## 1

#### Interpretation: the affirmative must defend that only just governments ought to recognize the right to strike

#### Just governments respect liberties

Dorn 12 James A. Dorn, Cato Journal, "The Scope of Government in a Free Society", Fall 2012, https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-journal/2012/12/v32n3-10.pdf

If laws are just, liberty and property are secure. The most certain test of justice is negative—that is, justice occurs when injustice (the violation of natural rights to life, liberty, and property) is prevented. The emphasis here is on what Hayek (1967) called “just rules of conduct,” not on the fairness of outcomes. No one has stated the negative concept of justice better than the 19th century French classical liberal Frederic Bastiat ([1850] 1964: 65): When law and force confine a man within the bounds of justice, they do not impose anything on him but a mere negation. They impose on him only the obligation to refrain from injuring others. They do not infringe on his personality, or his liberty or his property. They merely safeguard the personality, the liberty, and the property of others. They stand on the defensive; they defend the equal rights of all. They fulfill a mission whose harmlessness is evident, whose utility is palpable, and whose legitimacy is uncontested. In short, the purpose of a just government is not to do good with other people’s money, but to prevent injustice by protecting property and securing liberty.

#### Violation—the US is not just and is racist

Nellis, Ph.D., 18, Report to the United Nations on Racial Disparities in the U.S. Criminal Justice System, https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/un-report-on-racial-disparities/, Sentencing Project,

The United States criminal justice system is the largest in the world. At yearend 2015, over 6.7 million individuals1) were under some form of correctional control in the United States, including 2.2 million incarcerated in federal, state, or local prisons and jails.2) The U.S. is a world leader in its rate of incarceration, dwarfing the rate of nearly every other nation.3) Such broad statistics mask the racial disparity that pervades the U.S. criminal justice system, and for African Americans in particular. African Americans are more likely than white Americans to be arrested; once arrested, they are more likely to be convicted; and once convicted, and they are more likely to experience lengthy prison sentences. African-American adults are 5.9 times as likely to be incarcerated than whites and Hispanics are 3.1 times as likely.4) As of 2001, one of every three black boys born in that year could expect to go to prison in his lifetime, as could one of every six Latinos—compared to one of every seventeen white boys.5) Racial and ethnic disparities among women are less substantial than among men but remain prevalent.6) The source of such disparities is deeper and more systemic than explicit racial discrimination. The United States in effect operates two distinct criminal justice systems: one for wealthy people and another for poor people and people of color. The wealthy can access a vigorous adversary system replete with constitutional protections for defendants. Yet the experiences of poor and minority defendants within the criminal justice system often differ substantially from that model due to a number of factors, each of which contributes to the overrepresentation of such individuals in the system. As former Georgetown Law Professor David Cole states in his book No Equal Justice,

Violation: Their adv and cx proves

#### Prefer –

#### 1] Precision — anything else justifies the aff arbitrarily jettisoning words in the resolution at their whim which decks negative ground and preparation because the aff is no longer bounded by the resolution.

#### 2] Limits – there are 200 governments in the world – letting them pick an unjust ones explodes limits via infinite permutations of governments

#### 3] Phil ed – 1AR will claim no government is just but that just means that we defend ideal theory. That’s good –

#### A] forces philosophical contestation which can uniquely happen in LD debate whereas you can util debate on any topic

#### B] outweighs – framework debate allows to identify injustice which is a prereq to any other theory voter because they’re all philosophically grounded

#### 4] TVA – defend countries like Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland which are all ranked highly on humanitrain international indexes. i.e. I read a Norway aff with an adv

#### Fairness- consittutive of comp activites,

#### Edu- funded ny schools

#### DTD- dta illogical, time skew

#### No RVI’s- illogical, baiting

#### CI – intervention, collapses, race to top

T first – 1] urgency 2] norming 3] aff abuse frames neg

## 2

### Framing

#### Permissibility and presumption Negate,

#### 1] Text – Ought is defined as expressing obligation[[1]](#footnote-1) which means absent a proactive obligation you vote neg since the aff can’t prove an obligation. O/W since text is the only thing we have access to prior to the round.

#### 2] Safety – It’s ethically safer to presume the squo since we know what the squo is but we can’t know whether the aff will be good or not if ethics are incoherent.

