

The 21st Fukuoka Prefectural
Senior High School English
Debate Contest

Judge Seminar

- Part 1: Basics of Debate Judging
- Part 2: This year's Debate Topic
- Part 3: Model Debate & Judging Practice
- Part 4: Questions and Answers

Tournament Rules: 2. Procedure of the Round: Format = Speech order

Speeches	Time	Speeches	Time
(1) Affirmative Constructive	4 min.	(7) Affirmative Attack	3 min.
Preparation Time	1 min.	(8) Questions from the Negative	2 min.
(2) Questions from the Negative	2 min.	Preparation Time	2 min.
(3) Negative Constructive	4 min.	(9) Affirmative Defense	3 min.
Preparation Time	1 min.	(10) Negative Defense	3 min.
(4) Questions from the Affirmative	2 min.	Preparation Time	2 min.
(5) Negative Attack	3 min.	(11) Affirmative Summary	3 min.
(6) Questions from the Affirmative	2 min.	(12) Negative Summary	3 min.
		Total	42 min.

- Proposition = a new policy
- ex) “Resolved: That the Japan should abolish death penalty.”
- Present policy: Japan has death penalty as the capital punishment.
- New policy: Japan stops death penalty and life imprisonment is the capital punishment.
- **The Affirmative supports the proposition (=supports the new policy) by presenting advantages.**
- **The Negative denies the proposition (=supports the present policy) by presenting disadvantages.**

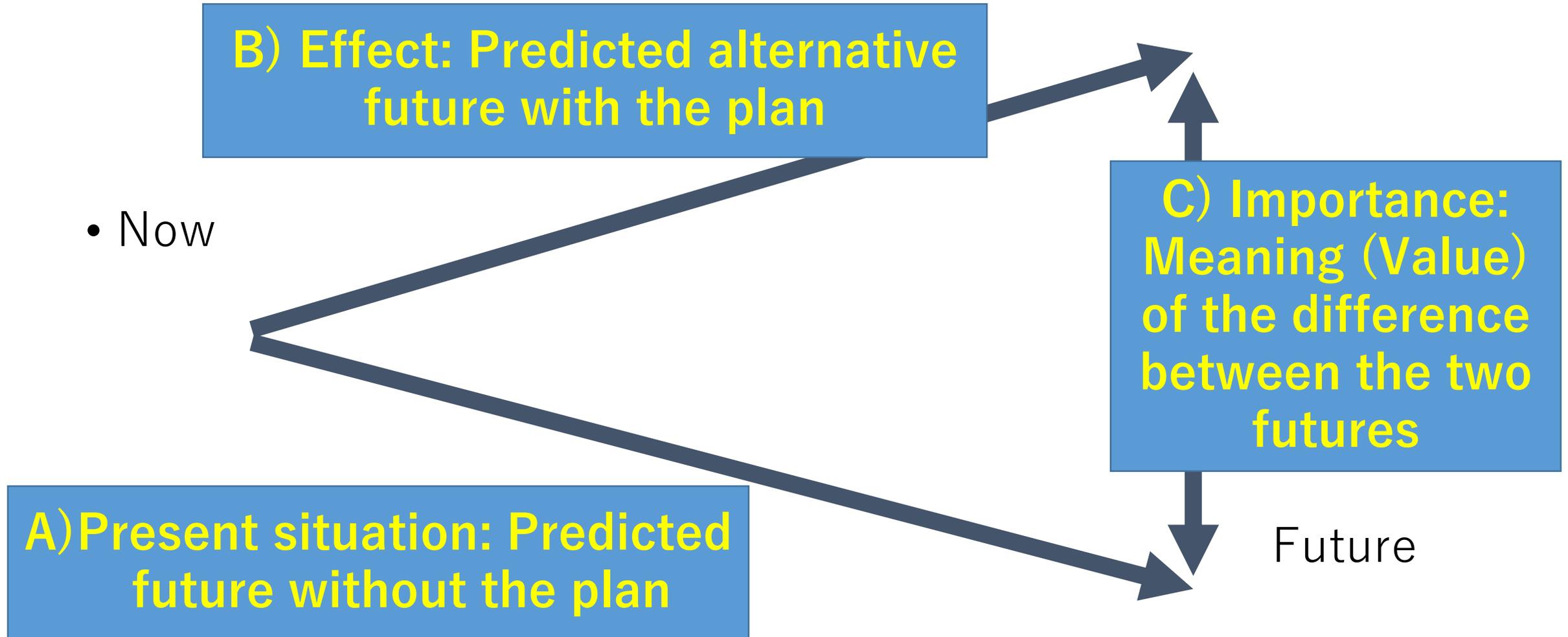
AC	NC	NA	AA	AD	ND	AS	NS
Plan						summarize	summarize
AD1		← refute		← rebut	× ←rebut	compare	compare
AD2		← refute	× AD	← rebut × AD	× ←rebut		
	DA1		← refute	× ←refute	← rebut	× new argument × plan × AD × attack	× new argument × DA × attack
	DA2	× DA	← refute	× ←refute	← rebut × DA		

