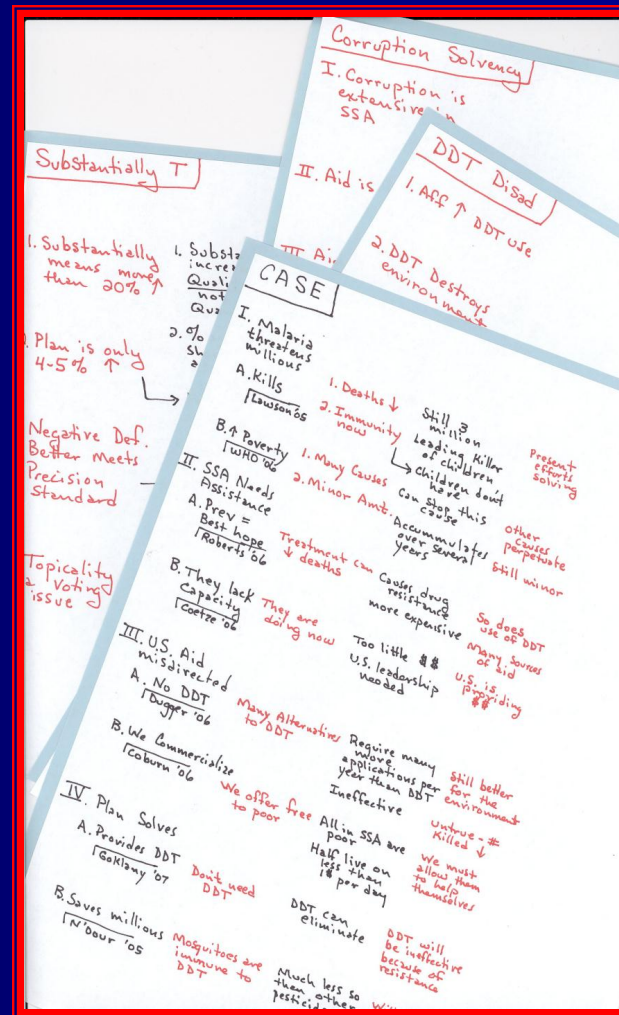


Teaching Flowing Skills



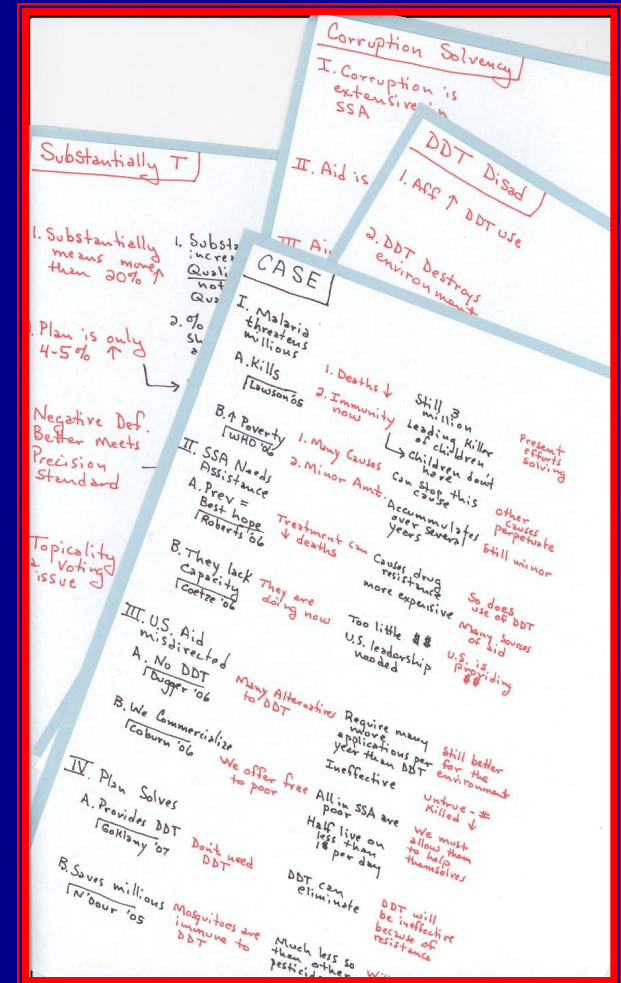
Purposes of Flowing

Essential to an organized presentation

Enables direct clash

Becomes your notes during a speech