#### 3] Real world – Policymakers don’t pass policies they aren’t sure about, they shelve them for later.

#### Because we live in particular frames of reference, the other is constituitively unknowable. The other interrupts our ability to think about the world and waits for a response which makes us obligated to respect them, Morgan 2

Michael L. Morgan, March 21, 2011, "The Cambridge Introduction to Emmanuel Levinas" No Publication, https://www.amazon.com/Cambridge-Introduction-Emmanuel-Levinas/dp/0521193028

**I skip to Levinas’s main idea**:9 this solitude of the I inhabiting the world is shattered or interrupted. **The I is not alone; there is an other person whose face I confront and experience**. In Time and the Other, Levinas puts it this way: “… **the Other is what I myself am not. The Other is this, not because of the Other’s character, or physiognomy, or psychology, but because of the Other’s very alterity**. **The Other is, for example, the weak, the poor, ‘the orphan and the widow,’ whereas I am the rich or the powerful**.”10 In social life, I am always confronted by another particular person, who is near or far, friend or foe, present or absent, but always in the world with me and more importantly over against me **or before me**. **This person is different from me fundamentally – prior to considering her features or character, her height, complexion, her features, or the color of her hair, her humor and mood, whatever. She is a person like me, but because her perspective, her experiences, are inaccessible to me, she is radically separated from me and different from me.** And her difference is all about what she imposes upon me simply in virtue of being there, before me. **What she imposes is dependence and need, integrity and demand**. **Her presence, before it says anything else to me, says “let me live,” “let me be here too,” “feed me,” “allow me to share the world and be nourished by it too.” I am imposed upon, called into question, beseeched and commanded, and thereby I am responsible, Levinas says.** In Totality and Infinity, Levinas says: “I must have been in relation with something I do not live from.” This relation occurs as an “encounter [with] the indiscrete face of the Other that calls me into question. The Other … paralyzes possession, which he contests by his epiphany in the face.… I welcome the Other who presents himself in my home by opening my home to him.”11 **My thinking about the world and understanding it is also, in this way, like my inhabiting and enjoying what nature provides me, interrupted. Something outside or prior to my thinking confronts me: it is the demand and need of another person, of each and every other person. In this way, I am responsible before I am an observer or explainer or interpreter; I am, in a sense, a moral agent before I am a cognitive one**. Levinas even associates this “epiphany of the face of the other” or encounter with the other person’s need and demand with “language.” What **he means is that words, communication, and speech all arise out of and are embedded in a prelinguistic relationship of encounter between myself and a particular other person**. This relationship, moreover, has an ethical character; it is a relationship with the other **person’s “face,” not with her appearance or features or whatever; it is with the fragility and dependence on me of her very being**.

#### Limiting the other to a set of categories destroys the obligation to the other by closing off our unique connection to them and turning them into another object which we just impose meaning upon.

#### Thus the Standard is preventing the totalization of the other. This is a side constraint to all other frameworks since other theories presuppose a connection with the other to generate obligations.

#### Prefer additionally:

#### Value Pluralism – only my framework explains why people have conflicting values because we experience the world through a subjective lense. That means the framework hijacks all others since proving your fw true doesn’t disprove mine.

### Offense

#### 1] The aff is a form of totalization saying workers all should strike when each worker lives in different circumstances and don’t all want to be grouped in and stereotyped as a striker or rioter.

#### 2] The affs notions of freedom through striking are self defeating and totalizing as they treat everyone the same, Only through labor can the self recognize it’s existence, Achtenberg 16

Achtenberg, Deborah, 2016-12-31, "Essential Vulnerabilities," No Publication, https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/29703/1000242.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

