## **Stv Fwk (response to util)**

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#### **The value is morality - it’s derived from the word “ought” which indicates a moral obligation in the resolution.**

#### **The value criterion is minimizing structural violence**

#### **First, evaluating structural violence comes first- it prevents moral exclusion and key to just action.**

Winter and Leighton 99:

(Deborah DuNann Winter and Dana C. Leighton. Winter|[Psychologist that specializes in Social Psych, Counseling Psych, Historical and Contemporary Issues, Peac3e Psychology. Leighton: PhD graduate student in the Psychology Department at the University of Arkansas. Knowledgable in the fields of social psychology, peace psychology, and ustice and intergroup responses to transgressions of justice] “Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology in the 21st century.” Pg 4-5)

Finally, to recognize the operation of structural violence forces us to ask questions about how and why we tolerate it, questions which often have painful answers for the privileged elite who unconsciously support it. A final question of this section is how and why we allow ourselves to be so oblivious to structural violence. Susan Opotow offers an intriguing set of answers, in her article Social Injustice. She argues that **our normal perceptual cognitive processes divide people into in-groups and out-groups. Those outside our group lie outside our scope of justice. Injustice** that would be instantaneously confronted if it occurred to someone we love or know **is barely noticed** if it occurs to strangers or those who are invisible or irrelevant. We do not seem to be able to open our minds and our hearts to everyone, so **we draw conceptual lines between those who are in and out of our moral circle. Those who fall outside are morally excluded, and become either invisible, or demeaned in some way so that we do not have to acknowledge the injustice they suffer.** Moral exclusion is a human failing, but Opotow argues convincingly that it is an outcome of everyday social cognition. To reduce its nefarious effects, we must be vigilant in noticing and listening to oppressed, invisible, outsiders. Inclusionary thinking can be fostered by relationships, communication, and appreciation of diversity. Like Opotow, all the authors in this section point out that **structural violence is not inevitable if we become aware of its operation, and build systematic ways to mitigate its effects.** Learning about structural violence may be discouraging, overwhelming, or maddening, but these papers encourage us to step beyond guilt and anger, and begin to think about how to reduce structural violence. All the authors in this section note that the same structures (such as global communication and normal social cognition) which feed structural violence, can also be used to empower citizens to reduce it. In the long run, reducing structural violence by reclaiming neighborhoods, demanding social jus- tice and living wages, providing prenatal care, alleviating sexism, and celebrating local cultures, will be our most surefooted path to building lasting peace.

Second, you MUST look at the framework rejecting racism in an educational space.

##### **Alston and Timmons 14:**

(Jonathan Alston, Head Debate Coach at Newark’s Science Park High School, and Aaron Timmons, Head Coach at the Greenhill School. “Nobody Knows the Trouble I See (And In National Circuit Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Does Anyone Really Care?” April 2014, VBriefly.)

The writers of the article seem deeply offended and or confused by an argument that many students around the country have recently found it necessary to make. Students pushing back against the idea that they have to prove that rape or genocide is bad have taken to routinely using the works of Dr. Shanara Reid Brinkley, Tim Wise, Henry Giroux, Tommy Curry, Chris Vincent, (former CEDA and NDT Champion), Elijah Smith and others to warrant the benefit to making arguments that challenge structural oppression. Though **debate is** a game, it is a game **about issues that have real consequences. We teach future generations how to deal with issues of** freedom and **oppression.** Often the evidence shows that **debaters go on to** become leaders and **impact** policy in **the** real **world.** This means that **it is appropriate for the judge’s role to be an educator** responsible for training future generations. **Justifications of moral frameworks that don’t preclude rape, slavery and genocide are dangerous because rights are only important so long as a critical mass of society believes that they should exist**.

## **Contention 1: Economy**

#### **The global economy is improving, but it’s fragile – Public policy and labor availability are key factors to continued growth**

Ludovic **Subran et al.** 9-17-2021 (Allianz Research senior economists. “GLOBAL ECONOMY: A CAUTIOUS BACK-TO-SCHOOL” Executive summary. <https://www.eulerhermes.com/content/dam/onemarketing/ehndbx/eulerhermes_com/en_gl/erd/publications/pdf/2021_09_16_Q3-SCENARIO.pdf> published 9-17-2021; Accessed 10-11-2021; Wally)