You see what the judge sees



Basic Flowing Technique

One argument per page

Two colors

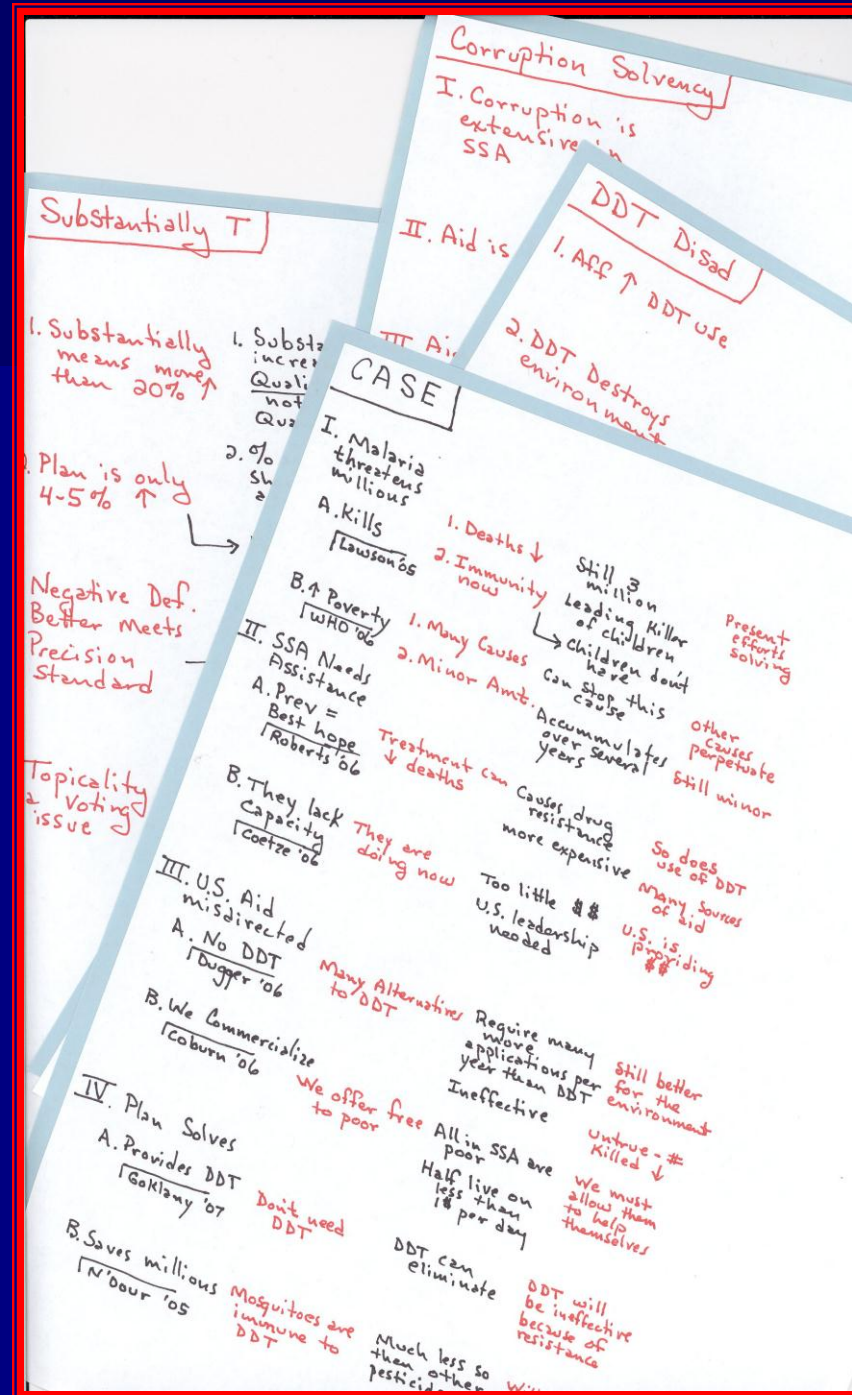
Labels first, Evidence second

Lots of Room (especially at top)

