# 1ar

# Card format

## Framework

#### Subject formation relies on an autonomous separation of the body and the individual that excludes crips – within civil society, they can never express themselves as autonomous subjects able to move beyond their bodies – the only ethical demand is the end of subjectivity and to affirm crip subjectivity

**Braswell 11 (Harold Braswell, “Can there be a Disability Studies Theory of "End-of-Life Autonomy"?”,** [**http://dsq-sds.org/article/view/1704/1754)**](http://dsq-sds.org/article/view/1704/1754))

**While there are many competing conceptions of "autonomy" (Christman, 1998), there is common ground among philosophers in understanding "autonomy" to be a conception of subjectivity that defines the individual as a self-governing being(Buss, 2008). In this view, individuals are coherent, self-knowing entities with the capacity to understand and, ideally, to act on their own desires. These desires are, in turn, what is best for the individual: In other words, the individual him or herself is best able to determine his or her own conception of the "good life" (Emanuel, 1991, p. 81). This conception is considered independent of and, conceivably, even in opposition to society. The individual is thus prior to society, and while society can provide the means of realizing the individual's desires, it does not constitute them. The individual is master and creator of himself. As a conception of subjectivity, "autonomy" determines the organization and function of the state. In liberal democracy, the state adopts an attitude of "neutrality" with regard to its citizens (Emanuel 1991, p. 36). The state does not postulate a unified vision of the "good life," to which its citizens universally ascribe. Rather, by abstaining from proposing such a unifying public conception, the state allows its citizens, in the private sphere, to determine their own vision of the "good life" (Fineman, 2004, p. 19; Emanuel 1991, p. 36). The state is thus organized to avoid paternalism, which is "the interference of a state or an individual with another person, against their will, and defended or motivated by a claim that the person interfered with will be better off or protected from harm" (Dworkin, 2010). Consequently, the liberal state fosters the "autonomy" of its citizens by abstaining from contact with them. This view is consistent with and dependent on the autonomous individual's originary asociality. Less commented on—but no less important—is the manner in which "autonomy" conceives of the individual's relation to his or her body. The autonomous individual is master of ~~his or her~~ (their) own body, but ~~his~~ (their) body is not synonymous with the self. Rather, the self owns the body like a piece of property(Andrews, 1986; Rao, 2000). He or she instrumentalizes it, using it as he sees fit, in accord with ~~his~~ (their) particular vision of the good life. The autonomous subject exerts mastery over his or her body; such mastery is, in fact, the mark of ~~his~~ (their) freedom—and any attempt to manipulate the individual's body against ~~his~~ (their) will would be the ultimate example of paternalistic domination. "Autonomy" thus reifies a Cartesian division between subjectivity and corporeality, postulating the individual as prior to ~~his or her~~ (their) body in a manner that parallels ~~his~~ (their) relation to society. Thus, just as society can impinge itself on the individual's autonomy, so too can the individual's body, if it resists ~~his~~ (their) commands. This presumptive conflict between subjectivity and corporeality is what makes the very concept of "end-of-life autonomy" possible. The Intersection of Political "Autonomy" and "End-of-Life Autonomy" How does the conception of end-of-life autonomy in bioethics relate to this broader definition of "autonomy" as a form of political subjectivity? Just as "autonomy" connotes the individual's self-realization in the absence of external political impairments, so "end-of-life autonomy" marks a space in the private sphere where the individual can make decisions about his own life without imposition from political authority. The state recognizes individual "autonomy," but, due to its neutrality, it is not understood to affect "autonomy" itself. Similarly, the relevant medical information tendered in "informed consent" is a precondition for patient autonomy, but does not compromise this autonomy in any way. Like the state, this information is considered to be of a neutral character. In this sense, "end-of-life autonomy" extends political neutrality to medical authority: The nullification of the doctor's own perspective of the "good life" and the presumed neutrality of medical data is parallel to the liberal state's coupling of a lack of a conception of a public good with its own neutral political structures. The "neutrality" of medical and political spheres is, in turn, only possible because "autonomy" conceives the individual to be primarily acorporeal and asocial. Thus, in a seeming paradox, the medical and political aspects of "autonomy" represent the individual as fundamentally independent of both medicine and politics. The autonomous individual's independence from body and society is reflected in the construction of the bioethical encounter, as well as that of social action more generally. Consequently, one cannot discuss "end-of-life autonomy" without implicitly commenting on the political organization of life in liberal democracy. My treatment of the disability studies rethinking of "autonomy" will move between these micro- and macro- levels, in recognition that any reformulation of "end-of-life autonomy" will necessarily also reformulate the relationship between individual, society, and the state. Rethinking Autonomy The first claim in a disability studies reformulation of autonomy is that "autonomy" is itself, prior to any application to persons with disabilities, saturated with ableist norms. Rosemarie Garland-Thomson has argued that the rise of liberal individualism—which, as Paul Root Wolpe notes, is synonymous with autonomy (Wolpe, 1998, p. 43)—was predicated on ideals of self-government that were prejudicial against the disabled (Garland-Thomson, 1997, p. 43). The deviant corporeality of the disabled body refused the dictates of the autonomous individual. Similarly, the visible dependence of persons with disabilities on social relations—whether incarnated in caretaking bonds or technological prostheses—was the denigrated opposite of the autonomous self's constitutive independence. As a reminder of the individual's dependence on both body and society, disability represented the destruction of the autonomy (p.44). Historically, then, the rise of the autonomous subject created disability as a pathology. For Garland-Thomson, the primordial asociality of the autonomous individual obscures the relational core of individual identity. A disability studies rethinking of autonomy, in contrast, highlights the role of relationships in the constitution of individual identity. Various sources exist for such an argument: Most recently, feminist physicist Karen Barad (2006) has analyzed the experiments of Niehls Bohr to argue that discrete relata do not preexist the relationships that bind them, but rather are a product of these relationships (p. 140). Barad's claims accord with Foucauldian accounts of the discursive production of the modern individual (Foucault, 1971, 1978). A clinical basis for such arguments can be found in the work of developmental psychologist Phillipe Rochat whose work Others in Mind postulates the primacy of culturally-formed caretaking relationships in the development of self-consciousness (Rochat, 2009). This theoretical, historical, and clinical literature demonstrates that the self is always already interpenetrated with the other. "Autonomy's" insistence on the necessarily coercive or instrumental character of relationships is thus untenable. But disability studies also raises questions about relational theories of subjectivity. Such theories cannot account for the possibility of "internalized discrimination"—a concept fundamental to disability critique (Campbell, 2009, p. 16; Charlton, 2000, p. 27). The problem of "internalized discrimination" supersedes debates about whether the self is primarily isolated or relational. Both phenomenologically oriented and intersubjective developmental psychologists, while disagreeing on the primacy of the "first-person perspective" (Zahavi, 2005), share a view of the subject as a coherent entity. This