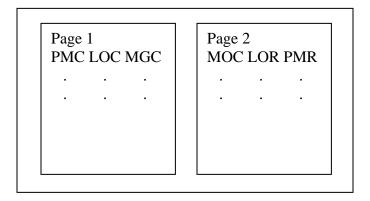
Flow Chart¹ of the Final Round Connecticut Debate Association Farmington High School, December 7, 2024 THBT Google should be broken up.

The final round at Farmington was between the Joel Barlow team of Griffin Speck and Cade Fravel on the Government and the Bethel team of Jack Woleck and Willa Zelaznick on the Opposition. The debate was won by the Government team from Joel Barlow.

Format Key

I take notes on an 11" by 14" artist pad. The two pages below are formatted to print in portrait mode on 8 ½ x 11 paper. The first page covers the first three constructive speeches: the Prime Minister's Constructive (PMC), the Leader of the Opposition's Constructive (LOC), and the Member of Government Constructive (MGC). The second page covers the Member of Opposition Constructive (MOC), the Leader of Opposition Rebuttal (LOR) and the Prime Minister's Rebuttal (PMR). The pages are intended to be arranged as follows, which is how my actual flow looks:



In general, the constructive speeches have arguments related to the Government contentions towards the top, and those relating to the Opposition contentions towards the bottom. Some debaters draw a line across the middle to separate the Gov and Opp, but it is hard to judge how much room you need for each until you hear the debaters. I adjust the top and bottom halves best I can.

This flow organizes the arguments logically, not necessarily in the order in which they were presented. Some speakers will deal with Opposition arguments prior to the Government. Some speeches will be completely disorganized, and I place the arguments to best illustrate clash. Accompanying this is a "transcript" version of the debate which presents the arguments in the same order as each speech proceeded.

The chart uses "G1," "O2," etc. to refer to the Government first contention, the Opposition second contention and so forth.

Points of Information are indicated by "POI:" and this marker, the question and the answer are in boldface italics.

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Prin	ne Minister Constructive	Leader of the Opposition Constructive	Member of Government Constructive
1)	Introduction	1) Intro/motion	1) Intro
2)	Statement of the motion	2) Accept the definitions	2) G1: We explained how breakup could still
3)	"This House": people of the US	3) G1: Data storage is part of all new tech	cooperate
4)	Definition: "broken up" Alphabet's divisions	a) The way social media works	3) G2: People like gmail?
5)	as separate companies Weighing mechanism: benefits to consumers	b) Other ways to deal with harmsc) Gov admitted to convenience	 a) Do they choose? Or have choice made for them
3)	and companies.	d) Americans want efficient, fast app	
6)	G1 ² : Google violates antitrust law	4) G2: Outlook? People prefer gmail	don't need to make
	a) Holds high percentage, 90%, of ads and	 a) Google could share metadata 	b) Separate Google
	search online	5) G3: MS/IE?	i) Prioritize compatibility
	i) Supported by control of dataii) Unfairly limits competition	a) Not comparable to breakup of Goob) Bell system?	-
	ii) Unfairly limits competitionb) Integrated services—pixel, chrome,	b) Bell system?i) Out of date, not reflective of	iii) Result more competition 4) G3: Solvency
	android, youtube	today's tech	a) MS/IE settlement enabled
	i) Convenient for consumers	ĺ	Google/Alphabet!
	Permits data sharing across apps		b) Google more integrated than MS
	iii) Unfair as other companies lack		5) O1: Saying FD would worsen the situation is
7)	access G2: Benefits of		a contradiction
l ''	a) Outlook email is just as good		
	i) Many prefer gmail for its		
	convenience		
	ii) POI: Isn't "convenience" a benefit to "This House"?		
	iii) One company leaves no viable		
	options		
	iv) Competitors don't have the data		
8)	G3: Solvency		
	 a) Microsoft pre-installed Internet Explorer i) Antittrust forced MS to unbundle, 		
	enabling competition		
	ii) Google services the same		
	b) Google pays Apple to be iPhone default		
	search c) e.g., Standard Oil in early 1900's		
	c) e.g., Standard Oil in early 1900's i) broke Rockefeller monopoly into		
	smaller companies, Exxon, Shell		
	d) Bell/ATT broken into small companies	1) 01 41 1 1 6 7	1) Of MG/TEO I CC 1: 0
		O1: A breakup is futile a) Most disapproved MS settlement	1) O1: MS/IE? Ineffective? a) Why is IE only10% of market now?
		i) MS still a major player	i) Show antitrust works
		b) Google deal w/Apple saved Apple	b) Apple paying Google means even less
		\$20bn	competition
		 This benefits people as per the weighing mechanism 	e c) Breakup difficult? i) Each division already has people in
		c) If Google broken up:	charge
		i) How to we choose who leads	
		which division?	executives
		ii) How do you deal with dysfur when apps don't work togeth	
		d) There are issues, but not solved by	
		breakup	
		2) O2: Other approaches have lower resou	· ·
		costs a) e.g., make Google share meta-data	Opp does not offer any solution No mechanism to share data
		i) fix specific problems	ii) Gov offers effective solution
		b) MS recovered within 5 yrs	,
		c) Public supports growth of technology	
		i) Trump won on support for teii) Compare to Congress trying	
		legislate FaceBook	a) Apps now stuck in one company
		3) O3: US is better off if Google is big,	b) Breakup would create multiple
		integrated	companies
		a) Integrated services are convenient	
		b) May not be available after breakupc) Things will take longer, may not w	
		z, rimgo mir take ronger, may not w	processor, another website host
			d) Multiple companies would increase
			services, efficiency, integration

