#### Our interpretation is that the resolution should define the division of affirmative and negative ground and offense. It was *negotiated* and *announced in advance*, providing both sides with a reasonable opportunity to prepare to engage one another’s arguments.

#### ‘Resolved’ preceding a colon indicates a legislative forum.

Blanche Ellsworth 81, English professor at SFSU and M.A. in English from UC Berkeley, 1/1/1981, *English Simplified*, 4th Edition, cc

A colon is also used to separate 3. THE SALUTATION OF A BUSINESS LETTER FROM THE BODY, Dear Sir Dear Ms. Weiner NOTE: In an informal letter, a comma follows the salutation: Dear Mary, Dear Uncle Jack 4. PARTS OF TITLES, REFERENCES, AND NUMERALS. TITLE: Principles of Mathematics: An Introduction REFERENCE: Luke 3:4—13 NUMERALS: 8:15 PM 5. PLACE OF PUBLICATION FROM PUBLISHER Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill 6. THE WORD RESOLVED FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE RESOLUTION. Resolved: That this committee go on record as favoring new legislation.

#### Ought means should

Merriam Webster, No Date – Merriam Webster’s Learner’s Dictionary, “ought”, <http://www.learnersdictionary.com/definition/ought>  
ought /ˈɑːt/ verb  
Learner's definition of OUGHT [modal verb] 1 ◊ Ought is almost always followed by to and the infinitive form of a verb. The phrase ought to has the same meaning as should and is used in the same ways, but it is less common and somewhat more formal. The negative forms ought not and oughtn't are often used without a following to. — used to indicate what is expected They ought to be here by now. You ought to be able to read this book. There ought to be a gas station on the way. 2 — used to say or suggest what should be done You ought to get some rest. That leak ought to be fixed. You ought to do your homework.

#### Should requires legal effect

Summers 94 (Justice – Oklahoma Supreme Court, “Kelsey v. Dollarsaver Food Warehouse of Durant”, 1994 OK 123, 11-8, http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker3fn13)

¶4 The legal question to be resolved by the court is whether the word "should"[13](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker3fn13) in the May 18 order connotes futurity or may be deemed a ruling *in praesenti*.[14](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker3fn14) The answer to this query is not to be divined from rules of grammar;[15](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker3fn15) it must be governed by the age-old practice culture of legal professionals and its immemorial language usage. To determine if the omission (from the critical May 18 entry) of the turgid phrase, "and the same hereby is", (1) makes it an in futuro ruling - i.e., an expression of what the judge will or would do at a later stage - or (2) constitutes an in in praesenti resolution of a disputed law issue, the trial judge's intent must be garnered from the four corners of the entire record. [CONTINUES – TO FOOTNOTE] [13](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker2fn13) "*Should*" not only is used as a "present indicative" synonymous with *ought* but also is the past tense of "shall" with various shades of meaning not always easy to analyze. See 57 C.J. Shall § 9, Judgments § 121 (1932). O. JESPERSEN, GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1984); St. Louis & S.F.R. Co. v. Brown, 45 Okl. 143, 144 P. 1075, 1080-81 (1914). For a more detailed explanation, see the Partridge quotation infra note 15. Certain contexts mandate a construction of the term "should" as more than merely indicating preference or desirability. Brown, supra at 1080-81 (jury instructions stating that jurors "should" reduce the amount of damages in proportion to the amount of contributory negligence of the plaintiff was held to imply an *obligation* *and to be more than advisory*); Carrigan v. California Horse Racing Board, 60 Wash. App. 79, [802 P.2d 813](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/deliverdocument.asp?box1=802&box2=P.2D&box3=813) (1990) (one of the Rules of Appellate Procedure requiring that a party "should devote a section of the brief to the request for the fee or expenses" was interpreted to mean that a party is under an *obligation* to include the requested segment); State v. Rack, 318 S.W.2d 211, 215 (Mo. 1958) ("should" would mean the same as "shall" or "must" when used in an instruction to the jury which tells the triers they "should disregard false testimony"). [14](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker2fn14) *In praesenti* means literally "at the present time." BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 792 (6th Ed. 1990). In legal parlance the phrase denotes that which in law is *presently* or *immediately effective*, as opposed to something that *will* or *would* become effective *in the future [in futurol*]. See Van Wyck v. Knevals, [106 U.S. 360](http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/deliverdocument.asp?box1=106&box2=U.S.&box3=360), 365, 1 S.Ct. 336, 337, 27 L.Ed. 201 (1882).

#### Just means fair and equitable

Your Dictionary ND[(Your Dictionary, Definitions, grammar tips, word game help and more from 16 authoritative sources) “Just” https://www.yourdictionary.com/just] SS

Just is defined as right before or merely.

