

# ROSTRUM



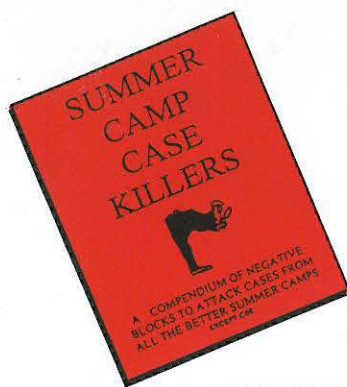
Sam Nunn and Ted Turner  
Co-Chairmen, Nuclear Threat Initiative

F  
O  
C  
U  
S  
  
o  
n  
  
D  
e  
b  
a  
t  
e

Volume 76

Number 2

October 2001



**SUMMER CAMP KILLERS**  
**(2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION)**

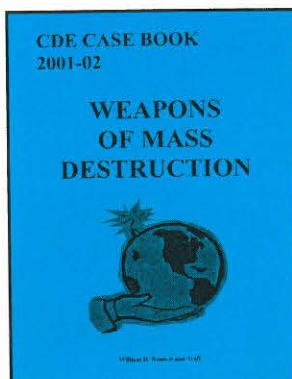
*Neg. Blocks Attacking:*

ABM  
AGENT ORANGE  
BIOWEAPONS  
COLUMBIAN HERBICIDES  
CTBT  
CWC  
DE-ALERT  
DEPLETED URANIUM  
DISARMAMENT  
FIRST USE  
GLYPHOSATIC  
INDIA/PAKISTAN  
IRAN  
IRAQ  
IRONY Cases  
LANDMINES  
NMD  
NO FIRST USE  
NORTH KOREA  
RUSSIAN EWS  
RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS  
SMALLPOX  
TERRORISM

*Affirmative Answer Blocks to:*

Anarchy Counterplan  
6 different consultation CPs  
China counter-plan  
Japan counterplan  
EU/NATO counterplan  
Bush Disadvantages  
China Encirclement DA  
China/Russia Alliance DA

Disarmament Disad.  
Japan Disad.  
Russia Relations Disad.  
European Relations Disad.  
Critical int'l relations  
Kritik  
Deterrence kritik  
Feminism kritik  
Fem. Int'l Relations kritik  
Nuclearism kritik  
Realism kritik  
Stability kritik  
Terror Talk kritik



**AFFIRMATIVE CASES**  
**BOOK**

First Aff. plus Extensions :

BIOTECHNOLOGY  
PROTOCOLS  
BUREAUCRACY  
CYBERTERROR  
NANOTECHNOLOGY  
DE-ALERT  
E-BOMBS  
ESPIONAGE  
FIRST USE  
COORDINATION  
IRAQ SANCTIONS  
NUNN-LUGAR  
SPYING  
TERRORISM  
*AND MORE*

**THE REALLY BIG THEORY**  
**BLOCK BOOK**  
**(Second Edition)**

Aff. & NEGATIVE  
**TOPICALITY**  
Standards  
Criteria  
Effects  
Extra-topicality  
parameters  
Reverse Topicality  
Context  
Framer's Intent  
Voting Issue?

**COUNTERPLANS**

Limits Negative?  
Competitiveness  
Conditionality  
Topical Okay?  
Fiat  
Permutations  
Presumption  
Replanning  
Operational  
Hypotesting

DISADVANTAGES  
Counterwarrants  
Hasty Generalization  
Intrinsicness  
Preempts  
Turnarounds

**AND MUCH MORE**

Conditionality  
Justification  
Decision Rules  
Significance as Voting  
Issue  
Solvency  
Theory Articles as Evidence?  
Evidence challenges  
Minor Repairs

Mail to: **CDE**, P.O. Box Z, Taos, N.M. 87571

(505) 751-0514

FAX: 505-751-9788

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Affirmative Cases Book.....\$44
- ☐ Kritik.....\$39  
(4 or more copies - \$29 each)
- ☐ The Really Big Theory Block Book.....\$45
- ☐ Debate Handbooks, 3 Vol.....\$69
- ☐ Summer Camp Killers.....\$35



# CDE

## NEW!

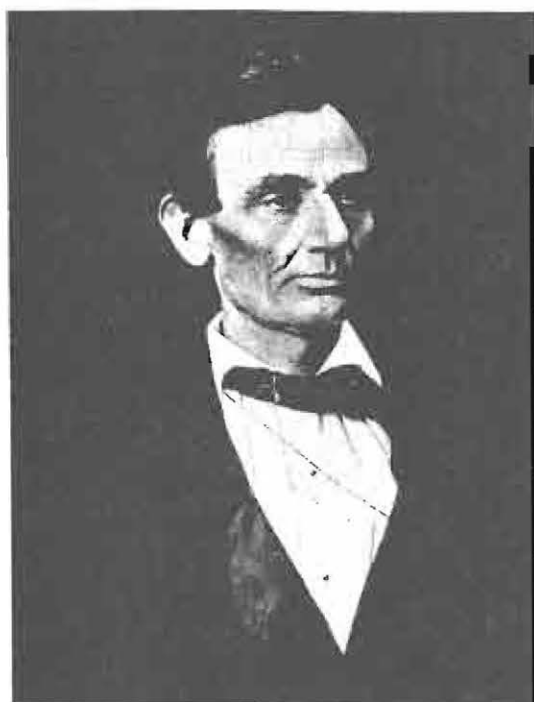
DELIVERED TO YOU:

Sept. 5, 2001

Nov. 5, 2001

Jan. 5, 2002

March 1, 2002



## 2001 - 2002 Lincoln - Douglas Research Series

### Contents of each Set

\*\* 3 different affirmative cases

\*\* 3 different negative cases

\*\* Extension evidence

\*\* Topic analysis

**\$59<sup>00</sup>**

Mail to: **CDE, P. O. Box Z, Taos, N.M. 87571**

Ph: (505) 751-0514

Fax: (505) 751-9788

<http://www.cdedebate.com>



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Research Series

☐ L. D. Encyclopedia \$175



*Working for a Safer World*

*Monterey Institute of International Studies*



CENTER FOR NONPROLIFERATION STUDIES

*NTI and CNS announce:*

# WMD 411

*at [www.nti.org](http://www.nti.org)*

The authoritative on-line source available at no cost for the  
2001-2002 NFL High School Policy Debate Topic

WMD 411 covers nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, missiles and missile defense, and other issues in this year's topic. The site offers direct access to full text of treaties, agreements and key policy papers. The materials are drawn from original sources so information is given in context to help you develop your cases, argue disadvantages, and give thorough responses to cross-examination questions. The site also provides a chronology of key events, glossary and bibliography.

Co-chaired by Ted Turner and Sam Nunn, NTI is a private foundation working to reduce the threat of use and prevent the spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. WMD 411 was prepared for NTI by the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. NTI is a co-sponsor of this year's high school debates and is offering this resource to support increased student education and awareness about these issues.

WILLIAM WOODS TATE, JR., PRESIDENT  
MONTGOMERY BELL ACADEMY  
4001 HARDING  
NASHVILLE, TN 37205  
PHONE: 615-269-3959  
TATEB@MONTGOMERYBELL.COM

DONUS D. ROBERTS  
WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL  
200 - 9TH STREET N.E.  
WATERTOWN, SD 57201  
PHONE: 605-882-6324  
ddrabbooks@hotmail.com

KANDI KING  
SAN ANTONIO-CHURCHILL HS  
12049 BLANCO RD  
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216  
PHONE: 210-442-0800, EXT 352  
kking003@ncisd.net

GLENN FERGUSON  
HERITAGE HALL HIGH SCHOOL  
1800 N. W. 122ND  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73120  
PHONE: 405-749-3033  
gferguson@heritagehall.com

NFL Website: [debate.uvm.edu/nfl.html](http://debate.uvm.edu/nfl.html)  
NFL Topic Page: [sites.netscape.net/topicpagenfl/homepage](http://sites.netscape.net/topicpagenfl/homepage)



HAROLD KELLER  
2035 LILLIE AVE  
DAVENPORT, IA 52804  
PHONE: 319-323-6693  
HCKeller@aol.com

MICHAEL BURTON, ALTERNATE  
12604 132ND AVE, CT. E.  
PUYALLUP, WA 98374-4866  
PHONE: 253-845-1982  
xxcoach@sprintmail.com

TED W. BELCH, VICE PRESIDENT  
GLENBROOK NORTH HIGH SCHOOL  
2300 SHERMER RD  
NORTHEROOK, IL 60062  
PHONE: 847-509-2648  
tbelch@glenbrook.k12.il.us

FRANK SFERRA  
MULLEN HIGH SCHOOL  
3601 S. LOWELL BLVD  
DENVER, CO 80236  
PHONE: 303-761-1764  
Sferra@mullen.pvt.k12.co.us

BRO. RENE STERNER FSC  
LA SALLE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL  
8605 CHELTENHAM AVE  
WYNDMOOR, PA 19038  
PHONE: 215-233-2911  
Fax: 215-233-1418

DON CRABTREE  
PARK HILL HIGH SCHOOL  
7701 N. W. BARRY RD  
KANSAS CITY, MO 64153  
PHONE: 816-741-4070  
crabtree@ParkHill.k12.mo.us

## THE ROSTRUM

Official Publication of the National Forensic League  
(USPS 471-180) (ISSN 1073-5526)

James M. Copeland  
Editor and Publisher  
Sandy Krueger  
Publications Director  
P.O. Box 38

Ripon, Wisconsin 54971-0038  
(920) 748-6206

The Rostrum (471-180) is published monthly, except June, July, & August each school year by the National Forensic League, 125 Watson St., Ripon, Wisconsin 54971. Periodical postage paid at Ripon, Wisconsin 54971. POSTMASTER: send address changes to THE Rostrum, P.O. Box 38, Ripon, Wisconsin 54971.

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

Individuals: \$10 one year; \$15 two years. Member Schools \$5.00 each additional sub.

**ON THE COVER:** Ted Turner and Sam Nunn, Co-chairpersons, Nuclear Threat Initiative.

**NOVEMBER:** Dr. David Cheshier's column returns.

## WELCOME NTI!

The NFL is proud to announce a new sponsor: **The Nuclear Threat Initiative**. The NTI is the official NFL Debate Topic sponsor this year and will provide to NFL schools and debaters instructional and evidential materials related to the issues raised by the policy debate topic. NTI will provide materials in the *Rostrum*, on line and by direct mail. Senior NTI officials may also make an appearance at the 2002 Queen City National Speech Tournament in June. NFL welcomes NTI and thanks them for raising the quality of debate on the world's most critical issues.

## DON CRABTREE

Councilor Don Crabtree is to be congratulated for preparing the new Interpretation Bibliography Booklets. These handy manuals contain the bibliographic information about every cutting performed in Duo, Drama, or Humor at the National Tournament: Author's name, selection name, publishers name and address, and ISBN number.



Coaches have wanted this information and Don Crabtree, despite his busy teaching and coaching schedule, collated, typed, proofed and printed this interp bibliographic information so every NFL coach can obtain any and all cuttings used at Nationals. Great work, Don!

*[The books are available from NFL for \$10 plus \$5 for shipping]*

### Nuclear Threat Initiative/NFL Policy Debate Topic

**R:**

That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy significantly limiting the use of weapons of mass destruction.

### Lincoln Financial Group/NFL November/December L/D Topic

**R:**

A lesser developed nation's right to develop ought to take priority over its obligation to protect the environment.

### Kaiser Family Foundation Barbara Jordan 2001-2002 Debate Topic

**R:**

Publicly funded efforts to reduce underage consumption of alcohol should emphasize prevention more heavily than punishment

*The Rostrum provides an open forum for the forensic community. The opinions expressed by contributors to the Rostrum are their own and not necessarily the opinions of the National Forensic League, its officers or members. The National Forensic League does not recommend or endorse advertised products and services unless offered directly from the NFL office.*

# NTI: WORKING FOR A SAFER WORLD

The threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons didn't disappear with the end of the Cold War. In some ways, these threats have become more complex and dangerous. In response to these threats, Ted Turner and former Senator Sam Nunn have joined to create the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), a new foundation working to reduce the risk of use and prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

"The most significant, clear and present danger to the national security of the United States is the threat posed by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction," Senator Nunn said. "Nothing else comes close."

NTI is a private foundation supported by a pledge from Mr. Turner of at least \$250 million over five years — among the largest sums any private individual has ever invested in these security issues. A former high school debate champion in Tennessee and 1988 NFL Communicator of the Year, Mr. Turner has made his mark as one of the most influential philanthropists in the United States.

"Too little attention has been paid to these issues over the last ten years," said Mr. Turner. "We need to raise public awareness and to inspire leadership and cooperation in this country and throughout the world."

## Global Threats

Why do Mr. Turner, Senator Nunn and NTI's global and experienced Board of Directors share the common goal of taking immediate action to close the gap between the global threat and the response? Consider these facts:

- **Near nuclear miscalculation:**

In 1995 as a consequence of a deteriorating early warning system, Russia started procedures for initiating a nuclear response when it mistook a peaceful U.S. research rocket for an incoming attack. More than ten years after the end of the Cold War, Russia and the United States continue to maintain thousands of nuclear weapons ready for immediate launch. As in the Cold War, the Presidents of the United States and Russia are called upon to make critical decisions about the fate of nations and the world within minutes.

- **Subway gas attack:**

In 1995, members of the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo launched a sarin nerve gas attack in a crowded Tokyo subway. Authorities discovered that in addition to developing chemical weapons, the group was trying to obtain the Ebola virus and Russian know-how to build biological weapons.

- **New nuclear states:**

In 1998, India and Pakistan, two countries that have fought three recent wars, exploded nuclear tests within days of each other. Both nations now have nuclear weapons; neither has sophisticated warning or safety systems, and there is a continuing insurgency along their shared border.

- **Weapons material and know-how at risk:**

More than 1,000 tons of highly enriched uranium and at least 150 tons of weapons-grade plutonium remain in the Russian weapons complex, enough to build at least 60,000 nuclear weapons. Many storage sites are poorly secured. Thousands of weapons scientists are still without a steady paycheck. Terrorist groups and rogue states would like to exploit the situation.

- **Religious terrorism:**

In 1999, terrorist Usama Bin Laden, said: "To seek to possess the weapons that could counter those of the infidels is a religious duty."

These are known events. The larger danger lies in what we don't know.

## Global response

Some progress has been made. Diplomatic advances have reduced the total number of nuclear weapons; cooperative work between the United States and Russia has secured and removed excess weapons and material. The United States worked with Russia to persuade Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus to give up the nuclear weapons they inherited from the Soviet Union. This eliminated more nuclear weapons than those contained in the entire nuclear arsenals of China, France and the United Kingdom combined. The United States and Russia have destroyed hundreds of missiles and hardened silos, more than 80 bombers, 18 nuclear submarines and hundreds of submarine launchers, and deactivated thousands of warheads. All but a handful of nations have agreed to ban the manufacture and use of biological and chemical weapons.

## Closing the gap

These are important steps, but we need giant strides. There is still a huge gap between the threat from weapons of mass destruction and the world's awareness and response.

The world's security may depend on who moves faster — those trying to get weapons, materials and know-how or those trying to secure them. NTI seeks to increase public awareness about these issues, become a catalyst for new thinking and develop pilot and model programs that will encourage governments to close this gap before the window of opportunity closes.

NTI seeks to be a place of common ground where people from all over the world and from all sides of the issue can build upon shared concerns and take concrete steps to reduce these threats. The NTI Board of Directors determines the overall philosophy and direction of the foundation and is diverse, experienced and international. Board members include: Charles B. Curtis, President and Chief Operating Officer of NTI; U.S. Senator Pete Domenici, (R-New Mexico); Ms. Susan Eisenhower, President of the Eisenhower Institute; Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, Chairman of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; General Eugene Habiger, re-

tired U.S. Air Force General and former Commander in Chief of the U.S. Strategic Command; Dr. Andrei Kokoshin, a current member of the Russian Duma and former First Deputy Minister of Defense; U.S. Senator Richard Lugar, (R-Indiana) NFL Communicator of the Year in 1993 and former Indiana NFL debater; Dr. Jessica Mathews, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Dr. William Perry, a former U.S. Secretary of Defense, currently at Stanford University.

#### **"WMD411" for High School Debaters and Coaches**

Because of NTI's commitment to broadening public awareness and education on these important issues, NTI is a co-sponsor of this year's high school debates and has created an authoritative on-line source available at no cost for the 2001-2002 NFL High School Policy Debate Topic. "WMD411" gives high school debaters and coaches access to facts about weapons of mass destruction and can be found at NTI's website — [www.nti.org](http://www.nti.org)

Also available at [www.nti.org](http://www.nti.org):

- Global Security Newswire, daily news about nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and related issues;

- An introduction to the global threat, an information-packed tutorial, briefing papers on key issues and stories about people making a difference;
- A Research Library that includes country overviews, briefing papers and in-depth analysis on key issues, source documents, publications and nonproliferation databases. This area offers more than 40,000 source documents including, analyses, profiles, maps, research tools, policy papers, publications and related materials.
- A Press Room, where you can find NTI speeches and transcripts, press releases, and a multi-media archive.
- A specialized toolkit with teaching materials and other education resources designed to help bring these issues into the classroom.

Through public awareness and education, NTI is working to have these issues debated beyond a small circle of experts and policy-makers, so that closing the gap between the threat and the response becomes a global priority.

### **Excerpts from Ted Turner's remarks at the launching of the Nuclear Threat Initiative on January 8, 2001:**

It is with great hope and anticipation that we address you about the initiative Senator Nunn and I are launching today. The Nuclear Threat Initiative is the product of months of discussions and consultations with some of the world's most respected security experts.

The threat we face from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction is real. It is even more urgent now since it seems to have fallen off of most people's "radar screens" during the past ten years.

Like everyone else, we thought that when the cold war ended, we no longer had to worry about nuclear annihilation. Yet, the progress we have made in the last ten years has been marginal at best. Despite the fact we are no longer enemies, the U.S. and Rus-

sia still maintain nearly 3,000 nuclear weapons each on high alert.

In many ways, the threat has become more complex and dangerous. In addition to the risk of a nuclear exchange, we now have serious and urgent concerns about the security of weapons and bomb-making materials. We are threatened by the risk of proliferation of weapons expertise from laboratories, the deterioration of command control systems, the proliferation of missile technology, etc.

Furthermore, maintaining our nuclear arsenals is not cheap. It has been estimated that the U.S. spends \$30 billion every year maintaining its 10,000+ nuclear weapons and their launchers — a number that makes "overkill" an understatement. This money could

be used more efficiently elsewhere in the budget. The same can be said for Russia and the other nuclear weapons states.

In October 2000, CNN independently produced a special report, "Rehearsing Doomsday," which put some of these issues into perspective. This report, as well as all of the consultations and discussions, brought home a key fact: we have lived virtually our *entire* lives under the threat of nuclear war. If there had ever been any logical reason for that state of affairs, it no longer exists. We have therefore decided to do what we can to work toward decreasing that threat. There is no greater legacy we could leave our children and grandchildren than a peaceful and safer world.

**R: Nuclear Threat Initiative/NFL Policy Debate Topic**  
That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy significantly limiting the use of weapons of mass destruction.

**"Quality Materials  
Since 1935"**

*Dale Publishing*

# Lincoln- Douglas Briefs

- 3 scripted winning affirmative cases  
*Complete with evidence and extensions*
- 3 scripted winning negative positions  
*Unique to each specific topic*
- Extension arguments and supporting evidence
- A clear analysis of topic, values & issues
- 200-300 clear, useable pieces of evidence
- Bigger and Better - 75+ pages in each issue

## **Make Orders Payable To:**

**Dale Publishing Co.**

PO Box 51

Greenwood, MO 64034

FAX US AT: 816-623-9122

Individual Briefs - \$15.00

**BEST BUY!**

Complete Subscription -  
\$55.00

Title	Item No.	Unit Price	Qty.	Total
Sept-Oct Topic	LD 1001	\$15.00		
Nov-Dec Topic	LD 1002	\$15.00		
Jan-Feb Topic	LD 1003	\$15.00		
Mar-Apr Topic	LD 1004	\$15.00		
Complete Subscription - BEST BUY!	LD 1005	\$55.00		

All orders must include payment or purchase order. NO credit card orders accepted.

---

**ALL MATERIALS ARE SHIPPED PRIORITY MAIL**

---

**"Quality Materials  
Since 1935"**

# ***WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION: 2001***

## **WMD2001: Affirmative Casebook**

- Over 8 fully scripted winning & useable affirmative cases
- All evidence exceeds NFL documentation requirements
- Debate theory explained with examples from current topic
- Extension evidence on each argument
- Answers to generic & case specific disads
- On-point coaching advice – A DALE

**EXCLUSIVE!**

## **WMD 2001: 1st Negative Casebook**

- Well-developed "T" positions with explanation & extensions
- Generic & case specific harm & inherency positions in block form
- Counterplans directly relevant to topic with explanations & warnings about use.

## **WMD: 2nd Negative Casebook**

- Generic disads with shells & extension blocks
- Card-form extensions for longer disads
- Case specific link cards
- Case specific & generic solvency blocks
- ZNC/ZNR strategy tips
- On-point coaching advice on how & when to use each argument



**Dale Complete Service – All  
3 Books for \$70.00**

## **Order Form**

## **Dale Publishing Co.**

Dale Publishing Co.  
PO Box 51  
Greenwood, MO 64034

**FAX ORDERS & INQUIRIES TO:  
816-623-9122**

Title	Item No.	Unit Price	Qty.	Total
Affirmative Casebook	DB 1001	\$25.00		
1st Negative Casebook	DB 1002	\$25.00		
2nd Negative Casebook	DB 1003	\$25.00		
Dale Complete Service - BEST BUY!	DB 1004	\$70.00		

# SYNOPSIS OF THE PROBLEM AREAS FOR 2002-2003

## PROBLEM AREA I:

### - - Food Safety - -

**Resolved:** That the United States federal government should substantially increase regulation of food safety in the United States.

Every day, about 200,000 Americans are sickened by a food-borne disease, 900 are hospitalized, and 14 die. According to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, about a quarter of the U.S. population suffers food poisoning each year. The CDC believes that the incidence of food poisoning has greatly increased during the past few decades. We eat more uncooked fruits and vegetables - healthy foods that, improperly grown or handled, can easily transmit unhealthy organisms. We eat more imported food, often from countries with lower safety standards than ours. Our centralized and industrialized food-processing system has become a means for quickly spreading newly emerging dangerous pathogens. Food safety describes the broad range of practices and policies that are essential for providing assurance that the food supply will not cause injury or harm. This includes the environment in which foodstuffs are grown (plant or animal), the production practices (harvesting, processing and storage of the raw product), and final preparation for consumption. Affirmative case areas might include regulation of alcoholic beverages, animal drugs and feeds, food irradiation, pesticides and herbicides, imported food, biotechnology and drinking water. Negative teams will likely argue that the present system of regulating food safety works well, that increasing regulations will drive up the cost of food, the effect on business confidence, and the effect on food research. Other issues will involve the safety of pesticides and food additives and the question of whether the states or the federal government are in the best position to regulate food safety.

## PROBLEM AREA II:

### - - Transportation Policy - -

**Resolved:** That the United States federal government should establish a comprehensive surface transportation infrastructure program in the United States.

Transportation is the glue that binds communities together. Because transportation is rarely seen as an end in itself, transportation policy goals are expressed in terms of what they contribute to broader national goals such as: economic efficiency, urban and regional development, environmental quality and conservation, equity, industrial policy, and defense. Cases affecting infrastructure

may include: road construction, financing for infrastructure improvements, privatization, light rail, open access, magnetic levitation trains, greenways, pedestrian access, deep-water harbors, and public transit. Negative teams may choose to argue rail unions, teamsters backlash, national defense, environmental effects, induced travel, NIMBY, transportation equity, spending trade-offs, budget, federalism, politics, urban sprawl, and urban marginalization. Increased traffic congestion, delays, and economic stagnation demand that we look to far-reaching changes in transportation policy.

## PROBLEM AREA III:

### - - Public Health - -

**Resolved:** That the United States federal government should substantially increase public health services for mental health care in the United States.

Each year, an estimated 56 million Americans - one in five people - experience diagnosable mental disorders. Affecting people of every race, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status and gender, severe mental illness or serious emotional disturbance can impair normal daily activities, from work and school to sleeping and caring for oneself and others. An estimated 10 million adults and 4 million children and adolescents are affected by such impairments. The economic burden of mental illness in the United States - including both health care costs and lost productivity - is more than \$170 billion a year. Only one in four adults and one in five children and adolescents in need of mental health services receives care. Possible affirmative cases might include access and insurance coverage for mental health services, mental health services for the homeless, suicide prevention, school violence and peace education, parenting training, eating disorders, and prescription coverage. Negative arguments could include cost, privacy concerns, stigmatization, solvency issues, government intrusion and federalism.

## PROBLEM AREA IV:

### - - Energy Policy - -

**Resolved:** That the United States federal government should establish a comprehensive policy regulating electric utilities in the United States.

Energy policy is one of the most critical areas facing our nation; the lack of a reliable en-

ergy supply could cripple the economy and threaten national security. California's 2001 electric crisis placed energy and electric power on the front pages of newspapers across the country. Even if the California energy crisis fades away entirely, a high-profile debate over electric power will continue as most states and the federal government struggle with restructuring electric utilities. Electric power is produced by a combination of government and private facilities. Electric utilities are governed by federal and state regulations which address electricity production, allocation, and transmission. Possible affirmative cases may include: tightening federal regulations, deregulating electric utilities, fostering alternative energy production, reorganizing electric utilities, encouraging micropower plants, promoting conservation, and many other approaches. Negative positions may include: no need for regulatory changes, financial and control trade-off arguments, solvency, political problems with regulation, the need for increased conservation, and environmental concerns of energy production.

## PROBLEM AREA V:

### - - Poverty - -

**Resolved:** That the United States federal government should substantially increase housing assistance for individuals living in poverty in the United States.

Since Lyndon Johnson launched the war on poverty, the United States government has made a concerted effort to eliminate poverty. The very basic need of housing is a central element of poverty. Despite record growth in our country we have the highest need for housing in decades. The affirmative ground could include the following: changing the Fair Housing Authority Act, increasing funds for housing, building new housing, renovating and/or remodeling existing homes, providing shelter for the homeless, changing the oversight for housing authorities. Housing opportunities for those with disabilities, Indian housing guarantees, and Empowerment Zones are also excellent examples of affirmative ground. The negative ground includes stigmatization, social control, government mismanagement, different government actors, local action, spending issues and the "myth of poverty." Potential disadvantages could include government dependency, resource trade-offs and the effects of new poverty initiatives on the political landscape. This topic limits the overall discussion of poverty but allows an in-depth analysis of one of the greatest causes of poverty in America - the lack of housing.

# **N F L** BALLOT FOR POLICY DEBATE TOPIC SELECTION

## **Proposed Topic Areas and Resolutions for 2002-2003**

Rank the topic areas 1 (best) through 5. The two areas receiving the *lowest* totals will be placed on the second ballot to select the 2002-2003 debate topic.

### **FOOD SAFETY**

\_\_\_\_\_ Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase regulation of food safety in the United States.

### **TRANSPORTATION POLICY**

\_\_\_\_\_ Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a comprehensive surface transportation infrastructure program in the United States.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH**

\_\_\_\_\_ Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase public health services for mental health care in the United States.

### **ENERGY POLICY**

\_\_\_\_\_ Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a comprehensive policy regulating electric utilities in the United States.

### **POVERTY**

\_\_\_\_\_ Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase housing assistance for individuals living in poverty in the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_  
COACH SIGNATURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL NAME

\_\_\_\_\_  
STATE

**Mail ballot no later than October 19, 2001 to:**

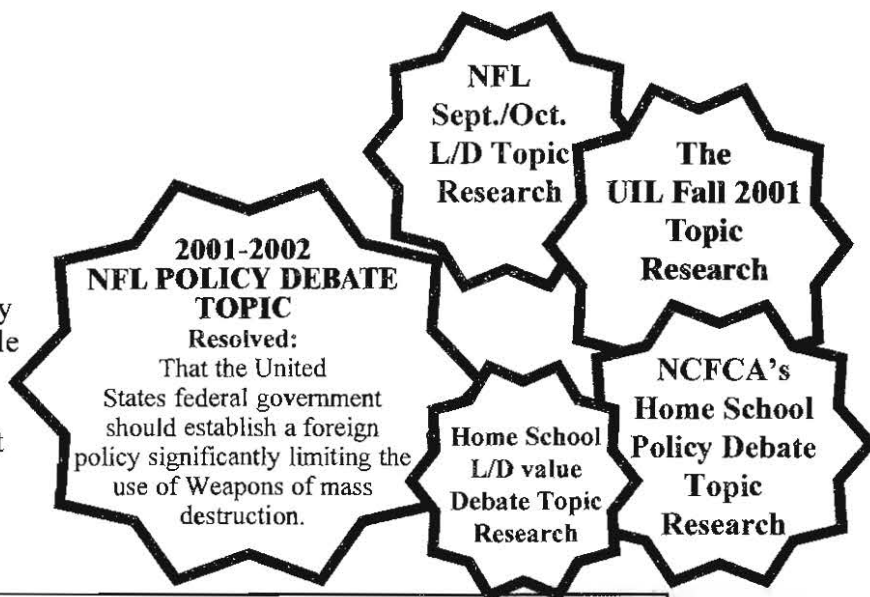
**National Forensic League  
P.O. Box 38  
Ripon, WI 54971-0038**

**- or -**

**FAX no later than October 22, 2001 to:  
NFL, 920-748-9478**

**National Center for  
Policy Analysis  
Has a Unique  
Approach to the Internet**

The NCPA site is also linked to the sites of research institutes worldwide so viewers can readily access the best materials available on policy issues. The NCPA's web site represents one-stop shopping for policy research, not just an accumulation of NCPA studies.



