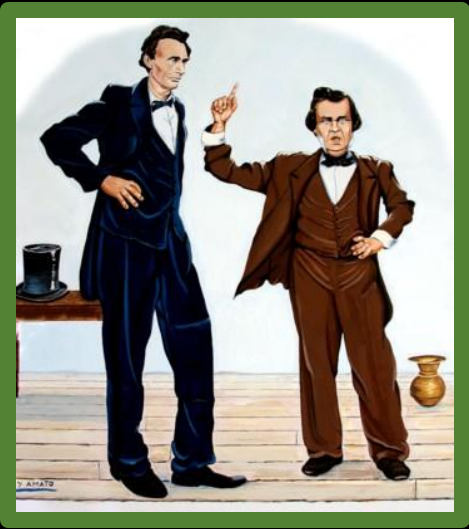


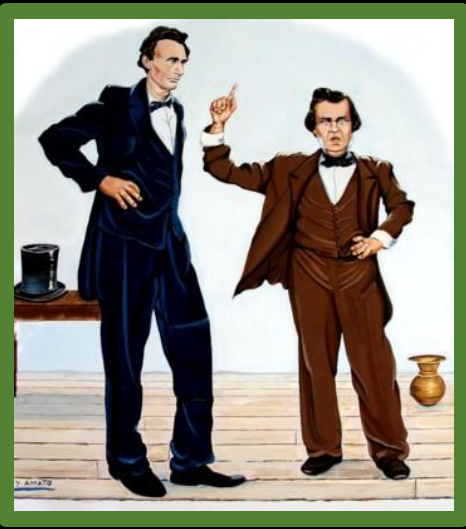


LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE



Stock Issues in LD:

1. What is the Core Value?
2. What is the Criterion for the Value?
3. How does your position on the resolution meet the criterion?



How is a core value selected?

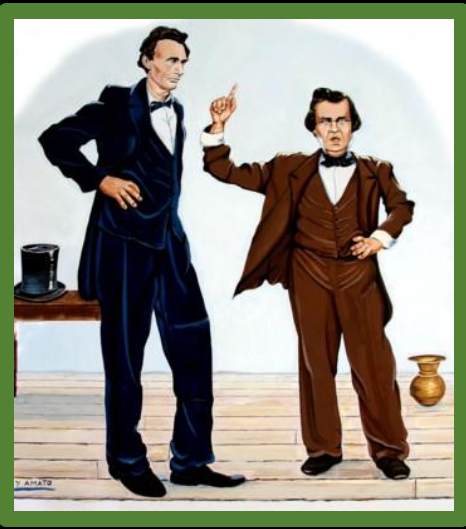
Some resolutions specify the core value:

Resolved: A victim's deliberate use of deadly force is a just response to repeated domestic violence.

Resolved: Capitalism is superior to socialism as a means of achieving economic justice.

Resolved: Human genetic engineering is morally justified.

Resolved: In matters of U.S. immigration policy, restrictions on the rights of non-citizens are consistent with democratic ideals.



How is a core value selected?

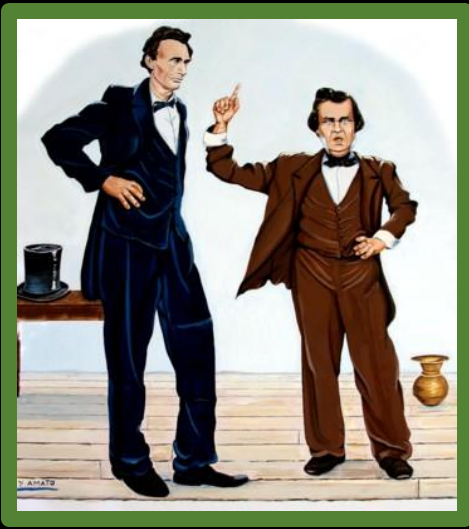
Many resolutions leave the choice of a value up to the debaters:

Resolved: The United States ought to prohibit the extraction of fossil fuels from federal public lands and waters.

