

Internet Debate Research

Rich Edwards, Baylor University

2022

Terms

Internet Provider: The commercial service used to establish a connection to the Internet. Examples of a service provider are America Online, Sprint, ATT, MSN, Road Runner, etc.

Internet Browser: The software used to manipulate information on the Internet. The four major browsers in use are Chrome (the Google product), Mozilla Firefox (the successor to Netscape), Safari (the Apple product) and Edge (the Microsoft product). Each type of browser will give you access to the same group of search engines, which is the main thing you will care about.

Firefox has one feature that other browsers lack: it can report to you the last revision date of a Web page (select “Page Info” from the top “Tools” menu to access this function). I teach debaters that a Web page may be dated from the last revision date if no other date is shown on the page; Internet Explorer, Chrome and Safari offer no way to know this date.

The “Wayback Machine” offers another option for discovering the dates that a website was first created and last revised. The Wayback Machine archives Internet sites, and is available at <https://web.archive.org/>. The procedure here is as follows: (1) Copy the URL of the website for which you need the date; (2) Go to the webpage for the Wayback Machine; (3) Paste the URL of the desired website into the search box of the Wayback Machine. For almost all website, the Wayback Machine will then report the time the website was created and the last time it was revised.

URL: This stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is the <http://www.baylor.edu> etc.

Internet Search Engine: The software used to search for information on the Internet. You will use the same group of search engines, regardless of which browser (Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, or Safari) you may be using. Examples of search engines are Google, Bing, Teoma, Yahoo, Excite, and LookSmart. My personal favorites are Google and Bing.

Metasearch Engines: These are Internet search engines which will submit your search to other search engines. While there were once many metasearch engines, the only major ones remaining are Dogpile and Webcrawler. The metasearch engines advertise that they are superior to any one search engine since they will report results from multiple search engines. While this is useful for some purposes, it is not the best means to conduct debate research. The metasearch engine sends a simple search request to other search engines, meaning that you are foregoing the

opportunity to use the “advanced search” function that almost all major search engines make available to you. This means that you often are losing the capability to do exact phrase searching, limitation by date, limitation by domain, or limitation by file type. It is also often true that you will receive fewer hits from each of the major search engines than if you were to issue the search directly within that search engine.

Domain: Each web page on the Internet will have a closing three letter code such as “.com,” “.edu,” “.gov,” “.net,” etc. The domain tells you something about the origin of the web page. In most instances, the “edu” domain means the web page is housed in or provided by a college or university. The “gov” domain means the web page is maintained by a federal, state, or local government. The “com” and “net” domains usually mean a commercial enterprise. Most of the major search engines (in the advanced search options) allow the debater to limit a search to particular domains.

PDF: This stands for “portable document file” and indicates that a document is being made available in a format which will look just like an original document in print (complete with page numbers). PDF files are designed to be viewed and/or printed in Adobe Acrobat Reader (available free for download from the Internet). The advantage for the debater is that information gathered from a PDF file can be cited at a particular page number (the same page number it would have as if you had access to the original printed document). Almost all congressional hearings (starting with the 105th and 106th Congresses) are available in PDF format. This not only means that you can download a hearing which will be identical to the printed one, but it also means that you have almost immediate access to a hearing once it has been held. PDF files also carry the advantage that they generally are made available from well-established sources on the Internet. Again, however, the software necessary to “read” PDF documents is available free on the Internet. You will know that a document for download is available in PDF format if the Internet URL ends in “.pdf”. Most of the major search engines allow you to search for only those Web pages which make available a PDF download.

HTML: This stands for “hypertext markup language” and is the code used for creating web pages. You don’t really need to be an HTML programmer to be able to write a web page since numerous programs can create the code for you from simple-to-operate menu choices. If you want to view the HTML code used to construct a web page you can do so by selecting the top menu choice for “View” (In either Firefox or Chrome) and coming down to the choice for “Developer Tools.” By selecting “View Source” under “Developer Tools” you will see displayed the native HTML code which creates the Web page.

Maximizing the Use of the Search Engine

Why use a search engine? This is the only way to find material on the Internet unless you already know the URL you are looking for. The problem is that you must know the URL precisely; close will not be good enough. In the early days of the Internet

folks used to use printed resources such as *Internet Yellow Pages*. But now there are simply too many pages for these types of publications to be useful. Google and Bing, for example, index about 30 trillion Internet pages.

