

Appendix B: Evidence Citation Guidelines

Evidence is a critical part of both Lincoln-Douglas Value and Team Policy Debate. Because debate rounds take place within a fixed time frame with no immediate access to verify the information presented, it is imperative that competitors exhibit the highest degree of academic integrity by citing essential source information verbally, by reading quotations verbatim, by differentiating the words of the author from the rhetoric of the speaker, and by having evidence with full citations readily available for inspection by the opposing team or judge(s). The sample formats below serve as models, not mandates, for source citations.

Example 1: Website Citation

Tag Line:

Set apart in bold font and identifies key content.

Full Citation:

Set apart in reduced font and includes available information.

Verbal Citation:

Set apart in larger font and underlined; includes the source (required), publication name, and date (encouraged, but not required).

Direct Quotation:

Indented and set apart in quotation marks. Words that will be read into the round are indicated by bold font, and words that will not be read aloud are included in smaller font.

The Four Pillars of Current EU Immigration Policy

Marion Schmid-Drüner, "Immigration Policy" from *Fact Sheets on the European Union*, European Parliament website, published December 2019, Accessed online June 12, 2020, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/152/immigration-policy>

This evidence comes from the "Immigration Policy" fact sheet from the Fact Sheets on the European Union, European Parliament website, published in December 2019.

"The 'Global Approach to Migration and Mobility' (GAMM) adopted by the Commission in 2011 establishes a general framework for the EU's relations with third countries in the field of migration. It is based on four pillars: regular immigration and mobility, irregular immigration and trafficking in human beings, international protection and asylum policy, and maximising the impact of migration and mobility on development. The human rights of migrants are a cross-cutting issue in the context of this approach."

Example 2: Journal Article Citation

Tag Line:

Set apart in bold font and identifies key content.

Full Citation:

Set apart in reduced font and includes available information.

Verbal Citation:

Set apart in larger font and bolded; includes the source (required), author credentials, publication name, and date (encouraged, but not required).

Direct Quotation:

Indented and set apart in quotation marks. Words that will be read into the round are indicated by underlined font, and words that will not be read aloud are included in smaller font.

Democracy requires candidates to give up privacy.

Robert Streiffer, Alan P. Rubel & Julie R. Fagan, "Medical Privacy and the Public's Right to Vote: What Presidential Candidates Should Disclose," *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*, 2006, Volume 31, No. 4, pp. 417-439, DOI: [10.1080/0360531060086082](https://doi.org/10.1080/0360531060086082). Accessed online June 2020, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03605310600860825>

According to a 2006 article written by three professors from the University of Wisconsin, published in the *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*...

"Our purpose in this article is to make it clear that candidates are morally required to waive their right to medical privacy concerning a very specific set of medical conditions. Although others have asserted a moral duty to disclose (See, e.g., Annas, 2000), the literature contains very little discussion of the basis for that requirement. We argue that it is based on the same deep democratic principle that supports the public's right to vote, namely, that those who govern do so only with the consent of the governed. Concerns about the medical privacy of candidates must be subordinated to that democratic principle."

Example 3: No Author or Publication Date

Tag Line:

Set apart in bold font and identifies key content.

Full Citation:

Set apart in reduced font and includes available information.

Verbal Citation:

Set apart in larger font and underlined; includes the source (required) and date accessed (encouraged, but not required).

Direct Quotation:

Indented and set apart in quotation marks. Words that will be read into the round are indicated by underlined font.

The Energy Department plays an important role in scientific innovation.

Energy Department Website, Accessed online June 12, 2020, <https://www.energy.gov/science-innovation>

According to the Energy Department Website accessed June 12, 2020...

"As a science agency, the Energy Department plays an important role in the innovation economy. The Department catalyzes the transformative growth of basic and applied scientific research, the discovery and development of new clean energy technologies and prioritizes scientific innovation as a cornerstone of US economic prosperity."

Example 4: Visual Source Information

Tag Line:

Set apart in bold font and identifies key content.

Full Citation:

Set apart in reduced font and includes available information.

Verbal Citation:

Set apart and underlined; includes the source (required), and publication date (encouraged, but not required), and indicates the information comes from a graphic.

Summary of Visual Source Information:

Set apart in brackets (rather than quotation marks) after a note to signify that the words to follow convey a summary, not a quotation.

Graph/Chart/Visual:

Complete graphic with legends and/or captions.

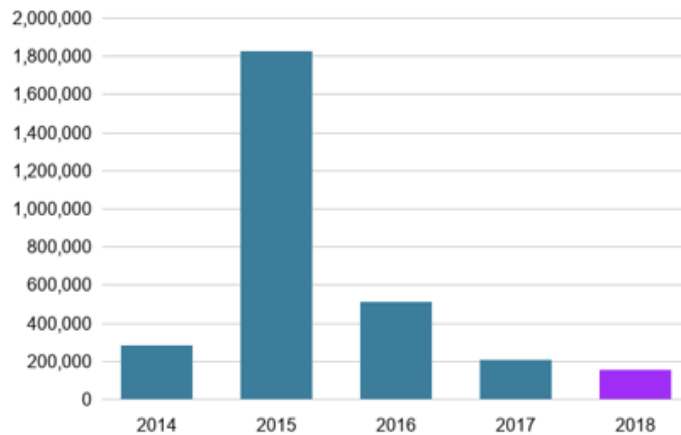
Illegal border crossings into the EU have dropped dramatically since 2015

“Migrant crisis: Illegal entries to EU at lowest level in five years”, *BBCNews.com*, January 4, 2019, Accessed online July 6, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-46764500>

A chart published as part of a BBCNews.com article on January 4, 2019 shows...

Summary of information contained within the chart: [... the number of illegal border crossings into the EU dropped from over 1.8 million in 2015 to approximately 500,000 in 2016, then to approximately 200,000 in 2017, and to approximately 180,000 in 2018. The total drop from 2015 to 2018 was about 90%.]

Illegal border crossings into the EU



Note: 2018 figures are a preliminary estimate

Source: Frontex



Example 5: Full Citation Placed in a Footnote

Tag Line:

Set apart in bold font and identifies key content.

Verbal Citation:

Set apart in larger font and underlined; includes the source (required), publication name, and date (encouraged, but not required).

Direct Quotation:

Set apart in quotation marks. Words that will be read into the round are indicated by underlined font, and words that will not be read aloud are not underlined.

Full Citation:

Set apart using a footnote corresponding to the quoted block of text and includes available information.

Democracy requires candidates to give up privacy.

According to a 2006 article written by three professors from the University of Wisconsin, published in the Journal of Medicine and Philosophy...

“Our purpose in this article is to make it clear that candidates are morally required to waive their right to medical privacy concerning a very specific set of medical conditions. Although others have asserted a moral duty to disclose (See, e.g., Annas, 2000), the literature contains very little discussion of the basis for that requirement. We argue that it is based on the same deep democratic principle that supports the public's right to vote, namely, that those who govern do so only with the consent of the governed. Concerns about the medical privacy of candidates must be subordinated to that democratic principle.”¹

¹ Robert Streiffer, Alan P. Rubel & Julie R. Fagan, “Medical Privacy and the Public's Right to Vote: What Presidential Candidates Should Disclose,” *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*, 2006, Volume 31, No. 4, pp. 417-439, DOI: [10.1080/0360531060086082](https://doi.org/10.1080/0360531060086082). Accessed online June 2020, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03605310600860825>