## 1

#### Interpretation – Debaters must read everything that they want to be relevant in the round. To clarify, all analytics and definitions must be read in order for it to be relevant on the flow in round.

#### Violation – In the 1AC speech doc – they list enforfcement

#### Standards:

#### 1] Infinite Abuse – their model of debate justifies putting any number of things in the doc that they no longer have to read ranging anywhere from preempts to plan texts to aprioris. Kills fairness since I don’t know how these arguments affect the round until I’ve already conceded them.

#### 2] Prep Skew – I have to waste all my prep time looking at the doc, reflowing things, and making clarification questions because I flowed off of what you spread and not the doc, which kills my ability to make good substantive and strategic decisions which kills education.

#### Norming ow

#### Fairness is a voter because the judge needs to evaluate the better debater

#### Drop the debater to deter future abuse since it’s the most severe form of punishment

#### No RVIs 1) its illogical you don’t win by proving that you’re fair 2) encourages theory baiting where good theory debaters bait the RVI to win

#### Use competing interps it creates a race to the top where we set the best norms

NC theory first – a] aff abuse frames neg abuse b] norming

## 2

#### 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—[china] is not just. It commits genocide against Uyghurs and denies it

BBC 21 Who are the Uyghurs and why is China being accused of genocide?, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-22278037,

Human rights groups believe China has detained more than one million Uyghurs against their will over the past few years in a large network of what the state calls "re-education camps", and sentenced hundreds of thousands to prison terms. There is also evidence that Uyghurs are being used as forced labour and of women being forcibly sterilised. Some former camp detainees have also alleged they were tortured and sexually abused. The US is among several countries to have accused China of committing genocide in Xinjiang. The leading human rights groups Amnesty and Human Rights Watch have published reports accusing China of crimes against humanity. China denies all allegations of human rights abuses in Xinjiang, claiming its system of "re-education" camps are there to combat separatism and Islamist militancy in the region.

#### 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

Education is a voter since it’s the reason schools fund debate

## 3

#### 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.

#### The meta-ethic is constructivism, or the idea that there is no a priori truth independent of human conceptual schemes.

#### Prefer:

#### [1] Rule-following paradox—innate moral rules can be interpreted in an infinite number of ways, ethics and religion proves. That means they can’t guide action since A) they aren’t binding B) they lead to contradictory interpertations.

#### [2] Epistemology—experience frames knowledge – the reason why a tree is a tree and not a rock is because we experience what a tree is and relate the word to the object.

#### Next, every time someone acts, they have a corresponding goal—that means action necessitates imposing meaning on the world. The state of nature necessitates infinite violence between conflicting world views:

#### [1] Arbitrariness—under the state of nature, people will impose their own goals on each other with no restrictions which justifies infinite violations of rights and makes meaning creation impossible.

#### [2] Resource Wars—a finite amount of material resources creates conflict between different people who want it which means we control the root cause of the aff.

#### There is no objective solution to this conflict because truth is relative. Instead, conflict requires the creation of the sovereign, to resolve disputes. In exchange for their safety, subjects agree to give up their claims to meaning to the sovereign.

Parrish 04 [Parrish, Rick, [Rick Parrish teaches at Loyola University New Orleans. His current research is focused on the play of violence and respect within justice.] "Derrida’S Economy Of Violence In Hobbes’ Social Contract" Theory &amp; Event, Vol. 7 No. 4, 2005, 2005, http://muse.jhu.edu/article/244119#back, DOA:6-30-2018 // WWBW]