Procedures for effective searching:

What about capitalization? For Internet search engines capitalization no longer matters. Searching for “SECURITY COOPERATION” will produce the same results as “Security Cooperation” or “security cooperation.”

What about quotation marks? Use quotation marks whenever you want the search engine to look for words together as a phrase (assuming you are using a search engine that enables exact phrase searching). If you search for Security Cooperation (without the quotation marks), the search engine will look for web pages containing the word “security” and “cooperation” but it will not require that the words be next to each other. By putting quotation marks around “Security Cooperation” you are requesting only those pages containing the whole phrase. There is no need to put quotation marks around a single word.

How can one limit a search to a particular domain? The best Internet search engines have an “advanced search” or “power search” capability. One of the options in the advanced search engine is the capability to limit by domain. Limited your search to the .gov domain will, for example, provide an efficient means of finding government publications on the desired search. To access Google’s advanced search engine, simply place the words “advanced search” in the Google search box.

How can one search for a particular URL (you know part but not all of the URL)? Many of the advanced search engines provide the capability to enter a search term and then to indicate whether you wish to make this search apply to “title only,” “full-text,” or URL. You would, of course, select the URL option.

How does the search engine rank the web pages it reports? This is a somewhat controversial issue. Some search engines receive payment from internet advertisers for the privilege of having their pages reported early in the search list. Most search engines, though, report the web pages in order of the greater number of occurrences of the term. Google’s patented PageRank system factors in not only the proximity of the terms but the number of times other users have accessed the web pages.

Quality of Evidence on the Internet

Setting rigid standards will be essential: The Internet makes available web pages from fourth grade students right alongside those from world-class experts. Just as in the print medium, one must make a distinction between the *New York Times* and the *Weekly World News*. Since most debate research is squad-based, meaning it is

shared by many students, it is essential that there be agreement on minimum standards for the types of web pages which may be used for debate research. Following are some recommended standards:

NO use of web pages which come from discussion groups or chat rooms.

NO use of evidence from comments posted on blogs.

NO use of web pages where the author's qualifications are unknown.

NO use of web pages where the author is a student in grade school, high school, or college.

NO use of web pages from hate groups or from unidentified organizations.

NO use of web pages which are undated or for which a "last revision date" is unavailable.

Prefer web pages sponsored by one of the following groups:

A government institution

A major educational institution

A recognized "think tank" (RAND, Brookings Institution, Heritage Foundation, CATO Institute, Hudson Institute, etc.)

A reputable journalistic organization (CNN, New York Times, Christian Science Monitor, etc.)

Using the URL to sort out author qualifications: Consider the following example. You enter "John Rawls" and "social safety net" in a Google search. You have a web page returned to you entitled "Notes on 'A Theory of Justice.'" The web page contains some information which you find useful, but you have no information about the author other than just the name Chilton. You notice from the URL that the web page comes from an "edu" domain associated with something called d.umn, but you don't know what school this is, and you don't know whether the author is a professor or an undergraduate student. The URL is <http://www.d.umn.edu/~schilton/3652/Readings/3652.Rawls.ATheoryOfJustice.html>. Take apart the URL to discover more about the author. Click with your mouse up in the URL line and eliminate all of the end of the URL back to schilton, then return. See if you can find more information about the author. If the URL comes from an educational institution with which you are unfamiliar, eliminate all of the end of the URL back to the part which ends in "edu" then hit return. By clicking the button on his web page for "Vita" you can discover information about his background. You find that the author of the web page is Stephen Chilton, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, who earned his Ph.D. from MIT — a good source. But some additional work was needed to determine the qualification. **IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU FIND THE PERSON OR GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR AUTHORIZING THE WEB PAGE.** It is NEVER a sufficient qualification that you found it on the Internet.

How to find the date. Some web pages will have the date prominently displayed at the top of the web page. Whenever you have this type of date listed, it should be used

rather than the last revision date of the web page. Often, however, there is no date on the web page. In most cases you can find the date by pasting the URL into the Wayback Machine at <https://web.archive.org/>. The Wayback Machine will report the date that the web page was created and the date of its last revision.