Shorthand symbols

Flow to the end of the round

Look for ways to improve



Suggested Flowing Symbols

HO = homelessness

P = poverty

FS = food stamps

HC = health care

M = Medicaid

OPG = federal gov't official poverty
guideline

V = veterans

NA = Native Americans

IM = immigrants

IIM = illegal immigrants

≠ Does Not Mean/ Does Not Cause

Decrease

Increase

T = Topicality

K = Kritik or Critique

↓
DA = Disadvantage

S = Solvency

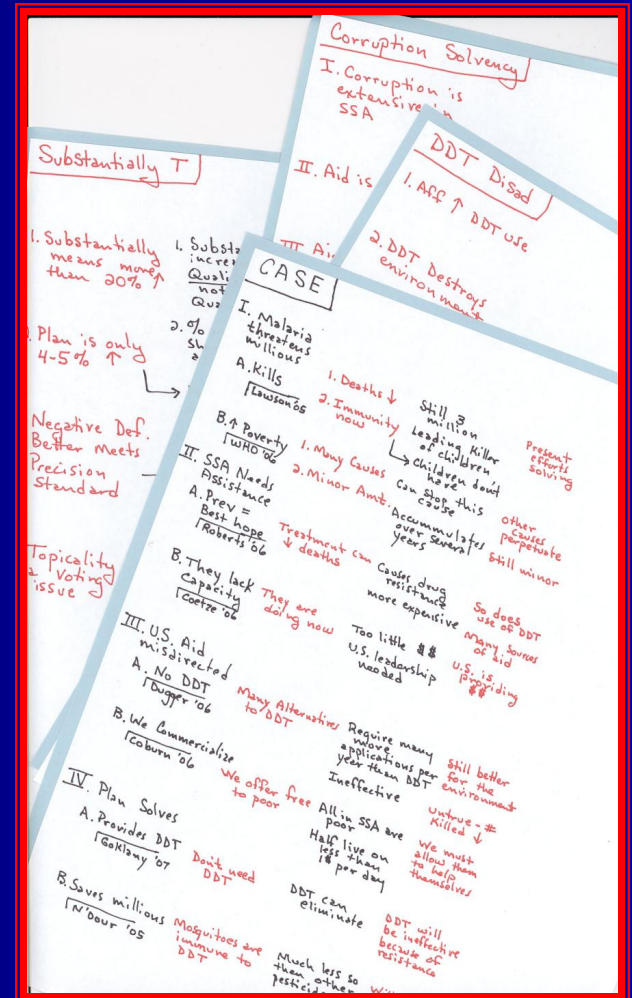
I = Inherency

B = Billion

\$ = Money or Cost

Advanced Flowing Skills

Using Pre-Flows
Using the Computer
Learning From Others
Legibility for Trading
Practice, Practice,
Practice



Pre-Flow Example

No Need to ↑
1. Funding extensive now
2. Research Advancing
A. Vaccine research
B. Mosquito Mod
3. Can't Absorb More \$

NO NEED TO INCREASE MALARIA PREVENTION PROGRAMS

1. FUNDING FOR INSECTICIDE-TREATED BEDNETS (ITN) AND INDOOR RESIDENTIAL SPRAYING (IRS) IS EXTENSIVE.

Michael Miller, (Deputy Assistant Administrator, USAID), EXAMINING USAID'S ANTI-MALARIA POLICIES, Sen. Gov't Affairs Comm. Hrg., May 12, 05, 46-47.

USAID employs innovative models for the delivery of highly subsidized or free ITNs in collaboration with national malaria control programs in Ghana, Senegal and Zambia, as well as UNICEF, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), NGOs and private sector partners such as ExxonMobil. With UNICEF this involves delivery of subsidized ITNs linked to routine immunization; with the Red Cross, ITNs are provided at no cost as part of targeted measles campaigns, and with ExxonMobil, the nets are delivered via a heavily subsidized voucher program through antenatal clinics.

