

The 22<sup>nd</sup> 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.**

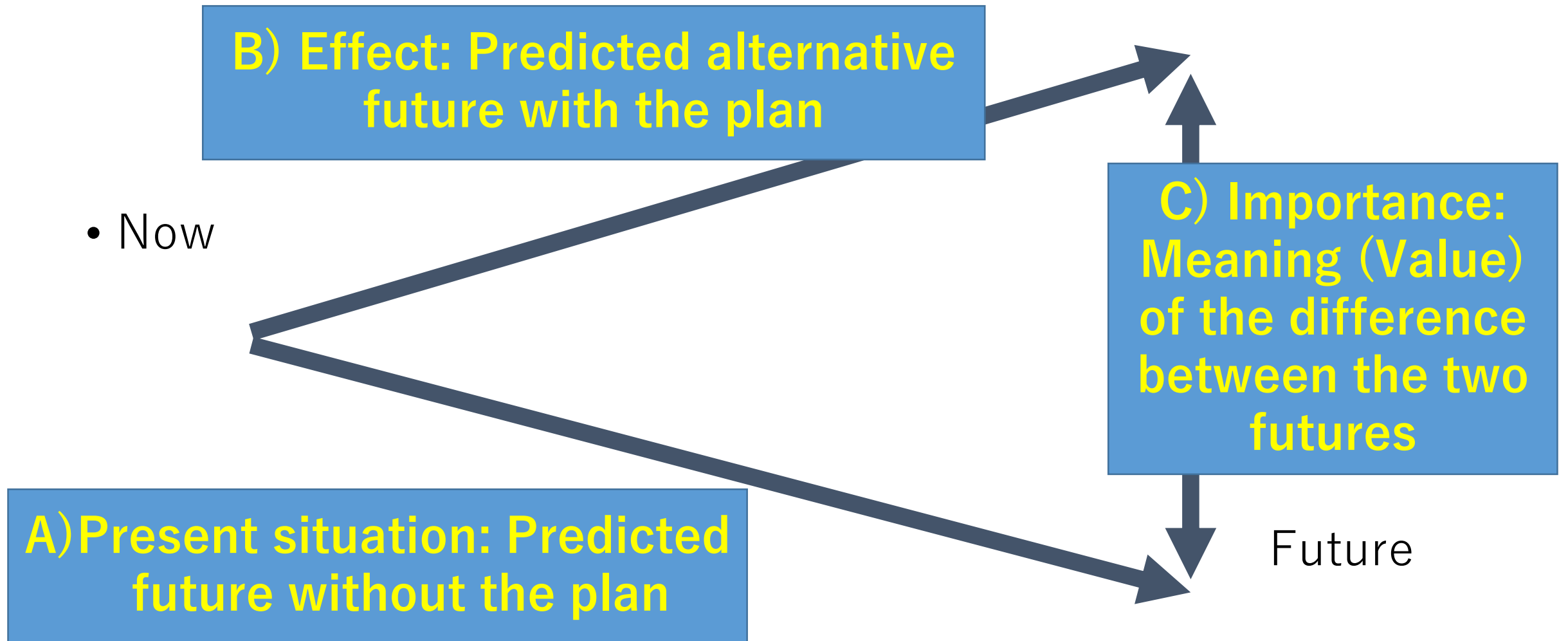
AC	NC	NA	AA	AD	ND	AS	NS
<b>Plan</b>						<b>summarize</b>	<b>summarize</b>
<b>AD1</b>		← <b>refute</b>		← <b>rebut</b>	× ←rebut	<b>compare</b>	<b>compare</b>
<b>AD2</b>		← <b>refute</b>	× AD	← <b>rebut</b> × AD	× ←rebut		
	<b>DA1</b>		← <b>refute</b>	× ←refute	← <b>rebut</b>	× <b>new</b> <b>argument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

