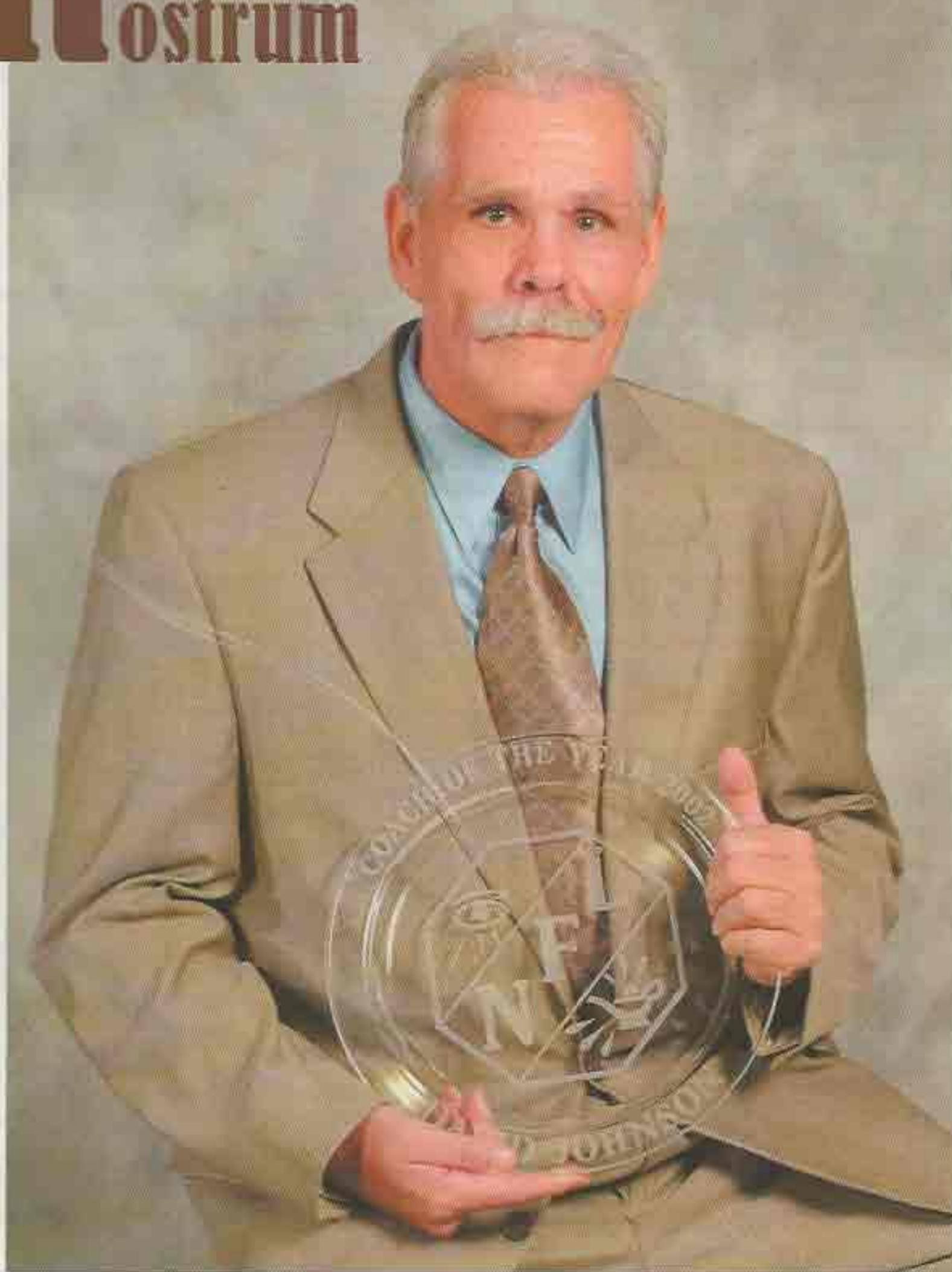


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volume 77

number 2

october 2002



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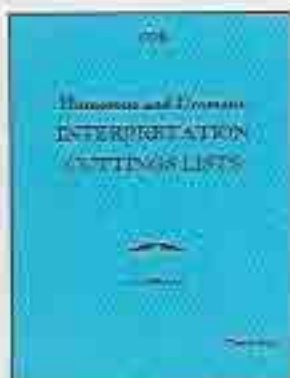
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Include with the videotape a typed transcript of your speech and include the name, address and phone number of the student, coach and school.