coherence may be relational or not, but, in either case, it eliminates the possibility that a person could, in some sense, be turned against him or herself. This view of the self as a coherent entity is fundamental to the autonomous subject. The hegemony of "autonomy" in bioethics explains why the field not only considers internalized discrimination to be irrelevant to determining autonomy, but in fact cannot conceive of it as a possibility. Disability studies must propose an alternative conception of subjectivity, one based not in coherence, but rather in conflict. Grounding the subject in conflict makes it possible to conceive of how persons with disabilities, because of the conflictive nature of life in an ableist society, can persistently devalue their own existence. At the same time, a conflict-based theory of subjectivity highlights that such internalized ableism is never total—and that it always possible for individuals to oppose it. Grounding the subject of disability studies in conflict thus makes it possible to conceive of not only internalized ableism, but also a world without it. The inability of the liberal conception of autonomy to imagine internalized discrimination relates to its model of civil society and the state. The liberal state provides the grounds for individual autonomy through the negative freedom of not interfering in the social order. This perspective naturalizes the social order as an entity that allows for the equal self-realization of its members. It cannot conceive of society as privileging some individuals over others (Felski, 1989, p. 168, cited in Slaughter, 2007, p. 146). As a result, this view is unable to conceive of ableism or, for that matter, or any form of power relations. In contrast, a disability studies rethinking of autonomy understands society to be defined, like the individual, by conflict—particularly (though not exclusively) the conflict between the able and disabled. This conflict manifests itself in and is mediated by individual psychology, just as individual psychology mediates social organization. Both must be considered, as both are fundamentally intertwined. This critique of the presumed neutrality of the liberal state applies as well to the procedures designed to determine whether a particular individual is acting "autonomously" or not. "Autonomy" presumes a radical separation between the individual and the procedural measures taken to ensure the autonomy of his decision. The framing of the choices presented to the individual, as well as the procedures that ensure that he is of "sound mind" (Werth, 1998, p. 5) are not considered to limit him, but rather to provide neutral vehicles for the realization of ~~his~~ (their) freedom. Thus, as I discussed earlier, "informed consent" is considered to be an essential precursor of autonomy because the medical information it supplies is considered to give the individual the possibility of choice, without determining which choice he or she would make. But, as Karen Barad (2006) has argued, Bohr's experiments rendered the presumed neutrality of the measuring apparatus highly suspect. Just as relata are a product of relationships, so too the scientific measure produces the very entities whose existence it presumes to catalog (p. 140). As a result, in Barad's view, the goal of science should not be to claim the neutrality of its measures but instead to scrutinize the seemingly discrete identities that its measures create (p. 393). A disability studies critique of "autonomy" would thus draw attention to how "autonomy's" neutral procedures produce the very autonomous subjectivity they claim to discover, and how the resulting "autonomous" subject is structured according to ableist norms. For example, Paul Root Wolpe (1998) has highlighted that the legal model for end-of-life autonomy is the private contract (p. 51). But, as Martha Albertson Fineman (2004) has pointed out, the private contract obscures the public nature of the private sphere (p. 226). This false division skews decision-making in bioethics and liberal politics more generally. While the negative freedom of autonomy leaves individuals presumably free from public forces, it does not enable them to make demands on the state and society. Thus physician-assisted suicide is legitimized as an "autonomous" choice due to its private nature, but an individual demand for healthcare would not be protected as an exercise in "autonomy" (Wolpe, 1998, p. 53). Similarly, the presumably neutral category of the "removal of life-sustaining treatment" creates an articulation of subjectivity in which individuals exist separate from and prior to technological prostheses. An alternative, as illustrated by Fiona Kumari Campbell as well as Barad, would be to adopt the view that technology—including end-of-life technology—is expressive of and constitutive of individual character (Campbell, 2009, p. 53; Barad, 2006, p. 158-9). The seemingly "neutral" measure of the individual's desire to remove treatment is what enacts their separation, producing the asocial autonomous subject it claims to discover. The same is true of the conception of causation underpinning "autonomy." Here, the individual's desire to die must be traced to a discrete medical cause. Were it shown that this desire were due to social or psychological factors—such as poverty or, for example, a desire to enact vengeance on a father figure—then its "autonomy" would be nullified. But this very understanding of causation presumes that medical data are discrete entities readily isolable from social, economic, and psychological forces. In fact, the central concern of the disability rights movement has been to show the social valorizations implicit in purportedly neutral medical measures (Charlton, 2000, p. 23-36). By treating medical data as neutral facts, "informed consent" separates both them and the deciding individual from any mediation by society. The result is a conception of not only medicine, but also individual subjectivity as atomized entities. Autonomy's criterion of "consistency of character" is especially problematic. In an ableist society, individuals will, by default, tend to be consistently ableist. They will frequently have derogatory perceptions about life with disability, and will be particularly fearful of living with the open acknowledgement of their dependence on others. The achievement of such acknowledgement would not be a form of "consistency of character;" rather, it would be an active development of one's character towards a heightened understanding and experience of life as a social being. But the criterion of "consistency of character" will, in an ableist society, always be prejudiced against such realizations—considering them deformations of the individual's "consistent" self. Its seeming neutrality enforces ableism. Finally, "autonomy" enacts a split between the individual and his or her body. The autonomous individual's consideration of his body as property precludes a consideration of the body's role in constituting subjectivity. This self/body split is inherently prejudiced against individuals who, while living, cannot express themselves in terms that render them legible as autonomous subjects. Thus, persons in persistent vegetative states cannot be recognized as autonomous beings; rather, their autonomous decision must be determined by the information on their advanced directives, which refers to a time when they were "autonomous" (Olick, 2004, p. xviii). As "vegetative" bodies, they do not figure as legal or medical subjects. This obfuscation of the living body is a product of autonomy's acoporeal construction of the self. Thus, rather than neutral, the very measuring apparatus of "autonomy" produces a conception of the individual that, in its self-coherence and independence from both technological and biological processes, is constituted by ableist norms. This conception of the individual is buoyed by an understanding of medical data as asocial markers of objective truth, and an understanding of society as a coherent and power-free sphere that gives all its members equal opportunity for self-realization. Such a conception of subjectivity is, I have argued, inherently ableist, and it should be abandoned by disability studies. Nevertheless, though I think that we should abandon this liberal conception of "autonomy," I do not think that we can give up on "autonomy" itself. In the following section, I argue that disability studies scholars must appropriate "autonomy" for our own ends, and explain how we can do so.**

