### 1

#### Interpretation: Debaters may not read arguments that justify how calc indicts do not link because of intuitions

#### Violation: They did

#### Standards:

#### Shiftiness: they can be infinitely shifty and mold something into a category of a calc indict and make arguments as to why the judge should intervent based off intuition. Puts the Neg in the dark because they do not have the ability to do so for 1AC arguments.

#### Ground: It kills ground answering util because it prevents me from reading arguments as to why util fails, or any other argument that can potentially be considered a calc indict. KTF because I need arguments to win the round

### 2

#### Ethics must began a priori. Permissibility negates since the word ought in the resolution indicates an obligation so its their burden to prove the existence of one.

#### 1] Is/Ought Gap – experience in the phenomenal world only tells us what is since we can only perceive what is, not what ought to be. But it’s impossible to derive an ought from descriptive premises, so there needs to be additional a priori premises within the noumenal world to make a moral theory.

#### 2] Verification – The logic of evaluating consequences is circular because it relies on the assumption that nature will hold uniform but we could only reach that conclusion through an observation of past events.

#### The existence of extrinsic goodness requires unconditional human worth—that means we must treat others as ends in themselves.

Korsgaard ’83 (Christine M., “Two Distinctions in Goodness,” The Philosophical Review Vol. 92, No. 2 (Apr., 1983), pp. 169-195, JSTOR) OS/Recut Lex AKu \*brackets for gendered language

The argument shows how Kant's idea of justification works. It can be read as a kind of regress upon the conditions, starting from an important assumption. The assumption is that when a rational being makes a choice or undertakes an action,[they] he or she supposes the object to be good, and its pursuit to be justified. At least, if there is a categorical imperative there must be objectively good ends, for then there are necessary actions and so necessary ends (G 45-46/427-428 and Doctrine of Virtue 43-44/384-385). In order for there to be any objectively good ends, however, there must be something that is unconditionally good and so can serve as a sufficient condition of their goodness. Kant considers what this might be: it cannot be an object of inclination, for those have only a conditional worth, "for if the inclinations and the needs founded on them did not exist, their object would be without worth" (G 46/428). It cannot be the inclinations themselves because a rational being would rather be free from them. Nor can it be external things, which serve only as means. So, Kant asserts, the unconditionally valuable thing must be "humanity" or "rational nature," which he defines as "the power set to an end" (G 56/437 and DV 51/392). Kant explains that regarding your existence as a rational being as an end in itself is a "subjective principle of human action." By this I understand him to mean that we must regard ourselves as capable of conferring value upon the objects of our choice, the ends that we set, because we must regard our ends as good. But since "every other rational being thinks of his existence by the same rational ground which holds also for myself' (G 47/429), we must regard others as capable of conferring value by reason of their rational choices and so also as ends in themselves. Treating another as an end in itself thus involves making that person's ends as far as possible your own (G 49/430). The ends that are chosen by any rational being, possessed of the humanity or rational nature that is fully realized in a good will, take on the status of objective goods. They are not intrinsically valuable, but they are objectively valuable in the sense that every rational being has a reason to promote or realize them. For this reason it is our duty to promote the happiness of others-the ends that they choose-and, in general, to make the highest good our end.

#### Practical reason resolves regress - I can keep asking “why should I follow this” but asking “why reason” requires reason so its inescapable. Regress collapses to skep since no one can generate obligations absent grounds for accepting them.

#### Ethics must be universal – 2+2 = 4 can’t be true for me but not for you. That’s incoherent.

#### There is an act omission distinction otherwise we are infinitely culpable for anything like, me being responsible for the the war in Yemen which is illogical – negate, omitting is a morally permissible action to avoid culpability, which means the squo is ok and theres no moral obligation to do the aff

#### Now negate

#### 1] Strikes violate rights.

**Gourevitch, 16** **(Alex Gourevitch, associate professor of political science at Brown University, 6-13-2016, accessed on 10-12-2021, *Perspectives on Politics*, "Quitting Work but Not the Job: Liberty and the Right to Strike", https://sci-hub.se/10.1017/S1537592716000049) //D.Ying**

