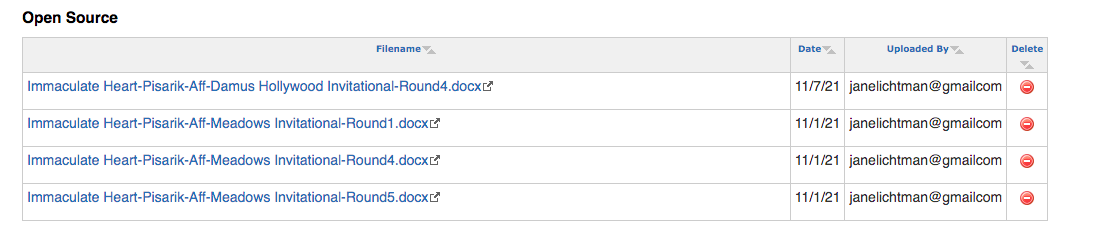
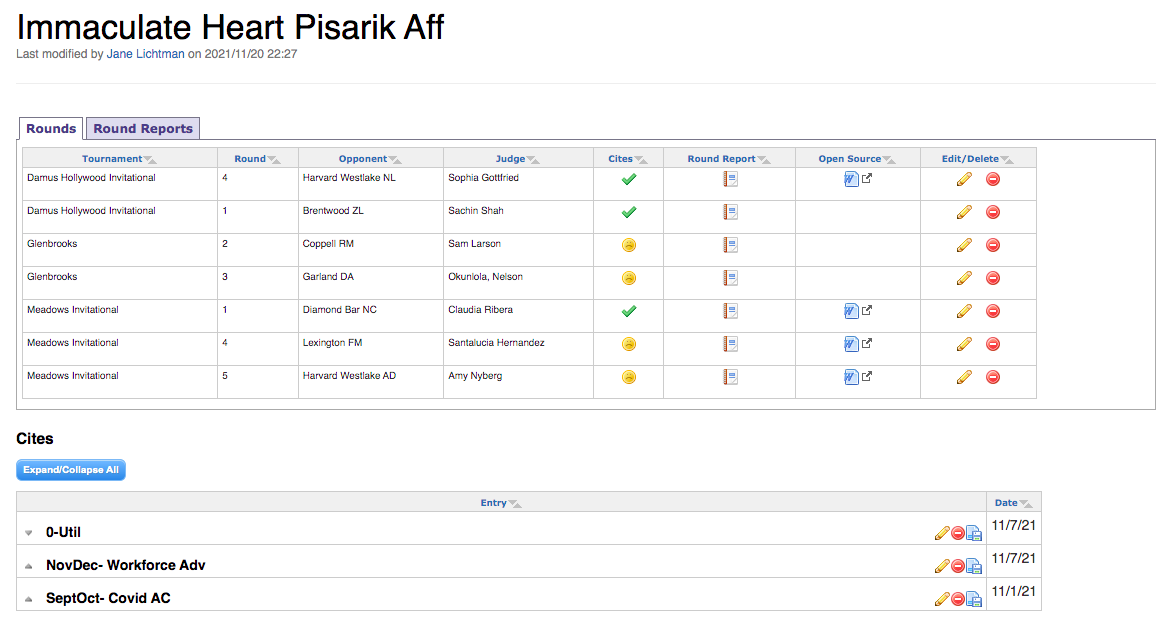
# 1NC

## 1

#### Interpretation: the Aff must disclose their case 30 minutes before the round.

#### Violation: they have a couple of cites, but there is no contact information and there are no open source docs for glenbrooks(look at screenshot belows)



#### Standards:

#### 1] predictibility – there are an infinite number of affs they could read. I have 30 min to prep it, but without those 30 min, I have 4 min of in-round prep, which is nowhere near enough. They could read a crazy non-t aff that I would need much more than 4 minutes to understand and respond to

#### 2] small schools da – small schools don’t have the database or backfiles that most other debaters have – this means that pre-round prep of the aff 30 minutes before the debate is all they can do. Absent the 30 min of pre-round prep, their strategy in-round is massively skewed.

#### 3] norm-setting – debaters have been disclosing affs 30 minutes before the round for decades now – there is literally no reason this debater gets an excuse from this. All debaters should continue disclosing in order to continue setting this norm.

#### 4] fairness is a voter – my strategy is completely skewed because I have little to no time to prep. You can choose to read something that you have been learning about for many years while I’m here prepping new things every topic. In order to preserve fairness within the round, the aff needs to be disclosed 30 min before.

#### Competing interps – reasonability results in judge intervention, which debater education and decision-making. It also causes a race to the bottom.

#### Dtd – this deincentivizes debaters from cheating within the round

#### No rvis – prevents things like friv theory

## 2

#### Interp – the Aff may not specify a “just” government.

#### Governments is a generic bare plural.

Nebel 20 [Jake Nebel is an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Southern California and executive director of Victory Briefs. He writes a lot of this stuff lol – duh.] “Indefinite Singular Generics in Debate” Victory Briefs, 19 August 2020. no url AG

I agree that if “a democracy” in the resolution just meant “one or more democracy,” then a country-specific affirmative could be topical. But, as I will explain in this topic analysis, that isn’t what “a democracy” means in the resolution. To see why, we first need to back up a bit and review (or learn) the idea of generic generalizations.