**National Center for Policy Analysis**

**www.debate-central.org**

- **FOREIGN POLICY INFORMATION**
- **INTERNATIONAL EXTEMP INFO.**
- **NEWS AROUND THE WORLD**

NCPA's **High School Debate** section contains research and analysis of major issues debated in high schools nationwide. This site is well organized, providing easy access and rapid data retrieval. The site is ideal for beginners as well as experts.

**National Center  
for Policy Analysis**

12655 N. Central Expy., Ste. 720  
Dallas, Texas 75243  
Phone: 972-386-6272  
Fax: 972-386-0924

**E-Mail: [ncpa@ncpa.org](mailto:ncpa@ncpa.org)**



Visit

**www.ncpa.org**

Select

**NCPA Debate Central**

(also contains past topics)

**Other items of interest to debaters  
accessible at [www.ncpa.org](http://www.ncpa.org):**

**BOTH SIDES**

**NCPA CHANNEL**

**[mysocialsecurity.org](http://mysocialsecurity.org)**

# **LIMITING THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS: MOVING BEYOND SUPERPOWER COMPETITION?**

by  
**Stefan Bauschard**

Historically, efforts to limit the use of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC)<sup>1</sup> weapons have been directed at measures to reduce the risk of war, particularly nuclear war, between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.<sup>2</sup> For many years, only a few other countries (China, France, and the United Kingdom) possessed nuclear arsenals and both France and the U.K. were allied with the U.S. Since China possessed only a limited nuclear arsenal, it was therefore not considered a nuclear threat to the U.S.

During the cold war, a period of extreme tensions between the Superpowers that lasted from after World War II until the late 1980s, the risk of a nuclear exchange was reasonably high. By 1967, only twenty years after the first atomic bomb was dropped by the U.S., the U.S. and Russia had a combined arsenal of over 50,000 nuclear weapons!!! These nuclear weapons could have destroyed the world one hundred times over.

As cold war tensions fluctuated, both sides were fearful that a nuclear war could begin either as a surprise attack or by accident. Accidental escalation could result both from inadvertent use of a nuclear weapons ("Oops, I shouldn't have launched that one" or "Oops, I pressed the wrong button") or unintentionally through misperceptions ("I thought that flock of seagulls were incoming nuclear weapons"). Scott Sagan (1993), an expert on accidental war escalation, has detailed many examples of situations during the cold war in which a nuclear war almost occurred accidentally, including a 1979 incident in which four different command centers reported a large number of Soviet missiles heading for a full scale attack on the United States. Emergency preparations for retaliation were made rapidly. Fortunately, however, an early warning center soon reported that no incoming missiles existed. More recently, in 1995, the Russians mistakenly thought that the test flight of a Norwegian scientific rocket was an incoming missile from a U.S. Trident submarine off the coast of Norway. Russia's 10

minute launch deadline for retaliation had almost closed before it was confirmed that it was not in fact a missile. Norway had notified Russia of the launch, but the notification never made it up the Russian chain of command (Blair, 1999).

The Superpowers offered two primary rationales for building such large nuclear arsenals: The need to continue to modernize the arsenal and the need to protect each country's citizens from a blinding first strike. Large numbers of nuclear weapons are arguably needed to deter a first-strike because without large numbers an enemy may be able to eliminate an entire nuclear arsenal, with one strategically placed attack. In this instance, deterrence, the ability to discourage use by threatening devastating retaliation, is undermined. Despite the fact that the cold war is over, these two rationales continue to be the primary arguments for developing a large and sophisticated nuclear arsenal.

## **Arms Control Between the Superpowers**

In the 1980s, relations between the Soviet Union and Russia began to thaw as the two countries established political and economic ties and substantially reduced the size of their respective nuclear arsenals through a series of arms control agreements. Mueller (1989) even went so far as to argue that the ties became so strong that there was not a serious risk of war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Nuclear brinksmanship began to reverse when Mikhail Gorbachev became the President of the Soviet Union. In 1987, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. signed the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Forces) Treaty which eliminated the deployment of many of the nuclear weapons in Europe which could have hit Russia within a matter of minutes. The Treaty also banned all land-based missiles with a range of 500-5,500 kilometers. In 1990, the two countries signed the multilateral (CFE) Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty which placed specific limits on US conventional forces in Europe and Russian

force deployment in the flanking areas. Flanking areas are simply the right or left sides of a military formation. A flanking maneuver is an attack from one or both of these sides. To prevent this, the treaty placed specific limits on the number of tanks and artillery in Europe's southern and northern flanks, as well as in Russia. This treaty applies to many of the successor states of the Soviet Union.

Under START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) I, signed in 1990, the U.S. reduced the number of its stockpiled weapons by 1996 to approximately 8,000 plus another one thousand tactical nuclear weapons. And Russia reduced its to approximately 6,000. Russia is continuing to dismantle tactical nuclear weapons with assistance from the U.S.

During the Cold War, in order to ensure bombers would be able to retaliate in the event of a first strike against America, a portion of the U.S. bomber fleet flew 24 hours a day, seven days a week, three hundred sixty five days a year. In 1991, President George H. W. Bush ordered the nuclear bomber force operated by the Strategic Air Command to "stand down," meaning that they no longer had to be on constant alert for a nuclear attack stay airborne. He also reduced the number of targets in the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP), an exhaustive list of nuclear targets that would automatically be it at the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. At the time of Bush's order, the list which at the time had about 12,500 targets!

In 1993, Presidents Yeltsin and Bush signed START II. Start II was ratified by the U.S. Senate in March of 1997 (all treaties have to be ratified by the Senate) and by the Duma (Russia's Parliament) in June of 2000. This treaty commits the U.S. and Russia to having a total of no more than 3000-3500 warheads by 2003. Russia has conditioned its ratification of START II on the U.S. not deploying missile defense and not expanding NATO to include the Baltic republics.

In 1993, the U.S. and Russia signed the Moscow Declaration, agreeing that they would not target missiles at one another. The missiles are now targeted at the ocean. This is not particularly significant because the missiles can be retargeted in minutes, but it does prevent an unintentionally-launched missile from hitting each respective country.

In November 1997, President Clinton signed Presidential Decision Directive 60 (PDD 60). Although the document is legally classified, it has been leaked that the document directs the military to abandon Ronald Reagan's strategy of preparing for a protracted nuclear conflict and instead directs the military to prepare for nuclear arms reductions.

The nuclear arms control measures adopted by the U.S. and Russia were widely viewed as positive signs of the declining risk of a nuclear catastrophe. By the early 1990s, a chorus of voices argued that the risk of nuclear confrontation had receded into history and that a new age of peace, where military resources could now be devoted to economic and humanitarian needs, was among us. In recent years, even more radical proposals for de-alerting nuclear weapons (Blair, 1995), abandoning our first use doctrine (Goldblatt, 1997), developing only a limited nuclear arsenal of a couple of hundred weapons (Turner, 1997), and even complete nuclear disarmament (Schell, 1998; Walker, 2000) have been advocated.

### **Rogue Threats to U.S. Security**

Critics of proposals to limit the development of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, and proponents of military modernization and missile defense systems, have defended the need for modernizing and expanding the size of the U.S. nuclear arsenal by focusing on the threat of "rogue" states to U.S. security. In particular, these advocates have focused on countries that are developing nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons. These states include Iran, Iraq, and North Korea.

### **The Proliferation Threat from Iran**

There are a number of reasons to believe that Iran is trying to develop nuclear weapons. The first reason is that there is no apparent reason for Iran to pursue a civilian nuclear program since it is a country rich in oil and gas resources. Although Iran claims that it is trying to save all of its oil and gas resources for export, Iran's supplies are so plentiful that it is hard to believe it needs nuclear power to save re-

sources. The second reason is that much of the research Iran is doing has applications toward nuclear weapons development. For example, Cordesman (2000, p. 9) cites Iranian research on the uses of tritium, the covert nature of its program, and clandestine efforts by Iran to obtain U.S. nuclear weapons designs, as evidence that Iran is actively pursuing a nuclear weapons program.

Beginning in 1979, the U.S. imposed a series of bilateral economic sanctions on Iran, including freezing overseas assets, limitations on bilateral trade, and sanctions on investments in Iran's energy sector. In addition to bilateral sanctions, the U.S. has also sought to apply sanctions on any company investing in Iran's energy sector. In 1996 Congress passed the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA) which has been controversial due to its extraterritorial reach (under the act, the U.S. can sanction other countries that do business with Iran). Our European allies have vehemently rejected application of U.S. law to their business dealings, and President Clinton was forced to waive the sanctions on European investors to avoid seriously damaging trade relations with the European Union. The U.S. also has sought to impose sanctions against nations providing dual-use technology to Iran such as Russia. Although Russia has fought these sanctions primarily out of economic self-interest, they raise an important point. Because Iran is a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Russia believes the transfer of nuclear technology is justified as long as Iran maintains transparency in their peaceful nuclear energy programs.

Relations between the U.S. and Iran have been tense since 1979 when the Iranian people overthrew the U.S.-backed Shah and installed a fundamentalist Islamic government, headed by the Ayatollah Khomeini. Shortly thereafter the U.S. Embassy was seized and American citizens were held hostage for over 400 days. Since the release of the hostages, formal diplomatic relations between the two nations have been severed.

Both countries have a number of complaints about the other's behavior. Iran resents what it considers U.S. interference in its domestic affairs, whether through its past support of the Shah or its current export of its culture. Many of the older leaders still view the U.S. as the "Great Satan" and are vehemently opposed to normalizing relations with their sworn enemy. Iran also re-

jects what it considers a double standard in U.S. treatment of Israel and Iran. America refuses to condemn Israel's undisclosed nuclear weapons and aggressive military tactics, but paints Iran as a threat to the regional order. The U.S. has several concerns regarding Iran, including its sponsorship of international terrorism and its opposition to the Arab-Israeli and Israeli-Palestinian peace processes.

There are a couple of specific dangers posed by Iranian nuclear proliferation. First, Iranian acquisition of nuclear weapons may lead to pre-emptive strikes by Iran because Iran fears that the nuclear weapons will be used against them. Second, it could lead to belligerent Iranian aggression in the Gulf as Iran would now have confidence that its nuclear arsenal would deter retaliation. This would also undermine U.S. power projection capabilities in the Gulf because the U.S. would fear a nuclear attack if it engaged in aggressive action against Iran.

### **The Proliferation Threat from Iraq**

U.S. efforts to arrest the Iraqi nuclear program have included direct military campaigns and economic sanctions. In 1991, the U.S. went to war with Iraq to evict the Iraqi army from Kuwait. Iraq's terms of defeat included complete dismantlement of its non-conventional arsenal (NBC weapons). To monitor Iraqi compliance, an inspection regime called the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) was created in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 687. Although the U.S. targeted only two potential nuclear weapons facilities during the Gulf War, inspectors who went to Iraq under the terms of the cease-fire found 21 nuclear weapons production facilities!

While Iraq pledged to comply with the terms of Resolution 687, it is widely believed that Iraq has systematically worked to undermine all efforts of the international community to dismantle those programs and has actively sought to sustain its nuclear weapons program. Today, the exact status of the Iraqi nuclear program is not well understood since there have been no inspections for the last three years. In November of 1997, Iraq expelled many UNSCOM inspectors and completely kicked out all inspectors one year later as U.S. policy was coming under fire from Scott Ritter, an American UNSCOM inspector who resigned because he believed that the Clinton administration was holding UNSCOM back

from de-nuclearizing Iraq. In the mean time, U.S. war planes have continued to patrol the no-fly-zone (NFZ) above Iraq (established after the Gulf War) and periodically engage in air strikes at Iraqi military targets. In addition, the U.S. has maintained a rigorous set of economic sanctions aimed at preventing Iraq from acquiring the economic resources it needs to produce nuclear weapons.

In the short-term, at least, Iraqi efforts to acquire nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them are somewhat limited. The sanctions regime, and the military bombing campaign, have all but eliminated Iraq's nuclear infrastructure. If the sanctions were to be lifted, however, many scholars argue Iraq could easily build a nuclear weapons arsenal. Since there is deteriorating international support for the sanctions regime, this is a real possibility.

### **The Proliferation Threat from North Korea**

From 1980 to 1987, North Korea operated a graphite-moderated reactor. This reactor was capable of expending enough uranium fuel to produce 7 kilograms of plutonium annually. This is enough to produce a single nuclear bomb. In 1989, North Korea shut down its reactor for 70 days. U.S. intelligence believes during this time the North removed the spent fuel rods from the reactor in order to separate the plutonium. In May 1994, North Korea shut down the reactor again. This time removing about 8,000 fuel rods, which could be reprocessed to produce enough plutonium for four to five bombs per year. In 1992, Han Blix, the head of the IAEA, visited North Korea and reported that North Korea did have a reprocessing plant and was preparing to build another.

The U.S. has engaged in ambitious efforts to restrain North Korea's development of nuclear weapons. In 1994, the U.S. made a deal with North Korea to supply it with two light water nuclear reactors by 2003, organize financing for the project (largely from South Korea and Japan) and replace the energy lost from North Korea's existing reactors with heavy fuel oil (about 500,000 metric tons a year). In exchange North Korea agreed to shut down its graphite-moderated reactor. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has oversight of the shut-down and the storage of existing nuclear fuel. This project is set under the rubric of the Korean Energy Development Organization (KEDO) ([http://](http://www.kedo.org/default.htm)

[www.kedo.org/default.htm](http://www.kedo.org/default.htm)), a multilateral organization that is run by the United States, South Korea, and Japan. South Korea and Japan are to provide most of the financing for the construction of the reactors.

The reason that this shift in reactors is said to reduce the risk of North Korean proliferation is that light water reactors are much easier to monitor. North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors use natural uranium, which North Korea did not have to import. Light water reactors use enriched uranium, which North Korea must import because it does not have enrichment capabilities. Since North Korea will have to import the uranium, the outside world will be able to watch how it is used. Also, with a graphite-moderated reactor it is easier to remove a single fuel rod once the rod has enough weapons-grade plutonium. Since the fuel rods in light water reactors have to be changed in large groups, North Korea would have to shut the entire plant down to use the fuel rods. Shutting-down an entire plant is easy for intelligence officials to monitor.

Sustaining the KEDO agreement with North Korea has been difficult. In 1994, Kim Il Song, the long-time leader of North Korea, died. This caused a very slow transition which some feared would produce massive instability in the region. In August of 1998, the world watched in horror as the North tested a ballistic missile by shooting it over Japan. In the wake of North Korean saber rattling, it has been very difficult to sustain Congressional support for the KEDO project, which requires an annual appropriation of aid for the purchase of heavy fuel oil and food aid. Despite efforts to stop further ballistic missile development, North Korea is today considered to have an advanced missile program, and it has been reputed to have sold missiles and missile component to Iran and Iraq.

With the change in administrations, U.S. policy toward North Korea remains in limbo. After the 1998 missile test, President Clinton appointed former Secretary of Defense William Perry to conduct a thorough review of U.S. policy toward the Koreans. Perry recommended that the U.S. lift a majority of its economic sanctions in exchange for North Korean abandoning its missile programs. Clinton implemented this recommendation with executive action, despite some opposition in the Congress. At first, the Bush administration appeared to balk at further engagement with North Korea along the lines of the Perry recommendations.

During a summit visit from South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung, a few short weeks after his inauguration, President George W. Bush indicated that he would not continue missile talks with North Korea. At the time, Bush said that North Korea was not living up to its agreements with the U.S., although he did not specify which agreements or in what ways he thought those agreements were being violated. However, as this article is going to press, the administration appears to be retreating from the harsh rhetoric of its initial stance as it continues to shape its foreign policy toward North Korea.

If North Korea were to build a substantial nuclear arsenal, this could set-off a number of undesirable consequences. First, North Korea may feel emboldened to attack South Korea. Second, this may drive historical adversaries of North Korea, such as Japan and South Korea, to develop their own nuclear weapons. Since these countries have their own adversaries, this could spark a region-wide race to acquire the bomb. Third, it could undermine the credibility of the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and other arms control measures. Fourth, it could spur global proliferation if North Korea were to sell its bombs or technology to other countries. Finally, a North Korean nuclear arsenal would pose a direct threat to the U.S. Launched on one of its ballistic missiles, a nuclear device could present a threat to the continental U.S. (CONUS), particularly Alaska.

### **The Proliferation Threat from Other Countries**

There are several other countries whose nuclear status falls into one of several categories. First, two other countries deserve to be included as high-risk states. Although references made to threats to the U.S. from "rogue proliferators" are usually made in with respect to North Korea, Iraq, and Iran, other countries, such as Libya and Syria, have also sought to acquire nuclear weapons. However, most serious discussions do not consider these countries to possess a threatening nuclear infrastructure.

A second category are those states which once possessed or sought to possess nuclear weapons, but have since eliminated or renounced their nuclear programs. The most prominent of these states is South Africa which dismantled its six nuclear weapons in the early 1990s. This is also true for Argentina and Brazil which mutu-

ally halted efforts to acquire nuclear weapons in the mid-1990s when they agreed to the Treaty of Tlatelolco. In addition, former Soviet states such as Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine cooperated with the removal of nuclear weapons from their territories after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

A third category are those states which possess nuclear weapons and/or the ability to assemble them, but have not signed the NPT. Israel is almost universally thought to possess over one hundred nuclear weapons, but they have not declared their capabilities (they haven't told anyone). The most recent entrants into the nuclear club are India and Pakistan which declared their nuclear weapons capability when both tested nuclear weapons in May of 1998. It is not altogether clear, however, whether either nation has actually deployed nuclear weapons, although both are believed to be capable of assembling at least a dozen on short notice.

Finally, there are many states which have commercial nuclear infrastructure yet have signed the NPT as non-nuclear states and do not possess nuclear weapons. Most prominent among these states are South Korea, Germany, Japan, and Taiwan which could develop nuclear weapons, but are unlikely to do so as long as the U.S. continues to pledge to protect their security.

So, the nuclear threat from "rogue" states generally consists of potential threats from Iran, Iraq, and North Korea. These states not only have to develop nuclear devices, but also the means to deliver them to the CONUS, which generally requires the development of sophisticated ballistic missile technology. Of course, it is possible that these countries could equip the missiles with chemical or biological warheads, rather than with nuclear warheads, but the development of these weapons requires that countries not only surmount similar technological barriers, but also develop the means to sustain controlled dispersal of these agents. And, once these countries acquire the appropriate technology, they also have to have the will to use them against an overpowering conventional and nuclear superior U.S. arsenal.

Regardless of whether or not the weapons are actually used against the U.S., nuclear proliferation does increase the dangers of a regional nuclear war for a number of reasons. First, countries will be tempted to preemptively strike new proliferators. Second, new proliferators will be tempted to strike with their small nuclear arsenals

before they lose them via preemption by another country. Third, many new proliferators continue to have long standing border conflicts with their neighbors that could simmer over into a nuclear exchange. Fourth, new proliferators lack stable political leaderships which is always a recipe for disaster. And finally, a lack of a developed nuclear infrastructure with adequate safeguards and precautions makes nuclear accidents more likely.

Of course, some scholars (Waltz, 1995) are more optimistic about the spread of nuclear weapons. Such advocates remain confident in the ability of deterrence to prevent a regional nuclear exchange, and insist that states will act rationally and will not risk nuclear suicide.

### The U.S. - Global Arms Race

Despite what appears to be a limited threat, efforts by 3+ "rogue" states to acquire WMDs continue to drive public argumentation over U.S. nuclear and conventional force policies. For example, the need to protect the U.S. from these states (and other "unknown" threats) was an effective argument strategy for critics of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The CTBT was a treaty submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification which would have prohibited all testing of U.S. nuclear weapons if it had passed in the Fall of 1999. These types of arguments have also carried the day in Congressional deliberations over funding for the development of new earth-penetrating ("bunker buster") nuclear weapons, as well as in military debates focused on expanding the list of countries targeted by U.S. nuclear weapons (Kristensen, 1997). Such rationales also have driven arguments in favor of the need to develop missile defenses and increase U.S. military control of outer space.

Despite the demonstrated track record of these arguments for propping up what President Eisenhower once called the "military-industrial complex" (MIC), some observers believe that there may be occasion for optimism. For example, Isaacs (2000) has suggested that the prospect of restraining the growth of military spending during the Bush administration may be more realistic than it might seem. His sanguinity rests on a few observations. First, Republicans in Congress are more likely to support a Republican administration that favors arms control. Second, many of Bush's nominees to top national security posts—such as Secretary of State Colin Powell—are relatively

liberal. And, third, during the campaign, Bush seemed to support nuclear reductions well below START II levels as well as plans to de-alert U.S. nuclear weapons. And, much to the chagrin of the military's top brass, Bush announced early on that there would be little to no budget increases for the military in the short term.

However, while each of these claims contains a grain of truth, many of the administration's early policies, as well as the rhetoric used to justify these policies, offers far less reason for hope. There is at best a division within top administration officials along ideological lines. There are, indeed, some liberal-minded officials high up in the administration like Powell. However, there are just as many, if not more, died in the wool cold warriors which reveals the administration's hawkish pedigree. For example, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice seems to have influenced many of the elements of the seemingly hard-line foreign policy trajectory charted by early administration actions. Similarly, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld—a long-time proponent of missile defense and space weaponization—has been a forceful, and somewhat successful, advocate of conservative approaches to defense as evidenced by his efforts to push missile defense despite substantial opposition around the globe. In addition, the Republican controlled Congress, has passed legislation that prevents the president from taking U.S. forces off of high alert or reducing forces beyond Start I levels, making Bush's campaign pledges largely irrelevant. And, even if Bush were to secure Congress' support to reduce the size of the nuclear arsenal or change nuclear doctrine, efforts to modernize the arsenal by developing "bunker-buster" nuclear weapons and deploying missile defenses would only serve to strengthen the power of the MIC while largely offsetting any international influence gained by quantitative reductions in the U.S. nuclear arsenal (Hitchens, 2001; Kerry & Hartung, 2001)<sup>4</sup>.

There are several reasons why other countries—even U.S. allies in Europe and Asia—vigorously oppose U.S. efforts to modernize its nuclear arsenal and build ballistic missile. First, many countries perceive these systems to be a direct threat to their national security. Just as the U.S. views military modernization in other countries as a threat, these countries view U.S. military modernization as a threat. Second, other countries believe that U.S. efforts to develop

new weapons systems are inconsistent with its preachings on the importance of arms control and weapons reduction efforts. These actions undermine the credibility of U.S. pledges and commitments international non-proliferation efforts (Lodal, 2000). Third, the development and deployment of missile defenses are seen as negating the deterrent capabilities of other countries, which only forces them to develop more sophisticated and larger arsenals in order to offset the missile defense system (Drogin, 2000).

In fact, many of the hard-line measures undertaken by the U.S. in the name of preventing the use of weapons of mass destruction by rogue threats have arguably resulted in an overall reversal of U.S. denuclearization policies undertaken at the end of the cold war. Although many elements of U.S. foreign policy designed to prevent the spread and use of NBC weapons are directed at these rogue states, they have the unintended, yet real, potential to seriously damage, even fracture, U.S.-Russian relations and resurrect latent, yet still dangerous cold-war behaviors. And, despite the fact that Russia may lack the economic resources needed to compete with the U.S. in a new nuclear arms race (Sokolsky, 2001), a renewed hostility in U.S.-Russian relations may undermine Russia's willingness to cooperate with U.S. efforts to control the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons technologies as well as other forms of smaller weapons, such as light arms—a source of hundreds of thousands of deaths around the globe. Moreover, deteriorating relations could encourage Russia to put its weapons on high levels of alert, substantially increasing the risk of an accidental nuclear war.

Ironically, despite the euphoria generated by the end of the cold war, the U.S. stands at the threshold of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century faced with the real prospect of single handedly igniting a more dangerous, devastating, and deadly cold war than the one from which we have just escaped. U.S. military modernization policies backed by the rhetoric of rogue threats risk re-inscribing cold war practices in ways that may prove more catastrophic than previously imagined. Only this time, a U.S. victory is substantially less certain because the moral authority of anti-communism, which served as a unifying rationale for U.S. allies across the globe during much of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, has disappeared. U.S. foreign policy decisions made in the next few years will go a long

way toward determining whether or not the world can escape the tragedy that was so precariously averted just a few years ago.

#### **Efforts to Limit the Use of NBC**

Debates on how to limit the risk of NBC use have generally focused on two distinct approaches: soft-line and hard-line approaches. Soft-line measures include deterring nuclear weapons, pledging not to use them first in a conflict, stopping nuclear testing, abandoning nuclear weapons all together, and engaging "rogue" states such as North Korea and Iran. Most advocates of these approaches propose these policies in the context of arms control agreements that would be signed between the U.S. and other countries, including Russia. Such arms control agreements would have to include both verification and transparency measures in order to prevent cheating.

At the other end of the scale are hard-line measures. These policies primarily include efforts to modernize the U.S. nuclear arsenal and use it to deter NBC use, particularly against the U.S. One excellent example of a hard-line measure is the development of earth-penetrating nuclear weapons. Missile defense systems, though not hard-line in the same way that nuclear force modernization is, may even be considered more hard-line because such systems rely on military means to deter and prevent the use of NBC weapons.

Advocates of these two divergent approaches generally divide along conservative/liberal lines. Although there are a range of views within both parties, Republicans tend to favor more hard-line approaches and Democrats tend to favor more soft-line approaches. It was the Republicans, for example, that defeated the Clinton administration's efforts to get the Senate to ratify the CTBT.

Measures to limit the use of WMD are not limited to hard-line and soft-line policies, however. Foreign aid, for example, is commonly used to discourage countries from developing nuclear weapons and to assist countries with their own nuclear security. The U.S., for example, promised to deliver billions of dollars in heavy fuel oil in exchange for a commitment from North Korea not to build a nuclear reactor whose technology could also be used to build a bomb. The U.S. also has provided assistance to Russia both to employ Russian scientists so that they will not go to work for countries that are interested in building nuclear weapons and to provide physical security

for existing nuclear warheads and materials so that those warheads and materials are not stolen by terrorists.

Other types of foreign assistance include aid to enhance the stability of the nuclear arsenals in other countries. These measures include the provision of Permissive Action Links (PALs) which make it difficult for non-authorized users to detonate nuclear weapons, distribution of early warning satellite data so that other countries will not fear being "blinded" during a crisis and be tempted to launch their own nuclear weapons, and the sharing of command and control technology to enable countries to always have stable control of their nuclear arsenals. Although Sagan (1993) argues that there are inherent limits to any safety mechanisms, efforts to enhance the stability and security of nuclear arsenals do reduce the risk of nuclear use.

#### **The Bush Administration and U.S. NBC Policy**

Shortly after taking office, the Bush administration announced that it would begin the Congressionally mandated Nuclear Posture Review (NPR). The NPR requires the President to review all elements of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, determine the continued utility of the existing nuclear doctrine, and make recommendations for revising strategic doctrine. A similar review was conducted by the Clinton administration in 1994, under then Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, although it recommended few changes from previous practices. Most commentators do not expect radical changes from the Bush administration. Although reductions in the absolute numbers of weapons are possible, nuclear modernization is likely to continue unabated.

#### **The Assumptions Behind Proposed Changes in U.S. Nuclear Policy**

The focus of U.S. NBC policy has largely shifted away from reducing the risk of nuclear war between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union toward reducing the risk of acquisition and use of NBC by smaller, "rogue" nations. Advocates of both soft-line and hard-line approaches base their advocacy on the assumption that a change in U.S. policy will have a significant impact on weapons development by other countries.

Soft-line advocates make two critical assumptions. First, they assume that the security of other countries is so determined by actions taken by the U.S. that reductions

in weapons development by the U.S. will significantly impact the decisions to build weapons by other countries. Second, they assume that international agreements backed by good faith will be largely effective in getting other countries to resist militarization.

While these assumptions are somewhat appealing, they are difficult to defend. Pure intuition sprinkled with a little dose of history and a healthy dose of pragmatic realism casts serious doubt on the first assumption. For example, Pakistan and India are strident enemies and have been so for a long time. In May of 1998, India tested five nuclear weapons. Despite extensive diplomatic lobbying and cajoling by the U.S., Pakistan followed with its own series of tests two weeks later. There really can be no doubt that Pakistan's decision to test nuclear weapons was driven by what India did. In this instance U.S. persuasion ran into a brick wall. Even if the U.S. had eliminated all of its nuclear weapons after the Indian test, this would have done little to protect the security of Pakistan, and subsequently deter Pakistan's entry into the nuclear club. Similarly, Arab states such as Syria and Libya will always seek to develop their militaries in order to protect themselves from Israel, regardless of U.S. actions. It is foolish to believe that "all" other countries will be persuaded by U.S. magnanimity.

In addition, there is considerable doubt over the assumption that institutional arrangements can curtail efforts by states to protect their own security by building up their own arsenals. Although liberal institutionalists (e.g. Keohane, 1989) argue that verifiable arms control agreements and transparency measures will always work to offset state insecurity, realists compellingly argue that these measures will never overcome the need for states to protect themselves and seek relative gains over other states (Greco, 1988). Colin Gray (1992), for example, has argued persuasively that arms control agreements will always fail because states will be driven to cheat to protect their own security interests.

