# TOPICALITY ISSUES ON THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TOPIC

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# THE RESOLUTION: RESOLVED THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE ITS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

#### TOPIC PARAGRAPH ON THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TOPIC

There is perhaps no issue more timely and critical than the status of people living in poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. While world attention has once again focused on this crisis, attention has not translated to sufficient action. Despite the promise of the G-8 to end African poverty, the World Development Movement calls the current solutions "a disaster for the world's poor." The public health problem in Africa is an essential topic, with current research and a wide array of potential solutions for both affirmatives and negatives to consider. Potential affirmatives on this topic include access to education and pharmaceuticals for AIDS, public health education of women and direct aid and nutritional information – since it relates to public health. Negative ground will be preserved with a strong array of specific and broadly applicable arguments, including whether the United States is the best agent to engage with sub-Saharan Africa as opposed to, for example, other African nations or the European Union or Asia. There are critique-based arguments of development, and the idea of colonialism. And there are a myriad of economic and international cooperation arguments and disadvantages. The resolution is confined by public health initiatives, since that encompasses much of the education and nutrition ground on which last year's potential topic was focused. Given the important dimension of this problem for this and generations to come, there is no better topic for the brightest of our students to tackle. Debating this topic would provide students a unique opportunity to advocate solutions for people too often ignored in our policy discussions and debates, and give Africa the significance it deserves

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#### **UNITED STATES**

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 459. Federal: Of or relating to the central government of a federation as distinguished from the governments of the constituent units.

WEBSTER'S II DICTIONARY, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 05, 262. Federal: Of or relating to the U.S. central government.

Bryan Garner, (Editor-In-Chief), BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, Abridged 8<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 577. Federal government: Central government; also termed national government.

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY,  $7^{th}$  Ed., 05, 562. Federal: Connected with national government rather than the local government of an individual state.

U.S. HISTORY ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/ federal-government. Federal Government is divided into three main branches: the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. These branches have the same basic shape and perform the same basic roles defined for them when the Constitution was written in 1787. Congress, the legislative branch, is divided into two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Representation in the chambers is carried out by the formula set forth in 1787: by population in the House and by state in the Senate. The president is the elected chief executive officer and is charged with faithful execution of the laws. The Supreme Court and all other federal courts have the judicial authority vested in them by the Constitution and by subsequent legislation.

#### **SUBSTANTIALLY**

#### Affirmative: Important

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1245. Substantial: Important, essential.

#### Affirmative: Abundant Nourishment

ANSWERS.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/ topic/substantial. Substantial: providing abundant nourishment

#### Affirmative: Real

Erin McKeon, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 06, 1213. Substantial: Real rather than imaginary.

## Affirmative: Not Imaginary

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1245. Substantial: Not imaginary or illusory.

#### Affirmative: Large Amount

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF BASIC ENGLISH, 05, 559. Substantial: Large in amount.

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1531. Substantial: Large in amount, value or importance.

ANSWERS.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/substantial. Substantial: fairly large

#### Affirmative: Of Great Importance

Catherine Soanes, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 06, 911. Substantial: Of great importance, size, or value.

#### Affirmative: Condoms Can Substantially Improve Public Health

Landon Myer, (Prof., School of Public Health, Capetown, South Africa), HIV/AIDS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 05, 166. Used correctly, condoms are highly effective in preventing the transmission of HIV and other STIS. Studies of serodiscordant couples show that the transmission of HIV is substantially reduced with 100% condom use.

Landon Myer, (Prof., School of Public Health, Capetown, South Africa), HIV/AIDS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 05, 168. The strongest evidence for the role of condoms in preventing the transmission of Inv comes from serodiscordant couples studies which uniformly show that increased condom use is associated with substantially reduced risk of HIV transmission.

#### Affirmative: A \$360 Million Increase in Public Health Assistance Is Substantial

Gabrielle Lamourelle, (Staff, UNAIDS), TRACKING FUNDING FOR PREVENTIVE HIV VACCINE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, June 05, 12. Funding from the philanthropic sector is projected to increase substantially in the next few years as a result of three major Requests for Proposals to accelerate the development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine announced by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in February 2005. These RFPs pledge up to US\$360 million over the next five years to support HIV vaccine research as part of the Global HIV/AIDS Vaccine Enterprise.

#### Affirmative: Improved Health Education for Women Is a Substantial Increase

African Medical and Research Foundation, AMREF 2005 AFRICA PROGRAMMES, 05, 2. Effective measures for a substantially scaled up AIDS prevention effort are possible. The incorporation of education and empowerment of women has proved successful. Other examples include: Accessible, inexpensive condoms, Immediate treatment of other sexually transmitted infections; Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV; The prevention of mother to child transmission; promotion of harm reduction to workers and young people, sexual health education in school and beyond have shown to significantly reduce HIV incidence.

# Affirmative: A 7% Increase Is Substantial

U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION: AFRICA, 06. Online. Internet. www.usaid.gov/ policy/budget/cbj2006/afr/. Despite these positive trends, sub-Saharan Africa continues to face enormous development challenges. It remains the world's poorest region with half of its 700 million people living on less than \$1 per day. Income and gender inequality are also widespread. As mid-decade approaches, it is becoming increasingly evident that the region will fall seriously short of meeting many of the Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration (DGMD). In order to meet the DGMD of halving poverty by 2015, overall GDP growth must increase substantially from today's levels to between 6 and 7% per annum.

#### Affirmative: Microfinance Solutions Are a Substantial Increase

James Smith, (Acting Assistant Administrator, USAID), IMPLEMENTING THE MICROENTERPRISE RESULTS AND ACCOUNTING ACT OF 2004, House Int. Relations Comm. Hrg., Sept. 20, 05, 14. As the viability of microfinance is established, USAID may continue to support market leaders, in a more focused way, while encouraging the entry of new institutions interested in this market, such as mainstream banks or insurance companies. The early market leaders, which in many cases have been NGOs, might benefit from assistance to access private capital to finance their growth once they are profitable, and to transform to a regulated legal structure if the opportunity presents itself and offers an avenue for substantially improved and scaled-up services.

#### Negative: A 46% Increase Is Substantial, But 16% Is Not

Celia Dugger, (Staff), NEW YORK TIMES, June 9, 06, A6. Last summer, leaders of some of the world's richest nations promised to increase aid significantly to combat global poverty by 2010, but a new analysis of their giving patterns has found that several got off to a slow start. Based on their own official statistics, three of the nations — Britain, Germany and France — actually decreased their aid to developing countries in 2005 from 2004, according to the analysis, which was conducted by Oxfam and released Wednesday. In contrast, Oxfam found that development assistance from Italy, Canada and Japan grew substantially during the same period, with Italy registering the largest increase in aid, 46 percent. Giving by the United States grew 16 percent, though after increased aid to Iraq and Afghanistan was subtracted from the total, American giving fell by 4 percent.

#### *Negative: Considerable in Quantity*

Considerable Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1245. Substantial: Considerable in quantity.

#### Negative: The Essential Part of Something

ANSWERS.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/ topic/substantial. Substantial: being the essence or essential element of a thing

#### **INCREASE**

#### Affirmative: Can Refer to a Situation Where the Starting Point Is Zero

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 06, 301. Salary change of from zero to \$12,000 and \$1,200 annually for mayor and councilmen respectively was an "increase" in salary and not merely the "fixing" of salary. King v. Herron, 243 S.E. 2d 36, 241 Ga. 5.

# Affirmative: Can Refer to an Improvement in Quality

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 787. Increase: To become or make greater in amount, number, value

#### Negative: Is Quantitative

Erin McKeon, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 06, 627. Increase: Make or become greater or more numerous.

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 631. Increase: To become progressively greater (as in size, amount, number, or intensity).

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF BASIC ENGLISH, 05, 281. Increase: To make or become greater.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF BASIC ENGLISH, 05, 364. Increase: To make or become greater or larger.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S POCKET DICTIONARY, 06, 175. Increase: Enlargement in size.

#### Negative: Does Not Refer to a Situation Where the Starting Point Is Zero

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 06, 302. Amount of child support awarded in connection with divorce proceedings was not "increase" even though it was greater than amount of support awarded in extraterritorial support enforcement action; no earlier child support had been granted in the trial court. Stewart v. Carter, 634 So.2d 1226, 1993-830. La.App. 3 Cir.