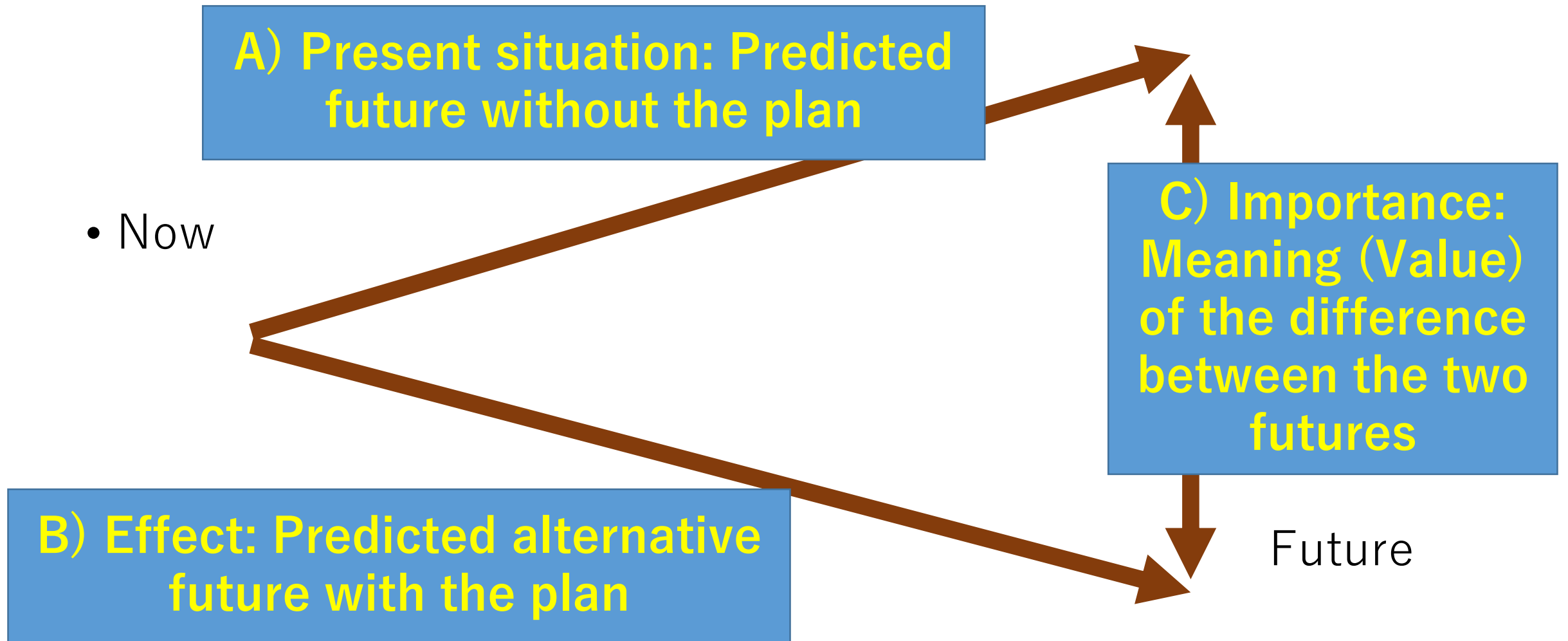
- The winner is decided by four issues (**AD1, AD2, DA1, DA2**).
- Decision is based on how well the teams attack/defend the issues, not by eloquence or fluency.
- **AFF win: If  $AD1+AD2 > DA1+DA2$**
- **NEG win: If  $AD1+AD2 < DA1+DA2$**

# “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

<b>Your VOTING ISSUE was:</b> <small>"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.</small>	<b>FILL IN THE LABEL OF THE ISSUE (Such as AD1, DA2)</b>
<b>Are you sure that your vote is NOT influenced by NEW ARGUMENTS?</b> <small>"New arguments" in the latter part of the round are prohibited. Reconsider your decision if you think some of the arguments were new.</small>	<b>TICK IF YES</b>