Global growth remains strong but increasingly uneven amid evolving virus dynamics and the gradual removal of policy support. Growth momentum softened over the summer despite a positive impulse from trade. The delta-related uncertainty and soft stops will cost (only) -0.2 to -0.5pp of GDP growth in advanced economies in 2021. Overall, **while we expect global growth to remain strong** at +5.5% in 2021 and +4.2% in 2022 amid significant monetary accommodation and fiscal impulse, economic slack remains sizable with significant variation across countries. Vaccination rates, unwinding of supply bottlenecks and **policy choices will critically influence the scale of catch-up.** Output will remain below its potential level until the end of 2022, and the output loss relative to the pre-crisis trend is likely to be considerable, especially in Emerging Markets, where scarring tends to be higher. Their recovery continues to lag because of undervaccination, less room to manoeuvre for additional policy support, as well as the Chinese slowdown. Inflation is likely to accelerate this year as the recovery becomes entrenched, mainly reflecting transitory factors that are likely to wane early next year. While inflation expectations remain well-anchored, pockets of elevated inflation are visible in some sectors with stronger pricing power (automotive, building materials, and, to some extent, in retail and warehouse services). Overall, we expect inflation to reach 2.2% in 2021 and 1.5% in 2022 in the Eurozone and 4.1% and 2.2% in the US, broadly in line with the respective inflation targets.  Price and capacity pressures on global trade are likely to persist going into 2022, albeit less acutely. **The reopening boost to services has eased, while labor and materials shortages are weighing on manufacturing and construction**. Supplychain disruptions worsened over the past few months and triggered a more visible manufacturing slowdown during the summer, which could amplify adverse spillover effects to Emerging Markets. The rush for restocking amid historically high domestic production shortfalls and low inventories continues to accelerate the recovery in volumes and prices. While restocking should become less of a driver for trade flows in 2022, companies are likely to operate in a “just-in-case” environment as the normalization in shipping capacity is unlikely to occur before 2023. Hence, on the back of the frontloading in 2021 (+0.3pp to +8% in volume), we have revised slightly on the downside our 2022 forecast for global trade growth: -0.2pp to +6%.  Risks to the outlook are broadly balanced, but pandemic-related uncertainty remains high. Higher vaccination rates, together with a stronger release of pentup demand and a faster than-expected global recovery, could provide a stronger growth impetus. However, as long as vaccination rates remain below the coverage required to reach herd immunity and continue to differ significantly between most advanced and Emerging Markets, virus mutations will raise the prospects of renewed lockdowns and keep the recovery uneven. In addition, **tighter financial conditions or a premature withdrawal of policy support could undermine the recovery and increase private and public sector vulnerabilities**, with the potential for cliff-edge effects in some countries and further adverse distributional effects. China is providing an early example of the risks of policy normalization in a still uncertain environment. Despite an expected pause in monetary tightening, the regulation drive is unlikely to ease, which could lead to further credit events among the most fragile cases. We continue to believe that a systemic crisis remains a tail risk as authorities have room for policy support if needed.  **Unwinding policy support requires a careful balancing act to ensure an effective rotation towards private demand and sustainable growth**. The fiscal impulse in most countries remains positive, with both China and the US expected to remain expansionary while the Eurozone has delayed structural tightening due to the supplementary spending in France and Germany. While several Emerging Markets have already started tightening their monetary stance, most central banks in advanced economies have remained accommodative, though normalization is on the horizon. The US Federal Reserve is likely to gradually pivot towards dialing back its accommodative stance, with stronger inflation and growth outturns suggesting economic slack diminishing more quickly than anticipated. Tapering is likely to commence later this year but uncertain virus dynamics and inflation pressures make it difficult to pin down the scale and timing. Capital markets have been unfazed by reemerging uncertainty about the pace of recovery, but risk sentiment underpinning historically high valuations remains crucially dependent on continued policy support. The existing pre-positioning by market players has reduced the downside risks of market disruptions and dislocations in capital flows, especially in Emerging Markets. Against the backdrop of a stabilizing recovery, we expect asset prices to move sideways over the near term as we enter a consolidation phase. Besides accelerating the vaccination rollout, the key policy priority is to calibrate support to the pace of the recovery, while gradually shifting to more targeted measures focusing on growing firms and sectors. Another important challenge is to identify the potential size of the reallocative needs and the role that policy should play in facilitating reallocation in response to the scale of structural transformation.