How to prepare debate citations from the Internet. Example:

Ronit Langer & Shruti Sharma. (Analysts at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace). *The Blessing and Curse of Biotechnology: A Primer on Biosafety and Biosecurity*, November 20, 2020. Retrieved Feb. 15, 2022 from <https://carnegieendowment.org/2020/11/20/blessing-and-curse-of-biotechnology-primer-on-biosafety-and-biosecurity-pub-83252>

This is the citation standard required by the National Speech and Debate Association (NSDA), which follows a modified version of the Style Manual of the Modern Language Association (MLA). Authors must be listed if present. Qualifications must be given. The date of the web page must be given. The name of the web page should be presented. At the end of the citation, indicate that it was gathered online and that the online source was an Internet URL (as opposed to Lexis/Nexis, Dialogue, etc.). The final date is the date that you accessed the Internet material.

Carding Evidence

ADVANTAGES OF ON-DISK EVIDENCE AND BRIEF PREPARATION

Minimize Printing: In the age of the information explosion, it is simply not feasible for debaters to print out a hard copy of everything they think they might need to read. The two major impediments are expense and time. It is expensive (in printer cartridges) for a debate squad to print out all of the materials that active researchers need. It is also time consuming to print big chunks of material; computer labs typically have many computers but a single printer. The printer becomes the bottle neck. The overuse of printing is also environmentally irresponsible. Debaters chunk huge volumes of paper, often printing out a two-hundred page law review article in order to extract two or three cards. This means that hundreds of pages per day of printed or photocopied materials are simply discarded.

More Usable Briefs: Word processed briefs are easier to read (no illegible handwritten tags, no red or blue ink which refuses to photocopy), and they contain much more evidence per page. This ends up saving a squad large amounts of money in photocopy cost. In fact, members of a large squad can simply distribute new positions via disk and have each squad member print out their briefs on their own printer. This dramatically reduces squad photocopy costs. If briefs are to be word processed, it simply makes sense to collect the evidence on-disk. Otherwise, the debater has to re-type the evidence which exists in hard copy.

Sorting is Easy: The old way for debaters to construct arguments (a hegemony disadvantage, for example) is to create piles on a table-top of evidence which is sorted into different parts of the argument. Inevitably, as the argument is being constructed, there are numerous times when the debater thinks, "I know I have that piece of evidence that says . . . but WHERE IS IT?" When evidence is collected, sorted, and filed on-disk, that doesn't happen. If the evidence isn't found in the right category, the debater simply uses the word processor's "find" function to search for the word or phrase. The card is located in seconds. When evidence is prepared on-disk, the debater can simply use the sorting function of the word processor to put the evidence in order.

HOW DOES ONE CARD EVIDENCE ONLINE?

Have Your Word Processor and Internet Browser Both Open at the Same Time:

There was a time when computers simply didn't have enough RAM (current memory) to have two large programs open at once. Almost all current generation computers have plenty of memory to make this possible. Simply open the first program, then minimize the window (minimize button is in the top right corner) and start up the other program. If you are on a PC, switch back and forth between the two programs by clicking the desired program on the start-bar. On the Macintosh, you can switch between programs by using the icon in the top right hand corner of your screen. An alternative method for switching is to overlap the window just a bit so that a corner of both can be seen. When you desire to switch, just click with the mouse on the other window to make that program active.

Steps for On-Disk Carding of Evidence:

Text-Saving Method:

1. Locate the Internet site from which the evidence will come.
2. Construct the evidence citation on the word processor in accordance with NSDA rules.
3. Highlight the portion of the text from the web page which will makeup the text of the card. Copy the text into memory (on the PC, this is Cntrl-C; on the Macintosh it is Apple-C).
4. Switch to the word processor and paste in the text just below the evidence citation. (On the PC, this is Cntrl-V; on the Macintosh it is Apple-V)
5. Eliminate unwanted carrier returns in one of two ways: (a) click at the beginning of each line and backspace, or (b) use the word processor's search and replace function to eliminate all paragraph breaks.
6. Continue pasting cards into the word processor until you have taken all of the desired cards from the web page. Then copy and paste as many evidence citation tops as needed to match each of the cards.

SORTING EVIDENCE ON THE COMPUTER

Design a filing scheme which will allow addition of categories.

Once filed and sorted, your on-disk evidence file functions just like the “piles of cards” on the table. You use the index to see where the cards are which will support the part of the argument you are putting together, then use the search function on the word processor to find the cards, by searching for R301, for example. Read the cards which are filed there, and select the card or cards you want to insert in the brief. Then cut and paste them.

