# NC

## 1

#### The value is morality, as suggested by the resolution’s use of “ought”.

#### My value criterion is utilitarianism, which is maximizing pleasure and minimizing pain.

#### Justifications:

#### We don’t know how the world will turn out, so the only way to create the best future is by maximizing the value of an action.

Nick Bostrum, 2012, PHD in philosophy at London School of Economics, “Existential Risk and the Future of Humanity”

“We may not now know — at least not in concrete detail — what outcomes would count as a big win for humanity; we might not even yet be able to imagine the best ends of our journey. If we are indeed profoundly uncertain about our ultimate aims, then we should recognize that there is a great option value in preserving — and ideally improving — our ability to recognize value and to steer the future accordingly. Ensuring that there will be a future version of humanity with great powers and a propensity to use them wisely is plausibly the best way available to us to increase the probability that the future will contain a lot of value. To do this, we must prevent any existential catastrophe.”

#### Actor specificity – A] Aggregation – every policy benefit some and harms others, which also means that side constraints freeze action, B] No act-omission distinction – choosing to omit is an act itself – governments actively decide not to act so there is no omission, C] States lack wills or intentions since policies are inherently collective actions. Actor specificity comes first since different agents have different ethical standings.

#### Extinction first under any other framework – A] It precludes the possibility of any kind of moral value – we can’t confer value onto anything if we’re not alive, B] Future generations mean infinite magnitude – we must look towards future lives as well.

## 2

#### Worker strikes negatively affect economic productivity to a great extent.

Mariesa A. Herrmann of Columbia University & Jonah E. Rockoff of Columbia Business School wrote in 2012:

**Herrmann and Rockoff 12** (Mariesa A. Herrmann and Jonah E. Rockoff (2012), Mariesa Herrmann specializes in designing and conducting education evaluations. Her research has focused on interventions intended to improve educator effectiveness such as teacher and principal evaluation, professional development, and pay for performance. Since joining Mathematica in 2012, Herrmann has worked on a range of projects in the education area. Currently, she is deputy project director for the U.S. Department of Education’s national evaluation of teacher residency programs. Past projects include a synthesis of research evidence on assistant principals, the national evaluation of Race to the Top and School Improvement grants, and research-practice partnerships with the School District of Philadelphia and New Jersey Department of Education.) Worker Absence and Productivity: Evidence from Teaching. Journal of Labor Economics, 30(4), 749–782. doi:10.1086/666537 // TK

A significant amount of work time is lost each year due to worker absence, but evidence on the productivity losses from absenteeism remains scant due to difficulties with identification. We use uniquely detailed data on the timing, duration, and cause of absences among teachers to address many of the potential biases from the endogeneity of worker absence. Our analysis indicates that worker absences have large negative impacts: the expected loss in daily productivity from employing a temporary substitute is on par with replacing a regular worker of average productivity with one at the 10th–20th percentile of productivity. There is scant evidence on the productivity losses from worker absence, despite the fact that absenteeism results in an annual loss of 2% of work time in the United States (US Department of Labor 2008). Several highly regarded studies in economics have documented drops in productivity

#### Economic productivity is key to global economic growth, it is urgently needed as in the status quo growth is already slowing down. Dany Bahar of the Brookings Institute writes in 2017 that:

**Bahar 17,** (Dany Bahar is a nonresident senior fellow in the Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution and an associate professor of practice of international and public affairs at Brown University's Watson Institute. He was previously a Senior Fellow and David M. Rubenstein Fellow at Brookings. An Israeli and Venezuelan economist, he is also an associate at the Harvard Center for International Development (Growth Lab), and a research affiliate at both CESifo Group Munich and IZA Institute of Labor Economics), “Productivity is key to economic growth: Why is it slowing down in advanced economies?” September 25, 2017, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2017/09/25/productivity-is-key-to-economic-growth-why-is-it-slowing-down-in-advanced-economies/> // TK

A few months before leaving office [President Barack Obama wrote](http://www.economist.com/news/briefing/21708216-americas-president-writes-us-about-four-crucial-areas-unfinished-business-economic) about the challenges that his successor would have to tackle. Recent innovations, he claimed, “have not yet substantially boosted measured productivity growth.” In fact, since 2004, productivity growth slowed across nearly all advanced economies. Productivity being the most important determinant of economic growth, Obama concluded, “Without a faster-growing economy, we will not be able to generate the wage gains people want, regardless of how we divide up the pie.” President Obama was right: Productivity is the key to economic growth. In fact, over 60 percent of cross-country differences in income can be explained by productivity.