Hard-line proponents have similar difficulties defending their assumptions. Hard-line proposals are based on several assumptions including the belief that states will act rationally in the face of superior military power; that countries can not easily offset U.S. gains by developing more sophisticated arsenals; and that heightened risks of instability and accidents will offset any security gains caused by an enhanced ability to

deter. All of these assumptions have come under attack. For example, Gray (1998) has argued that the history of global conflicts proves that deterrence is a complete failure. Although this argument is proposed in the context of conventional deterrence, as there have not been examples of nuclear deterrence completely failing, there is no real proof that nuclear deterrence works. Just because it is true that reliance on nuclear deterrence hasn't caused a nuclear war, it isn't necessarily true that deterrence has helped avert nuclear conflict. In fact, it might be argued that luck is what averted nuclear war during the Cold War.

Deterrence theories are built upon the notion that people are rational creatures, who are capable of accurately perceiving the environment in which they exist (Cox, 1986). If State A decides to use deterrence posturing, it does so because it believes State B will accurately perceive and interpret State A's actions. As many authors have noted, this does not always work. An adversary might find the actions overly aggressive, or the deterrer might become blind to the severity of the threats they are making. The result is an accidentally provoked conflict, arms racing, and support for other destabilizing measures (Gray, 1998).

Deterrence also relies on concepts of rationality that may not apply in all contexts. Nuclear deterrence can only work if those with the decision-making abilities in two different countries are unwilling to accept the total destruction of their own societies that will likely come about if a nuclear war ensues. If someone were to rationally conclude that that is an acceptable, or even a desirable, consequence, then nuclear deterrence would cease to function (Martel, 1998).

Finally, proposals to provide aid as an incentive to discourage the development of nuclear weapons are also not free from criticism. Inducements in the form of aid, only end up holding the U.S. hostage to NBC politics while severely damaging U.S. prestige around the globe (Henriksen, 1999). Moreover, aid can be diverted easily and usually ends up propping up corrupt governments and further fueling their efforts to improve their military capabilities. This is particularly true of assistance that goes to enhance the security of existing nuclear arsenals.

### Conclusion

For years, efforts to limit the use of NBC weapons focused on limiting the use

of nuclear weapons between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Today, these efforts have been tempered and redirected by new challenges posed by concerns about the potential development and use of NBC weapons by "states of concern" such as Iran, Iraq, and North Korea. As the discussion has shifted from how to reduce the risk of nuclear use between the U.S. and Russia to how to deter and prevent these new powers from acquiring and using NBC weapons, conventional arms control approaches have been abandoned as cold war relics. Consider, for example, the contention by missile defense advocates that the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty has outlived its usefulness. Apparently, in the post-cold war world, the rhetoric of the "states of concern" can go a long way toward consigning a once proud symbol of Superpower cooperation to the scrap heap. Today, American policymakers seem to have little faith in the exhaustive efforts of their forebears to limit the development of NBC weapons.

Yet, despite the cries from the left that U.S. policy is poised to abandon the stunningly successful architecture of decades of hard work at the arms control bargaining table, the difficulties inherent in limiting NBC use through soft-line approaches cannot be overstated. These approaches assume mistakenly that the U.S. alone drives global militarization patterns and that liberal institutional arrangements can overcome the need for states to protect their own security interests and the desire to seek relative gains over their adversaries. Meanwhile, simply handing out more foreign aid in the hope that it will dissuade would-be proliferators from their efforts has its own set of problems.

History shows that few of the existing approaches to limiting the risks of NBC use have substantially improved the security of the U.S. or any other regional power for that matter. Yet the grim reality of the road ahead is precisely the reason why it is so encouraging that high school students throughout the country will be wrestling with these issues for the 2001-2002 academic year. In classrooms throughout the country, policy debaters will be engaged in a cooperative learning effort to navigate the treacherous waters of U.S. nuclear policy with the hope of finding some new, bold approaches.

### Bibliography

Blair, Bruce. (1999). FRONTLINE: PBS INTERVIEW. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/russia/interviews/blair.html>

Blaire, Bruce. (1995). *GLOBAL ZERO ALERT FOR NUCLEAR FORCES*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institute.

Cordesman, Anthony. (2000). *IRAN AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS*. <http://www.csis.org/mideast/reports/irannuclear02072000.PDF>

Cox, Gray. (1986). *THE WAYS OF PEACE*. New York: Paulist.

Drogan, Bob. (2000). *Missile Shield Analysis Warns of Arms Buildup*. *THE LOS ANGELES TIMES*, May 19, p. A1.

Goldblat, Jozef. (1997). *No First Use: A Prerequisite for Nuclear Disarmament*. *SECURITY DIALOGUE*, 28, pp. 265-70.

Gray, Colin. (1998). *Deterrence and Regional Conflict: Hopes, Fallacies, and "Fixes."* *COMPARATIVE STRATEGY*, March, pp. 45-62.

Gray, Colin. (1992). *A HOUSE OF CARDS: WHY ARMS CONTROL MUST FAIL*. Ithica, NY: Cornell University Press.

Gray, Colin. (2000). *To Confuse Ourselves: Nuclear Fallacies*. In *ALTERNATIVE NUCLEAR FUTURES*. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. 4-30.

Greico, Joseph. (1988). *At the Limits of Cooperation: Realist Critique of the Newest Liberal Institutionalism*. *INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION*, Summer, pp. 485-508.

Henriksen, Thomas. (1999). *BRINGING ROGUE STATES TO JUSTICE*. <http://www.hoover.stanford.edu/publications/digest/993/henriksen.html>

Hitchens, Theresa. (2001). *THE U.S. NUCLEAR DEBATE: ISSUES OF CONCERN*. [http://www.basicint.org/nuk\\_00BP35.htm](http://www.basicint.org/nuk_00BP35.htm)

Isaacs, John. (2000). *ARMS CONTROL IN THE NEW BUSH ADMINISTRATION: CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM*. <http://www.nyu.edu/globalbeat/usdefense/CLW121800.html>

Keohane, Robert. (1999). *SECURITY INSTITUTIONS OVER TIME AND SPACE*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Kristensen, Hans. (1997). *Targets of Opportunity: How Nuclear Planners Found New Targets for Old Weapons*. *BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS*. September/October, p. <http://www.nyu.edu/globalbeat/nuclear/Kristensen1097.html>

Lodal, Jan. (2000). *THE NEW WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THEIR THREAT TO AMERICAN LEADERSHIP*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations.

Martel, William. (1998). *Deterrence and Alternative Images of Nuclear Weapons*. *THE ABSOLUTE WEAPON REVISITED*. Ed. Paul Harknett. USA: University of Michigan Press.

Mueller, J. (1989). *RETREAT FROM DOOMSDAY: THE OBSOLESCENCE OF MAJOR WAR*. New York: Basic Books.

Payne, Keith. (2001). *RATIONALE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. NUCLEAR FORCE AND ARMS CONTROL*. National Institute of Public Policy. <http://www.nipp.org/Adobe/volume%201%20complete.pdf>

Sagan, Scott. (1993). *THE LIMITS OF SAFETY*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Sagan, Scott. Waltz, Kenneth. (1995). *THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS*. USA: W.W. Norton.

Schell, Jonathan. (1998). *THE GIFT OF TIME*. New York: Henry Holt.

Sokolsky, Richard. (2001). *Renovating U.S. Strategic Arms Control Policy*. *STRATEGIC FORUM*, February, <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/strforum/sf178.html>

Turner, Stansfield. (1997). *CAGING THE NUCLEAR GENIE: AN AMERICAN CHALLENGE FOR GLOBAL SECURITY*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Walker, Ronald. (2000). *What is to Be Done About Nuclear Weapons? A Rejoinder*. *SECURITY DIALOGUE*, 31 (2), pp. 179-84.

Wall, Robert. (2001). *Nuclear Weapons Showing Age*. *AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY*. May 21, p. 42.

<sup>1</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction are usually defined as NBC weapons. The WMD term, however, does include broader uses, including land mines, light arms, and some sanctions, so I have chosen to be more specific by referring to NBC weapons.

<sup>2</sup> The Soviet Union dissolved in 1991 and the land mass is now made up of a number of independent countries. Russia has inherited all of the NBC weapons of the Soviet Union and is the focus of U.S. diplomatic energy. Alexander Putin is the President of Russia. Although the United States recognizes the threat of chemical and biological weapons from a number of "states of concern," U.S. nuclear policy is primarily driven by the threat to deter the use of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are therefore the focus of this essay.

<sup>3</sup> "Rogue" states are now referred to as "states of concern."

<sup>4</sup> For a defense of nuclear force modernization, see Payne (2001) and Wall (2001).

*(Stefan Bauschard is the Debate Coach at Boston College and the author of the Hitchhiker's Companion to the 2000-2001 CX Debate Topic. Stefan would like to thank Dr. Timothy O'Donnell, Director of Debate at Mary Washington College, for his assistance with the preparation of this article)*



# Brown University

## Speech and Debate Tournament

Register before December 25  
Box 5713  
Providence, RI 02912  
[debatetournament@brown.edu](mailto:debatetournament@brown.edu)

# January 25- 27, 2002

2 levels of L-D, C-X, OO, OI, DP, Duo, Congress, and Extemp

## Lincoln-Douglas Debate: Values In Conflict 2nd Edition

**NEW**

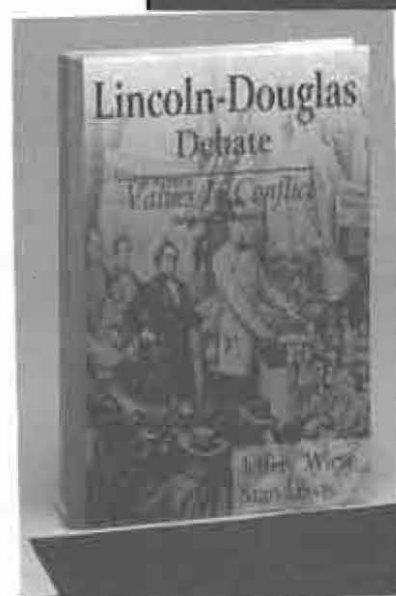
Jeffrey Wiese & Stan Lewis

The most comprehensive thinking about Lincoln-Douglas available. The book's activities were tested in the classroom both by teachers and the authors. The short chapters help move the students through the steps in L-D analysis, case construction, and case defense processes. Activities, appendixes that include an extensive list of L-D topics, and sample debates help the students master the components of debate.

### FEATURES

- Understanding L-D theory
- Understanding values
- Choosing the values to debate
- Researching value topics
- Preparing cases
- Developing rebuttal strategies
- Improving delivery skills
- New philosophy discussion

Available in Hardcover - School Net \$22.50  
ISBN 0-931054-61-3



## Philosophy in Practice: Understanding Value Debate

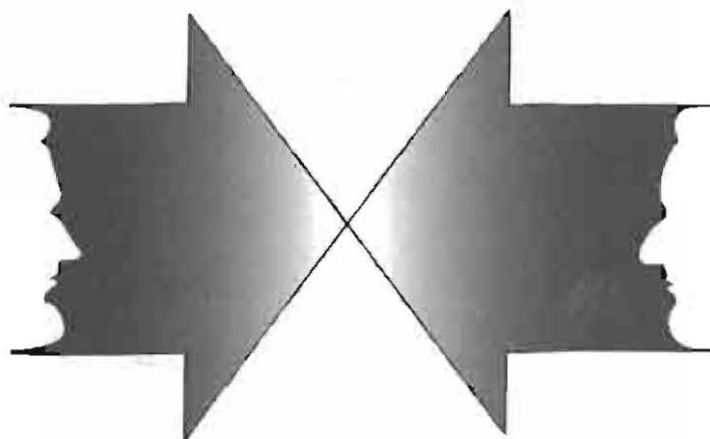
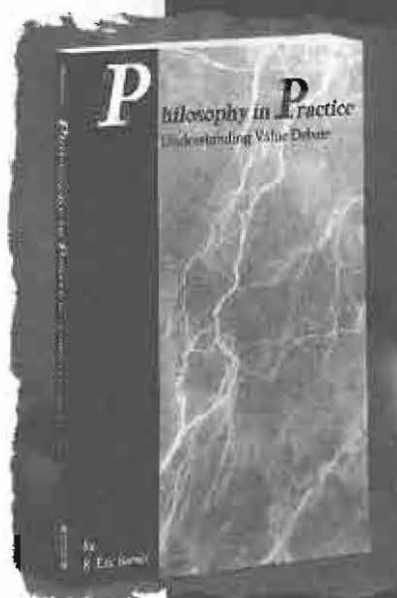
R. Eric Barnes

*Philosophy in Practice* is a new kind of Lincoln-Douglas text for both debaters and coaches. It explains all of the major philosophical theories and concepts of L-D in terms that are understandable to students at all levels, while remaining true to legitimate philosophical interpretations. This book also provides authoritative insights into the real strengths and weaknesses of each theory, as well as practical strategies for attacking and defending these theories.

*Philosophy in Practice* is the perfect companion piece to *Lincoln-Douglas Debate: Values In Conflict*.

Available in Papercover - School Net \$14.25

ISBN 0931054-41-9



# L-D's Dynamic Duo

Call Toll Free:

**(800) 845-1916**

(785) 862-0218 outside US

**Clark**

Publishing

Since 1948

PO Box 19240  
Topeka, KS 66619-0240

# PHYLLIS FLORY BARTON

## TOP DEBATE SPEAKERS

### 1987 THROUGH 2001



**Phyllis Flory Barton**  
1924 - 1990

**1987 Mike Vergin**, Grand Rapids HS, MN  
Coach: Mr. Lee D. Alto

**1988 Kevin Kuswa**, Albuquerque Academy, NM  
Coaches: Mrs. Sally Robertson & Mr. Jeff Leon

**1989 Vivek Mehta**, Mercer Island HS, WA  
Coach: Ms. Mary Lindquist

**1990 Shawn Riffel**, Wichita Southeast HS, KS  
Coach: Mr. Wayne Avery

**1991 Sanjay Kumar**, Roseville Area HS, MN  
Coach: Mrs. Barbara Kersten

**1992 Sanjay Kumar**, Roseville Area HS, MN  
Coach: Mrs. Barbara Kersten

**1993 Anita Farahany**, Charlotte Latin School, NC  
Coach: Mr. Edward L. Williams, Jr.



**Mike Vergin**  
1987



**Mike Vergin**  
2001

**1994 Dale Ho**, Bellarmine College Prep, CA  
Coach: Mrs. Wendy Chellew

**1995 Roshan Pujari**, Heritage Hall HS, OK  
Coach: Mrs. Glenda Ferguson

**1996 Dustin Marshall**, The Greenhill School, TX  
Coach: Mr. Aaron Timmons

**1997 Elle Lien**, Omaha-Westside HS, NE  
Coach: Mr. G. David Richardson

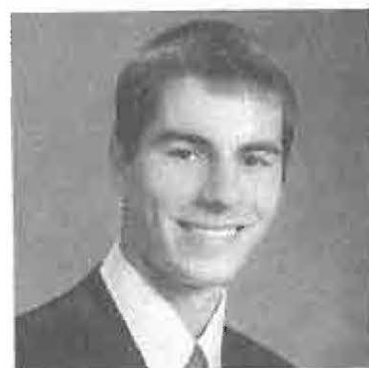
**1998 Stephen Lamar**, Broken Arrow HS, OK  
Coach: Mr. Martin Glendinning

**1999 Alex Sturtevant**, Lexington HS, MA  
Coach: Mr. Leslie Phillips

**2000 Michael Klinger**, Glenbrook North HS, IL  
Coach: Mr. Ted W. Belch

**2001 Tristan Morales**, San Antonio-Churchill HS. TX  
Coaches: Ms. Kandi King & Ms. Rebecca Hudkins

Speaker Awards are based upon points awarded by judges during prelim rounds, dropping high and low.  
Each year, a trophy and a \$250 scholarship is awarded at the National Tournament  
*in memory of champion coach Phyllis Flory Barton.*



**Daniel Shivapour**  
**Burlington Community HS, IA**  
**1735 points**



**Bridget Kustin**  
**Sherman Oaks CES, CA**  
**1709 points**



**Jesse Nathan**  
**Moundridge HS, KS**  
**1663 points**



**Adam Zelmer**  
**Sioux Falls-Lincoln HS, SD**  
**1647 points**

**P  
O  
I  
N  
T  
  
L  
E  
A  
D  
E  
R  
S**



**Brian Muegge**  
**Greenwood Laboratory School, MO**  
**1738 points**

## NFL'S LEADING STUDENTS NFL ALL AMERICANS

BRIAN MUEGGE .....	GREENWOOD LABORATORY SCHOOL, MO .....	1738
DANIEL SHIVAPOUR .....	BURLINGTON COMMUNITY HS, IA .....	1735
BRIDGET KUSTIN .....	SHERMAN OAKS CES, CA .....	1709
JESSE NATHAN .....	MOUNDRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL, KS .....	1663
ADAM ZELMER .....	SIOUX FALLS-LINCOLN HS, SD .....	1647
EMILIANO RODRIGUEZ .....	JEFFERSON/SILVA MAGNET HS, TX .....	1642
MATT WILLIAMS .....	PAYSON HS, AZ .....	1624
BROOKS REEVES .....	CHEYENNE-EAST HS, WY .....	1615
MAHRAD ALMATAHARI .....	BEAVERTON HS, OR .....	1604
NATHAN S. WALKER .....	HUTCHINSON HIGH SCHOOL, KS .....	1585
KYLE WARNECK .....	BELLARMINE COLLEGE PREP, CA .....	1573
JUSTIN WELCH .....	TRINITY HS, PA .....	1564
LIZ CONNOR .....	FARGO-SHANLEY HS, ND .....	1552
RYAN HAYS .....	BLUE SPRINGS-SOUTH HS, MO .....	1545
THOMAS NOAH .....	CANON CITY HS, CO .....	1536
JOHN B. HORGAN .....	CHRISTIAN BROTHERS ACADEMY, NY .....	1536
SCOTT PRITZ .....	SAPULPA HS, OK .....	1530
JOHN JERNIGAN .....	CHESTERTON HS, IN .....	1521
TED KOLBERG .....	MARQUETTE UNIV HS, WI .....	1520
CASH PARKER .....	LONGMONT HS, CO .....	1508
MELISSA CASE .....	FEDERAL WAY HS, WA .....	1505
BRIAN GRIFFIN .....	ST ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL SCHOOL, MS .....	1496
COLIN HAHN .....	APPLETON-WEST HS, WI .....	1494
ERICA L. SPYRES .....	MANSFIELD HS, MO .....	1491
MICAH KUBIC .....	NORTH KANSAS CITY HS, MO .....	1488

## POINT LEADERS

KRISTEN MUNDAY, GODDARD HS, KS .....	1484	BRIAN FLEISSNER, WATERTOWN HS, SD .....	1362
KELSEY OLSON, APPLE VALLEY HS, MN .....	1480	JAMES LASLEY, GREGORY-PORTLAND HS, TX .....	1358
BRIDGET H. NEWMAN, TOPEKA HS, KS .....	1473	DAVID KIM, RAYTOWN HS, MO .....	1358
MICHAEL KLINGER, GLENBROOK-NORTH HS, IL .....	1472	ANAND DESAI, ALIEF-ELSIK HS, TX .....	1358
AUBREY FIEBELKORN, WATERTOWN HS, SD .....	1449	MIKE MERZ, GARDEN CITY HS, KS .....	1356
ANTONIO J. MOOREHEAD, RED MOUNTAIN HS, AZ .....	1443	MARIA L. BURRIS, FIELD KINDLEY HS, KS .....	1356
RICHARD ROTHBLATT, SYOSSET HS, NY .....	1442	RYAN HENNESSEY, KLEIN HS, TX .....	1355
JENNIFER DAMRON, SPRINGFIELD-HILLCREST HS, MO .....	1437	BOBBY HEUGEL, LAMAR CONSOLIDATED HS, TX .....	1354
CHARLIE TARVER, SHERIDAN HS, WY .....	1434	MICHELLE TONELLI, ACADEMY OF THE HOLY NAMES, FL .....	1353
SON HONG, PLANO SR HS, TX .....	1432	ZANE P. TORRETTA, MEAD HS, WA .....	1352
SIDHARTH PURAM, EDINA HS, MN .....	1417	ANTHONY CALI, MOUNTAIN VIEW HS, AZ .....	1352
ANDREW KORN, SYOSSET HS, NY .....	1417	AMANDA BREEN, MOFFAT COUNTY HS, CO .....	1351
AMANDA KNIGHT, FRIENDSWOOD HS, TX .....	1415	DAYNE CURRY, VALLEY CENTER HS, KS .....	1351
MICHELLE CONROY, JEFFERSON/SILVA MAGNET HS, TX .....	1414	BRIAN BEAR, RAYTOWN HS, MO .....	1348
KATIE BOGGS, BROOKINGS HS, SD .....	1414	EMILY COOK, BURLINGTON COMMUNITY HS, IA .....	1348
EVEN PAY, RAPID CITY-CENTRAL HS, SD .....	1412	LINDSEY DORNEMAN, WATERTOWN HS, SD .....	1346
JASON LEAR, HOLLYWOOD HILLS HS, FL .....	1406	BRAD JOHNSON, FEDERAL WAY HS, WA .....	1345
EDDIE GERRISH, WATERTOWN HS, SD .....	1405	BEN BRADLEY, WICHITA-EAST HS, KS .....	1344
MAYA BABU, EAGAN HIGH SCHOOL, MN .....	1405	CLARK QUIGLEY, SPRINGFIELD-GLENDALE HS, MO .....	1341
JORDAN MAYO, SPRING HS, TX .....	1402	JENNY PURCELL, LEWISVILLE HS, TX .....	1341
JOANNA LAWLER, MINNEAPOLIS-SOUTH HS, MN .....	1402	MICHAEL CAPORUSSO, DANVILLE-MONTE VISTA HS, CA .....	1341
CAITLIN ROSENTHAL, NORMAN HS, OK .....	1399	MATTHEW POSIVAK, ST JOSEPH'S PREP SCHOOL, PA .....	1340
ELLIOT KELLNER, KICKAPOO HS, MO .....	1397	WESTIN A. PRICE, MULESHOE HS, TX .....	1339
KHALEEL SAYEED, WICHITA-EAST HS, KS .....	1394	WADE THOMAS, KANSAS CITY-OAK PARK HS, MO .....	1339
SARAH BOURASSA, JAMES MARTIN HS, TX .....	1393	NASSIRA NICOLA, JAMES MONROE HS, CA .....	1339
ALIA KHAN, WESTLAKE HS, TX .....	1392	NAVIN VIJ, BLOOMINGTON-JEFFERSON HS, MN .....	1336
KATHERINE E. GARLINGHOUSE, TOPEKA HS, KS .....	1391	AMANDA BREAUX, TEURLINGS-CATHOLIC HS, LA .....	1335
GINGER GONZAGA, MODESTO-BEYER HS, CA .....	1390	JOEL O. CHRISTENSEN, RAYTOWN HS, MO .....	1335
SCOTT PETERSEN, SIOUX FALLS-ROOSEVELT HS, SD .....	1390	ZACHARY AMENDT, YUCAIPA HS, CA .....	1334
NICK EVANS, GREEN RIVER HS, WY .....	1389	KEVIN NARAG, WYLLIE HS, TX .....	1331
BRIAN JACKSON, RENO HS, NV .....	1386	JENNIFER ROSENTHAL, ELDORADO HS, NM .....	1330
ALLISON C. HARPER, ANDOVER HS, KS .....	1385	BECKY THOMAS, GREENWOOD LABORATORY SCHOOL, MO .....	1327
MIKE CURRY, CARROLLTON HS, OH .....	1380	ROSE BEAUCCLAIR, FARGO-SHANLEY HS, ND .....	1324
ANDREW SWAN, SAN RAMON VALLEY HS, CA .....	1380	MATTHEW EHMER, HOUSTON-BELLAIRE HS, TX .....	1324
JOSEPH H. BOBEK, FIELD KINDLEY HS, KS .....	1377	GRACE HELTON, CHADRON HS, NE .....	1324
SAM HAMILTON, DERRY AREA HS, PA .....	1377	HAL MOOTY, THE MONTGOMERY ACADEMY, AL .....	1323
KYLE DETWILER, RAPID CITY-STEVENS HS, SD .....	1377	EMILY M. FETCHO, MEAD HS, WA .....	1323
BEN KOUCHERIK, MOFFAT COUNTY HS, CO .....	1373	CAMERON DOWNING, CLACKAMAS HS, OR .....	1319
BRADY LITTLEFIELD, FARGO-SHANLEY HS, ND .....	1372	MIRIAH FAWCETT, DEUEL SCHOOL, SD .....	1319
BRANDON J. NAYLOR, TOPEKA HS, KS .....	1372	LILY WANG, PLANO-EAST HS, TX .....	1317
ISAAC POTTER, TAOS HS, NM .....	1365	ALEXANDER THIELE, EDINA HS, MN .....	1313
ROB WELLER, BRENTWOOD HS, TN .....	1364	CLEVE WOOTSON, MYERS PARK HS, NC .....	1313

# NFL CENTURY SOCIETY

## NFL'S ALL TIME TOP 100 POINT LEADERS

Student	State	Points	Student	State	Points
Ben S. Lerner	KS	2,213	Guenevere Collins	NM	1,631
Carey Moore	MO	2,021	Theodore Scutti	CO	1,630
Matthew Whitley	TX	1,885	Alex Tuckness	MO	1,629
Chris Elders	MO	1,877	Mona Abo-Zena	IA	1,627
David Kensinger	KS	1,848	Jason Renzelman	WI	1,626
Joey Reske	TX	1,844	Laura Swanson	SD	1,624
Anoop Mishra	AL	1,840	Matt Williams	AZ	1,624
Lindsay Littlefield	ND	1,818	Srikanth Reddy	WI	1,623
Michelle Tornberg	SD	1,810	Zachary K. Garen	MN	1,621
Kathleen Curtis	ND	1,756	Roy Hanks	OK	1,619
Catherine R. Bell	KS	1,754	Andrew Cheyne	MN	1,619
Ajay Gupta	OK	1,752	Roger Flores	KS	1,618
Japa Pallikkathayil	MO	1,751	Jay P. Sokolovsky	MN	1,617
Germaine Hunter	CO	1,749	Brooks Reeves	WY	1,615
Anjan Choudhury	TX	1,743	Austen Irrobali	TX	1,613
Brian Muegge	MO	1,738	Kevin Lamb	TX	1,612
Jesse Matson	MN	1,736	Albert Giang	CA	1,612
Daniel Shivapour	IA	1,735	Lynette Womack	KS	1,611
Ami Arad	CA	1,733	Gabe Cook	MO	1,610
Jonathan Carr	AL	1,730	Joey Bradley	MO	1,610
Winthrop Hayes	TX	1,727	Heath Dixon	TX	1,606
Ben Walker	KS	1,724	Casey Howard	IN	1,606
Laura A. Fernandez	FL	1,722	Mahrad Almatahari	OR	1,604
Anton Ford	CA	1,721	Amanda Boles	MO	1,600
Joe Williams	TX	1,714	Rebecca Justice	IN	1,600
Bridget Kustin	CA	1,709	Chase Wren	TN	1,597
Sujata B. Barai	IN	1,696	Clarence Webster III	MS	1,596
Ben Johnson	MO	1,696	Michael K. Erickson	NM	1,596
Zach Rieken	MO	1,695	Krissie Hodges	TX	1,596
Caleb McDaniel	TX	1,694	Matthew L. Case	WA	1,596
Jessica Bailey	MN	1,693	William Viestenz	ND	1,596
Joshua Hedrick	MO	1,692	Sanjay Kumar	MN	1,594
Ryan Knowles	CA	1,688	Adam Lauridsen	CA	1,594
J. V. Reed	OK	1,680	Jeff Nath	SD	1,593
Brian Shephard	SD	1,676	Grant McKeehan	KS	1,590
Scott Howard	TX	1,675	Michael L. Benson	IA	1,589
Sam Halabi	KS	1,674	Matt Good	MO	1,589
Matthew Brennan	NY	1,674	Courtney Nunns	KS	1,587
Edward K. Sebelius	KS	1,673	J. Robert Willard, Jr.	MO	1,586
Jesse Nathan	KS	1,663	Robert Gratzner	TX	1,586
Keith A. Ulmer	KS	1,662	John Morley	UT	1,585
Pat Schott	SD	1,661	Nathan S. Walker	KS	1,585
Jennifer Alme	MN	1,654	Matt Bender	IN	1,584
Doug Miller	KS	1,650	Shavonne Smith	TX	1,584
Adam Zelmer	SD	1,647	James Fleming	ND	1,581
Brett Harvey	MS	1,645	Jessica Yarnall	SD	1,580
Emiliano Rodriguez	TX	1,642	Jennifer Saunders	KS	1,578
Marie Tornberg	SD	1,640	Gabe Rosenberg	IN	1,578
David Coates	MN	1,640	Travis Stanton	SD	1,576
Steven R. DuBois	KS	1,634	Bethany Kenny	MO	1,575



**ANNOUNCING  
THE  
18<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL  
CRESTIAN CLASSIC  
FORENSICS TOURNAMENT  
JANUARY 18<sup>TH</sup> – 20<sup>TH</sup>, 2002**



**PINE CREST SCHOOL  
FORT LAUDERDALE & BOCA RATON,  
FLORIDA**

**A FEW REASONS TO ATTEND THE 2002 *CRESTIAN CLASSIC*:**

- 1) The beautiful south Florida weather,
- 2) National-quality competition, over 50 schools from 10 states,
- 3) The Crestian Classic guarantees six preliminary rounds and cuts to Double-octos in L-D Debate, Octos in Policy Debate, quarters in I. E.'s, And six two-hour sessions that cut to a Super Session in Congress,
- 4) A quality-controlled judge pool. A judges are coaches, college forensics students, or trained community judges,
- 5) The Crestian Classic is a Tournament of Champions qualifier in Lincoln-Douglas Debate (all semi-finalists and finalists qualify),
- 6) Two sweepstakes trophies are awarded, one for individual events and one for overall competition,
- 7) Competition ends early on Sunday afternoon to allow for ample time to sightsee and enjoy the beach.

