Because denying constitutional rights results in an oppressive government, I negate.

Definitions:  
**Prioritize**- to [arrange](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/search/american-english/direct/?q=arrange) in [order](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/search/american-english/direct/?q=order) of [importance](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/search/american-english/direct/?q=importance) so that you can [deal](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/search/american-english/direct/?q=deal) with the most [important](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/search/american-english/direct/?q=important) things before the [others](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/search/american-english/direct/?q=others) (Cambridge Dictionary <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/american-english/prioritize>)  
**Digital Privacy**- “The right to be forgotten” (Forbes- [CIO Network](http://www.forbes.com/sites/ciocentral/): INSIGHTS AND IDEAS FOR TECHNOLOGY LEADERS <http://www.forbes.com/sites/ciocentral/2012/08/02/the-right-to-be-forgotten-protecting-digital-privacy/2/>)

(**The White House: Washington**, **National Security Strategy** May **2010** <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/national_security_strategy.pdf>>)  
Yet as we fight the wars in front of us, we must see the horizon beyond them- a world in which America is stronger, more secure, and is able to overcome our challenges while appealing to the aspirations of people around the world. To get there, we must pursue a strategy of national renewal and global leadership- a strategy that rebuilds the foundation of American strength and influence. **Our strategy starts by recognizing that our strength** and influence abroad **begins with the steps we take at home. We must grow our economy and deficit**. We must **educate our children** to compete in an age where knowledge is capital, and the marketplace is global. We must **develop the clean energy** that can power new industry, unbind us from foreign oil, and preserve our planet. We must **[and] pursue science and research** that enables discovery, and unlocks wonders unforeseen to us today as the surface of the moon and the microchip were a century ago.  
My value is **Justice** because the US government must represent its members and respect natural rights. Political Philosophy: Government Justice, and Human Rights  
R. A. **Hill**, Virginia State University  
**John Rawls cites justice in *A Theory of Justice* as the "first virtue of social institutions"** (1971, p. 3), of which a government is one example. He writes expansively in the beginning of his book on the importance of justice and of its centrality in a "well-ordered" society. Eloquently, Rawls **[He]** extols the primacy of justice, and **asserts** that **no matter how efficient** and productive **the government** and the laws issuing from it **may be, if the government or its laws are unjust they must be changed** (although he does say later that statements like this one may have been put too strongly) (1971, p. 4). The "well-ordered" society, as described by Rawls, has two characteristics: (1) it furthers the interests of its members and (2) it is organized according to a "public conception of justice" (1971, p. 5). When citizens have a public conception of justice "they understand the need for, and they are prepared to affirm, a characteristic set of principles for assigning basic rights and duties and for determining what they take to be the proper distribution of the benefits and burdens of social cooperation" (1971, p. 5). In this optimal society the principles would generally be the same throughout the society and would be enforced by the State. Clearly, this would represent government at its best: everybody agreeing on the governing principles and the State instituting just those principles. In the opening to his book Rawls sketches, then, an outline of a well-ordered society with three components: **[the government must] (1)** it **[advance] the interests of its members, (2)** it is **[govern] by a public conception of justice which is (3) itself compliant with a concept of justice which incorporates measures of equality and impartiality.** Two of the three components of Rawls' societal exemplar involve justice. Justice, according to him, should be a primary concern of a governing body. He goes on to develop and defend the concept of *justice as fairness* and to present its concomitant principles.

I: By respecting rights, people’s interests would be weighed with each other’s in order to achieve a common goal. Since the state’s only reason is for the betterment of the citizen’s lives, there is no reason such a government could be dangerous.

TI: The negative wins when it prevents an oppressive totalitarian government by ensuring democratic liberties.

My value criterion is **Maintaining Democratic Liberties** because as human beings, we ensure our civil liberties in the government.

**Secret surveillance of citizens illegitimately violates democratic principles.**

Neil M. **Richards** \*Washington University of School of Law writes The Dangers of Surveillance

Chapter III. Surveillance and Power 37-38

Secret Surveillance is Illegitimate.We should prohibit the creation of any domestic surveillance programs whose existence is secret. **In a democratic society, the people and not the state apparatus are sovereign.** In American law, this is a tradition that goes back to James Madison, and which lies at the very heart of both First Amendment theory and American constitutionalism itself.101 **These principles are reflected at the core of modern information law. For example, the Supreme Court has made clear that the federal Freedom of Information Act protects at its core the “right of citizens to know what their government is up to.”**102 **As Henry Steele Commager put it aptly,** “the generation that made the nation thought **secrecy in government one of the instruments of Old World tyranny** and committed itself to the principle that a **[and] democracy cannot function unless the people are permitted to know what their government is up to.”**103The illegitimacy of secret surveillance also lies at the heart of information privacy law, which remains guided by **the “Fair Information Practices” drafted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1973**.The Code of Fair Information Practices recommended by the Department has continued to influence information privacy law throughout the world,104 and **[states] the first of its five principles is the commitment that “there must be no personal-data record-keeping systems whose very existence is secret.”**105  
  