# Negative: Refers to Growth

Catherine Soanes, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 06, 461. Increase: Make or become greater in size, amount, or intensity.

#### **ITS**

Catherine Soanes, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 06, 484. Its: Belonging to or associated with a thing previously mentioned or easily identified.

Erin McKeon, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 06, 656. Its: Of itself.

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 666. Its: Of or relating to it or itself as possessor or agent.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF BASIC ENGLISH, 05, 299. Its: Of or relating to it or itself.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF BASIC ENGLISH, 05, 384. Its: Used to indicate possession or agent or recipient of an action.

#### **PUBLIC**

#### Affirmative: Act on Behalf of the Community

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/public. Public: Connected with or acting on behalf of the people, community, or government.

#### Affirmative: Open to All

THOMPSON-GALE LAW ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/public. Public: As an adjective, open to all; notorious. Open to common use.

#### Negative: Refers to Humans, Not Animals

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF BASIC ENGLISH, 05, 443. Public: Of or relating to the people as a whole.

#### Negative: Refers to the Whole Community

 $AMERICAN\ HERITAGE\ DICTIONARY,\ 07.\ Online.\ Internet.\ May\ 14,\ 07.\ http://www.answers.com/topic/public.\ Public:\ Maintained for or used by the people or community.$ 

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/public. Public: The community or the people as a whole.

Erin McKeon, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 06, 987. Public: Of the people as a whole.

#### Negative: Cannot Be Limited to a Subgroup

THOMPSON-GALE LAW ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/public. Public: Belonging to the people at large; relating to or affecting the whole people of a state, nation, or community; not limited or restricted to any particular class of the community.

#### Negative: Means Services Provided by Government

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1218. Public: Connected with the government and the services it provides.

Catherine Soanes, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 06, 727. Public: Provided by the state rather than by an independent, commercial company.

Frank Abate, (Editor-In-Chief), COLLINS WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, 3rd Ed., 05, 438. Public: Not private.

#### **HEALTH**

# Affirmative: Complete State of Well Being

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/ knowresources/tutorials/ glossary.htm. Health – Refers to the general condition of the body or mind. The World Health Organization has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. When referencing the health system in general, the reference is to all actions contributing to health, including public health, health care, preventive care, health maintenance, and consumer health.

#### Affirmative: "Health" means more than just disease.

Roy Cole, (Prof., Geography, Grand Valley State U.), SURVEY OF SUBSAHARAN AFRICA: A REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY, 07, 147. According to the United Nations' normative definition, "health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." To be healthy implies an ability to respond to and withstand "insults" from the environment such as those posed by disease and by chemical and other nonorganic agents. Good and bad health also extends to the psychological and social dimensions; just as a person's body may be attacked by an infectious agent, psychological (internal) or social (external) events may have a negative or positive impact on health.

#### ASSISTANCE

#### Affirmative: Refers to Any Type of Help

Frank Abate, (Editor-In-Chief), COLLINS WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 05, 32. Assist: Give help, aid.

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 74. Assistance: Support or aid.

U.S. HISTORY ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/assistance. Assistance: A resource.

#### Affirmative: Contributing to the Fulfillment of a Need

U.S. HISTORY ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/assistance. Assistance: the activity of contributing to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

#### Negative: Assistance Means Government Help

Robert Calderisi, (Former Senior Economist, World Bank), THE TROUBLE WITH AFRICA: WHY FOREIGN AID ISNT WORKING, 06, 172-173. The drawbacks of government-to-government aid are now obvious, but private individuals and charities continue to make an important contribution to the development of Africa. People-to-people contacts convey values and set an encouraging example surpassing the immediate effect of small projects. Private aid is not always more efficient than public assistance, but its motives are clear and it is delivered with pluck and determination.

#### Negative: A Government Subsidy, Not Merely the Removal of an Obstacle

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 4A, 06, 69. Term "assistance" used in Rehabilitation Act of 1973 proscribing handicap discrimination in any program or activity receiving federal "assistance," connotes transfer of government funds by way of subsidy, not merely exemption from taxation. Martin v. Delaware Law School of Widener University, 625 F.Supp. 1288.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

#### Affirmative: Broad Definitions of "Public Health" Are Best

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 5-6. A study conducted by the Institute of Medicine and published in 1988, called The Future of Public Health, refocused attention on the importance of public health and has done a great deal to revitalize the field. One of the first tasks the study committee set for itself was to re-examine the definition of public health, reasoning that for it to be effective, public health had to be broadly defined. The committee's report gives a four-part definition describing public health's mission, substance, organizational framework, and core functions. The Future of Public Health defines the mission of public health as "the fulfillment of society's interest in assuring the conditions in which people can be healthy. The substance of public health is "organized community efforts aimed at the prevention of disease and the promotion of health." The organizational framework of public health encompasses "both activities undertaken within the formal structure of government and the associated efforts of private and voluntary organizations and individuals." The core functions of public health are defined as: assessment; policy development; assurance.

# <u>Affirmative: Efforts to Narrow the Definition of "Public Health" Is a Ploy of Political Conservatives</u> <u>Who Wish to Limit the Reach of Government</u>

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 19. Political conservatives have tended to resist this broad vision of public health. They would prefer to limit public health to a technical enterprise focused on controlling communicable disease or as a safety net that provides medical care to the indigent. This restricted view of public health was encouraged by physicians, concerned about government encroachment on their economic and professional independence; their political power helped to limit federal health funding in the 1930s and 1940s to programs, run by local health departments, which were narrowly focused on providing services for child health, venereal disease control, tuberculosis, and dental health.

#### Affirmative: Refers to Measures to Assure Health

Derek Wanless, (Regional Director of Public Health, North West Public Health Group, Manchester, United Kingdom), PUBLIC HEALTH, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.gos.gov.uk/gonw/PublicHealth/?a=42496. Public health is defined as "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals.

Encyclopedia of Public Health, STATISTICS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.answers.com/topic/statistics-for-public-health. In the Institute of Medicine's report *The Future of Public Health*, the mission of public health is defined as assuring conditions in which people can be healthy. To achieve this mission three functions must be undertaken: (1) assessment, to identify problems related to the health of populations and determine their extent; (2) policy development, to prioritize the identified problems, determine possible interventions and/or preventive measures, set regulations in an effort to achieve change, and predict the effect of those changes on the population; and (3) assurance, to make certain that necessary services are provided to reach the desired goal — as determined by policy measures — and to monitor how well the regulators and other sectors of the society are complying with policy.

MEDICINENET.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www. answers.com/public+health&r=67. The mission of public health is to "fulfill society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy." The three core public health functions are: The assessment and monitoring of the health of communities and populations at risk to identify health problems and priorities; The formulation of public policies designed to solve identified local and national health problems and priorities; To assure that all populations have access to appropriate and cost-effective care, including health promotion and disease prevention services, and evaluation of the effectiveness of that care.

New Zealand Ministry of Health, GLOSSARY: THE NEW ZEALAND HEALTH STRATEGY, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.moh.govt.nz/. Public Health: The science and art of promoting health, preventing disease and prolonging life through organized efforts of society.

#### Affirmative: Refers to Measures to Reduce Infection

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 434-435. Some forms of medical care are more important to the health of the community than others. Medical treatment of communicable diseases is particularly important because of the possibility that one sick individual could infect many others. Consequently, public health has taken a major interest in all aspects of infectious disease control, from the early days when quarantines were the only effective way of controlling epidemics, to immunization programs, to the provision of free medical treatment for those who do not have health insurance and cannot afford to pay for care. City and county health departments have traditionally operated clinics for diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases. Today, the threat of re-emerging tuberculosis is taken seriously enough that, for example, the New York City Department of Health provides a program of directly observed therapy in which public health nurses are sent to track down patients and make sure they take their medicine. The fact that AIDS is a communicable disease accounts, at least in part, for the major investment that the federal and some state governments have made not only in research, but also in providing treatment for patients.

#### Affirmative: Includes Health Assurance

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/ knowresources/tutorials/glossary. htm. Assurance – Assuring that all populations have access to appropriate and cost-effective care, including health promotion and disease prevention services, and evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of that care. Assurance is one of the three core functions of public health as defined by the Institute of Medicine.