- In Negative Attack, the speaker is not allowed to introduce new DA.
- In Affirmative Attack, the speaker is not allowed to refute the attacks of Negative Attack and to introduce new AD.
- In Affirmative Defense, the speaker is not allowed to add new Plans, new AD, or new attacks against the Negative Constructive. If the Negative didn't attack the ADs, the Affirmative may explain and emphasize the issues again.
- In Negative Defense, the speaker is not allowed to add new DA, or new attacks against the Affirmative Constructive, re-counter refutations against Affirmative Defense. If the Affirmative didn't attack the DAs, the Negative may explain and emphasize the issues again.

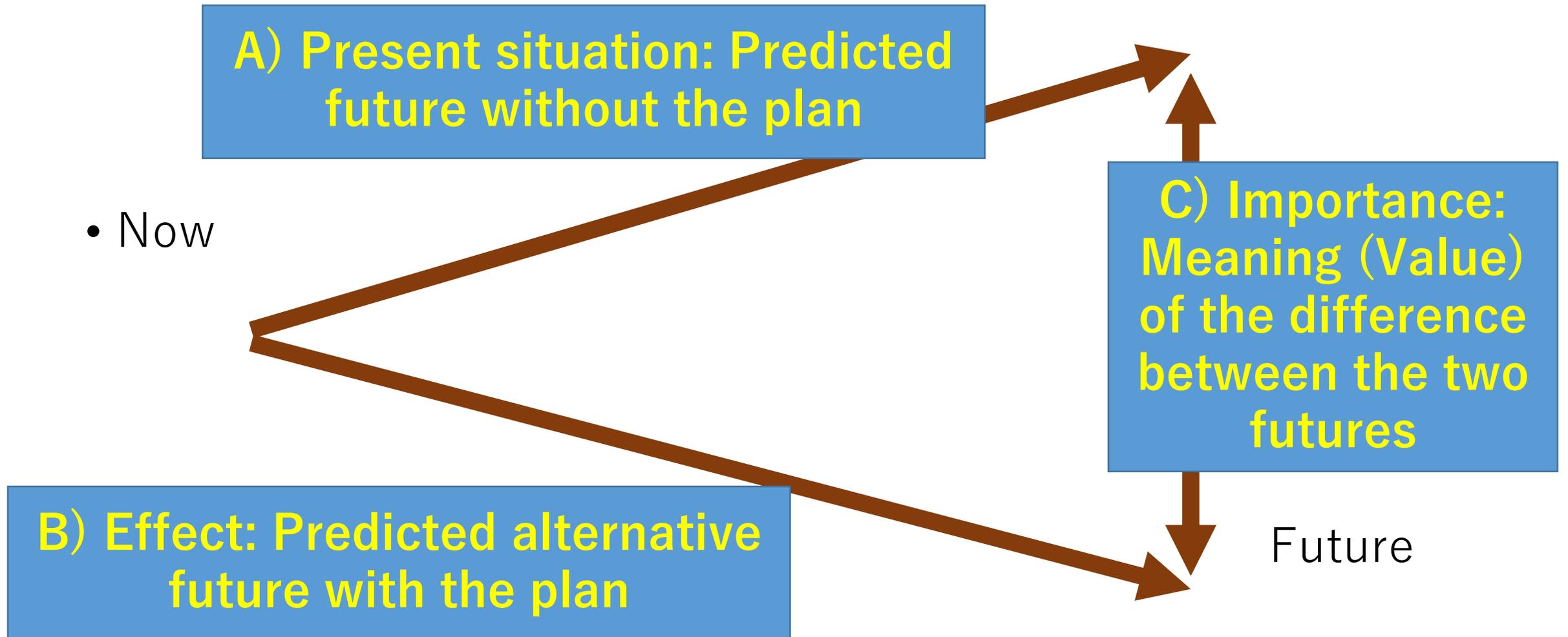
Basics of Judging: Decision Making

- The winner is decided by four issues
(**AD1, AD2, DA1, DA2**).
- Decision is based on how well the teams attack/defend the issues, not by eloquence or fluency.
- **AFF win: If $AD1+AD2 > DA1+DA2$**
- **NEG win: If $AD1+AD2 < DA1+DA2$**