The most common way of expressing a generic in English is through a *bare plural*. A bare plural is a plural noun phrase, like “dogs” and “cats,” that lacks an overt determiner. (A determiner is a word that tells us which or how many: determiners include quantifier words like “all,” “some,” and “most,” demonstratives like “this” and “those,” posses- sives like “mine” and “its,” and so on.) LD resolutions often contain bare plurals, and that is the most common clue to their genericity.

We have already seen some examples of generics that are not bare plurals: “A whale is a mammal,” “A beaver builds dams,” and “The woolly mammoth is extinct.” The first two examples use indefinite singulars—singular nouns preceded by the indefinite article “a”—and the third is a definite singular since it is preceded by the definite article “the.” Generics can also be expressed with bare singulars (“Syrup is viscous”) and even verbs (as we’ll see later on). The resolution’s “a democracy” is an indefinite singular, and so it very well might be—and, as we’ll soon see, is—generic.

But it is also important to keep in mind that, just as not all generics are bare plurals, not all bare plurals are generic. “Dogs are barking” is true as long as some dogs are barking. Bare plurals can be used in particular ways to express existential statements. The key question for any given debate resolution that contains a bare plural is whether that occurrence of the bare plural is generic or existential.

The same is true of indefinite singulars. As debaters will be quick to point out, some uses of the indefinite singular really do mean “some” or “one or more”: “A cat is on the mat” is clearly not a generic generalization about cats; it’s true as long as some cat is on the mat. The question is whether the indefinite singular “a democracy” is existential or generic in the resolution.

Now, my own view is that, if we understand the difference between existential and generic statements, and if we approach the question impartially, without any invest- ment in one side of the debate, we can almost always just tell which reading is correct just by thinking about it. It is clear that “In a democracy, voting ought to be compul- sory” doesn’t mean “There is one or more democracy in which voting ought to be com- pulsory.” I don’t think a fancy argument should be required to show this any more than a fancy argument should be required to show that “A duck doesn’t lay eggs” is a generic—a false one because ducks do lay eggs, even though some ducks (namely males) don’t. And if a debater contests this by insisting that “a democracy” is existen- tial, the judge should be willing to resolve competing claims by, well, judging—that is, by using her judgment. Contesting a claim by insisting on its negation or demanding justification doesn’t put any obligation on the judge to be neutral about it. (Otherwise the negative could make every debate irresolvable by just insisting on the negation of every statement in the affirmative speeches.) Even if the insistence is backed by some sort of argument, we can reasonably reject an argument if we know its conclusion to be false, even if we are not in a position to know exactly where the argument goes wrong. Particularly in matters of logic and language, speakers have more direct knowledge of particular cases (e.g., that some specific inference is invalid or some specific sentence is infelicitious) than of the underlying explanations.

But that is just my view, and not every judge agrees with me, so it will be helpful to consider some arguments for the conclusion that we already know to be true: that, even if the United States is a democracy and ought to have compulsory voting, that doesn’t suffice to show that, in a democracy, voting ought to be compulsory—in other words, that “a democracy” in the resolution is generic, not existential.

Second, existential uses of the indefinite, such as “A cat is on the mat,” are upward- entailing.3 This means that if you replace the noun with a more general one, such as “An animal is on the mat,” the sentence will still be true. So let’s do that with “a democracy.” Does the resolution entail “In a society, voting ought to be compulsory”? Intuitively not, because you could think that voting ought to be compulsory in democracies but not in other sorts of societies. This suggests that “a democracy” in the resolution is not existential.

#### Violation – they spec []

#### Upward Entailment test fails – democracy was the subject of SeptOct that year the same way governments are the subject of NovDec because “A just government ought to recognize the rights of workers– therefore, only [] ought to recognize the rights of all workers” is illogical.

#### 1] Limits – there’s so many just governments they could specify, coupled with various types of workers. Kills neg burdens – it’s impossible for me to research every possible just government AND different permutations of those governments.

#### 2] TVA – read your aff as an advantage to a whole rez aff. We aren’t stopping them from reading new frameworks, mechanisms, or advantages. PICs don’t solve – it’s ridiculous to say that neg potential abuse justifies the aff making it impossible for me to win.

## 3

#### Innovation high now

Dunleavy et al 21 Kevin Dunleavy, Eric Sagonowsky, Noah Higgins-Dunn, Fraiser Kansteiner, Angus Liu, 7-6-2021, "Innovation on hold during the pandemic? FDA says no with 29 approvals in first half of 2021," FiercePharma, [https://www.fiercepharma.com/special-reports/innovation-hold-during-pandemic-fda-says-no-27-approvals-first-half-2021 //](https://www.fiercepharma.com/special-reports/innovation-hold-during-pandemic-fda-says-no-27-approvals-first-half-2021%20//) EH