What is this, however, but freedom? According to Levinas, “freedom denotes the mode of remaining the same in the midst of the other” (TI 45/16). “Such is the definition of freedom,” Levinas says, “to maintain oneself against the other, despite every relation with the other to ensure the autarchy of an I [moi]” (TI 46/16). Separation is freedom, then, since separation is accomplished in enjoyment and enjoyment is taking in contents but remaining distinct from them. In enjoying contents, I make them my own. I transmute the other into the same. Such “imperialism of the same is the whole essence of freedom” (TI 87/59). How, concretely, do I maintain myself as a self (a psychism, an ego) while living from what is not myself? That is, how do I, concretely, maintain my freedom? I do so in a home. A home both protects me from what is outside and enables me to connect to and utilize it. In a home, I withdraw from the elements in which I have been immersed—elements that are indefinite (apeiron) and thus threatening—and recollect myself. Interiority, in other words, is accomplished in a home. The home breaks “the plenum of the element” (TI 156/130), and it does so without isolating me. The dwelling remains open to the element from which it separates. It is both removal and connection (TI 156/131). The window concretely makes the ambiguity of removal and connection possible. Enjoyment is sensibility. It is prior to consciousness and comprehension: “‘anterior’ to the crystallization of consciousness, I and non-I, into subject and object” (TI 188/162). Its function is not objectification, not even a “fumbling objectification [objectivation qui se cherche]” (TI 187/161), but a “transcendental function” (TI 188/163). Enjoyment is “by essence satisfied” (TI 187/161). It is an “immediate relation” (TI 158/131). In it, sensibility is “steeped in the element” (TI 158/131) and “‘possesses’ without taking” (TI 158/131). Enjoyment can, however, move into objectification with vision or the gaze: “objectification operates in the gaze in a privileged way” (TI 188/163). Vision and representation move into grasp, specifically, into touch and labor: “The connection between vision and touch, between representation and labor, remains essential. Vision moves into grasp” (TI 191/165). Unlike enjoyment, vision is not transcendental but is horizonal or perspectival: “Vision opens upon a perspective, upon a horizon, and describes a traversable distance, in- freedom 63 vites the hand to movement and to contact, and ensures them” (TI 191/165). Concretely, when I look through the window of a home, I am not immersed in elements but gain some distance on them so that I can grasp the elemental and labor (TI 158/131). The laboring hand that grasps, Levinas says, “takes and comprehends” (prend et comprend) (TI 161/135). The hand that comprehends “is mastery, domination, disposition,” and these “do not belong to the order of sensibility” (TI 161/135). In grasping or comprehending, the hand postpones the future through possessing, storing, protecting, and so on: “Possession masters, suspends, postpones the unforeseeable future of the element—its independence, its being” (TI 158/132). Labor “in its possessive grasp suspends the independence of the elements” (TI 158/132). The suspension is comprehension or ontology: “in this suspension possession comprehends the being of the existent” (TI 158/132). “The thing evinces this hold or comprehension—this ontology” (TI 158/132). The postponement or separation takes place in the body, which is “the very regime in which separation holds sway” (TI 163/137). But there, as with enjoyment, there is an ambiguity in the mastery of freedom: “To be a body is on the one hand to stand [se tenir], to be master of oneself, and, on the other hand, to stand on the earth, to be in the other, and thus to be encumbered by one’s body” (TI 164/138). The ambiguity is simultaneously one “of sovereignty and of submission” (TI 164/138). This simultaneous ambiguity is consciousness: “The ambiguity of the body is consciousness” (TI 165/139). Comprehension and consciousness, then, evince a higher degree of freedom on the atheist stage. Enjoyment is the ambiguity of independence through dependence on another. Comprehension or consciousness is the increased freedom of postponement and comprehension which ambiguously takes place within suffering. The freedom found within consciousness, comprehension, and ontology delineates clearly the second stage of development according to Levinas as well as taking us into the central concepts of Totality and Infinity. The first stage is the stage of the il y a or immersion in the totality, in which there is no clear distinction between I and not-I. The second stage is the stage of atheism or interiority, in which there is objectification and ontology. Ontology, as Levinas says in a crucial passage, is the intelligence of beings, which promotes freedom by reducing the other to the same. Intelligence is “the logos of being—that is, a way of approaching the known being such that its alterity with regard to the knowing being vanishes. The process of cognition is at this stage identified with the freedom of the knowing being encountering nothing which, other with respect to it, could limit it” (TI 42/12). “Ontology, which reduces the other to the same, promotes freedom—the freedom that is the identification of the same, not allowing itself to be alienated by the other” (TI 64 freedom 42/13). Ontology, then, postpones being that affects it, objectifies being and reduces it to the same. Consciousness is not mere reflection or reception but is, from the very first, active and resistant. The resistance takes place through enjoyment, postponement, objectification, and reduction of the other to the same. What I enjoy becomes me (my contents, my contentment). What I comprehend is brought into my horizon (my perspective). This, for Levinas, is freedom on the atheist stage. It takes place first through enjoyment and then through comprehension, intelligence, or knowledge. Knowledge is the height of this type of freedom: “If freedom denotes the mode of remaining the same in the midst of the other, knowledge, where an existent is given by interposition of impersonal Being, contains the ultimate sense of freedom” (TI 45/16). But there is a way of relating besides knowledge and a level of development beyond interiority, namely, the social stage on which I accept that there is something—someone—other than me, separate from me, radically exterior to me. Hence the subtitle of the book, An Essay on Exteriority. By sociality, Levinas means relating to an other without assuming the other to myself, that is, without either enjoying the other, and thus transmuting the other into my contents, or knowing the other by bringing the other into my own horizon. On the social stage, I do not reduce the other to the same but welcome the other, where welcoming is not sensibility or comprehension but a different type of response. With sociality, I cease ontologizing. I do not see the other as an object. Instead, sociality is metaphysics: “Metaphysics, transcendence, the welcoming of the other by the same, of the Other by me” (TI 43/13). Metaphysics is transcendental not atheistic. It welcomes the other rather than being all about the self. It is exteriority not interiority or immersion. With sociality, metaphysics, transcendence, exteriority, we attain a new level of freedom, a grounded or founded freedom not an arbitrary one. It is because Levinas believes there is a metaphysical stage that he can be a philosopher of the other. Metaphysics “is concretely produced as the calling into question of the same by the other” (TI 43/13). What is called into question, more specifically, is my freedom. Ontology, we have seen, reduces the other to the same and promotes freedom. Metaphysics “calls into question the freedom of the exercise of ontology” (TI 43/13). Metaphysics is critique: “critique does not reduce the other to the same as does ontology, but calls into question the exercise of the same” (TI 43/13). The calling into question cannot occur within the free self turned in on itself. Instead, the other brings it about: “A calling into question of the same—which cannot occur within the egoist spontaneity of the same—is brought about by the other” (TI 43/13). freedom 65 Reason is the manifestation of arbitrary freedom since, as Levinas regularly maintains, thought and reason know themselves: “That reason in the last analysis would be the manifestation of a freedom, neutralizing the other and encompassing him, can come as no surprise once it was laid down that sovereign reason knows only itself ” (TI 43/14). The manner in which this arbitrary freedom of the interiority stage takes place is through understanding the other by way of a concept or a theme, through understanding the other as an object. I reduce the other to the same, and in so doing produce my arbitrary freedom “by interposition of a middle and neutral term that ensures the intelligence of being” (TI 43/13).