**Society views those who don’t fit perfect mold as lesser human being. Thus the only way to truly understand Societal Oppression is through Disability.**

**Siebers 10 [Tobin Siebers, Department of English Language and Literature at the University of Michigan; “The Aesthetics of Human Disqualification”; University of Michigan Press; 10/28/2010; accessed 07/30/19 // WHSRS]**

**Disqualification as a symbolic process removes individuals from the ranks of quality human beings, putting them at risk of unequal treatment, bodily harm, and death. That people may be subjected to violence if they do not achieve a prescribed level of quality is an injustice rarely questioned. In fact, even though we may redefine what we mean by quality people, for example as historical minorities are allowed to move into their ranks, we have not yet ceased to believe that nonquality human beings do exist and that they should be treated differently from people of quality. Harriet McBryde Johnson’s debate with Peter Singer provides a recent example of the widespread belief in the existence of nonquality human beings (Johnson). Johnson, a disability activist, argues that all disabled people qualify as persons who have the same rights as everyone else. Singer, a moral philosopher at Princeton University, claims to the contrary that people with certain disabilities should be euthanized, especially if they are thought to be in pain, because they do not qualify as persons. Similarly, Martha Nussbaum, the University of Chicago moral philosopher, establishes a threshold below which “a fully human life, a life worthy of human dignity,” is not possible (181). In particular, she notes that the onset of certain disabilities may reduce a person to the status of former human being: “we may say of some conditions of a being, let us say a permanent vegetative state of a (former) human being, that this just is not a human life at all” (181). Surprisingly little thought and energy have been given to disputing the belief that nonquality human beings do exist. This belief is so robust that it supports the most serious and characteristic injustices of our day. Disqualification at this moment in time justifies discrimination, servitude, imprisonment, involuntary institutionalization, euthanasia, human and civil rights violations, military intervention, compulsory sterilization, police actions, assisted suicide, capital punishment, and murder. It is my contention that disqualification finds support in the way that bodies appear and in their specific appearances—that is, disqualification is justified through the accusation of mental or physical inferiority based on aesthetic principles. Disqualification is produced by naturalizing inferiority as the justification for unequal treatment, violence, and oppression. According to Snyder and Mitchell, disability serves in the modern period as “the master trope of human disqualification.” They argue that disability represents a marker of otherness that establishes differences between human beings not as acceptable or valuable variations but as dangerous deviations. Douglas Baynton provides compelling examples from the modern era, explaining that during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the United States disability identity disqualified other identities defined by gender, race, class, and nationality. Women were deemed inferior because they were said to have mental and physical disabilities. People of color had fewer rights than other persons based on accusations of biological inferiority. Immigrants were excluded from entry into the United States when they were poor, sick, or failed standardized tests, even though the populations already living there were poor, sick, and failed standardized tests. In every case, disability identity served to justify oppression by amplifying ideas about inferiority already attached to other minority identities. Disability is the trope by which the assumed inferiority of these other minority identities achieved expression. The appearance of lesser mental and physical abilities disqualifies people as inferior and justifies their oppression. It is now possible to recognize disability as a trope used to posit the inferiority of certain minority populations, but it remains extremely difficult to understand that mental and physical markers of inferiority are also tropes placed in the service of disability oppression. Before disability can be used as a disqualifier, disability, too, has to be disqualified. Beneath the troping of blackness as inbuilt inferiority, for example, lies the troping of disability as inferior. Beneath the troping of femininity as biological deficiency lies the troping of disability as deficiency. The mental and physical properties of bodies become the natural symbols of inferiority via a process of disqualification that seems biological, not cultural—which is why disability discrimination seems to be a medical rather than a social problem. If we consider how difficult it is at this moment to disqualify people as inferior on the basis of their racial, sexual, gender, or class characteristics, we may come to recognize the ground that we must cover in the future before we experience the same difficulty disqualifying people as inferior on the basis of disability. We might also recognize the work that disability performs at present in situations where race, sexuality, gender, and class are disqualify people as physically or mentally inferior. Aesthetics studies the way that some bodies make other bodies feel. Bodies, minimally defined, are what appear in the world. They involve manifestations of physical appearance, whether this appearance is defined as the physical manifestation itself or as the particular appearance of a given physical manifestation. Bodies include in my definition human bodies, paintings, sculpture, buildings, the entire range of human artifacts as well as animals and objects in the natural world. Aesthetics, moreover, has always stressed that feelings produced in bodies by other bodies are involuntary, as if they represented a form of unconscious communication between bodies, a contagious possession of one body by another. Aesthetics is the domain in which the sensation of otherness is felt at its most powerful, strange, and frightening. Whether the effect is beauty and pleasure, ugliness and pain, or sublimity and terror, the emotional impact of one body on another is experienced as an assault on autonomy and a testament to the power of otherness. Aesthetics is the human science most concerned with invitations to think and feel otherwise about our own influence, interests, and imagination. Of course, when bodies produce feelings of pleasure or pain, they also invite judgments about whether they should be accepted or rejected in the human community. People thought to experience more pleasure or pain than others or to produce unusual levels of pleasure and pain in other bodies are among the bodies most discriminated against, actively excluded, and violated on the current scene, be they disabled, sexed, gendered, or racialized bodies. Disabled people, but also sex workers, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people, and people of color, are tortured and killed because of beliefs about their relationship to pain and pleasure (Siebers 2009). This is why aesthetic disqualification is not merely a matter for art critics or museum directors but a political process of concern to us all. An understanding of aesthetics is crucial because it reveals the operative principles of disqualification used in minority oppression. Oppression is the systematic victimization of one group by another. It is a form of intergroup violence. That oppression involves “groups,” and not “individuals,” means that it concerns identities, and this means, furthermore, that oppression always focuses on how the body appears, both on how it appears as a public and physical presence and on its specific and various appearances. Oppression is justified most often by the attribution of natural inferiority—what some call “in-built” or “biological” inferiority. Natural inferiority is always somatic, focusing on the mental and physical features of the group, and it figures as disability. The prototype of biological inferiority is disability. The representation of inferiority always comes back to the appearance of the body and the way the body makes other bodies feel. This is why the study of oppression requires an understanding of aesthetics—not only because oppression uses aesthetic judgments for its violence but also because the signposts of how oppression works are visible in the history of art, where aesthetic judgments about the creation and appreciation of bodies are openly discussed. One additional thought must be noted before I treat some analytic examples from the historical record. First, despite my statement that disability now serves as the master trope of human disqualification, it is not a matter of reducing other minority identities to disability identity. Rather, it is a matter of understanding the work done by disability in oppressive systems. In disability oppression, the physical and mental properties of the body are socially constructed as disqualifying defects, but this specific type of social construction happens to be integral at the present moment to the symbolic requirements of oppression in general. In every oppressive system of our day, I want to claim, the oppressed identity is represented in some way as disabled, and although it is hard to understand, the same process obtains when disability is the oppressed identity. “Racism” disqualifies on the basis of race, providing justification for the inferiority of certain skin colors, bloodlines, and physical features. “Sexism” disqualifies on the basis of sex/gender as a direct representation of mental and physical inferiority. “Classism” disqualifies on the basis of family lineage and socioeconomic power as proof of inferior genealogical status. “Ableism” disqualifies on the basis of mental and physical differences, first selecting and then stigmatizing them as disabilities. The oppressive system occults in each case the fact that the disqualified identity is socially constructed, a mere convention, representing signs of incompetence, weakness, or inferiority as undeniable facts of nature. As racism, sexism, and classism fall away slowly as justifications for human inferiority—and the critiques of these prejudices prove powerful examples of how to fight oppression—the prejudice against disability remains in full force, providing seemingly credible reasons for the belief in human inferiority and the oppressive systems built upon it. This usage will continue, I expect, until we reach a historical moment when we know as much about the social construction of disability as we now know about the social construction of race, class, gender, and sexuality. Disability represents at this moment in time the final frontier of justifiable human inferiority.**

**Thus ROB is to vote for the debater who best challenges ableism**

**(ROB comes before theory, Weigh Between competing methods of challenging ableism, CSA: Puar, Mollow)**

**Prefer –**

1. **Assumptions of ableism are inherent in systems of knowledge production thus ableism is an a priori question \*A Campbell 13\*C**

**Campbell 13 (Fiona Kumari Campbell, Adjunct Professor in the Department of Disability Studies at Griffith University. Wednesday 27 November 2013. Problematizing Vulnerability: Engaging Studies in Ableism and Disability Jurisprudence. Keynote speech at Disability at the Margins: Vulnerability, Empowerment and the Criminal Law)**