Yet there is more. The standard strike potentially threatens the fundamental freedoms of three specific groups. • Freedom of contract. It conflicts with the freedom of contract of those replacement workers who would be willing to take the job on terms that strikers will not. Note that this is not a possible conflict but a necessary one. Strikers claim the job is theirs, which means replacements have no right to it. But replacements claim everyone should have the equal freedom to contract with an employer for a job. • Property rights. A strike seriously interferes with the employer’s property rights. The point of a strike is to stop production. But the point of a property right is that, at least in the owner’s core area of activity, nobody else has the right to interfere with his use of that property. The strikers, by claiming that the employer has no right to hire replacements and thus no way of employing his property profitably, effectively render the employer unfree to use his property as he sees fit. To be clear, strikers claim the right not just to block replacement workers, but to prevent the employer from putting his property to work without their permission. For instance, New Deal “sit-down” strikes made it impossible to operate factories, which was one reason why the courts claimed it violated employer property rights. 24 Similarly, during the Seattle general strike in 1919, the General Strike Committee forced owners to ask permission to engage in certain productive activities—permission it often denied. 25 • Freedom of association. Though the conceptual issues here are complicated, a strike can seriously constrain a worker’s freedom of association. It does so most seriously when the strike is a group right, in which only authorized representatives of the union may call a strike. In this case, the right to strike is not the individual’s right in the same way that, say, the freedom to join a church or volunteer organization is. Moreover, the strike can be coercively imposed even on dissenting members, especially when the dissenters work in closed or union shops. That is because refusal to follow the strike leads to dismissal from the union, which would mean loss of the job in union or closed shops. The threat of losing a job is usually considered a coercive threat. So not only might workers be forced to join unions—depending on the law—but also they might be forced to go along with one of the union’s riskiest collective actions. Note that each one of these concerns follows directly from the nature of the right to strike itself. Interference with freedom of contract, property rights, and the freedom of association are all part and parcel of defending the right that striking workers claim to “their” jobs. These are difficult forms of coercive interference to justify on their own terms and they appear to rest on a claim without foundation. Just what right do workers have to jobs that they refuse to perform?

#### Strike means to cause suffering – upholding a right to impose bodily harm is bad under any framework.

**Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge Dictionary, dictionary from the University of Cambridge, No Date, accessed on 10-11-2021, *Cambridge Dictionary*, "strike", https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/strike) \*brackets in original //D.Ying**

strike verb (CAUSE SUFFERING) C2 [ I or T ] to cause a person or place to suffer severely from the effects of something very unpleasant that happens suddenly: I have a life insurance policy that will take care of my family if disaster strikes. The disease has struck the whole community, sometimes wiping out whole families. They predict that a large earthquake will strike the west coast before the end of the decade.

#### 2] Violates the commitment to not cause harm

Fourie 17 Johan Fourie 11-30-2017 "Ethicality of Labor-Strike Demonstrates by Social Workers" <https://www.otherpapers.com/essay/Ethicality-of-Labor-Strike-Demonstrates-by-Social-Workers/62694.html> (Johan Fourie is professor of Economics and History at Stellenbosch University.) JG

In addition to the above, engaging in a labor strike demonstration is a gross violation of the **prima facie duty of the social worker**, nonmaleficence: **to not cause harm**, and display a commitment to the well-being of the client, organization as well as society. As Social Workers withdraw their labor, services are ceased, and automatic disruption occurs which can inflict serious harm on clients, organizational functioning as well as society. According to Mehta and Swell (2014), examples of the harm caused to clients and organizational functioning include severe and fatal delays in executing or developing timeous interventions **for at-risk clients,** miscommunication, and no service delivery. Moreover, by withdrawing their labor in a strike demonstration, ethical principles such as beneficence and social justice are also not adhered to as no acts of kindness, empathy is shown, and the most vulnerable members of society **will be impacted the most**.

### Case

Reject util:

1 - Tautology — util is circular because it deems morality based on pleasure and pleasure based on morality — we need some other framework to determine what good is, so our method of describing violence is a way to describe ethical theories even if util is true — that means anti-black violence take priority because their model devolves into artificial and sadistic desires to define universal value —

2 - Intrinsicness — util justifies atrocities because actions don’t have intrinsic value — justifies slavery and spirit murder because of pleasure for slave master and order of magnitude — the actions of voting for a framework that justifies slavery is psychologically violent.

#### 3 - Atrocities — util justifies atrocities since it allows us to harm some for the benefit of others — for example capturing 1 slave to work for 10 masters would lead to net pleasure which creates an obligation to oppress people.

#### Decline of liberal order and emergence of US-Sino power competition is inevitable – it will be peaceful. Preserving it causes populism and war.