Many pursuits have been put on hold during the coronavirus pandemic. But biopharmaceutical innovation isn’t one of them. In 2020, the FDA approved 53 new drugs, the second-most in a single year, after 2018’s bounty of 59. And the momentum has continued through the first half of 2021. With the FDA endorsing its 29th novel drug on June 30, the industry was slightly ahead of last year’s pace. No. 29 came last week with a green light to Jazz Pharmaceuticals for its blood cancer therapy Rylaze. It was the first FDA approval in 23 days. Perhaps the U.S. regulator needed a break after the uproar that ensued after its June 7 nod for Biogen’s Alzheimer’s disease treatment Aduhelm. It was an approval so divisive that three members of the FDA’s advisory committee that reviewed the drug quit in protest. In his resignation letter to acting FDA commissioner Janet Woodcock, Harvard Medical School professor Aaron Kesselheim called the move a “debacle” and “probably the worst drug approval decision in recent U.S. history.” Within hours of its green light, Biogen ignited another firestorm when it revealed the treatment’s annual price tag of $56,000 and provided a new flashpoint for the decades-old drug-pricing debate. Before the Aduhelm controversy eclipsed everything else, the year had featured a lot of other high-profile approvals. GlaxoSmithKline and ViiV Healthcare earned a nod for Cabenuva, a long-awaited monthly injectable for those with HIV. ADC Therapeutics won a green light for Zynlonta, the first single-agent CD19-targeted antibody-drug conjugate for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. And Apellis scored with Empaveli for the rare, chronic blood disorder paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Another high-profile approval came in late May for Amgen's new cancer drug Lumakras. The non-small cell lung cancer treatment has been highly anticipated, as it targets KRAS mutations which were previously believed to be “undruggable.” The green light for Lumakras triggered a Memorial Day weekend splurge for the FDA. On the same Friday afternoon, Alkermes’ schizophrenia drug Lybalvi and BridgeBio’s bile duct cancer therapy Truseltiq also won approvals. Then the Tuesday after the holiday, Scynexis gained an FDA nod for its potential blockbuster Brexafemme, the first new treatment for vaginal yeast infection in more than two decades. The approval for Truseltiq was particularly noteworthy because it was the second this year for tiny BridgeBio, which reported $8.2 million in revenue last year. The only other firms with two approvals in the first half are companies on the other end of the industry spectrum. Pharma giant Johnson & Johnson earned nods for NSCLC antibody Rybrevant and multiple sclerosis therapy Ponvory. Bristol Myers Squibb scored two CAR-T approvals, as well. In terms of treatment areas, it is of little surprise that oncology accounts for 12 of this year’s approvals. That figure represents 44% of all new drug approvals this year, an even higher rate than in 2020 when 20 of 53 new drugs were in the oncology class. Even during a pandemic, don’t expect the pace of innovation to subside. It’s a sign of the times, and successes will only fuel further innovation, according to Ernst & Young industry analyst, Arda Ural. “The acceleration in the successful development of truly novel platform technologies and therapeutics offers the opportunity for higher returns on investment and are driving pipeline priorities,” Ural wrote in his analysis of first-quarter trends this year. “Gene therapy, mRNA vaccines and therapeutics, cell therapy and gene editing once seemed like science fiction but now are a reality.”

#### Unions drastically hurt innovation—empirics prove

Bradley et al 15 Daniel Bradley [Department of Finance, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL], Incheol Kim [Department of Finance, Fordham University, New York, NY], Xuan Tian [Department of Finance, Indiana University, Bloomington], originally posted 3-13-2013, revised 8-24-2015, “Do unions affect innovation?” <https://sci-hub.se/https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2232351> // EH

6. Discussion and Conclusion In this paper, we examine the effect of unionization on the innovation activities of firms. We find patent counts and citations decline significantly after firms elect to unionize. Economically, passing a union election leads to an 8.7% decline in patent counts and a 12.5% decline in the number of citations per patent three years after the election. We provide a battery of diagnostic and robustness tests and find our conclusions are unchanged. Next, we show that the results are statistically insignificant in states with right-to-work legislation where unions have less bargaining power to expropriate rents. A reduction in R&D expenditures, reduced productivity of existing and newly hired inventors, and the departure of innovative individuals appear plausible underlying mechanisms through which unionization impedes innovation. Finally, in response to unionization, we find that firms move their innovation activities away from states where union elections win.

#### Medical innovation vital to global economy

GII 19 Global Innovation Index [The Global Innovation Index 2019 is the result of a collaboration between Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as co-publishers, and their Knowledge Partners, Confederation of Indian Industry, Dassault Systemes, Sebrae, Brazilian Micro and Small Industry Support Services, and Brazilian Confederation of Industry.], November 13, 2019, “Is medical innovation the key to global economic growth?”, [https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-blog/2019/Is-medical-innovation-the-key-to-global-economic-growth--b189 //](https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-blog/2019/Is-medical-innovation-the-key-to-global-economic-growth--b189%20//) EH