There are several explanations addressing the productivity slowdown that go from [mismeasurement](http://marginalrevolution.com/marginalrevolution/2016/03/productivity-slowdown-or-measurement-problem.html) to the [“drying out” of productivity-enhancing innovations](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/02/24/qa-why-robert-gordon-thinks-growth-is-over-and-what-we-can-do-about-it/?utm_term=.95f1b491efde), but consensus hasn’t been reached. What is clear is that in order to understand productivity it is important to look at the behavior of the smallest possible economic unit driving changes in aggregate productivity: the firm (individual businesses and corporations).

In my most recent [working paper](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/bahar_workingpaper_productivity.pdf), I look at millions of firms concentrated in more than 40 countries trying to answer a simple question: Is there convergence? Convergence, originally, is the name given by economists to the process through which poor countries grow at faster rates than rich countries, generating catching-up (a process for which there is little to no evidence of actually occurring without certain conditions). So, taking this question to the firm level and with a focus on productivity, I ask: Are the very low-productivity firms improving their productivity at a faster rate than the high-productivity firms?

Intuition would say the answer is yes. Why? Imagine the life of a newly established small firm producing footballs. In its beginning, it is likely that the firm is very “unproductive,” with each football produced requiring more worker-hours than an already established, large football firm. But the small firm can improve relatively quickly by simply copying some best practices from the larger firms, by, for example, hiring one manager that used to work at a larger firm or by buying a football making machine that was invented and developed by others. Therefore, these small firms can be expected to improve their productivity quite fast. However, for the already highly productive firms to improve their productivity requires more effort than simply copying best practices. Instead, it requires innovating, which in itself is very risky and costly. Yet, if they want to stay at the top, the large firms must keep innovating, even while knowing it is likely that the smaller firms will eventually benefit from those innovations.

My paper finds evidence of convergence, but also of divergence. That is, fast productivity growth is concentrated at the bottom and at the top of the productivity distribution. The very small, low-productivity firms grow fast, but so do the large high-productivity ones. This result is consistent with what the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development documents in their report [The Future of Productivity](https://www.oecd.org/eco/OECD-2015-The-future-of-productivity-book.pdf).

But the result is salient because it implies that there is a “middle productivity trap,” where firms, once they reach average levels of productivity, will lag behind those at the very top. This trap could point to existing market frictions that hinder the spread of innovations from the top to the bottom. Moreover, it is consistent with two important facts: First, the widening productivity dispersion—[a phenomenon that has been happening in the U.S. since the mid-1990s](https://www.brookings.edu/research/declining-business-dynamism-implications-for-productivity/)—and, second, the [increasing market share of “superstar” firms](https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2017/02/labors-share/515211/). These both could very well be related to the slowdown in total productivity.

Productivity is the most important determinant of economic growth, and in turn, of living standards more generally. As Paul Krugman—Nobel Laureate in economics—once put it, “Productivity isn’t everything, but, in the long run, it is almost everything.” The challenge for policymakers is to focus on the long run and to identify the market frictions that are causing most firms to lag behind.

Bahar 17 proves that the loss of productivity is important since productivity is necessary to increase economic growth and also increase living standards, which is directly tied to the quality of life. In addition to this, since innovation is already faltering in the status quo, voting for the aff will only make things worse and send the global situation to the brink.

WHICH IS

#### Innovation is key to preventing global recessions. Angela Hausman of Harvard University writes in 2014:

**Hausman and Johnston 13**, (Hausman, Angela; Johnston, Wesley (2013)), . “The role of innovation in driving the economy: Lessons from the global financial crisis”. Journal of Business Research, 67(1), 2720–2726. doi:10.1016/j.jbusres.2013.03.021  // TK

2. Background 2.1. The impact of innovation on the economy “Innovation is critically important in contemporary economies. A key driver of the improvement in consumers' living standards is the growth and success of firms, and the wealth of nations. Investment in research and development (R&D) is essential for firms and nations to produce innovations and compete for the future”. (Tellis, Eisingerich, Chandy, & Prabhu, 2008) Getting government agencies, scholarly associations, think tanks, academics, business writers, and business leaders to agree on anything about the global financial crisis defies conventional logic, but that happened. Independently, these organizations and individuals accept the centrality of innovation for fueling a strong economy. Although not directly tied to the financial meltdown, their studies contend the lack of innovation compounds an otherwise difficult situation and, according to some, is a significant symptom of a more generalized problem resulting in this crisis. These groups commonly study discontinuous innovations that bring new technologies, new solutions, and new ways of doing things, rather than product enhancements. Where consensus breaks down is, as we will see later, when determining how best to stimulate innovations. Innovation contributes to a strong economy in several ways.