#### **Strikes create structural weaknesses in the economy --- new study finds they decrease productivity, create market vulnerability, and weaken capital --- that’s a death knell for the economy**

**Wisniewski et. al. 19** [Tomasz Wisniewski, the Open University.  Brendan Lambe, De Montfort University.  Alexandra Dias, New York University.  “The Influence of General Strikes against Government on Stock Market Behavior.  2019.  Scottish Journal of Political Economy.  https://sci-hub.se/10.1111/sjpe.12224]

While some clarity may have emerged with respect to the outcomes encountered by workers and governments, the literature remains silent with regards to the ramifications faced by employers. It is this void in the body of knowledge that our paper intends to fill. Even if the general strikes are not strictly directed against companies, their value may be adversely affected for several reasons. First, the unproductive periods impose costs in terms of lowerlevels of output and profits. Although general strikes are typically short in duration, the large number of employees involved has a bearing on the total number of days not worked (Gall, 2013). Second, such manifestations of popular dissent signal to the market the workforce’s frustration with the government and its policies. In the case where policy-makers are responsive to the demands being made, a general strike may also signal the weakening position of capital providers and other sources of power within the productive process. Corporations may also be forced into a position of carrying the burden of government concessions and the costs of social pacts that are agreed in the aftermath of a general strike. Third, in instances where the future response of the government is not known with certainty, additional investment risk is created. Such risk will raise the time-varying discount rates leading to lower stock valuations and increased market volatility. Fourth, conceding to workers’ demands may lead to a deterioration in a government’s financial position, which will exert upward pressure on bond yields and discount rates. This, in turn, would further aggravate the falls in stock prices. Our findings in this study reflect the abovementioned considerations. Through investigating a large sample spanning an array of countries, we demonstrate a valuationimpact that is both statistically and economically significant. Since the magnitude of the fall in stock prices coinciding with the occurrence of a general strike is substantial, investors should pay particular attention to this type of event. Furthermore, we record significant increases in stock index return volatility and Value-at-Risk1 in the year of the event, which could be indicative of the policy uncertainty that arises alongside mass strike action. Such findings should be brought into consideration by those on both sides of the divide who are engaged in the collective bargaining process. Market vulnerability around times of mass strike action could be particularly distressing to shareholders who are not internationally diversified. The problem is of concern not only to frontline investors but extends to a wider swathe of the population invested in the market through pension funds. It is neither in the interest of trade unions nor governments to adversely affect the value of retirement portfolios. For this reason, both parties should seek alternative resolutions that do not involve walkouts. This means that in order to avoid costly economic frictions, governments should be wary of situations which may inflame worker indignation. Similarly, trade unions should consider the full welfare implications for their members before staging a mass protest.

**Economic instability negatively impacts poc**

Connor **Maxwell** **and** Danyelle **Solomon**, 4-14-**2020**, The Economic Fallout of the Coronavirus for People of Color

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/news/2020/04/14/483125/economic-fallout-coronavirus-people-color/> ; published April 14, 2020; Accessed 10-28-21; AU

The United States is in the midst of a major economic disaster. In recent weeks, public officials have closed schools, shuttered businesses, and restricted mobility in order to limit the spread of the coronavirus, which as of April 14 has killed more than 23,500 Americans and infected hundreds of thousands more. These public health measures are essential, but they come at a cost: Millions of Americans have now lost their jobs, and countless businesses are predicting diminished revenues and experiencing profound financial uncertainty. Nowhere are the effects of this current emergency more acute than in **communities of color, which have long endured occupational segregation, economic exploitation, and employment discrimination**. **These factors put people of color at greater risk of unemployment and limit their ability to weather economic downturns.** The coronavirus does not discriminate based on race, but without immediate action, its economic fallout will disproportionately affect communities of color. From December 2007 to June 2009, the United States experienced one of the longest and most severe economic downturns in living memory. Millions of Americans lost their jobs and homes, and household wealth plunged. **Few communities were spared the effects of the Great Recession, but communities of color experienced the worst effects—and some never fully recovered. Overall U.S. unemployment peaked at 10 percent during the Great Recession. But it soared even higher in communities of color: 16.8 percent for Black workers, 15.1 percent for American Indian and Alaska Native workers, and 13 percent for Hispanic workers—levels not seen nationally since the Great Depression. Hispanic, Black, and Native American unemployment rates did not reach their pre-recession lows until 2017.** Hispanic and Black families also endured the highest rates of foreclosure and lost the most wealth during this period. From 2007 to 2016, Black and Hispanic households lost 48 percent and 36 percent of their wealth, respectively. By contrast, white households lost 24 percent of their wealth during this period. Today, the ratio of median Black and Hispanic household wealth to median white household wealth is just 9.5 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively. Unlike unemployment rates, homeownership and wealth never fully rebounded in these communities. Experts believe that occupational segregation, financial exploitation, and exclusion from federal programs increased the length and severity of the Great Recession in communities of color. Many of the factors that contributed to racial disparities in unemployment, homeownership, and wealth remain present today. Long before the current health crisis, public policies restricted tens of millions of workers of color to jobs with few benefits, lower wages, and limited protections. (see Figure 1) Today, workers of color are overrepresented in the lowest-paid agricultural, domestic, and service vocations and have the least job security. Many of these workers, including restaurant and retail workers, have already been laid off due to public health guidance. Furthermore, even **as unemployment rates reach**ed **historic lows nationally, Black workers and American Indian and Alaska Native workers remained twice as likely to be unemployed as their white counterparts.** Workers of color, especially women of color, also receive lower wages and have less access to paid sick leave and paid leave for child care than white workers. **For communities of color, the labor market is unsteady when the economy is strong and extremely hazardous when it is not**.**And Economic Decline causes higher costs for essentials such as food, energy and housing which disportionately impacts low-income individuals and could throw millions more into poverty**