**For Invitations & Registration Materials**

**Mail Requests to:**

Tucker Curtis  
1501 N. E. 62<sup>nd</sup> St.  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33334

**Call Tucker Curtis:**

School: (954) 492 – 4190  
FAX: (954) 492 – 4190  
Home: (954) 481 – 2163

**E-Mail Tucker Curtis:**

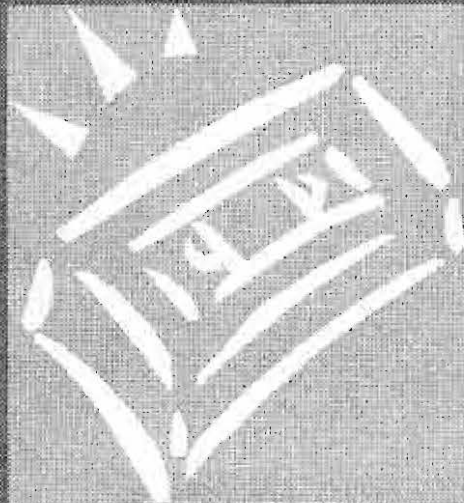
moncurl@msn.com  
tcurtis@pinecrest.edu

# 2001 Nationals Videos

**"Quality Materials Since  
1935"**

Video allows you to truly  
expand your travel and instruction budget. Give every  
student the visual advantage of seeing the NFL Na-  
tion Tournament final rounds! The National Foren-  
sic League will receive a significant royalty from  
every tape sold.

**AND EVERY YEAR  
SINCE 1983!**



## Payment or Purchase Order

### REQUIRED!

*Choose Carefully!  
Selection errors are the  
purchaser's responsibility.*

**Dale Publishing Co.**

PO Box 51  
Greenwood, MO 64034

FAX ORDERS AND INQUIRIES TO :  
816-623-9122

**NEW PRICES  
JULY 2001!**

Order Form

Name	Description	Year	Qty.	Price
Address	Cross-Examination Debate			\$74.95
	Lincoln-Douglas Debate			\$74.95
	Original Oratory			\$74.95
	Foreign Extemp			\$74.95
	United States Extemp			\$74.95
City	<i>Complete Package (All 5 Videos)</i>			\$350.00
State	Supp. Events (Ex. Comm./Imp./Exp. Spkg.)			\$74.95
	Awards Assembly			\$74.95
Zip				

THE DECTOITIF DEAT

# 2001 Nationals Videos

**"Quality Materials Since  
1935"**

Video allows you to truly  
expand your travel and instruction budget. Give every  
student the visual advantage of seeing the NFL Na-  
tion Tournament final rounds! The National Foren-  
sic League will receive a significant royalty from  
every tape sold.

**AND EVERY YEAR  
SINCE 1983!**



## Payment or Purchase Order

### REQUIRED!

*Choose Carefully!  
Selection errors are the  
purchaser's responsibility.*

### Dale Publishing Co.

PO Box 51  
Greenwood, MO 64034

FAX ORDERS AND INQUIRIES TO :  
816-623-9122

**NEW PRICES  
JULY 2001!**

Order Form

Name	Description	Year	Qty.	Price
Address	Cross-Examination Debate			\$74.95
	Lincoln-Douglas Debate			\$74.95
	Original Oratory			\$74.95
	Foreign Extemp			\$74.95
	United States Extemp			\$74.95
City	Complete Package (All 5 Videos)			\$350.00
State	Supp. Events (Ex. Comm./Imp./Exp. Spkg.)			\$74.95
	Awards Assembly			\$74.95
Zip				

# THE BEST OF THE REST

This exciting series of videos offers some of the best NFL performances ever given. Each tape includes TEN winning speeches! We **exclude** 1st and 2nd place winners; however we include some of the very best final round contestants. This variety of subject matter will challenge your students and provide insight into what it takes to be a "Nationals" finalist. **EACH TAPE IS \$49.95**

## BEST BUY FOR THE \$\$\$

### VOLUME II

Best of the Rest in Original Oratory 1990-1996	Item No. BR 1004
Best of the Rest in U.S. Extemp 1990-1996	Item No. BR 1005
Best of the Rest in Foreign Extemp 1990-1996	Item No. BR 1006

### VOLUME I

Best of the Rest in Original Oratory 1983-1989	Item No. BR 1001
Best of the Rest in U.S. Extemp 1983-1989	Item No. BR 1002
Best of the Rest in Foreign Extemp 1983-1989	Item No. BR 1003

# NFL'S GREATEST HITS

See the winners of NFL National final rounds. Here, for the first time, are the best together on one tape. See first and second place winners in individual events and the final rounds of Lincoln-Douglas debate. **This teaching tool will significantly improve your classroom instruction and your student performances. EACH TAPE IS \$49.95.**



### VOLUME IV

Best of Original Oratory 1992-1994	Item No. VB 1015
Best of U.S. Extemp 1992-1994	Item No. VB 1016
Best of Foreign Extemp 1992-1994	Item No. VB 1017
Best of Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1993-1994	Item No. VB 1018



### VOLUME III

Best of Original Oratory 1989-1991	Item No. VB 1010
Best of U.S. Extemp 1989-1991	Item No. VB 1011
Best of Foreign Extemp 1989-1991	Item No. VB 1012
Best of Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1989-1990	Item No. VB 1013
Best of Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1991-1992	Item No. VB 1014

### VOLUME II

Best of Original Oratory 1986-1988	Item No. VB 1006
Best of U.S. Extemp 1986-1988	Item No. VB 1007
Best of Foreign Extemp 1986-1988	Item No. VB 1008
Best of Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1987-1988	Item No. VB 1009

### VOLUME I

Best of Original Oratory 1983-1985	Item No. VB 1001
Best of U.S. Extemp 1983-1985	Item No. VB 1002
Best of Foreign Extemp 1983-1985	Item No. VB 1003
Best of Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1983-1984	Item No. VB 1004
Best of Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1985-1986	Item No. VB 1005

# Outstanding!

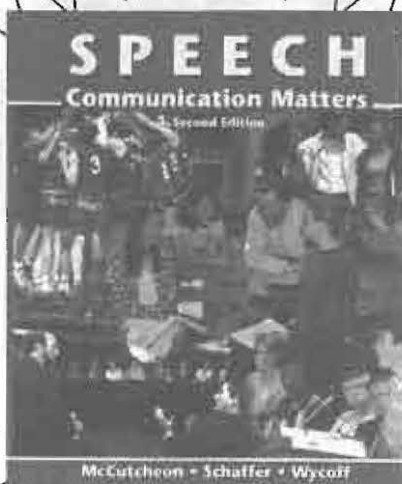
**Yasmin  
Mashoon,  
Top Orator**



**Megan Bartle,  
Top Individual  
point-getter**



*These students turned in OUTSTANDING performances at the National Speech Tournament in Norman, Oklahoma! The book used in their speech*



**0-658-01335-1**

**This best-selling textbook, coauthored by Randy McCutcheon and Joe Wycoff, combines an emphasis on ethics and personal responsibility with practical advice that actually works. *Speech: Communication Matters* is now available from Glencoe/McGraw-Hill.**

**For More Information, Call 1-800-334-7344**



**Glencoe  
McGraw-Hill**

*A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies*



*Announcing the Premiere Edition of the*

**C T O C'S**

**"Congress Tournament of Champions"**

Over the past 5-7 years, Student Congress has evolved into one of the largest, most competitive events on the forensics circuit. The time has now come to honor those students (and their coaches) who achieve success during the regular season by presenting a well-run, prestigious, special-event-filled Tournament of Champions exclusively presented for Student Congress!

Hosted by the founders of the Harvard National Congress, with an Advisory Board made up of coaches from across the country, you can be assured that the CTOC's will be an outstanding event. \*COACHES: If you are interested in being part of the Advisory Board, please email us through the web site listed below.

**CTOC Logistics**

**WHAT:** The Premiere Edition of the Congress Tournament of Champions  
**WHERE:** Nova Southeastern University in Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
**WHEN:** Thursday through Sunday, April 18-21, 2002  
 Registration: Noon to 3 pm, Thursday. Special Events Thursday night. Sessions begin on Friday.  
**WHY:** To honor students and coaches for their regular season success at major Student Congress events  
**WHO:** Students, Coaches, Judges, and Parents who qualify for a bid (see below for qualification details)

**How to Receive a Qualifying Bid to the CTOC'S**

As with the L-D and TD TOC's, in order to receive a bid to attend CTOC's, students must attain **TWO** "LEGS" (or components of qualification) by achieving **ANY TWO** of the following results:

- Finish in the **TOP 6** at Congress tournament with **48** or more legislators
- Advance to the **SUPER SESSION** at a Congress tournament with **72** or more legislators
- Advance to the **SEMI-SUPER SESSION** at a Congress tournament with **100** or more legislators
- Advance to the **SEMI-SUPER SESSION** at the **Harvard National Congress**
- Qualify to attend the **NCFL Grand National Tournament**
- Qualify to attend the **NFL National Tournament**

In order to receive the CTOC Official Confirmation, you must send us a copy of the results sheets that verify both legs of qualification. To **GUARANTEE** your acceptance to the tournament, you must also include a check that covers registration fees.

**The Evening Atlantic Ocean Cruise**

**YOU GOTTA BE THERE!**

On Thursday night, from approximately 5:00 pm until 12:00 am, you are invited to attend one of Florida's finest traditions: The Evening Ocean Cruise. It takes place on a beautiful Cruise Ship with plenty of fun for all ages. There will be music, dance floors, discos, game rooms and much more for young people. Those 21 and older can also enjoy the full casinos and lounges on board. There is also the famous, lavish buffet included. The cost for the cruise, which includes bus transportation to and from the Tournament Hotel, is \$64.95. Students must be accompanied by an adult chaperone!

**Official Tournament "Resort & Spa," Fees, and Additional Information**

We are thrilled to announce that the Wyndham Resort & Spa, an absolutely beautiful hotel property, will be serving as our official Tournament Hotel. The CTOC rate, for up to four in a room, is an affordable \$85! The registration fee for the CTOC's will be \$75 per entry. One qualified judge is required to accompany each school's delegation, regardless of the number of legislators. A limited number of hired judges is available at \$50 per uncovered student. For all the details on the **CONGRESS TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS**, please visit our web site at

**[www.forensics2000.com](http://www.forensics2000.com)**

**CTOC Information will be available  
on the Web Site on November 1, 2001**

# THE 200 CLUB

(Chapters with 200 or more members and degrees)

Myers Park HS	NC	294	Great Falls HS	MT	223
Kansas City-Oak Park HS	MO	293	Redlands HS	CA	222
Liberty Sr. HS	MO	285	Dayton-Oakwood HS	OH	221
Nevada HS	MO	284	Goddard HS	KS	220
Flathead Co. HS	MT	281	Valley Center HS	KS	219
Homewood-Flossmoor HS	IL	281	Canon City HS	CO	218
Perry HS	OH	278	Acton Boxborough Reg HS	MA	217
Hutchinson HS	KS	277	Michael Krop HS	FL	217
Ankeny Senior HS	IA	276	Kansas City-Rockhurst HS	MO	217
Mullen HS	CO	275	Olathe-East HS	KS	217
Milton Academy	MA	274	Carmel HS	IN	216
Chaminade HS	NY	272	Topeka-West HS	KS	215
Albuquerque Academy	NM	272	Roseville Area HS	MN	213
Sarasota-Riverview HS	FL	271	La Porte HS	IN	213
Portage-Northern HS	MI	271	Salina-Central HS	KS	212
Truman HS	PA	271	Kickapoo HS	MO	212
Mars Hill Bible School	AL	270	Dobson HS	AZ	212
Gilmour Academy	OH	266	Idaho Falls-Skyline HS	ID	212
Greeley-Central HS	CO	266	West Des Moines-Valley HS	IA	212
Youngstown-Mooney HS	OH	265	Jersey Village HS	TX	211
Lamar Consolidated HS	TX	265	Marquette University HS	WI	211
Manhattan HS	KS	264	Yankton HS	SD	211
Pueblo-Centennial HS	CO	264	Springfield-Central HS	MO	211
Fort Scott HS	KS	264	Field Kindley HS	KS	211
Millard-West HS	NE	262	Wichita-Campus HS	KS	211
Norman HS	OK	261	Centennial HS	CA	210
Garden City HS	KS	259	Hayden HS	KS	210
Canton-Glenoak HS Career Ctr	OH	258	Lexington HS	MA	210
Jordan HS	UT	257	Great Falls-Russell HS	MT	209
Portage-Central HS	MI	255	Walker HS	MN	208
Vestavia Hills HS	AL	254	Bryan HS	TX	208
San Antonio-Churchill HS	TX	251	Derby HS	KS	208
Eldorado HS	NM	250	St. Joseph-Central HS	MO	207
Gregory-Portland HS	TX	250	Logansport HS	IN	206
Olathe-South HS	KS	249	Stow Munroe Falls HS	OH	206
Tulsa-Washington HS	OK	249	Belleville-East HS	IL	204
Wooster HS	OH	247	Forest Lake Sr. HS	MN	204
Ashland HS	OR	247	Fargo-Shanley HS	ND	204
Foothill HS	CA	246	Yucaipa HS	CA	204
The Montgomery Academy	AL	245	Clovis-West HS	CA	203
Ronald Reagan HS	TX	245	El Cerrito HS	CA	202
Austintown-Fitch HS	OH	245	Bishop Miege HS	KS	202
Southside HS	SC	241	Salina-South HS	KS	201
Rapid City-Stevens HS	SD	241	Alva HS	OK	201
Lee's Summit HS	MO	238	Vermillion HS	SD	201
Grapevine HS	TX	238	Battle Ground Academy	TN	200
Howland HS	OH	237	Amarillo HS	TX	200
Ind'pls-North Central HS	IN	235	St. Cloud Apollo HS	MN	200
Bakersfield HS	CA	235			
Shawnee Mission South HS	KS	234			
Academy of the Holy Names	FL	234			
Sioux Falls-Washington HS	SD	233			
McPherson HS	KS	232			
Bozeman HS	MT	231			
Rosemount Sr. HS	MN	231			
Reno HS	NV	231			
Dulles HS	TX	231			
Plano Sr. HS	TX	230			
Niles-McKinley HS	OH	229			
Wellington HS	FL	228			
Golden HS	CO	228			
Humble HS	TX	228			
Mountain View HS	AZ	227			
Greendale HS	WI	227			
Hillcrest HS	ID	224			
Sherman Oaks CES	CA	223			
The Harker School	CA	223			

 **Queen City  
Nationals**

**Charlotte-Mecklenburg  
Schools**

**June 16 - 21, 2002**

DEBATE PRODUCTS AND PUBLICATIONS FROM ...

## BIG SKY DEBATE

### Policy Debate Casebooks

- ✓ Four well-researched volumes on the Weapons of Mass Destruction Topic.
- ✓ Electronic and Print Delivery- You choose what is best for your squad and budget.
- ✓ Annotated Briefs- Selected Affirmative Cases and Negative Positions are annotated to give readers more detail why certain evidence is used. Big Sky Briefs are an exceptional tool for novice debaters and less experienced coaches.
- ✓ Current Research- Our research is new to the topic, no recycled backfiles. You will receive no cards from the Russia or China topic!

### Big Sky UPDATE

- ✓ Big Sky UPDATE is our debate evidence and positions newsletter that features the newest evidence and position updates every two weeks, delivered to your email box.
- ✓ An excellent value at \$18 dollars; compare to other less-frequent services at \$50 dollars or more!

### Big Sky Debate Lincoln-Douglas Updates

- ✓ Our Lincoln-Douglas Updates offer a combination of unique value and excellent research. Let the other companies send you books padded with philosophy backfiles- we focus on delivering you briefs on the actual topic.
- ✓ Briefs delivered for each of the NFL debate topics.
- ✓ Briefs guaranteed in your email box within 7 days after the release of the topic.
- ✓ 20-25 pages (or more!) on each side of the topic.

### What can you expect from Big Sky Debate?

- ✓ An experienced research staff, responsive to the needs of the debate community
- ✓ Convenient customer service
- ✓ Outstanding products available at a reasonable price!

For more information:

<http://www.BigSkyDebate.com>  
[orders@bigskydebate.com](mailto:orders@bigskydebate.com)

Big Sky Debate  
PO Box 4294  
Helena, Montana 59604  
(406) 495-0246  
(413) 622-5863 (Fax)

"Maybe where there's clarity of air, there's clarity of thought." -Chet Huntley

## LARGEST NFL CHAPTERS

### 2000 - 2001

1.	HOUSTON-BELLAIRE HS <i>C: Mr. David Johnson &amp; Mr. Jay Stubbs</i>	TX	649
2.	LELAND HS <i>C: Ms. Gay Brasher</i>	CA	623
3.	JAMES LOGAN HS <i>C: Mr. Tommie Lindsey, Jr.</i>	CA	543
4.	GABRIELINO HS <i>C: Mr. Derek I. Yuill</i>	CA	541
5.	PARK HILL HS <i>C: Mr. Don Crabtree</i>	MO	523
6.	BRONX HS OF SCIENCE <i>C: Mr. Richard B. Sodikow</i>	NY	520
7.	INDEPENDENCE-TRUMAN HS <i>C: Ms. Christine Adams</i>	MO	509
8.	WATERTOWN HS <i>C: Mr. Donus D. Roberts</i>	SD	507
9.	WASHBURN RURAL HS <i>C: Ms. Cynthia Burgett</i>	KS	498
10.	BLUE VALLEY NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Max H. Brown</i>	KS	489
11.	CHESTERTON HS <i>C: Mr. James Cavallo</i>	IN	485
12.	DOWNERS GROVE-SOUTH HS <i>C: Ms. Jan Heiteen</i>	IL	483
13.	CHERRY CREEK HS <i>C: Ms. Peggy Benedict</i>	CO	475
14.	REGIS HS <i>C: Mr. Eric DiMichele</i>	NY	465
15.	MIRAMONTE HS <i>C: Ms. Sandra Starke</i>	CA	458
16.	PLYMOUTH HS <i>C: Mr. Dave McKenzie</i>	IN	448
17.	APPLETON EAST HS <i>C: Mrs. Debra L. Weiher-Traas/Mr. Michael Traas</i>	WI	441
18.	PATTONVILLE HS <i>C: Mr. Randy Pierce/Mr. Don Schulte</i>	MO	438
19.	SIOUX FALLS-LINCOLN HS <i>C: Ms. Kim Maass</i>	SD	415
20.	EVANSVILLE-REITZ HS <i>C: Mr. Brandon D. Cosby</i>	IN	408
21.	EASTVIEW HS <i>C: Ms. Jennifer McCarty</i>	MN	402
22.	BLUE VALLEY NORTHWEST HS <i>C: Mr. Douglas W. Neill</i>	KS	397
23.	BLUE VALLEY HS <i>C: Mr. Chris Riffer</i>	KS	396
24.	MILLARD-NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Terry Peterson</i>	NE	392
25.	EAGAN HS <i>C: Ms. Joni Anker</i>	MN	386
26.	APPLE VALLEY HS <i>C: Mrs. Pam Cady Wycoff/Mr. Joseph Wycoff</i>	MN	384
27.	BLUE SPRINGS HS <i>C: Ms. Sherri L. Shumaker</i>	MO	384
28.	GLENBROOK-NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Ted W. Belch</i>	IL	377

# LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW DEGREES

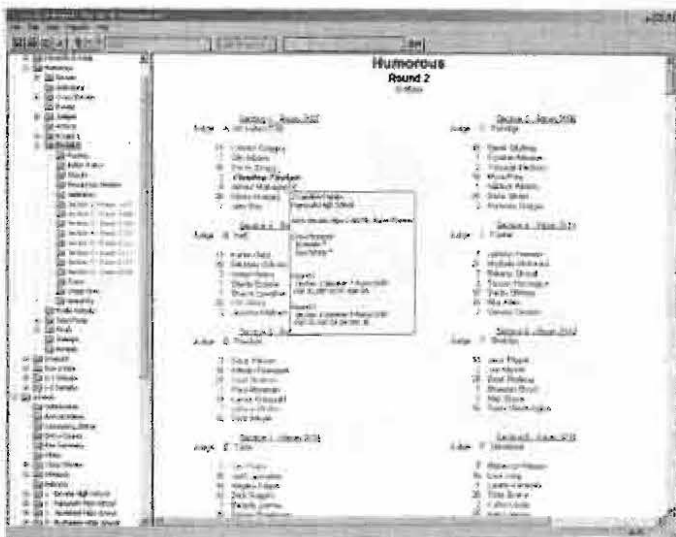
## 2000 - 2001

1.	HOUSTON-BELLAIRE HS <i>C: Mr. David Johnson &amp; Mr. Jay Stubbs</i>	TX	276
2.	LELAND HS <i>C: Ms. Gay Brasher</i>	CA	261
3.	BLUE VALLEY NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Max H. Brown</i>	KS	229
4.	PARK HILL HS <i>C: Mr. Don Crabtree</i>	MO	223
5.	GABRIELINO HS <i>C: Mr. Derek L. Yuill</i>	CA	220
6.	INDEPENDENCE-TRUMAN HS <i>C: Ms. Christine Adams</i>	MO	204
7.	CHERRY CREEK HS <i>C: Ms. Peggy Benedict</i>	CO	203
8.	CHESTERTON HS <i>C: Mr. James Cavallo</i>	IN	190
9.	BEN DAVIS HS <i>C: Mr. Harold Max McQueen</i>	IN	189
10.	CHEYENNE-CENTRAL HS <i>C: Mr. Nick Panopoulos</i>	WY	185
11.	PUEBLO-CENTENNIAL HS <i>C: Mr. David M. Montera</i>	CO	183
12.	DOWNERS GROVE-SOUTH HS <i>C: Ms. Jan Heiteen</i>	IL	179
13.	WASHBURN RURAL HS <i>C: Ms. Cynthia Burgett</i>	KS	179
14.	NORMAN HS NORTH <i>C: Mr. Jim Ryan</i>	OK	175
15.	PLYMOUTH HS <i>C: Mr. Dave McKenzie</i>	IN	167
16.	BLUE VALLEY HS <i>C: Mr. Chris Riffer</i>	KS	165
17.	REGIS HS <i>C: Mr. Eric DiMichele</i>	NY	163
18.	MODESTO-BEYER HS <i>C: Mr. Ron Underwood</i>	CA	163
19.	PERRY HS <i>C: Mrs. Kathleen A. Patron</i>	OH	159
20.	PATTONVILLE HS <i>C: Mr. Randy Pierce/Mr. Don Schulte</i>	MO	159
21.	BLUE SPRINGS-SOUTH HS <i>C: Ms. Georgia Brady</i>	MO	154
22.	BRONX HS OF SCIENCE <i>C: Mr. Richard B. Sodikow</i>	NY	153
23.	WATERTOWN HS <i>C: Mr. Donus D. Roberts</i>	SD	152
24.	HIALEAH HS <i>C: Dr. Michael Kesselman</i>	FL	151
25.	MYERS PARK HS <i>C: Mr. Andrew West</i>	NC	150
26.	RONALD REAGAN HS <i>C: Mr. Joseph Johnson</i>	TX	150
27.	IOWA CITY-WEST HS <i>C: Mr. Scott Wunn/Ms. Kathleen D. Hamm</i>	IA	149
28.	SIOUX FALLS-LINCOLN HS <i>C: Ms. Kim Maass</i>	SD	148

# The Joy of Tournaments

www.joyoftournaments.com

*A comprehensive computer solution for managing speech tournaments*



- Integrated solution supports both debate and individual events in a single software package
- simple point-and-click operation
- entries, drops, substitutions at any time
- tracks and schedules cross entries
- drag & drop sectioning and pairing
- assigns judges and rooms
- flexible tabulation rules
- sweepstakes calculations
- on-line context sensitive help
- website option for online registration and results
- unlimited rounds, sections, events, divisions, flights
- automated registration
- calculates entry and drop fees
- tracks selections for interpretation events
- runs on Windows 98 or Windows 2000

The Joy of Tournaments has now been used at over 60 tournaments. The software provides over 100 separate reports and includes full documentation (over 400 printed pages). View a sample website (with online registration) at [www.joyoftournaments.com/tourneys/sample.htm](http://www.joyoftournaments.com/tourneys/sample.htm)

For additional details and licensing information:

visit the website at [www.joyoftournaments.com](http://www.joyoftournaments.com) or email [info@joyoftournaments.com](mailto:info@joyoftournaments.com)

*also introducing*

## NFL Squad Manager

a Windows 98/2000 application allowing you to

- track points for each student in your chapter
- automatically calculate credit points (assigning the proper points for each rank, win, and loss)
- produce Credit Point Record sheets
- summarize results by tournament
- produce chapter point record reports
- provide tournament "sign-up" sheets
- print tournament entry forms

additional information available online at  
[www.joyoftournaments.com/nfl](http://www.joyoftournaments.com/nfl)

**Order a copy of NFL Squad Manager today for \$35.**

A screenshot of the 'NFL Squad Manager' software interface. The main window displays a 'NFL Credit Point Record' for 'Tombala High School'. The record is organized into several sections: 'Interscholastic Debates', 'Interscholastic Contests', 'Service Projects', and 'Group Speaking: Congress, Mock Trial, Discussion'. Each section contains a table with columns for 'Rank', 'Points', 'Wins', 'Losses', and 'Ties'. The 'Interscholastic Debates' section shows a total of 192 points. The 'Interscholastic Contests' section shows a total of 84 points. The 'Service Projects' section shows a total of 40 points. The 'Group Speaking' section shows a total of 44 points. The interface includes a sidebar on the left with a list of participants and a top menu bar.