Mearsheimer 19, John J. "Bound to fail: The rise and fall of the liberal international order." International Security 43.4 (2019): 7-50. (President and Fellows of Harvard College)//Elmer

SUMMARY The various causal processes described above have all played an important role in subverting the liberal international order. Although each one has a distinct logic, they have often operated synergistically. For example, the negative effects of hyperglobalization on the lower and middle classes have combined with the nationalist resentment over immigration and the sense of lost sovereignty to fuel a strong populist backlash against the principles and practices of the liberal order. Indeed, that anger has often been directed at the liberal elites who have benefited from the order and who vigorously defend it. That resentment, of course, has had significant political consequences. It has caused deep political divisions in the United States and other Western democracies, led to Brexit, helped put Trump in the White House, and fueled support for nationalist leaders around the world. Where Are We Headed? One might acknowledge that the liberal international order is in terminal decline, but argue that it can be replaced with a more pragmatic version, one that avoids the excesses of the post–Cold War order.85 This more modest liberal order would pursue a more nuanced, less aggressive approach to spreading liberal democracy, rein in hyperglobalization, and put some significant limits on the power of international institutions. The new order, according to this perspective, would look something like the Western order during the Cold War, although it would be global and liberal, not bounded and realist. This solution is not feasible, however, because the unipolar moment is over, which means there is no chance of maintaining any kind of liberal international order for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, President Trump has no intention of pursuing a "liberal-lite" world order, and without his support, that option is a nonstarter. But even if Trump were not an obstacle and the international system were to remain unipolar, the United States would fail if it lowered its sights and attempted to construct a less ambitious liberal order. Indeed, it would end up building an agnostic international order instead. It is impossible to build a meaningful liberal global order with modest or more passive policies. The enterprise requires too much social engineering in too many places. If it has any chance

#### Strikes are ineffective because they are dependent on the economy, unlike alternatives, which proves that the cp is key and economic collapse is inevitable in their world.

Malin 13 [Martin H. Malin, Professor of Law Emeritus at Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1/14/13, “Two Models of Interest Arbitration,” Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution, [https://scholarship.kentlaw.iit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1741&context=fac\_schol]//DD](https://scholarship.kentlaw.iit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1741&context=fac_schol%5d//DD) AS

One of the strikes in 2009-2010 was in higher education (at the University of Illinois) and two of the strikes is 2011-2012 were in higher education (at the University of Illinois at Chicago and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale). Four strike notices that were not followed by strikes in 2011-2012 were also in higher education (University of Illinois- Springfield, Kennedy-King College, City Colleges of Chicago and Rock Valley Community College) and four strike notices in 2010-2011 were in higher education for different bargaining units at Southern Illinois University - Carbondale, one of which led to the strike in 2011-2012. Strikes in K-12 education are likely to be much more politically sensitive than strikes in higher education. A strike at a state university or local community college does not attract the attention of hundreds to tens of thousands of parents, depending on the size of the school district, who suddenly have to make alternate arrangements for their children. The data makes clear· that when the economy crashed, unions of educational employees stopped striking. In the four school years since the economy crashed, public K-12 education in Illinois has seen one strike in 2008-2009, three in 2009-2010, two in 2010-2011 and three strikes in 2011-2012. Moreover, as Table One makes clear, there has also been a dramatic decrease in the number of strike notices. Except for an outlier year of 2006-2007 when there were only twenty-four strike notices filed,the pre-2008 strike notices ranged from thirty-two to fifty each year. In 2008-2009 there were only eleven strike notices and there were only thirteen the following year. Although the number increased in the following year, several of those were in higher education; the number ofK-12 strike notices dropped back the next year and the numbers remained at least 50% below the· number of notices in the years prior to 2008. In other words, educational employees' unions were not only refraining from striking, they weren't even threatening to strike. Strike duration also changed markedly as the economy crashed. Table Two presents data on strike duration obtained from the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board. While strikes lasting a week or longer were common before the economy crashed, strikes thereafter were generally settled in a matter of days with two outliers (Ottawa Township High School and Illini Bluffs Community Unit School District) as the only exceptions. This record is even more remarkable considering the environment for K-12 negotiations. Although decreases in government revenue generally lag the drop in the economy and the lag was probably extended by the availability of federal stimulus money, it is likely that by 2009-2010 and certainly by 2010- 2011 that the parties were negotiating in a concessionary environment.

#### Turn-Striking leads to worse conditions.

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

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

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

Strike action results in less productivity, which in turn means less profits. Labour Law expert, Ivan Israelstam confirms that; “The employer is likely to lose money due to delayed [service](https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/topic/service) to clients or to lost production time. The employees will lose their pay due to the no work, no pay principle. If the strikers are dismissed they will lose their livelihoods altogether.”

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

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