What is meant by the concept of ableism? The literature suggests that the term is often used fluidly with limited definitional or conceptual specificity. The work of Carlson (2001)5 and Campbell (2001) represented a turning point in bringing attention to this new site of subordination not just in terms of disablement but also ableism’s application to other devalued groups. **Ableism is** deeply **seeded at the level of knowledge systems** of life, personhood and liveability. **Ableism is not just** a matter of ignorance or **negative attitudes** towards disabled people; **it is a schema of perfection**, **a** deep **way of thinking about bodies**, wholeness and permeability.6 As such integrating ableism into social research and advocacy strategies represents a significant challenge to practice as ableism moves beyond the more familiar territory of social inclusion and usual indices of exclusion to the very divisions of life. Bringing together the study of existence and knowledge systems, ableism is difficult to pin down. Ableism is a set of processes and practices that arise and decline through sequences of causal convergences influenced by the elements of time, space, bodily inflections and circumstance. Ability and the corresponding notion of ableism are intertwined. **Compulsory ablebodiedness is implicated in the** very **foundations of social theory**, therapeutic jurisprudence, advocacy, medicine and law; or in the mappings of human anatomy. Summarised by Campbell (2001, 44) Ableism refers to; …A network of beliefs processes and practices that produces a particular kind of self and body (the bodily standard) that is projected as the perfect, speciestypical and therefore essential and fully human. Disability then is cast as a diminished state of being human. Writing today (2013) I add an addition to this definition: ‘The ableist bodily configuration is immutable, permanent and laden with qualities of perfectionism or the enhancement imperative orientated towards a self-contained improvability’. Sentiency applies to not just the human but the ‘animal’ world. As a category to differentiate the normal from the pathological, the concept of **abledness is predicated on** some **preexisting notion about the nature of typical** species **functioning** that is beyond culture and historical context. **Ableism** does not just stop at propagating what is typical for each species. An ableist imaginary **tells us what** a healthy body means – a normal mind, the pace, the tenor of **thinking and** the kinds of **emotions** and affect that **are suitable to express**. Of course these ‘fictional’ characteristics then are promoted as a natural ideal. This abled imaginary relies upon the existence of an unacknowledged imagined shared community of able-bodied/minded people held together by a common ableist world view that asserts the preferability and compulsoriness of the norms of ableism. Such ableist schemas erase differences in the ways humans express our emotions, use our thinking and bodies in different cultures and in different situations. This in turn enacts bodily Otherness rendered sometimes as the ‘disabled’, ‘perverted’ or ‘abnormal body’, clearly demarcating the boundaries of normal and pathological. A critical feature of an ableist orientation is a belief that impairment or disability is inherently negative and at its essence is a form of harm in need of improvement, cure or indeed eradication. Studies in Ableism (SiA) inverts traditional approaches, by shifting our concentration to what the study of disability tells us about the production, operation and maintenance of ableism. In not looking solely at disability, we can focus on how the abled able-bodied, non-disabled identity is maintained and privileged. Disability does not even need to be in the picture. SiA’s interest in abledness means that the theoretical foundations are readily [is]applicable to the study of difference and the dividing practices of race, gender, location and sexual orientation. **Reframing our focus** from disability to ableism prompts different preoccupations: • What does the study of the politics of ‘vulnerability’ tells us about what it me ty ans to be ‘non-vulnerable’? • Indeed how is the very conceptualisation of ‘autonomy’ framed in the light of discourses of ‘vulnerability’? • In representing vulnerabilias universal does this detract from the specificity of disability experiences? SiA examines the ways that concepts of wellbeing, vulnerability and deficiency circulate throughout society and impact upon economic, social, legal and ethical choices. Principally SiA focuses on the limits of tolerance and possessive individualism. Extending the theorization of disability, studies in ableism **can enrich our understanding of the** production of vulnerability and the **terms of engagement in** civic **life** and the possibilities of social inclusion. I now turn to unpacking the nuances and structure of a theory of ableism.

1. **Sociological subjectivity –** 
   1. **Only implications of social norms can determine how we ought to follow moral principles since there is nothing inherent about rules that definitionally tell you how to follow them.**
   2. **Hijacks their FW- If a subject is socially only excluded only looking at the mechanism that produceds those conditions allows for solvency**
2. **Morality belongs to madness - we control the internal link to your framework**

Michel Foucault 65, [Michel Foucault, in full Paul-Michel Foucault, (born October 15, 1926, [Poitiers](https://www.britannica.com/place/Poitiers), France—died June 25, 1984, Paris), French philosopher and historian, one of the most influential and controversial scholars of the post-World War II period.] 1965, "Madness and Civilization: Insanity in the Age of Reason," Vintage Books, <https://monoskop.org/images/1/14/Foucault_Michel_Madness_and_Civilization_A_History_of_Insanity_in_the_Age_of_Reason.pdf> ED \*I DON’T ENDORSE THE GENDERED LANGUAGE IN THIS CARD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

To **the moral world**, also, **belongs the madness** of just punishment, which chastises, along with **the disorders of the mind**, those of the heart. But it has still other powers: the punishment it inflicts multiplies by nature insofar as, by **punishing itself**, it **unveils the truth**. The justification of this madness is that it is truthful. Truthful since the sufferer already experiences, in **the vain** whirlwind **of his hallucinations**, what will for all eternity be **the pain of his punishment**: Eraste, in Corneille's Melite, sees himself already pursued by the Eumenides and condemned by Minos. Truthful, too, because the **crime hidden from all eyes dawns like day in the night of** this **strange punishment**; madness, in its wild, untamable words, **proclaims its own meaning**; in its chimeras, it utters its secret truth; its cries speak for its conscience. Thus Lady Macbeth's delirium reveals to those who "have known what they should not,, words long uttered only to "dead pillows."

1. **Ideal Theory fails -**
   1. **Every inclusive framework leaves someone out but our framework starts with the starting point of exclusion**
   2. **Infinitely Regressive: an ideal theory requires another ideal theory and so on and on to justify itself – only non-ideal theory can have a grounded stasis point – empirical reality**

#### 

#### Bindingness – Everyone eventually gets old Bickenbach 18

Jerome Bickenbach, 5-1-2018, "The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Disability," Oxford Handbooks Online, <https://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190622879.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780190622879>

American sociologist and disability advocate Irving Zola captured the social conse- quences of this fact of life when he argued that the minority approach to disability, although a productive short-term political strategy, simply could not be sustainable for the long term (Zola 1989). It is a mistake, he argued, to think that disability is a dichoto- mous notion, applicable only to those with permanent and severe impairments. Instead, disability is a near universal phenomenon; it is, indeed, part of the human condition. Optimally, therefore, social policy should also be universal, applicable to everyone expe- riencing or at risk of experiencing disability of any level of severity. A just and universal policy would match the level of resource, service, or support requirement to the level of need, recognizing that impairments are dynamic over the life course and, in light of aging, tend to increase in both number and severity over time. As Zola put the point, “having a disability [is] not a fixed status, but rather a continually changing, evolving and interactive process” (Zola 1993). Although quite different, both approaches can support the social justice argument for an enduring social obligation to provide resources and services for persons experienc- ing disabilities to secure equality. Both approaches are, for example, applicable to the robust argument for social justice found in Norman Daniels’s book *Just Health* (Daniels 2008) or, similarly, Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum’s vision of equality of capability (Nussbaum, 2006; Sen 1997). The minority group approach argues that social resources must be provided both in response to discrimination and other socially created disad- vantages and for accessibility and accommodation to achieve full inclusion and social participation. The universalistic perspective, on the other hand, can make precisely the same case since social disadvantage is at least partially environmentally (and so to a large extent socially) created. The universalist perspective can, moreover, make the broader argument that social justice considerations apply to the entire population, all of whom are at risk of disability over the life course: in the fullness of time, everyone will acquire impairments that, in interaction with their environment, will be disabling to some degree or another.