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DAVID JOHNSON

In the fall of 1970 James Copeland (later NFL Secretary) and David Zaresky (later Dean of the Northwestern University School of Speech) were traveling across Indiana by car to a debate clinic at Butler University. Copeland asked Zaresky, a Houston-Bellaire (TX) grad and National Champion orator for Hall of Fame coach Bill Henderson, how things were at Bellaire High School after Henderson had left the school. Zaresky's enthusiastic reply "They sure like this Johnson!"

Bellaire's record at Nationals in the Johnson years is first rate: Two Pi Kappa Delta/Bruno Jacob Sweepstakes Awards, a National Sweepstakes win with a record number of rounds, plus three runner-up finishes in Sweepstakes; National Champions in DI and Debate, a second in debate, and two seconds and one third in Extemp.

At the district level Bellaire has dominated the South Texas district: Twenty-eight times Johnson's squads

have won the District Sweepstakes and six times the District Trophy! Bellaire was Leading Chapter in 1978, 1985, 1993, and 1999. Sixteen times Bellaire has been the district's largest chapter; fourteen times has led the district in new members and six times produced the leading point student in the district. Several years Bellaire ranked in the U.S. Top Ten, including 1st in the nation in 2000 and 2001.

For 32 years David conducted what was arguably the largest speech and debate tournament in the nation - The Bellaire Forensic Tournament (BFT). So popular was this tournament that rounds were held in every space available - one year at the bottom of a drained swimming pool.

David Johnson has served NFL as district chair for eleven terms winning NFL Bronze, Silver, and Gold Awards and in 2001 the Ralph E. Carey Award for Distinguished Career Service.

David also served a term on the

Executive Council where his willingness to confront important issues like the decline of policy debate made an important contribution to NFL dialogue.

David's work has been honored in Texas and nationally. In 1992 he was tapped for the NFL Hall of Fame. He was NFL Coach of the Year in 1984 and 2002 and received the Carey Trophy in 2001. Mr. Johnson has earned six NFL diamonds.

Always committed, always controversial, David was a debater his entire life - in high school debating for Howard Hudson in Oklahoma, in college reaching the NDT finals, as coach in Oklahoma and at Houston Bellaire, and on the NFL Council. Wendell Phillips, the great orator, was described by historian Richard Hofstadter as someone who could "seize an issue and riddle it with light".

David Johnson, NFL student debater, debate coach, district chair, national councilor, would have made Wendell Phillips proud!

THE ROSTRUM

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ON THE COVER: 2002 NFL Coach of the Year David Johnson.

NOVEMBER: Bill Davis on the "Secret of Debate."

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

When in conflict, academic freedom in U.S. high schools ought to be valued above community standards.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE PROBLEM AREAS FOR 2003-2004

PROBLEM AREA I:

-- International Trade --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially decreasing its restrictions on trade with one or more of the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela.

Ten years ago Latin America stood to reap the benefits of democratically elected governments, expanding economies and prosperity. Such is not the case today. Much of the region faces collapsing economies, rising unemployment, overwhelming external debt and even the threat of a return to the days of one party dictatorial rule. Argentina has sunk into almost complete economic collapse; economists are concerned that Brazil may be next. Venezuela, the third leading supplier of oil to the United States, is struggling to emerge from political instability. Even Chile has struggled with a weakness in their exports. Mexico, our neighbor to the south, is trying to overcome United States' reluctance to fully implement the provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement. These countries are all looking to increased trade with the United States as a means of easing their economic and political difficulties. Affirmative cases might propose freer trade across the board with the nations listed in the resolution, focus on particular nations or on particular product categories within those nations. Negative positions will likely focus on immigration problems, endangered natural resources, the strength of U.S. labor unions and on broader efforts to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

PROBLEM AREA II:

-- Federal Elections --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially change the federal election process in the United States.