“3-sub-points theory” providing “Advantages”



“3-sub-points theory” providing “Disadvantages”



Evaluating the strength of issues (AD/DA)

- Probability (factual evidence) x Value (importance) = Strength

Decision Making Chart (After the round, fill in the following chart to make your decision.)

1. List of issues Each side should not present more than two issues. Ignore extra ADs and DAs!	2. Probability Whether the issue was constructed and defended by facts and evidence	× 3. Value (Impact) Whether the value (impact, significance) of the issue was effectively explained and defended	= 4. Strength
Advantage 1	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	Strong / Weak / None
Advantage 2	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	Strong / Weak / None
Disadvantage 1	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	Strong / Weak / None
Disadvantage 2	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	Strong / Weak / None

5. Compare the net sum of the issues

TICK IF YES	AFF won: If $AD\ 1 + AD\ 2 > DA\ 1 + DA\ 2$
TICK IF YES	NEG won: If $DA\ 1 + DA\ 2 \geq AD\ 1 + AD\ 2$

6. Check your decision

<p>Your VOTING ISSUE was:</p> <p>"Voting issue" is the most decisive issue (AD/ DA) that affected your vote. If you can't name it, it is probable that your decision might not be based on arguments but on superficial matters (such as English accents, impressive Attacks etc). If so, reconsider your decision.</p>	<p>FILL IN THE LABEL OF THE ISSUE (Such as AD1, DA2)</p>
<p>Are you sure that your vote is NOT influenced by NEW ARGUMENTS?</p> <p>"New arguments" in the latter part of the round are prohibited. Reconsider your decision if you think some of the arguments were new.</p>	<p>TICK IF YES</p>

Deciding the winner based on issues

EXAMPLE: DECISION MAKING CHART

1. List of issues 論点名	2. Probability もっともらしさ ×	3. Value (Impact) 価値	= 4. Strength 強さ
Advantage 1 <u>Math & Science</u>	Hi / Lo No proof: why math scores will improve.	Large / Small well defended: necessary for economy	Strong / Weak / None Very little AD
Advantage 2 <u>Gap Private/Public</u>	Hi / Lo Well defended. Gap will be narrowed	Large / Small Need more explanation why gaps are bad	Strong / Weak / None A Little AD
Disadvantage 1 <u>Teacher's Burden</u>	Hi / Lo Only little increase: AFF attacks were good	Large / Small No explanation of the significance	Strong / Weak / None Close to none
Disadvantage 2 <u>Free Time</u>	Hi / Lo Not defended	Large / Small Not explained	Strong / Weak / None Forgotten by the NEG

5. Compare the net sum of the issues: 各論点を足しあわせて比較する

<input type="radio"/>	AFF won: If $AD\ 1 + AD\ 2 > DA\ 1 + \cancel{DA\ 2}$
<input type="radio"/>	NEG won: If $DA\ 1 + DA\ 2 \geq AD\ 1 + AD\ 2$

Your VOTING ISSUE was: 投票に最も影響した論点 AD2: I am convinced that the Gap will be solved a little. Since other DAs are not well defended, I will vote AFF for this AD2

Judge's announcement of winners & comments

- 1. Praise
- 2. Advice
- 3. Outcomes of each issue (AD / DA)
- 4. Comparison of AD/DA
- 5. Voting issue → Decision

Best Debater

- Each judge should pick one debater that contributed most to the round outcome.
- Not (necessarily) the most fluent English speaker.
- You can pick the best debater from either the winning team or the losing team.

Communication Points

5	Excellent	<i>Every</i> speech was easy to follow (adequate speed, elocutions etc.). And every team member was successfully communicating with the audience (good eye-contacts, gestures, good manners, etc.)
4	Good	Most of the speeches had no problem in following. And most of the team members were effectively communicating with the audience.
3	Average	Though with some exceptions, the speeches were basically easy to follow. Majority of the members had no problem in communication.
2	Below Average	Speeches were quite often hard to follow. Lack of audience communication can be found often.
1	Poor	Most of the Speeches were hard to follow. None of the team members were communicative.