#### Challenging ableism in educational spaces is an ethical responsibility

**McLean 8 (Margaret McLean, “Teaching about disability: an ethical responsibility?”, International Journal of Inclusive Education, Vol. 12, Nos. 5-6, p. 605-606)**

**This paper claims that identifying, confronting, and changing ableist and oppressive views of disability through adult education is an ethical responsibility for educators. This can be construed as requiring changes to the kind of in-service education currently provided for professionals in the fields of special education and disability support. It requires a context for both adult educators and students to examine and challenge their assumptions and participate in a process of change leading to the disestablishment of beliefs in ableist superiority. The paper illustrates the effect of some prac- tices, which enable reflection and critique on ableist assumptions while promoting opportunities for disabled and non-disabled people to get to know one another as both teachers and learners. Introduction For more than a decade, disability-related discrimination has been one of the nine legal grounds in New Zealand for making a complaint to the Human Rights Commission. Yet a recent comprehensive assessment of the status of human rights in New Zealand identified disabled people as remaining ‘among the most disadvantaged citizens’ who continue to experience the ‘greatest barriers’ in attaining full and equal social partic- ipation in education, income and employment (Human Rights Commission, 2004a, p. 29; 2004b, p. 3). Access to full citizenship status continues to be impeded by conflicting political and social understandings of the meaning and experience of disablement. Similar confusions have been documented in other developed nations influenced by theories of rights and equality on the one hand and those of neo- liberalism on the other (Rioux & Valentine, 2006). Shaped by the views expressed by international organisations such as the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the political view of education is instrumental and economic; the stated means to achieve the political goals of sustain- able economic and social development (Dale, 2008; Ministry of Education, 2007). In contrast, education can also be viewed as an ethical undertaking that seeks to enhance human dignity and potential. As Freire (1997) noted, ‘The ethical require- ments are becoming more and more critical in a world that is becoming less and less ethical’ (p. 313). His argument is that teaching has a dimension beyond means-end instrumentality and a role in the promotion of social justice. Related views are expressed in recent philosophical writing examining understandings of disability and considerations of teaching as an ethical endeavour, a craft or activity with ‘moral’ importance (Applebaum, 2004; Baglieri & Knopf, 2004; Hansen, 2004; MacIntyre, 1999; Tom, 1980). Similarly the understandings offered by critical social science about how power works may assist educators to recognise the ways in which their teaching may unintentionally support systemic oppression by maintaining narrow criteria of normalcy (Young, 1990).**

#### 

#### Prioritize structural violence against the disabled – their impact claims only gain coherence through the conception of an ablebodied liberal subject who has value that can be lost in the first place

Colebrook 17 [Claire Colebrook, 2017, acclaimed Australian cultural theorist, currently appointed Edwin Erle Sparks Professor of English at Pennsylvania State University, “Lives Worth Living: Extinction, Persons, Disability,” <https://www.academia.edu/19843360/Lives_Worth_Living> /accessed 1-17-19]//Juice