The global economy owes much of its success to better healthcare, writes Columbia University Associate Professor Bhaven Sampat in the Global Innovation Index 2019. This article is part of a series about the power of innovation to solve social and economic challenges. Stories and statistics are drawn from the Global Innovation Index 2019 – your guide to world-changing ideas. Over the past decade, global spending on healthcare has grown at around double the rate of gross domestic product (GDP). In 2018, global healthcare expenditure was US$7.6 trillion, and by 2020, estimated global health expenditures will approach US$9 trillion. Improvements to healthcare generate obvious social returns: in the past 100 years, better sanitation and medicine have doubled life expectancy in developing and developed countries alike, and drastically improved our quality of life. The economics of living longer To what extent has a healthier population contributed to the global economy? Observing that greater longevity expands the global workforce, Nobel-Prize winning economist William Nordhaus calculated that the economic value of greater longevity in the last 100 years matches economic growth in all other sectors. There are statistics to support his estimate. For instance, while billions of dollars have been ploughed into cancer treatments, between 1988 and 2000, improvements to cancer survival generated social benefits valued at around US$1.9 trillion – far outstripping investment. Similarly, by the end of the 20th century, new HIV/AIDS drugs generated US$1.4 trillion in economic value in the US alone. Source: Global Innovation Index 2019, page 43 Looking ahead For future medical innovations to have major economic impact, one of several things will have to be true: • innovations must help prevent or treat diseases with a high disease burden • the process of innovation should be transformed by new technologies like AI, gene editing and cell therapy, to open up new areas of exploration and invention • new technologies must facilitate broad systemic improvements in healthcare delivery, lowering costs and/or improving outcomes. Although predicting the impact of specific areas of medical innovation is difficult, the potential for new medical innovation to generate valuable gains seems high. The future of health innovation will depend on the policies and institutions created by national and global actors to support research and innovation. These are important issues for policymakers and the public to consider carefully and deliberately—given the transformative economic, social, and health impacts that new medical technologies have had historically, and the enormous potential value of further health improvements for current and future generations.

Over the years, Malthus’ theories have been applied to other topics with mixed responses. That said, there are good arguments to be made in relation to his thoughts on environmental damage, the elimination of indigenous peoples, extinction of other species4 and global warming.

#### Econ decline goes nuclear

Tønnesson 15 Stein Research Professor, Peace Research Institute Oslo; Leader of East Asia Peace program, Uppsala University, 2015, “Deterrence, interdependence and Sino–US peace,” International Area Studies Review, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 297-311

Several recent works on China and Sino–US relations have made substantial contributions to the current understanding of how and under what circumstances a combination of nuclear deterrence and economic interdependence may reduce the risk of war between major powers. At least four conclusions can be drawn from the review above: first, those who say that interdependence may both inhibit and drive conflict are right. Interdependence raises the cost of conflict for all sides but asymmetrical or unbalanced dependencies and negative trade expectations may generate tensions leading to trade wars among inter-dependent states that in turn increase the risk of military conflict (Copeland, 2015: 1, 14, 437; Roach, 2014). The risk may increase if one of the interdependent countries is governed by an inward-looking socio-economic coalition (Solingen, 2015); second, the risk of war between China and the US should not just be analysed bilaterally but include their allies and partners. Third party countries could drag China or the US into confrontation; third, in this context it is of some comfort that the three main economic powers in Northeast Asia (China, Japan and South Korea) are all deeply integrated economically through production networks within a global system of trade and finance (Ravenhill, 2014; Yoshimatsu, 2014: 576); and fourth, decisions for war and peace are taken by very few people, who act on the basis of their future expectations. International relations theory must be supplemented by foreign policy analysis in order to assess the value attributed by national decision-makers to economic development and their assessments of risks and opportunities. If leaders on either side of the Atlantic begin to seriously fear or anticipate their own nation’s decline then they may blame this on external dependence, appeal to anti-foreign sentiments, contemplate the use of force to gain respect or credibility, adopt protectionist policies, and ultimately refuse to be deterred by either nuclear arms or prospects of socioeconomic calamities. Such a dangerous shift could happen abruptly, i.e. under the instigation of actions by a third party – or against a third party. Yet as long as there is both nuclear deterrence and interdependence, the tensions in East Asia are unlikely to escalate to war. As Chan (2013) says, all states in the region are aware that they cannot count on support from either China or the US if they make provocative moves. The greatest risk is not that a territorial dispute leads to war under present circumstances but that changes in the world economy alter those circumstances in ways that render inter-state peace more precarious. If China and the US fail to rebalance their financial and trading relations (Roach, 2014) then a trade war could result, interrupting transnational production networks, provoking social distress, and exacerbating nationalist emotions. This could have unforeseen consequences in the field of security, with nuclear deterrence remaining the only factor to protect the world from Armageddon, and unreliably so. Deterrence could lose its credibility: one of the two great powers might gamble that the other yield in a cyber-war or conventional limited war, or third party countries might engage in conflict with each other, with a view to obliging Washington or Beijing to intervene.