## Affirmative: "Public Health" Includes Policy Development

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/knowresources/tutorials/glossary.htm. Policy Development – Policy development is formulating public policies, in collaboration with community and government leaders, designed to solve identified local and national health problems and priorities. Policy development is one of the three core functions of public health as defined by the Institute of Medicine.

#### Affirmative: Does Include Medical Treatment

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 447. While public health's focus on prevention of disease aims to minimize the need for medical care, access to medical care is an important part of the assurance function of public health.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 6. In carrying out its core functions, public health — like a doctor with his/her patient — assesses the health of a population, diagnoses its problems, seeks the causes of those problems, and devises strategies to cure them. Assessment constitutes the diagnostic function, in which a public health agency collects, assembles, analyzes, and makes available information on the health of the population. Policy development, like a doctor's development of a treatment plan for a sick patient, involves the use of scientific knowledge to develop a strategic approach to improving the community's health. Assurance is equivalent to the doctor's actual treatment of the patient. Public health has the responsibility of assuring that the services needed for the protection of public health in the community are available and accessible to everyone. These include environmental, educational, and basic medical services. If public health agencies do not provide these services themselves, they must encourage others to do so or require such actions through regulation.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 433. Even people with the healthiest lifestyle get sick or injured. Medical care saves lives and prevents suffering and disability and, therefore, must be considered necessary for public health.

Joia Mukherjee, (Prof., Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School), SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 06, 223. Another important issue of social injustice related to infectious disease concerns the cost of treatment. Efforts to prevent an infectious disease epidemic are often significantly cheaper than providing treatment afterward. Therefore, cost constraints often lead to public health policies focusing on prevention in lieu of treatment. In schools of public health and global public health institutions, the underlying assumption that resources are limited drives an ethic that favors programs with the lowest cost and the broadest reach — without regard to equity, justice, or disease burden. Such utilitarian decision-making not only neglects the lives of the sick but also promotes the spread of untreated infections through poor neighborhoods. The global community has not fully appreciated the long-term costs wrought by public health and economic policies by which entire communities live and die without access to modern medicine.

#### Affirmative: Includes Monitoring Functions

MCGRAW HILL SCI-TECH ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. An The basic sciences of public health include epidemiology and vital statistics, which measure health status and assess health trends in the population. Epidemiology is also a powerful research method, used to identify causes and calculate risks of acquiring or dying of many conditions. Many sciences, including toxicology and microbiology, are applied to detect, monitor, and correct physical, chemical, and biological hazards in the environment. Such applications are being used to address concerns about a deteriorating global environment. The social and behavioral sciences have become more prominent in public health since the recognition that such factors as indolence, loneliness, personality type, and addiction to tobacco contribute to the risk of premature death and chronic disabling diseases.

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/ knowresources/tutorials/ glossary.htm. Screening Data – Screening data are a core component of public health information because they reflect interventions by health care professionals before precursor signs of disease are detectable.

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/knowresources/tutorials/ glossary.htm. Assessment – Assessment and monitoring of the health of communities and populations at risk to identify health problems and priorities. Assessment is one of the three core functions of public health as defined by the Institute of Medicine.

#### Affirmative: "Public health" includes measures designed to promote healthy behavior changes.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 11. Increasingly, public health is concerned with social and behavioral sciences. As biomedical and environmental sciences have conquered many of the diseases that killed people of previous generations, people in modern societies are dying of diseases caused by their behavior and social environment. Heart disease is related to nutrition and exercise patterns; many forms of cancer are caused by smoking; abuse of drugs and alcohol is a notorious killer. Violence is a significant cause of death in our society and attracts ongoing concern.

#### Affirmative: Includes Health Education

Alonzo Plough, (Prof., Public Health, U. Washington), SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 06, 418. The ten essential public health services are: (1) monitor health status to identify community problems; (2) diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community; (3) inform, educate, and empower people about health issues; (4) mobilize community partnerships and action to identify and solve health problems; (5) develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts; (6) enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety; (7) link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable; (8) assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce; (9) evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services; and (10) research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/knowresources/tutorials/ glossary.htm. Essential Public Health Services – The services identified in *Public Health in America* (defined below): monitoring health status; diagnosing and investigating health problems; informing, educating, and empowering people; mobilizing community partnerships; developing policies and plans; enforcing laws and regulations; linking people to needed services; assuring a competent workforce; conducting evaluations; and conducting research.

#### Affirmative: Includes General Education Programs

Claudia Lema, (Staff, Global Health Watch), GLOBAL HEALTH WATCH 2005-2006: AN ALTERNATIVE WORLD HEALTH REPORT, 05, 239. Education — particularly for girls and women — improves health outcomes. Even a few years of basic education is correlated with greater use of health services, increased social status and decision-making power for women, and better health outcomes. For example, education levels are strongly predictive of better knowledge, safer behaviour and reduced HIV infection rates — so much so that education has been described as 'the single most effective preventive weapon against HIV/AIDS.'

## Affirmative: Public Health Includes Environmental Protection Programs

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 10. Environmental health science, a classic component of public health, is concerned with preventing the spread of disease through water, air, and food. While it is not strictly a separate science, because it shares concerns about the spread of infectious organisms with biomedical sciences and depends on epidemiology to track environmental causes of disease outbreaks, it is usually considered a separate area of public health.

MCGRAW HILL SCI-TECH ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. National public health services communicate with each other in efforts to control diseases of international importance, and they collaborate worldwide under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO). While much of the work of WHO has been concentrated in the developing nations, it has also been involved in global efforts to control major epidemic diseases and to set standards for hazardous environmental and occupational exposures.

New York City Office of Environmental Coordination, PUBLIC HEALTH, Sept. 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.nyc.gov/html/oec/ downloads/pdf/Stapl\_FEIS/25-CHAPT\_22\_PUBLIC\_HEALTH.pdf. For the purposes of this analysis, public health is defined as the activities that society carries out in order to create and maintain an environment in which people can be healthy. According to the *CEQR [City Environmental Quality Review] Technical Manual*, the elements that combine to influence public health include air quality, hazardous materials, construction materials, and natural resources (e.g., water quality impacts).

#### Affirmative: Urbanization Is a Public Health Issue

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 419. Because of continued high birth rates, the public health in many developing countries is now, ironically, threatened by the crowding that has resulted from public health improvements. In all parts of the world, there has been a trend toward urbanization, because rural areas whose main industries are agricultural do not need the increasing numbers of workers. This trend has been most marked in developing countries, where migrants from rural areas flock to the cities. From 1950 to 2004, the percentage of people living in cities increased from 29 percent to 48 percent." According to the World Bank, Africa is becoming urbanized at the rate of 5 percent a year; the annual rate of urbanization in Asia is almost 4 percent. Governments struggling to provide adequate drinking water and sewage services to their citizens cannot keep up with the influx. Many of the migrants settle on the outskirts of the cities in shantytowns totally lacking in water and sanitation. Others are completely homeless, simply living on the streets.

#### Affirmative: Includes Efforts to Restore Health

Trust for America's Health, GLOSSARY: PREVENTING EPIDEMICS, PROTECTING PEOPLE, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://healthy americans.org/docs/?DocID=96. Public health — an effort organized by society to protect, promote, and restore the people's health.

#### Affirmative: Includes the Dispensing of Antiretroviral Medications

Lee Jon-wook, (Dir.-General, World Health Organization), PROGRESS ON GLOBAL ACCESS TO HIV ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY: A REPORT ON 3x5 AND BEYOND, Mar. 06, 51-52. A public health approach is one that strikes an acceptable balance between the most intensive, individually tailored treatment and laboratory monitoring used in high-income countries and those likely to be most effective, equitable and feasible for treating large numbers of people in resource-constrained settings. Such an approach has been used with great success in TB treatment for several years and is now the basis of successful national antiretroviral therapy programmes in most of the countries that are rapidly scaling up, including Botswana, Kenya, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

World Health Organization, THE SAFETY OF MEDICINES IN PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES, 06, 30. Public health programmes often have well-established roles through undertaking important and essential health care work with large populations, often engaging in preventive and curative interventions through the use of medicines.