Suggestions for Online Policy Debate Research

Finding Definitions of Terms:

www.OneLook.com: Access to more than one thousand dictionaries is available through www.onelook.com.

<http://dictionary.reference.com/>: This Web resources says that it is “the world’s largest and most authoritative free online dictionary and mobile reference resource.”

<http://www.yourdictionary.com/>

<http://oxforddictionaries.com/>

<http://www.etymonline.com/>

Newspaper & Journal Articles:

Google News: Google news gives you access to otherwise hard to find news articles on the water resources topic. The normal news database is limited to the past 30 days, but you can access the Google News Archive at <http://news.google.com/newspapers> for older articles.

FindArticles: This article search site is maintained by CBS News, available at <https://www.findarticles.com/>

Library of Congress Online Reading Room. From this Web site, the debater can find links to hundreds of online newspapers and journals.
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/news/lists.html>

The Write News. This site provides links to all major newspapers maintaining online services. <http://writenews.com/newslinks/>

Research Think Tanks:

American Enterprise Institute: “The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research is dedicated to preserving and strengthening the foundations of freedom—limited government, private enterprise, vital cultural and political institutions, and a strong foreign policy and national defense—through scholarly research, open debate, and publications. Founded in 1943 and located in Washington, D.C., AEI is one of America's largest and most respected think tanks.” <http://www.aei.org/library.htm>

Brookings Institution: “In its research, The Brookings Institution functions as an independent analyst and critic, committed to publishing its findings for the information of the public. In its conferences and activities, it serves as a bridge between scholarship and public policy, bringing new knowledge to the attention of decisionmakers and affording scholars a better insight into public policy issues. The Institution traces its beginnings to 1916 with the founding of the Institute for Government Research, the first private organization devoted to public policy issues at the national level. In 1922 and 1924, the Institute was joined by two supporting sister organizations, the Institute of Economics and the Robert Brookings Graduate School. In 1927, these three groups were consolidated into one institution, named in honor of Robert Somers Brookings (1850-1932), a St. Louis businessman whose leadership shaped the earlier organizations.” <https://www.brookings.edu/>

CATO Institute: “The Cato Institute was founded in 1977 by Edward H. Crane. It is a non-profit public policy research foundation headquartered in Washington, D.C. The Institute is named for Cato's Letters, a series of libertarian pamphlets that helped lay the philosophical foundation for the American Revolution. The Cato Institute seeks to broaden the parameters of public policy debate to allow consideration of the traditional American principles of limited government, individual liberty, free markets and peace. Toward that goal, the Institute strives to achieve greater involvement of the intelligent, concerned lay public in questions of policy and the proper role of government.” www.cato.org

Heritage Foundation. “Founded in 1973, The Heritage Foundation is a research and educational institute — a think tank — whose mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense.” <http://www.heritage.org/>

Hudson Institute: “In Hudson Institute’s policy recommendations, articles, books, conferences, and contributions to the electronic media, we share optimism about the future and a willingness to question conventional wisdom. We demonstrate commitment to free markets and individual responsibility, confidence in the power of technology to assist progress, respect for the importance of culture and religion in human affairs, and determination to preserve America’s national security.” <http://www.hudson.org/>

RAND Corporation: “RAND (a contraction of the term research and development) is the first organization to be called a "think tank." We earned this distinction soon after we were created in 1946 by our original client, the U.S. Air Force (then the Army Air Forces). Some of our early work involved aircraft, rockets, and satellites. In the 1960s we even helped develop the technology you're using to view this web site. Today, RAND's work is exceptionally diverse. We now assist all branches of the U.S. military community, and we apply our expertise to social and international issues as well.” <http://www.rand.org/>

Law Reviews:

University Law Review Project. <http://www.lawreview.org/>

LawTechnologyToday.org. This site provides links to hundreds of law reviews many of which make their archives available online.

<http://www.lawtechnologytoday.org/free-full-text-online-law-review-journal-search/>

Top NATO/Emerging Technology Web Sites for Policy Debaters

American Enterprise Institute: www.aei.org

This organization states its purpose as follows: “The American Enterprise Institute is a community of scholars and supporters committed to expanding liberty, increasing individual opportunity and strengthening free enterprise. AEI pursues these unchanging ideals through independent thinking, open debate, reasoned argument, facts, and the highest standards of research and exposition.” By entering “cyber” in the website’s search box, the debater can access dozens of recent reports relevant to the topic, including the following: “Assessing Military Cyber Maturity: Strategy, Institutions, and Capability,” “The Unorthodox Weapon We Need to Defend Democracy,” and “Biden Capitulates to Putin on Cybersecurity.”

