# 1- T - Member Nations

#### Interpretation: The aff can't defend that a subset of member nations ought to reduce IP protections.

#### “member nations” are a bare plural - it can’t be specified more

#### 1] Upward entailment test – “member nations ought to reduce protections” doesn’t imply that “political bodies ought to reduce protections” because there might not be an obligation for the UN or terrorist groups 2] Adverb test -- “ all member nations ought to reduce protections” doesn’t substantially change the meaning of the res but “some member nations” does

#### Violation: they spec the EU

#### [1] Precision and semantics outweigh – vote aff if there wasn’t a legitimate aff.

#### [2] Limits – There are over 164 affs with any permutation of member states . There’s no universal DA since each has different functions and geopolitical implications – explodes limits since there are tons of independent affs plus functionally infinite combinations, all with different advantages in different political situations.

#### [3] TVA – just read your aff as an advantage under whole res, solves all your offense

#### Fairness and education are voters – its how judges evaluate rounds and why schools fund debate

#### DTD – it’s key to norm set and deter future abuse

#### Neg theory is DTD - 1ARs control the direction of the debate because it determines what the 2NR has to go for – DTD allows us some leeway in the round by having some control in the direction

#### Competing interps – Reasonability invites arbitrary judge intervention and a race to the bottom of questionable argumentation

#### No RVIs – A – Going all in on theory kills substance education which outweighs on timeframe B - Discourages checking real abuse which outweighs on norm-setting C – Encourages theory baiting – outweighs because if the shell is frivolous, they can beat it quickly D – its illogical for you to win for proving you were fair – outweighs since logic is a litmus test for other arguments

#### NC theory first - 1] Abuse was self-inflicted- They started the chain of abuse and forced me down this strategy 2] Norming- We have more speeches to norm over whether it’s a good idea 3] It was introduced first so it comes lexically prior.

#### Neg abuse outweighs Aff abuse – 1] Infinite prep time before round to frontline 2] 2AR judge psychology and 1st and last speech 3] Infinite perms and uplayering in the 1AR.

#### Reasonability on 1AR shells – 1AR theory is very aff-biased because the 2AR gets to line-by-line every 2NR standard with new answers that never get responded to– reasonability checks 2AR sandbagging by preventing really abusive 1NCs while still giving the 2N a chance.

#### DTA on 1AR shells - They can blow up blippy 20 second shells in the 2AR while I have to split my time and can’t preempt 2AR spin which necessitates judge intervention and means 1AR theory is irresolvable so you shouldn’t stake the round on it.

#### RVIs on 1AR theory – 1AR being able to spend 20 seconds on a shell and still win forces the 2N to allocate at least 2:30 on the shell which means RVIs check back time skew – ows on quantifiability

#### No new 1ar theory paradigm issues- A] New 1ar paradigms moot any 1NC theoretical offense B] introducing them in the aff allows for them to be more rigorously tested

# 2- Log Con

**The neg burden is to prove that the aff won’t logically happen in the status quo, and the aff burden is to prove that it will. Prefer -**

**A] Text –**

**Ought is “used to express logical consequence” as defined by Merriam-Webster**

(<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ought>) //Massa

**Oxford Dictionary defines ought as “used to indicate something that is probable.”**

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/ought> //Massa

**B] Debatability – 1) my interp means debates focus on empirics about squo trends rather than irresolvable abstract principles that’ve been argued for years 2) moral oughts cannot guide action. Aff forfeited their right to define ought in the 1AC, it’s in the res and late definitions kill 1NC ballot access.**

**Grey 11,** Grey, JW. "The Is/Ought Gap: How Do We Get "Ought" from "Is?"" Ethical Realism. N.p., 19 July 2011. Web. 28 Oct. 2015. //Massa