#### Now is key—we’re failing at diseases but tech necessary

Smythe 17 Dr. Roy Smythe 17, Chief Medical Officer for Health Informatics, 10-30-2017, "Was Malthus right about healthcare?," Philips, https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/blogs/innovation-matters/can-the-malthusian-crisis-theory-be-applied-to-healthcare.html, EH

Consider his theory from the perspective of healthcare and disease burden. The population keeps growing, especially in the developing world. The aged population is rapidly increasing in the medically developed world6. The burden of non-communicable disease is rising everywhere7, and it looks like we’re failing miserably at keeping up with the disease burden. Was Malthus wrong about the capability of the agricultural and financial support structure to keep up with hunger, but correct in his warning about the inability of the global medical industrial enterprise to provide adequate care for disease? Let’s take heart disease as an example, by 2030 the annual global burden of death from ischaemic heart disease, stroke and hypertensive disease is predicted to increase by over 20% to more than 19 million8. And, unless the trend is reversed, the cost burden is predicted to exceed 1 trillion USD per year by 2035. In this case, what we need to consider is if we can use technology to prevent heart disease when it is preventable, and to stave it off or reduce it when it is not. One way to think about a group of patients from the standpoint of health and disease is a pyramid, with those most severely affected at the top, the healthy at the bottom, with those at varying stages of risk and severity in the middle and moving upwards. Everyone knows we should focus on those at the top of the triangle but it’s just as important that we move deeper into the triangle. A mix of devices, data collection and smart analysis can help. Our task? To reach those one level down from the top – let’s call them the “identified, but not comprehensively managed” with cardiovascular disease – and keep them away from the top, ensuring compliance and encouraging lifestyle changes. We should also be using data to identify those with a diagnosis of cardiovascular disease that has not been documented10. If these individuals aren’t documented, it’s difficult to keep them from moving up the pyramid. We must also use data to identify those at highest risk of developing cardiovascular disease at some point. By leveraging genomics and other physiologic and clinical indicators, we can delay the onset of disease and possibly minimize its impact when it manifests. Finally, we must work to provide those fortunate individuals currently at the base of our pyramid with tools to keep them healthy for as long as possible. Most non-communicable diseases, such as cancer and cardiovascular disease, are most prevalent in the medically-developing world, where populations are growing. We’re also facing significant increases in both oncologic and neurologic diseases in the rapidly aging, medically-developed world. We are doing okay with the most severely affected in the medical first world, but not as well prepared in countries where care is not adequate to meet the challenge presented by these patients, much less dealing with those at lower levels in the triangle in either context. The good news? We have many of the tools we need in hand now. The question is whether or not we will increasingly incentivize their use by providers and the general public, and apply them on a time course that allows us to avoid a Malthusian healthcare crisis.

#### Future pandemics cause extinction

Supriya 21 Lakshmi Supriya [B.Sc. Industrial Chemistry, Ph.D. Polymer Science and Engineering], 21, 4-19-2021, "Humans versus viruses," News-Medical.net, [https://www.news-medical.net/news/20210419/Humans-versus-viruses-Can-we-avoid-extinction-in-near-future.aspx //](https://www.news-medical.net/news/20210419/Humans-versus-viruses-Can-we-avoid-extinction-in-near-future.aspx%20//) EH

Expert argues that human-caused changes to the environment can lead to the emergence of pathogens, not only from outside but also from our own microbiome, which can pave the way for large-scale destruction of humans and even our extinction. Whenever there is a change in any system, it will cause other changes to reach a balance or equilibrium, generally at a point different from the original balance. Although this principle was originally posited by the French chemist Henry Le Chatelier for chemical reactions, this theory can be applied to almost anything else. In an essay published on the online server Preprints\*, Eleftherios P. Diamandis of the University of Toronto and the Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, argues that changes caused by humans, to the climate, and everything around us will lead to changes that may have a dramatic impact on human life. Because our ecosystems are so complex, we don’t know how our actions will affect us in the long run, so humans generally disregard them. Changing our environment Everything around us is changing, from living organisms to the climate, water, and soil. Some estimates say about half the organisms that existed 50 years ago have already become extinct, and about 80% of the species may become extinct in the future. As the debate on global warming continues, according to data, the last six years have been the warmest on record. Global warming is melting ice, and sea levels have been increasing. The changing climate is causing more and more wildfires, which are leading to other related damage. At the same time, increased flooding is causing large-scale devastation. One question that arises is how much environmental damage have humans already done? A recent study compared the natural biomass on Earth to the mass produced by humans and found humans produce a mass equal to their weight every week. This human-made mass is mainly for buildings, roads, and plastic products. In the early 1900s, human-made mass was about 3% of the global biomass. Today both are about equal. Projections say by 2040, the human-made mass will be triple that of Earth’s biomass. But, slowing down human activity that causes such production may be difficult, given it is considered part of our growth as a civilization. Emerging pathogens Although we are made up of human cells, we have almost ten times that of bacteria just in our guts and more on our skin. These microbes not only affect locally but also affect the entire body. There is a balance between the good and bad bacteria, and any change in the environment may cause this balance to shift, especially on the skin, the consequences of which are unknown. Although most bacteria on and inside of us are harmless, gut bacteria can also have viruses. If viruses don’t kill the bacteria immediately, they can incorporate into the bacterial genome and stay latent for a long time until reactivation by environmental factors, when they can become pathogenic. They can also escape from the gut and enter other organs or the bloodstream. Bacteria can then use these viruses to kill other bacteria or help them evolve to more virulent strains. An example of the evolution of pathogens is the cause of the current pandemic, the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Several mutations are now known that make the virus more infectious and resistant to immune responses, and strengthening its to enter cells via surface receptors. The brain There is evidence that the SARS-CoV-2 can also affect the brain. The virus may enter the brain via the olfactory tract or through the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) pathway. Viruses can also affect our senses, such as a loss of smell and taste, and there could be other so far unkown neurological effects. The loss of smell seen in COVID-19 could be a new viral syndrome specific to this disease. Many books and movies have described pandemics caused by pathogens that wipe out large populations and cause severe diseases. In the essay, the author provides a hypothetical scenario where a gut bacteria suddenly starts producing viral proteins. Some virions spread through the body and get transmitted through the human population. After a few months, the virus started causing blindness, and within a year, large populations lost their vision. Pandemics can cause other diseases that can threaten humanity’s entire existence. The COVID-19 pandemic brought this possibility to the forefront. If we continue disturbing the equilibrium between us and the environment, we don’t know what the consequences may be and the next pandemic could lead us to extinction.

