

structure became ascendant). This case structure is based on a simple problem-solution theme.

turnaround The most common usage for this term occurs in policy debate when the affirmative team claims that a negative disadvantage is actually an additional advantage for the affirmative. This can happen as a result of either a link turn or an impact turn. In the case of a link turn, the affirmative team argues that the plan actually does the reverse of what the negative team claims (if the negative link argues that the plan would increase the deficit, the link turn argues that the plan would actually increase the deficit). In the case of an impact turn, the affirmative team claims that the impact cited in the disadvantage would actually be advantageous. The term *turnaround* is also used when the negative team claims that the affirmative plan would actually worsen the harm cited in the affirmative case; the negative team would label this a *case turn*. The turnaround is also referred to as a *turn* or a *flip*. See also the following terms: *double turnaround*; *link turnaround*; *impact turnaround*.

underview An argument made at the bottom of the flowsheet after completing the line-by-line responses to an opponent's argument.

uniqueness Negative disadvantages in policy debate that are structured as threshold disadvantages must be proven to be unique to the affirmative plan. If the negative disadvantage alleges that any additional increase in the deficit will produce certain disaster, and the affirmative team reads evidence saying that the deficit has just recently increased substantially, the disadvantage is either inevitable or has been proven to be untrue. In either case, the affirmative team has shown the disadvantage to have little or no credibility. See also *disadvantage*.

value criterion In Lincoln-Douglas debate, the value criterion provides the means for achieving a core value. If the core value is justice, the value criterion might be due process. The debater would be arguing that justice can best be achieved by ensuring due process. Some judges believe that every good case must be constructed around a core value and a value criterion; other judges see this core value/criterion approach as just one among many methods of case construction.

voting issue In the final rebuttal, a debater typically labels key arguments as voting issues as a way of focusing a judge's attention on those issues.

word economy This term refers to the skill of explaining an argument using no more words than necessary for clarity and emphasis.

workability arguments The workability argument in policy debate is a type of solvency argument that could be advanced by the negative team. The argument alleges that the affirmative plan would not work as intended. Potential reasons abound: (1) Sufficient numbers of trained personnel to carry out the affirmative plan do not exist; (2) Raw materials shortages would prohibit the implementation of the plan; (3) The plan assumes technological breakthroughs that will not occur as projected; (4) Affirmative sources of