American Foreign Policy Council: <https://www.afpc.org/>

According to its website, this group is widely recognized as a source of timely, insightful analysis on issues of foreign policy, and works closely with members of Congress, the Executive Branch and the policymaking community. It is staffed by noted specialists in foreign and defense policy, and serves as a valuable resource to officials in the highest levels of government. By clicking the “Articles” tab, the debater can access articles such as “Putin’s War Plans Are Far From Popular” and “Putin Has Painted Himself into a Corner.”

Arms Control Association: www.armscontrol.org

This organization describes its purpose and scope as follows: “Since 1971, the Arms Control Association is proud to have played a part in advancing and securing major arms control and nonproliferation successes that have helped avoid bad situations from becoming much worse. The Arms Control Association has shown it can deliver authoritative information, ideas and analysis that help shape the public policy debate in Washington, across the United States and around the world.” By entering “artificial

intelligence” in the search box, the debater can access articles such as “The Challenges of Using Emerging Technology” and “Pentagon Asks More for Autonomous Weapons.” When “cyber” is entered in the search box, the following reports can be accessed: “Cyber Battles, Nuclear Outcomes? Dangerous New Pathways to Escalation” and “The Dangers of Using Cyberattacks to Counter Nuclear Threats.”

Atlantic Council: <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/issue/nato/>

The stated purpose of the Atlantic Council is to promote constructive leadership and engagement in international affairs based on the Atlantic Community’s central role in meeting global challenges. The Council provides an essential forum for navigating the dramatic economic and political changes defining the twenty-first century by informing and galvanizing its uniquely influential network of global leaders. The Atlantic Council – through the papers it publishes, the ideas it generates, the future leaders it develops, and the communities it builds – shapes policy choices and strategies to create a more free, secure, and prosperous world. Articles available in the “Issue Spotlight” section include “No Consensus? No problem. Why NATO Is Still Effective” and “Alliance Power for Cybersecurity.”

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs: www.belfercenter.org

The “About” tab on this website offers the following information: The Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs is the hub of Harvard Kennedy School’s research, teaching, and training in international security and diplomacy, environmental and resource issues, and science and technology policy. In 2021, the Belfer Center was named a “Center of Excellence” by the University of Pennsylvania’s Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, in recognition of the Center’s six consecutive years as the world’s #1 university-affiliated think tank. The Center has a dual mission: (1) to provide leadership in advancing policy-relevant knowledge about the most important challenges of international security and other critical issues where science, technology, environmental policy and international affairs intersect and (2) to prepare future generations of leaders for these arenas.” Recent articles available from this website include “The End of Cyber-Anarchy?” and “Ensuring Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence.”

Breaking Defense: www.breakingdefense.com

This website describes itself as “the idea hub of the defense world, where the crucial defense ideas are debated, the biggest defense stories are reported and analyzed and the hottest weapons and news videos are shared. Read and watch the top-notch reporting of our team of experienced journalists, knowledgeable analysts, senior defense industry contributors and informed readers. Breaking Defense is produced by Breaking Media, which provides trade-specific news, analysis, thought leadership and resources for senior executives and their organizations in their respective fields.” Recent articles include the following: “With Russia’s Ukraine Build-up, NATO Faces Existential Crisis of Coherence” and “Stop the Madness of NATO Expansion.”

Brookings Institution: www.brookings.edu

The Brookings Institution explains that it pursues three broad goals: “strengthen American democracy; foster the economic and social welfare, security and opportunity of all Americans and secure a more open, safe, prosperous and cooperative international system.” By using the main search box to enter names such as “NATO”

or “artificial intelligence,” the debater can access reports such as “The Future of NATO in an Order Transformed” and “Why We Need a New Agency to Regulate Advanced Artificial Intelligence.”

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: www.carnegieendowment.org

This organization describes itself as “a unique global network of policy research centers in Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. Our mission, dating back more than a century, is to advance the cause of peace through analysis and development of fresh policy ideas and direct engagement and collaboration with decision makers in government, business and civil society. Working together, our centers bring the inestimable benefit of multiple national viewpoints to bilateral, regional and global issues.” This website provides access to numerous useful articles such as “Putin’s Ambition May Have Outstripped His Options,” “The Blessing and Curse of Biotechnology: A Primer on Biosafety and Biosecurity,” and “Developing Artificial Intelligence in Russia: Objectives and Reality.”