Lee Jon-wook, (Dir.-General, World Health Organization), PROGRESS ON GLOBAL ACCESS TO HIV ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY: A REPORT ON 3x5 AND BEYOND, Mar. 06, 10. "3 by 5" and the experience gained in these early years of delivering HIV treatment in low- and middle-income countries offer valuable lessons for future efforts to scale up treatment. Treatment targets and policy reforms maximize programme effectiveness. By establishing a global benchmark, "3 by 5" encouraged countries to set ambitious national treatment targets, demonstrating that targets can play a vital role in encouraging national ownership and in mobilizing stakeholders, funds, technical agencies and donors. "3 by 5" also encouraged countries to undertake a variety of policy reforms to expand access and improve the capacity of health systems. The critical shortage of health professionals in most low-income countries has required re-thinking service delivery models and led to the adoption of a public health approach to HIV treatment. A public health approach emphasizes simplified treatment guidelines, team-based approaches and delegating routine follow-up to trained nurses and community workers, community mobilization and education, public-sector procurement to ensure high quality and the rational use of drugs and commodities, standardized patient tracking, drug resistance surveillance, the expansion of voluntary testing and counseling and improved integration of prevention and treatment interventions.

Peter Piot, (Dir., Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS), 2006 REPORT ON THE GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC, 06, 151. To expand delivery of antiretroviral drugs in resource-limited settings, WHO has outlined a public health approach to therapy, simplifying and standardizing treatment regimens. A key to this approach is national consensus on one or more WHO-recommended first-line treatment regimens, along with second-line therapy for those whose first-line treatment fails. In a recent survey, 36 out of 49 of the "3 by 5" focus countries had developed national antiretroviral therapy guidelines with at least one WHO-recommended first-line treatment regimen.

#### Affirmative: Includes Addressing Malnutrition

Caroline Bishop, (Regional technical adviser for West Africa, Catholic Relief Services), NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS, June 06, 20. Public health measures are generally designed to address issues that may interact with micronutrient malnutrition such as poor sanitation, access to potable water, malaria control, and management of intestinal parasites. It is generally considered a public health mandate to contribute to monitoring and advocating for general food/nutrition security.

Columbia University Office of Pre-Professional Advising, PUBLIC HEALTH: OVERVIEW OF PROFESSION, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.studentaffairs.columbia.edu/ preprofessional/health/types/public\_health.php. According to the Association of Schools of Public Health, public health is defined as, "the science and art of protecting and improving community health through health education, promotion, research, and disease prevention strategies." Public health is an interdisciplinary field which includes five core areas of study: environmental health, behavioral sciences/health education, epidemiology, biostatistics, and health services administration. In addition to the core areas, there are further concentrations and specializations, including occupation safety and health, maternal and child health, dental health, public health program management and practice, preventive medicine, biomedical and laboratory practice, public health nursing, nutrition and international public health.

#### Affirmative: Includes Malaria Control Programs

Peter Piot, (Dir., Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS), 2006 REPORT ON THE GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC, 06, 180. The impact of AIDS can thus be reduced by dealing with these diseases through relatively inexpensive public health interventions such as tuberculosis and malaria control programmes, diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and deworming.

# Affirmative: Includes the Development of New Drugs

Jeremiah Norris, (Sr. Fellow, Hudson Institute), BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 27, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 31, 06. www.hudson.org. As a matter of public health policy, we ought to encourage the pharmaceutical companies to keep their engines of innovation running at fever pitch. In this manner, their R&D outputs can continue to provide a steady infusion of contemporary therapeutic products to those most in need of medical treatments.

#### Affirmative: Includes Family Planning Services

Loren Becker, (Staff, Center for Global Development), MEASURING COMMITMENT TO HEALTH, 06, 9. Central government expenditures on public health services include: administration, inspection, operation, or support of public health services such as blood-bank operation, disease detection, prevention, monitoring, epidemiological data collection, family planning services and so forth; preparation and dissemination of information on public health matters.

#### Affirmative: Includes the Promotion of Health Research

07. **MCGRAW** HILL SCI-TECH ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. In most industrial nations, public health services are organized nationally, regionally, and locally. National public health services are usually responsible for setting, monitoring, and maintaining health standards, for promoting good health, for collecting and compiling national health statistics, and for supporting and performing research on diseases important to public health. Regional (for example, state) public health services deal mainly with major health protection activities such as ensuring safe water and food supplies; they may also operate screening programs for early detection of disease and are responsible for health care of certain groups such as chronic mentally ill persons. Local public health services (in cities, large towns, and some rural communities) conduct a variety of personal public health services, such as immunization programs, health education, health surveillance and advice for mothers and newborn babies, and personal care of vulnerable groups such as the elderly and housebound long-term sick. Local health services also investigate and control epidemics and other communicable conditions such as sexually transmitted diseases.

#### Affirmative: Includes Micronutrient Supplementation Programs

Victor Aguayo, (Staff, UNICEF), FOOD AND NUTRITION BULLETIN, No. 4, 06, 348. For several decades, vitamin A deficiency has been recognized as the leading cause of preventable pediatric blindness in developing countries. A better understanding of the public health importance of vitamin A deficiency began in the early 1980s, when community-based studies showed that the rates of morbidity and mortality from diarrhea and respiratory infections were higher in children with mild xerophthalmia than in children without any vitamin A deficiency—related eye signs.

Caroline Bishop, (Regional technical adviser for West Africa, Catholic Relief Services), NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS, June 06, 20. Public health measures are generally designed to address issues that may interact with micronutrient malnutrition such as poor sanitation, access to potable water, malaria control, and management of intestinal parasites. It is generally considered a public health mandate to contribute to monitoring and advocating for general food/nutrition security, and to protect the general public from the commercial marketing of untested diets, remedies, and therapies for PLHA. As with Nutrition Education, the NGO sector has a strong and proud history in health programming that could be extremely influential.

Todd Benson, (Research Fellow, International Food Policy Institute), DISEASE AND MORTALITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2<sup>ND</sup> Ed., 06, 102. The health sector is usually responsible for coordinating and leading direct nutrition intervention programs. Such interventions, particularly those that address micronutrient undernutrition and broad child survival concerns, have proved effective and efficient in improving the nutritional status of, in particular, preschool children and women of childbearing age. In assessing how best to address undernutrition, it is crucial not to underestimate the impact of such direct nutritional interventions. These programs are important investments for improved human welfare and economic productivity.

MEDICINENET.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. One way to illustrate some of the breadth of public health is to look at some of the notable public health achievements in the 20th century. The following were selected as the "Ten Great Public Health Achievements — United States, 1900-1999" by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Safer and Healthier Foods [Listed as the Sixth great achievement of Public Health]: Since 1900, safer and healthier foods have resulted from decreases in microbial contamination and increases in nutritional content. Identifying essential micronutrients and establishing food-fortification programs have almost eliminated major nutritional deficiency diseases such as rickets, goiter, and pellagra in the United States.

#### Affirmative: Includes Preventing Genocide

David Eisenman, (Prof., Medicine, UCLA), ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 06. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. <a href="https://www.health.enotes.com/public-health-encyclopedia/genocide">www.health.enotes.com/public-health-encyclopedia/genocide</a>. The work that public health professionals do to examine, prevent, and mitigate genocide can be understood in terms of the three traditional core functions of public health: assessment, policy development, and assurance of services. Assessments can be performed through data collection and analysis intended to identify, document, and notify the public about potential or ongoing genocide. Here the public health principles of disease and injury surveillance can be applied to violence against a population, and the traditional tools of public health — such as case reports and surveillance studies — are well suited to this function. A genocide may have early warning signs that public health professionals can detect, such as escalating violence, increased refugee flows out of a country, and increasing systematic discrimination. In those cases where a war strategy targets the health of an entire group of people, public health professionals are best able to recognize the nature of the genocide.

T. Berman, (Prof., Hebrew University School of Public Health), THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND ELITES IN GENOCIDE: FROM PROMOTION TO PREVENTION, 05. Online. Internet. Jan. 25, 07. www.isgiags.org/events/2005iagsconference/abstracts6/Genoc-BocaRaton.doc. Mass killing and destruction or genocidal terror targeted at a group, tribe, nation, or population defined by a common ethnic, religious, racial or political trait by another, has been the ranking cause of violent death in the 20th and 21st centuries. Genocide remains the largest and most horrifying of modern public health epidemic scenarios. The fact that genocides are predictable implies that they are preventable.

