

I negate

Definitions

We define advocacy as Civic Advocacy which is defined by Waisbord 8 Silvio

Waisbord (Assistant Professor in the School of Media and Public Affairs, George Washington University, Washington, DC; his main areas of research are journalism and politics in a global context, and communication and global health). Advocacy journalism in a global context. In: Wahl-Jorgensen K and Hanitzsch T (eds) The Handbook of Journalism Studies. New York: Routledge, pp. 371–385. 2008. JDN. https://www.academia.edu/3075023/Advocacy_journalism_in_a_global_context Neither in the North nor in

the global South is contemporary advocacy journalism limited to the “journalist” model. **Through advocacy journalism, groups that traditionally have had limited access to the news media aim to raise awareness and provide information, and affect public opinion and policy debates. Civic advocacy journalism is driven by the notion that the news media should be a tool of social change.** Because the press contributes to both raising awareness among the public and setting policy priorities and agendas, civic actors aim to shape news coverage. They approach journalism as another mobilization strategy to affect the definition of “public problems”

We define official as Merriam Webster does

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/official>

“of or relating to an office, position, or trust”

The Single Standard is Reducing Structural violence

Prefer for 2 reasons

1. Prefer slow violence impacts, they are exponential and multiply every other threat meaning they are a priority

Nixon 11 (Rob Nixon, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, “Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor” 2011. Pages 2-3)

Three primary concerns animate this book, chief among them my conviction that we urgently need to rethink-politically, imaginatively, and theoretically-what I call “slow violence.” By **slow violence** I mean a violence that **occurs gradually and out of sight**, a violence of delayed destruction that is **dispersed across time and space**, an attritional violence that is typically not viewed as violence at all. **Violence is customarily conceived as** an event or action that is **immediate** in time, explosive and spectacular in space, and as erupting into instant sensational visibility. **We need**, I believe, **to engage** a different kind of violence, a violence that is neither spectacular nor instantaneous, but rather **incremental** and accretive, its calamitous repercussions playing out across a range of **temporal scales**. In so doing, we also need to engage the representational, narrative, and strategic challenges **posed by** the relative invisibility of **slow violence**. Climate change, the thawing cryosphere, toxic drift, biomagnification, deforestation, the radioactive aftermaths of wars, acidifying oceans, and a host of other slowly unfolding environmental catastrophes present formidable representational obstacles that can hinder our efforts to mobilize and act decisively. The long dyings—the staggered and staggeringly discounted casualties, both human and ecological that result from war’s toxic aftermaths or climate change—are underrepresented in strategic planning as well as in human memory. Had Summers advocated invading Africa with weapons of mass destruction, his proposal would have fallen under conventional definitions of violence and been perceived as a military or even an imperial invasion. Advocating invading countries with mass forms of slow-motion toxicity, however, requires rethinking our accepted assumptions of violence to include slow violence. Such a rethinking requires that we complicate conventional assumptions about violence as a highly visible act that is newsworthy because it is event focused, time bound, and body bound. We need to account for how the temporal dispersion of slow violence affects the way we perceive and respond to a variety of social afflictions—from domestic abuse to posttraumatic stress and, in particular, environmental calamities. A major challenge is representational: how to devise arresting stories, images, and symbols adequate to the pervasive but elusive violence of delayed effects. Crucially, **slow violence is often** not just attritional but also **exponential, operating as a major threat multiplier**; it can fuel long-term, proliferating conflicts in situations where the **conditions** for sustaining life **become increasingly** but gradually **degraded**.

2. We get better education by talking about the high probability impacts

rather than low potential, high magnitude impacts. Prefer this argument because it is specific to the debate space.