**Jones 17:**

(Alan Jones is a journalist at The Independent. The Independent, "Millions of families pushed to brink of poverty by rising living costs, report warns,” February 15, 2017.<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/millions-families-poverty-rising-living-costs-joseph-rowntree-foundation-a7580731.html>)

**Millions** of families **have been pushed to** the **brink of poverty because of rising living costs** and stagnating wages, a new report warns. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation said the number of **people living below** an **adequate standard of living** had **increased** by four million to 19 million over the past six years. And it said the situation was likely to worsen unless the Government took drastic action to protect the poorest. The increase in living costs has been **driven by rising prices** of goods and services, research found. **Inflation reached a two-and-a-half-year high** in January as food and fuel prices pushed up the cost of living. The **price of** a **minimum** "basket of **goods" has jumped** by up to 30 per cent since 2008, but average earnings have only gone up by half that amount, said the report. Campbell Robb, chief executive of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, said: "These stark figures show just how precarious life can be for many families. "Government focus on people on modest incomes is welcome, but it cannot be at the expense of those at the poorest end of the income scale. It must remember just about managing today can become poverty tomorrow. "This could be a very difficult time for just managing families as **rising inflation** begins to **bite** into finely **balanced budgets**. "The **high cost of living** has already helped **push four million more people below** an **adequate income**, and if the cost of essentials such as food, energy and housing rise further, we need to take action to ease the strain. "The Government can help in next month's Budget by allowing families to keep more of their earnings and ensuring benefits and tax credits keep up with the rising cost of living." Matt Padley, of Loughborough University's Centre for Research in Social Policy, one of the report's authors, added: "Our report has shown a steady growth in the numbers of people with too little income. "Unfortunately, the conditions to the end of the decade still look unfavourable for these groups. "With forecasts of **rising inflation**, slowing wage growth combined with cuts to tax credits, the outlook **is** set to be highly **challenging for families** whose low incomes mean they are, at best, only just **managing to make ends meet**."

## **Contention 2: HCW**

Health care workers should not have the ability to strike because of moral obligations to patients’ health and public safety.

Sarah H. Wright 6/2010 (Researcher at the national bureau of economic research quoting Johnathan Gruber and Samuel Kleiner; Effects on the evidence of nurses’ strikes; https://www.nber.org/digest/jul10/evidence-effects-nurses-strikes Published 6/2020; Accessed 11/2/2021 AU)