A federal election is the cornerstone of our democratic process. It begins after the previous election and may not end until weeks or months after the final votes are cast. Though two years have passed since major problems were exposed in the election of November 2000, little substantive change has occurred in our federal election process. Although one significant piece of campaign finance legislation (McCain-Feingold) was signed into law by President Bush, critics have already filed suit to overturn it on free-speech grounds, while others argue that it ignores serious loopholes. Specific affirmative case areas could include primaries, terms of office, political party processes, campaign finance, voting technology, the Electoral College, third parties, Federal Election Commission powers, voter civil rights, media limitations, and structural reforms such as a bifurcated presidency, unicameral legislature, or parliamentary system. Negatives could dispute case impacts

on a variety of philosophical grounds, including racial equality, freedom of expression, and disenfranchisement of various voting groups. Solvency issues might be raised with regard to voter participation, excess or inadequate party influence, denial of a convincing majority, and the role of fringe-party candidates. Disadvantages would include free speech and press rights, political gridlock, voter apathy, loss of influence by voters and/or states, increased power of lobbies, vote fraud, and, of course, federalism.

PROBLEM AREA III:

-- Ocean Policy --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish an ocean policy substantially increasing protection of marine natural resources.

The ocean contributes in many ways to human existence. It serves as a principal food source for millions of people, harbors some of the rich gas, oil and mineral resources in the world, and is one of the primary means of transporting goods between nations. Also, the ocean is linked to global climate and weather patterns. As human demands on the oceans increase, what was once seen as a limitless resource is now being threatened by pollution and overuse. Affirmative cases in this area may include: marine protected areas, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, international fisheries, coral reef protection, deep sea-bed mining, pollution clean-up, overenrichment (nutrient pollution), energy production, resource exploration, fishing/catch restrictions, waste transport, shipwrecks, and other resources found in U.S. and/or international waters. Negative positions include: sovereignty over international waters, trade-off with commercial uses, indigenous use of the oceans, centralized vs. regional control, conflicting views over stewardship, North/South relations, hegemony, and various solvency issues such as the lack of enforcement, contradiction of free trade agreements, the need for international consensus on ocean issues, and conflicting efforts of activist groups.

PROBLEM AREA IV:

-- Rights of Children --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a policy substantially increasing the civil rights of children in the United States.

Children in the United States are at risk. Twelve million children live in poverty; the United States ranks 15th in the world in measures of child well-being. Currently the United States ranks below twenty other industrialized nations in the area of infant mortality. With the increase in single parent households, the number of children living in poverty has increased dramatically. Perhaps most startling, there are 900,000 reported cases of child

abuse or neglect each year. Unfortunately, there is inadequate protection of children's rights in place to address these tragic problems. Children lack basic rights to privacy, self-determination and representation in the political process. Potential affirmatives include: changes in labor law; the foster care system, internet regulations, immigration, parental rights, abuse law and services, the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, enumeration of Constitutional rights, and family court issues including child emancipation. Potential negative ground includes: diminished parental rights, the need to protect children and the effect of increased rights on the ability to do so, state law vs. federal law, diminished women's rights, economic impacts, free speech and expression, privacy and Constitutionality issues, and insurance and health care costs.

PROBLEM AREA V:

-- Federal Public Lands --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a policy substantially increasing environmental protection on its federal public lands.

One third of the land area in the United States — 700 million acres — is owned by the federal government. Four federal agencies are responsible for managing federal public lands: the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Recent environmental controversies dealing with federal public lands concern the weakening of the Endangered Species Act, the Clinton administration's "Roadless Rule" (an executive order banning the construction of new roads on federal public lands), the cleanup of abandoned mines, the leasing of federal lands for energy production, the protection of the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve, preservation of wetlands, cattle grazing permits on federal public lands, rewilding (efforts to return buffalo, wolves, bears and other species to areas they once inhabited), federal water rights in the western United States and land exchanges (the Interior Department's practice of swapping land it now owns for privately owned lands). Negative teams can argue that measures designed to protect the environment are counter-productive; for example, banning the building of roads in national forests may make firefighting more difficult. Extreme environmental measures may create a public backlash weakening support for other environmental laws. Other negative positions will argue that harms from species extinction, global warming and water pollution are exaggerated. These harms can be weighed against economic issues such as energy independence, stability in energy prices and access to vital resources (timber, minerals, water, grass for grazing). Negative positions can also highlight the imposition of state and local sovereignty, restricting rights of Native Americans to religious sites on federal public lands and restrictions on recreational access to National Parks and other public areas.

