

Team B Case -- Flow Sheet

Team A Arguments	Counter-Arguments	Rebuttal or Evaluation Arguments
<p>Free public college costs too much and cannot be paid for by federal and state governments. The federal debt is \$19 trillion. State governments are in crisis due to pension problems.</p>	<p>1. Free public college will eventually pay for itself: the cost to taxpayers will be made up by the increase in tax revenues from a growing economy.</p> <p>2. Making college free is a matter of governmental priorities. We should invest in free public college and spend less on things like \$54 billion more for the military.</p>	<p>This is only in the very long-term. Students will have to get their degree and then have years in their careers before they will help the economy this way. In the short-term, governments go broke.</p> <p>These are only wishes, they're not reality. Trump and Republicans control the federal government; they will not agree with this. Plus \$54 billion isn't close to enough money.</p>
<p>University education would no longer be worth much if it were free for all. Colleges would become more like public high schools - some good, some bad, and many only so-so. Plus, the new requirement would be getting an advanced degree. College classes would also be over-crowded.</p>	<p>1. College will always be valuable because it is more advanced study, with advanced professors, in a highly academic setting.</p> <p>2. Colleges would have to be funded adequately. If they are, then class sizes won't grow, there will simply be more classes.</p>	<p>The key issue in this debate is that free public college costs far far too much for our governments to afford. However good it is, it is entirely unrealistic.</p> <p>There is a great deal of mispent money by the federal and state governments. And the question is what SHOULD our government prioritize. It should be college for all.</p>