What is the relationship between extinction and disability? One of the ways in which we might think about disability and disability studies is as requiring an expansion of conditions of justice; this is how Martha Nussbaum has criticized the liberal tradition of fairness and personhood. We should, she argues, extend considerations of fairness to include those who care for others. If we think about a world that enables human capacities and ﬂourishing, then we need to look beyond autonomous and self-deﬁning individuals. Disability considerations would both enhance and extend the range of political compassion, enabling a notion of persons that is not merely that of the abstract political subject, but a being with capacities and dignity; capacities are richer and more varied than our narrow notion of person currently allows (2006). For Nussbaum we will live in a better world if we expand our notion of capacity and what counts as a ﬂourishing human life. In what follows I want to reverse this relation, and rather than expand capacities and justice to allow for disability (with disability being the secondary consideration), I want to see disability as the primary or transcendental condition from which the supposedly “normal” person derives, and further to see the long history of the “normal” subject as directly intertwined with the accelerated extinction of humans and non-humans. If one considers the subject of capacities from which Nussbaum begins her critique – the liberal person, blessed with reason, autonomy, “favorable” social conditions and an enlightened milieu of political deliberation – one would needs to recognize the long history of enslavement (of humans and non-humans), exploitation, appropriation and colonization that made even the thought of the just society possible. Disability is not an added on concern but is precisely what orients, if silently, the problem of extinction. One might say, that “human” existence is constitutively disabled (or, to follow Bernard Stiegler, that its default condition is dependence upon a broad network of technologies and archives that have never been equally distributed (Stiegler 1998, 122). Further, the capacities that enable the “able” person have cost, and continue to cost, the earth. Those lives that are (to borrow from Nick Bostrom [2013]) “technologically immature”, may perhaps not be lamentable and to be avoided at all costs, but perhaps oﬀer a trajectory for life that is not necessarily that of extinction. Even though the speciﬁc concepts of extinction and disability are rarely explicitly linked the two concepts are inextricably intertwined in discussions of what counts as a life worth living. Indeed, the grand Socratic notion that the unexamined life is not worth living, is not only normative (which is almost unavoidable) but normalizing : to privilege the life of examination is to open up a history that will generate the individual, reﬂective, deliberative and rational subject, but to make a claim about a life not worth living is to hint at the long history that will extinguish, eliminate, harness and evaluate unworthy lives, and will do so precisely by way of capacity. Outside explicit work on extinction and outside the rich ﬁeld of disability studies it is possible to ﬁnd constant and complex linkages between the question of the worth of life (its capacity or ability) and whether such a life ought to exist. Many such arguments are utilitarian; and while utilitarianism might seem to be but one branch of (analytic) philosophy, part of my argument will be that as a conception of the liberal subject of capacity gains ascendency and takes on increasing value in neo-liberal arguments for autonomy, and as the planet faces accelerated and mass extinction, a utilitarian logic becomes increasingly dominant. Utilitarianism is a motif that will necessarily haunt questions of extinction and capacity: as resources and the capacity to survive become threatened decisions will need to be made regarding the worth of life. Precisely in this respect it is utilitarianism that has also articulated the most oﬀensive position on disability. By oﬀensive, here, I am not referring to an aﬀect or emotion, but rather – as in the manner of a military oﬀensive – a direct and forthright targeting of what has been set aside as “ disabled. Here, it might seem that a utilitarian approach is partial, and that there are other ethical paradigms, which of course there are; but I want to argue that the extreme positions that utilitarianism has yielded, bring to the fore what is implicit in a broader history of ethics focused on personhood and a life worth living. One of the objections to calculations of utility would be by way of a deeper or inviolable conception of the person, but this too relies upon distinguishing between what counts as “utility” and what would warrant a mode of “dignity” beyond calculation. For Nussbaum, the key stakes of justice lie in considering what counts as a digniﬁed life, where dignity includes capacities that extend beyond social utility and mutual advantage. Her claim is that dignity should be the basis for social entitlements, and that we attribute dignity not for rational and active powers, but for “our” animal fragility: “bodily need, including the need for care, is a feature of our rationality and our sociability; it is one aspect of our dignity, then, rather than something to be contrasted with it” (2006, 160). This is perhaps why Nussbaum’s title refers to “species membership,” as though feeling and caring for one’s kind (which would, in part, include non-human animals) is not only a recognition of dignity, but digniﬁes one’s own life. To suﬀer, to be fragile is to possess a life worth living. Here, Nussbaumrefers to the value and enhancement (beyond strict utility) of caring for others, and of having social relationships with those whose capacities are not those of the classic rational individual; her approach on capacities “includes the advantage of respecting the dignity of people with mental disabilities and developing their human potential, whether or not this potential is socially “useful” in the narrower sense. It includes, as well, the advantage of understanding humanity and its diversity that comes from associating with mentally disabled people on terms of mutual respect and reciprocity” (2006,147). Nussbaum presents her account as a broadening of theories of human justice by way of a more classical conception of the life worth living, one not reduced to narrow notions of mutual advantage. Even though her discourse and disciplinary terrain might appear to be strictly philosophical, the very mode of posing the question of what we owe to a life is really (ultimately) the question that presses itself upon human civilization now, and always. As “we” look to the future and the sixth great extinction event the question of who and what survives will be imposed upon us. Utilitarian approaches to this question are, as I have already suggested, oﬀensive, but they are because they disclose something oﬀensive – or combative, violent, conquering – in the philosophical tradition of digniﬁed humanity and the life worth living. In this respect, disability is neither a recent nor a local concern: the very formation of the Greek polity is based on the exclusion of those with lesser capacities. Even though, as Lennard Davis (2013) has argued, the notion of the “normal” body is very recent and is quite diﬀerent from earlier cultures’ conception of an ideal body that no actual member of the species achieves, the exclusion of those who do not possess the proper potentiality of political humanity has been at the basis of the history of the Western polity. When Nussbaum argues for an expanded sense of capacities she nevertheless, and necessarily, maintains the question of the life worth living. This classic philosophical question always and necessarily invokes ability, or, more accurately, disability, and this in two respects. Not only are subjects deﬁned by way of powers (of reason, deliberation and empathy), those capacities in turn are enabled by a history of technologies and archives upon which “able” subjects are increasingly dependent. At the very least, deﬁnitions of proper political persons rely upon quite speciﬁc capacities that, even in expanded scenarios are not all-inclusive. More importantly, the quite speciﬁc concept of the liberal, deliberative, rational and empathetic subject depends upon a history of “enlightenment” that disabled many lives, either by way of exclusion, colonialism, resource depletion, or expropriation. In a world where not all lives matter to the same extent, the concept of disability is precisely what enables political inclusion, privilege and personhood. When Peter Singer argues, in a manner that appears to be exceptional, and exceptionally oﬀensive that rationality and autonomy (and not species membership) are the capacities that would preclude us from being right in killing another human being, he is taking part in a far broader oﬀensive that is deﬁnitive of the philosophical epoch oriented around the question of the life worth living. Not only is the question of the life worth living oﬀensive (in its implicit generation of an unworthy life), the life worth living is a life of dependence and incapacity, generated through a history of enlightenment that is a history of appropriation, plundering, brigandry, excessive consumption and energy proﬂigacy. Could we have the able political subject of deliberation and reason without the planet-destructive history of industrialism and globalism that at once enables and disables what has come to be known as humanity? Could there have been a tradition of “the life worth living” without a global industry that generated unworthy and dis-abled lives? And is not the question of the life worth living, the capable life, intertwined essentially with dependence and incapacity? What I want to question here is whether such a question can have any coherence at all in an epoch of extinction: to ask about lives worth living is necessarily to be oﬀensive, asserting some lives over others, and thereby waging violence (however slow) against some forms of life. If, as I would also argue, any epoch of thriving and fecundity takes place at the expense of some lives, then all ages are ages of extinction. What makes our time – the sixth mass extinction – more intense is that questions that have always haunted political personhood are now becoming more explicit. The interrelated problem of capacity and extinction has not only determined the human lives that are deemed to be worth living, but has also generated the liberal political person whose autonomy, productivity, super-intelligence and heightened capacity for urbanity is the “Anthropos” of the Anthropocene, the “man” whose cost to the planet is too exorbitant to reckon (Luke 2015). When (today) utilitarian arguments are explicitly oﬀensive, or make the claim that some lives ought not be lived, they reveal the oﬀensive (combative, polemical, violent, barbaric, sacriﬁcial) nature of what has called itself civilization. If this civilization, today, is facing extinction and therefore pressed – more than ever – to consider ways of “weighing lives,” it may either continue with ever more nuanced and expanded conceptions of the worth of life, or it may regard this question itself as an indictment of the very rationality it seeks to save. Phrased diﬀerently, we might say that the problem of disability runs to the very heart of the extinction-logic that enables the political tradition of the person. Both those who assume that the human species – because of certain capacities – has a prima facie right to survive, and those who calculate that human life as such is not worth living (for all their seeming extremity) are expressions of a broader logic of the proper potentiality of a highly normative conception of human ﬂourishing. As an example of the prima facie “right to humanity,” I would cite Rebecca Newberger Goldstein’s defense of Sellars and philosophical progress. The rational image we have of ourselves, even when at odds with scientiﬁc evidence about the irrational causes of our behavior, will generate on ongoing history of coherence and inclusion, where the rational “we” extends itself to value others: Gregarious creatures that we are, our framework of making ourselves coherent to ourselves commits us to making ourselves coherent to others. Having reasons means being prepared to share them—though not necessarily with everyone. The progress in our moral reasoning has worked to widen both the kinds of reasons we oﬀer and the group to whom we oﬀer them. There can’t be a widening of the reasons we give in justifying our actions without a corresponding widening of the audience to which we’re prepared to give our reasons. Plato gave arguments for why Greeks, under the pressures of war, couldn’t treat other Greeks in abominable ways, pillaging and razing their cities and taking the vanquished as slaves. But his reasons didn’t, in principle, generalize to non-Greeks, which is tantamount to denying that non-Greeks were owed any reasons. Every increase in our moral coherence—recognizing the rights of the enslaved, the colonialized, the impoverished, the imprisoned, women, children, LGBTs, the handicapped ...—is simultaneously an expansion of those to whom we are prepared to oﬀer reasons accounting for our behavior. The reasons by which we make our behavior coherent to ourselves changes together with our view of who has reasons coming to them.And this is progress, progress in increasing our coherence, which is philosophy’s special domain. In the case of manumission, women’s rights, children’s rights, gay rights, criminals’ rights, animal rights, the abolition of cruel and unusual punishment, the conduct of war—in fact, almost every progressive movement one can name—it was reasoned argument that ﬁrst laid out the incoherence, demonstrating that the same logic underlying reasons to which we were already committed applied in a wider context. The project of rendering ourselves less inconsistent, initiated by the ancient Greeks, has left those ancient Greeks, even the best and brightest of them, far behind, just as our science has left their scientists far behind. This kind of progress, unlike scientiﬁc progress, tends to erase its own tracks as it is integrated into our manifest image and so becomes subsumed in the framework by which we conceive of ourselves (Newberger Goldstein 2014). For all its manifest worthiness the notion of a progressive “self-image” that gains in progressive global coherence, alongside scientiﬁc progress, sees its path of self-correction as improving with more and more human life taking part in the journey of development. One could make the rather obvious point that such a notion of “progress” by way of inclusion and ongoing “self-image” precludes other ways of thinking about human and non-human life that do not involve self-image (or some shared normative conception of “the human”); but in addition to the colonialist mentality of self-justiﬁcation, one might ask about the price paid for such a history of philosophical progress. Would not other modes of life – such as those without an over-investment in “self-image” or “the” human – have generated a quite diﬀerent history of the planet? Such a question cannot be asked if a certain mode of human reason is an unquestioned good. But just as the inﬂation of human personhood precludes asking the question of the loss and extinction of other lives with other capacities, certain arguments for the extinction and annihilation of part or all of humanity also assume the value of the person – a single life with its speciﬁc coherence, value and meaning. (Not only is such a notion historically and culturally speciﬁc, and tied to a highly normative conception of human self-awareness; it is also this self with an unquestioned right to the “good life” of reﬂection, reason and self-determination that has generated the Anthropocene.)