BALLOT FOR POLICY DEBATE TOPIC SELECTION

Proposed Topic Areas and Resolutions for 2003-2004

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 2003-2004 debate topic.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

_____ Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially decreasing its restrictions on trade with one or more of the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS

_____ Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially change the federal election process in the United States.

OCEAN POLICY

_____ Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish an ocean policy substantially increasing protection of marine natural resources.

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

_____ Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a policy substantially increasing the civil rights of children in the United States.

FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS

_____ Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a policy substantially increasing environmental protection on its federal public lands.

_____ COACH SIGNATURE

_____ SCHOOL NAME

_____ STATE

Mail ballot no later than October 18, 2002 to:

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N F L

Executive Council

Spring Meeting

April 14, 2002

Las Vegas, Nevada

Meeting called to order at 9:03 a.m. by President Billy Tate. Present: President Billy Tate, Vice President Ted W. Belch, Donus Roberts, Bro. Rene Sterner FSC, Harold Keller, Kandi King, Frank Sferra (departed at noon), Don Crabtree (arrived at noon), Mike Burton, alternate. Absent: Glenda Ferguson (ill)

Moved by Sferra, seconded by Keller to suspend the rules to consider a special item of business. **Passed: Unanimous.**

Moved by Belch, seconded by Burton that a committee be formed to consider the timeline for a search and to develop the application process for applications for the position of NFL Secretary. **Passed: Unanimous.**

[President Tate appointed Past President Roberts, Vice President Belch and Administrator Bro. Rene Sterner FSC to the committee]

Student Congress

Moved by Keller, seconded by Sferra to adopt the following recommendation from Harold Keller:

NFL Points may be awarded for participation in educational Congressional Assemblies such as those sponsored by American legion and programs such as Model UN and other types of model legislative groups in which the primary intent is not perceived as competitive. Said points shall be awarded according to the following:

1. All verifiable speeches given in a Student Congress, where the primary intent is not competitive, may be awarded between 1 and 6 NFL points for each speech given in a four hour or longer assembly. Not more than 24 NFL points total shall be awarded for each legislative day.
2. A legislative session must contain a minimum of four hours of on-floor debate. Printed tabulation sheets must be available to verify hours and the number of speeches given.
3. An official post high school age scorer or scorers must be present and he/she shall award NFL points according to the NFL criteria as noted in number 1 above.

Passed: 5-3. Aye: Sterner, Keller, Roberts, King, Burton (for Ferguson). Nay: Belch, Sferra, Tate. Absent: Crabtree.

[This rule is not retroactive. It begins immediately.]

Debate

Moved by Roberts, seconded by Belch that a committee be appointed to research and write procedures for a new debate event. These procedures will be distributed at nationals so there may be trial tournaments conducted next season. A survey of students and coaches will be conducted after each trial tournament. **Passed: Unanimous. The committee is Roberts, Belch, Sferra, Tate.**

Extemp

Moved by Sterner, seconded by Crabtree to replace the question and answer in the Extemp final rounds at nationals with a three minute CX period. **Passed: Unanimous. Burton (for Ferguson). Sferra, absent.**

[The procedure begins at Atlanta 2003]

Coaches are advised to consult pages TA 7, 8 of the NFL Appendix section of the NFL Manual "Cross Examination Guidelines"]

Moved by Sterner, seconded by Burton (for Ferguson) to drop the question and answer from District Extemp final rounds. **Passed: 4-2. Aye: Crabtree, Sterner, Roberts, Burton (for Ferguson). Nay: Belch, Tate. Abstain: Keller, King. Absent: Sferra.**

Moved by King, seconded by Roberts that Foreign Extemp be renamed International Extemp. **Passed: Unanimous. Burton (for Ferguson). Absent: Sferra.**

Poetry

By Unanimous consent the Council reaffirmed:

Several poems may be used from different authors and different sources in the Poetry Reading contest, but no verse plays.