## Case

#### **Unions are essentially labor cartels, which have a worse effect on the economy AND the worker.**

Sherk 2009 [James (Research Fellow, Labor Economics at the Heritage Foundation), 21 May 2009, “What Unions Do: How Labor Unions Affect Jobs and the Economy”, The Heritage Foundation, <https://www.heritage.org/jobs-and-labor/report/what-unions-do-how-labor-unions-affect-jobs-and-the-economy>] //DebateDrills LC

Unions function as labor cartels. A labor cartel restricts the number of workers in a company or industry to drive up the remaining workers' wages, just as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) attempts to cut the supply of oil to raise its price. Companies pass on those higher wages to consumers through higher prices, and often they also earn lower profits. Economic research finds that unions benefit their members but hurt consumers generally, and especially workers who are denied job opportunities.

The average union member earns more than the average non-union worker. However, that does not mean that expanding union membership will raise wages: Few workers who join a union today get a pay raise. What explains these apparently contradictory findings? The economy has become more competitive over the past generation. Companies have less power to pass price increases on to consumers without going out of business. Consequently, unions do not negotiate higher wages for many newly organized workers. These days, unions win higher wages for employees only at companies with competitive advantages that allow them to pay higher wages, such as successful research and development (R&D) projects or capital investments.

Unions effectively tax these investments by negotiating higher wages for their members, thus lowering profits. Unionized companies respond to this union tax by reducing investment. Less investment makes unionized companies less competitive.

This, along with the fact that unions function as labor cartels that seek to reduce job opportunities, causes unionized companies to lose jobs. Economists consistently find that unions decrease the number of jobs available in the economy. The vast majority of manufacturing jobs lost over the past three decades have been among union members--non-union manufacturing employment has risen. Research also shows that widespread unionization delays recovery from economic downturns.

Some unions win higher wages for their members, though many do not. But with these higher wages, unions bring less investment, fewer jobs, higher prices, and smaller 401(k) plans for everyone else. On balance, labor cartels harm the economy, and enacting policies designed to force workers into unions will only prolong the recession.

#### Striking leads to worse conditions.

Condon 18 [Jacki, 1 October 2018, “Strikes and their Economic Consequences”, Engineering News, <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/strikes-and-their-economic-consequences-2018-10-01>] //DebateDrills LC

While several activities can be taken in an effort to prevent strikes from occurring or escalating, in the South African context, the tendency towards violent outbursts seems to outweigh reasonable action.

“Strikes and labour unrest have marked negative impacts on the employees themselves, the employers and their stakeholders, the government, consumers, and the economy,” advises Jacki Condon, Managing Director of Apache [Security](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/security) [Services](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/services). “The negative effects on international trade include the hinderance of economic development, creating great economic uncertainty – especially as the global media continues to share details, images and videos of violence, damage to property and ferocious clashes between strikers and [security](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/security).”

Strike action results in less productivity, which in turn means less profits. Labour Law expert, Ivan Israelstam confirms that; “The employer is likely to lose money due to delayed [service](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/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.”

This year alone, Eskom, Prasa, various [manufacturing](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/manufacturing) plants, Sasol and the Post Office have faced crippling strikes – to name but a few. Condon argues that there are more immediate consequences to consider than loss of income.

“As the socio-economic issues continue to affect South Africans across the board, tensions are constantly rising,” states Condon. “Businesses must protect themselves, their assets, [business](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/business) property, and their non-striking employees from violence and intimidation.”