## 3

#### The stock market is trending upwards but it’s uncertain – blips aren’t enough to disprove the general trend and recent developments prove.

Miao and Macheel 10/21 [Tanaya and Hannah; 10/21/21; Reporter at CNBC, Associate Markets Reporter, graduated summa cum laude from Duke University with a degree in public policy; “S&P 500 slips from record, but heads for winning week on strong earnings,” CNBC, <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/10/21/stock-market-futures-open-to-close-news.html>] Justin

The S&P 500 edged lower a day after the benchmark closed at a record. The broad market index fell 0.3% while the Dow Jones Industrial Average added 12 points, or 0.03%, helped by a 4% rise in shares of American Express, which reported strong quarterly earnings Thursday. Meanwhile, the Nasdaq Composite shed 1% after poor results from two technology companies. Shares of Intel retreated more than 10% following a weaker-than-expected sales report. The semiconductor company blamed an industry-wide chip shortage for its revenue miss. Social media stocks also dropped after Snap said its advertising business declined due to Apple’s privacy changes. Snap shares sunk more than 23%. Facebook and Twitter pulled back 4% and 3%, respectively. However, several tech stocks rose to all-time highs. Tesla shares extended their rally, rising 1% after hitting a new intraday high earlier in the morning. The stock closed 3% higher Thursday after posting record profit and revenue, along with strong margins. Netflix, Ebay and Microsoft also climbed to new all-time highs. Despite the blips in the tech sector, overall earnings season has been terrific so far, boosting the broader market back to an all-time high following a two-month lull. So far for the third quarter earnings season, 84% of the 117 companies that have reported have beat analysts’ earnings estimates, according to Refinitiv. Profits are on pace in the quarter to increase 34.8%, according to Refinitiv. “After a 5% rally on seven green days in a row for the S&P it makes some sense for the market to consolidate,” said Cliff Hodge, Cornerstone Wealth’s chief investment officer, adding that disappointing results from Intel and IBM and hawkish comments from Federal Reserve chair Jerome Powell on inflation and policy tightening “are adding some jitters.” “The setup into year-end looks great given the liquidity dynamics on corporate buybacks,” Hodge said, “but longer term there are still the unresolved headwinds of valuation, the transition to mid-cycle in the economy, and a tightening Fed that may prove challenging now that we’re back at all-time highs.” S&P 500 posts new record Stephen Kolano, CIO for BNY Mellon Investor Solutions, added that although the S&P 500 is up 20% for the year, things may still seem a little uncertain for investors looking toward the end of the year due to cost pressures, labor shortages and commentary from company management on earnings calls and comments from Fed chair Jerome Powell and other policymakers. “You’re starting to see some profit taking as a result of that,” Kolano told CNBC. “Where investors are going first and foremost is the companies that have run the fastest, which is a lot of the tech.” In Thursday’s regular session, the S&P 500 notched both a fresh intraday high and new record close. The broad index rose 0.3% for its seventh consecutive positive session. The Nasdaq Composite rose 0.6%, while the Dow shed 6.26 points, or 0.02%. All three major averages are on track to close the week higher for three straight weeks of gains. The Dow touched an intraday record earlier in the week. On the month, the Dow and S&P are up 5% while the Nasdaq is up 4%. “In a quarter where we thought things would slow down and there was concern about what profit margins were going to look like, these companies are still doing well,” said Victoria Fernandez, chief market strategist at Crossmark Global Investments. Strong jobs data also added to the positive market sentiment on Thursday. Initial jobless claims fell to a new pandemic low of 290,000 last week, the Labor Department reported Thursday — down 6,000 from the previous week and lower than the 300,000 expected from economists surveyed by Dow Jones. One of investors’ fears during the market’s recent struggles was a China property crisis. However, investors got good news on that front overnight with China’s Evergrande reportedly paying a key interest payment that was due to foreign bondholders, staving off a default for the property developer.