The Joy of Tournaments  
PMB 232  
5109 82<sup>nd</sup> Street, Suite 7  
Lubbock, TX 79424

Email: [info@joyoftournaments.com](mailto:info@joyoftournaments.com)  
Phone: (806) 773-0162  
Fax: (617) 507-8574

# QUAD RUBY STUDENTS

(FROM MAY 1, 2001 TO JULY 31, 2001)

## ALASKA

HAINES HS  
LUKE HEDRICK

## ARIZONA

PHOENIX-CENTRAL HS  
IVAN ARAGON  
MARY COKER

## CALIFORNIA

BELLARMINE COLLEGE PREP  
SAMEER LALWANI  
REDLANDS HS  
DEREK LANTZ  
TIGHE KAUTZ  
SAN GABRIEL HS  
FRANCIS CHOI  
CLEVELAND HS  
ANDREW BRAVER  
SACRAMENTO-JESUIT HS  
WESLEY LOOFBOURROW  
DANVILLE-MONTE VISTA HS  
AMY KATZEN  
JAY HASH  
LELAND HS  
ALVIN RAJKOMAR  
OMAR SHAKIR  
RAGHOV THAPAR  
MT CARMEL HS  
ZATHRINA PEREZ  
MIRAMONTE HS  
SIMON BERRING  
SHERMAN OAKS CES  
KEVIN KURIAN  
JAMES LOGAN HS  
DANIEL TRAN  
CENTENNIAL HS  
DAVID PIERUCCI

## COLORADO

MULLEN HS  
PAUL HUGHES  
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS HS  
BRYN WEAVER

## FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE HS  
KEVIN SHATZKIN  
NOVA HS  
RANA YARED  
SCOTT JACOBSON

## HAWAII

KAHUKU HS  
KEVIN GRIGSBY

## IOWA

DAVENPORT-WEST HS  
STEPHEN H. FRIEDERICH  
CLARKE COMMUNITY HS  
MIKE ROPELLA

## IDAHO

IDAHO FALLS-SKYLINE HS  
JONATHAN D. KINDEL  
NATALIE M. COOK

## ILLINOIS

GLENBROOK-NORTH HS  
LAKSHMI SRIDHARAN  
GLENBROOK-SOUTH HS  
STEVEN ABRAMOWITZ

## INDIANA

COLUMBIA CITY HS  
BRETT MOCK  
CHRYSLER HS  
SETH KINNETT

## KANSAS

MCPHERSON HS  
ANDREW RICHARDS  
INGRID GUSTAFSON  
WELLINGTON SR HS  
DUSTIN NEWBERRY  
NEWTON HS  
CHRISTINA COLLISON  
HUTCHINSON HS  
LINDSEY BUSCH  
MICHAEL BRETCHES  
GREAT BEND HS  
ALAN MCFANN  
DERBY HS  
MARTHA MOON  
GARDEN CITY HS  
KATHRYN FRANZ  
PARSONS HS  
MELANIE HANSEN  
MANHATTAN HS  
ELIZABETH R. SANDERS  
HAYS HS  
KRISTEN SEIBEL  
PRATT HS  
EVAN CONDUCT  
WICHITA-CAMPUS HS  
TABITHA J. WILLIG  
WASHBURN RURAL HS  
ELIZABETH SCHEPKER  
JEFF RECTOR  
VICTOR R. PETTY IV  
BISHOP MIEGE HS  
MARTIN SCHMIDT  
VALLEY CENTER HS  
TIM HARDER  
CANBY VALLEY HS  
GREG PARRISH  
LYONS HS  
MARK LIPPELMANN  
T. C. EASTMAN  
FREE STATE HS  
MATTHEW HERBERT  
LITTLE RIVER HS  
ANDREW WILCOX  
JAMES SPEAKMAN  
SOUTHEAST HS  
AMANDA NEEDHAM

## MASSACHUSETTS

SHREWSBURY HS  
CAITLIN BUCKLEY  
SACRED HEART HS  
PETER DODD

## MICHIGAN

PORTAGE-NORTHERN HS  
ANDY SIVAK  
PORTAGE-CENTRAL HS  
CHENIN KILDUFF  
CHRISTY OSOWSKI

## MINNESOTA

SOUTH ST PAUL HS  
SAMANTHA EVANS  
ST THOMAS ACADEMY  
DARRIN GAMRADT  
SCOTT PHILLIPS  
AUSTIN HS  
JASON BASKIN  
COON RAPIDS HS  
BILL DALSEN  
EDINA HS  
DAVIS PARKER  
LAUREN CAPP  
EAGAN HS  
JOHN EGAN

## MISSOURI

SENECA HS  
CALEB GALLEMORE  
NEOSHO HS  
HEATHER COBB  
IAN RUCKER  
TINA BRADFORD  
WEST PLAINS HS  
MIKE TULLY  
INDEPENDENCE-TRUMAN HS  
CHARLES HOLT  
GENNY VANHORN  
KANSAS CITY-OAK PARK HS  
EVAN ABSHER  
JOSH JOHNSON  
LISA SALADINO  
PARK HILL HS  
VICTORIA ROBERTS  
LEE'S SUMMIT HS  
SHANNON MACDONALD  
PARKWAY-SOUTH HS  
MICHELLE ZOLMAN  
SEAN PHELAN  
NEVADA HS  
CHELSEA BESSEY  
AURORA HS  
BRANDON BURKHART  
CAMDENTON HS  
ELIZABETH ICENOGLE

## MISSISSIPPI

GREENE COUNTY HS  
ROUN MCNEAL

## NORTH CAROLINA

MYERS PARK HS  
ANNABELLE PEREIRA  
ASHEVILLE HS  
HUNTER PALMER

## NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO-NORTH HS  
DURBA MITRA  
FARGO-SHANLEY HS  
TIFFANY YING

## NEBRASKA

LINCOLN-EAST HS  
THOMAS DUNBAR

## NEVADA

RENO HS  
BARRON ERNST  
BONANZA HS  
AUSTIN BONNER  
MCQUEEN HS  
TYLER ONITSUKA  
JUSTIN RUSK  
DOUGLAS HS  
SAMANTHA GOLDSTEIN

## NEW YORK

IONA PREP SCHOOL  
ANDREW DEFEQ

## OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN-BOARDMAN HS  
DANA DELORENZO  
DAVID REDIG  
CANTON-GLENOAK HS  
CAREER CTR  
DEREK J. DUBOSE  
CRESTWOOD HS  
KEN PREWETT

## OKLAHOMA

TULSA-WASHINGTON HS  
JOE POLLAK  
NORMAN HS  
SARA HABIB  
BISHOP KELLEY HS  
ROB GOINS  
MOUNDS HS  
NAOMI LLOYD

## OREGON

LAKERIDGE HS  
DANIEL SUSSMAN  
ASHLAND HS  
PAUL BINGHAM  
GRESHAM HS  
MEGHAN ROBERSON  
GLENCOE HS  
BRANDON FRANK  
WILLAMETTE HS  
ROBERT GIBSON

## PENNSYLVANIA

DERRY AREA HS  
ANDREW KLOSKY  
PITTSBURGH-CENTRAL  
CATHOLIC HS  
BRENDAN BOWES  
CATHEDRAL PREP SCHOOL  
CHRIS DESANTE  
BETHEL PARK HS  
DAVID WALBERT  
KELLY R. DUTTINE  
TRUMAN HS  
JESSICA NORTON  
MEGHAN BELL  
SARAH ROHAN  
GREATER LATROBE HS  
ALLAN EDWARDS  
TRINITY HS  
ELIZABETH DYE  
JESSICA DYE  
JUSTIN WELCH

## SOUTH CAROLINA

MAULDIN HS  
J.D. SHIPMAN  
SOUTHSIDE HS  
JASON WEN

## SOUTH DAKOTA

HURON HS  
JUSTIN BELL  
MADISON HS  
WAYNE BOOZE  
WATERTOWN HS  
JOHN RAPINCHUK  
MIKE STOLP  
YANKTON HS  
BEN WILLIAMS  
BROOKINGS HS  
EMILY DUPRAZ  
RAPID CITY-CENTRAL HS  
MEGHAN CALHOON  
SIOUX FALLS-LINCOLN HS  
JEFF DIETRICH  
GROTON HS  
JESSICA L. MASON  
MORGAN J. MCNICKLE  
DEUEL SCHOOL  
AMY FINNEGAN  
SIOUX FALLS-ROOSEVELT HS  
MARC ANDERSON  
NICOLE BUSEMAN

## TENNESSEE

DICKSON COUNTY HS  
JOHN STEWART  
NASHVILLE-OVERTON HS  
KAISER FAROOQUE

## TEXAS

S F AUSTIN HS  
SARFRAZ MAREDA  
GARLAND HS  
BRYAN HARRIS  
ERICA ADAMS  
PEDRUM MOKHTARI  
SAN ANTONIO-LEE HS  
MIKE ONGSTAD  
SAN ANTONIO-MACARTHUR HS  
MATT ACOSTA  
CORPUS CHRISTI-KING HS  
MUJAZ ABUDIAB  
AMARILLO-TASCOSA HS  
RYAN LOVELL  
TYLER-LEE HS  
ADAM REED  
ALIEF-HASTINGS HS  
SUBIN VARGHESE  
FRIENDSWOOD HS  
TIFFANY CHU  
NEWMAN SMITH HS  
REGAN HILL  
BRYAN HS  
JANELLE WEATHERFORD  
MARIESSA HERRMANN  
GREGORY-PORTLAND HS  
SANDRA MENDEZ  
JERSEY VILLAGE HS  
KEVIN LENNOX  
ROUND ROCK HS  
LAUREN KINCKE  
LEWISVILLE HS  
JOSHUA JOHNSON  
TOM JACOB  
CALEB WILLIAMS  
TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE  
STEPHEN BABB  
GRAPEVINE HS  
ASHLEIGH COLLINS  
ORIJIT GHOSHAL  
RIVERSIDE HS  
ADRIANA ALEMAN  
ALIEF-ELSIK HS  
MANSOUR ABDULBAKI  
NEIL PURI

## VIRGINIA

BLACKSBURG HS  
ARIEL SCHNELLER  
HOLY CROSS REGIONAL  
SCHOOL  
MARY L. MCCANN

## WASHINGTON

AUBURN RIVERSIDE HS  
SALLY WHITE

## WISCONSIN

SHEBOYGAN-SOUTH HS  
CHAD FRIESE  
APPLETON-WEST HS  
ROBERT PROBST  
HORTONVILLE HS  
JEREMY HOFFMAN

## WYOMING

CHEYENNE-CENTRAL HS  
RACHEL J. CROCKER  
RAWLINS HS  
SETH ELLSWORTH



## CHAPTER NEWS



## LET'S HEAR IT FOR THE LITTLE GUYS!

**June E. Read from El Dorado High School, California writes.....**

In May, we had the privilege of traveling to the California High School Speech Association Championship Tournament with six of our nine member team. El Dorado High School which is located in the foothills, east of Sacramento, belongs to the Capital Valley Forensic League, as well as the Sacramento Valley Forensic League. In June, the team will be at Nationals for only the second time in history. You may be asking what is unusual about this and why is it in the *Rostrum*. Perhaps you will find the answer in the following.

The team started in the fall of 1994. Some old records were found that indicated that ED HS had had a charter before, a long time ago; however, as of 1994, the only activity in Speech was the "outside speaks" for various service clubs in the spring of the year. When I was finally given the green light as a walk-on coach, I drive to the school thinking-what if no one shows up? What if no one is interested in a competitive speech team? My daughter had often said that speech activities were a natural high, why would anyone seek any other means? I had gotten "hooked" several years before when she asked me to judge at a foothill meet. She seemed to think because I was an English teacher that I would be an "OK" judge. Since I had a little time that evening, I asked my daughter to "run a case by me"! Two hours later my head was swimming with affs and negs, stock issues, rebuttals, and the eternal time signals. I went to the meet with misgivings about my ability to fairly

judge, and I have missed few since that day in fall of 1991.

When I arrived in the classroom of my novice co-coach, Mrs. Rosemary Smith, I was surprised and pleased to find five actual bodies who were interested in forming a speech team. There was a Sacramento Valley Forensic League meet in about ten days and without looking back, I entered my newbies. Of course, they could only enter one event at the novice level; but after they got over the shock, they dug in their heels and came up with competitive pieces. I didn't select or cut their pieces then, nor do I now. At the first meet, the little team set a precedent - we took two first places. One of my students at that time, Daniel Roth went on that year to qualify for the CHSSA Championship Tournament in two IE events TI and OI. The team has sent qualifiers each of the following seven years.

Our team is a team, not a class. The students receive no class credit for their efforts. We meet once a week after school and practice as often as we can. We are forever on email as I teach at the middle school, which feeds into the high school. The students set up their own practice times for IE events - then during a meeting they present their pieces for critique or get a video of their work to me. Members of this team have been an eclectic group ever since its inception. We have the nerd, the cheerleader, the drama queen, the computer geek, and a mixture of groups represented on the high school campus. Although the team doesn't "hang to-

gether" on campus, when we travel as a team we become a close knit family.

We sometimes receive odd and very unexpected reviews. When our Duo team was going through a warm up practice at the recent CHSSA Tournament, a "roving judge" awarded them top points for their presentation...in the drama festival that was running concurrently.

Money is always a problem for our team as I'm sure it is with others. The school and the district does support our travels, but we depend on community involvement and support for the remainder of our funds. The students pay all of their own entry fees during the tournament and quals season. They select and purchase their own books and/or scripts. They purchase their own pins and provide transportation to all tournaments except State and Nationals. I know that I put somewhat in excess of 1200 miles on my vehicle every year for speech activities.

Often when the members of my team are eagerly thumbing through the *Rostrum*, their faces show disappointment when finding our league. We are small in number, but on our team we have as many degrees as the league average. When they are discouraged, I tell them to do the simple math. Teams with 3 times over our number have the same number of degrees as our little 9 member team. We are truly a *small school* entry when we go to State and National Championships, but we are never recognized as such. Let's hear it for the little guy!

# CHAPTER NEWS

# EL DORADO HIGH SCHOOL

## CALIFORNIA



On the road again



Posting check, CA State Fullerton



'95-'96 Team



'96-'97 Team



'97-'98 Team



Alan Devenish & Sunny Nerwinski  
1st place in Larli at Linfield



Alan Devenish & Chelsea Morris  
Duo Team practicing while waiting at airport



Top three Duo Teams, Singletary



National Qualifiers 1999-2000



Duo Team collect the gold  
Cary Vandever & Julia Martin



Anna & Laura Hall  
Take 1st place in Singletary, Linfield College



Food, I need food



Jenny & Andre Taylor  
make a great duo team



Arrival in Long Beach for CHSSA  
May, 2000



Team ready for CHSSA competition  
May, 2000



How we feel about our team!

# Driving the Wave

**Second Annual**

**National Jr. High Speech Tournament**

**1st Place Team**



**Ockerman Middle  
School  
Kentucky**

**held**

**June 29 - 30, 2001**

**Atwood Lake Resort**

**Carrollton, Ohio**

**2nd Place Team**



**Carrollton Jr. High  
Ohio**

**3rd Place Team (Tie)**



**Overbrook Middle  
School  
Tennessee**



**Members of the  
NJFL**

**3rd Place Team (Tie)**



**Jefferson Middle  
School  
California**

# Winning the War

## Top "3" Duo Interp



1<sup>st</sup> - Prince & Lee (Jefferson); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Donbeck & Mencia (Overbrook); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Cranfield & Cranfield (Overbrook)

## Top "3" Duet Acting



1<sup>st</sup> - Jeong & Merriman (Ockerman); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Eick & McNinch (Carrollton); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Little & Stolf (Ardmore)

## Top "3" Dramatic Interp



1<sup>st</sup> - Natasha Aguirre (Jefferson); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Bobbi Jo Wirkner (Carrollton); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Sebastian Steacher (Los Altos)



## Top "3" Humorous Interp



1<sup>st</sup> - Laura Hardy (Ockerman); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Melissa Cauner (Ockerman); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Ken Evans (Carrollton)

## Top "3" Prose & Poetry

## Members of the NJFL



1<sup>st</sup> - Allison Calhoun (Overbrook); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Skye Austin (Ardmore); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Micah Miller (Crenshaw)

## Top "3" Original Oratory



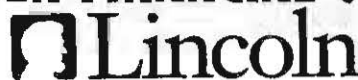
1<sup>st</sup> - Rennay Cooke (Ockerman); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Keith Anderson (Ockerman); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Caidy Shepard (Overbrook)

## Top "3" Declamation



1<sup>st</sup> - Lindsay Maurer (Ockerman); 2<sup>nd</sup> - Michelle Ross (Canfield); 3<sup>rd</sup> - Rachel Thode (Ockerman)

# LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP



Financial Group®

## VIDEO CONTEST WINNERS

LFG Awards a \$2,000 Scholarship

LFG Awards a \$1,000 Scholarship



**1<sup>st</sup> Place Winner Tiffany Yang**  
 Fargo-Shanley High School, North Dakota  
 Coach: Dr. Robert Littlefield

New  
 LFG Video  
 Scholarship Contest  
 for 2002 will be  
 announced soon.

Watch the *Rostrum*  
 for details.



**2<sup>nd</sup> Place Winner Michael Kozminski**  
 Savannah High School, Missouri  
 Coach: Mr. Mike Pittman

United States Postal Service

### Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation

1. Publication Title <b>ROSTRUM</b>		2. Publication Number 4 7 1 - 1 8 0		3. Filing Date October, 2001	
4. Issue Frequency Ten issues - Sept. - June 2000-2001 Nine issues - Sept. - May 2001-2002		5. Number of Issues Published Annually Nine (2001-2002)		6. Annual Subscription Price \$10.00	
7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4) National Forensic League P.O. Box 38, 125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971-0038 (Pond du Lac County)					
8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer) National Forensic League P.O. Box 38, 125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971-0038					
9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank)					
Publisher (Name and complete mailing address) National Forensic League P.O. Box 38, 125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971					
Editor (Name and complete mailing address) Mr. James M. Copeland National Forensic League P.O. Box 38, 125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971-0038					
Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address) Mr. James M. Copeland National Forensic League P.O. Box 38, 125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971-0038					
10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)					
Full Name		Complete Mailing Address			
National Forensic League		125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971-0038			
William Woods Tate, Jr., President		Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, TN 37205			
James M. Copeland		P.O. Box 38, 125 Watson St., Ripon, WI 54971-0038			
11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None					
Full Name		Complete Mailing Address			
12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one) The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)					

13. Publication Title <b>ROSTRUM</b>		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below <b>September, 2001</b>	
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)		14,235	
(1) Paid/Requested Outside-County Mail Subscriptions (Based on Form 3541, include advertiser's proof and exchange copies)		12,984.7	
(2) Paid In-County Subscriptions (Include advertiser's proof and exchange copies)		- 0 -	
(3) Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Non-USPS Paid Distribution		- 0 -	
(4) Other Classes Mailed Through the USPS		- 0 -	
c. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		12,984	
d. Free Distribution by Mail (Samples, complimentary, and other free)		653	
(1) Outside-County as Stated on Form 3541			
(2) In-County as Stated on Form 3541		374	
(3) Other Classes Mailed Through the USPS			
e. Free Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)		- 0 -	
f. Total Free Distribution (Sum of 15d and 15e.)		653.1	
g. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15f)		13,637.1	
h. Copies not Distributed		690.5	
i. Total (Sum of 15g and h.)		14,327.6	
j. Percent Paid and/or Requested Circulation (15c divided by 15g times 100)		95.23	
16. Publication of Statement of Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> Publication required. Will be printed in the <u>October, 2001</u> issue of this publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Publication not required.			
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner <u>James M. Copeland</u> August 24, 2001			

### Instructions to Publishers

- Complete and file one copy of this form with your postmaster annually on or before October 1. Keep a copy of the completed form for your records.
- In cases where the stockholder or security holder is a trustee, include in items 10 and 11 the name of the person or corporation for whom the trustee is acting. Also include the names and addresses of individuals who are stockholders who own or hold 1 percent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities of the publishing corporation. In item 11, if none, check the box. Use blank sheets if more space is required.
- Be sure to furnish all circulation information called for in item 15. Free circulation must be shown in items 15d, e, and f.
- Item 15h, Copies not Distributed, must include (1) newspaper copies originally stated on Form 3541, and returned to the publisher; (2) estimated returns from news agents; and (3), copies for office use, leftovers, spoiled, and all other copies not distributed.
- If the publication had Periodicals authorization as a general or requester publication, this Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation must be published; it must be printed in any issue in October or, if the publication is not published during October, the first issue printed after October.
- In item 16, indicate the date of the issue in which this Statement of Ownership will be published.
- Item 17 must be signed.  
 Failure to file or publish a statement of ownership may lead to suspension of Periodicals authorization.

# LET YOUR STUDENTS HEAR WHAT WINS! CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL ROUND AUDIO TAPES

*"A great teaching tool"*

## CURRENT FINAL ROUNDS

**Events** \$10 per tape--Circle the year of each tape ordered.

Oratory: 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997

L/D Debate: 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997

Foreign Extemp: 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997

U. S. Extemp: 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997

Debate: 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997

Sets: \$45 per set--Circle years ordered.

Complete Sets: 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997

FOR NFL USE ONLY

**School No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ship Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Order No.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Tapes @ \$10 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Complete Set(s) @ \$45 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ All 4 Sets @ \$170 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping (\$1 per tape or \$4 per set or \$12 for 4 sets) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## GREAT PAST FINAL ROUNDS

**Events** Circle your Selections: \$7 each; 3/\$19; 10/\$65

Oratory: 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978,  
1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989,  
1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996

L/D Debate: 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990,  
1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996

Girls Extemp: 1967, 1968, 1969, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984

Boys Extemp: 1957, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1977, 1978,  
1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984

U. S. Extemp: 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996

Foreign Extemp: 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996

Debate: 1960, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986,  
1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996

Special: 1960 Drama, Poetry, Oratory, Boys Extemp, Girls Extemp on one tape

\_\_\_\_\_ Archival Set (115 tapes) @ \$495 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Tapes (\$7 each; \$19/three; \$65/ten) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping (\$1 per tape/ Address \_\_\_\_\_

\$10 per Archival Set) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

**Mail to: NFL--Box 38--125 Watson Street--Ripon, WI 54971--0038**

**Phone: (920) 748-6206**

**Fax: (920) 748-9478**

**Email: nflsales@vbe.com**

## ANNUAL REPORT 2000 - 2001

This report summarizes the number of new members and degrees added by each chapter during the school year 2000-2001. It does not reflect the current strength of each chapter. The "Total" column indicates accumulated members and degrees since the chapter founding or the Leading Chapter Award.

The column marked '01 designates the chapter rank as of June 30, 2001. The column '00 designates the chapter rank the previous year.

Each year the top chapter in accumulated members and degrees, not more than one in a district, receives the Leading Chapter Award, then its accumulated total returns to zero and begins a new record. The symbol ('93) indicates the last time a chapter won the Leading Chapter Award. A school may not receive the Leading Chapter Award unless it has been a member for five years or five years has passed since last receiving the award. If it lost its Charter or has been suspended or expelled or failed to add new members and degrees during the school year it is also ineligible. A tie in the accumulated total for the Leading Chapter Award is broken in favor of the school which enrolled the greater number of new members and degrees during that school year. This report does not contain the records of affiliate schools.

+Leading Chapter Award				#New or Restored Chapter				*Lost or Suspended Charter			
DEEP SOUTH				CALIFORNIA COAST							
'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total				
1.	6.	The Montgomery Academy ('97)	101 341	1.	6.	Leland ('98)	261 672	9.	9.	Bakersfield-Highland ('91)	22 311
2.	3.	+ Decatur ('91)	40 321	2.	3.	Bellarmine College Prep. ('97)	66 538	10.	10.	Bakersfield-South ('86)	22 285
3.	4.	Hoover	37 311	3.	2.	* Fremont ('88)	0 519	11.	14.	Sanger ('96)	39 237
4.	5.	Henderson ('86)	9 278	4.	4.	* Cupertino ('74)	0 465	12.	12.	Clovis ('93)	0 226
5.	7.	Saint James ('95)	39 276	5.	8.	+ Saratoga ('93)	80 447	13.	13.	* Golden West	0 205
6.	9.	Vestavia Hills ('98)	74 233	6.	5.	* Presentation	0 444	14.	15.	Bakersfield-West ('95)	17 197
7.	11.	Mountain Brook ('96)	38 175	7.	7.	Homestead ('89)	34 402	15.	16.	Edison-Computech ('98)	58 186
8.	8.	* Holt ('87)	0 173	8.	9.	* St. Francis ('82)	57 331	16.	17.	Bakersfield ('99)	60 155
9.	10.	Homewood ('92)	14 171	9.	10.	Mountain View	12 227	17.	18.	Fresno-Hoover ('97)	12 82
10.	13.	Lamp	57 151	10.	13.	The Harker	96 223	17.	1.	Centennial ('00)	82 82
11.	12.	Brookwood	0 113	11.	14.	Lynbrook ('99)	94 212	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA			
12.	13.	The Altamont School	6 100	12.	11.	Prospect ('83)	16 177	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total
13.	15.	* Clay Chalkville	0 65	13.	12.	Los Gatos ('95)	21 163	1.	2.	+ Mount Miguel ('78)	19 529
14.	--	# Randolph School	18 57	14.	15.	Campbell-Westmont ('96)	15 77	2.	4.	Oceanside ('74)	43 511
15.	16.	# Indian Springs School ('99)	30 30	15.	1.	Monte Vista ('00)	63 63	3.	3.	San Geronimo ('91)	15 505
16.	1.	Jefferson County IB ('00)	11 11					4.	5.	* Upland	0 421
ARIZONA				CAPITOL VALLEY				5.	7.	Colton ('95)	71 338
'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	6.	6.	Fontana ('81)	45 313
1.	2.	+ Phoenix Central	72 629	1.	2.	+ Davis Sr	19 314	7.	11.	Redlands ('98)	104 287
2.	4.	Mountain View ('93)	97 588	2.	3.	Rio Americano	51 274	8.	10.	Yucaipa ('96)	101 285
3.	3.	Flagstaff	36 550	3.	4.	Marysville ('95)	27 215	9.	8.	La Costa Canyon	49 282
4.	5.	Brophy College Prep. ('84)	21 487	4.	5.	Ponderosa	29 197	10.	9.	Bonita Vista ('94)	11 223
5.	7.	River Valley	43 459	5.	6.	Del Norte County ('96)	0 117	11.	12.	Holtville ('93)	25 203
6.	8.	Sunnyslope ('91)	48 457	6.	7.	El Dorado	9 117	12.	14.	Mt. Carmel ('97)	46 189
7.	6.	Chaparral	34 451	7.	8.	Granite Bay	40 112	13.	15.	Redlands East Valley	50 185
8.	9.	Gilbert	19 427	8.	9.	Sacramento-Kennedy ('99)	45 93	14.	13.	The Bishop's School	3 168
9.	10.	Buena	15 408	9.	--	# Sacramento	5 70	15.	17.	Claremont ('99)	121 134
10.	14.	Red Mountain	72 374	10.	11.	Sacramento-Jesuit ('97)	20 61	16.	18.	* Hesperia	5 128
11.	11.	St. Johns	0 364	11.	10.	Galt ('98)	11 53	17.	1.	San Dieguito ('00)	75 75
12.	13.	Mesa	29 339	12.	1.	Nevada Union ('00)	25 25	WEST LOS ANGELES			
EAST LOS ANGELES				SAN FRAN BAY				'01	'00	Chapter	New Total
'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	1.	2.	* Van Nuys-Birmingham ('71)	0 541
1.	2.	+ San Gabriel ('95)	142 640	1.	2.	+ San Gabriel ('95)	142 640	2.	6.	+ Loyola ('90)	80 517
2.	3.	San Marino ('85)	40 518	2.	3.	San Marino ('85)	40 518	3.	3.	Thousand Oaks	27 493
3.	5.	Alhambra ('94)	95 468	3.	5.	Alhambra ('94)	95 468	4.	7.	Granada Hills	54 489
4.	4.	Rowland	4 417	4.	4.	Rowland	4 417	5.	4.	Bishop Montgomery ('74)	0 480
5.	7.	Arcadia ('97)	122 307	5.	7.	Arcadia ('97)	122 307	6.	5.	Los Angeles-Marshall ('84)	0 452
6.	6.	Polytechnic School	11 269	6.	6.	Polytechnic School	11 269	7.	9.	Arroyo Grande ('93)	60 434
7.	1.	Gabriellino ('00)	220 220	7.	1.	Gabriellino ('00)	220 220	8.	8.	* El Camino Real	0 395
8.	8.	Damien ('96)	61 219	8.	8.	Damien ('96)	61 219	9.	10.	Cleveland ('96)	38 342
9.	9.	Schurr ('98)	54 110	9.	9.	Schurr ('98)	54 110	10.	12.	La Reina ('98)	45 127
10.	10.	Mark Keppel ('99)	51 77	10.	10.	Mark Keppel ('99)	51 77	11.	11.	Taft ('95)	15 112
SAN FRAN BAY				COLORADO				12.	13.	Notre Dame ('99)	49 106
'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	13.	1.	Sherman Oaks CES ('00)	55 55
1.	5.	+ Miramonte ('96)	142 728	1.	5.	+ Miramonte ('96)	142 728	ROCKY MOUNTAIN-NORTH			
2.	4.	California	43 664	2.	4.	California	43 664	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total
3.	3.	San Fran-St. Ignatius ('80)	20 649	3.	3.	San Fran-St. Ignatius ('80)	20 649	1.	1.	Cherry Creek ('97)	203 794
4.	2.	St. Vincent ('81)	11 646	4.	2.	St. Vincent ('81)	11 646	2.	4.	* Mullen ('91)	95 619
5.	6.	Pinole Valley ('91)	43 609	5.	6.	Pinole Valley ('91)	43 609	3.	3.	Overland ('90)	62 613
6.	7.	San Fran-Mercy	21 585	6.	7.	San Fran-Mercy	21 585	4.	5.	Arapahoe ('84)	16 505
7.	8.	San Fran-Washington ('93)	34 509	7.	8.	San Fran-Washington ('93)	34 509	5.	8.	Gateway	31 474
8.	9.	Head-Royce School	38 503	8.	9.	Head-Royce School	38 503	6.	7.	Douglas County	29 451
9.	10.	San Fran-Lowell ('95)	43 480	9.	10.	San Fran-Lowell ('95)	43 480	7.	9.	Highlands Ranch	31 450
10.	11.	# Sonoma Valley	40 465	10.	11.	# Sonoma Valley	40 465	8.	8.	Rangeview	7 427
11.	12.	* El Molino	1 386	11.	12.	* El Molino	1 386	9.	10.	Columbine ('94)	46 414
12.	14.	Danville-Monte Vista ('98)	107 342	12.	14.	Danville-Monte Vista ('98)	107 342	10.	11.	Heritage ('86)	18 373
13.	15.	James Logan ('98)	147 335	13.	15.	James Logan ('98)	147 335	11.	12.	Platte Canyon	59 260
14.	16.	College Prep. School ('97)	57 208	14.	16.	College Prep. School ('97)	57 208	12.	13.	Ponderosa ('95)	42 226
15.	17.	Analy	26 147	15.	17.	Analy	26 147	13.	14.	Aurora Central ('93)	15 150
16.	18.	Carondelet	0 78	16.	18.	Carondelet	0 78	14.	18.	Dakota Ridge	32 110
17.	1.	El Cerrito ('00)	48 48	17.	1.	El Cerrito ('00)	48 48	15.	15.	Denver-Lincoln ('98)	15 94
SIERRA								16.	--	# Grandview	43 71
'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total	17.	17.	Fairview ('99)	34 67
1.	2.	+ Fresno-Bullard ('88)	31 761	1.	2.	+ Fresno-Bullard ('88)	31 761	18.	17.	Chatfield Sr. ('98)	8 41
2.	3.	Garces Memorial	35 633	2.	3.	Garces Memorial	35 633	19.	2.	Smoky Hill ('00)	40 40
3.	4.	East Bakersfield	12 572	3.	4.	East Bakersfield	12 572	20.	19.	Chaparral	9 34
4.	5.	Clovis-West ('94)	58 524	4.	5.	Clovis-West ('94)	58 524	ROCKY MOUNTAIN-NORTH			
5.	7.	Fresno ('85)	34 420	5.	7.	Fresno ('85)	34 420	'01	'00	Chapter	New Total
--	--	# Stockdale	83 387	--	--	# Stockdale	83 387	1.	2.	+ Skyline ('90)	42 571
7.	8.	Buchanan	25 367	7.	8.	Buchanan	25 367	2.	4.	Centaurus	11 517
8.	11.	Foothill	109 355	8.	11.	Foothill	109 355	3.	3.	Loveland ('81)	30 511