David Eisenman, (Prof., Medicine, UCLA), ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 06. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. <a href="https://www.health.enotes.com/public-health-encyclopedia/genocide">www.health.enotes.com/public-health-encyclopedia/genocide</a>. The public health impact of genocide goes beyond the number of people killed. It must also be understood for its long-term effect on public health, including the destruction of medical facilities; the killing and flight of physicians, nurses and other health care professionals; the psychological impact on the survivors; and the interruption of programs for immunizations, infectious disease prevention, and prenatal care. Public health can also inform other types of assessments, such as retrospective studies to determine and identify the conditions, risk factors, and precursors that led to genocide.

David Eisenman, (Prof., Public Health, UCLA), ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 06. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. www.health.enotes.com/ public-health-encyclopedia/genocide. Policy development may include recommending courses of action to prevent or mitigate a genocide. Again, policy development is an established function of public health in response to situations that threaten the health and safety of an exposed population. For instance, public health programs such as vaccination campaigns are proposed when large numbers of people living in a defined geographic area are at risk for illness or death from a contagious disease that vaccination would protect against. Similarly, public health policy proposals can advocate to protect groups at risk of genocide. Whenever there is a threat or occurrence of genocide, public health officials can advocate strongly for immediate international action. The principles of public health, coupled with the protests of public health professionals, can influence governments regarding the need, timing, and level of intervention required to protect a group from genocide.

Eric Larson & Reva Adler, (Dir., Group Health Cooperative Center for Health Studies/Prof., Medicine, U. British Columbia), SEATTLE TIMES, June 19, 05. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/opinion/2002339788\_sungenocide19.html. Treating genocide as a public-health concern may seem incongruous, simply because we've come to think of it more as a political issue. But genocide — defined by the United Nations as "a specific series of acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group" — has become one of the most-pressing threats to global health over the past century. In fact, some 192.3 million people died from genocide in the 20th century, far exceeding the 110.9 million killed by war. Genocidal death rates worldwide were 7,700 per 100,000 between 1900 and 2000 — an eight-fold increase over the previous 69 centuries. Genocide now results in the death of more people worldwide than any disease, including malaria and HIV/AIDS. In addition, genocide devastates the economic and health-care infrastructure of societies, harming health for generations to come. Recognizing genocide's public-health implications, we can begin to develop effective prevention strategies. Similar approaches have proven effective against a wide range of problems, from breast cancer and drunken driving to gang-related youth violence.

Eric Larson & Reva Adler, (Dir., Group Health Cooperative Center for Health Studies/Prof., Medicine, U. British Columbia), SEATTLE TIMES, June 19, 05. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/opinion/2002339788\_sungenocide19.html. Preventing death from genocide is analogous on many levels to preventing death from cancer. If we eliminate the risk factors, we may prevent the disease from growing in the first place. If cancer does occur, early screening allows us to detect a tumor while it's still small and harmless. Once the tumor is removed, the body can recover and be restored to health. But if we turn a blind eye, the cancer may remain undetected for years until some biochemical trigger is switched. Then the cancer begins to spread rapidly, invading one organ system after another. By then, it's too late for intervention; death from cancer is inevitable. In the same way, we can identify the factors that put a society at risk for genocide. Once those risks are recognized, we can set up systems to screen for trouble and introduce interventions while they can still make a difference, changing attitudes and preventing violence. Or, we can ignore the red flags, allowing fear, hatred, violence and retribution to fester. Then, when some economic and/or political triggers are switched, all hell breaks loose. By that time, it may be too late for intervention; mass execution of large segments of the population may have already begun

Eric Larson & Reva Adler, (Dir., Group Health Cooperative Center for Health Studies/Prof., Medicine, U. British Columbia), SEATTLE TIMES, June 19, 05. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/opinion/2002339788\_sungenocide19.html. While the problem of preventing genocide differs in scale and complexity, we believe that applying similar strategies would be helpful. The approach would include four major actions: Defining the population at risk and collecting data on incidents of interethnic violence, including the identity of victims and perpetrators, when and where the violence occurs, and the kinds of weapons used; Identifying related risk factors — for example, tolerance for crimes, or inequitable treatment against certain disadvantaged groups; Developing, testing and implementing interventions; and, Measuring the results and making improvements accordingly.

#### Affirmative: Preventing War Is a Public Health Issue

Amy Hagopian, (Prof., Public Health, U. Washington), SEATTLE INTELLIGENCER, Oct. 16, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://seattlepi. nwsource.com/opinion/289129\_iraqdeaths19.html. Public health work, when done responsibly and well, has gotten to be dangerous work. According to the Institute of Medicine, the mission of public health is defined as "fulfilling society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy." With a world at war, nuclear weapons proliferation and outbreaks of bird flu, public health researchers and frontline workers alike are braving dangers in the line of duty. Preventing death and disease is a public health function. War is always bad for the public's health and is entirely preventable.

#### Affirmative: Includes Anti-Poverty Programs

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 4. Charles-Edward A. Winslow, a theoretician and leader of American public health during the first half of the twentieth century, defined public health in 1920 as: The science and the art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of community infections, the education of the individual in principles of personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health. Winslow's definition is still considered valid today.

#### Affirmative: Includes Controlling Infectious Diseases

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 143. Control of infectious diseases is still an important component of public health. The public health approach to controlling infectious diseases is to interrupt the chain of infection. Many methods used to accomplish this interruption have now become routine, but vigilance is always required.

#### Affirmative: Public Health Includes Programs to Oppose Globalization

Alison Katz, (Staff, Peoples' Health Movement), AFRICA: OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS, 05, 99. If national food security requires a degree of protectionism rather than unfettered free trade, it must be strongly advocated. There could be no clearer public health imperative. If the obstacle to such advocacy is the hand that feeds the international AIDS community, then the time has come to bite it. That hand is the alliance of WB/IMF/WTO, the G8 — even occasionally the UN — and the transnational corporations influencing their policies.

# Affirmative: Public Health Includes Injury Prevention

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 293. Traditionally, injuries have been thought of as "accidents," unavoidable random occurrences, or the results of antisocial or incautious behavior. It is only recently that public health practitioners have recognized that injuries can and should be treated as a public health problem, analyzable by epidemiologic methods and amenable to preventive interventions. While most injuries are caused to some extent by individual behavior, they are also influenced by the physical and social environment.

#### Affirmative: Public Health Includes Reducing Violence

Eric Larson & Reva Adler, (Dir., Group Health Cooperative Center for Health Studies/Prof., Medicine, U. British Columbia), SEATTLE TIMES, June 19, 05. Online. Internet. 25 Jan. 2007. http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/opinion/2002339788\_sungenocide19.html. Public-health scientists are already applying preventive-care strategies to address problems of violence in the United States. For instance, Harvard University researchers worked with jailed teens in California to identify risk factors that led to violent behavior. The researchers found that the teens often failed to gather facts about a situation before jumping into fights. The teens also had a hard time thinking of alternatives to violence as a way to solve their conflicts. But after a 12-session program that taught new ways to think about conflict, the teens became less impulsive. They also had fewer parole violations than other similar teens after their release from jail.

#### Affirmative: Includes Anti-Smoking Programs

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 250. Public health faces a fundamental dilemma in confronting the current epidemic of tobacco-caused disease: What should be the role of a democratic government in confronting a behavior that is practiced by one out of four adults and will kill up to half of them? Political and economic forces that favored tobacco have opposed strong government measures against cigarettes. Public health efforts involving education and health promotion campaigns have persuaded many people to stop smoking but seem to have reached the limit of their effectiveness in bringing smoking prevalence down to about 23 percent among adults.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 266. Public health interventions that have demonstrated some success in preventing the onset of smoking and in reducing its prevalence include the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors, restrictions on indoor smoking, and — most effectively — increases in cigarette prices through imposition of taxes.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 255. Public health efforts at discouraging smoking have had to contend with the enormous economic and political power of the tobacco industry. Congress, which still provides subsidies to tobacco growers, has been very reluctant to pass legislation opposed by the industry.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 265-266. Public health has fought the tobacco industry on many fronts. In the 1960s, Congress passed legislation that required that cigarette ads on radio and television be balanced by counter-advertising about the harmful effects of smoking. This publicity, together with warning labels on cigarette packages, helped to persuade many people to quit. Tobacco companies have become increasingly sophisticated about marketing their products, especially to children, and public health has had to work hard to oppose them. Since nicotine in tobacco is addictive, it has become clear that the most effective approach to reducing smoking is to prevent young people from taking up the habit.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 35, 06, 299. The statute imposing an excise tax on cigars and cigarettes, and allocating the proceeds to old age assistance through the Department of Public Welfare, was exempt from popular referendum for preservation of "public health." State ex Rel. Hughes v. Cleveland, 141 p>2d 192, 47 N.M. 230.