Cato Institute: www.cato.org

Cato describes its purpose as follows: “the Cato Institute is a public policy research organization – a think tank – dedicated to the principles of individual liberty, limited government, free markets and peace. Its scholars and analysts conduct independent, nonpartisan research on a wide range of policy issues.” Cato Institute scholars typically argue for a reduced U.S. military role in international affairs. Examples of recent articles are “NATO Security Dependents Are Not Useful Allies,” “Responding to Fears of AI,” and “Does the Cyber Offense Have the Advantage?”

Center for a New American Security: <https://www.cnas.org/research/transatlantic-security/nato-and-european-security>

The Center for a New American Security describes itself as an independent, bipartisan, nonprofit organization that develops strong, pragmatic, and principled national security and defense policies. Recent reports include the following: “It’s Still Hard to Be America’s Ally,” “Charting a Transatlantic Course to Address China,” and “Artificial Intelligence and International Security.”

Center for Security and Emerging Technology (CSET): <https://cset.georgetown.edu/>

According to its website, this is an organization within Georgetown University’s Walsh School of Foreign Service producing data-driven research at the intersection of security and technology, providing nonpartisan analysis to the policy community. CSET is currently focusing on the effects of progress in artificial intelligence (AI), advanced computing and biotechnology. Recent articles available from CSET include “AI and the Future of Disinformation Campaigns” and “Making AI Work for Cyber Defense: The Accuracy-Robustness Tradeoff”

Center for Security Policy: <https://centerforsecuritypolicy.org/>

This politically conservative group explains its mission as “to secure America’s founding principles and freedom through forthright national security analysis and policy solutions. Since the Center for Security Policy’s founding in 1988, we have challenged establishment orthodoxy and refused to sacrifice principles for expediency in Washington. Our work is rooted in the proven strategy of Peace Through Strength as applied to the needed 21st Century strategy of America First. Our security and

freedom depend on a strong America and leaders who will use instruments of national power wisely to keep our nation out of unnecessary wars.” Recent publications include “U.S. Risking Cybergeddon with Russia,” “Artificial Intelligence and the Wars of the Future,” and “As Crises Worsen in Ukraine and Taiwan, China Seeks to Divide NATO.”

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS): www.csis.org

This highly respected think tank focuses on international issues such as “defense and security, regional stability and transnational challenges ranging from energy and climate to global development and economic integration.” Recent reports include “Avoiding Barriers to Greater Transatlantic Defense Cooperation,” “Successfully Countering Russian Electoral Interference” and “Russia and the Threat of Massive Cyberattack.”

Council on Foreign Relations: www.cfr.org

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) publishes a bi-monthly magazine – Foreign Affairs – that is commonly regarded as the top publication dealing with U.S. foreign policy. Unfortunately, Foreign Affairs is available only by subscription – most likely available in your local public library. But CFR also maintains a foreign policy think tank where more than seventy foreign policy experts produce reports that can be accessed from the “Publications” link on the webpage. Examples of these reports include the following: “NATO’s Turkey Ties Must Change” and “The Cybersecurity Threat From Russia.”

European Council on Foreign Relations: <https://ecfr.eu/>

This group describes its mission as “to conduct cutting-edge independent research on European foreign and security policy and to provide a safe meeting space for decision-makers, activists and influencers to share ideas. We build coalitions for change at the European level and promote informed debate about Europe’s role in the world.” By using the search box to enter terms like “NATO” or “cyber” the debater can access articles such as “Will Putin unite Europe?” and “The Geopolitics of Cybersecurity.”

Foreign Policy Centre: <https://fpc.org.uk/>

The mission of this group is described as “to inform both the British and global debate, seeking sustainable solutions for the world’s most pressing challenges. The FPC takes a global perspective, informed by the values of democracy, human rights, good governance and conflict resolution.” Several useful articles are available from this website including “The Ethics of Offensive Cyber Operations” and “On the way to emancipation, not all roads lead through NATO.”

Foreign Policy Research Institute: <https://www.fpri.org/>

According to its website, this organization is dedicated to producing the highest quality scholarship and nonpartisan policy analysis focused on crucial foreign policy and national security challenges facing the United States. We educate those who make and influence policy, as well as the public at large, through the lens of history, geography, and culture. Recent articles available from this website include the following: “Biden Connects NATO to the China Challenge,” “Understanding Russia’s Cyber Strategy,” and “Artificial Intelligence Beyond the Superpowers.”