**Advocacy**

**Advocacy**

**Thus the advocacy – Resolved: A just government ought to recognize an unconditional right of workers to strike. Spec is in doc. I’ll defend the actor as an ideal government in relation to my fw  as per the resolution’s use of just which implies morality. If a government is just then it is one that recognizes workers’ strike.**

**Findlaw 17** [Created By Findlaw'S, 5-2-2017, "Labor Strike FAQs," Findlaw,<https://www.findlaw.com/employment/wages-and-benefits/labor-strike-faqs.html> // LEX JB]

Definition of worker and strike, explains process

For **a strike** to occur, **a** [union or group of workers](https://www.findlaw.com/smallbusiness/employment-law-and-human-resources/unions-basics.html) **begins negotiations with an employer**. A threat of strike action is the main weapon that the workers has—**essentially the workers will walk off the job if their collective demands are not met**. For a strike to occur, **union leadership must call for a strike, which can only occur if enough union members have voted for the strike**. Each individual union has rules dictating what percentage of workers must vote for a strike in order for it to occur. Once the workers strike and stop coming to work, the business might shut down and feel financial strain, **which puts pressure on the employer and gives the workers leverage in the negotiations.**

**The aff fiats recognition which is**

<https://www.ldoceonline.com/Government-topic/recognition> // LEX JB

Dictionary in the context of governments

**the** [act](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/act) **of** [realizing](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/realize) **and** [accepting](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/accept) **that something is** [true](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/true) **or important**

**I’ll defend the actor as an ideal government in relation to my fw  as per the resolution’s use of just which implies morality. If a government is just then it is one that recognizes workers’ strike.**

## Offense

1. **Affirm as method of accomplishment**

**Calm Clinic 15** (Calm Clinic is an informational blog designed to educate the public on anxiety and assist those with anxiety. *Calm Clinic:* “Common Anxiety Triggers for Anxiety and Panic” copyright 2009-2015. Accessed July 24th, 2015.<http://www.calmclinic.com/anxiety/causes/triggers>) TheFedora

Lack of Goal Setting The mind and body often need certain emotions to stay sane. **Accomplishment and the idea that you're working towards something are actually a valuable tool** for keeping your anxiety at bay. If you're not goal setting and letting each day pass without a plan, you may find that you stop thinking about the future, and that can put you too much in the present.

#### Strikes allow for the collective resists against neoliberal regimes that inherent debilitates the body and can be a starting against the university

Nicole Brown, Lecturer in Education and Academic Head of Learning and Teaching at UCL Institute of Education, 10-5-2020, "Ableism in Academia," UCL Press, <https://www.uclpress.co.uk/products/123203> Page 118-119

As I write, in February 2020, 74 UK universities are preparing to undertake strike action in order to resist the autoimmune defences of the neoliberal university, which, encouraged to maintain itself within a market economy through the use of precarious employment contracts, persistent gender and ethnic pay gaps, unmanageable workloads, real-terms pay cuts and the financialisation of pensions (UCU 2020), is debilitating its workforce and the student body. The risk of autoimmune paralysis, however, invites a weary, **angry and resistant collective body to instigate an autoimmune opening as it votes to withdraw academic labour and looks for potential strategies to live differently.** The withdrawal of normative academic labour, while primarily suggesting a desire for change in the management of the university, might also evidence a desire for alternative ways of producing academic work that resist the everyday autoimmune effects of self-enclosed individu- alism. As knowledge-exchange workshops are set up on picketlines for students to share lecture notes and thinking, as staff–student assemblies allow for the exchange of opinions and grievances, perspectives and experiences, and as reading groups and teach-outs give space and time to situating ourselves within a complex moment, new possibilities for working together might emerge. Such modes of working are never easy, or comfortable – they often give rise to conflict and disagreement – yet if accessibility and inclusion are centred in these moments, so that all might feel attended to and welcomed through overt inclusion strategies – including perhaps quiet spaces, and performance spaces, online spaces, crafting spaces and reflective spaces, spaces that allow for (differently) shared vulnerabilities of ‘pain, disease, humiliation, grief, and care’ (Davis 2002, 242) – perhaps methods for listening to and negotiating with differences in the ableist university might emerge. What might it look like to translate such experiments in ways of working out of the temporality of strike action and into the everyday habits of the university? Might the timetabling of reflective practice sessions for staff and students allow for the pinpointing of problematic experiences and practices? Might timetabled spaces for exploring varied experiences of ableism allow for the sharing of survival strategies and an emergent potential for change? Might the development of research and pedagogy workshops allow for collective mentoring through diffi- culties and crises? While there are no certainties here, I have found that the timetabling of spaces that resist the prevalent demand for productivity and demonstrable ‘outputs’ invites ways of working that acknowledge that things do not and cannot always work; and that by acknowledging failure and difficulty, care and joy within interdepend- ent forms of collective labour, the material, embodied, political and discursive character of knowledge production becomes discernible. Cripistemologies, I would insist, are *already* at work in the university and should we come to centre these, perhaps we might find with and within the autoimmune moment potential for *sustainable* transformative work to take place on both local and potentially more global scales. But of course such collective work is not equally accessible, and therefore I would propose that within such a call for collective activity there remains a need for thinking with and within situated knowledges. For as the autoimmune paralysis of the university and university workers threatens, perhaps such a situated position is the only site from which to begin the work of looking, from wherever one might find oneself, for emerging ways to dismantle the demands for individual immunity that maintain normative assumptions regarding academic value. It is through my own experiences of ableism, of failure, shame and autoimmunity, that the motivation to engage in such work emerges. Yet it is clear to me that these experiences are not mine alone and that my own limited perspective might join with the experiences and knowledges of others. And so, by slowly and painstakingly navigating the autoimmunities of the self, and of collective work, I see a moment within which many are looking for alternative practices of care, protection and labour, and suggest that in this moment we might turn to those who centre racial and disability justice and radical accessibility in their thinking – those who write from their sickbeds, who work slowly, in crip time, dreamtime and crazy time (Piepzna-Samarasinha 2018; Sins Invalid 2019) – in order to resist the logic of (auto)immunity and render possible all the work that remains to be done.