#### Affirmative: Child Soldiers Represent a Public Health Issue

David R. Meddings, (Dept. of Injuries and Violence Prevention, WHO), AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Dec. 05, 259. Youth violence is a major public health problem in every region of the world, yet it is especially prevalent in specific settings. Youth homicide rates exceeding 10/100,000 occur most often in countries that are low or middle income, or which are experiencing rapid economic or social change. Particularly in low- and middle-income countries, the capacity to develop and implement the comprehensive, multisectoral strategies to prevent youth violence is only just emerging.

#### Affirmative: Landmines Are a Public Health Issue

Neil Arya, (Prof., Health Sciences, McMaster U.), BALLISTIC TRAUMA: A PRACTICAL GUIDE, 2nd Ed., 05, 6. An estimated 300000 people die annually due to firearms used in armed-conflict situations. Together with the estimated 200000 people who die each year from firearms used in non-conflict situations, these deaths would amount to almost one death each and every minute. Putting these 500000 deaths per annum in a public health context ranks them ahead of the mortality and morbidity caused by landmines and only slightly behind other public health priorities in terms of damage, such as HIV/AIDS (2.9 million), tuberculosis (1.6 million), and malaria (1.1 million). They represent about a quarter of the 2.3 million deaths due to violence, of which 42% are suicides, 38% are homicides, and 26% are war related.

#### Affirmative: Small Arms Is a Public Health Issue

Wendy Cukier & Victor Sidel, (Prof., Justice Studies, Ryerson U./ Prof., Public Health, Weill Medical College of Cornell U.), THE GLOBAL GUN EPIDEMIC, 06, 3. Firearms have been recognized as a public health problem in the United States for many years, yet attention to the issue on a global basis is relatively recent. It was not until 1996 that the World Health Organization labeled violence a pandemic." This was the same year that the International Committee of the Red Cross went on record, stating simply, "Weapons are bad for people's health," and, "health professionals have been slow to recognize that the effects of weapons are, by design, a health issue, and moreover constitute a global epidemic mostly affecting civilians." This book considers, from the public health perspective, the "global gun epidemic."

Robin Coupland, (Legal Division, International Committee of the Red Cross), BALLISTIC TRAUMA: A PRACTICAL GUIDE, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 05, 132. Armed violence resulting in ballistic trauma should be considered for what it is — a global health issue. A public health approach to prevention is possible using an analytical framework that takes into account the determinants of the effects of armed violence.

# Affirmative: Includes Assuring Safe Water and Sanitation

Charles Geshekter, (Prof., African History, California State U. at Chico), DO INFECTIOUS DISEASES POSE A SERIOUS THREAT?, 05, 62. Traditional public-health approaches, clean water, and improved sanitation above all can tackle the underlying health problems in Africa. They may not be sexy, but they will save lives. And they will surely stop terrorizing an entire continent.

#### Affirmative: Includes "Social Justice" Issues

Bernard Turnock, (Prof., Community Health Services, U. of Illinois at Chicago), ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 07, 9. Social justice is said to be the foundation of public health. The concept first emerged around 1848, a time that might be considered the birth of modern public health. Social justice argues that public health is properly a public matter and that its results in terms of death, disease, health, and well-being reflect the decisions and actions that a society makes, for good or for ill.

Alonzo Plough, (Prof., Public Health, U. Washington), SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 06, 419. These analyses also mention, one way or another, the imperative of public health to improve the social conditions in specific communities that largely determine health and well-being. Social determinants of health, community-based public health, community-based participatory research, and the social/ecological model all appear as descriptors of a component of public health practice. However, this domain of practice is not considered essential. No national standards or performance measures explicitly deal with the promotion of social justice as a public health practice core capacity.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 19. Under market justice, powerful forces of environment, heredity, and social structure prevent a fair distribution of the burdens and benefits of society. Social justice, on the other hand, suggests that minimal levels of income, basic housing, employment, education, and health care should be seen as fundamental rights. According to Beauchamp, "The historic dream of public health that preventable death and disability ought to be minimized is a dream of social justice."

#### Negative: Refers to Prevention

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. Public Health: The science and practice of protecting and improving the health of a community, as by preventive medicine, health education, control of communicable diseases, application of sanitary measures, and monitoring of environmental hazards.

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1006. Public Health: The art and science dealing with the protection and improvement of community health by organized community effort and including preventive medicine and sanitary and social science.

George Annas, (Prof., Health Law, Harvard School of Public Health), PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS, 05, 67-68. Public health deals with populations and prevention of disease — the necessary frame of reference in the global context. In the context of clinical practice, the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus infection with a combination of antiviral medicines makes sense. In the context of worldwide public health, however, such treatment may be available to less than 5 percent of people with AIDS.'" To control AIDS, it has become necessary to deal directly with discrimination, immigration status, and the rights of women, as well as with the rights of privacy, informed consent, education, and access to health care. It is clear that population-based prevention is required to address the AIDS epidemic effectively on a global level (as well as, for example, tuberculosis, malaria, and tobacco-related illness.

MCGRAW HILL SCI-TECH ENCYCLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. Public Health: An effort organized by society to protect, promote, and restore the people's health. It is the combination of sciences, skills, and beliefs that is directed to the maintenance and improvement of health through collective or social actions. The programs, services, and institutions of public health emphasize the prevention of disease and the health needs of the population as a whole.

#### Negative: Refers to Actions Taken for the Whole Community

Bryan Garner, (Editor-In-Chief), BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, Abridged 8<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 597. Public Health: The health of the community at large.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 35, 06, 299. The term "public health" is not susceptible to accurate definition since it takes on new definitions when new conditions arise, but generally it means the wholesome sanitary condition of the community at large. State ex rel. Anderson v. Fadely, 308 P.2d 537, 180 Kan. 652 — Health 350.

Charles J. Nagy, (J.D.), CORPUS JURIS SECUNDUM, Vol. 39A, 03, 287-288. By "public health" is meant the wholesome sanitary conditions of the community at large.

Bryan Garner, (Editor-In-Chief), BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, Abridged 8<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 597. Public Health: the healthful or sanitary condition of the general body of people or the community en masse; esp., the methods of maintaining the health of the community, as by preventive medicine and organized care for the sick.

MEDICINENET.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. The approach to medicine that is concerned with the health of the community as a whole. Public health is community health. It has been said that: "Health care is vital to all of us some of the time, but public health is vital to all of us all of the time."

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL GLOSSARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07 http://www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/p.asp. Public health — the health or physical well-being of a whole community.

THE HISTORY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE GLOSSARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.kented.org.uk/ngfl/subjects/history/medhist/page 45\_glossary.html. Public health: Refers to the well being of the whole community.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service, PUBLIC HEALTH ORIENTATION, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.fsis. usda.gov/FSIS\_Employees/NEOP\_Public\_Health/index.asp. At FSIS, public health is defined as improving the health status of all citizens. This includes protecting, promoting and enhancing the health status of not just the individual, but populations.

#### Negative: "Public Health" Assistance Is Different From General Anti-Poverty Assistance

Ok Pannenborg, (Sr. Adviser for Health, Nutrition, and Population, World Bank), IMPROVING HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION OUTCOMES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK, 05, 51. Despite the very large number of donors in the sector, donor assistance for health represents only 7-10 percent of official development assistance and 2 percent or less of total health expenditures in developing countries. Also, donor assistance has often been more effective in expanding services than in improving their effectiveness. It has financed capital improvements such as construction, equipment, vehicles, and the training of medical staff, but not many recurrent costs such as salaries and incentives for physicians and nurses, drugs and medical supplies, or transport and operating costs. At the same time, external funding for health investment may have adversely affected much-needed spending on recurrent costs, as ministries of finance perceive that donor attention benefits the health sector more than other sectors and reallocate resources accordingly. The result in much of Sub-Saharan Africa: despite the unmet needs for services, health infrastructure and equipment remain underused, and items such as drugs are badly underfunded.

