I negate, ought means a duty or moral obligation so the affirmative must show a moral obligation to affirm.

I value morality as implied by the word ought. A necessary precondion of any moral theory is that it treats all people equally since everyone is morally equal. Only democracy respects the equality of persons. Christiano[[1]](#footnote-1), “Many democratic theorists have argued that **democracy is a way of treating persons as equals when there is good reason to impose** some kind of **organization on their shared lives but they disagree about how best to do it.** On one version, defended by Peter Singer (1973, pp. 30-41), **when people** insist on **differ**ent ways of arranging matters properly**, each person** in a sense **claims a right to be dictator over their shared lives. But these claims to dictatorship cannot all hold up**, the argument goes**. Democracy embodies a** kind of peaceful and **fair compromise among these conflicting claims** to rule**. Each compromises equally on what he claims as long as the others do, resulting in each having an equal say over decision making.** 1999, chap. 5).”

Moreover, criticizing the democratic procedure is incoherent since the procedures is always influx and is determined by citizens—so criticisms don’t link since the procedure itself is fluid.

I contend that affirming is inconsistent with democratic procedures. **Gozby**[[2]](#footnote-2) proves that the majority of American’s believe that juveniles should not be tried as adults.

NCCD **[The National Council on Crime and Delinquency]** published the results of a national telephone survey of likely voters by Zogby International who conducted in January 2007. The **poll showed that despite concerns about youth crime** – 90 percent of those polled agreed that youth crime is a major problem – **the public strongly supports rehabilitation and** treatment, and **opposes incarceration in adult jails** or prisons. The poll found that the public agrees (by 92 percent to six percent) that the decision to transfer youth to adult court should be made on a case- by-case basis and not be governed by a blanket policy; agrees (by 89 percent to nine percent) that rehabilitative services and treatment for incarcerated youth can help prevent future crimes; agrees (by 81 percent to 14 percent) that spending on enhanced rehabilitation services for youth in the juvenile justice system will save tax dollars in the long run; agrees (by **67 percent [believe]** to 29 percent) **that young people should not be incarcerated in adult corrections facilities and does not believe** (**by 69 percent** to 23 percent) t**hat incarcerating youth with adults will deter them from future crime**; and are about twice as likely to agree (60 percent) than disagree (32 percent) that non-white youth are more likely than white youth to be prosecuted in the adult criminal justice system.

1. Christiano, Thomas (University of Arizona). *Democracy,* Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.Jul 27, 2006. <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/democracy/#NonInsVal> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The full report, *Attitudes of U.S. Voters Toward Youth Crime and the Justice System*, is available on the National Council on Crime and Delinquency’s Web site at <http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/zogby\_feb07.pdf>. *Method* This survey of likely voters was conducted by telephone according to a methodology approved by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. Zogby uses validated weighting and sampling procedures. The sample size was 1,043 interviews drawn at random. As many as six calls were made to reach a sampled telephone number. The margin of error is +/- 3.1 percentage points. (Margins of error are slightly higher in sub-groups.) The sample was drawn from an extremely varied group of voters with respect to age, geography, political persuasion, gender, income, religious affiliation, marital status, and ethnicity. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)