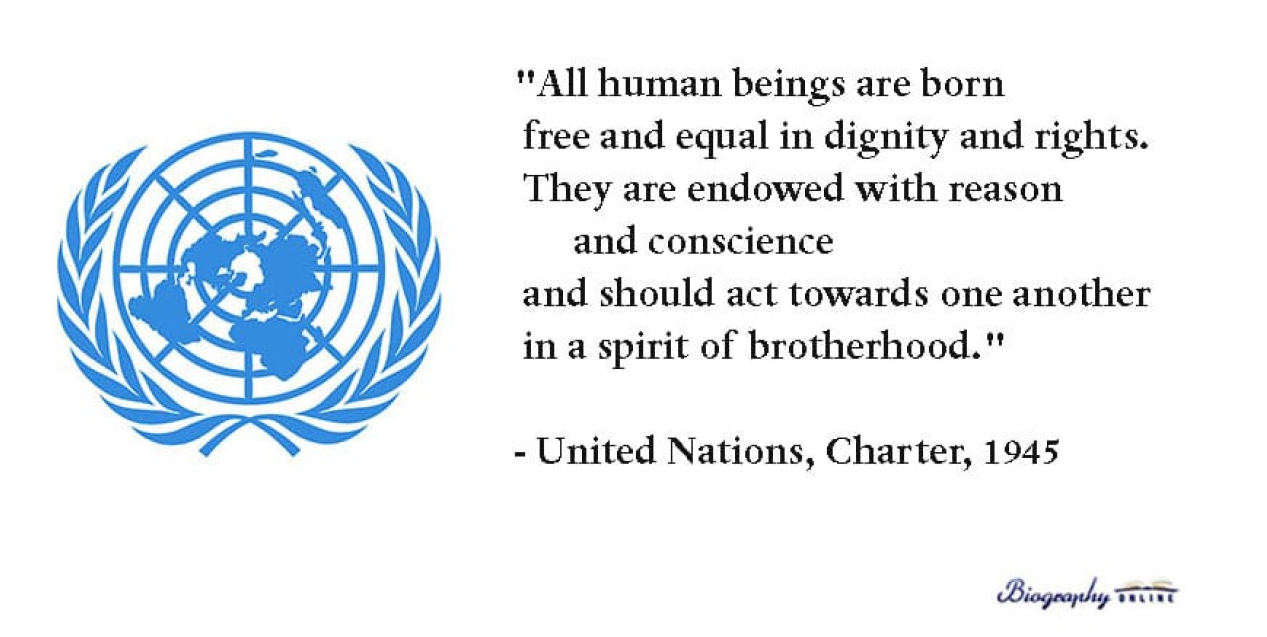
### AC



Because I agree with this statement, I must stand in firm affirmation of today’s resolution:

Resolved, a just government ought to recognize an unconditional right of workers to strike.

In order to better clarify the resolution, I offer the following definitions/analysis of the wording

of the resolution:

Just government: “a just government is a government that acts for the good of the people and is

morally upright.” (CRAM)

Recognize: “acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of.” (Oxford Lang)

Unconditional: “not subject to any conditions.” (Oxford Lang)

Value

Quality of Life

Criterion

Maximization of Welfare

Contentions

I offer the following contentions as examples, reasoning, and evidence that support the

affirmative view of today’s resolution. First, resisting oppression; second, restrictions

circumscribe labor resistance.

First, contention one: Right to Strike is a right to resist oppression.

Woojin Lim (Editor for the Harvard Crimson). “The Right to Strike.” The Harvard

Crimson. 11 December 2019. JDN. https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2019/12/11/limright‐

to‐strike/

The strike (and the credible threat

of a strike) is an indispensable part of the collective bargaining procedure. Collective

bargaining (or “agreement‐making”) provides workers and employees with the opportunity

to influence the establishment of workplace rules that govern a large portion

of their lives. The ability to withdraw from labor and put pressure on employers to give workers

the treatment they deserve is something that is crucial for the average working man, because of

how little power they have in relation to the employer. This ability offset the inequalities of this

relationship between workers and employer. Restrictions of this ability weaken workers ability to

bargain, which is already very weak with the class system.

The right to strike challenges the oppression inherent to the class system

Gourevitch 18

Alex Gourevitch (Assistant Professor of Political Science at Brown University). “The

Right to Strike: A Radical View.” American Political Science Review November 2018

“By the class‐based oppression, I mean the fact that

the majority of able‐bodied people find themselves forced to work for members of a

relatively small group who dominate control over productive assets and who, thereby,

enjoy unjustifiable control over the activities and products of those workers. There are

workers and then there are owners and their managers. The facts I refer to here are

mostly drawn from the United States to keep a consistent description of a specific society.

Also explains, That is to say, what makes it oppressive is

the wrong of unequally forcing the majority to work, for whatever purpose, while others

face no such forcing at all.11 That way of organizing and distributing coercive work

obligations, and of imposing certain kinds of forcing on workers, is an unjustifiable way

of limiting their freedom and therefore oppressive.”

Contention 2:

Acknowledgement of a conditional right to strike gives the government means to

circumscribe labor resistance

Crépon 19

Marc Crépon (Professor of Philosophy at the Ecole Normale Superieure and director

of research at the Archives Husserl, National Center for Scientific Research).

“The Right to Strike and Legal War in Walter Benjamin’s ‘Toward the Critique of

Violence’.” Translation by Micol Bez. Critical Times (2019) 2 (2): 252–260. JDN.

https://read.dukeupress.edu/critical‐times/article/2/2/252/141479/The‐Right‐to‐Strikeand‐

Legal‐War‐in‐Walter

Let us return to the place that the right to strike occupies within class struggle. ,,, the very idea of

such a struggle implies certain forms of violence. The strike

could then be understood as one of the recognizable forms that this violence can take.

However, this analytical framework is undermined as soon as this form of violence

becomes regulated by a “right to strike,” such as the one recognized by law in France

in 1864. What this recognition engages is, in fact, the will of the state to control the

possible “violence” of the strike. Thus, the “right” of the right to strike appears as the

best, if not the only, way for the state to circumscribe within (and via) the law the relative

violence of class struggles. -- On this point, Benjamin’s

analyses remain extremely pertinent and profoundly contemporary. They unveil the

enduring strategy of governments confronted with a strike (in education, transportation,

or healthcare, for example) who, after claiming to understand the reasons for the

protest and the grievances of the workers, deny that the arguments constitute sufficient

reason for a strike that will likely paralyze this or that sector of the economy. They deny,

in other words, that the conditions denounced by the workers display an intrinsic violence

that justifies the strike.