Michael Miller, (Deputy Assistant Administrator, USAID), MALARIA AND TB: IMPLEMENTING PROVEN TREATMENT AND ERADICATION METHODS, House International Relations Comm., Apr. 26, 05, 17.

USAID supports IRS and we are working with our missions to make sure there are no barriers to supporting it appropriate in that particular setting. In countries in which circumstances support the use of IRS (including DDT), USAID has funded support to malaria control programs using DDT in Eritrea, Zambia, Ethiopia and Madagascar.

2. RESEARCH IS ADVANCING ON THE EXTERMINATION OF MALARIA.

A. Vaccine research is well-funded and progressing.

LeeAnne Gelletly, (Journalist), AIDS AND HEALTH ISSUES, 07, 50-51.

The Malaria Vaccines Initiative and the Medicines for Malaria Venture are two public-private partnerships that include collaboration by the World Health Organization, the World Bank, various foundations, and industry. Both initiatives have received significant support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which contributed a five-year, \$168 million grant in September 2003 to speed the search for drug-related solutions to malaria.

B. Research to destroy the ability of mosquitoes to infect humans with malaria is progressing.

LeeAnne Gelletly, (Journalist), AIDS AND HEALTH ISSUES, 07, 85.

The potential of this scientific field to help control or eradicate certain human diseases has attracted significant research funding. In 2003 a major contributor, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, identified the development of "a genetic strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population" as one of 14 "grand challenges in global health."

3. AFRICA RECEIVES MORE ASSISTANCE THAN COUNTRIES HAVE THE CAPACITY TO ABSORB.

Jacques van der Gaag, (Prof., Development Economics, U. Amsterdam), HOW TO SPEND \$50 BILLION TO MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE, 06, 33-34.

Although cost effective interventions exist theoretically, in practice delivery mechanisms are woefully inadequate. Despite occasional success stories, as in KwaZulu Natal, the international Roll Back Malaria program has succeeded only in doubling expenditures with little impact on the burden of disease. One reason for this may be the complete reliance on public healthcare infrastructure..