**The is/ought gap is a problem in moral philosophy where what is the case and what ought to be the case seem quite different, and it presents itself as the following question** to David Hume: **How do we *know* what morally ought to be the case from what is the case?** Hume posed the question in A Treatise of Human Nature Book III Part I Section I: In **every system of morality**, which I have hitherto met with, I have always remark’d that the author proceeds for some time in the ordinary way of reasoning, and establishes the being of a God, or makes observations concerning human affairs, when of a sudden I am surpriz’d to find, that instead of the usual copulations of propositions, is and is not, I meet with no proposition that is not connected with an ought, or an ought not. This change **is imperceptible**; but is, however, of the last consequence. **For as this ought**, or ought not, **expresses some new relation** or affirmation, ‘tis necessary that it shou’d be observ’d and explain’d; and at the same time that a reason shou’d be given, **for what seems altogether inconceivable**, how this new relation can be a deduction from others, which are entirely different from it. It is here that Hume points out that **philosophers argue about** various **nonmoral facts, then somehow conclude what ought to be the case** (or what people ought to do) **based on** those facts (about **what is the case**). **For example, we might find out that arsenic is poisonous and conclude that we ought not consume it. But we need to know how nonmoral facts can lead to moral conclusions. These two things seem unrelated. The is/ought gap [isn’t]** doesn’t seem like **a problem for nonmoral oughts**—what we ought to do to accomplish our goals, fulfill our desires, or maintain our commitments. For example, we could say, “If you want to be healthy, you ought not consume arsenic.” However, it might be morally wrong to consume arsenic. If it is, we have some more explaining to do.

#### 3. Neg definition choice – Anything else kills 1NC strategy since I premised my engagement on a lack of your definition.

#### Their inherency proves the aff won’t happen. Either a) the aff is non-inherent and you vote neg on presumption or b) It is and it isn’t going to happen.

# 3- Truth Testing

#### The role of the ballot is to determine whether the resolution is a true or false statement, the neg must prove it true and the aff false – anything else moots 7 minutes of the nc – their framing collapses since you must say it is true that a world is better than another before you adopt it.

#### They justify substantive skews since there will always be a more correct side of the issue but we compensate for flaws in the lit.

#### The ballot says vote aff or neg based on a topic – five dictionaries define negate as to deny the truth of and affirm as to prove true so it's constitutive and jurisdictional.

Presumption -

**[1] A statement has only one truth, but can be proven false in infinite ways.**

**[2] Real world policies require positive justification.**

**[3] Aff has an absolute burden of proof – any doubt means you negate or arguments are incoherent which triggers presumption.**

**Luca** , Andrei. “LogicWarrior Demand Reason.” LogicWarrior, 9 Oct. 2017, [www.logicwarrior.net/tag/law-of-non-contradiction/](http://www.logicwarrior.net/tag/law-of-non-contradiction/).

This law is another seemingly obvious point but in practice **the Law of Non-Contradiction is the foundation of argumentative validity**. The Law of Non-Contradiction makes logic truth preserving so that you’ll never go from a true point and arrive at a false point. Contradiction negates logic, and while true paradox may be something fun which to reflect unless you’re attempting to unite with the godhead by reaching nirvana, contradiction simply has no place in logic. This is not to say that something can’t *appear* to be self-contradictory and this idea is the basis of a lot of statements of reflection. **In the course of debate** another definition may become useful: **Both a claim and not that claim can’t be true. So, if a statement holds even a teensy** weensy **bit of falseness, it must be entirely false.**

# 4 - NC

#### [1] If everything exists in a place in space time, that place must also have a place that it exists and that larger place needs a larger location to infinity. Therefore, identifying ought statements is impossible since those statements assume acting on objects in the space-time continuum

#### [2] Premise 1: there’s an infinite number of arrangements of atoms where the aff fails, and a finite amount where it succeeds.

#### Premise 2: Let x be the cases where the aff succeeds. The probability of the aff succeeding is x divided by x plus the number of cases where the aff fails, which is infinity, and an infinite denominator converges to zero.

#### Premise 3: The probability the aff succeeds is 0, the probability it fails is 100 - no solvency.

#### [3] To go anywhere, you must go halfway first, then half the remaining distance, then again, and so on to infinity. Motion is impossible since you must travel infinite distances in finite time.

#### [4] Merriam Webster defines ‘reduce’ as: to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavor of by boiling

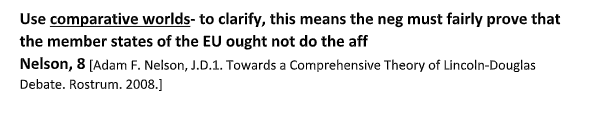
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce>

#### [5] Merriam Webster defines ‘trade’ as: having a larger softcover format than that of a mass-market paperback and usually sold only in bookstores

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/trade>

# 5 - provide evidence sources

A- must provide a link to the evidence, or literally any other way to access it easily



standards

A- evidence ethics - can make up stuff or misconstrue & I cant check source back

B- timeskew - searching it up takes away from my prep

Yes fairness & education   
Dtd

Same no rvis yes Cis from Nebel