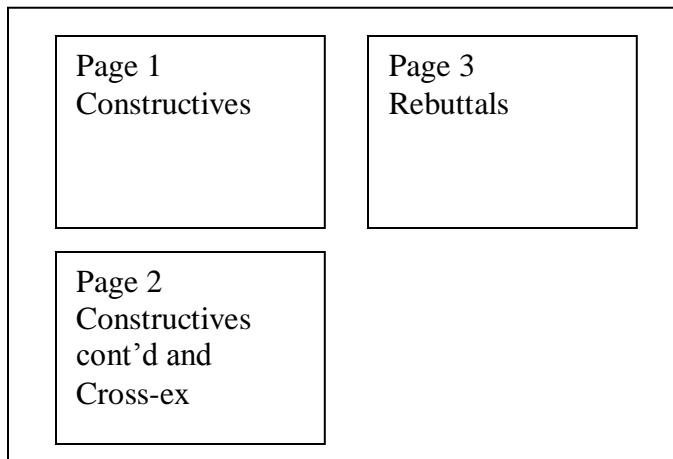# Flow Chart[1] of the Demonstration Round: Connecticut Debate Association, St. Luke's School
September 29, 2012

Resolved: Schools should adopt a "bring your own device" (BYOD) policy to technology.

The demonstration round at St. Luke's was between the Joel Barlow team of Ben Lewsom and Cooper D'Agostino on the Affirmative and the New Canaan team of Steven Singer and Gita Abhirahman on the Negative.

Format Key

It's hard to reproduce notes taken on an 11" by 14" artist pad on printed paper. The three pages below are an attempt to do so. The first page covers the constructive speeches, the second page covers the cross-ex, and the third page covers the rebuttal. The pages are intended to be arranged as follows, which is how my actual flow chart is arranged:

Page 1 Constructives	Page 3 Rebuttals
Page 2 Constructives cont'd and Cross-ex	

Note that the first page containing the constructive speeches always has arguments related to the Affirmative contentions at the top, and those relating to the Negative contentions at the bottom. This is not how the speeches may have been presented, in that often a speaker will deal with Negative arguments prior to the Affirmative. The "transcript" version of this chart presents the arguments in each speech as presented.

The chart uses "A1," "N2," etc. to refer to the Affirmative first contention, the Negative second contention and so forth.

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First Affirmative Constructive	First Negative Constructive	Second Affirmative Constructive	Second Negative Constructive

1) We have technology, the question is, can we have education too?
  a) Technology connects us to the internet and education.
2) Statement of the Resolution
3) Definitions
  a) "Technology" is any portable and internet connected device
4) Our plan is to
  a) permit students to bring any internet-connected device to school,
  b) provide WiFi to permit connection,
  c) and use those devices to supplement classes.
  d) Students, parents and educators would be expected to sign a contract agreeing to proper use.
5) A1[2]: BYOD benefits education
  a) RW Emerson states the purpose of education is "students as scholars"
  b) The internet provides educational resources
    i) Internet is dynamic and updated
    ii) It's like Tony Blair compared to David Cameron as Prime Minister
    iii) E.g., Wikipedia and Google search
  c) The internet saves time
    i) Compare Google to a textbook
    ii) Background work is done quickly, students spend time problem solving
    iii) Teacher can spend time teaching
  d) The internet is the largest knowledge base in human history
6) A2: BYOD legitimizes technology that already exists in schools
  a) The technology is already in the classroom
  b) Now it is used for entertainment
  c) BYOD allows for productive use
  d) Distractions have always existed. The benefits exceed the risks.
	1) Intro
	2) Resolution
	3) Definitions
	  a) "Schools" include all primary, elementary and secondary
	  b) "Adopt" means to make mandatory
		1) Intro
		2) Definitions
		  a) "Adopt"—remember BYOD is not "go buy it" but "bring what you have"
		  b) Supreme Court has held you can't force someone to buy something
		3) We note the Negative has not replied to the Aff contentions
		4) Secure wifi will provide protection to students
		5) A1: the internet is the most dynamic, up-to-date, easy to access informational tool ever developed
		  a) The time and quantity benefit education
			1) Intro
			2) I will cover the Aff case, then the Neg
			3) A1 vs N1
			  a) Cyberbullying occurs when technology is introduced too soon
			  b) BYOD covers all schools, and some children are too young
			  c) Parents may not approve the technology they get accesss to
			  d) These devices permit pictures and video as well as text
			  e) It can exacerbate existing problems, as the Aff admitted in C-X
			  f) It's invisible, silent, impossible to stop and costly to try
			  g) Aff agrees the education divide will remain, so how much benefit does BYOD really provide?
			4) A2: Neg is not demonizing BYOD
			  a) Social bullying and the stigma will put pressure on families to get devices
			    i) Alternatively, schools could provide a limited supply of controlled devices using a common platform
			    ii) Definitions: BYOD doesn't "force" but creates inherent pressure
			  b) The cross-benefits argument is illogical
			    i) If technology is essential, all must have it