Protests

Moved by Roberts, seconded by Belch to accept the recommendation of Attorney Joseph Schmitt in the Heart of Texas protest and offer a resolution of thanks to Attorney Schmitt for his outstanding work. **Passed: Unanimous. Burton (for Ferguson). Absent: Sferra.**

Moved by Burton (for Ferguson) seconded by Roberts to affirm the debate results in the Show Me District and deny the petition of Lee's Summit H.S. **Passed: Unanimous. Burton (for Ferguson). Absent: Sferra.**

Moved by Roberts, seconded by Sterner to appoint a committee to establish an international advisory board. **Passed: Unanimous. Burton (for Ferguson). Absent: Sferra.**

The committee will be Sterner, Roberts and Burton.

Academic All-American

The council unanimously granted the petition of Paulette Manville to allow Academic All-Americans to apply during the 6th semester.

The Council commended the Golden Desert District Committee for running an excellent district tournament. President Tate, Council members Roberts, Keller, Sterner and Secretary Copeland visited the tournament.

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



THE D G E

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE 2002-2003 MENTAL HEALTH RESOLUTION

by David M. Cheshier

The new policy debate resolution requires the affirmative to defend expanded federal public health services for the mentally ill (*Resolved: that the United States federal government should substantially increase public health services for mental health care in the United States*), and the literature relating to this issue is extensive. What follows is only a partial introduction to the range of possible arguments which may arise.

Mental disorders affect a large number of Americans. The earliest large scale epidemiological studies include an often cited estimate made by the 1960s Midtown Manhattan Study, which concluded that roughly twenty percent of Americans suffer from serious mental illness, and that only twenty percent of the population is free of mental dysfunction. The most comprehensive national research on the issue was done during the Carter Administration; the ECA (Epidemiological Catchment Area) study confirmed earlier findings that twenty percent have an active mental disorder. Phobias (14 percent) and alcohol abuse (9 percent) were the most frequently occurring illnesses. The National Comorbidity Survey (NCS), conducted during the 1990s, found higher illness levels, including a finding that in the previous year a full 29 percent reported a mental disorder. Of respondents reporting a disorder in the previous year, only twenty percent had sought treatment.

The terms "public health services" and "mental health care" are very broad, and affirmatives will have the freedom to tailor proposals addressing everything from drug and alcohol abuse and addiction,

Alzheimer's treatment, civil commitment law, nursing home care, and homelessness. Whether the term "public health services" includes support for medical or pharmacological research, as opposed to the mere provision of care, is an open question, and there is definitional support for both the narrower and broader points of view. Controversy may also arise over the question of whether the plan may properly require the federal government to induce private sector support (e.g., by manipulating managed care or HMO regulations) — although the resolution seems to permit an increase by indirect regulation or mandate, some may see such proposals as topical only by effect.

Although the federal government has played a significant role in the mental health area since 1946, when it created the National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH), most mental health care services are provided locally, with active state government involvement. This creates the unfortunate but likely possibility that our debates will be overrun by the following strategy: the state counterplan, a Bush/politics disadvantage (unique to the plan's advocacy of federal action), and some version of a Foucault/Szasz critique (more on them shortly) or net widening disadvantage (both of which would likely be less onerous objections to decentralized state or local action than the plan). I'd consider such an outcome unfortunate because the federalism issues implicated in the public health area are relatively uninteresting (though not unimportant), and yet once raised the debate is almost guaranteed to veer away from the public policy issues raised by the too-often ignored problem of mental illness. And presuming they will often face such a strategy, affirmative teams will probably in turn veer toward plans necessarily requiring federal action (ERISA reform, changes in the administration of mental health care services in veterans hospitals, changing public health services on native lands) — again, despite the importance of these issues, the effect might be an almost total sidestepping of the broader mental and public health issues.