 2 "G1" indicates the Government first contention, "O2" the Opposition second contention and so forth. Final Round Dec. 2024

Member of Opposition Constructive		Leader of Opposition Rebuttal	Prime Minister Rebuttal
1)	Restate O1, O2, O3	1) Intro	Breakup is only way to give users a choice
3)	Restate O1, O2, O3 G1: Not ignoring problem a) Compatibility and integration best for consumers b) Not whether it's a monopoly G2: Gov admitted Google was convenient a) Can solve problems without a breakup i) e.g., require interoperability, data sharing b) Breakup means not collusion/sharing i) Parts won't all have access to data ii) So breakup won't solve convenience G3: MS was less prolific than Google a) Fewer harms from breakup b) Bell system was physical, not digital i)	1) Intro 2) Repeat O1, O2, O3 3) MS/IE? a) Limited competition at the time b) Google more efficient 4) Apple/Googe cooperating not colluding a) Result is more efficient for consumers 5) Department heads? a) Now they can work across divisions b) This efficiency is lost 6) O2/Solutions? a) Opp doesn't need to solve, just that alternatives exist b) Sharing data will increase competition 7) Efficiency? a) Opp best of both worlds i) Competition increases by sharing meta data ii) Still single-system efficiency	1) Breakup is only way to give users a choice 2) Require data sharing? a) Ignores power of interconnection b) Admits google is a monopoly c) Admits google using illegal practices 3) Breakup vs datasharing? a) Violates terms of service 4) Breakup not a realistic solution? a) Gov solution uses existing resources b) Opp tries to give others Google's resources i) Doesn't stop Google! ii) Leaves Google with unfair advantage 5) Convenience? a) Companies already cross-integrate i) e.g., text, Samsung, Apple b) Breakup means new companies, new options i) Increases competition 6) For solvency look at case of MS a) Tech sector grew after antitrust b) Allowed Google to grow c) Provided consumer choice 7) Benefits of breakup a) Increased consumer choice b) Increased competition c) Fewer unfair practices
1)	O1: Talked about MS above a) Apple/Google collusion aready illedal b) Google's integration is its strength c) Need big companies to provide services i) Competing companies won't have metadata ii) Breakup won't solve d) POI: How can they share metadata? i) FTC could require sharing		
2)	O3: Apple/Google agreement show cooperation possible a) Search requires continuity e.g., sharing docs in email		

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