew – infinite prep means they frontline every shell enough to be efficient at DA and skew substance enough

#### b) 1AR Flex –you moot 6 min of my offense and restart on unpredictable layers while kicking the args.

#### No RVI’s- a) logic – you shouldn’t win for being fair

#### b) clash – people go all in on theory which decks substance engagement

#### c) chilling effect – people will be too scared to read theory because RVI’s encourage baiting theory

#### d] Norm-setting—I shouldn’t be forced to keep advocating for a bad norm if I realize it’s bad in the middle of the round.

#### e] Flex—RVIs make theory uncondo so I always have to go for that route to the ballot, but both debaters should get multiple relevant layers and collapse options.

#### 1NC theory first - 1] Abuse was self-inflicted- They started the chain of abuse and forced me down this strategy

#### 2] Norming- We have more speeches to norm over whether it’s a good idea since the shell was read earlier

#### Neg abuse outweighs Aff abuse – 1] Infinite prep time before round to frontline 2] 2AR judge psychology and 1st and last speech 3] Infinite perms and uplayering in the 1AR.

#### No new 1ar theory paradigm issues- A] the 1NC has already occurred with current paradigm issues in mind so new 1ar paradigms moot any theoretical offense

#### B] introducing them in the aff allows for them to be more rigorously tested which o/w’s on time frame since we can set higher quality norms.

## 4

#### Presumption and permissibility negates –

#### a) more often false than true since I can prove something false in infinite ways

#### b) real world policies require positive justification before being adopted

#### c) Unjust[[1]](#footnote-1) is “contrary to conscience or morality or law” so they need to prove the negative obligation, not just the lack of one.

#### d) resolved[[2]](#footnote-2) indicates “firmly determined” which means they proactively did something, to negate that means that they aren’t resolved

#### e) permissibility can’t affirm since then anything would be ok which would justify racism

#### f) to negate[[3]](#footnote-3) means to deny the truth of which means if the aff is false you vote neg

#### The litmus test for ethics is certainty and non-arbitrariness – blurry guidelines for ethics allows agents to inconsistently understand morality or arbitrarily opt out which renders ethics useless since it can’t serve as a guide to action.

#### Thus, ethics is transcendental, not empirical –

#### 1] Cartesian Skepticism – perceptions of the external world are fundamentally incoherent – the possibility of a dream world, simulation, or a hallucination makes empiricism unreliable.

#### 2] Causal Determinism – the physical world removes culpability from the agent – agential action occurs because of an antecedent NOT their will – only the transcendental world assumes an agent not subject to physical side constraints.

#### 3] Hume’s Guillotine – descriptive claims cannot prescribe action – “arsenic is poison” doesn’t mean “one ought not drink arsenic” because it doesn’t ought to be that way. Only the transcendental can form ought statements.

#### Thus, the standard is *consistency with the forms of objects* – the essence of the world that transcend space and time.

Wilber 19 [Jennifer Wilber (ESL instructor, substitute teacher, and freelance writer, B.A. in Creative Writing and English). “An Introduction to Plato’s Theory of Forms”. Owlcation. JUL 8, 2019. Accessed 12/21/20. [https://owlcation.com/humanities/An-Introduction-to-Platos-Theory-of-Forms //](https://owlcation.com/humanities/An-Introduction-to-Platos-Theory-of-Forms%20//) Xu]

The Platonic Forms, according to Plato, are just ideas of things that actually exist. They represent what each individual thing is supposed to be like in order for it to be that specific thing. For example, the Form of human shows qualities one must have in order to be human. It is a depiction of the idea of humanness. But no actual human is the perfect representation of the Form human. They are similar, but every human is different, and none are perfectly human. According to Plato, every object or quality in reality has a Form: dogs, cats, humans, oceans, tables, colors, beauty, love, and courage. Form answers the question "What is that?" Plato went a step further in asking “what is Form itself?” Plato assumed that an object was essentially or "really" a manifestation of the Form and that the phenomena were mere shadows that mimicked the Form. This means that objects in reality are momentary portrayals of the Form under varying circumstances. The “problem of universals,” or how can one Form in general be many things in particular, was solved by presuming that Form is a distinct singular thing that causes multiple representations of itself in particular objects. According to Plato’s Theory of Forms, matter is considered particular in itself. For Plato, Forms are more real than any objects that imitate them. Though the Forms are timeless and unchanging, physical manifestations of Forms are in a constant state of change. Where Forms are unqualified perfection, physical objects are qualified and conditioned. The Forms, according to Plato, are the essences of various objects. Forms are the qualities that an object must have to be considered that type of object. For example, there are countless chairs in the world but the Form of “chairness” is at the core of all chairs. Plato held that the world of Forms is transcendent to our own world, the world of substances, which is the essential basis of reality. Though no one has ever seen a perfect circle, nor a perfectly straight line, everyone knows what a circle and a straight line are. Plato uses this as evidence that his Forms are real. Perfect Examples of Forms Do Not Exist in Reality Forms are the purest representation of all things. Plato believed that true knowledge or intelligence is the ability to grasp the world of Forms with one's mind. It is difficult for many thinkers to understand the concept of perfect Forms. If there are no perfect examples, so how we can know what the Forms are, exactly? If there are no perfect humans, and we can't see the Form human, how do we know what the Form actually looks like? And if we don't know what it looks like, how do we know that no human is a perfect representation of that Form? Forms are aspatial (transcendent to space) and atemporal (transcendent to time). Forms do not exist within any time period, but rather provide the formal basis for time. Neither are they eternal in the sense of existing forever, nor mortal, existing for only a limited duration. Forms exists transcendent to time altogether, according to Plato’s Theory of Forms. Forms have no orientation in space, nor do they have a location. They are non-physical, but they are not in the mind. Forms are extra-mental ideas, meaning that they are real in the strictest sense of the word. Because the Forms exist independently of time and space, they can be said to exist only as ideas in people's minds. The Forms are objective "blueprints" for perfection. They are considered perfect themselves because they are unchanging. For example, if we have a square drawn on a blackboard, the square as it is drawn is not a perfect representation of a square. However, it is only the knowledge of the Form "square" that allows us to know the drawing on the chalkboard is meant to represent a square. The Form "square" is perfect and unchanging. The Form “square” is exactly the same no matter who thinks about it.