Still, because hope springs eternal, let's review the broader and quite fascinating history of America's management of mental health care problems. After that I'll quickly review some of the possible affirmative and negative argument possibilities, including some of the central critical positions which will be widely and rightly explored this year.

America's Public Health Commitments to the Mentally Ill: Some Background

Publicly provided mental health care services have mostly been considered a safety net, mainly aimed at those who because of poverty or isolation are uninsured. Ranging from early efforts to house or incarcerate the mentally ill to the range of community health services available today, the debate over mental health care has often centered on the question of "containment"; that is, whether mentally ill individuals should be institutionalized or treated in the community. To some extent this reflects the deep history of mental health care — in the Middle Ages the mentally ill suffered extreme neglect, and although conditions improved in the Enlightenment, the preferred solution tended to be the creation of large and impersonal institutions.

The first American hospital dedicated to the care of mentally ill patients was the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1752. Benjamin Rush and others advocated "moral treatment," based on the view that small hospitals characterized by close doctor-patient could achieve real progress in reducing the severity of mental disorder. By the time Dorothea Dix led her reform efforts almost a century later, an elaborate network of private and charitable mental asylums covered the nation. Dix sparked the first American debate over which level of government should bear principle responsibility for the mentally ill. She argued the federal government should undertake leadership, and following her lobbying efforts, the Congress in 1854 passed a law that would have undertaken federal control. But President Franklin Pierce vetoed the law, arguing the states were better suited to the provision of public health. Consequently, Dix turned her efforts to the states, and as a result the American system remains state-dominated.

By the 1950's and 60's, concern was aroused about the quality of care available in most mental health institutions, and the resulting debates produced pressures culminating in the near-total deinstitutionalization of America's mental hospital system. Even more important than quality of care concerns was increasing reliance on newly developed drugs, whose use sharply reduced the size of the patient population for whom permanent institutionalization seemed necessary. Since the development of new tranquilizers in the early 1950s, psychiatry has become increasingly dependent on the prescription of apparent "wonder drugs" that have

shown sometimes amazing success in ameliorating the symptoms of severe mental impairment. All these historical factors culminated in the work of the congressional Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health (appointed by President Eisenhower, findings reported to President Kennedy), which recommended a shift to community-based care. The community mental health centers (CMHC's) created by the 1963 federal legislation are designed to provide comprehensive and integrated care in the least restrictive environment possible.

The CMHC system, which remains in place today, undertakes a wider range of services than have ever been fully funded. CMHCs exist to provide hospitalization alternatives and permit treatment in a patient's natural environment where possible. In the 1980s, the Reagan Administration returned CMHC funding to the states as block grants, and as a result many states have curtailed core mental health services. Some CMHCs have been dismantled. This is so despite the ongoing federal commitment to more than a half dozen block grant health care initiatives, including about a quarter billion dollars for mental health care support, and more than a billion dollars annually for substance abuse services.

In 1965, the federal government created the Medicare and Medicaid public health programs. Both provide fee-for-service health care benefits; Medicare provides support for the health care needs of the elderly and disabled, and Medicaid, a part of the Social Security system, is a federal-state matching entitlement program for the poor. In the years since, both programs have provided major support for persons dealing with mental illness. For example, mentally ill individuals under the age of 65 are eligible for Medicare Part A benefits (which cover in- and out-patient hospital care) if their condition has qualified them for more general disability support.

But as important as these changes in federal budgetary support are developments in the private sector, now regulated by federal action. The HMO Act of 1973 allowed doctors to organize health maintenance organizations to compete with insurance plans. Then, a year later, Congress passed the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), which gives employers incentives to self-insure health care. Both had profound effects on the mental health area. The HMO law does not force plans to provide comprehensive psychiatric care, and as a result the precedent was set for health

plans to minimally (at best) cover impairment resulting from mental illness. Some states reacted to this by passing so-called "parity" laws, which require health care providers to add in mental health coverage. But in many cases, ERISA nullifies these state efforts, since the basement-level mandates of the federal law have constitutional primacy over state action (the so-called preemption doctrine).

The Clinton Administration worked to solve this problem, and in 1996 the President signed a law, which took effect in January 1998, requiring employer-sponsored plans offering mental health care coverage to have the same annual and lifetime coverage limits for mental illness treatment as for other medical services. Unfortunately, though, this legislation expired September 30, 2001.