4.	6.	Greeley Central ('96)	80	483	8.	9.	Wellington ('98)	50	288	9.	11.	Idaho Falls-Bonneville ('91)	62	455
5.	5.	Niwot ('91)	46	488	9.	10.	Cypress Creek	29	184	10.	10.	Rigby	0	399
6.	10.	Moffat County ('93)	46	411	10.	--	# Lake Brantley	7	174	11.	12.	Twin Falls ('92)	13	395
7.	7.	Westminster ('79)	17	408	11.	11.	Royal Palm Beach	49	128	12.	13.	Jerome	11	378
8.	9.	Longmont ('92)	34	406	12.	12.	John I. Leonard	30	104	13.	15.	Centennial ('97)	80	345
8.	8.	Ranum	26	406	13.	--	# Celebration School	54	89	14.	14.	Idaho Falls ('95)	41	332
10.	11.	Denver-North ('89)	18	350	14.	1.	Suncoast ('00)	78	78	15.	16.	Capital ('94)	0	193
11.	13.	Rocky Mountain ('95)	57	236						16.	17.	South Fremont ('98)	43	133
12.	12.	Weld Central	11	193						17.	18.	Boise ('98)	40	106
13.	14.	Poudre ('93)	30	183						18.	1.	Madison ('00)	79	79
14.	16.	Fort Collins ('99)	42	103						19.	19.	Pocatello ('99)	38	74
15.	15.	Thompson Valley ('97)	16	87										
16.	--	# Northridge	83	83										
17.	17.	Greeley West ('96)	20	66										
18.	1.	Steamboat Springs ('00)	23	23										
19.	--	# Mountain View	9	9										

#### SOUTH FLORIDA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	5.	Denver-East ('91)	1137	600	1.	5.	+ Hialeah ('76)	151	450	1.	3.	+ Belleville-West ('91)	47	388
2.	2.	Arvada-West ('84)	13	552	2.	2.	+ Miami Carol City Sr.	0	438	2.	2.	Heyworth ('93)	35	387
3.	4.	Eaglecrest School	35	509	3.	3.	+ Coral Gables Sr. ('82)	0	433	3.	8.	Belleville-East ('97)	100	343
4.	6.	Standley Lake	38	489	4.	4.	Christopher Columbus	13	412	4.	6.	Crystal Lake-South	26	324
5.	3.	Denver-West ('78)	5	485	5.	7.	Archbishop Curley-Notre Dame	55	296	5.	5.	University ('84)	11	323
6.	11.	Wheat Ridge ('98)	127	378	6.	6.	Braddock	2	279	5.	4.	Red Bud	8	323
7.	9.	Bear Creek ('94)	47	369	7.	10.	Michael Krop	88	203	7.	7.	Paxton-Buckley-Loda	5	280
8.	8.	+ Regis Jesuit ('77)	0	335	8.	8.	Belen Jesuit Prep.	29	185	8.	9.	Pontiac Township ('94)	21	178
9.	10.	+ Montebello School	0	279	9.	9.	Our Lady of Lourdes Academy	27	162	9.	10.	Pekin Comm. ('98)	47	175
10.	12.	Lakewood ('97)	58	280	10.	11.	North Miami ('97)	18	108	10.	--	# Harrisburg	34	117
11.	13.	Denver-Washington ('96)	31	223	11.	12.	Miami-Killian ('96)	17	104	11.	11.	# Normal Community ('96)	33	86
12.	14.	Pomona ('94)	22	195	12.	14.	Miami-Southridge ('99)	51	90	12.	12.	Granite City Sr. ('99)	29	70
13.	18.	Golden ('99)	78	183	13.	13.	Coral Reef Sr	0	83	13.	1.	Freeport ('00)	3	3
14.	15.	Arvada ('95)	34	171	14.	15.	Miami-Palmetto ('98)	28	64					
15.	17.	Conifer	42	113	15.	1.	North Miami Beach ('00)	20	20					
16.	1.	Evergreen ('00)	32	32										

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN-SOUTH

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	5.	Denver-East ('91)	1137	600	1.	2.	+ Central Gwinnett	0	321	1.	1.	+ Downers Grove-South ('96)	179	923
2.	2.	Arvada-West ('84)	13	552	2.	3.	+ Grady ('94)	56	307	2.	4.	Homewood-Flossmoor ('93)	125	725
3.	4.	Eaglecrest School	35	509	3.	4.	Milton	28	270	3.	3.	Wheaton-North ('92)	80	724
4.	6.	Standley Lake	38	489	4.	5.	Northwest Whitfield	15	237	4.	5.	Carl Sandburg	79	585
5.	3.	Denver-West ('78)	5	485	5.	7.	Gainesville ('95)	20	212	5.	6.	Oak Park-River Forest ('87)	50	482
6.	11.	Wheat Ridge ('98)	127	378	6.	6.	Calhoun ('91)	0	204	6.	8.	Downers Grove-North ('88)	56	413
7.	9.	Bear Creek ('94)	47	369	7.	14.	Chattahoochee	118	198	7.	10.	Thornton Township ('94)	48	274
8.	8.	+ Regis Jesuit ('77)	0	335	8.	8.	Etowah	0	186	8.	11.	+ Romeoville	0	190
9.	10.	+ Montebello School	0	279	9.	9.	Westminster Schools ('97)	33	170	9.	12.	Thornton ('98)	48	157
10.	12.	Lakewood ('97)	58	280	10.	--	# Evans	18	162	10.	13.	Thorndale ('97)	21	129
11.	13.	Denver-Washington ('96)	31	223	11.	12.	McEachern	26	124	11.	14.	Reavis ('99)	37	58
12.	14.	Pomona ('94)	22	195	12.	13.	Brookwood ('98)	36	122	12.	2.	Buffalo Grove ('00)	39	39
13.	18.	Golden ('99)	78	183	13.	11.	Rome	3	115					
14.	15.	Arvada ('95)	34	171	14.	16.	Centennial	37	92					
15.	17.	Conifer	42	113	15.	15.	South Gwinnett ('96)	0	58					
16.	1.	Evergreen ('00)	32	32	16.	17.	Pace Academy ('99)	18	31					
					17.	1.	St. Pius X Catholic ('00)	9	9					

#### GEORGIA NORTHERN MOUNTAIN

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Central Gwinnett	0	321	1.	2.	+ Warner Robins ('92)	15	286	1.	4.	+ New Trier Twp. ('95)	128	776
2.	3.	+ Grady ('94)	56	307	2.	3.	+ Valdosta	26	272	2.	5.	Glenbrook-South ('94)	97	736
3.	4.	Milton	28	270	3.	6.	Glynn Academy ('93)	25	237	3.	3.	Deerfield ('82)	43	701
4.	5.	Northwest Whitfield	15	237	4.	7.	Mc Intosh	21	227	4.	2.	Evanston Twp. ('83)	0	683
5.	7.	Gainesville ('95)	20	212	5.	11.	Fayette County	43	198	5.	6.	Maline Township-East ('86)	64	682
6.	6.	Calhoun ('91)	0	204	6.	12.	Carrollton ('95)	41	191	6.	7.	Regina Dominican	26	634
7.	14.	Chattahoochee	118	198	7.	8.	Houston County	0	188	7.	10.	Glenbard-West ('93)	81	614
8.	8.	Etowah	0	186	8.	9.	Pike County	9	183	8.	8.	Gordon Technical	20	601
9.	9.	Westminster Schools ('97)	33	170	9.	10.	Dublin	0	165	9.	9.	Elk Grove ('88)	1	568
10.	--	# Evans	18	162	10.	14.	Benjamin E. Mays	25	134	10.	15.	Glenbrook-North ('98)	127	389
11.	12.	McEachern	26	124	11.	13.	Cairo	17	134	11.	11.	Highland Park ('89)	41	388
12.	13.	Brookwood ('98)	36	122	12.	15.	Northside ('96)	23	123	12.	11.	Lake Forest	34	381
13.	11.	Rome	3	115	13.	17.	Thomas County Central ('98)	50	119	13.	13.	St. Charles	1	344
14.	16.	Centennial	37	92	14.	19.	Woodward Academy ('99)	36	67	14.	14.	Loyola Academy ('90)	8	310
15.	15.	South Gwinnett ('96)	0	58	15.	18.	Mary Persons ('97)	0	63	15.	18.	Wheeling ('95)	39	296
16.	17.	Pace Academy ('99)	18	31	16.	--	# Camden County	13	30	16.	--	# Barrington	11	287
17.	1.	St. Pius X Catholic ('00)	9	9	17.	1.	Lee County ('00)	9	9	17.	17.	Jacobs	36	263

#### GEORGIA SOUTHERN PEACH

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Warner Robins ('92)	15	286	1.	2.	+ Iolani School ('89)	25	332	1.	2.	+ Ind'pls-North Central ('85)	134	850
2.	3.	+ Valdosta	26	272	2.	3.	Aiea	19	289	2.	3.	Brebeuf Jesuit ('94)	56	739
3.	6.	Glynn Academy ('93)	25	237	3.	4.	University Lab. School	17	266	3.	4.	Kokomo ('87)	44	725
4.	7.	Mc Intosh	21	227	4.	5.	Moanalua	17	252	4.	5.	Ben Davis ('97)	189	686
5.	11.	Fayette County	43	198	5.	6.	Punahou School ('95)	50	230	5.	5.	McCutcheon	31	568
6.	12.	Carrollton ('95)	41	191	6.	8.	Kahuku	7	142	6.	7.	Hamilton Heights	18	469
7.	8.	Houston County	0	188	7.	9.	Damien Memorial ('93)	7	139	7.	8.	Maconaquah ('91)	26	463
8.	9.	Pike County	9	183	8.	10.	Radford ('97)	8	128	8.	10.	Carmel ('95)	105	355
9.	10.	Dublin	0	165	9.	13.	Sacred Hearts Acad. ('94)	16	123	9.	9.	+ Peru ('88)	10	337
10.	14.	Benjamin E. Mays	25	134	10.	12.	Maryknoll	8	122	10.	12.	Wabash-Southwood ('95)	14	203
11.	13.	Cairo	17	134	11.	11.	Honolulu-Roosevelt	3	121	11.	11.	Lafayette-Jefferson ('92)	0	201
12.	15.	Northside ('96)	23	123	12.	--	# Mid-Pacific Institute	10	110	12.	13.	Harrison ('93)	11	131
13.	17.	Thomas County Central ('98)	50	119	13.	14.	St. Francis	2	101	13.	14.	West Lafayette ('96)	32	128
14.	19.	Woodward Academy ('99)	36	67	14.	1.	Kamehameha Schools ('00)	57	57	14.	15.	Rossville ('98)	48	83
15.	18.	Mary Persons ('97)	0	63	15.	16.	Milliani	0	49	15.	1.	Logansport ('00)	59	59
16.	--	# Camden County	13	30	16.	17.	H. P. Baldwin ('98)	12	45	16.	16.	Oak Hill ('99)	17	35
17.	1.	Lee County ('00)	9	9	17.	19.	McKinley ('99)	31	43					
					18.	18.	St. Louis ('96)	7	31					
					19.	20.	Hawaii School for Girls	1	11					
					20.	21.	+ King Kekaulike	0	0					
					21.	--	# Word of Life Academy	0	0					

#### HOOSIER CENTRAL

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Fort Lauderdale	82	739	1.	2.	+ Iolani School ('89)	25	332	1.	2.	+ Ind'pls-North Central ('85)	134	850
2.	4.	Taravella ('96)	121	621	2.	3.	Aiea	19	289	2.	3.	Brebeuf Jesuit ('94)	56	739
3.	3.	University School	31	595	3.	4.	University Lab. School	17	266	3.	4.	Kokomo ('87)	44	725
4.	7.	Nova ('97)	147	538	4.	5.	Moanalua	17	252	4.	5.	Ben Davis ('97)	189	686
5.	5.	St. Thomas Aquinas	33	516	5.	6.	Punahou School ('95)	50	230	5.	5.	McCutcheon	31	568
6.	6.	Coral Springs	14	481	6.	8.	Kahuku	7	142	6.	7.	Hamilton Heights	18	469
7.	8.	Stoneman Douglas	35	354	7.	9.	Damien Memorial ('93)	7	139	7.	8.	Maconaquah ('91)	26	463
8.	9.	Piper	5	294	8.	10.	Radford ('97)	8	128	8.	10.	Carmel ('95)	105	355
9.	10.	Hollywood Hills ('92)	3	112	9.	13.	Sacred Hearts Acad. ('94)	16	123	9.	9.	+ Peru ('88)	10	337
10.	1.	Pine Crest School ('00)	63	63	10.	12.	Maryknoll	8	122	10.	12.	Wabash-Southwood ('95)	14	203
11.	11.	South Plantation ('99)	0	11	11.	11.	Honolulu-Roosevelt	3	121	11.	11.	Lafayette-Jefferson ('92)	0	201

#### FLORIDA SUNSHINE

HOOSIER NORTH														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	13.	14.	Chapter	12	13	14.	15.	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Hillsborough	61	453	14.	1.	Kamehameha Schools ('00)	57	57	13.	14.	West Lafayette ('96)	32	128
2.	3.	Lely	54	405	15.	16.	Milliani	0	49	14.	15.	Rossville ('98)	48	80
3.	4.	Academy of the Holy Names ('96)	75	384	16.	17.	H. P. Baldwin ('98)	12	46	15.	1.	Logansport ('00)	59	59
4.	8.	Sarasota-Riverview ('98)	96	384	17.	19.	McKinley ('99)	31	43	16.	16.	Oak Hill ('99)	17	35
5.	5.	Pine View School ('95)	38	308	18.	18.	St. Louis ('96)	7	31					
6.	7.	Tampa-Jesuit ('97)	23	93	19.	20.	Hawaii School for Girls	1	11					
7.	8.	Galthier ('99)	20	82	20.	21.	King Kekaulike	0	0					
8.	1.	Pensacola ('00)	35	36	21.	--	# Word of Life Academy	0	0					
HOOSIER SOUTH														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	1.	2.	+ Chapter	12	13	14.	15.	Chapter	New	Total
		Evansville-North	54	892										

13.	1.	Warren Central ('00)	45	45	18.	19.	Shawnee Mission Northwest ('97)	47	193	LOUISIANA										
14.	14.	North Posey ('98)	5	42	19.	1.	Blue Valley Northwest ('00)	99	99	'01	'00	Chapter		New	Total					
NORTH EAST INDIANA																				
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	2.	6.	+ Teurlings-Catholic		42	472					
1.	8.	Chesterton ('98)	190	505	1.	4.	+ Washburn Rural ('95)	179	983	3.	3.	Caddo Magnet ('94)		58	431					
2.	2.	+ Elmhurst ('71)	14	499	2.	3.	Silver Lake	43	848	4.	7.	Alexandria Sr.		5	427					
3.	4.	Homestead	28	475	3.	2.	Topeka-Seaman ('85)	32	845	5.	4.	Carencro		47	406					
4.	3.	Canterbury	9	458	4.	5.	Topeka-West ('91)	70	751	6.	5.	New Iberia ('85)		0	387					
5.	5.	Columbia City ('89)	18	447	5.	8.	Topeka ('96)	140	637	7.	8.	Cecilia		7	382					
6.	6.	East Noble	18	409	6.	7.	Hayden ('93)	84	587	8.	12.	St. Martin's Epis. School		11	350					
7.	7.	Fort Wayne-South Side ('92)	58	407	7.	8.	+ Highland Park ('82)	1	581	9.	10.	Bolton ('95)		61	337					
8.	10.	Fort Wayne-Northrop ('97)	66	272	8.	9.	Baldwin	49	524	10.	11.	Lafayette-Acadiana ('92)		44	326					
9.	9.	Concordia Lutheran	16	224	9.	10.	Wamego	10	476	11.	9.	Pineville ('91)		32	311					
10.	11.	+ Lakeland ('94)	8	172	10.	11.	Rossville	16	463	12.	13.	Lafayette-Northside		13	300					
11.	12.	Snider ('95)	23	168	11.	12.	St. Mary's	31	342	13.	14.	Newman School ('93)		25	291					
12.	13.	Norwell	0	138	12.	13.	Salina-Central ('97)	62	326	14.	17.	Ruston ('90)		23	288					
13.	14.	Howe Military ('91)	3	117	13.	14.	Free State	53	277	15.	16.	Comeaux ('96)		85	269					
14.	15.	Fort Wayne-Northside ('96)	16	115	14.	15.	Osage City ('94)	0	138	16.	15.	Abbeville		8	241					
15.	1.	Concord ('00)	50	50	15.	--	# Sacred Heart	36	133	17.	20.	Tloga		0	234					
NORTHWEST INDIANA																				
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	16.	16.	Emporia ('99)	54	120	18.	19.	Lafayette ('98)		79	201					
1.	2.	+ Munster ('94)	119	738	17.	17.	Shawnee Heights ('98)	67	110	19.	18.	McDonogh #35		17	185					
2.	3.	Highland ('82)	29	581	18.	1.	Lawrence ('00)	46	46	20.	21.	# Episcopal School of Acadiana		0	176					
3.	4.	Merrillville	0	491	SOUTH KANSAS										21.	22.	St. Thomas More ('99)	43	98	
4.	6.	Hammond ('86)	22	473	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	22.	1.	New Orleans-Jesuit ('97)		22	60					
5.	5.	Portage	0	466	1.	2.	+ El Dorado ('93)	111	851			Riverdale ('00)		32	32					
6.	9.	Valparaiso ('96)	58	341	2.	3.	Arkansas City	7	658	MAINE										
7.	7.	Dekalb ('90)	5	303	3.	--	# Wellington	55	654	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total						
8.	8.	+ Kankakee Valley	0	290	4.	4.	Winfield ('84)	51	637	1.	2.	+ Maranacook Community		1	209					
9.	10.	La Porte ('98)	88	268	5.	5.	Field Kindley ('93)	56	571	2.	4.	Brunswick ('97)		39	194					
10.	11.	Penn ('97)	53	209	6.	6.	Independence	45	523	3.	3.	# Monmouth Academy ('93)		0	166					
11.	12.	Elkhart Central ('93)	55	207	7.	7.	Carney Valley	15	429	4.	6.	Lewiston ('95)		27	153					
12.	1.	Plymouth ('00)	167	167	8.	8.	Derby ('96)	81	370	5.	5.	Cape Elizabeth ('96)		0	143					
13.	13.	Northfield ('99)	40	111	9.	10.	Labette County	55	292	6.	8.	Thornton Academy ('99)		16	40					
EAST IOWA															7.	7.	Scarborough ('98)		2	32
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	10.	9.	Kapau Mt. Carmel	38	278	8.	1.	Bangor ('00)		29	29					
1.	5.	+ Iowa City-West ('87)	149	645	11.	11.	Fredonia ('95)	20	175	MICHIGAN										
2.	2.	Iowa City ('83)	16	586	12.	1.	Parsons ('00)	84	84	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total						
3.	3.	+ Cedar Falls ('74)	0	560	13.	--	# Southeast	25	78	1.	1.	+ Portage Northern ('96)		100	544					
4.	4.	Davenport-North	6	560	WEST KANSAS										2.	3.	East Grand Rapids		0	358
5.	7.	Ottumwa ('88)	26	454	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	3.	4.	# Kalamazoo-Loy Norrix ('88)		1	307					
6.	6.	Muscatine ('91)	7	449	1.	3.	+ McPherson ('85)	74	962	4.	5.	Portage Central ('99)		95	238					
7.	8.	Marshalltown ('90)	2	395	2.	4.	Hays ('88)	95	937	5.	6.	Troy-Athens ('98)		0	78					
8.	9.	Bettendorf ('93)	32	389	3.	2.	Manhattan ('90)	10	915	6.	7.	Battle Creek Central ('97)		9	69					
9.	10.	Davenport-West ('92)	31	322	4.	5.	Chaparral	46	868	7.	2.	Kalamazoo Central ('00)		43	43					
10.	11.	Wilton Community ('80)	0	278	5.	6.	Great Bend ('62)	66	863	8.	8.	Wayland Union		0	7					
11.	12.	Wahlert ('97)	42	198	6.	9.	Hutchinson ('92)	94	823	CHESAPEAKE										
12.	13.	Cedar Rapids-Washington ('94)	18	158	7.	7.	Ulysses	30	803	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total						
13.	14.	Clarke Community	35	150	8.	8.	Haven	1	765	1.	2.	+ Calvert Hall College ('94)		47	228					
14.	15.	Burlington Community ('98)	32	115	9.	10.	Pratt	34	596	2.	3.	Baltimore City College		37	131					
15.	17.	Davenport Central ('99)	30	63	10.	11.	Malze	15	553	3.	--	# Our Lady of Good Counsel		25	84					
16.	16.	# East Buchanan Community	3	46	11.	12.	Newton ('70)	70	518	4.	4.	Governor Thomas Johnson		16	87					
17.	1.	Clinton ('00)	1	1	12.	13.	Lyons	59	393	5.	5.	Loyola ('99)		54	75					
WEST IOWA															6.	1.	Catonsville ('00)		28	28
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	13.	14.	Concordia ('95)	72	322	MID-ATLANTIC										
1.	2.	+ West Des Moines-Dowling ('81)	75	547	14.	15.	Salina-South ('97)	76	322	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total						
2.	3.	Denison ('76)	9	472	15.	17.	Liberal	0	224	1.	2.	+ Prince Edward County, VA		25	441					
3.	5.	Bishop Heelan ('94)	55	455	16.	18.	Bishop Carroll	64	213	2.	3.	Edison, VA ('91)		22	375					
4.	4.	Anita ('84)	15	452	17.	19.	Little River	48	147	3.	4.	Centerville, VA		21	352					
5.	8.	Le Mars Community ('91)	67	446	18.	20.	Junction City ('96)	61	133	4.	5.	Lake Braddock Secondary, VA ('90)		0	287					
6.	6.	Okoboji Community School	41	430	19.	23.	Buhler ('99)	69	117	5.	7.	Abingdon, VA		26	238					
7.	7.	Spirit Lake	7	395	20.	22.	Moundridge ('98)	34	91	6.	6.	Holy Cross Regional, VA		14	228					
8.	9.	Sioux City-West	12	389	21.	1.	Garden City ('00)	78	78	7.	8.	Sherando, VA		24	216					
9.	11.	Kuemper	17	354	22.	21.	Larned	9	71	8.	--	# Albert Einstein		16	158					
10.	12.	Atlantic ('89)	31	346	SUNFLOWER										9.	9.	Walter Johnson, MD ('96)		37	157
11.	10.	+ East Des Moines ('86)	0	342	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	10.	10.	Winston Churchill, MD ('94)		6	120					
12.	14.	West Des Moines-Valley ('98)	53	321	1.	2.	+ Wichita-East ('92)	118	682	11.	11.	Whitman, MD ('97)		7	92					
13.	13.	Cherokee-Washington ('93)	27	318	2.	4.	Valley Center ('91)	82	590	12.	14.	W. T. Woodson, VA ('98)		20	87					
14.	15.	Des Moines North	40	290	3.	3.	Andover	53	566	13.	12.	James Madison, VA ('99)		20	79					
15.	18.	Council Bluffs-Lincoln ('92)	6	245	4.	5.	Wichita-North ('83)	37	523	14.	13.	Woodberry Forest, VA		0	68					
16.	17.	Sioux City-North ('90)	8	208	5.	5.	Remington	37	523	15.	1.	Blacksburg ('00)		44	44					
17.	18.	Fort Dodge ('95)	9	192	6.	8.	Wichita-Campus ('94)	88	492	16.	15.	William Monroe		0	30					
18.	19.	Des Moines-Lincoln ('97)	52	188	7.	7.	Wichita Northwest	25	450	PATRICK HENRY										
19.	20.	Des Moines-Roosevelt ('98)	44	87	8.	9.	Wichita-Southeast ('97)	107	276	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total						
20.	1.	Ankeny Sr. ('00)	74	74	9.	10.	Wichita Northeast Magnet	73	240	1.	2.	+ Madison County		54	331					
21.	21.	Spencer ('99)	22	36	10.	11.	Goddard ('99)	66	159	2.	5.	Granby		36	241					
EAST KANSAS															3.	3.	Essex		0	223
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	4.	4.	Cox		0	208					
1.	3.	+ Blue Valley North	229	1,193	1.	2.	+ Calloway County ('87)	48	432	5.	6.	First Colonial ('93)		0	178					
2.	2.	Olathe-South	107	1,112	2.	4.	Darville	44	369	6.	7.	Great Bridge ('94)		9	135					
3.	4.	Shawnee Mission-West ('92)	50	953	3.	5.	Rowan County Sr. ('95)	62	344	7.	8.	Hampton Roads Academy		15	133					
4.	5.	Blue Valley ('93)	165	851	4.	9.	Boone County ('96)	81	300	8.	9.	+ Monacan ('95)		0	66					
5.	6.	Bishop Miege ('91)	80	727	5.	8.	Warren East ('91)	22	245	9.	12.	Clover Hill ('98)		19	57					
6.	7.	Olathe-North ('82)	24	662	6.	10.	Pike County Central	23	206	10.	11.	Salem ('96)		4	53					
7.	9.	Shawnee Mission East ('95)	130	648	7.	12.	Graves County	34	199	11.	13.	+ Poquoson ('99)		5	25					
8.	8.	Pittsburg-Colgan	42	574	8.	11.	Larue County ('92)	15	192	12.	14.	* Hampton ('97)		0	11					
9.	10.	Sumner Academy ('94)	81	545	9.	13.	+ Beechwood	0	141	13.	1.	Princess Anne ('00)		0	0					
10.	14.	Olathe East	119	533	10.	14.	Lafayette ('98)	20	99	CENTRAL MINNESOTA										
11.	11.	Shawnee Mission North ('90)	38	494	11.	15.	+ Harrison County ('94)	0	67	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total						
12.	15.	Kansas City-Washington ('88)	41	451	12.	16.	Scott County ('97)	19	63	1.	2.	+ Apple Valley ('96)		145	701					
13.	13.	St. Thomas Aquinas	32	450	13.	17.	Montgomery County ('99)	7	15	2.	4.	South St. Paul ('84)		60	613					
14.	16.	Fort Scott ('96)	102	447	14.	1.	Murray ('00)	0	0	3.	5.	St. Paul Acad. & Summit		83	572					
15.	12.	Spring Hill	8	443	KENTUCKY										4.	2.	Minneapolis-South		0	566
16.	17.	Turner	21	297	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	5.	9.	Eastview		141	543					
17.	18.	Shawnee Mission-South ('98)	72	259	1.	2.	+ Calloway County ('87)	48	432	6.	7.	Mounds Park Academy		70	525					

7.	6.	Cottage Grove-Park ('90)	50	515	4.	9.	Howell North	15	514	14.	15.	Beaverhead County	15	265
8.	8.	St. Thomas Academy	15	431	5.	9.	Ladue Horton Watkins ('95)	83	428	15.	17.	Butte ('98)	51	212
9.	12.	Roseville Area ('97)	73	368	6.	6.	Rock Bridge	15	427	16.	19.	Bozeman ('99)	99	200
10.	11.	Coon Rapids ('92)	44	344	7.	8.	Parkway West ('93)	56	421	17.	16.	* Hardin	13	187
11.	13.	Anoka ('95)	18	284	8.	10.	Jefferson City ('88)	71	412	18.	1.	Great Falls-Russell ('00)	91	91
12.	15.	Circle Pines-Centennial ('98)	67	241	9.	7.	Ritenour	19	387	19.	--	# Browning	22	22
13.	14.	Annandale	29	236	10.	12.	Oakville Sr.	37	320					
14.	16.	Forest Lake Sr. ('99)	30	144	11.	11.	Lafayette ('91)	22	312					
15.	1.	Simley ('00)	16	18	12.	13.	Poplar Bluff Sr.	0	256					

#### NORTHERN LIGHTS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Detroit Lakes	22	597
2.	6.	Grand Rapids ('93)	81	590
3.	4.	International Falls ('78)	40	559
4.	3.	Barnesville	2	542
5.	5.	Duluth East ('89)	21	533
6.	8.	Moorhead ('97)	116	509
7.	7.	Duluth-Central ('82)	5	440
8.	9.	Fosston	39	394
9.	10.	Walker ('96)	86	347
10.	11.	Duluth-Danfield ('94)	62	304
11.	12.	Staples	28	243
12.	13.	* Aitkin ('87)	17	196
13.	14.	Brainerd ('95)	27	150
14.	16.	Park Rapids ('98)	26	108
15.	15.	* Chisago Lakes Sr.	0	105
16.	18.	* Royalton	0	59
17.	19.	St. Francis ('99)	31	50
18.	--	# Tower-Soudan	11	48
19.	1.	Dilworth-Glyndon-Felton ('00)	34	34

#### SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	4.	+ Edina ('82)	109	677
2.	3.	Hopkins ('84)	59	644
3.	6.	Benilde-St. Margaret's	107	622
4.	5.	The Blake School ('87)	16	560
5.	7.	Bloomington-Jefferson ('89)	33	519
6.	8.	Austin	21	494
7.	10.	Marshall ('94)	69	489
8.	9.	St. Louis Park	11	477
9.	11.	Worthington Sr. ('78)	48	449
10.	12.	Stillwater ('90)	37	430
11.	16.	Rosemount Sr. ('96)	53	406
12.	14.	Mankato-West ('92)	23	395
13.	14.	* Minnetonka	0	372
14.	17.	Eden Prairie	0	308
15.	18.	Mankato-East ('93)	3	229
16.	20.	Wayzata ('98)	70	187
17.	19.	Mayo	21	148
18.	2.	Eagan ('00)	136	136
19.	--	# Springfield	23	115
20.	21.	Dassel-Cokato ('99)	37	74

#### MISSISSIPPI

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	1.	+ Rowan Jr.	16	275
2.	3.	Terry ('93)	22	234
3.	4.	St. Andrew's Episcopal School	48	223
4.	6.	R. H. Watkins ('97)	54	198
5.	5.	Brookhaven	46	197
6.	8.	Oak Grove	55	163
7.	7.	Petal	23	133
8.	8.	Jackson Prep. School ('95)	20	128
9.	--	# St. Joseph Catholic	23	107
10.	10.	Picayune Memorial	2	92
11.	11.	Long Beach	32	74
12.	13.	Clinton ('99)	21	58
13.	1.	Hattiesburg ('00)	53	53
14.	--	# Poplarville	20	51
15.	11.	Mc Comb ('96)	2	44
16.	14.	Jackson Academy ('98)	10	38

#### CARVER-TRUMAN

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	4.	+ Nevada ('94)	89	629
2.	2.	Mt. Vernon	0	581
3.	3.	* Diamond	0	558
4.	6.	Neosho ('97)	123	555
5.	5.	McDonald County	45	542
6.	7.	Springdale, AR ('83)	23	400
7.	9.	Webb City ('90)	53	381
8.	8.	Carl Junction	20	380
9.	10.	Aurora ('93)	79	349
10.	11.	Joplin ('95)	2	224
11.	--	# Fayetteville, AR	27	215
12.	13.	Monett ('98)	70	185
13.	--	# Little Rock Central, AR	69	158
14.	12.	Lamar ('92)	9	140
15.	14.	Republic ('96)	26	124
16.	--	# Bentonville, AR	25	66
17.	1.	Cassville ('00)	42	42
18.	15.	Carthage ('99)	14	19

#### EASTERN MISSOURI

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	Pattersonville ('97)	159	743
2.	1.	Hillsboro Sr.	0	595
3.	5.	+ Marquette	80	536

4.	9.	Howell North	15	514
5.	9.	Ladue Horton Watkins ('95)	83	428
6.	6.	Rock Bridge	15	427
7.	8.	Parkway West ('93)	56	421
8.	10.	Jefferson City ('88)	71	412
9.	7.	Ritenour	19	387
10.	12.	Oakville Sr.	37	320
11.	11.	Lafayette ('91)	22	312
12.	13.	Poplar Bluff Sr.	0	256
13.	14.	Parkway Central ('94)	24	191
14.	16.	Parkway South ('98)	46	152
15.	15.	* Chaminade College Prep. ('89)	6	117
16.	17.	Clayton Sr. ('96)	27	116
17.	--	# DeSmet Jesuit	17	57
18.	18.	Columbia-Hickman ('99)	22	56
19.	3.	Parkway North ('00)	34	34

#### HEART OF AMERICA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Independence-Truman ('95)	204	941
2.	3.	Savannah	70	737
3.	4.	Maryville R-II	28	683
4.	11.	Kansas City-Oak Park ('93)	90	682
5.	7.	North Kansas City ('94)	63	681
6.	6.	Smith Cotton ('76)	23	654
7.	10.	Independence-Christman ('92)	45	647
8.	5.	Kansas City-Winnetonka	11	647
9.	8.	Benton	11	628
10.	14.	Park Hill ('98)	223	588
11.	12.	Liberty Sr. ('97)	104	522
12.	13.	Independence-Fort Osage ('90)	46	445
13.	15.	Kansas City-Central	36	309
14.	18.	Park Hill South	120	291
15.	16.	Excelsior Springs	5	259
16.	17.	Marshall ('96)	53	243
17.	1.	St. Joseph Central ('00)	70	70
18.	19.	Carrollton ('99)	18	29

#### OZARK

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Ozark ('84)	47	650
2.	3.	+ Nixa R-2 Schools	42	625
3.	4.	Buffalo	15	580
4.	6.	Reeds Spring	73	540
5.	5.	Lebanon	49	520
6.	7.	Licking	5	453
7.	8.	Waynesville ('92)	12	427
8.	11.	Springfield-Parkview ('94)	65	415
9.	9.	* Willard	0	412
10.	10.	Houston	27	401
11.	17.	Kickapoo ('97)	101	291
12.	12.	* Stratford R-VI	0	290
13.	13.	Logan-Rogersville	4	275
14.	14.	West Plains ('93)	25	271
15.	19.	Boilvar R-1 ('95)	87	261
16.	15.	Willow Springs	43	260
17.	16.	Springfield-Glendale ('96)	40	242
18.	20.	Springfield-Hillcrest ('98)	76	222
19.	18.	John F. Hodge	20	199
20.	23.	Camdenton ('99)	71	133
21.	21.	* Springfield Catholic	11	108
22.	1.	Springfield-Central ('00)	87	87
23.	--	# Greenwood Lab	20	86
24.	22.	Mansfield	19	85

#### SHOW ME

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	3.	* Blue Springs ('94)	143	835
2.	2.	Lee's Summit ('92)	122	827
3.	4.	Harrisonville Sr.	13	655
4.	5.	Raymore-Peculiar	75	558
5.	7.	Raytown ('95)	59	550
6.	6.	Notre Dame de Slon	55	527
7.	8.	Grandview Sr. ('93)	33	380
8.	10.	The Barstow School	56	368
9.	9.	Hickman Mills ('90)	35	352
10.	11.	Pembroke Hill School	3	311
11.	13.	Raytown-South ('98)	54	261
12.	12.	Ruskin ('91)	35	251
13.	14.	Belton ('96)	74	211
14.	1.	Blue Springs South ('00)	154	154
15.	16.	Kansas City-Rockhurst ('99)	55	151
16.	15.	Lee's Summit North	11	116
17.	17.	Kansas City-Center ('97)	7	53

#### MONTANA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Havre ('85)	45	630
2.	3.	Billings West ('91)	67	627
3.	4.	Flathead Co. ('96)	127	622
4.	5.	Missoula-Helgate ('87)	16	467
5.	6.	Billings Sr.	55	457
6.	8.	Missoula-Sentinel ('88)	48	424
7.	7.	Missoula-Big Sky	16	413
8.	11.	Great Falls ('97)	91	371
9.	9.	Corvallis	30	357
10.	10.	Capital	34	337
11.	14.	Helena ('94)	68	330
12.	12.	Skyview ('95)	51	323
13.	13.	Park	45	309

14.	15.	Beaverhead County	15	265
15.	17.	Butte ('98)	51	212
16.	19.	Bozeman ('99)	99	200
17.	16.	* Hardin	13	187
18.	1.	Great Falls-Russell ('00)	91	91
19.	--	# Browning	22	22

#### NEBRASKA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Kearney Sr. ('92)	37	621
2.	3.	Raymond Central	52	526
3.	7.	Millard West	106	428
4.	4.	Grand Island ('79)	28	399
5.	6.	Columbus	14	351
6.	8.	Fremont ('96)	53	279
7.	11.	Norfolk ('98)	62	232
8.	9.	Brownell-Talbot College Prep.	10	221
9.	12.	Omaha-Central ('97)	45	211
10.	10.	V. J. and Angela Skutt Catholic	20	198
11.	1.	Millard-North ('00)	144	144
12.	13.	Malcolm	35	121
13.	14.	Omaha-Marlan ('99)	22	37

#### NEBRASKA SOUTH

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Lincoln-Southeast ('65)	12	679
2.	3.	Bellevue-West	40	615
3.	6.	Papillion-La Vista ('93)	102	595
4.	5.	Omaha-Mercy ('78)	23	559
5.	4.	Omaha-Bryan	6	543
6.	7.	Gross	1	443
7.	8.	Lincoln-East ('94)	55	410
8.	9.	Elmwood-Murdock	20	202
9.	11.	Ralston ('96)	48	198
10.	10.	Crete	30	181
11.	12.	Hastings Sr. ('97)	42	177
12.	13.	Lincoln Northeast ('75)	14	137
13.	15.	Millard-South ('99)	68	133
14.	14.	Lincoln ('95)	12	130
15.	16.	Omaha-Westside ('98)	52	88
16.	1.	Bellevue-East ('00)	35	35

#### SAGEBRUSH (NEVADA)

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Bishop Manogue Catholic	37	233
2.	6.	Reno ('98)	80	224
3.	3.	Elko ('96)	40	203
4.	4.	Douglas ('95)	32	192
5.	5.	Carson Valley Middle School	14	172
6.	7.	Galena	18	146
7.	9.	McQueen ('99)	63	78
8.	8.	Carson ('97)	27	59
9.	1.	Incline ('00)	1	1

#### GOLDEN DESERT

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	4.	Green Valley ('98)	147	423
2.	2.	+ Chaparral ('94)	41	348
3.	3.	Bishop Gorman	7	288
4.	5.	Advanced Technologies Academy	23	210
5.	--	# Silverado	101	169
6.	6.	Valley ('97)	13	138
7.	--	# Foothills	81	118
8.	--	# The Meadows	57	81
9.	1.	Bonanza ('00)	35	35
10.	7.	Clark ('99)	16	16

#### NEW ENGLAND

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Manchester, MA ('94)	107	561
2.	3.	Shrewsbury, MA ('91)	58	474
3.	4.	Bishop Guertin, NH ('86)	29	420
4.	7.	Milton Academy, MA ('97)	137	401
5.	5.	Otter Valley Union, VT	6	337
6.	6.	# Tabor Academy, MA	0	288
7.	16.	Acton Boxborough Reg., MA ('99)	84	159
8.	11.	Silver Lake Reg., MA ('93)	35	153

10.	9.	Bridgewater-Raritan Reg. ('94)	22	185
11.	--	# Ridge	83	178
12.	9.	* Parsippany Hills ('90)	7	170
13.	11.	Ocean Township ('96)	20	160
14.	12.	Matawan Reg. ('88)	10	145
15.	14.	Long Branch ('97)	22	123
16.	13.	Malcolm X Shabazz	4	122
17.	16.	Elizabeth ('98)	28	104
18.	--	# Arthur L. Johnson	41	101
19.	15.	East Side	10	101
20.	1.	Moorestown ('00)	77	77
21.	17.	Bergenfield ('99)	29	70

#### NEW MEXICO

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ St. Plus X	39	608
2.	3.	Albq.-Highland ('83)	56	513
3.	5.	Albq.-Valley ('82)	45	449
4.	4.	Hobbs ('86)	8	442
5.	7.	Albuquerque Acad. ('97)	104	410
6.	6.	Clovis	0	380
7.	8.	Taos ('94)	33	291
8.	9.	Los Alamos ('93)	25	281
9.	11.	Rio Grande ('95)	70	256
10.	10.	Portales	2	212
11.	13.	Eldorado ('99)	53	158
12.	12.	Albq.-Manzano ('96)	7	138
13.	14.	Farmington ('98)	20	97
14.	1.	La Cueva ('00)	0	0

#### IROQUOIS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Mount Mercy Acad. ('91)	32	238
2.	3.	* Richfield Springs Central ('89)	0	204
3.	4.	Holland Patent	1	201
4.	5.	Webster Sr. ('94)	9	184
5.	--	# Sayre Area, PA	19	138
6.	8.	Mount Markham Sr.	12	107
7.	--	# Athens, PA	8	96
8.	7.	Madrid-Waddington Central ('96)	4	87
9.	8.	Immaculate Heart Central ('99)	13	53
10.	9.	Bishop Kearney ('98)	2	33
11.	1.	Canisius ('00)	18	16
12.	10.	New Hartford Central School ('97)	0	9

#### NEW YORK CITY

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Bronx HS of Science ('96)	153	758
2.	3.	Syosset ('92)	64	581
3.	4.	Half Hollow Hills HS East	65	558
4.	5.	Hunter College HS	21	507
5.	8.	Stuyvesant ('95)	66	495
6.	6.	St. Joseph Hill Acad. ('85)	37	495
7.	--	# Cathedral Prep. Seminary	44	473
8.	12.	Regis ('98)	163	471
9.	7.	Loyola School	20	467
10.	13.	Chaminade ('97)	96	378
11.	10.	Roslyn ('94)	35	363
12.	9.	Fordham Preparatory School ('58)	0	354
13.	11.	* Kings Park Sr.	0	311
14.	15.	Sacred Heart Acad. ('99)	47	103
15.	--	# Manhattan Center Science & Math	10	89
16.	1.	The Mary Louis Acad. ('00)	48	48

#### NEW YORK STATE

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Ursuline School	16	316
2.	4.	Newburgh Free Acad. ('95)	46	302
3.	3.	Academy of the Holy Names ('87)	13	277
4.	8.	Hendrick Hudson ('94)	41	242
5.	5.	Pleasantville	18	234
6.	8.	Lakeland ('96)	29	176
7.	9.	Christian Brothers Acad.	37	173
8.	7.	Edgemont ('91)	0	161
9.	11.	Iona Prep. School ('97)	47	153
10.	12.	Scarsdale ('98)	45	141
11.	10.	Shenendehowa ('93)	15	136
12.	13.	Albany ('99)	26	53
13.	1.	Monticello ('00)	38	38

#### CAROLINA WEST

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ West Charlotte ('89)	52	473
2.	3.	North Mecklenburg	59	370
3.	4.	Southeast Guilford	63	356
4.	6.	South Mecklenburg ('94)	52	298
5.	5.	McDowell	11	277
6.	7.	High Point-Andrews ('93)	38	272
7.	9.	Providence ('97)	45	244
8.	10.	Randleman	34	196
9.	12.	Asheville	45	195
10.	11.	East Mecklenburg ('96)	40	191
11.	1.	Myers Park ('00)	150	150
12.	13.	Freedom ('95)	15	149
13.	14.	Bishop McGuinness Memorial	22	133
14.	15.	Zebulon B. Vance	41	124
15.	18.	* Westchester Academy	0	82
16.	17.	* Ledford ('98)	0	34

#### TARHEEL EAST

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Cape Fear	52	408
2.	3.	Chapel Hill ('86)	1	357
3.	5.	Pine Forest Sr. ('95)	30	294
4.	4.	E. E. Smith	11	286
5.	6.	Enloe ('93)	13	260
6.	7.	Northwest Guilford Sr.	0	214
7.	8.	Byrd Sr. ('96)	29	205
8.	9.	71st ('94)	26	204
9.	--	# Cary Academy	43	53
10.	1.	South View Sr. ('00)	41	41
11.	12.	* Northeast Guilford ('97)	2	39
12.	11.	Westover Sr. ('98)	3	37

#### NORTH DAKOTA ROUGHRIDER

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Richardson-Taylor	5	427
2.	3.	Washburn	30	359
3.	4.	Fargo North ('92)	59	356
4.	5.	Mandan	40	333
5.	7.	Fargo-South ('93)	59	307
6.	6.	Magie City Campus ('94)	4	262
7.	6.	Grand Forks Central ('90)	23	247
8.	9.	Richland	24	222
9.	10.	Red River ('95)	14	192
10.	11.	St. Mary's Central	14	181
11.	13.	Langdon Public ('96)	34	174
12.	14.	Bismarck Public Schools	20	152
13.	16.	Wahpeton ('97)	47	147
14.	12.	* Linton Public School	0	144
15.	15.	Central Cass	33	143
16.	19.	Beulah ('99)	58	99
17.	17.	West Fargo ('98)	31	90
18.	1.	Fargo Shanley ('00)	82	82

#### EASTERN OHIO

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Wadsworth ('86)	48	787
2.	3.	Copley	32	677
3.	4.	Canton-GlenOak HS Career Ctr ('94)	107	671
4.	6.	Carrollton ('96)	108	551
5.	8.	Wooster ('95)	88	521
6.	5.	Hudson	0	504
7.	14.	Perry ('97)	159	462
8.	7.	Canton-South ('82)	21	457
9.	9.	North Canton-Hoover ('88)	15	432
10.	11.	Louisville Sr. ('93)	50	382
11.	12.	Canton Central Cath. ('78)	44	375
12.	13.	Norton ('91)	49	368
13.	15.	Lake	18	313
14.	18.	Tallmadge ('79)	43	281
15.	17.	Canton-McKinley ('92)	6	269
16.	21.	Massillon Washington ('98)	51	177
17.	20.	Cuyahoga Valley Christian Acad	40	173
18.	24.	Jackson ('99)	105	163
19.	22.	Firestone ('81)	17	115
20.	23.	* Aurora	0	89
21.	1.	Stow Munroe Falls ('00)	60	60

#### NORTH COAST

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Magnificat ('87)	52	455
2.	3.	Vermilion	34	426
3.	5.	Milpark	53	420
4.	--	# Orange	59	407
5.	4.	St. Ignatius ('92)	32	407
6.	7.	Gilmour Academy ('97)	97	372
7.	6.	Solon	22	358
8.	8.	Crestwood ('96)	59	255
9.	9.	Olmsted Falls	28	211
10.	10.	Edison	30	204
11.	11.	Rocky River ('95)	49	182
12.	12.	* Shaw ('94)	0	103
13.	13.	Shaker Heights ('99)	24	63
14.	1.	Hawken School ('00)	62	62
15.	14.	St. Edward ('98)	21	55

#### NORTHERN OHIO

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Youngstown-Ursuline ('81)	32	645
2.	5.	Youngstown-Boardman ('96)	99	586
3.	3.	Poland ('89)	61	570
4.	6.	Howland ('94)	84	556
5.	4.	Warren-Kennedy ('88)	5	499
6.	8.	Niles-McKinley ('98)	94	310
7.	7.	Girard	8	264
8.	11.	Youngstown-Mooney ('99)	94	239
9.	9.	Canfield ('97)	42	199
10.	10.	Lisbon	20	171
11.	1.	Austintown-Fitch ('00)	68	68

#### WESTERN OHIO

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Centerville ('93)	53	593
2.	3.	Elgin	57	545
3.	5.	Gahanna-Lincoln ('89)	40	435
4.	4.	* Fairborn	0	412
5.	--	# Perysburg	35	317

6.	6.	Notre Dame Academy	27	311
7.	6.	Findlay ('90)	24	308
8.	6.	Beavercreek ('92)	34	250
9.	9.	Wauseon	15	221
10.	12.	Kettering-Fairmont ('96)	24	177
11.	13.	Upper Arlington ('88)	36	171
12.	14.	Middletown ('94)	6	119
13.	16.	Sylvania-Northview ('99)	40	97
14.	15.	* Toledo-Whitmer ('95)	4	81
15.	17.	Sylvania-Southview ('98)	27	73
16.	1.	Dayton-Oakwood ('00)	67	67

#### EAST OKLAHOMA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Bishop Kelley	52	507
2.	--	# Stillwater	52	482
3.	5.	Ponca City ('89)	75	470
4.	3.	Tulsa-Union	8	442
5.	4.	Miami ('84)	11	441
6.	6.	Muldrow	43	409
7.	9.	Tulsa-Washington ('96)	66	407
8.	8.	Grove	40	382
9.	10.	Cascia Hall Prep.	43	374
10.	11.	Sapulpa ('93)	55	368
11.	12.	Talihina	30	320
12.	14.	Muskogee ('81)	11	286
13.	16.	Claremore	25	285
14.	17.	Mannford	18	277
15.	18.	Bbby	33	273
16.	15.	* Picher-Cardin	0	269
17.	21.	Bartlesville ('97)	42	260
18.	19.	Vinita	16	254
19.	20.	Stilwell	11	241
20.	22.	Pawhuska	12	189
21.	23.	Charles Page ('95)	0	174
22.	24.	* Keota	0	165
23.	25.	Shawnee ('94)	16	141
24.	26.	Mounds	20	127
25.	27.	Broken Arrow ('98)	25	124
26.	28.	Holland Hall	28	99
27.	29.	Oologah ('99)	27	45
28.	1.	Jenks ('00)	38	38
29.	--	# Wilburton	37	37

#### WEST OKLAHOMA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Enid ('75)	52	708
2.	3.	Kingfisher	47	646
3.	5.	Guymon ('92)	75	587
4.	4.	Edmond North	12	560
5.	8.	Norman ('96)	100	536
6.	6.	Moore	9	491
7.	10.	Okl. City-Heritage Hall ('85)	42	470
8.	11.	Bishop McGuinness	35	450
9.	17.	Norman HS North	175	439
10.	12.	* Lawton ('76)	14	384
11.	15.	Edmond-Santa Fe	64	381
12.	16.	Putnam City ('93)	59	360
13.	--	# Seminole	9	352
14.	14.	Fairview	18	352
15.	19.	Deer Creek	51	288
16.	18.	Okarche	37	286
17.	20.	McLoud	10	164
18.	21.	Edmond-Memorial ('95)	24	155
19.	22.	Duncan ('97)	46	144
20.	23.	Putnam City-North ('98)	43	138
21.	1.	Alva ('00)	84	84
22.	24.	Elsenhower ('90)	16	61
23.	25.	Yukon ('99)	35	35

#### NORTH OREGON

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Tigard ('88)	45	509
2.	3.	Beaverton ('89)	0	434
3.	5.	Gresham-Barlow ('95)	53	430
4.	4.	Woodburn	2	408
5.	6.	Clackamas ('94)	45	395
6.	7.	Sandy Union	15	329
7.	8.	Tualatin	35	263
8.	10.	Gresham ('92)	35	204
9.	11.	Forest Grove	53	202
10.	13.	Glencoe ('96)	40	178
11.	14.	Canby ('97)	16	125
12.	15.	Sprague ('93)	3	108
13.	16.	Oregon City ('96)	21	86
14.	17.	Silverton ('99)	51	76
15.	1.	Portland-Lincoln ('00)	7	7

#### SOUTH OREGON

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Mountain View	54	463
2.	5.	Roseburg Sr. ('96)	69	423
3.	4.	Marshfield ('87)	29	404
4.	3.	North Medford ('85)	18	396
5.	6.	* Rogue River	0	322
6.	7.	North Valley ('92)	27	261
7.	8.	Bend Sr ('86)	20	238
8.	10.	Willamette ('97)	71	185
9.	9.	North Eugene ('91)	22	179
10.	13.	Ashtland('99)	78	156

11.	12.	North Bend Sr ('95)	34	118
12.	11.	* Hidden Valley	0	91
13.	14.	Grants Pass ('98)	17	81
14.	1.	Eagle Point ('00)	35	35

#### PENNSYLVANIA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Belle Vernon Area ('92)	46	389
2.	4.	Bellwood-Antis	57	370
3.	2.	Rockwood	17	360
4.	5.	Greensburg Salem ('91)	38	346
5.	6.	McKeesport Area ('95)	38	331
6.	7.	Uniontown Area Sr. ('89)	11	302
7.	8.	* Norwin ('93)	9	236
8.	9.	Greater Latrobe ('94)	53	225
9.	10.	Derry Area ('96)	48	172
10.	11.	Trinity ('97)	52	144
11.	12.	Kiskil School ('99)	59	117
12.	13.	Greensburg Central Catholic ('98)	6	32
13.	1.	Franklin Regional ('00)	22	22

#### PITTSBURGH

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	3.	+ Peters Twp. ('85)	20	496
2.	2.	North Catholic ('82)	17	495
3.	4.	Oakland Catholic ('70)	0	459
4.	5.	North Hills ('92)	46	430
5.	6.	Mercer Area ('90)	53	423
6.	8.	Riverside ('87)	33	414
7.	6.	Pine-Richland Sr. ('94)	23	404
8.	10.	Upper St. Clair ('89)	38	401
9.	12.	Fox Chapel Area	37	390
10.	11.	North Allegheny Sr.	29	390
11.	9.	Canevin ('73)	8	372
12.	13.	Bethel Park ('95)	44	319
13.	14.	Cathedral Prep. School ('98)	55	279
14.	15.	Pittsburgh-Central Catholic ('93)	20	156
15.	16.	Mt. Lebanon Sr. ('98)	57	134
16.	18.	Baldwin ('97)	30	131
17.	17.	Lakeview Christian Academy	15	104
18.	1.	Quigley Catholic ('00)	69	69
19.	19.	Fairview	17	51
20.	20.	Keystone Oaks ('99)	25	25

#### VALLEY FORGE

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Holy Ghost Prep. ('92)	37	448
2.	3.	Delone Catholic	26	431
3.	6.	Truman ('96)	98	423
4.	4.	Chambersburg Area	6	375
5.	5.	Scranton Prep. School	0	357
6.	8.	St. Joseph's Prep. School ('53)	36	347
7.	9.	La Salle College ('95)	46	325
8.	7.	Gwynedd Mercy Academy	5	315
9.	10.	Pennsbury ('97)	70	300
10.	13.	Mechanicsburg ('93)	28	175
11.	11.	Jenkintown	12	169
12.	15.	Danville ('98)	40	166
13.	14.	Gettysburg Sr.	26	156
14.	12.	Lower Merion ('91)	0	155
15.	16.	Southern Lehigh	23	146
16.	17.	Scranton ('99)	23	78
17.	1.	Shikellamy ('00)	10	10

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	4.	+ Bob Jones Academy ('94)	84	511
2.	6.	Riverside ('97)	140	509
3.	5.	Hillcrest	86	464
4.	2.	* Columbia-Dreher ('79)	0	436
5.	3.	Porter-Gaud School	0	431
6.	7.	Greenville	19	293
7.	8.	Mauldin ('96)	10	278
8.	11.	L. L. Hanna ('98)	57	227
9.	9.	Heathwood Hall Episc. School	0	215
10.	12.	Greer	44	199
11.	10.	Richland-Northeast ('88)	0	186
12.	13.	Lexington	0	135
13.	--	# Bishop England	20	126
14.	1.	Southside ('00)	98	98
15.	14.	Allendale-Fairfax ('99)	29	57

#### NORTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Mitchell ('90)	45	575
2.	3.	Huron ('88)	44	566
3.	4.	Deuel School ('91)	24	417
4.	7.	Watertown ('99)	152	329
5.	5.	Madison ('95)	48	317
6.	6.	Milbank ('96)	46	293
7.	8.	Brookings ('98)	118	267
8.	9.	Groton ('97)	28	110
9.	1.	Aberdeen Central ('00)	73	73

#### RUSHMORE

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Yankton ('91)	96	569
2.	3.	Sioux Falls-O'Gorman ('94)	60	526
3.	4.	Sioux Falls-Washington ('95)	92	491

4.	6.	Sioux Falls-Roosevelt ('97)	144	475
5.	8.	Sioux Falls-Lincoln ('98)	148	442
6.	5.	Beresford ('92)	6	366
7.	7.	Brandon Valley	40	355
8.	9.	Vermillion ('96)	71	275
9.	10.	Rapid City-Stevens ('99)	77	171
10.	1.	Rapid City Central ('00)	36	36

#### TENNESSEE

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Dickson County ('57)	49	570
2.	3.	Montgomery Bell Academy ('93)	55	565
3.	7.	Mars Hill Bible School, AL ('94)	104	546
4.	5.	Collierville	69	541
5.	4.	McGavock	12	507
6.	6.	Germantown	19	477
7.	5.	Cookeville ('91)	45	455
8.	8.	Henry County ('85)	12	428
9.	11.	Dobyns-Bennett	19	428
10.	9.	Clarksville Northeast	13	423
11.	12.	Franklin	7	407
12.	13.	Antioch ('77)	30	380
13.	14.	Brentwood Academy	32	349
14.	17.	Hamblen HS West ('95)	46	326
15.	15.	The Baylor School	13	316
16.	16.	Gallatin Sr.	19	315
17.	18.	St. Cecilia Academy	20	233
18.	20.	Hunters Lane ('98)	19	167
19.	19.	* Hillwood Comprehensive ('90)	3	157
20.	21.	Battle Ground Acad. ('99)	32	136
21.	22.	Nashville-Overton ('96)	20	111
22.	23.	Goodpasture ('97)	9	98
23.	1.	Brentwood HS ('00)	57	57

#### CENTRAL TEXAS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Taft	52	631
2.	3.	Texas Military Institute	20	504
3.	4.	Holmes	14	483
4.	5.	Judson	18	432
5.	6.	San Antonio-MacArthur ('91)	32	429
6.	7.	* East Central	0	338
7.	8.	San Antonio-Lee ('94)	17	274
8.	9.	Tom Moore	14	268
9.	14.	Ronald Reagan	150	229
10.	10.	Smithson Valley	14	173
11.	11.	Edgewood Memorial	10	122
12.	13.	San Antonio-Clark ('97)	39	121
13.	12.	Blanco	14	119
14.	15.	Sandra Day O'Connor	34	86
15.	1.	San Antonio-Churchill ('00)	81	81
16.	16.	San Antonio-Madison ('99)	28	72
17.	17.	Clemens ('98)	0	42
18.	18.	Alamo Heights ('96)	0	39