Kathleen Dennill, (Executive Officer, Thusano School of Public Health, Pretoria, South Africa), THE HEALTH OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, 9th ed., 06, 9. Poverty increases people's vulnerability to ill health. It leads to ill health through economic underdevelopment, unemployment and low incomes, environmental degradation, poor agricultural production, inequitable land reform, lack of education, poor infrastructure, the oppression of women and even conflict. Even the world epidemic of HIV/Aids spreads much more rapidly where there is poverty. Many of the key determinants of health and disease lie outside the direct control of the health sector. This means that, in order to attain optimal health for all, a multidisciplinary and intersectoral approach to health care is required. In other words, health and health care are not the responsibility of health professionals alone, but of a much wider group of people, including community members.

Michael Taylor & Julie Howard, (Sr. Fellow, Resources for the Future & Dir., Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa), INVESTING IN AFRICAS FUTURE: U.S. AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, Sept. 05, 62-63. The Bank Group Policy on Poverty Reduction names agriculture and rural development first among the ADB Groups five sectoral priorities, declaring that agriculture and rural development will continue to be the engine of propoor growth in Africa. This priority is reflected in the funds recent activity. For 2003, about 25% of its loan and grant approvals were in the agriculture and rural sector, a larger share than in any other sector; the transport and poverty alleviation/microfinance sectors (which also tend to benefit agricultural development) garnered 19% and 15%, respectively; the education and health sectors received 18% and 4%, respectively.

Richard Jolly, (Dir., Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex), SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 06, 494-495. Most people in the health sector — physicians, public health workers, policymakers, patients, and others — recognize the need for broader economic and social action if health is to flourish. Even so, many myths abound. There are narrow and specific views that this broader action is mostly of changes within the medical sector — ensuring public or private finance for hospitals, providing access to pharmaceuticals at lower prices, or supporting longer-run medical research and technological discoveries, such as new treatments for HIV/AIDS or a vaccine for malaria. Even those who accept that many of the most important supportive actions for health lie outside basic medicine may also be thinking too narrowly. Basic education, clean water, and adequate sanitation are certainly important, but they are not the only priorities for improving health on a broader scale. Such misperceptions and oversimplifications help to direct attention to a range of much broader issues. These issues can be found in the experience of countries that have demonstrated the possibility of making rapid progress in the health of their populations, even in situations of severe economic constraints. Examples are as diverse as Malaysia and Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Mauritius, China and Cuba, Costa Rica and Barbados. All of these countries have made advances in health, mostly linked to general economic advance, but also combined with other changes that have reduced poverty and brought greater social justice. Economic growth has played a part in developing countries, precisely because the countries and their populations have been lacking in the household, community, and government resources required for progress in public health. But economic growth alone has never been enough. Changes have also been needed in economic and social structures, laws and institutions, and norms and practices to help lay the foundations for advance to improved public health and greater social justice.

#### Negative: The Public Health Sector Is Different From the Water & Sanitation Sector

Ok Pannenborg, (Sr. Adviser for Health, Nutrition, and Population, World Bank), IMPROVING HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION OUTCOMES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK, 05, xxvii. Health, nutrition, and population challenges in Africa have grown so quantitatively different from other regions that they have become qualitatively different as well. Many indicators relate to challenges outside of the health sector, such as availability of clean water, education for women, and access to food and markets.

#### Negative: The "Public Health" Sector Is Different From the Agricultural Sector

Ok Pannenborg, (Sr. Adviser for Health, Nutrition, and Population, World Bank), IMPROVING HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION OUTCOMES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK, 05, 73. Many determinants of health outcomes lie outside the health sector. The World Bank, usually active in many sectors in a country, is considering how to work more effectively across sectors, recognizing the potential synergies of multisector action. As one of the leading health sector partners in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Bank has a unique opportunity to foster multisector action in a way that could improve health, nutrition, and population outcomes among the poor.

Eileen Stillwaggon, (Prof., Economics, Gettysburg College), AIDS AND THE ECOLOGY OF POVERTY, 06, 214. In fact, there is no problem of absorptive capacity if the right investments are chosen. The solutions that this book would offer are perhaps by now obvious. The most cost-effective solutions are those that exploit the synergies that exist: biological, social, and economic. The most important investments for health might not be in the health sector, just as the most important investments for productivity in agriculture and industry are probably in the health of the labor force in poor countries.

Nsongurua Udombana, (Prof., Legal Studies, Central European U., Budapest), SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL, Fall 05, 42-43. Aid has led to the establishment of parallel systems of procurement and recruitment for expending project funds in Africa, thereby posing substantial burdens on already weak local managerial systems. In Tanzania, for example, donors were reportedly implementing more than 15 stand-alone projects in the health sector in the early 1990s, and in Malawi, there were 44 distinct projects in the agricultural sector. The U.S. used aid during the Cold War as a political strategy; bringing "progress" to the Third World was necessary to prevent "communist subversion." Such a strategy explained why the U.S. wasted resources in propping up economically illiterate kleptocrats like Mobutu Sese Seko of then Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo), a practice Yoweri Museveni calls "a life-support system for braindead regimes."

Todd Benson, (Research Fellow, International Food Policy Institute), DISEASE AND MORTALITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2ND Ed., 06, 105. Similarly, for governments in Africa to address problems of undernutrition effectively, cross-sectoral action is required. It is unlikely that sustainable reductions in the number of African children who are undernourished will be achieved if undernutrition is seen as a problem for the health sector or the agricultural sector alone to address. Sectoral plans and strategies should be oriented toward objectives that result in improved nutrition, along with their other long-standing objectives. Advocates for improved nutrition must engage in the higher-level policy processes guiding the revisions of the poverty reduction strategy papers and sectoral strategy documents. The key message should be that the arrow of cause and effect between improved child nutrition and income and broader and sustained economic growth runs both ways. Just as income growth enhances nutrition, healthy, active, well-nourished children are an important precondition for sustained future growth in income. Nutrition concerns must be among the primary components of such strategies.

#### Negative: The Public Health Sector Is Different From the Education Sector

Anup Shah, (Journalist & Editor, globalissues.org), HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF: A GLOBAL EFFORT, 07, 72-73. Africa's health care systems began to suffer in the 1980s, when many poor nations began making extensive cuts in their national budgets so they could repay massive debts. Governments looking for additional loans had to meet Structural Adjustment Programme conditions, which called for significant cuts in public welfare spending. These cuts often hit the health and education sectors the hardest. At the very beginning of the AIDS epidemic, many African governments had little or no funding to provide the health care services and preventative education programs needed to fight it. Without adequate public health programs, AIDS and other infectious diseases quickly spread, claiming millions of lives. Limited public health budgets also meant there was no money for training medical workers and volunteers, providing immunization programs, or building medical facilities.

Eileen Stillwaggon, (Prof., Economics, Gettysburg College), AIDS AND THE ECOLOGY OF POVERTY, 06, 220-221. Sometimes the best investment to solve a health problem will be outside the health sector. There are countless ways to promote development and reduce the risk of HIV transmission. In every sector — agriculture, industry, commerce, government, education, and others — there are opportunities to make the changes that should have been made long ago, and that could have helped to prevent the health crisis in the developing and transition countries. This section proposes the modernization of trucking and trade, as just one example of obvious ways to help prevent HIV transmission while achieving other worthwhile goals.

#### Negative: Public Health Assistance Is Different From Infrastructure Assistance

Jeffrey Sachs, (Director, Earth Institute, Columbia U.), THE END OF POVERTY: ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES FOR OUR TIME, 05, 267. A reasonable estimate, based on the work of the UN Millennium Project, is that Ethiopia needs about \$70 per person per year in development assistance (or \$5 billion in total for a seventy-million person economy) compared with the \$14 per person per year it receives today (or \$1 billion in total). About half of that sum would be devoted to the scaling up of public health. The balance would go to infrastructure and raising rural productivity, especially in the food sector.

#### Negative: Refers to Human Health

College of Public Health, Georgia Southern University. MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://jphcoph.georgia southern.edu/AcademicLevel3.php?PHarg=MPHDesc. Public health is defined as the art and science of promoting health, preventing disease, and prolonging life among human populations, and the broad mission of public health is to enhance human health through organized community efforts. The Institute of Medicine further defined the role of public health as "the fulfillment of society's interest in assuring the conditions in which people can be healthy." Moreover, this report unveiled the three core functions of public health to include assessment, policy development, and assurance. Public health activities focus on improving the health of whole communities — "healthy people in healthy communities."