# 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 &amp; Science</u>	<del>Hi</del> / Lo No proof: why math scores will improve.	Large / <del>Small</del> well defended: necessary for economy	<del>Strong</del> / Weak / <del>None</del> Very little AD
Advantage 2 <u>Gap Private/Public</u>	Hi / <del>Lo</del> Well defended. Gap will be narrowed	<del>Large</del> / Small Need more explanation why gaps are bad	<del>Strong</del> / Weak / <del>None</del> A Little AD
Disadvantage 1 <u>Teacher's Burden</u>	<del>Hi</del> / Lo Only little increase: AFF attacks were good	<del>Large</del> / Small No explanation of the significance	<del>Strong</del> / Weak / <del>None</del> Close to none
Disadvantage 2 <u>Free Time</u>	<del>Hi</del> / Lo Not defended	<del>Large</del> / Small Not explained	<del>Strong</del> / <del>Weak</del> / 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

○	AFF won:            If $AD\ 1 + AD\ 2 > DA\ 1 + \cancel{DA\ 2}$
	NEG won:            If $DA\ 1 + DA\ 2 \geq AD\ 1 + AD\ 2$

Your VOTING ISSUE was: 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  
 投票に最も影響した論点

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

This year's Debate Topic: Proposition

- **Resolved: That the Japanese Government should legalize gestational surrogacy.**
- 日本政府は、代理出産を合法化すべきである。是か非か。



## Background of this topic

- Legally, **Japan does neither legalize nor ban surrogacy at this moment.** However, **surrogacy in Japan is practically impossible** as hospitals/doctors follow the medical guidelines of especially the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology (日本産科婦人科学会, in 2003 and renewed in 2022), which clearly condemns surrogacy.

## Background of this topic

- Quite a few cases of surrogacy had been carried out in Japan before the medical guideline, and **quite a few parents seek surrogates abroad** (where commercial surrogacy is legal). However, **the current Japanese civil laws do not acknowledge parentage of genetic children through surrogacy** (the person who bore the child will be acknowledged as the legal mother). So, parents often have to adopt their children born through surrogacy.

# Definitions

- 1. “Surrogacy”
- “**Surrogacy**” in this debate topic, should mean a legally contracted arrangement that **a female (“surrogate”) agrees to bear children of a married couple (“commissioning parents”), and after childbirth, handover the children to the couple.** Surrogates can either be altruistic (**Noncommercial** surrogacy, such as siblings/mothers of the commissioning parents being the surrogates) or **commercial** (surrogacy for fee).

# Definitions

- 2. “Gestational”
- “**Gestational**” in this debate topic, should be limited to **medically necessary cases in which commissioning parents transplant their own in-vitro fertilized embryo to the surrogate** (donation of sperms, eggs are not included in this topic).

# Definitions

- 2. “Gestational”
- In concrete:
- 2a) Married couples with a female (wife) who is **diagnosed to have conditions (mainly of the uterus) that makes pregnancy/delivery impossible or extremely dangerous** may request gestational surrogacy.
- 2b) **Surrogacy requests from unmarried couples will not be legal. Surrogacy for same-sex couples is not part of this topic** (as there is no same-sex marriage law in Japan, at least, at this moment.) **Surrogacy requests from single male/female are not legal.**

# Definitions

- 3. “Legalize”
- “**Legalize**” in this debate topic, should mean that the **necessary amendments to the relevant civil laws and medical guidelines would be enacted** to allow the gestational surrogacy agreements defined above.
- Also, **necessary laws that concern parentage would be amended**, so that **the legal parents of the children born through the above gestational surrogacy would be the genetic parents that made the implanted in-vitro fertilized embryo**, not the surrogate mothers who bore the children.

## Definitions

- 4. Affirmative (AFF)/Negative (NEG) side positions
- The AFF should defend the position that legalize gestational surrogacy defined above.
- The NEG should support a policy that keeps the current Japanese legal/medical guidelines that practically make surrogacy in Japan impossible, and the current civil laws that do not acknowledge parentage of genetic children through surrogacy (as of March 1st, 2023).
- The NEG should not propose the position to illegalize surrogacy (They should defend the current ambiguous legal status of surrogacy).