Flowing on the Computer

I. Oil dependence threatens America			
A. The U.S. economy is dependent on oil (Inslee & Brackens, '08: \$200,000 per minute; largest single contributor to U.S. trade deficit)	1. The U.S. has many suppliers of oil, including Canada and Mexico. (Verrastro, '06: The entire Middle East provides only 17% of U.S. oil) 2. Dependence is not a bad thing; interdependence is actually good. (Gholz, '07: The U.S. must understand that it must get along with the rest of the world; we can't separate ourselves)	1. Suppliers outside of the Middle East are exhausting their oil supplies. 2. Dependence on states which routinely support terrorism is not a good thing.	1. Canada has a massive quantity of oil available in tar sands. 2. It is inaccurate to stereotype all members of OPEC as state sponsors of terrorism.
B. Impending supply shocks will devastate the U.S. economy (Obama, '08: Katrina illustrates what will happen)	1. There will be no repeat of an Arab embargo. (Maugeri, '06: OPEC can no longer target an individual country for a cutoff given the world oil market) 2. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve will protect America (Jovinelli, '07: The SPR prevents oil shocks)	1. There does not have to be another embargo; OPEC is right now demonstrating that it is willing to drive prices through the roof. 2. The SPR provides only a 3 month supply which would be quickly exhausted.	1. OPEC does not control world oil prices; they are actually doing what they can to keep prices down. It is actually the decline of the dollar and the futures market which drive up oil prices. 2. The 3-month oil supply in SPR deters OPEC from cutting off oil supplies.
II. Hydrogen can end America's oil dependence			
A. Hydrogen is the best fuel (Hillman, '07: The energy released when hydrogen burns is more than twice any other hydrocarbon)	1. Premature to choose hydrogen (Olson, '06: Testing is still underway; too many unknowns) 2. Hydrogen is a net energy loser. (Pahl, '07: Hydrogen takes twice as much energy to produce as other fuels.	1. Our Hillman evidence says that hydrogen is now a proven source of transportation energy. 2. Hydrogen does take energy to produce, but it is electrical energy -- something America has in abundant supply.	1. Consideration still needs to be given to hybrid cars, ethanol and methanol -- not just hydrogen. 2. Electrical energy has its own problems, not the least of which is promotion of global warming.
B. Hydrogen can safely fuel automobiles (Olson, '06: Hydrogen can replace gasoline completely)	1. Hydrogen is explosive (Sadoway, '07: People will be riding with a highly explosive gas) 2. Hydrogen leakage will plague consumers (Olah, '06: Hydrogen is almost impossible to contain)	Gasoline is also explosive and our Olson evidence says hydrogen is no more dangerous.	Hydrogen is colorless and odorless; it leaks easily and burns without any visible flame. These characteristics make hydrogen more dangerous than gasoline.
III. Significant barriers prevent hydrogen alternatives in the present system.			
A. The automotive industry currently resists a shift to hydrogen fuel (Black, '06: Automakers won't switch unless the government supports a hydrogen refueling infrastructure)	1. Auto companies are only being naturally prudent; we do not yet know which transportation fuel will replace oil. 2. Automakers want to make money; they will switch quickly if oil prices continue to discourage consumers from buying cars.	1. The negative team has now granted our inherency argument that auto companies are taking a "wait and see" approach at a time that American must act quickly. 2. Auto makers cannot switch quickly unless the hydrogen refueling economy is in place.	1. The "wait and see" attitude is perfectly appropriate given current uncertainties about hydrogen 2. The marketplace will best determine when it is time to switch, not the federal government.
B. Oil company lobbies resist a switch to hydrogen (Romm, '06: Oil companies are trying to protect their trillions of dollars invested in the oil infrastructure)	1. Oil companies did not prevent the federal government from launching the multi-billion dollar "hydrogen initiative." 2. U.S. oil companies are now diversifying their portfolios into numerous alternative energy products.	1. The hydrogen initiative is just a research project; it has proven that hydrogen will work -- now we need to take the step of providing incentives for deployment. 2. We should not be relying on oil companies to replace oil as our transportation fuel; they will delay at every turn.	1. If the oil company lobbies are all-powerful, why didn't they prevent the "hydrogen initiative?" 2. We are not saying that the oil companies should be the ones to produce hydrogen, only that they are demonstrating a willingness to consider alternatives.
IV. Appropriate federal government incentives will accomplish a shift to the hydrogen economy. (Blanchette, '08: A federal program to promote a hydrogen infrastructure will enable the shift)			
	Consumers will resist the switch to hydrogen because of the explosion risk and the extremely high cost of the vehicles.	1. Consumers will switch; they are desperate for an alternative to current oil prices. 2. Hydrogen vehicle prices are high now only because they are prototypes; prices will come down with quantity.	1. We have seen no evidence indicating that hydrogen will be cheaper than gasoline; for all we know it may be more expensive. 2. The affirmative asserts that prices will come down as quantity increases -- now THEY are relying on the marketplace to solve our energy problems. Why not just let the market decide the fate of hydrogen rather than having the federal government intervene?

Flowing in Excel

Enable Text Wrap:

- (1) Select whole worksheet (Control-A);
- (2) Select "Format" Menu: Cells;
- (3) Click the tab for "Alignment";
- (4) Under "Text Control" check the item labeled "Text Wrap"

Create a New Bottom Tab for Each Argument:

- (1) Use the "Edit" menu to select "Move or Copy Sheet"
- (2) Click the option to "Create a Copy";
- (3) Right click the tab name at the bottom of the screen";
- (4) Select the option to "Re-name"

Flowing in Excel

How Do You Carrier-Return Within the Same Cell?:

Hold down the “Alt” when you hit the “Enter” or “Return” key

How Do You Create A Different Color for a Column?