Johnson 15 (Paul Elliott Johnson, Ph.D. "Opportunity, not crisis: A Response to Dr. Greenstein" *Rostrum*, Winter 2015.) On the matter of discomfort, safe spaces, and discussions of broader lines of discrimination in society, Dr. Greenstein has certainly raised valuable points. We should be mindful that there is no such thing as a perfectly comfortable space. Instead, we are differentially aware of the **discomfort** that **pervades our daily lives**. This is especially true in high school, which at best is still a socially difficult space. It follows that I am especially sensitive to the idea that students might raise charges of racism or sexism, but it is always important to remember that **power structures** like racism **have individual and institutional components**. Pointing out that some practices contribute to racial stratification is different than accusing someone of being a racist. Competitors would do well to remember this point. Incidentally, these observations and others are discussed at-length by a number of well-regarded scholars in education and pedagogy. I would argue the bulk of peer-reviewed scholarship on pedagogy and education, especially in the context of race, concludes that posing the question in terms of facilitating comfortable spaces makes more difficult the vital work of raising questions regarding broad, societal inequality. We must understand that the world— especially the one that Dr. Greenstein envisions as the "real" one, riven as it is with competition that is nasty, brutish, and short—imposes itself in an especially harsh manner upon those who do not presumptively fit into its confines. **In a debate** round, one may argue the impertinence of theses about structural racism with regards to a particular case: "no link" arguments continue to be persuasive. But when we explicitly or implicitly suggest such theses have little to no value by deciding in advance that they are inaccurate, **we are forswearing the** hard, argumentative **work of subjecting our own beliefs to** rigorous testing and **interrogation**. Many debate competitors—and coaches—do not live and work in diverse environments. Coding certain debate arguments as inappropriate simply because they acknowledge the complexities and difficulties of the world contributes to a confirmation bias where the discomfort of the judge or coach upon hearing the argument indicts the argument's soundness, where it might very well suggest the opposite. **Today we are seeing** debaters raising incredibly **urgent questions about how debate's prioritization of** a certain set of **hyperbolic impact claims** might **occur at the expense of everyday impacts related to discrimination and exclusion**. Hearing these

arguments out is not tantamount to uncritically accepting ideological proclamations. Frankly, considering such claims

Contentions

1.Objectivity focused media creates bias to official sources

Glasser 1984

[Glasser, Theodore "OBJECTIVITY PRECLUDES RESPONSIBILITY" This article originally appeared in the February 1984 edition of Quill, the publication of the Society of Professional Journalists. Glasser teaches journalism at Stanford. <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/journalism/j6075/edit/readings/glasser.html>]Wrench

Beyond using the First Amendment to shield and protect their economic interests in the marketplace, publishers were also able to use the canons of science to justify – indeed, legitimize – the canons of objective reporting. The publishers were comforted by Walter Lippmann's writings in the early 1920s, particularly his plea for a new scientific journalism, a new realism; a call for journalists to remain "clear and free" of their irrational, their unexamined, their unacknowledged prejudgments. **By the early 1900s objectivity had become the acceptable way of doing reporting** – or at least the respectable way. **It was** respectable because it was **reliable**, and it was reliable **because it was standardized**. **In practice**, this meant a preoccupation with HOW the news was presented, whether its FORM was reliable. And **this concern for reliability quickly overshadowed any concern for the validity of the realities** the journalists presented. Thus emerged the conventions of objective reporting, a set of routine procedures journalists use to defend the quality of their work. For the journalist, **this means interviews with sources; and** it ordinarily means **official sources with impeccable credentials**. **It means juxtaposing conflicting truth-claims, where truth-claims are reported as "fact" regardless of their validity**. **It means making a judgment about the news value of a truth-claim even if that judgment serves only to lend authority** to what is known to be false or misleading.