#### Prefer –

#### 1] Sequencing –

#### A] Understanding the form of objects is a prerequisite to the empirical

Cohen 15 [S. Marc Cohen- “Phaedo” <https://faculty.washington.edu/smcohen/320/phaedo.htm> Last updated 7/24/2015] UT AI

This is both an argument for the existence of Forms and an argument for our possession of a priori concepts. Plato bases the argument on the imperfection of sensible objects and our ability to make judgments about those sensible objects. (The Forms are supposed to be the perfect objects that the sensibles only imperfectly approximate). The argument as given at Phaedo 74-76 concerns the concept of equality, but it could equally well be given with respect to a number of different concepts (any concept that might have some claim to being an a priori concept). The argument tries to show that we cannot abstract the concept of equality from our sense-experience of objects that are equal. For

1. We never experience (in sense-perception) objects that are really, precisely, equal, and
2. We must already have the concept of equality in order to judge the things we encounter in sense-perception to be approximately, imperfectly, equal.

The argument can be schematized as follows:

1. We perceive sensible objects to be F.
2. But every sensible object is, at best, imperfectly F. That is, it is both F and not F (in some respect - shades of Heraclitus??). It falls short of being perfectly F.
3. We are aware of this imperfection in the objects of perception.
4. So we perceive objects to be imperfectly F.
5. To perceive something as imperfectly F, one must have in mind something that is perfectly F, something that the imperfectly F things fall short of. (E.g., we have an idea of equality that all sticks, stones, etc., only imperfectly exemplify.)
6. So we have in mind something that is perfectly F.
7. Thus, there is something that is perfectly F (e.g., Equality), that we have in mind in such cases.
8. Therefore, there is such a thing as the F itself (e.g., the Equal itself), and it is distinct from any sensible object.

#### B] Bindingness – even if exceptions exist to an ethic, it proves empirical inconsistencies exist that only the transcendental can universally apply and reasonably guide action.

#### 2] Performativity – a) debaters b) thoughts and ideas can only exist insofar as the theory of the form is true since it is what defines our ability to generate those thoughts in the first place.

#### 3] Ideal Theory Good – a] end point – we’d constantly be fixing injustices as a precondition to ethical action so we never get to the bottom of what is actually ethical b] relevance – every society has different injustices that occur – the resolution is a universal values statement which means you cannot universalize any theory under nonideal theory.

#### 4] Epistemic Confidence – a] modesty is arbitrary in calculating ethical value which can’t serve as a guide to action b] self-defeating – you wouldn’t take two different pills because a doctor recommended one and a stranger another.

#### I defend the squo and negate –

#### First, the rez is indexed to private entities – by[[4]](#footnote-4) identifies “identifying the agent performing an action” and is specific to appropriation through private entities.

#### Second, “A private entity relies on a small group of chosen investors in order to grow and fund their business. This could be employees, colleagues, friends, family, or even large institutional investors. Interested parties are able to support the private entity in order to help the company grow.”

That’s QT Company 20 [“What Are Private Entities?”. Quest Trust Company (custodian of self-directed IRAs located in Houston, Austin, and Dallas, Texas with clients Nationwide. Quest Trust Company, is the leading provider of self-directed retirement account administration services. Quest Trust Company has been in business since 2003 with over $2 Billion in assets under management. As a neutral party, Quest Trust Company does not offer any investments and therefore has no conflicts of interest with what our clients want to do with their IRAs). September 28, 2020. Accessed 12/17/21. <https://www.questtrustcompany.com/2020/09/28/what-are-private-entities/> //Xu]

#### Appropriation means “incorporation by joining or uniting” which is consistent with the form of private entities.

That’s Vocabulary.com [“appropriation”. Vocabulary.com. No Date. Accessed 12/17/21. <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/appropriation> //Xu]

1. https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/unjust [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.google.com/search?q=resolved+definition&rlz=1C1CHBF\_enUS877US877&oq=resolved+definition&aqs=chrome..69i57.2078j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/negate>, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/negate>, <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/negate>, <http://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/negate>, <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/negate> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.google.com/search?q=by+definition&rlz=1C1CHBF_enUS877US877&oq=by+definition&aqs=chrome.0.69i59.1737j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8> //Xu [↑](#footnote-ref-4)