Hausman and Johnston 13 proves that since innovation is key to a strong economy, it shows how the affirmative’s unconditional worker strikes will result in another global recession.

FINALLY,

#### Global Recessions negatively harm the quality of life for all involved long term, particularly workers and the bottom line. The Economic Policy Institute writes in 2009 that:

**EPI 09,** (**About EPI.** The Economic Policy Institute (EPI) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan think tank created in 1986 to include the needs of low- and middle-income workers in economic policy discussions. EPI believes every working person deserves a good job with fair pay, affordable health care, and retirement security.To achieve this goal, EPI conducts research and analysis on the economic status of working America. EPI proposes public policies that protect and improve the economic conditions of low- and middle-income workers and assesses policies with respect to how they affect those workers.), Economic Scarring, the long-term impacts of the recession, Sept. 30 2009, <https://www.epi.org/publication/bp243/>>

Economic recessions are often portrayed as short-term events. However, as a substantial body of economic literature shows, the consequences of high unemployment, falling incomes, and reduced economic activity can have lasting consequences. For example, job loss and falling incomes can force families to delay or forgo a college education for their children. Frozen credit markets and depressed consumer spending can stop the creation of otherwise vibrant small businesses. Larger companies may delay or reduce spending on R&D.

In each of these cases, an economic recession can lead to “scarring”—that is, long-lasting damage to individuals’ economic situations and the economy more broadly. This report examines some of the evidence demonstrating the long-run consequences of recessions. Findings include:

Educational achievement: Unemployment and income losses can reduce educational achievement by threatening early childhood nutrition; reducing families’ abilities to provide a supportive learning environment (including adequate health care, summer activities, and stable housing); and by forcing a delay or abandonment of college plans.

Opportunity: Recession-induced job and income losses can have lasting consequences on individuals and families. The increase in poverty that will occur as a result of the recession, for example, will have lasting consequences for kids, and will impose long-lasting costs on the economy.

Private investment: Total non-residential investment is down by 20% from peak levels through the second quarter of 2009. The reduction in investment will lead to reduced production capacity for years to come. Furthermore, since technology is often embedded in new capital equipment, the investment slowdown can also be expected to reduce the adoption of new innovations.

Entrepreneurial activity and business formation: New and small businesses are often at the forefront of technological advancement. With the credit crunch and the reduction in consumer demand, small businesses are seeing a double squeeze. For example, in 2008, 43,500 businesses filed for bankruptcy, up from 28,300 businesses in 2007 and more than double the 19,700 filings in 2006. Only 21 active firms had an initial public offering in 2008, down from an average of 163 in the four years prior.

There is also substantial evidence that economic outcomes are passed across generations. As such, economic hardships for parents will mean more economic hurdles for their children. While it is often said that deficits can cause transfers of wealth from future generations of taxpayers to the present, this cost must also be compared with the economic consequences of recessions that are also passed to future generations.

This analysis also suggests that efforts to stimulate the economy can be very effective over both the short- and long-run. Using a simple illustrative accounting framework, it is shown that an economic stimulus can lead to a short-run boost in output that outweighs the additional interest costs of the associated debt increase. This is especially true over a short horizon.

A recession, therefore, should not be thought of as a one-time event that stresses individuals and families for a couple of years. Rather, economic downturns will impact the future prospects of all family members, including children, and will have consequences for years to come.