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#### The right to strike signals a victory for the union. Best data proves union strike victories statistically cause stock market crash.

Lee and Mas 12 [David; Princeton University and National Bureau of Economic Research; Alexandre; Princeton University and National Bureau of Economic Research; “Long-Run Impacts of Unions on Firms: New Evidence from Financial Markets, 1961–1999,” The Quarterly Journal Of Economics; February 2012; <https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-abstract/127/1/333/1834007?redirectedFrom=fulltext>] Justin

We begin analyzing the stock market reaction to union victories using event-study methodologies. The most distinctive feature of our data—crucial for our research design—is the long panel (up to 48 months before and after the election) of high frequency data on stock market returns for each firm. This feature allows us to use the pre-event data to test the adequacy of the benchmarks used to predict the counterfactual returns in the postevent period. The long panel also allows us to examine returns several months beyond the event, so as to capture the long-run expected effects of new unions, without having to rely heavily on the assumption that the stock price immediately and instantaneously adjusts to capture the expected presence of the unions.9

Our event-study analysis reveals substantial losses in market value following a union election victory—about a 10% decline in market value, equivalent to about $40,500 per unionized worker. According to our calculations, if unionization represented a one-to-one transfer from investors to workers through higher wages, this magnitude would be in line with a union wage premium of 10%. Because the total loss of market value represents the sum of transfers to workers and any other productivity impacts of unionization this implies, for example, that if the true union compensation premium were greater than 10%, there would be positive productivity effects of unions. The evidence supporting our event-study estimates is compelling: we find that these firms’ average returns are quite close to the benchmark returns every month leading up to the election, but precisely at the time of the election, the actual and benchmark returns diverge. The results for these firms are robust to a number of different specifications. In the sample of firms where we know that the union is a small fraction of the workforce, we donot find a similar divergence of returns from the benchmark.

Importantly, we find that the effect takes 15 to 18 months to fully materialize, a somewhat slow market reaction. As we discuss, this short-run mispricing can persist if exploiting the slow reaction is not sufficiently profitable to arbitrageurs. Indeed, our own analysis shows that strategies designed to exploit the mispricing entail a significant degree of fundamental risk. The fact that union victories are sufficiently rare and spread throughout time prevents the necessary diversification that could generate an attractive arbitrage opportunity. For example, our analysis suggests that attempts to exploit the short-lived mispricing would lead to a portfolio that would be dominated by simple buy-and hold strategies

The event-study estimate appears to average a great deal of heterogeneity in the effects. We additionally employ a regression discontinuity (RD) design, implicitly comparing close union victories to close union losses, and consistent with DiNardo and Lee (2004), we find little evidence of a significant discontinuous relationship between the vote share and market returns. If anything, the RD point estimates show a 4% positive (though statistically insignificant) effect of union certification (vis-`a-vis union defeat). The event-study estimates vary systematically by the observed vote share, with the largest negative abnormal returns for cases where the union won the election by a large margin.