Clarence **Darrow**, [The Scopes Trial, Day 2](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/day2.htm)  
**Slippery slope**- [**Non Causa Pro Causa**](http://www.fallacyfiles.org/noncause.html): **If A happens, then by a gradual series of small steps through B, C,…, X, Y, eventually Z will happen, too. Z should not happen. Therefore, A should not happen, either.**

# Solove, 2011 (“Why Privacy Matters Even if You Have 'Nothing to Hide'”, Daniel J., May 15, The Chronicle of Higher Education)

**Privacy is rarely lost in one fell swoop. It is usually eroded over time**  little bits dissolving almost imperceptibly until we finally begin to notice how much is gone. **When the government starts monitoring the phone numbers people call, many may shrug their shoulders and say, "Ah, it's just numbers, that's all." Then the government might start monitoring some phone calls. "It's just a few phone calls, nothing more." The government might install more video cameras in public places. "So what?** Some more cameras watching in a few more places. No big deal." **The increase in cameras might lead to a more elaborate network of video surveillance.** Satellite surveillance might be added to help track people's movements. **The government might start analyzing people's bank rec­ords.** "It's just my deposits and some of the bills I pay—no problem." The government may **then** start **combing through credit-card records, then expand to Internet-service providers' records, health records, employment records, and more.** Each step may seem incremental, but **after a while, the government will be watching and knowing everything about us.**

I: With democratic liberties, the US will be capable of achieving justice by acting fairly to the people’s will.  
TI: If you turn to the affirmative, the government will fall down the slippery slope into an oppressive totalitarian authority.

**C1) Privacy rights advocate political freedom.**  
Mary B. **DeRosa** [Deputy Assistant and Deputy Counsel to the President, and as National Security Council Legal Adviser in the Obama Administration; Data Mining and Data Analysis for Counterterrorism; “Inadequate Government Control of Data”; March **2004**; TXB]  
Data-mining and automated data-analysis techniques do not collect private data; they analyze data that is already available. Nonetheless**, the power of [data mining]** **could mean that the government will collect more private data in order to use them.** And if the government exercises inadequate control over who sees that information, for what reasons, how long it is retained, and to whom it is disseminated, unfairness can result. **No matter how legitimate the reason for collection** or how careful the initial use**, information can take on a life of its own if not controlled,** and it can be used by others for reasons unrelated to the initial collection. **Currently, no government-wide guidelines exist for collection, use, retention, and dissemination of private data**, and oversight of these activities is inconsistent at best.

**DeRosa continues:**

Second, government information-gathering can severely constrain democracy and individual self-determination. **Paul Schwartz illustrates** this with **his theory of “constitutive privacy.”**99 **According to Schwartz**, privacy is essential to both individuals and communities: “[**C]onstitutive privacy seeks to create boundaries about personal information to help the individual and define terms of life within the community.”**100 As a form of regulation of information flow, privacy shapes “the extent to which certain actions or expressions of identity are encouraged or discouraged.”101 Schwartz contends that extensive government oversight over an individual’s activities can “corrupt individual decision making about the elements of one’s identity.”102 Further, **inadequate protection of privacy threatens deliberative democracy by inhibiting people from engaging in democratic activities.**103 This can occur unintentionally; **even if government entities are not attempting to engage in social control, their activities can have collateral effects that harm democracy and self-determination.**

I: Thus, prioritizing digital investigation harms the core of American society and its democratic liberties.  
TI: The risk of giving more power to the government will cause a slippery slope effect and threaten the quality of citizens’ lives.

**C2)** If we fail to maintain justice, oppressive governments will hurt the people.

R.J. **Rummel writes**  
POWER KILLS:GENOCIDE AND MASS MURDER, RJ Rummel  <http://www.hawaii.edu/powerkills/POWER.ART.HTM>

This is a report of the statistical results from a project on comparative genocide and mass-murder in this century. Most probably **near 170,000,000 people have been murdered in cold-blood by governments, well over three-quarters by absolutist regimes.** The most such killing was done by the Soviet Union (near 62,000,000 people), the communist government of China is second (near 35,000,000), followed by Nazi Germany (almost 21,000,000), and Nationalist China (some 10,000,000). Lesser megamurderers include WWII Japan, Khmer Rouge Cambodia, WWI Turkey, communist Vietnam, post-WWII Poland, Pakistan, and communist Yugoslavia. The most intense democide was carried out by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, where they killed over 30 percent of their subjects in less than four years. **The best predictor of this killing is regime power. The more arbitrary power a regime has, the less democratic it is, the more likely it will kill its subjects or foreigners. The conclusion is that power kills, absolute power kills absolutely.**

I:Thus, the more powerful the government the more likely they will oppress their citizens.

TI: By failing to maintain democratic liberties, our government will eventually become totalitarian. To prevent this, you must look towards the negative side and prioritize digital privacy.

Thus, I negate.