#### 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.

## 3

#### CP Text- A just government ought to provide an unconditional right to strike except for Ambulance and Paramedic workers

#### There are large paramedic Shortages right now, this is exacerbated in rural areas where health services are most needed

Kate Rogers, FEB 1 2019, “The need for EMTs and paramedics is growing, but finding people to fill the jobs isn’t easy,” CNBC, <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/02/01/the-need-for-paramedics-is-growing-but-strong-labor-market-makes-hiring-hard.html> | DD JH

On any given day, Eric Mailman may transport a baby born into a neonatal intensive care unit from one hospital to another, or he could answer a call for an elderly person in cardiac arrest. The paramedic and operations coordinator at Northern Light Health’s medical transport and emergency care in Bangor, Maine, can answer anywhere between four and 17 calls in a day, on shifts that can stretch from 12 to 24 hours. The only guarantee is that work will be busy and unpredictable. “The positive is that you get to step in on the chaos of the worst day of someone’s life and bring some calm and peace — to me that is priceless,” Mailman said. “But there are days when you can’t intervene, where things are out of your control. It’s impossible to help everybody, and those days are the hardest.” At Northern Light, some 170 people work in emergency medical services and transport, but the system is currently about 10 percent understaffed. Challenges are many in hiring — the community is rural, and while the pay and benefits can be competitive, the job itself is a big commitment, requiring sometimes up to two years of training, recertification and continuing education. Roughly five years ago, there were 15 to 20 applicants per open position, says Joe Kellner, vice president of emergency services and community programs at Northern Light. Today, however, it’s not uncommon to post a job and have zero applicants respond, he said. The tight labor market is particularly weighing on the health sector. The health-care industry added 42,000 new jobs in January, with more than 22,000 in ambulatory health-care services and another 19,000 in hospitals, [according to Friday’s closely watched Labor Department report](https://www.cnbc.com/2019/02/01/nonfarm-payrolls-january-2019.html). The health-care sector has added 368,000 jobs over the past year, while unemployment continues to hover near historic lows. “Fewer people are entering the profession, unemployment is low, and this is also a job that many people used to get into through volunteerism and in local communities — there is a lot less of that,” Kellner says. “The pathway in is harder and harder, but we try to create solutions for that.” Northern Light’s system is run in partnership with a larger nine-hospital system throughout the state, allowing for more reliable funding and options for those using emergency medical services as a stepping stone to other areas of health care. The company also reimburses for tuition, offers competitive paid time off and a retirement plan with a matching employer contribution. Highly trained paramedics are paid about $27 an hour. Emergency medical technicians and paramedics like Mailman are in demand, not just in Bangor but around the country. Challenges persist beyond just finding people to fill jobs in more rural areas, however — [2017 median nationwide pay](https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/emts-and-paramedics.htm) was just more than $33,000, or about $16 an hour. Funding can also be an issue in some communities, as reimbursements from insurers, patients, and Medicare and Medicaid are outpaced by wage pressures and costs to operate. This is especially common in volunteer programs, funded in large part by community donations and local taxpayer dollars. “If people really want to feel confident that they can call 911 and someone will come, they need to support their community so it will provide that kind of service,” says Kathy Robinson, program manager for the National Association of State EMS Officials. Health-care hiring boom The need for EMT and paramedic workers comes as the health-care sector continues to boom. “The strong economy definitely has an impact,” says Ani Turner, co-director of sustainable health spending strategies at nonprofit research organization Altarum. “We are at full employment, so along with expanded insurance coverage in the Affordable Care Act that started to take effect part way through 2014, we have a lot of people that now have health insurance coverage. More people with health benefits, more people with insurance increases the demand for health care and therefore health jobs.” Much of this growth came from the ambulatory sector, with an emphasis on outpatient care, which added 37,800 jobs in December 2018. What’s more, out of the 30 fastest-growing occupations through 2026, per BLS, [nearly half fall under the health-care category](https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm), and analysts say there’s likely no slowing down ahead. The workforce continues to age, as does the population in need of care, the opioid epidemic persists, and the pool of skilled labor remains tight. With all that growth, there’s no doubt demand will continue within systems like Northern Light, where trained professionals like Mailman are ready to answer the call. “I love my job. I can’t imagine doing anything different than what I do,” Mailman said.

#### Ambulance strikes in countries lead to increased mortality rates and massively delayed response time.

The Times ,3-27-2012, "Pensioner’s death linked to ambulance strike," No Publication, <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/pensioners-death-linked-to-ambulance-strike-m89w3tkcx3t> | DD JH