#### **Strikes can turn violent, causing economic downturn.**

Tenza 20 [Mlungisi (LLB LLM LLD Senior Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal), “The effects of violent strikes on the economy of a developing country: a case of South Africa”, Obiter, 2020. <http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004>] //DebateDrills LC

When South Africa obtained democracy in 1994, there was a dream of a better country with a new vision for industrial relations.[5](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004" \l "back_fn5) However, the number of violent strikes that have bedevilled this country in recent years seems to have shattered-down the aspirations of a better South Africa. South Africa recorded 114 strikes in 2013 and 88 strikes in 2014, which cost the country about R6.1 billion according to the Department of Labour.[6](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004" \l "back_fn6) The impact of these strikes has been hugely felt by the mining sector, particularly the platinum industry. The biggest strike took place in the platinum sector where about 70 000 mineworkers' downed tools for better wages. Three major platinum producers (Impala, Anglo American and Lonmin Platinum Mines) were affected. The strike started on 23 January 2014 and ended on 25 June 2014. Business Day reported that "the five-month-long strike in the platinum sector pushed the economy to the brink of recession".[7](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004" \l "back_fn7) This strike was closely followed by a four-week strike in the metal and engineering sector. All these strikes (and those not mentioned here) were characterised with violence accompanied by damage to property, intimidation, assault and sometimes the killing of people. Statistics from the metal and engineering sector showed that about 246 cases of intimidation were reported, 50 violent incidents occurred, and 85 cases of vandalism were recorded.[8](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004" \l "back_fn8) Large-scale unemployment, soaring poverty levels and the dramatic income inequality that characterise the South African labour market provide a broad explanation for strike violence.[9](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004" \l "back_fn9) While participating in a strike, workers' stress levels leave them feeling frustrated at their seeming powerlessness, which in turn provokes further violent behaviour.[10](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004" \l "back_fn10)

These strikes are not only violent but take long to resolve. Generally, a lengthy strike has a negative effect on employment, reduces business confidence and increases the risk of economic stagflation. In addition, such strikes have a major setback on the growth of the economy and investment opportunities. It is common knowledge that consumer spending is directly linked to economic growth. At the same time, if the economy is not showing signs of growth, employment opportunities are shed, and poverty becomes the end result. The economy of South Africa is in need of rapid growth to enable it to deal with the high levels of unemployment and resultant poverty.

One of the measures that may boost the country's economic growth is by attracting potential investors to invest in the country. However, this might be difficult as investors would want to invest in a country where there is a likelihood of getting returns for their investments. The wish of getting returns for investment may not materialise if the labour environment is not fertile for such investments as a result of, for example, unstable labour relations. Therefore, investors may be reluctant to invest where there is an unstable or fragile labour relations environment.

#### Strikes do more harm than good- they harm ununionized people

Richard Epstein 20, [legal scholar known for writings on law, economics, and classical liberalism, Laurence A. Tisch Professor of Law at New York University, James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law at the University of Chicago 1/27/20, “The Decline Of Unions Is Good News”, https://www.hoover.org/research/decline-unions-good-news]

All of these pro-union critiques miss the basic point that the decline of union power is good news, not bad. That conclusion is driven not by some insidious effort to stifle the welfare of workers, but by the simple and profound point that the greatest protection for workers lies in a competitive economy that opens up more doors than it closes. The only way to achieve that result is by slashing the various restrictions that prevent job formation, as Justin Haskins of the Heartland Institute notes in a recent article at The Hill. The central economic insight is that jobs get created only when there is the prospect of gains from trade. Those gains in turn are maximized by cutting the multitude of regulations and taxes that do nothing more than shrink overall wealth by directing social resources to less productive ends. President Trump is no master of transaction-cost economics, and he has erred in using tariffs as an impediment to foreign trade. But give the devil his due, for on the domestic front he has repealed more regulations than he has imposed and lowered overall tax rates, especially at the corporate level. During the 2016 election, President Obama chided Trump by saying: “He just says, ‘Well, I’m going to negotiate a better deal.’ Well, what, how exactly are you going to negotiate that? What magic wand do you have? And usually the answer is, he doesn’t have an answer.” This snarky remark reveals Obama’s own economic blindness. The gains in question don’t come from any “negotiations.” And they don’t require any “magic wand.” They come from unilateral government decisions that allow for private parties on both sides of a transaction to negotiate better deals for themselves. True to standard classical liberal principles, the market has responded to lower transaction costs with improvements that Obama, as President, could only have dreamed of creating. Overall job growth was 5.53 million jobs between 2007 and 2017. But new job creation has exceeded 7 million in the first three years of the Trump administration. In addition, the sharp decline in manufacturing jobs that started in the late Clinton years and which continued throughout the Obama years has also been reversed. Over 480,000 manufacturing jobs have been added to the economy since Trump took office, compared to the 300,000 manufacturing jobs lost in the eight years under Obama. Happily, the distribution of these jobs has been widespread, causing drops in Hispanic and African unemployment levels to 3.9 percent and 5.5. percent respectively, both new lows. Basic neoclassical theory predicts that regulatory burdens hit lowest paid workers the hardest. Hence, the removal of those burdens gives added pop to their opportunities and to the economy at large. Trump’s domestic labor performance is even better than these numbers suggest. Too many state-level initiatives hurt employment, like raising the minimum wage or imposing foolish legislation such as California’s Assembly Bill 5, which takes aim at the gig economy. The surest way to improve the situation is to repeal these regulations en masse. But progressive prescriptions to strengthen unions cut in exactly the wrong direction. Unions are monopoly institutions that raise wages through collective bargaining, not productivity improvements. The ensuing higher labor costs, higher costs of negotiating collective bargaining agreements, and higher labor market uncertainty all undercut the gains to union workers just as they magnify losses to nonunion employers, as well as to the shareholders, suppliers, and customers of these unionized firms. They also increase the risk of market disruption from strikes, lockouts, or firm bankruptcies whenever unions or employers overplay their hands in negotiation. These net losses in capital values reduce the pension fund values of unionized and nonunionized workers alike. Employers are right to oppose unionization by any means within the law, because any gains for union workers come at the expense of everyone else. Of course, the best way for employers to proceed would be to seek efficiency gains by encouraging employee input into workplace operations—firms are quite willing to pay for good suggestions that lower cost or raise output. But such direct communications between workers and management are blocked by Section 8(a)(2) the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), which mandates strict separation between workers and firms. This lowers overall productivity and often prevents entry-level employees from rising through the ranks. So what then could justify this inefficient provision? One common argument is that unions help reduce the level of income inequality by offering union members a high living wage, as seen in the golden age of the 1950s. But that argument misfires on several fronts. Those high union wages could not survive in the face of foreign competition or new nonunionized firms. The only way a union can provide gains for its members is to extract some fraction of the profits that firms enjoy when they hold monopoly positions. When tariff barriers are lowered and domestic markets are deregulated, as with the airlines and telecommunications industries, the size of union gains go down. Thus the sharp decline in union membership from 35 percent in both 1945 and 1954 to about 15 percent in 1985 led to no substantial increase in the fraction of wealth earned by the top 10 percent of the economy during that period. However, the income share of the top ten percent rose to about 40 percent over the next 15 years as union membership fell to below 10 percent by 2000. But don’t be fooled—that 5 percent change in union membership cannot drive widespread inequality for the entire population, which is also affected by a rise in the knowledge economy as well as a general aging of the population. The far more powerful distributive effects are likely to be those from nonunion workers whose job prospects within a given firm have been compromised by higher wages to union workers. It is even less clear that the proposals of progressives like Sanders, Warren, and Buttigieg to revamp the labor rules would reverse the decline of unions. Not only is the American labor market more competitive, but the work place is no longer dominated by large industrial assembly lines where workers remain in their same position for years. Today, workforces are far more heterogeneous and labor turnover is far higher. It is therefore much more difficult for a union to organize a common front among workers with divergent interests. Employers, too, have become much more adept at resisting unionization in ways that no set of labor laws can capture. It is no accident that plants are built in states like Tennessee and Mississippi, and that facilities are designed in ways to make it more difficult to picket or shut down. None of these defensive maneuvers would be necessary if, as I have long advocated, firms could post notices announcing that they will not hire union members, as they could do before the passage of the NLRA. Such changes to further weaken unions won’t happen all at once. But turning the clock back to increase union power is not the answer. It will only cripple the very workers whom those actions are intended to help.