#### EAST TEXAS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Jersey Village	66	858
2.	4.	Humble ('84)	96	733
3.	3.	* Baytown-Lee	0	659
4.	6.	Alief Elsie	60	649
5.	5.	Cypress-Fairbanks	22	648
6.	7.	Spring ('92)	54	639
7.	9.	The Kinkaid School ('81)	35	594
8.	8.	Klein Forest	17	582
9.	10.	Cypress Creek ('89)	48	584
10.	11.	Clemens	27	534
11.	12.	Dulles ('94)	62	527
12.	12.	Oak Ridge Sr.	32	497
13.	--	# Klein Oak	18	494
14.	15.	Crosby	50	473
15.	14.	Klein ('93)	20	466
16.	15.	Houston-Memorial ('88)	5	428
17.	18.	Doble	43	422
18.	17.	Nacogdoches	19	416
19.	23.	Alief Hastings ('96)	58	411
20.	21.	Cypress Falls	45	408
21.	18.	Pasadena ('83)	27	406
22.	20.	Langham Creek	22	391
23.	22.	Houston-MacArthur	0	358
24.	25.	Taylor ('95)	83	350
25.	24.	Conroe ('87)	16	342
26.	26.	Barbers Hill	21	255
27.	28.	Kingwood ('97)	59	183
28.	27.	* West Orange-Stark ('90)	0	167
29.	29.	Ball	26	108
30.	30.	The Woodlands ('99)	36	102
31.	1.	Stratford ('00)	67	67
32.	31.	Caney Creek	0	57

#### GULF COAST

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	3.	+ Harlingen HS South	56	376
2.	4.	Gregory-Portland ('97)	75	366
3.	2.	Tuloso-Midway	0	339
4.	8.	Brazoswood	95	306
5.	5.	Corpus Christi-Carroll ('92)	10	269
6.	6.	Corpus Christi-King ('95)	36	252
7.	7.	Pharr-San Juan-Alamo North	6	218
8.	9.	Nikki Rowe	11	188

9.	13.	W B Ray ('94)	52	166
10.	10.	Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ('93)	17	150
11.	12.	Banquete	0	116
12.	14.	* Donna	0	84
13.	15.	McAllen ('96)	19	77
14.	19.	Calallen ('99)	41	69
15.	18.	Pharr-San Juan-Alamo Memorial	26	86
16.	16.	* Roy Miller HS Ctr Comm & Tech	0	54
17.	1.	Bishop ('00)	41	41

#### HEART OF TEXAS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Westwood	42	543
2.	3.	Georgetown	25	492
3.	4.	Pflugerville	51	444
4.	6.	Bryan	84	413
5.	7.	Copperas Cove	9	326
6.	8.	Mc Neil	39	318
7.	10.	Westlake ('97)	40	266
8.	9.	Johnston	0	244
9.	11.	San Marcos ('92)	24	240
10.	13.	Lake Travis	32	172
11.	12.	Midway ('96)	15	167
12.	15.	Wimberley	34	161
13.	14.	L. B. J. ('95)	3	140
14.	16.	John Connally	10	97
15.	17.	* Anderson	0	83
16.	18.	Round Rock ('99)	41	80
17.	19.	Dripping Springs	44	72
18.	1.	Hays ('00)	58	58
19.	20.	Waco ('98)	12	21

#### LONE STAR

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Duncanville ('91)	46	526
2.	5.	Arlington ('90)	61	519
3.	6.	Plano-Williams	56	493
4.	7.	Plano Sr. ('92)	69	491
5.	3.	South Grand Prairie	16	486
6.	4.	Trinity ('88)	7	472
7.	8.	Tyler-Lee ('84)	8	416
8.	--	# Granbury	13	365
9.	12.	Grapevine ('97)	82	330
10.	9.	Allen	15	309
11.	10.	Ryan	20	290
12.	11.	Turner ('94)	17	284
13.	14.	Dallas-Highland Park ('93)	40	246
14.	13.	Terrell	31	242
15.	--	# Northwest	16	237
16.	15.	Wichita Falls ('89)	9	194
17.	16.	The Colony	16	185
18.	17.	James Bowie	17	158
19.	18.	The Greenhill School ('95)	4	140
20.	19.	Garland ('99)	39	75
21.	20.	South Garland ('98)	36	53
22.	1.	Plano-Clark ('00)	44	44
23.	--	# Plano-West	11	16

#### NORTH TEXAS LONGHORNS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Plano-East	22	498
2.	5.	Colleyville Heritage	86	490
3.	3.	Sherman	17	478
4.	4.	Grand Prairie	0	412
5.	7.	St. Mark's School ('86)	54	375
6.	6.	Kaufman	0	341
7.	8.	L. D. Bell	9	309
8.	9.	Shepton ('94)	16	301
9.	--	# Denton	38	298
10.	10.	Jasper	44	277
11.	11.	Hockaday School ('92)	38	248
12.	14.	James Martin ('96)	46	216
13.	13.	Lewisville ('95)	32	214
14.	12.	* Cedar Hill	18	208
15.	15.	Naaman Forest	21	177
16.	--	# Creekview	78	174
17.	17.	Crowley	42	128
18.	19.	Marcus ('99)	51	120
19.	18.	Vines ('98)	30	102
20.	--	# Princeton	37	86
21.	20.	Dallas-Jesuit College Prep. ('97)	10	57
22.	1.	Newman Smith ('00)	35	35

#### SOUTH TEXAS

'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ A & M Consolidated	45	526
2.	15.	Houston-Bellaire ('99)	276	518
3.	4.	Clear Lake ('92)	77	501
4.	6.	Westfield ('95)	73	453
5.	5.	Aldine Sr.	35	451
6.	7.	St. Agnes Academy	17	395
7.	9.	Houston Nimitz	19	385
8.	10.	Friendswood ('94)	37	384
9.	8.	* Houston-Eisenhower	7	375
10.	11.	Sharpstown	25	334
11.	12.	B. F. Terry	51	319
12.	13.	Clear Brook	51	313
13.	16.	Mayde Creek	100	308
14.	17.	G C Scarborough	37	212
15.	18.	Elkins	42	200

17.	20.	Deer Park ('88)	49	161	2.	-	# Weber ('83)	4	433	6.	7.	New London Sr. ('91)	30	473
18.	22	Pearland	46	151	3.	3.	Sky View ('89)	51	431	7.	8.	Little Chute	16	386
19.	-	# L.V. Hightower	48	145	4.	5.	Northridge	70	416	8.	8.	Winneconne	2	308
20.	-	# St. Thomas Episcopal	47	119	5.	6.	Ogden-Bonneville ('86)	18	339	9.	12.	Sheboygan-South ('96)	57	251
21.	1.	Lamar Consolidated ('00)	91	91	6.	7.	Mountain Crest	40	302	10.	10.	Neenah	17	243
22.	24.	Houston-Jesuit ('97)	38	77	7.	8.	Layton ('97)	77	301	11.	11.	St. Croix Falls ('93)	21	219
23.	23.	Northbrook Sr ('88)	17	58	8.	10.	Woods Cross ('95)	33	214	12.	13.	Algoma ('97)	47	215
<b>TALL COTTON</b>														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Hereford ('91)	46	386	1.	2.	+ Cheney	26	339	1.	2.	+ Brookfield-East ('86)	60	578
2.	3.	San Angelo Central ('91)	19	347	2.	3.	Lake City, ID	34	323	2.	3.	Black Hawk	22	478
3.	4.	Franship	24	330	3.	4.	Gonzaga Prep. ('88)	54	308	3.	5.	West Bend West ('89)	34	423
4.	7.	Midland ('89)	34	305	4.	5.	Central Valley ('95)	40	281	4.	4.	+ Brookfield Central ('90)	0	401
5.	5.	Pampa	18	302	5.	6.	Lewis & Clark ('92)	41	222	5.	7.	West Bend East ('93)	29	384
6.	12.	Amarillo ('97)	79	295	6.	7.	Mead ('98)	43	177	6.	8.	Muskego ('84)	0	381
7.	6.	Odessa-Permian ('95)	12	294	7.	9.	Ferris ('97)	59	153	7.	8.	Milwaukee HS of the Arts	19	238
8.	6.	Coronado ('97)	25	268	8.	10.	University ('89)	78	145	8.	9.	Milwaukee Rufus King ('95)	42	211
9.	10.	Lubbock ('90)	36	285	9.	8.	Mt Spokane	19	137	9.	12.	Marquette Univ. ('99)	68	131
10.	11.	Amarillo-Tascosa ('94)	28	248	10.	1.	Coeur D'Alene, ID ('00)	39	39	10.	10.	Cedarburg ('97)	23	130
11.	13.	Midland-Lee ('98)	45	228						11.	11.	Plus XI ('98)	14	88
12.	14.	Cooper ('98)	56	188						12.	13.	Nicollet ('98)	35	62
13.	15.	Ablene ('99)	77	143						13.	1.	Greendale ('00)	55	55
14.	14.	Highland Park	0	132										
15.	1.	Odessa Sr. ('00)	29	29										
<b>WEST TEXAS</b>														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	<b>SOUTHERN WISCONSIN</b>				
1.	2.	Bel Air	0	405	1.	2.	+ Bainbridge Island ('85)	26	347	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
2.	3.	+ El Paso-Cathedral ('94)	46	339	2.	3.	+ Mount Vernon ('92)	32	316	1.	2.	+ Cheyenne-East ('96)	143	869
3.	4.	Burges	17	283	3.	3.	Mercer Island ('89)	0	300	2.	8.	Cheyenne-Central ('97)	185	635
4.	-	# Riverside	39	161	4.	5.	Thomas Jefferson	22	298	3.	3.	Sheridan ('94)	70	569
5.	5.	Montwood ('97)	8	161	5.	6.	Snohomish	16	235	4.	-	# Lead, SD ('68)	32	564
6.	8.	Franklin	11	156	6.	7.	Eastlake	37	221	5.	5.	Glenrock	11	467
7.	7.	Andress	0	152	7.	9.	Oak Harbor ('84)	29	104	6.	4.	+ Upton	0	460
8.	9.	Canutillo	19	150	8.	6.	Foster	7	182	7.	9.	Alliance, NE	67	455
9.	14.	Crane	29	134	9.	10.	Newport ('93)	0	148	8.	8.	Campbell County ('92)	48	454
10.	13.	Yaleta ('95)	17	125	10.	13.	Kamalak ('99)	72	129	9.	7.	Wheatland	13	452
10.	12.	Loreto Academy ('93)	9	128	11.	11.	Sunnyside ('97)	6	100	10.	12.	North Platte Sr., NE ('95)	69	417
12.	15.	El Paso-Coronado ('98)	11	92	12.	-	# Ridgefield	19	99	11.	10.	Newcastle ('89)	43	399
13.	1.	El Paso-Del Valle ('00)	30	30	13.	12.	+ Mt. Rainier ('98)	0	91	12.	11.	Chadron, NE	42	391
14.	17.	Hanks ('99)	24	29	14.	14.	Kentwood ('98)	35	47	13.	13.	Spearfish, SD	14	303
					15.	1.	Burlington-Edison ('00)	0	0	14.	14.	Torrington ('93)	7	179
<b>GREAT SALT LAKE</b>														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	<b>WESTERN WASHINGTON</b>					'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
1.	2.	+ Taylorsville	64	560	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	1.	2.	+ Cheyenne-East ('96)	143	869
2.	3.	Salt Lake City-Skyline ('84)	73	554	1.	3.	+ Federal Way ('93)	59	549	2.	8.	Cheyenne-Central ('97)	185	635
3.	4.	Cottonwood ('93)	36	438	2.	2.	Franklin Pierce	0	542	3.	3.	Sheridan ('94)	70	569
4.	5.	Salt Lake City-Highland ('90)	40	412	3.	4.	Auburn Sr. ('95)	35	497	4.	-	# Lead, SD ('68)	32	564
5.	6.	Lone Peak	57	222	4.	5.	Decatur	28	442	5.	5.	Glenrock	11	467
6.	7.	Salt Lake City-East ('96)	42	192	5.	8.	Auburn Riverside	94	351	6.	4.	+ Upton	0	460
7.	10.	Salt Lake City-West ('98)	63	170	6.	8.	Elma	0	332	7.	9.	Alliance, NE	67	455
8.	9.	Keams ('97)	41	163	7.	7.	Vashon Island	20	321	8.	8.	Campbell County ('92)	48	454
9.	8.	Rowland Hall-St. Mark's ('95)	27	157	8.	10.	Gig Harbor ('98)	80	225	9.	7.	Wheatland	13	452
10.	11.	Olympus ('99)	32	89	9.	9.	Gov. John Rogers ('97)	63	215	10.	12.	North Platte Sr., NE ('95)	69	417
11.	1.	Hunter ('00)	56	56	10.	11.	Port Angeles ('98)	30	113	11.	10.	Newcastle ('89)	43	399
					11.	1.	Puyallup ('00)	60	60	12.	11.	Chadron, NE	42	391
					12.	12.	Central Kitsap ('98)	26	59	13.	13.	Spearfish, SD	14	303
<b>SUNDANCE</b>														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					14.	14.	Torrington ('93)	7	179
1.	2.	+ Hillcrest ('89)	25	648	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	15.	15.	Buffalo ('98)	33	124
2.	1.	Cedar City	0	635	1.	1.	+ Parkersburg South ('98)	22	179	16.	16.	Sturgis-Brown, SD ('99)	49	80
3.	5.	Alta ('98)	54	477	2.	4.	Wheeling Park ('98)	31	68	17.	1.	Scottsbluff, NE ('00)	10	10
4.	4.	Bingham ('92)	8	446	3.	3.	PL Pleasant Sr. ('98)	0	55	<b>WIND RIVER</b>				
5.	8.	American Fork ('91)	12	409	4.	4.	Huntington ('97)	7	44	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total
6.	8.	+ Delta	0	403	5.	2.	Duval ('00)	16	18	1.	2.	+ Star Valley	31	485
7.	7.	Lehi ('88)	0	398						2.	4.	Rawlins	49	462
8.	9.	Mountain View ('84)	42	370						3.	5.	Lander Valley ('84)	43	450
9.	11.	Jordan ('97)	100	368						4.	5.	Riverton ('87)	36	445
10.	10.	Granger ('93)	4	276						5.	3.	Cody	27	441
11.	12.	Orem ('99)	20	55						6.	7.	Greybull	44	432
12.	13.	+ Uintah ('98)	0	14						7.	8.	Shoshoni	16	364
13.	2.	Carbon ('00)	2	2						8.	9.	Saratoga	24	350
<b>UTAH-WASATCH</b>														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	<b>NORTHERN WISCONSIN</b>					9.	10.	Worland ('95)	32	304
1.	2.	+ Ogden ('91)	32	596	'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total	10.	11.	Hol Springs Co. ('92)	20	289
					1.	2.	+ Sheboygan-North ('87)	61	635	11.	12.	Rock Springs ('93)	23	285
					2.	4.	Appleton-East ('95)	110	727	12.	13.	Powell	41	282
					3.	3.	Ripon	6	635	13.	15.	Jackson Hole ('96)	26	210
					4.	5.	Wisc. Rapids-Lincoln ('88)	21	580	14.	14.	Lovell	3	192
					5.	6.	Appleton-West ('90)	41	552	15.	16.	Laramie ('94)	35	188
										16.	17.	Casper Natrona Co. ('97)	34	169
										17.	18.	Graen River ('98)	33	112
										18.	19.	Casper-Kelly Welsh ('99)	47	102
										19.	1.	Evanston ('00)	34	34
<b>GENERAL</b>														
'01	'00	Chapter	New	Total										
1.	1.	Plymouth Canton Educ. Park ('95)	0	131										

## Introducing Tournament Manager Registration Software

Serves all your pre-tournament needs:

Handles school, judge, and contestant entries, eases manual tabulations, performs all financial calculations for up to 25 speech and 8 debate events, and used successfully at tournaments large and small

*And it's FREE!*

*Available in Windows and Mac OS Platforms*

For more information and download instructions, visit on the web:

[www.newmanschool.org/malisg](http://www.newmanschool.org/malisg)

# NFL'S TOP 50 DISTRICTS

(Summary 2000-2001)

This summary does not reflect chapter strength. It indicates the average number of new members and degrees added by the Chapters in a district.

Rank	Change	District	New Chapters	Average New Degrees	New Degree Leader	New Degrees Added
1.	--	Northern South Dakota	0	64.22	Watertown HS	152
2.	--	Rushmore	0	77.20	Sioux Falls-Lincoln HS	148
3.	--	Heart of America	0	67.77	Park Hill HS	223
4.	--	East Kansas	0	75.95	Blue Valley North HS	229
5.	+1	East Los Angeles	0	80.00	Gabrielino HS	220
6.	+1	California Coast	0	54.33	Leland HS	261
7.	-2	New York City	2	54.37	Regis HS	163
8.	--	Northern Ohio	0	55.18	Youngstown-Boardman HS	99
9.	--	Kansas Flint-Hills	1	54.05	Washburn Rural HS	179
10.	--	Illini	0	69.27	Downers Grove-South HS	179
11.	+3	Florida Manatee	0	48.54	Nova HS	147
12.	-1	Central Minnesota	0	56.20	Apple Valley HS	145
13.	--	Florida Sunshine	0	50.37	Sarasota-Riverview HS	96
14.	-2	Show Me	0	60.23	Blue Springs-South HS	154
15.	--	Sunflower	0	58.41	Wichita-East HS	118
16.	--	San Fran Bay	1	48.17	James Logan HS	147
17.	--	West Kansas	0	50.22	Hays HS	95
18.	+1	Northwest Indiana	0	53.00	Plymouth HS	167
19.	-1	South Kansas	2	49.46	El Dorado HS	111
20.	--	Southern Minnesota	1	43.80	Eagan HS	136
21.	--	Nebraska	0	48.30	Millard-North HS	144
22.	--	Eastern Ohio	0	53.05	Perry HS	159
23.	--	South Texas	2	55.21	Houston-Bellaire HS	276
24.	--	Rocky Mountain-South	0	49.92	Denver-East HS	137
25.	--	Hole in the Wall	1	52.81	Cheyenne-Central HS	185
26.	--	New England	1	44.18	Milton Academy	137
27.	--	Eastern Washington	0	43.50	University HS	78
28.	--	Northern Illinois	1	40.42	New Trier Twp HS	128
29.	--	Montana	1	51.78	Flathead Co. HS	127
30.	--	Hoosier Central	0	49.50	Ben Davis HS	189
31.	--	North Coast	1	44.21	Gilmour Academy	97
32.	--	Western Washington	0	41.25	Auburn Riverside HS	94
33.	--	Northern Wisconsin	1	35.05	Appleton East HS	110
34.	--	Great Salt Lake	0	48.45	Salt Lake City-Skyline HS	73
35.	--	Southern Wisconsin	0	33.41	Marquette University HS	68
36.	--	Eastern Missouri	1	38.57	Pattonville HS	159
37.	+4	Michigan	1	31.00	Portage-Northern HS	100
38.	--	South Carolina	1	39.00	Riverside HS	140
39.	+1	Sierra	1	41.11	Foothill HS	109
40.	-3	Idaho	0	42.00	Hillcrest HS	113
40.	+2	Carver-Truman	3	42.11	Neosho HS	123
42.	+1	Southern California	0	46.05	Claremont HS	121
43.	-4	West Oklahoma	1	45.95	Norman HS North	175
44.	+3	West Los Angeles	0	35.25	Loyola HS	80
45.	--	Colorado	1	41.75	Cherry Creek HS	203
46.	-2	Hoosier South	1	32.07	Evansville-Reitz HS	140
47.	+1	Golden Desert	3	52.10	Green Valley HS	147
48.	-2	Florida Panther	2	42.28	Trinity Prep School	86
49.	--	Ozark	1	39.12	Kickapoo HS	101
50.	--	West Iowa	0	31.61	West Des Moines-Dowling HS	75

## NFL DISTRICT STANDINGS

This summary does not reflect chapter strength. It indicates the average number of new members and degrees added by the Chapters in a district.

Rank	Change	District	New Chapters	Average New Degrees	New Degree Leader	New Degrees Added
51.	--	Carolina West	0	44.46	Myers Park HS	150
52.	+1	North East Indiana	0	34.20	Chesterton HS	190
53.	-1	East Texas	1	35.12	Humble HS	86
54.	--	North Dakota Roughrider	0	33.94	Fargo-Shanley HS	82
55.	+1	South Oregon	0	36.46	Ashland HS	78
56.	-1	New Mexico	0	33.00	Albuquerque Academy	104
57.	--	Valley Forge	0	28.58	Truman HS	96
58.	+2	Pittsburgh	0	31.80	Quigley Catholic HS	69
59.	-1	Big Valley	1	40.41	Modesto-Beyer HS	163
60.	-1	Sagebrush	0	34.66	Reno HS	80
61.	--	Nebraska South	0	35.00	Papillion-La Vista HS	102
62.	+1	Northern Lights	1	36.00	Moorhead HS	116
63.	+1	New York State	0	28.53	Iona Prep School	47
64.	-2	Wind River	0	31.57	Rawlins HS	49
65.	+5	Tennessee	0	30.60	Mars Hill Bible School	104
66.	-1	Pennsylvania	0	35.00	Kiski School	59
67.	+2	Heart of Texas	0	31.27	Bryan HS	84
68.	--	Utah-Wasatch	1	43.53	Layton HS	77
69.	-3	Rocky Mountain-North	2	32.15	Northridge HS	83
70.	-3	Tall Cotton	0	35.33	Amarillo HS	79
71.	--	Greater Illinois	2	30.69	Belleville-East HS	100
72.	--	North Texas Longhorns	3	32.72	Colleyville Heritage HS	86
73.	--	Arizona	0	31.88	Mountain View HS	97
74.	+1	New Jersey	4	35.42	Seton Hall Prep School	144
75.	+1	Gulf Coast	0	28.64	Brazoswood HS	95
76.	-2	Colorado Grande	3	34.30	Pueblo-Centennial HS	183
77.	--	Deep South	2	29.62	The Montgomery Academy	101
78.	+2	Big Orange	0	28.28	Los Alamitos HS	69
78.	+4	Chesapeake	1	34.50	Loyola HS	54
80.	-1	Sundance	0	22.25	Jordan HS	100
81.	-3	Georgia Northern Mountain	1	25.93	Chattahoochee HS	118
82.	-1	Louisiana	1	29.72	Comeaux HS	85
83.	--	Lone Star	3	29.26	Grapevine HS	82
84.	--	North Oregon	0	28.06	Forest Grove HS	53
85.	--	Central Texas	0	29.83	Ronald Reagan HS	150
86.	--	Western Ohio	1	30.56	Dayton-Oakwood HS	67
87.	--	South Florida	0	33.26	Hialeah HS	151
88.	+1	East Oklahoma	2	28.75	Ponca City HS	75
89.	-1	Kentucky	0	28.84	Boone County HS	81
90.	--	East Iowa	1	25.29	Iowa City-West HS	149
91.	--	Mississippi	2	27.93	Oak Grove HS	55
92.	--	Georgia Southern Peach	1	22.06	Thomas County Central HS	50
93.	--	West Texas	1	18.71	El Paso-Cathedral HS	48
94.	--	Capitol Valley	1	23.41	Rio Americano HS	51
95.	--	Patrick Henry	0	12.90	Madison County HS	54
96.	--	Maine	1	14.25	Brunswick HS	39
97.	--	Puget Sound	1	21.50	Kamiak HS	72
98.	+1	Mid-Atlantic	1	17.00	Blacksburg HS	44
99.	-1	Tarheel East	1	20.91	Cape Fear HS	52
100.	--	West Virginia	0	15.20	Wheeling Park HS	31
101.	--	Hawaii	2	14.85	Kamehameha Schools	57
102.	--	Iroquois	1	8.91	Mount Mercy Academy	32
103.	--	Guam	0	2.71	St. John's School	13

# THE CAPITOL CLASSIC DEBATE INSTITUTE

Washington D. C.



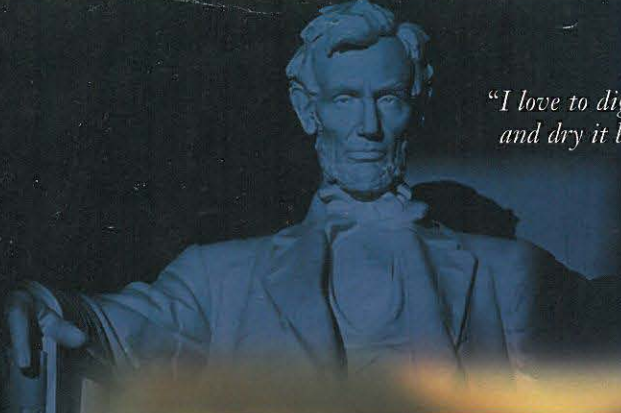
*“A Summer to Remember”*



**RETURNING JUNE 16 TO JULY 6, 2002**

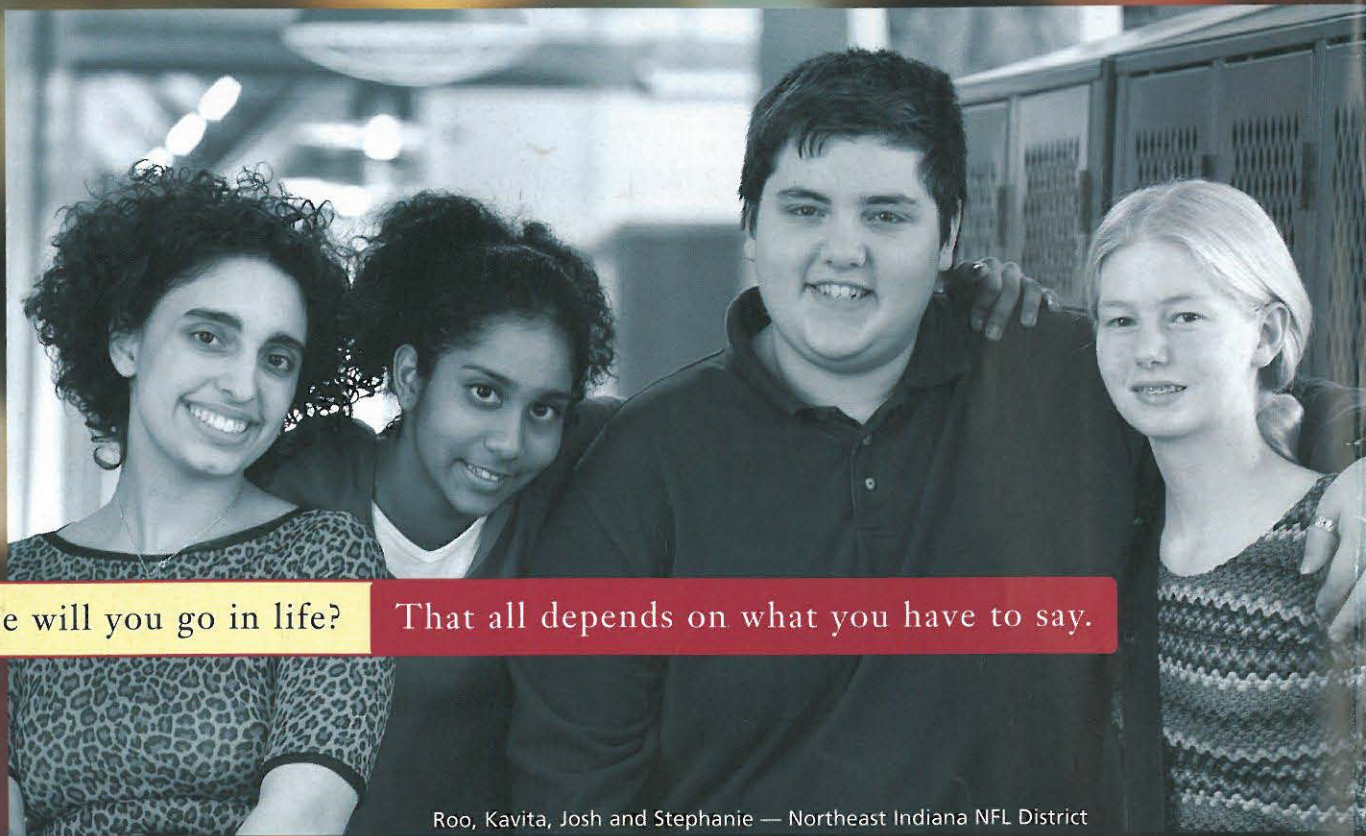
**AND INTRODUCING A NEW FOUR-WEEK SESSION JULY 7 TO AUG. 3, 2002.**

For information, contact Ronald Bratt, director, at 202-319-5447 or [bratt@cua.edu](mailto:bratt@cua.edu).



*"I love to dig up the question by the roots and hold it up  
and dry it before the fires of the mind."*

— Abraham Lincoln



Where will you go in life?

That all depends on what you have to say.

Roo, Kavita, Josh and Stephanie — Northeast Indiana NFL District



**NATIONAL  
FORENSIC  
LEAGUE**

*Training youth for leadership*

Think your opinion doesn't matter? Talk to a few NFL members. They're living proof that words can change lives. Over the years, National Forensic League members have gone on to become U.S. presidents, Supreme Court justices, CEOs, and other influential thinkers. So can you. And Lincoln Financial Group wants to help. That's why we're a proud sponsor of the NFL, A&E's *BIOGRAPHY*® *Project for Schools*, and other educational programs for young people. To find out more about the National Forensic League, call 920-748-6206. And see how far you can go, when you have the power to make people listen.

*Clear solutions in a complex world®*

 **Lincoln**  
Financial Group®