An elderly patient died in London while waiting for a delayed ambulance during autumn’s mass strike, in which more than half of the capital’s ambulance workers walked out. An official NHS report will today claim the death could be linked to the industrial action on November 30, revealing how it led to major delays in the 999 emergency service. Some patients in “life-threatened” situations were forced to wait for more than two hours for a response, while many others were left in “distress and pain”, it finds. The study, seen by The Times, claims that the death - at 4.35pm - was “potentially linked to a delayed response”. A further investigation is expected to confirm that the patient was waiting too long for the ambulance but cannot conclusively blame that for the patient’s death. The NHS London report says the death occurred over three hours after the London Ambulance Service declared an “Internal Major Incident” and called on the unions to repudiate the strike. Services were so clogged up by then that dozens of emergency cases were being held with many patients forced to wait an hour or longer for a response. However, the strike continued and very few members of staff returned to work, the study says. Hundreds of people who needed urgent medical attention received delays in their care. Some 875 patients in “potential immediately life-threatened” situations - classified as category A - were forced to wait longer than the eight-minute target for an urgent response. Of those, 318 waited longer than 19 minutes. By the evening some patients whose lives were at the highest level of risk classified had to wait more than two hours. The NHS London report concludes that the action had a “significant effect” on the operational capability of the ambulance service. It fears that “timely, consistent, effective and safe clinical care” was not delivered. “Undoubtedly some patients waited too long for an ambulance, in particular those patients with non life-threatening conditions and it is recognised that these patients were often in distress and pain,” it concludes. The report finds that the majority of patients had to wait longer than nationally mandated standards. The expectation was that 30 per cent of staff would walk out but over half actually did and the service was not able to handle it. In some parts of the capital staffing levels fell to just 10 per cent. ADVERTISEMENT The report reveals how 117 calls were being held by 1pm, with over 50 waiting more than an hour. By 4pm four category A patients were being held for more than an hour. By the evening dozens of emergency cases were not responded to for between one or two hours. The ambulance service has a target of responding to three quarters of category A calls within 8 minutes. On November 30, that fell to below one quarter. It insists that future strikes must be better dealt with.

## A2 AC

### A2 Kant

#### 1. Hijack—only util can account for degrees of wrongness, telling someone their shirt looks nice when it doesn’t is better than telling a slave owner where a runaway slave is which means aggregation controls the internal link to your fw

#### 2. Actor spec—even if Kant were true, our aspec argument indicates that moral actions committed by the state are evaluated via consequences based on how the public perceives it—perception outweighs and controls int link to your fw since agency is the basis of your fw

#### 3. NC collapses to the AC—if each person has infinite value, having more of that value is a good thing so you have to aggregate

#### 4. Universalizability fails to condemn clearly wrong acts.

Parfit 11 Derek, philosopher with great hair. “On What Matters” 2011. IB

To explain why theft is wrong, Kant writes: Were it to be a general rule to take away his belongings from everyone, mine and thine would be altogether at an end. For anything I might take from another, a third party would take from me. 312 As before, however, no one acts on the maxim ‘Always steal’. Many thieves act on the maxim ‘Steal when that would benefit me’. If this maxim were universally accepted and acted upon, that would not produce a world in such acts would never succeed. There would still be property, which would not always be successfully protected. Thieves would sometimes achieve their aims. When Kant discusses the maxim ‘Let no insult pass unavenged’, he claims that, if this maxim were universal, it would be ‘inconsistent with itself’, and would not ‘harmonize with itself’. 313 But if everyone acted on this maxim, that would not make it true that no one could succeed. It might even be true that every insult was avenged, so that everyone would succeed. Kant’s actual formula, we have found, fails to condemn many of the acts that are most clearly wrong. This formula does not condemn self-interested killing, injuring, coercing, lying, and stealing.

### Offense

#### 1] Uses others as a mere means to an end

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

A further formula of the Categorical Imperative is "so, act as to treat humanity, whether in your own person or in that of any other context, never solely as a means to an end but always as an end within itself' (Parrott, 2006, p. 51). By this Kant meant people should be valued and respected as an individual and not used for the benefit of others. Participating in a labor-strike demonstration/action is **a direct violation of this** categorical perspective as it would not be ethically permissible because the severe dependence and well-being of clients, the effective functioning of the employer organization, and society **is used to duly and unduly influence the bargaining process for better working conditions**. In participating in the labor strike demonstration, the humanity, and well-being of clients and society **is not seen as crucial** **and as an 'end'**, but rather used to demonstrate the undeniable need for the skills and expertise of social workers. Furthermore, through withholding services, social worker professionals demonstrate that the well-being and welfare of society have lost its inherent importance/value. Though the value of overall well-being is taught throughout the social work training process and is enshrined in the professional ethical codes.

#### 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**.