#### The next market crash causes economic collapse – conditions are ripe for failure.

Vallejo 10/4 [Justin; 10/4/21; Citing personal finance expert Robert Kiyosaki; “‘Biggest crash in world history’: Personal finance expert Robert Kiyosaki predicts economic crisis in October,” Independent, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/us-politics/robert-kiyosaki-market-crash-october-b1930754.html>] Justin

"This is going to be the biggest crash in world history. We have never had this much debt pumped up… the debt to GDP ratio is out of sight," Mr Kiyosaki said. Mr Kiyosaki said the stock market was being artificially inflated by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve with decisions disconnected from the realities of the current economy in the United States. The reason why Ms Yellen and Mr Powell are "scrambling", he said, is they’ve expanded the volume of money while the velocity of money is plummeting as no one spends and their cash lingers in savings. Mr Kiyosaki said people don’t have to go to Harvard University to understand that "you can’t keep printing fake money … that’s not good". "So they pump all this money in, prices go up," he told Kitco News on Wednesday. "So it is transitory inflation, but we’re stacked with this massive debt and all it’s done is bump up the stock market and real estate market." "The money has not gone into the economy, that’s the sad part. So the rich get richer, but the poor and middle class are getting poorer. It’s tragic what’s happening today." He added earlier that the "house of cards" is coming down and that real estate would crash with the stock market, while the impact from China’s Evergrande Group implosion would spread to the United States. Evergrande, the second-largest developer in China, is on the brink of bankruptcy with more than $300bn in debt – the most indebted company in the world.

#### Economic Collapse goes Nuclear.

Tønnesson 15, Stein. "Deterrence, interdependence and Sino–US peace." International Area Studies Review 18.3 (2015): 297-311. (the Department of Peace and Conflict, Uppsala University, Sweden, and Peace research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway)

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.

## 4

#### CP Text: A just government ought to recognize the right to strike however not unconditionally, intermittent strikes should be illegal, all other types of strikes the AC recognizes should be.

#### Intermittent strikes violate labor peace, Theodore 19

[Mark Theodore, 7-30-2019, "Employer’s Discipline of Employees Engaging In “Intermittent Strikes” Lawful: NLRB Majority", Labor Relations Update, https://www.laborrelationsupdate.com/nlra/employers-discipline-of-employees-engaging-in-intermittent-strikes-lawful-nlrb-majority/, date accessed 10-24-2021] //Lex AT

The Board also explained why intermittent strikes are unprotected: such conduct undermines the purpose of the Act – i.e., to promote overall labor peace – by allowing employees to leave work at times particularly harmful to the employer while still being able to return to work before losing their jobs to permanent replacements.  The Board determined that, unlike a genuine strike, such a tactic was never contemplated or condoned by Congress in crafting the Act and therefore does not warrant protected status.

#### Unconditional means,

https://www.google.com/search?q=unconditional+definition&oq=unconditional+definition&aqs=chrome..69i57j0i512l3j0i22i30l6.2119j0j9&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

**not subject to any conditions.**

#### Intermittent strikes damage brand image of companies and don’t change anything, SQUO legal altenratives solve, Hui 21

Hui, E. S. (2021). Movement-oriented labor organizations in an authoritarian regime: The case of China. Human Relations, 001872672110014. doi:10.1177/00187267211001433

The third type of leverage that workers have over employers concerns the relationship between global brands and local suppliers. Along the global supply chain, western brands are often sensitive about their corporate reputation. If their supplier factories in China violate labor laws or trample fundamental labor rights, brand image can be damaged. Thus, western brands may take remedial measures when pressured by labor groups and workers in China. For instance, workers from a supplier factory for Tokyo Disneyland in Shenzhen believed that their bosses intended to shut the factory down (Interviews W13– W19). In January 2015, they walked off the job to demand severance payments and back payments of pension insurance fees and housing funds. The dispute was not resolved after 18 days of intermittent striking. With the support of MLNGO (B), the workers sent a petition to the Walt Disney Company (Asia Pacific) urging its intervention. The staff of MLNGO (B) and the worker representatives met with Disney representatives twice and with its hired mediator three times. Ultimately, the supplier factory acceded to compensating the workers.

#### Brand image is k2 economy, Thimothy 16

[Solomon Thimothy, 10-31-2016, "Council Post: Why Brand Image Matters More Than You Think", Forbes, https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesagencycouncil/2016/10/31/why-brand-image-matters-more-than-you-think/?sh=1003a06610b8, date accessed 10-30-2021] //Lex AT