	1) N1: BYOD creates a social hazard
	  a) Page 3 lists problems: cyberbullying, distraction, inappropriate use
	  b) Students will be choosing between games and the Encyclopedia Brittania
	  c) Mistakes using social media are saved on the internet forever
	  d) Page2 notes the stigma of having to borrow a device
	2) N2: BYOD burdens families and students
		1) N1: Consider Distractions, Bullying and Stigma
		  a) Distractions already exist, even without any technology
		    i) Students get distracted just staring into space
		    ii) The internet is an advantage
		    iii) The "contract" in our plan will require responsible use and hold students accountable
			1) N1: Aff ignores the "cyber" aspect of the bullying
			  a) Many more apps and social networks increase possibilities
			  b) Can't prevent student mis-use
			  c) Monitoring and searching devices is a slippery slope to dangerous intrusions
			2) N2: BYOD shifts the burden to the families
			  a) It also ignores the quality of technology, and the rapid change

[2] "A1" indicates the Affirmative first contention, "N2" the Negative second contention and so forth.

Demonstration Round 9-29-12   2

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a) Expectations mean "voluntary" will become required
  i) Families will need phones, laptops and data plans
  ii) Aff has ignored the economics
b) Schools would have to fund wifi and teacher training
c) Many students have no laptop or wifi at home
  i) Costs could be $1000 up front and $50 per month

3) N3: BYOD creates an educational divide
a) The divide is due to money
b) Within schools and among schools and regions incomes differ
c) Policy won't level the playing field but make it more uneven
d) How would schools match the curriculum to all the different types of devices?

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b) Cyberbullying is easier to stop if the devices are in school
  i) Students can be taught to unfriend, unfollow, not read or block
c) Stigma already exists today with other things, e.g. calculators

2) N2: There is no compulsion in BYOD so no burden
a) Training teachers is an investment, and worthwhile
b) BYOD will costs thousands rather than million if schools bought all the equipment

3) N3: There is already an educational divide
a) But consider BYOD and you're "A" student with a laptop and "C" student without
b) Maybe the "A" becomes an "A+"
c) Even if the "C" remains a "C" education has improved
d) And the "C" may benefit from working with the "A" student

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Cross-ex of First Affirmative	Cross-ex of First Negative	Cross-ex of Second Affirmative	Cross-ex of Second Negative
1) What about students who don't have devices? One student can benefit many. One student with a laptop can look up answers for the others. 2) Doesn't that give the one student an advantage? All will benefit. Some may benefit more, but it won't impair anyone. 3) You defined technology as "any portable device"? Yes 4) Even if it improves education, won't it enable bullying and stigmatize those without devices? Non cyber-bullying is harder to stop. You can block Facebook or Tumblr. Pain leaves a trail. 5) You said one would benefit all? Yes 6) Won't they feel more authority, rights? There are already differences, even pens. 7) Schools will block sites? This is already mandated in CT. 8) Won't there be an implementation cost? Yes	1) Do you need social pressure for a paper airplane? No 2) Is it a distraction? Yes 3) So you don't need technology? Not to be a jerk 4) Isn't boosting some students worthwhile? Likely boost the rich not the poor. 5) Why can't we give technology help? Who would receive help 6) The students we give it to? It's not feasible 7) Why not give the technology help to everyone? We can't it 8) So it would be a burden on the schools? Yes 9) How? Schools have to supply wifi, technology for the teachers, training 10) Isn't it worth it for better education? It's not feasible 11) You say there will be a stigma? Yes 12) Do we panic over pencils versus pens? That's not comparable to a laptop versus a textbook	1) Is a #2 pencil the same as a laptop? No 2) So how can you compare pen and pencil to a laptop? We don't think stigma is an issue. There won't be a huge social effect. 3) You say cyberbullying is easier to stop? Yes 4) You can prevent anonymity? Yes 5) How would you stop it? Technology can block it. Teach students to ignore posts. 6) Won't it help cheating, answers posted online? Teachers already have to deal with this, e.g. use multiple tests 7) Doesn't BYOD require more steps to prevent it? Cheating occurs now. 8) Won't smartphones make it easier? Students do it now, it would be no different. 9) But won't it be easier? We have them and we do it now. 10) Don't computers help? It's done now without BYOD	1) How do we stop social pressure now? We can't 2) So the Negative doesn't solve the problem? BYOD means constant access and more pressure. 3) But the Negative doesn't limit it? Today there is either no technology, or controlled access. 4) How can we stop it? Build a curriculum around other devices 5) Could you bring your own? Yes, but it wouldn't be mandated 6) Why not mandate? We want to encourage students to act in their best interests 7) Can't a teacher stop cyber-bashing, for example when they see a student filming? They would stop it. 8) Doesn't the Aff stop it with the contract? Increased access means it will take increased effort 9) Do you have any proof BYOD will increase cyber-bullying? Increased access will lead to increased cyber-bullying 10) Are there any studies? Don't know