All of the foregoing points to the conclusion that in the commonwealth **the sovereign's** first and **most fundamental job is to be the ultimate definer**. Several other commentators have also reached this conclusion. By way of elaborating upon the importance of the moderation of individuality in Hobbes' theory of government, Richard Flathman claims that peace "is possible only if the ambiguity and disagreement that pervade general thinking and acting are eliminated by the stipulations of a sovereign."57 Pursuant to debunking the perennial misinterpretation of Hobbes' mention of people as wolves, Paul Johnson argues that "**one of the primary functions of the sovereign** is to provide the necessary unity of meaning and reference for the primary terms in which men try to conduct their social lives."58 "The whole raison d'être of sovereign helmsmanship **lies** squarely **in the chronic defusing of interpretive clashes**,"59 **without which** **humans would** "fly off in all directions"60 and **fall inevitably into the violence of the natural condition.** 26. It is not surprising that so many noted students of Hobbes have reached this conclusion, given how prominently he himself makes this claim. According to Hobbes, "in the state of nature, where every man is his own judge, and differeth from others concerning the names and appellations of things, and from those differences arise quarrels and breach of peace, it was necessary there should be a common measure of all things, that might fall in controversy."61 The main categories of the sovereign's tasks are "to make and abrogate laws, to determine war and peace, [and] to know and judge of all controversies,"62 but each of these duties is a subspecies of its ultimate duty to be the sole and ultimate definer in matters of public importance. **It is only through the sovereign's effective continued accomplishment of this duty that the people of a commonwealth avoid the definitional problems that typify the state of nature.** 27. Judging controversies, which Hobbes lists as the third main task of the sovereign, is the duty most obviously about being the ultimate definer. In fact, Hobbes declares it a law of nature that "in every controversy, the parties thereto ought mutually to agree upon an arbitrator, whom they both trust; and mutually to covenant to stand to the sentence he shall give therein."63 As I repeatedly alluded to above, this agreement to abide by the decision of a third party arbitrator, **a sovereign** in the commonwealth, **is necessary because of the fundamentally perspectival and relative nature of persons' imputations of meaning and value into the situations they construct.** Hobbes understands this problem, as evidenced by his claim that "seeing right reason is not existent, the reason of some man or men must supply the place thereof; and that man or men, is he or they, that have the sovereign power"64 to dictate meanings that will be followed by all. The sovereign is even protected from potential democratic impulses, by which a 'true' meaning would be that agreed upon by the greatest number of people. Because "no one man's reason, nor the reason of any one number of men, makes the certainty," they will still "come to blows . . . for want of a right reason constituted by nature"65 unless both the majority and the minority agree to abide by the meanings promulgated by the sovereign. 28. These meanings are usually created and promulgated by the sovereign in the form of laws, another of the tasks with which Hobbes charges it. In one of his clearest explanations of the law, Hobbes writes that "it belongs to the same chief power to make some common rules for all men, and to declare them publicly, by which every man may know what may be called his, what another's, what just, what unjust, what ho nest, what dishonest, what good, what evil; that is summarily, what is to be done, what to be avoided in our common course of life."66 The civil law is the set of the sovereign's definitions for ownership, justice, good, evil, and all other concepts that are important for the maintenance of peace in the commonwealth. When everyone follows the law (that is, when everyone follows the sovereign's definitions) there are far fewer conflicts among persons because everyone appeals to the same meanings. This means that people know what meanings others will use to evaluate the actions of themselves and others, so the state of nature's security dilemmas and attempts to force one's own meanings upon others are overcome. 29. **There is to be no question of the truth or falsity of the sovereign's definitions because "there are no authentical doctrines concerning right and wrong**, good and evil, **besides the constituted laws in each realm and government."**67 In fact, Hobbes specifically says that one of the "diseases of a commonwealth" is that "every private man is judge of good and evil actions."68 **Only when individual persons agree to follow the meanings promulgated by the sovereign, which of course includes refraining from trying to impose their own meanings on others, can persons live together in peace -- when they take it upon themselves to impose meaning on situations of public import, they descend into violence again.**

#### Thus, the standard is consistency with the will of the sovereign.

#### Now Negate --

#### [1] Inherency proves the sovereign doesn’t want to grant the unconditional right to strike. Otherwise negate on presumption if theres no inherency.

#### [2] Unconditional striking violates the NLRB.

NLRB National Labor Relations Board. “The Right to Strike.” *The Right to Strike | National Labor Relations Board*, www.nlrb.gov/strikes. SJEP

Strikes unlawful because of timing—Effect of no-strike contract. A strike that violates a no-strike provision of a contract is not protected by the Act, and the striking employees can be discharged or otherwise disciplined, unless the strike is called to protest certain kinds of unfair labor practices committed by the employer. It should be noted that not all refusals to work are considered strikes and thus violations of no-strike provisions. A walkout because of conditions abnormally dangerous to health, such as a defective ventilation system in a spray-painting shop, has been held not to violate a no-strike provision. Same—Strikes at end of contract period.Section 8(d) provides that when either party desires to terminate or change an existing contract, it must comply with certain conditions. If these requirements are not met, a strike to terminate or change a contract is unlawful and participating strikers lose their status as employees of the employer engaged in the labor dispute. If the strike was caused by the unfair labor practice of the employer, however, the strikers are classified as unfair labor practice strikers and their status is not affected by failure to follow the required procedure.

#### [3] A worker has the ability to choose their employer and thus their contract. Therefore, there is no reason a worker can strike against a contract they have agreed to previously.

## 4

#### CP Text: The People’s Republic of China 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 Consequentialism. Consequentialism 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.

#### Determinism hijacks util. 1] If pain and pleasure drive all action, then determinism is true since any action can be explained by different degrees of dopamine released.

#### That negates: Determinism states obligatory responsibility doesn’t exist because everything is predetermined so the aff can’t prescribe action.

### Util

#### [1] Hobbes hijacks the AC [a] Hobbes hijacks the aff framing at the highest level—the state of nature creates infinite pain so the sovereign is the best way to maximize pleasure. [b] The meta-ethic proves that stable conceptions of pain and pleasure are incoherent—that means the sovereign is a prior question since it’s the only way to determine what is painful or pleasurable in the first place.

### Solvency

#### If in order for a government to be just it must recognize the unconditional right of workers to strike, then any aff that is inherent is not currently a just government which means it doesn’t prove the truth of the resolution.

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