The Politics of Mental Health Services

Part of the reason mental health services are under-supported is because the mentally ill are a relatively uninfluential constituency, and because there is a legislative perception that enabling broader levels of mental health support would create unending financial demands on the federal government. As a result, the history of Presidential involvement in the mental health care debate has been sporadic, and mainly focused on paying lip service to the very difficult challenges faced by the mentally ill and their families. Several political spouses have made mental health care an issue of personal priority, including First Lady Rosalynn Carter during the Jimmy Carter presidency, and Tipper Gore during the Clinton years. But beyond the occasional mention of mental health concerns in a State of the Union speech, or the convening of one or two White House Task Force, little has been accomplished in the way of major, presidentially-led initiatives, since the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations oversaw the implementation of the community mental health system.

Proposals to spend money on mental health care tend to be unpopular, perhaps because of the stigma we continue to attach to mental illness. Although we don't treat mental illness as contagious anymore, old parenting views that used to be common, a mentality still persists which tends to discount mental impairment as not "real illness." There remains a tendency to view mental illness as the fault of the victim. Another problem is that it can be difficult to document the "proof" of invest-

ments in mental health care — unlike cancer research, for instance, where one can clearly show improvements in cure and survival rates, in the mental health area it can sometimes be hard to quantify the benefits of cost-intensive therapies.

All this is complicated by the fact that, too often, the mental health care dollars allocated do not end up following the patient. That is, more than half of legislated money goes into mental hospital support, even though they only serve a small percentage of the mentally ill. Thus, even if support can be rallied for expanded public health services, it is unlikely to be politically sustainable for programs focused on decentralized care models.

The record and positions of the Bush Administration on mental health issues are hard to gauge. The President has taken several opportunities to express his support for efforts to improve the plight of the mentally ill. He recently appointed Philip Mangano to coordinate federal homelessness policy, a move which was applauded by some mental health advocates since Mangano has expressed support for the necessity of bundling mental health services together with broader homelessness support efforts. But when Senators Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici proposed bipartisan legislation to re-enact and expand the provisions of the 1996 "parity" law, the Administration opposed it under pressure from conservative Republicans (who voted against it in a near block), business groups and insurance companies, who argued that adding to the total health care cost burden was not a good idea given softness in the economy. Even here, though, the Bush Administration did not express unqualified opposition to the proposal — the President was said to support it, just not at the present time. Whether this is a rhetorical strategy to divert attention from mental health issues or a sincerely held position given the other important issues on the President's agenda remains to be seen.

Does Mental Illness Really Exist? Introducing Critical Considerations

For anyone who has ever interacted with a loved one suffering from the effects of profound depression, addictive substance abuse, delusional psychosis, paranoid schizophrenia, or other debilitating mental illness, it may seem odd to even raise the issue of whether mental illness is real or socially constructed. But despite the undeniable trauma imposed by genuine illness,

the historical fact remains that labeling someone "crazy" or "nuts" is an often-used instrument of state or social control. In the worst periods of Soviet dictatorship, dissenting intellectuals were incarcerated in mental asylums — their disagreement with the prevailing orthodoxy "proved" they must be insane. In the American context, women who were too assertive were often diagnosed as "hysterical," a term which for a long time had clinical significance. Until 1973, a homosexual orientation was officially considered a mental disorder, a diagnosis which led to widespread social stigma and the sometimes outlandish treatment regimen of electroshock therapy.

If a culture can label its critics "mentally ill," it has won an important victory in the quest for total social control. The trick is that once a person is identified as "crazy," everything she or he says can be dismissed as further evidence of the illness, even if it is perfectly reasonable or sane. [Of course, the reverse is true too: sometimes the most difficult to diagnose mental illnesses are those pathologies exhibited by people who on the surface seem very normal.] But who gets to define what is "normal" anyway? Who's to say whether a certain person's predisposition to aggressive behavior reflects a disordered mental state or simply his or her upbringing, or passion, or victimization?