Heritage Foundation: www.heritage.org

This conservative think tank promotes the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom and a strong national defense. Using the search option available on this Web site, the debater can find dozens of useful reports on the NATO topic, including “How NATO Can Avoid the Death Spiral on Europe’s Frontier,” “For Cybersecurity, the Best Defense Is a Good Offense,” and “Elevating Cyber Command: An Overdue Step Toward Enhancing Military Cyber Capabilities.”

Hoover Institution: www.hoover.org

According to its Web site, “the Hoover Institution seeks to improve the human condition by advancing ideas that promote economic opportunity and prosperity, while securing and safeguarding peace for America and all mankind.” By entering “NATO” in the search box on the Web site’s home page, the debater can access document such as “NATO Must Focus More on Challenge of Rising China, Report to Say,” and “NATO’s Designation of Cyber As An Operational Domain Of Conflict.”

International Institute for Strategic Studies: <https://www.iiss.org/>

The IISS reports that it “produces independent, policy-relevant data about conflict, however caused, that may have an important military dimension. Our analysts continuously collect and validate defense data on 171 countries. We are developing a methodology to measure cyber power. Our Conflict, Security and Development research programme assembles in one place the information needed to appreciate the factors that affect conflict and post-conflict stabilisation.” Examples of IISS articles on cyber issues include “Assessing Military Cyber Maturity: Strategy, Institutions And Capability” and “What is Cyber Power and Where Is It Going?”

Just Security: www.justsecurity.org

This group explains its mission as follows: “Just Security is an online forum for the rigorous analysis of U.S. national security law and policy. We aim to promote principled and pragmatic solutions to national security problems that decision-makers face. Our Board of Editors includes individuals with significant government experience, civil society attorneys, academics and other leading voices.” One interesting feature of this organization is that its co-founder is Ryan Goodman, professor of law at New York University School of Law, who was also an outstanding college debater at the University of Texas. Recent articles available from this site include “NATO Must Boost Hybrid Warfare Defenses” and “U.S. Offensive Cyber Operations against Economic Cyber Intrusions: An International Law Analysis.”

National Committee on American Foreign Policy: <https://www.ncafp.org/>

According to its website, the National Committee on American Foreign Policy, Inc. (NCAFP) identifies, articulates, and helps advance American foreign policy interests from a nonpartisan perspective within the framework of political realism. Founded in 1974 by Professor Hans J. Morgenthau and others, the NCAFP is a nonprofit policy organization dedicated to the resolution of conflicts that threaten U.S. interests. This website is especially helpful in providing cyber-related documents such as “Assessing Military Cyber Maturity: Strategy, Institutions and Capability” and “Mutually Assured Disruption: Framing Cybersecurity in Nuclear Terms.”

New York Times: www.nytimes.com

The New York Times is a premier U.S. newspaper for coverage of national security and privacy issues. As with many newspaper websites, however, access is limited for non-subscribers. This website allows non-subscribers free access to up to 10 articles per month. Find the website's search engine by first clicking the three horizontal bars at the left side of the page. By entering "NATO" or "artificial intelligence" in the search box, the debater can access articles such as the following: "We Underestimated Putin Once. We Can't Make That Mistake Again" and "Killer Robots Aren't Science Fiction; A Push to Ban Them Is Growing."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization: <https://www.nato.int/>

As the website explains, NATO is an Alliance that consists of 30 independent member countries. This site offers access to official NATO documents. By entering "cyber" or "artificial intelligence" in the search box, the debater can access articles such as the following: "NATO's Flagship Cyber Defence Exercise Kicks Off in Estonia" and "An Artificial Intelligence Strategy for NATO."