Resolved: In the United States, national service ought to be mandatory.

Resolved: The United States ought to guarantee the right to housing.

Resolved: Public High school students in the United States ought not be required to pass standardized exit exams to graduate.



Selecting a Criterion

Some Examples:

Freedom: Freedom of association means no guilt by association

Safety: National security best assures the safety of the American people

Justice: Rawls: Serving the needs of the “least advantaged”

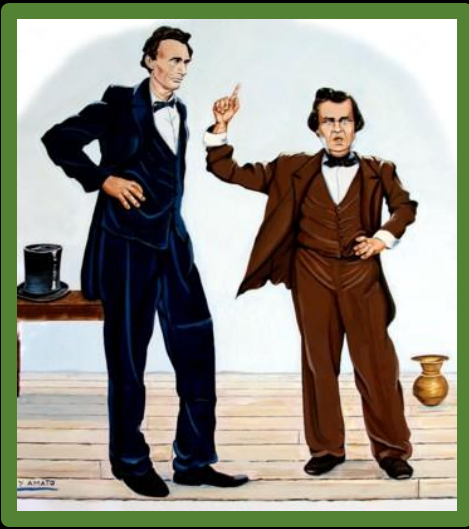
Community: Utilitarianism: “The greatest good for the greatest number”

Individualism: Rand: Self-interest is the safest guide to the good

Knowledge: Academic freedom is necessary to advance knowledge

Democracy: Self-determination is an essential element of democracy

Sanctity of Life: Saving lives/prevention of killing



Core Values Can Be Associated With More Than One Criterion:

Social justice: John Rawls says that justice must always favor the “least advantaged”

Justice as Entitlement: Protection of property

Criminal justice: Upholding the law and enforcing its requirements

Procedural justice: Preserving individual rights and giving each person their “due”

Environmental justice: Preserving environmental quality

Restorative justice: Duty to repair damage done

Evaluating the UIL Fall Topic

Resolved: In the United States, agroecology ought to be prioritized over industrial agriculture.



First Question: Who?



No agent:
Could be government
Could be farmers



Question 2a: What is Agroecology?

Soil Association, WHAT IS AGROECOLOGY?, June 22, 2024.
Retrieved Aug. 15, 2024 from
<https://www.soilassociation.org/causes-campaigns/a-ten-year-transition-to-agroecology/what-is-agroecology/>

Agroecology is an umbrella term that covers lots of agricultural practices that you may be more familiar with, like organic, biodynamic or permaculture. Organic farming is a form of agroecological farming. All organic farmers are required to meet a strict set of standards. These standards guarantee higher animal welfare, fewer pesticides and antibiotics and no GMOs. Organic practices also support more jobs on farms, healthy soil and more on-farm.

Question 2b:
What is
Industrial
Agriculture?



Hazra Khatoon, (Analyst, Sentient Food), THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE, EXPLAINED, Oct, 11, 2023. Retrieved Aug. 17, 2024 from

<https://sentientmedia.org/intensive-agriculture/>

Intensive agriculture — often called industrial agriculture — is a farming method focused on producing maximum plant and animal yields within limited land areas. It earns its “intensive” label by employing advanced technology, machinery, seeds and animals, and by using inputs such as water, chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides in concentrated zones.

Third Question: Why?

WHAT IS YOUR WHY?



Environmental Justice

Quality of Life

Quantity of Life: Feeding the World

Animal Rights/Ethical Treatment

Agroecology Protects the Environment

**Industrial Agriculture prioritizes efficiency over environmental protection
Agroecology best responds to the threat from climate change**

Florian Blumer, (Editor, Biovision), AGROECOLOGY HELPS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE, Oct. 20, 2021. Retrieved Aug. 19, 2024 from <https://www.biovision.ch/en/story/agroecologyandclimatechange/>

Agroecology builds on key features that show a strong positive correlation with climate resilience. Agroecology increases the adaptability and reduces the vulnerability of agroecosystems, in particular through improving soil health, biodiversity and high diversification within agricultural production systems. Agroecology contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mainly by increasing soil organic matter (carbon sequestration) and by reducing the use of synthetic fertilizers.