- (1) Select the whole column by click on the Column Letter at Top
- (2) Select the “Format” menu option, then “Cells”
- (3) Select the “Font” tab and choose the color you desire

Computer Pre-Flow Example

	A	B
1	I. Oil dependence threatens America	
2	A. The U.S. economy is dependent on oil (Inslee & Brackens, '08: \$200,000 per minute; largest single contributor to U.S. trade deficit)	1. The U.S. has many suppliers of oil, including Canada and Mexico. (Verrastro, '06: The entire Middle East provides only 17% of U.S. oil) 2. Dependence is not a bad thing; interdependence is actually good. (Gholz, '07: The U.S. must understand that it must get along with the rest of the world; we can't separate ourselves)
3	B. Impending supply shocks will devastate the U.S. economy (Obama, '08: Katrina illustrates what will happen)	1. There will be no repeat of an Arab embargo. (Maugeri, '06: OPEC can no longer target an individual country for a cutoff given the world oil market) 2. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve will protect America (Jovinelli, '07: The SPR prevents oil shocks)
4	II. Hydrogen can end America's oil dependence	
5	A. Hydrogen is the best fuel (Hillman, '07: The energy released when hydrogen burns is more than twice any other hydrocarbon)	1. Premature to choose hydrogen (Olson, '06: Testing is still underway; too many unknowns) 2. Hydrogen is a net energy loser. (Pahl, '07: Hydrogen takes twice as much energy to produce as other fuels.
6	B. Hydrogen can safely fuel automobiles (Olson, '06: Hydrogen can replace gasoline completely)	1. Hydrogen is explosive (Sadoway, '07: People will be riding with a highly explosive gas) 2. Hydrogen leakage will plague consumers (Olah, '06: Hydrogen is almost impossible to contain)
7	III. Significant barriers prevent hydrogen alternatives in the present system.	
8	A. The automotive industry currently resists a shift to hydrogen fuel (Black, '06: Automakers won't switch unless the government supports a hydrogen refueling infrastructure)	1. Auto companies are only being naturally prudent; we do not yet know which transportation fuel will replace oil. 2. Automakers want to make money; they will switch quickly if oil prices continue to discourage consumers from buying cars.
9	B. Oil company lobbies resist a switch to hydrogen (Romm, '06: Oil companies are trying to protect their trillions of dollars invested in the oil infrastructure)	1. Oil companies did not prevent the federal government from launching the multi-billion dollar "hydrogen initiative." 2. U.S. oil companies are now diversifying their portfolios into numerous alternative energy products.
10	IV. Appropriate federal government incentives will accomplish a shift to the hydrogen economy. (Blanchette, '08: A federal program to promote a hydrogen infrastructure will enable the shift)	
		Consumers will resist the switch to hydrogen because of the explosion risk and the extremely high cost of the vehicles.

	A
	OPEC won't cut off oil supplies: 1. They did it before and OPEC members Venezuela and Iran are urging a repeat. 2. They are driving up prices, which is just as bad. 3. Why is it a good policy to take a chance on what OPEC will decide to do?
1	
2	Plenty of oil remains: 1. Demand for oil is outstripping supply. 2. Reserves are overstated. 3. The dramatic price increase demonstrates that oil is becoming increasingly scarce.
3	The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Protects us: 1. The SPR is only a three month supply. 2. There is a significant delay in opening the SPR. 3. The SPR has not prevented devastating price increases.
4	Hydrogen is a net energy loser: 1. Producing hydrogen requires electrical energy, which we have in abundance. 2. Hydrogen offers the most efficient transportation fuel. 3. Improved technology will increase conversion efficiency.
5	The Hydrogen Initiative solves: 1. This is a research and demonstration program only; its success means that we are now ready to adopt incentives to promote a switch to hydrogen. 2. Hydrogen will never replace gasoline until a refueling infrastructure is available. 3. Funding for the Hydrogen Initiative is inadequate to promote the switch.
6	Hydrogen is an explosive fuel: 1. Gasoline is also explosive. 2. If hydrogen leaks, it quickly dissipates in air. 3. Hydrogen storage systems will prevent leakage.
7	Consumers will not accept hydrogen as a fuel 1. The high price of gasoline has prepared consumers for a switch 2. Concerns about the safety of hydrogen will quickly go away 3. Hydrogen vehicles will be highly dependable