NB: The winner may have lower communication points (The points are mainly for tie-breaking purpose to select the winners of the preliminary rounds). If a team (or its member) does not obey the judge/chairperson's instructions, being rude, or obstructing the opponent's speeches, you can subtract some points for PENALTY.

Taking Flows

AFF Const.	NEG Attack	AFF Defense	AFF Sum.	NEG Sum.
<p>AD1 Prepare for Earthquakes</p> <p>a) Present Eq Tokyo within 30 years > 70%. huge damage</p> <p>b) Effect people will move New capital and the government can control from new high-tech headquarters.</p> <p>c) Importance Millions are killed We can Save them</p>	<p>1. On a) Gov. builds. already improved</p> <p>2. × clear Effect small. Only 3% decrease</p> <p>Empty space means no attack</p>	<p>Empty space means no defense</p> <p>1. Many will move</p> <p>2. Millions will be saved.</p>	<p>Millions will be saved</p>	<p>They admitted no necessity</p> <p>Still only solve just 3% max</p>

This year's Debate Topic: Proposition

- **Resolved: That the Japanese Government should abolish the mandatory retirement age system.**
- 日本政府は、定年制を廃止すべきである。是か非か。

Definitions

- 1. “The mandatory retirement age system”
- Affirmative side (AFF) should support a position that abolishes the mandatory retirement age systems of both private (enterprises, organizations) and public (National and Local governments): Effectively allowing the workers to work beyond 65 years of age and more.

Definitions

- 2. “abolish”
- The debates should assume that the necessary law amendments will take place for this abolishment: Especially, the National Civil Service Law, Local Public Service Act, the Elderly Persons Employment Stabilization Law, and others if necessary. The sanctions against the violations will be kept as it is now (cf. especially, the Elderly Persons Employment Stabilization Law).

Definitions

- 3. Exceptions
- The AFF may not propose to limit or make exceptions to the above abolishment of the mandatory retirement age systems. The AFF must not propose other reformations on the welfare systems (such as public pension or health insurance systems, etc.), as “plans”. However, both teams can argue (preferably with evidence) the future effects of the abolishment of the retirement age on these welfare systems, as Advantages or Disadvantages.

Definitions

- 4. Negative side (NEG) position
- The NEG should support a policy that keeps the mandatory retirements systems as the current laws state (as of March 2022, including the laws that has passed the Diet already, and are waiting to be enacted). The above AFF and NEG positions will not change even if the actual Japanese Government should announce to amend the laws concerning the retirement age (before the National tournament).

Present Situation

- 99.5% of Japanese companies have the mandatory retirement age (MRA) system.
- Present MRA is 60 years old or over.
- Some older people can work after their retirement even now.
- The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) are trying to encourage older people to work longer and revised the Elderly Persons Employment Stabilization Law in 2021.

Revision of “Elderly Persons Employment Stabilization Law” in 2021

The employer **must take** any one of the measures listed in the following items in order to secure stable employment for Elderly Persons employed by said employer until 65 years of age (Article 9)

1. Raising MRA (to **65**)
2. Abolition of MRA
3. Introduction of a continuous employment system (up to the age of **65**)

… business operators will be required to **make best efforts** to take at least one of the measures in the following tables as a Measure to Secure Working Opportunity for employees from ages 65 to 70 (Article 10-2 of the Amended Law)

1. Raising MRA (to **70**)
2. Abolition of MRA
3. Introduction of a continuous employment system (up to the age of **70**)

(ed. Arishima 2022)

Which option would small and medium-sized enterprises choose?