An example of just is a boy entering the school immediately prior to the late bell ringing.

An example of just is working only a few hours per week.

The definition of just is fair or right.

An example of just is proper, lawful punishment for a crime.

Right or fair; equitable; impartial.

A just decision.

Honorable and fair in one's dealings and actions.

A just ruler.

#### Governments are bodies of power who enforce law in a country, land area, people or organization

Your Dictionary ND[(Your Dictionary, Definitions, grammar tips, word game help and more from 16 authoritative sources) “ Government” https://www.yourdictionary.com/government] SS

The body with the power to make and/or enforce laws to control a country, land area, people or organization.

#### Recognize means to acknowledge legally

Dictionary.com ND [(Dictionary.com, Dictionary.com is an online dictionary whose domain was first registered on May 14, 1995. The content for Dictionary.com is based on the latest version of Random House Unabridged Dictionary, with editors for the site providing new and updated definitions.),”Recognize”, <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/recognize>] SS

to acknowledge formally as entitled to treatment as a political unit:

The United States promptly recognized Israel.

to acknowledge or accept formally a specified factual or legal situation:

to recognize a successful revolutionary regime as the de facto government of the country.

#### Unconditional rights means to surrender limitations on what people are allowed

Reverso Dictionary ND [(Reverso Dictionary, Reverso dictionaries feature millions of words and expressions, including specialized vocabulary, slang terms, neologisms, idiomatic phrases, with their translations and definitions. Translate in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, and many other languages or look for a word's definition and synonyms to better understand its meaning. Our dictionaries are enriched with words and idiomatic expressions added by Reverso users and examples of translations in context.)https://mobile-dictionary.reverso.net/en/english-definition/Unconditional+rights] SS

Unconditional rights definition, Unconditional rights meaning | [English dictionary](https://mobile-dictionary.reverso.net/en/english-definition/)

unconditional    
    adj

1  without conditions or limitations; total    
unconditional surrender

2    (Maths)  (of an equality) true for all values of the variable    
(x+1)<rab>x is an unconditional equality

-   unconditionally    adv    
-  unconditionalness, unconditionality    n

[rights activist](https://mobile-dictionary.reverso.net/en/english-definition/rights+activist)  n. an activist fighting for civil rights

[rights](https://mobile-dictionary.reverso.net/en/english-definition/rights)  n. rules concerning what people are owed to or allowed of, according to ethical principles of freedom and applied in society

#### Workers are persons who are employed for wages

Your Dictionary ND[(Your Dictionary, Definitions, grammar tips, word game help and more from 16 authoritative sources) “Worker meaning” https://www.yourdictionary.com/worker] SS

A person, animal, or thing that works; specif., a person who is employed to do physical or mental work for wages, esp. in order to earn a living, as in a trade, industry, business, office, etc. or on a farm, ranch, etc.

#### **Strike means refusal employees under unperformable conditions**

Britannica ND [ (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, In the absence of those authorities' names, Britannica's editors, who have played a key role in the development and maintenance of such articles, have been designated as the contributor),, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/strike-industrial-relations>] SS

Strike, collective refusal by employees to work under the conditions required by employers. Strikes arise for a number of reasons, though principally in response to economic conditions (defined as an economic strike and meant to improve wages and benefits) or labour practices (intended to improve work conditions). Other strikes can stem from sympathy with other striking unions or from jurisdictional disputes between two unions. Illegal strikes include sit-down strikes, wildcat strikes, and partial strikes (such as slowdowns or sick-ins). Strikes may also be called for purely political reasons (as in the general strike).

#### It is irrelevant if they are correct about everything that they said – allowing the aff to deviate from the resolution is a moral hazard, it justifies an infinite number of unpredictable arguments with thin ties to the resolution

#### This undermines deliberation – turns the aff because they will never be competent advocates for their position unless they have experience against a well-prepared opponent

#### A clear, well-defined resolution is critical to allow the neg to refute the aff in an in-depth fashion – this process of negation produces iterative testing and improvement, where we learn to improve our arguments based on our opponents’ arguments. This process does not proscribe particular styles or forms of argument but does require a common point of disagreement around which arguments can be organized

#### These skills are tremendously valuable for movement building and challenging injustice but require engagement with a well-prepared opponent

#### Prefer our impact:

#### Skepticism – presume all their truth claims false because they have not been properly tested

#### Scope – the role of individual debate rounds on broader subject formation is white noise – *can you remember what happened round () of () your junior year?* – individual rounds don’t affect our subjectivity, but a model of debate that forefronts clash and rigorous negation can turn us into more competent advocates

#### Deliberative processes like debate rarely change latent preferences, but they can make us less vulnerable to political manipulation – that means our framework doesn’t create neocons but makes us better equipped to resist them