Thus Officials have the ability to uniquely decide what

disease is and isn't talked about in media

Waisbord 8

Silvio Waisbord (Assistant Professor in the School of Media and Public Affairs, George Washington University, Washington, DC; his main areas of research are journalism and politics in a global context, and communication and global health). Advocacy journalism in a global context. In: Wahl-Jorgensen K and Hanitzsch T (eds) The Handbook of Journalism Studies. New York: Routledge, pp. 371–385. 2008. JDN. https://www.academia.edu/3075023/Advocacy_journalism_in_a_global_context What is the impact of civic advocacy journalism on news coverage? Although it regularly observes conventional news-gathering and production routines, civic advocacy journalism contributes to widening news coverage by spotlighting issues and featuring voices that are typically ignored in the mainstream media. In doing so, it makes positive contributions to democratic debate. It neither aims to overthrow the current news order nor opt out to set up independent media. Instead, it introduces important innovations by bringing the voices of actors who are typically excluded or misrepresented, challenging powerful sources, and offering alternative news frames (Benford & Snow, 2000). Consider the case of health news and HIV/AIDS reporting. **Across the global South, Ministries of Health and other government agencies typically have the upper hand in news management through making information available, promoting policies and initiatives, and so on.** As it has been observed in news reporting of HIV/AIDS in the North, particularly in earlier phases of the epidemic (Colby & Cook, 1991; Lupton, 1994; Peterson, 1998), the news media in the South also largely relies on government information for health reporting. When official sources wield unmatched power in setting news agendas and content, government positions on specific health and other social issues are extremely important for news coverage. Because **public agencies are often the “primary definers” of news narratives, they set the news frames in ways that determine, for example, whether health issues are presented as matters of public health, moral breakdown, protection of human rights, or national security.**

2. Those in poverty are at higher risk for infectious diseases and are more likely to die from them - Covid proves

Koma et al. 2020 [Wyatt Koma, Samantha Artiga, Tricia Neuman, Gary Claxton, Matthew Rae, Jennifer Kates, and Josh Michaud May 07, 2020 “Low-Income and Communities of Color at Higher Risk of Serious Illness if Infected with Coronavirus” <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/low-income-and-communities-of-color-at-higher-risk-of-serious-illness-if-infected-with-coronavirus/>] wrench

Even though the shares of Hispanic and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander nonelderly adults at higher risk for serious illness if infected are similar to that of White adults, these **groups facing disparities in other health, social, and economic factors that may contribute to barriers to health care associated with coronavirus.** Although our analysis finds Asian adults are the least likely to be at higher risk for serious illness, this finding may mask subgroups of Asian adults who may be at higher risk. **A larger share of non-elderly adults with lower household income than higher household income have a greater risk of serious illness if they are infected with coronavirus.** This is principally because of underlying health conditions that are more prevalent among non-elderly adults with low incomes. People with low incomes who work in jobs such as grocery store workers, delivery drivers or home health aides that are defined as essential may put themselves at higher risk of contracting coronavirus than others who are able to shelter in place and follow guidelines for social distancing. **Lack of health insurance could pose challenges to people seeking treatment for COVID-19, which could disproportionately affect non-elderly adults with low incomes and people in communities of color.**

3. Advocacy solves The AIDS epidemic proves the success of grassroots advocacy journalism

Waisbord 8 continues

As the strength of local groups promoting or opposing specific causes and policies varies from country to country so, too, the content of advocacy journalism. **When**

publics mobilize around specific issues, such as HIV/AIDS or reproductive rights, it is more likely that the news media can tap into alternative sources of information. In

contrast, weak local mobilization reduces the chances for civic advocacy to bring in other voices. Around the world, activists' groups have achieved important goals through advocacy journalism. **The mobilization of people living with**

HIV/AIDS across countries is perhaps one of the best illustrations of this process. It has forced the news media to pay serious attention to a broad set of issues including

government policies, treatment costs, and prevention programs. This has been particularly noticeable in countries where governments lacked adequate policies to

provide preventive and care services, or simply, suppressed information. HIV/AIDS activists

have offered counter opinions to governments that denied the existence of HIV in Malawi, South Africa, and Zimbabwe (Robins, 2004; Stein, 2002; Traquina, 2004). Also, HIV/AIDS activism has put pressure on news organizations to scrutinize the functioning of government programs in South Africa (Butler, 2005). **In Uganda, criticism of government management of**

anti-retroviral drugs has contributed to raising media attention about the distribution

of expired drugs for treatment (Diop, 2000). In many countries, activist groups have also contributed to shifting public discourse about disease and health by framing key issues (e.g., access to treatment, anti-discrimination actions, biomedical research) as a matter of human rights (Schoepf, 2004). By using the language of international human rights, they have made significant inroads in a matter of social justice that had been dominated by medical and business discourses.