Under present law (employment up to 65)	Under amended law (employment up 70)
1. Raising MRA (to 65) 19.4%	1. Raising MRA (to 70) 8.1%
2. Abolition of MRA 2.7%	2. Abolition of MRA 7.5%
3. Introduction of a continuous employment system (up to the age of 65) 77.9%	3. Introduction of a continuous employment system (up to the age of 70) 56.4%
	4. Others 20.0%

(<https://www.nhk.or.jp/kaisetsu-blog/100/439769.html>)

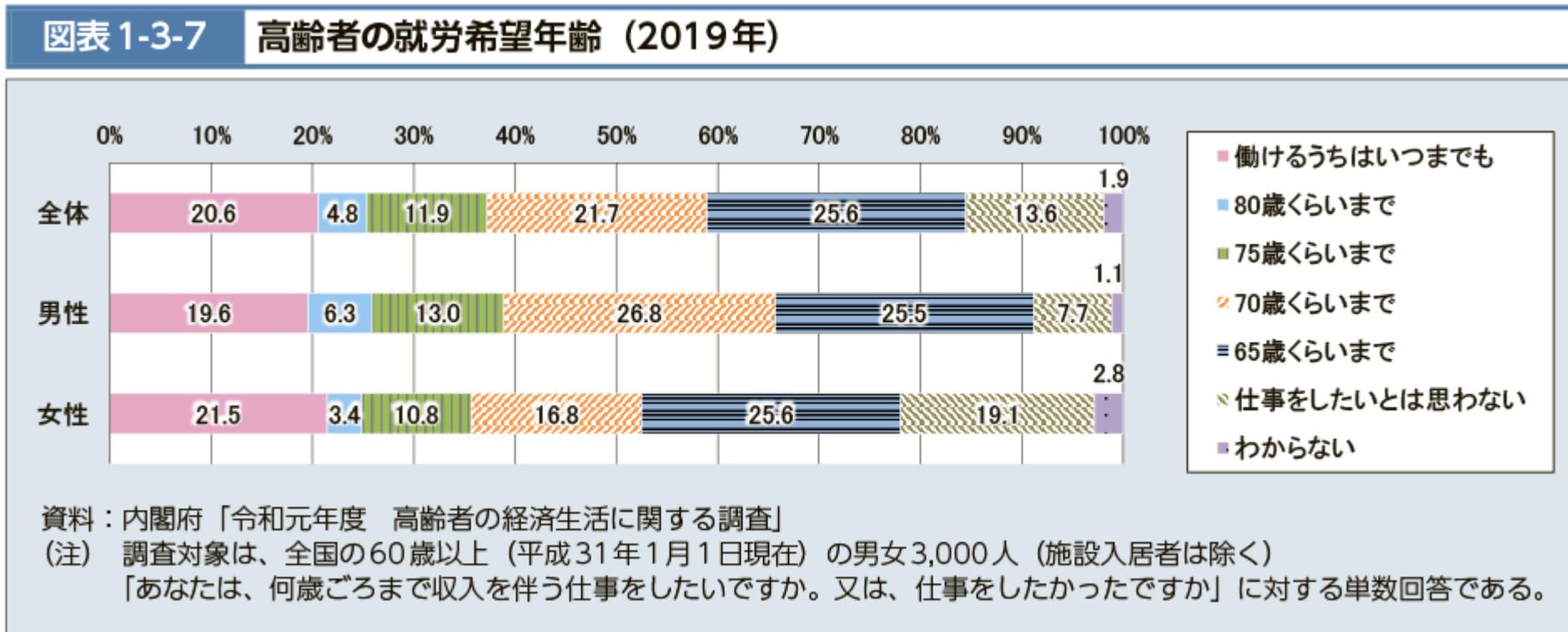
Are elderly people willing to continue to work?

(内閣府：図表 2-5-4-3 今後の就労意欲（年代別）「令和2年度 第9回高齢者の生活と意識に関する国際比較調査結果」より
(<https://www8.cao.go.jp/kourei/ishiki/r02/gaiyo/pdf/s2-5.pdf>)

	Willing to continue to work	Not willing to continue to work	No answer
60-64 years old	73.3%	22.6%	4.1%
65-69 years old	51.0%	43.7%	5.3%
70-74 years old	42.5%	49.5%	8.1%
75-79 years old	25.1%	60.6%	14.3%
80 years old and over	13.5%	62.9%	14.3%

Until how old do elderly want to work?

(図表1-3-7 高齢者の就労希望年齢 (2019年) <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/wp/hakusyo/kousei/19/backdata/01-01-03-07.html>)



Possible Affirmative Issues: Advantages

- labor shortage relaxation
- More stabilized social welfare
- Less expenditure

Possible Negative Issues: Disadvantages

- Less labor opportunity for younger people
- More financial burden on employers

- 鹿児島県有嶋宏一氏、九州大学榎本航征氏の講演資料を参考にさせていただきました。