First Negative Rebuttal	First Affirmative Rebuttal	Second Negative Rebuttal	Second Affirmative Rebuttal

1) Intro
2) Resolution
3) The definition "schools" includes all schools
  a) So 6 year olds will be using smartphones
  b) Angry Birds will compete with the Roman Empire
  c) Middle schoolers will be posting forever
4) It's infeasible to block the increase in cyber-bullying
5) Aff compares pen and pencil to laptops and says there will be no stigma
  a) Can't say that with an old phone versus a new laptop
  b) The contrast will result in a stigma
  c) 25% have no cellphone, many more no smartphone
6) Aff says there will be a cross-benefit among students
  a) People are greedy; this won't happen
	1) What does the resolution say?
	  a) It's not "buy your own device"
	  b) It's not, "you have to bring your own device"
	  c) It's, if you have a device you can bring it
	2) What is technology?
	  a) It is a tool that can be used or abused, e.g. paper
	  b) Shouldn't ban just because it can be misused
	    i) Risks exists in talk and writing, but we don't ban them
	  c) Neg basically says, "do nothing"
	  d) Aff notes technology now treated as contraband
	    i) Let's realize the potential
	  e) Aff makes smarter students
	  f) Neg doesn't stop bullying
	3) Which side educates better?
	  a) Aff uses tools to benefit all
	    i) Aff realizes we can't stop all cyber bullying, cheating
	    ii) But we can improve education
	    iii) If one person gets smarter, Aff should win
	  b) Cyber abuse occurs in the status quo
	    i) Shouldn't ignore benefits just because of the risk
		1) I want to summarize the debate on three themes: education, economics and social impact
		2) But first on cyber abuse
		  a) Aff says all abuse is the same
		  b) But it's like comparing uranium to paper
		  c) Technology makes for a much greater threat.
		3) Education—both sides agree the object is to improve education
		  a) Aff doesn't improve education
		  b) Given the risks of distraction, inappropriate use, misuse, cyber bullying, negatives outweigh the positives
		  c) This is an untried path
		  d) BYOD overrides parental consent
		4) Economics
		  a) Aff says students with no device just won't bring one
		  b) Neg notes the pressure to make up for differences, on families and schools
		  c) Schools and families also need wifi to provide access
		5) Social Impact is not just cyber bullying
		  a) BYOD creates an educational divide
		  b) Poverty gap means there will be have nots
		  c) If technology is key, BYOD creates greater disadvantages
		  d) BYOD doesn't level the playing field
			1) Intro
			2) "Oh my gosh, a disco ball" (Shouted)
			  a) See, I created a distraction, not technology at all
			3) Let's consider the three Negative issues
			4) Education
			  a) Aff has shown distractions will always occur, but can be controlled
			  b) Neg about education in metaphors
			  c) Aff shows how technology provides speed, leverage and quantity cheaply
			5) Economics
			  a) There is no obligation to bring a device
			  b) Wifi is relatively cheat
			  c) Having the school buy all the technology is even more expensive
			6) Social Impact
			  a) Negative says it just helps the students who have it
			  b) But it also benefits those who do not
			  c) Technology is a tool
			    i) It can be abused
			    ii) Aff requires student and parent consent to limit abuse
			  d) Students will learn faster
			7) The Aff saves money, and there is nothing to fear from using technology in positive ways
			8) Negative approach limits education and costs more