## UDV

**1.Presumption and permissibility affirm –**

**a. Statements are true before false since if I told you my name, you’d believe me.**

**b. Epistemics – we wouldn’t be able to start a strand of reasoning since we’d have to question that reason.**

**c. Illogical – presuming statements false is illogical since you can’t say things like P and ~P are both wrong.**

#### 2.Reject new paradigm issues or/and new theory interpretations in the 2nr

#### (a) judge intervention – judges have to insert intervention to see if the 2NR shells are true enough to o/w the 2ar CI

#### (b) you can read 6 minutes of 2nr interps and the 3-minute 2ar becomes impossible.

# Disability aff accessible formatting

### Framework

#### Subject formation relies on an autonomous separation of the body and the individual that excludes crips – within civil society, they can never express themselves as autonomous subjects able to move beyond their bodies – the only ethical demand is the end of subjectivity and to affirm crip subjectivity Braswell 11

**subjectivity defines the individual as a self-governing being The autonomous is master of (their) own body, (their) body is not synonymous with the self. "autonomy" is, prior to any application to persons with disabilities, saturated with ableist norms. deviant corporeality of the disabled body refused the dictates of the autonomous individual. visible dependence of persons with disabilities on social relations was opposite of the autonomous self's constitutive independence. disability represented destruction of autonomy Disability studies must propose an alternative conception of subjectivity, one based not in coherence, but rather in conflict. persons with disabilities, because of the conflictive nature of life in an ableist society, persistently devalue their own existence. neutral procedures produce the "autonomous" subject according to ableist norms. creates an articulation of subjectivity in which individuals exist separate and prior to prostheses. This self/body split is prejudiced against individuals who, cannot express themselves in terms that render them legible as autonomous subjects.**

**Society views those who don’t fit perfect mold as lesser human being. Thus the only way to truly understand Societal Oppression is through Disability.**

**Siebers 10**

**disabilities reduce person to former being: as “the master trope of disqualification to justify oppression by amplifying inferiority to minority identities. Aesthetics studies that, when bodies produce feelings they invite judgments in the community.. Disabled people, are killed because of beliefs aesthetics reveals disqualification in oppression prototype of inferiority is disability “Ableism” disqualifies differences, stigmatizing them as disabilities. in the frontier of inferiority.**

**Thus  ROB is to vote for the debater who best challenges ableism**

**Prefer –**

1. **Assumptions of ableism are inherent in systems of knowledge production thus ableism is an a priori question \*A Campbell 13\*C**

**Ableism is** **seeded at the level of knowledge systems** **Ableism is not just** **negative attitudes it is a schema of perfection**, **a** **way of thinking about bodies**, **Compulsory ablebodiedness is implicated in the** **foundations of social theory**, **abledness is predicated on** **preexisting notion about the nature of typical** **functioning** **Ableism** **tells us what** **thinking and** **emotions are suitable to express**. **Reframing our focus** **can enrich our understanding of the terms of engagement in** **life**

1. **Sociological subjectivity –**
   1. **Only implications of social norms can determine how we ought to follow moral principles since there is nothing inherent about rules that definitionally tell you how to follow them.**
   2. **Hijacks their FW- If a subject is socially only excluded only looking at the mechanism that produceds those conditions allows for solvency**
2. **Topic ED- This specifies a just government and a just government is one that would include disabled people**
3. **Morality belongs to madness - we control the internal link to your framework**

Foucault 65,

**the moral world**, **belongs the madness** which chastises, along with **the disorders of the mind**, those of the heart. madness is truth Truth since the sufferer experiences **the pain of his punishment**: madness,

1. **Ideal Theory fails -**
   1. **Every inclusive framework leaves someone out but our framework starts with the starting point of exclusion**
   2. **Infinitely Regressive: an ideal theory requires another ideal theory and so on and on to justify itself – only non-ideal theory can have a grounded stasis point – empirical reality**
2. Bindingness – Everyone eventually gets old Bickenbach 18

disability is a part of the human condition. A just policy would recognizing impairments are dynamic disability [is] not a fixed status, but rather a continually changing, process

1. **Challenging ableism in Education is an ethical responsibility McLean 8**

**identifying, confronting, and changing ableist and oppressive views of disability is an ethical responsibility requiring changes to education currently provided for professionals It requires educators and students to examine and challenge their assumptions and change beliefs in ableist superiority. education can be viewed as an ethical undertaking that seeks to enhance human dignity and potential. examining understandings of disability and considerations of teaching as an ethical endeavour, with ‘moral’ importance**

#### Prioritize structural violence against the disabled – their impact claims only gain coherence through the conception of an ablebodied liberal subject who has value that can be lost in the first place

Colebrook 17

see disability as the primary history of the “normal” subject as directly intertwined with the accelerated extinction of humans and non-humans one needs to recognize the history of exploitation that made even the thought of society possible. Disability is not an added on concern but is precisely what orients the problem of extinction the speciﬁc concepts of extinction and disability are intertwined in discussions of what counts as a life worth living as a conception of the liberal subject of capacity gains ascendency takes on increasing value in neo-liberal arguments for autonomy a utilitarian logic becomes increasingly dominant utilitarian arguments are explicitly oﬀensive they reveal the oﬀensive nature of “weighing lives we might say that the problem of disability runs to the very heart of the extinction-logic that enables the political tradition of the person such a notion of “progress” by way of inclusion and ongoing “self-image” precludes other ways of thinking about human and non-human life that do not involve self-image

**Advocacy**

**Thus the advocacy – Resolved: A just government ought to recognize an unconditional right of workers to strike.** **I’ll defend the actor as an ideal government in relation to my fw  as per the resolution’s use of just which implies morality. If a government is just then it is one that recognizes workers’ strike.**

**Findlaw 17**

,**a**  [group of workers](https://www.findlaw.com/smallbusiness/employment-law-and-human-resources/unions-basics.html) **will walk off the job if collective demands are not met**. **which gives the workers leverage in the negotiations.**

**The aff fiats recognition which is**

**the** [act](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/act) **of** [accepting](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/accept) **that something is** [true](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/true)

## Offense

1. **Affirm as method of accomplishment**

**Calm Clinic 15**

**Accomplishment and the idea that you're working towards something are actually a valuable tool** for keeping your anxiety at bay.

#### Strikes allow for the collective resists against neoliberal regimes that inherent debilitates the body and can be a starting university Brown 20

strike action to resist the neoliberal university, which, maintain itself within a market economy through employment contracts ethnic pay gaps, unmanageable workloads and the financialisation of pensions is debilitating its workforce and the student body. **resistant collective body** evidence a desire for alternative ways of producing academic work that resist the everyday autoimmune effects of self-enclosed individu- alism perhaps methods for negotiating with differences in the ableist university might emerge out of the temporality of strike action the timetabling of spaces that resist the prevalent demand for productivity invites ways of working that acknowledge that things cannot always work through experiences of ableism . , I see a moment which many are looking for alternative practices of labour we might turn to those who centre radical accessibility who write n crip time

## UDV

**Presumption and permissibility affirm –**

**1. Statements are true before false since if I told you my name, you’d believe me.**

**2. Epistemics – we wouldn’t be able to start a strand of reasoning since we’d have to question that reason.**

**3. Illogical – presuming statements false is illogical since you can’t say things like P and ~P are both wrong.**

#### Reject new paradigm issues or/and new theory interpretations in the 2nr

#### (a) judge intervention – judges have to insert intervention to see if the 2NR shells are true enough to o/w the 2ar CI

#### (b) you can read 6 minutes of 2nr interps and the 3-minute 2ar becomes impossible.