Brand image is more than a logo that identifies your business, product or service. Today, it is a mix of the associations consumers make based on every interaction they have with your business. Most entrepreneurs and small business owners don’t really think about their brand image until there's a problem with the image they're developing. I know I didn’t think seriously about my own brand image until years after founding my agency 10 years ago. Business owners often associate brand image with expenses and unnecessary fluff that add no value to their existing product or service. They are so focused on making their offerings the best that brand image is forgotten. The reality, though, is that brand image matters. It matters a lot. Here’s why brand image goes beyond branding as we know it: Brand Image Makes An Impression We know that making a good first impression is important, especially in business. Consumers will create an impression of your business and brand based on a variety of factors, such as the way your employees are dressed, your website, your business cards, the cleanliness of your store and more. Call it superficial, but these small details are points of contact you have with potential customers. In this case, presentation is everything. I spent a lot of time on our business cards and I remember how impressed our clients were with the results. Although a business card itself doesn't make a sale, it does make a good impression about the expected brand promise. Rather than going for a standard card, we opted for a matte finish with custom die cut and spot UV to highlight our logo and add a tactile element. These small upgrades truly made a difference in the appearance of our business cards and showed customers that we were a brand to be taken seriously. Brand Image Creates Recognition You can probably spot an Apple device, a piece of Tiffany's jewelry or a can of Coca-Cola from afar. It may look simple, but it takes a lot to make your brand this recognizable to consumers. It’s not just about the logo or slogan; your brand image encompasses both visual elements and brand associations like speed, reliability and quality. If you don’t put the effort into maintaining a consistent brand image throughout every interaction a consumer has with your brand, you’ll find it very hard to develop an easily recognizable one. As a service company, we learned early on that part of our brand image involves our relationships with customers. This was so important that we decided to tie it into our company culture and values. We encourage our employees to build relationships with our customers and care about their campaigns as if they were their own. We like to think of ourselves as an extension of our customer's teams.

## Case

### Framing

#### Determinism hijacks empericism. Empericism says knowledge can only be based off observed fact. Thus, free will is illogical since it would claim one could take an alternative course of action than whatever action they took, BUT that would not be an observed fact.

#### Induction collapses to determinism, it says everything must be based on some previous cause which concludes in determinism definitionally.

That negates since determinism proves theres no obligation under your FW since everything is predetermined.

#### Extinction outweighs if they win the FW – a] reversibility b] moral uncertainty.

Porbbaility stuff is wrong - extinction has never happened so we err against it. Indepndetly, econ is a structural impact it disporpotinately hurts those in poverty and causes mass suffering and starvation

Portable skills is nonunqiue – we get portable skills from talking about polticis and debating in general

### Solvency

OV to solvency no one of it is about an uncoindtional right to strike so no reason its diff from sqio. US has right to strike which is their only offense.

2nd card not reverse causal just leads to temprory victories like higher wages but employers will always try to benefit themselves and use domination. Doesn’t take out stocks its about perception, there would still be growth even if wges decrease.

3rd card – nonqunieu ppl strike in squo all the time they don’t need to suceed

#### Spillover is wrong its just about the status quo spilling over not an uncoindtioanl right ot strike.

Jones just points out ppl strtiked for BLM its not reverse causal and just points out stuff that happened.

### Adv

#### Bogage only about US, and no warrant why the aff makes them listen

#### Weller – turn talks about violent riots that destroyed black businesses which is what stirkes would turn into when theres no legal checks against them.

#### Connley - Strikes don’t impact decision making roles bc the only ppl striking are those at the bottom not the top who profit.

#### Legal alternatives check i.e. regular right to strike, overadhering to the rules, union bargaining, messaging local representative, using media, etc.. distinctions arbtirayr and consequntialist

#### Strikes fail and spark backlash – leads to fragmentation.

Grant and Wallace 91 [Don Sherman Grant; Ohio State University; Michael Wallace; Indiana University; “Why Do Strikes Turn Violent?” University of Chicago Press; March 1991; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2781338.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Aca3144a9ae9e4ac65e285f2c67451ffb>]//SJWen

\*\*RM = Resource-Mobilization, or Strikes

3. Violent tactics.-Violent tactics are viewed by RM theorists exclu- sively as purposeful strategies by challengers for inciting social change with little recognition of how countermobilization strategies of elites also create violence. The role of elite counterstrategies has been virtually ig- nored in research on collective violence. Of course, history is replete with examples of elites' inflicting violence on challenging groups with the full sanction of the state. Typically, elite-sponsored violence occurs when the power resources and legal apparatus are so one-sidedly in the elites' favor that the outcome is never in doubt. In conflicts with weak insiders, elites may not act so openly unless weak insiders flaunt the law. Typically, elite strategies do not overtly promote violence but rather provoke violence by the other side in hopes of eliciting public condemnation or more vigorous state repression of challenger initiatives. This is a critical dynamic in struggles involving weak insiders such as unions. In these cases, worker violence, even when it appears justified, erodes public support for the workers' cause and damages the union's insider status.