#### Unions increase unemployment—turns the aff

Burks 02 Marie Bussing-Burks, D.A., Assistant Professor, Economics and Marketing at the University of Southern India, College of Business, 12-1-2002, "Whose Employment is Affected by Unions?," NBER, [https://www.nber.org/digest/dec02/whose-employment-affected-unions //](https://www.nber.org/digest/dec02/whose-employment-affected-unions%20//) EH

In Labor Market Institutions and Demographic Employment Patterns (NBER Working Paper No. 9043), the researchers investigate the cross-country impact of labor market institutions on the relative employment rates of youth, women, and older individuals, relative to prime age males. This study overcomes the drawbacks of earlier research by examining data from a wider base of countries, 17 in all, and over a longer time frame, 1960-96. The authors focus on the wage-employment tradeoffs faced by different groups of workers. The countries included in the study were part of the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD): Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Portugal, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The researchers control for overall demographic factors, country effects, and institutional factors, such as collective bargaining coverage, labor tax rates, employment protection, unemployment insurance, and rates for retirement benefits, as well as the overall unemployment rate (although results were similar when the unemployment was not included as an explanatory variable). The researchers find that, for both men and women, more union involvement in wage setting significantly decreases the employment rate of young and older individuals relative to the prime-aged group (with no significant effects on the relative unemployment of these groups). In contrast, a larger role for unions has little impact on male-female employment rate differentials but raises female unemployment relative to male unemployment. The authors conjecture that unions, in determining their wage-setting policies, balance out the gains from higher wages against the losses from resulting reductions in employment. Groups with the most extensive non-market opportunities to use time productively suffer the least when they lose employment. These groups are likely to be youth, older individuals, and women, all of whom have more extensive non-market uses of time than prime age males do: household production for women (under a traditional division of labor in the family), schooling for youth, and retirement for older individuals. As a result, unions negotiate the highest wage increases for these groups, leading to larger employment reductions for them. Alternatively, it may be more socially acceptable in highly industrialized societies to concentrate employment losses associated with unions on women, youth, and the elderly. The authors' findings suggest that union wage-setting policies price the young and elderly out of employment and drive affected individuals in these groups to non-labor-force activities, leaving unemployment rates unchanged. A probable scenario for women, according to the authors, is that high union wages encourage them to enter the work force, pushing up their unemployment rates. However, the expected employment declines for women do not materialize, because women who otherwise would not be employed because of the high union wage floors find work in an unregulated work field or in the public sector