# Negative: Refers to Public, As Opposed to Private, Health Assistance

Anup Shah, (Journalist & Editor, globalissues.org), HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF: A GLOBAL EFFORT, 07, 73. In an article posted on the Africa Action website, Ann-Louise Colgan states that public health care systems would have been better than private ones in addressing health issues in Africa: When infectious diseases constitute the greatest challenge to health in Africa, public health services are essential. Private health care cannot make the necessary interventions at the community level, . . . is less effective at prevention, and is less able to cope with epidemic situations. Successfully responding to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases in Africa requires strong public health care services. (ellipsis in original)

# Negative: Infant Mortality Is Not a Public Health Issue

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 315. Infant mortality is not a health problem; it is a social problem with health consequences.

#### Negative: Refers to Preventive Services, Not Curative Care

British Columbia Ministry of Health Services, A FRAMEWORK FOR CORE FUNCTIONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH, Mar. 05, 8. Public Health is the science and art of preventing disease, health surveillance, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society. Prevention is key to the health system's sustainability. Public Health services are an essential part of the health care system, and share with curative services the common goal of prolonging life (by preventing premature death and preventing the occurrence of diseases that cause pain and suffering).

#### Negative: Is Different From Public Safety

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 35, 06, 299. The phrase "except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health or safety," within VAMS Constitution, Article 4, exempting such laws from referendum presupposes real or existing danger and impelling necessity, the word "preservation" presupposing a real or existing danger, "immediate preservation" being indicative of a present impelling necessity with nothing intervening to prevent the removal of the danger, "public peace" meaning that quiet and order and freedom from disturbance guaranteed by law and laws in regard to "public safety," being allied in their application and effect to those enacted to promote the public peace, preserve order, and provide that security to the individual which comes from an observance of law, and "public health" meaning the wholesome sanitary condition of the community at large. State ex rel. Pollock v. Becker, 233 S.W. 641, 289 Mo. 660.

#### Negative: Does Not Refer to Treatment of Disease

Public Health Data Standards Consortium, GLOSSARY OF TERMS: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS TUTORIAL, 06. Online. Internet. Dec. 15, 06. http://www.phdatastandards.info/knowresources/tutorials/glossary. htm. Public Health – Public health addresses the health of the population as a whole rather than medical health care, which focuses on treatment of the individual ailment. According to the Institute of Medicine, the mission of public health is defined as "fulfilling society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy." A similarly broad vision guides the Public Health Data Standards Consortium, which is healthy people in healthy communities and the mission that promotes physical and mental health and prevents disease, injury, and disability.

#### Negative: Does Not Include Criminal Justice or Violence Issues

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 303. Violence is traditionally thought of as a criminal justice issue rather than a public health issue. Certainly no one is arguing that the criminal justice system should abandon its mission.

#### Negative: Public Health Is Different From Medical Care

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 6. One way to better understand public health and its functions is to compare and contrast it with medical practice. While medicine is concerned with individual patients, public health regards the community as its patient, trying to improve the health of that population. Medicine focuses on healing patients who are ill. Public health focuses on preventing illness.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 15. This chapter has shown that public health is a broad term that is difficult to define. It includes a goal — maximum health for all — as well as the means of attempting to achieve that goal. Public health is concerned with the prevention of disease and disability. It is aimed at benefiting the entire population in contrast with medicine, which focuses on the individual.

Mary-Jane Schneider, (Prof., Health Policy, School of Public Health, State University of New York, Albany), INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, 2nd Ed., 06, 15. Public health focuses on prevention of disease and disability.

MEDICINENET.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. There are many distinctions that can be made between public health and the clinical health professions. While public health is comprised of many professional disciplines such as medicine, dentistry, nursing, optometry, nutrition, social work, environmental sciences, health education, health services administration, and the behavioral sciences, its activities focus on entire populations rather than on individual patients.

MEDICINENET.COM, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/public+health&r=67. Doctors usually treat individual patients one-on-one for a specific disease or injury. Public health professionals monitor and diagnose the health concerns of entire communities and promote healthy practices and behaviors to assure our populations stay healthy.

PUBLIC HEALTH DATA STANDARDS CONSORTIUM, May 1, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.phdatastandards.info/knowresources/tutorials/ glossary.htm#note100. Public Health – Public health addresses the health of the population as a whole rather than medical health care, which focuses on treatment of the individual ailment. According to the Institute of Medicine, the mission of public health is defined as "fulfilling society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy." A similarly broad vision guides the Public Health Data Standards Consortium, which is healthy people in healthy communities and the mission that promotes physical and mental health and prevents disease, injury, and disability.

Sofia Gruskin, (Dir., Program on International Health and Human Rights, Harvard U. Center for Public Health), PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS, 05, 26. Health as it connects to human rights analysis and implementation concerns two related but different disciplines: medicine and public health. Historically the territorial boundaries of medicine and public health reflected not only professional interest and skill, but also the environments within which these skills were practised: homes, clinics, hospitals, and clinical laboratories on the one hand; institutes, public health laboratories, offices, and field projects on the other. Recently, the apparent differences between the two professions — the first primarily understood to focus on the health of individuals, the second on the health of populations — have profoundly impacted the ways in which the relationship between health and human rights has been understood by different actors.

# Negative: Does Not Include Anti-Poverty Programs

Jeffrey Sachs, (Director, Earth Institute, Columbia U.), THE END OF POVERTY: ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES FOR OUR TIME, 05, 207-208. Since the issuance of the Macroeconomics and Health Report and the launch of the Global Fund, I have turned my own attention in Africa to issues beyond public health. Africa needs solutions not only for disease control, but also for chronic hunger, rural isolation, and growing environmental degradation, often the result of still-booming populations.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ASSISTANCE

U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. Oct. 1, 05. Title 45, Vol. 2, 45CFR402.2: Public health assistance means health services (1) that are generally available to needy individuals residing in a State; (2) that receive funding from units of State or local government; and, (3) that are provided for the primary purpose of protecting the health of the general public, including, but not limited to, immunizations for immunizable diseases, testing and treatment for tuberculosis and sexually-transmitted diseases, and family planning services.

#### TO

#### Affirmative: Reaching As Far As

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/to. prep. To: Reaching as far as.

#### Negative: In Contact With

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/to. prep. To: In contact with.

#### Negative: In a Direction Toward

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/to. prep. To: In a direction toward so as to reach: went to the city.

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/to. prep. To: Toward a given state.

#### Negative: In an Exclusive Relationship With

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/to. prep. To: Used with a reflexive pronoun to indicate exclusivity or separateness.

#### **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/sub-saharan-africa. Sub-Saharan Africa: Of, relating to, or situated in the region of Africa south of the Sahara.

British Council on Higher Education, A LIST OF COUNTRIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 05. Online. Internet. Feb. 25, 07. www.britishcouncil.org/ learning-eap-guidance-round-2.doc. Appendix A: A list of countries in sub-Saharan Africa (47): Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Catherine Soanes, (Editor-In-Chief), OXFORD DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 06, 910. Sub-Saharan: From or forming part of the African regions south of the Sahara Desert.

EDUCATION ENCYCYLOPEDIA, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/sub-saharan-africa. Sub-Saharan Africa, referred to as "Africa" in this article, comprises the forty-two countries on the African continent south of the Sahara and the six island nations close to it.

Frederick C. Mish, (Editor-In-Chief), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1244. Sub-Saharan: Of, relating to, or being the part of Africa south of the Sahara.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN GEOGRAPHY DICTIONARY, 07. Online. Internet. May 14, 07. http://www.answers.com/topic/sub-saharan-africa. Sub-Saharan Africa: Region in Africa south of the Sahara desert.

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., 05, 1530. Sub-Saharan: From or relating to areas in Africa that are south of the Sahara Desert.

Robert Rotberg, (Dir., Program on Intrastate Conflict, Harvard U.), HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF: A GLOBAL EFFORT, 07, 7. There are 53 nation-states that belong to the African Union, 48 of which are situated within the sub-Saharan mainland or on its offshore islands.

Royal Institute of Technology, THE CAUSES AND HOW TO END POVERTY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, Sept. 06, 4. Sub-Saharan Africa is the term used to describe those countries of the African continent that are not considered part of North Africa.