Agroecology Protects the Quality of Food

Industrial Agriculture has become entirely devoted to GMO crops, undermining human health and supporting monoculture farming.

Agroecology avoids GMOs, preserving human health and the environment

Michael Snyder, (Chair, Genetics Dept., Stanford U.), THE AMERICAN DREAM, May 23, 2019. Retrieved Aug. 10, 2019 from Nexis.

World renowned biologist Pushpa M. Bhargava goes one step further. After reviewing more than 600 scientific journals, he concludes that genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are a major contributor to the sharply deteriorating health of Americans. If you want to live a long and successful life, you have got to take care of your health. And most Americans don't even realize that genetically-modified corn has actually been designed to produce 'built-in pesticide in every cell. GM corn and cotton are engineered to produce their own built-in pesticide in every cell. When bugs bite the plant, the poison splits open their stomach and kills them.

Agroecology Provides Ethical Treatment of Animals

Industrial agriculture is committed to the use of concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs)

Agroecology supports a pastoral approach to animal agriculture

Lindsay Walton, (Attorney, Golden, CO), ENVIRONMENTAL LAW REPORTER NEWS AND ANALYSIS, June 2020, p. 10487.

There are ethical issues associated with CAFOs with respect to the treatment, health, and overall welfare of agriculture animals. In most existing livestock productions, cows, pigs, chickens, and other types of farm animals are collected in dangerously confined and filthy spaces and are forced to live on top of other animals and their own waste. In an industry that values efficiency over quality, safety, and morality, these animals are viewed only as commodities

Industrial Agriculture Best Protects the Environment

Modern industrial methods meet the food needs of America and the world while using less land than ever before; high-tech precision methods minimize the use of chemical inputs and protect water resources

Organic farming could never meet food needs without a dramatic increase in land under cultivation

Jayson Lusk, (Prof., Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State U.), UNNATURALLY DELICIOUS: HOW SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ARE SERVING UP SUPER FOODS TO SAVE THE WORLD, 2016, 5.

We tried new things. We tinkered. We invented. We made mistakes. And we tried again. The result is that we now get more than 500 percent more corn and 280 percent more wheat per acre of planted farmland than we did a century ago. Today in the United States we produce 156 percent more food than was the case in the late 1940s despite using 26 percent less land.

GMOs Feed the World While Limiting Chemical Inputs

GMOs are perfectly safe and provide our only hope of feeding the world.

Huan Lou, (Attorney, Sichenzia Ross Ference, LLP), MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, Winter 2015, pp. 105-106.

Over the last fifty years, the Green Revolution, a movement GMOs played a significant role in, has saved more than one billion people from hunger, starvation, and even death.

CAFOs Best Meet Human and Agricultural Animal Needs

CAFOs, when properly regulated, keep food prices low while providing ethical treatment of animals.

Kyra Young, (Staff, Corvallis Advocate), LEAVING FACTORY FARMS IN THE PAST: OSU EXPERTS TALK CAFOS, Nov. 1, 2020. Retrieved Aug. 18, 2024 from <https://www.corvallisadvocate.com/2020/leaving-factory-farms-in-the-past-osu-experts-talk-cafos/>

The purpose of raising animals in CAFOs really comes down to efficiency, but not just efficiency of production, says Kennedy: “It’s efficiency of time, space, and also efficiency of animal care and animal monitoring in a lot of ways.” This ties into the humane treatment of animals, which many people are worried about when it comes to CAFOs. Caretakers of animals in CAFOs are able to better monitor animal health and status. “If animals are totally out on pasture, you may not know something is going on until it’s too late,” [Matt] Kennedy, [of Oregon State University] said. “For a CAFO operation, you’ve got to feed them morning and night, at least, and you may be doing other things. It gives you a good chance to really monitor animal health status, and monitor for problems.” Kennedy notes that the instances of animal abuse that we see on the news are few and far between.

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