RAND Corporation: <https://www.rand.org/>

RAND explains that it was "formed immediately after World War II to connect military planning with research and development decisions – separated from the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, California, and became an independent, nonprofit organization. Adopting its name from a contraction of the term research and development, the newly formed entity was dedicated to furthering and promoting scientific, educational, and charitable purposes for the public welfare and security of the United States. Since our early emphasis on national security challenges, our work has become increasingly multidisciplinary and broad in scope. Our staff hail from more than 350 distinct academic disciplines and fields of study. We deliberately construct diverse project teams so that multiple perspectives are voiced. Our research is rigorous and objective. Regardless of the research sponsor, our work is free of commercial, partisan, and ideological bias. Our research is peer-reviewed by experts inside and outside of RAND. This scrutiny is part of what makes us a trusted source of expertise and analysis." RAND provides access to numerous lengthy reports relevant to the 2022-23 topic, including "Mitigating Challenges to U.S.-Russia Strategic Stability" and "Maintaining the Competitive Advantage in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning."

U.S. Congress: www.congress.gov

This Web site has replaced Thomas.gov as the one-stop-shop for access to current legislation. By clicking the "Legislation" tab and using the search box, the debater can receive an update on the status of bills or resolutions dealing with the 2022-23 topic. Some recent examples in the 117th Congress are S.1776: "Artificial Intelligence for the Military Act of 2021" and S.2903: "Emerging Technologies Professional Military Education Act of 2021."

War on the Rocks: www.warontherocks.com

This organization describes itself as "a platform for analysis, commentary, debate and multimedia content on foreign policy and national security issues through a realist lens. It features articles and podcasts produced by an array of writers with deep experience

in these matters: top notch scholars who study war, those who have served or worked in war zones and more than a few who have done it all.” By entering “NATO” or “cyber” in the search box, the debater can access articles such as “Turkey’s Crisis With the West: How a New Low in Relations Risks Paralyzing NATO” and “There Is No Cyber ‘Shock and Awe’: Plausible Threats in the Ukrainian Conflict.”

Wilson Center: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/>

According to its website, the “Wilson Center, chartered by Congress in 1968 as the official memorial to President Woodrow Wilson, is the nation’s key non-partisan policy forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue to inform actionable ideas for the policy community. The Wilson Center brings fresh thinking and deep expertise to the most pressing policy challenges we face today. We convene scholars to create a global dialogue of ideas that Congress, the administration, and the international policy community can act on. In 2019, the Wilson Center was named the #1 regional studies think tank in the world.” Recent articles available from this website include “Cybersecurity Threats in Space: A Roadmap for Future Policy” and “Cybersecurity and AI: Three Security Concerns to Watch.”

Suggestions for Online Lincoln Douglas Research

A Glossary of Philosophical Terms:

This site provides a downloadable PDF containing 34 pages briefly defining major terms in philosophy: http://global.oup.com/us/companion.websites/9780199812998/studentresources/pdf/perry_glossary.pdf

Dictionary of Western Philosophy:

Philosophy professor, Garth Kemerling, maintains this site, offering the following description: “This is a concise guide to technical terms and personal names often encountered in the study of philosophy. What you will find here naturally reflects my own philosophical interests and convictions, but everything is meant to be clear, accurate, and fair, a reliable source of information on Western philosophy for a broad audience”: <http://www.philosophypages.com/dy/index.htm>

Guide to Philosophy on the Internet:

Operated by Peter Suber of the philosophy department at Earlham College. <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/philinks.htm>

Immanuel Kant: An Introduction to the Work of Kant:

This is an excellent site – part of the “Great Thinker” series – providing an overview of the moral philosophy of Kant: <https://thegreatthinkers.org/kant/introduction/>

Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy:

This is a one-stop-shop for finding the meaning of key terms in philosophy as well as a brief overview of the biography and teachings of major and minor philosophers. <http://www.iep.utm.edu/>

Introduction to Philosophy:

This is an Online philosophy textbook (in seventeen chapters) written by Dallas M. Roark, professor at Emporia State University : <http://www.qcc.cuny.edu/SocialSciences/ppecorino/roark-textbook/default.htm>

Project Gutenberg:

The description offered by this site: “Project Gutenberg offers over 54,000 free eBooks: Choose among free epub books, free kindle books, download them or read them online. You will find the world's great literature here, especially older works for which copyright has expired” <http://www.gutenberg.org/>

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy:

This site describes itself as follows: “The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy organizes scholars from around the world in philosophy and related disciplines to create and maintain an up-to-date reference work.” The site allows a simple search box as well as a clickable Table of Contents: <https://plato.stanford.edu/>

The Basics of Philosophy:

This site offers the following selectable tabs dealing with all aspects of philosophy: General, By Branch/Doctrine, By Historical Period, By Movement/School, By Individual Philosopher: <http://www.philosophybasics.com/>