#### No internal link between recognizing the right to strike and strikes increasing

Greenhouse 18 [Steven; Editor at NYT, author of a book about history of labor unions; "Making Teachers’ Strikes Illegal Won’t Stop Them,” The New York Times; 5/9/18; <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/09/opinion/teacher-strikes-illegal-arizona-carolina.html>]//SJWen

In the five states where teachers have gone on strike this year, teachers complain about many of the same things: low salaries, an education funding squeeze and teacher shortages. They have something else in common. In four of the five — Arizona, Kentucky, Oklahoma and West Virginia — these strikes are illegal under state law. (Colorado, the fifth state where teachers walked out, allows them.)

While private-sector workers generally have a right to strike under federal law, state law governs whether teachers and other state and local government workers can strike. Three dozen states have laws prohibiting teachers from striking. Clearly, making teacher strikes illegal will not necessarily prevent them.

In the states where teachers walked out, many teachers felt they had to beg their state legislatures to approve raises and the funding to pay for them. But their pleas were largely ignored. Joseph McCartin, a labor historian at Georgetown University, says that when workers feel they are at a dead end in negotiating raises, militant outbursts — such as illegal walkouts — are inevitable. “When collective bargaining isn’t allowed or doesn’t work, that doesn’t mean collective action isn’t possible,” he said.

Labor’s most potent weapon is the strike, even when it’s illegal. Workers will often risk engaging in an illegal strike, even though it could mean getting fined, fired and conceivably jailed. In a legal strike, workers typically lose just a few days’ or weeks’ pay.

Explosions of worker militancy have been a recurring pattern throughout American history. West Virginia teachers, for example, said their walkout was inspired by their state’s coal miners, who were part of a historic miners’ strike during World War II.

Ten days after Pearl Harbor was attacked in 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt summoned labor and business leaders to a conference where unions pledged not to strike during the war. The National War Labor Board, which included labor representatives, dictated a nationwide formula that capped how large a raise unions could obtain in bargaining. But the raises often failed to keep up with inflation, angering millions of workers.

As a result, there were dozens of short wildcat strikes — strikes without union authorization — in defiance of Roosevelt and union leaders. The biggest confrontation came in 1943, when the United Mine Workers’ brilliant but bullheaded president, John L. Lewis, gave 500,000 coal miners a wink and a nod, tacit approval for a walkout.

Roosevelt implored the miners to return to work. “Every idle miner directly and individually is obstructing the war effort,” he said in a fireside chat. He had the federal government seize the mines and ordered miners back to work, but eager to restore labor peace, he figured out a way to meet most of their pay demands.

In 1962, President John F. Kennedy issued an executive order giving most federal employees the right to bargain collectively over some working conditions, but not wages, and he barred them from striking. For years, postal workers seethed about low pay, and their frustration boiled over after members of Congress received a 41 percent raise in 1969.

On March 18, 1970, letter carriers walked out in New York City, and within days, more than 150,000 of the nation’s 600,000 postal workers had joined the illegal strike. One letter carrier boasted that the strikers were “standing 10 feet tall, instead of groveling in the dust.”

During the 1970 postal workers’ strike, military personnel sorted mail at New York City’s main post office.

President Richard M. Nixon denounced the strike, but he didn’t seek to fire or jail the strikers. He mobilized 24,000 military personnel to deliver the mail — not very successfully — and reached a deal that ended the strike after eight days. The postal workers won an initial 6 percent raise, and when Nixon signed the Postal Reorganization Act that summer, they received an additional 8 percent.

H. R. Haldeman, Nixon’s chief of staff, acknowledged a big obstacle to punishing these unlawful strikers. “The mailman is a family friend, so you can’t hurt him,” Haldeman said.

State officials unhappy about the recent strikes have realized the same thing: They can’t really punish or replace the teachers. They’re too popular, there are too many to replace, and if state officials try to jail a few ringleaders, that might spur new strikes.

Not every illegal walkout ends well for workers. When air traffic controllers went on strike in 1981, President Ronald Reagan fired 11,345 controllers and rallied the public against their union, the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, emphasizing that every controller had taken a no-strike pledge upon being hired. Reagan also lambasted the union for rejecting the 11 percent raise his administration was offering, about twice what other federal employees had received at the time.

With the end of the Arizona teachers’ walkout last Thursday, there are rumblings about which state might be next. In North Carolina, educators are angry that teacher salaries and per-pupil spending have not kept up with inflation. Even though teacher strikes are illegal in North Carolina, teachers there say they will walk out next Wednesday, the day that the state legislature opens. Lawmakers should take them seriously. Teachers have so far managed to win gains and skirt the law without any penalty because public opinion — and a lot of history — seems to be on their side.

1. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ought> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)