U.S. hospitals were excluded from collective bargaining laws for three decades longer than other sectors because of fears that strikes by nurses might imperil patients' health. Today, while unionization has been declining in general, it is growing rapidly in hospitals, with the number of unionized workers rising from 679,000 in 1990 to nearly one million in 2008. Do Strikes Kill? Evidence from New York State (NBER Working Paper No. 15855), co-authors Jonathan Gruber and Samuel Kleiner carefully examine the effects of nursing strikes on patient care and outcomes. The researchers match data on nurses' strikes in New York State from 1984 to 2004 to data on hospital discharges, including information on treatment intensity, patient mortality, and hospital readmission. They conclude that nurses' strikes were costly to hospital patients: in-hospital mortality increased by 19.4 percent and hospital readmissions increased by 6.5 percent for patients admitted during a strike. Among their sample of 38,228 such patients, an estimated 138 more individuals died than would have without a strike, and 344 more patients were readmitted to the hospital than if there had been no strike. "Hospitals functioning during nurses' strikes do so at a lower quality of patient care," they write. Still, at hospitals experiencing strikes, the measures of treatment intensity -- that is, the length of hospital stay and the number of procedures performed during the patient's stay -- show no significant differences between striking and non-striking periods. Patients appear to receive the same intensity of care during union work stoppages as during normal hospital operations. Thus, the poor outcomes associated with strikes suggest that they might reduce hospital productivity. These poor health outcomes increased for both emergency and non-emergency hospital patients, even as admissions of both groups decreased by about 28 percent at hospitals with strikes. The poor health outcomes were not apparent either before or after the strike in the striking hospitals, suggesting that they are attributable to the strike itself. And, the poor health outcomes do not appear to be due to different types of patients being admitted during strike periods, because patients admitted during a strike are very similar to those admitted during other periods. Hiring replacement workers apparently does not help: hospitals that hired replacement workers performed no better during strikes than those that did not hire substitute employees. In each case, patients with conditions that required intensive nursing were more likely to fare worse in the presence of nurses' strikes.

Healthcare workers who strike during the covid-19 pandemic are negatively affecting patients and other health care workers

Hwang 10/15/2021 (Kristen Hwang is a reporter on health care a policy for CalMatters with a masters degree in both journalism and public health; Hospitals brace for strikes as California workers protest staff shortages;<https://calmatters.org/health/coronavirus/2021/10/california-hospital-strikes/> ;Published 10/15/21; Accessed 11/3/21; AU) \*edited for ableist language

Labor advocates are calling it “Striketober.” As weary health care workers across California enter the 19th month of the pandemic, thousands are walking off the job and onto the picket line, demanding more staffing. The strikes and rallies threaten to ~~cripple~~ [slow] hospital operations that have been inundated by the COVID-19 Delta surge as well as patients seeking long-delayed care. More than two dozen hospitals across the state — including some Kaiser Permanente and Sutter Health facilities and USC Keck Medicine — have experienced strikes by engineers, janitorial staff, respiratory therapists, nurses, midwives, physical therapists and technicians over the past four months. This week, nearly a third of all California hospitals reported “critical staffing shortages” to the federal government, with more predicting shortages in the coming week. Hospitals are unable to meet the state’s required staff-to-patient ratios for nurses or schedule adequate numbers of other critical personnel. In the Central Valley, the region hit hardest by the Delta surge, National Guard medics have been deployed since September to assist area hospitals. The reason for the shortages? Record patient volumes at the same time that many workers have been driven away from the bedside by burnout, early retirement and the seemingly unending stress of the pandemic.SEIU-United Healthcare Workers West estimates that about 10% of its members — close to 10,000 people — have retired, left the profession, or taken extended leaves of absence during the pandemic. “What’s really important is that 10% doesn’t turn into 15%, does not turn into 20%. There’s not enough temporary staff out there to fix what’s going on,” said Dave Regan, president of SEIU-UHW. The shortages are an untenable scenario, unions say — one that has persisted for many years brought to a boiling point by the pandemic. Since the pandemic began, union grievances with hospitals are increasingly about inadequate staffing, although bargaining over pay remains a key issue. Money matters when it comes to holding onto workers, they say, especially because temporary staff brought on for pandemic response often make more than regular employees. In some instances, traveling nurses have been paid $10,000 per week at California hospitals with severe staffing needs. “You’re paying exorbitant amounts for travelers while the existing workforce makes exactly the same amount (as before the pandemic),” Regan said. Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi, a Democrat from Torrance who introduced the bill, said the hospitals’ claims that they couldn’t afford hazard pay were unfounded since they received billions in federal pandemic funds, some “specifically earmarked for hazard pay and bonuses for frontline workers.” “The state made a decision that they were not going to provide financial incentives to recognize and retain healthcare workers, and we think that’s shortsighted,” Regan said. Over the summer, hundreds of nurses at hospitals, including USC’s Keck Medicine, San Francisco’s Chinese Hospital and Riverside Community Hospital, staged strikes over inadequate staffing and safety concerns. Now more than 700 hospital engineers employed by Kaiser Permanente facilities in Northern California have been striking for four weeks, demanding higher wages.In Antioch, more than 350 workers at Sutter Delta ended a week-long strike over inadequate staffing Friday but have yet to reach a contract agreement with their employer. In the Victor Valley and Roseville, hundreds of workers staged recent rallies and vigils to highlight what they’re calling a “worker crisis.” Advocates say their upcoming schedules are packed with pickets planned in solidarity with other unions.