Some social theorists argue the oppressive historical uses to which mental treatment have been put justify caution when it comes to expanding the government's role in providing mental health care services. And it's important to understand how this criticism holds up even in societies which are reasonably open, tolerant of disagreement, and committed to a basic philosophy of "live and let live." In the United States, for instance, the net of social control may be insidiously widened not out of a desire or conspiracy for authoritarianism, but for the best and even purest humanitarian reasons. Step by step, rule by rule, regulations expand in the name of "protecting innocent kids" or "keeping the insane from hurting themselves." Or loving parents who simply cannot see another alternative tearfully turn their children over to institutions of total control, like boot camps or reform schools or juvenile institutions. Critics of such practices claim that, despite good intentions, the incarcerated still end up losing their liberty and fundamental autonomy rights, often robbed of their essential dignity as human beings.

Michel Foucault (1926-1984) is often associated with such a view, and rightfully so given his books *Birth of the Clinic* and *Madness and Civilization*, and his lifelong efforts to use extreme institutions of social control (the prison, the asylum, to mention just two) as a lens through which to see the broader workings of mainstream culture. At the risk of greatly oversimplifying Foucault's complicated life's work, one of his principle commitments was to the idea that you could learn a lot about a society by seeing who it defines as "abnormal" and "deviant," and who is censored in the process. Foucault also spent some time working through a critique of Sigmund Freud, whose development of psychoanalytic theory long undergirded mental health treatment in western nations. In contrast to Freud, who thought of the human psyche as a discoverable reality discernible through theoretical refinement, Foucault emphasized the subjective nature of the psyche. In his view, there is no such thing as a "mind" independent of the broader social practices that discipline and define it, including psychiatric procedures created to "examine" it. Depending on the specifics of the affirmative plan, Foucault's criticisms of mental health establishments can serve as the basis for a critical examination of the affirmative's advocacy.

Because Foucault's work is relatively familiar to high school debaters and coaches, and because I've discussed his project at greater length in a previous ROS-TRUM column (December 1999, written on the education topic), I want to also briefly introduce the perspective of Thomas Szasz, who has been the leading advocate of the idea that "mental illness" is a social construction from the field of psychiatry.

Szasz has long been a vocal critic of the entire field of psychiatry. His position has consistently centered on a critique of the medicalization of mental health care, which in his view results in the sheer concoction of illnesses. The discourse of "illness" presents an all-too-easy device for psychiatrists simply looking for a way to frame and penalize unacceptable (or often, simply unusual) behavior. His recent work, which includes several volumes produced in the last five years, expands this criticism to the manner by which drug therapies are increasingly used to dope up the different. One of the lines most often quoted from his early work is that "mental illness is a rational response to an insane situation." (It is probably important to stress from the out-

set that Szasz does not oppose psychotherapy when it is freely and voluntarily undertaken.)

Whether Szasz's argument about the socially constructed nature of mental illness is generalizable to all apparent cases of mental dysfunction or not, he is unquestionably right to call attention to the many ways in which mental illness is stigmatized. One way Szasz introduces this issue is by stressing what he calls the "operational semantics" of illness. His point is that the meaning of a word should be understood by the associations it produces. If two words produce the same reaction, they can be said to share a meaning. Let's say I tell you that a certain person is *evil*, and then ask you a couple questions: Would you hire this person to work for you? Would you like this person to be your friend? Would you like this person to marry someone in your family? Would you want this person to live next door? Now imagine I've told you the person is *mentally ill*, and ask the same questions. It is likely your answers will be the same, since our culture fosters negative views of the mentally ill. A disturbing survey conducted recently by the National Mental Health Association found that 71 percent of Americans see mental illness as evidence of a character weakness.

In the sociological tradition, some have long argued that this semantic stigma surrounding mental illness produces a circular labeling phenomenon. Thomas Scheff, for example, is associated with the view that it is the social reaction to those labeled ill, and not something intrinsically disordered in the "patient," that is the real crux of the mental illness situation. While Scheff's work has been heavily criticized as offering too-total an account of mental illness, he has refined his position many times over the years and continues to defend the basic labeling hypothesis.

The mental health care field is often caricatured, undoubtedly as a result of the excesses practiced by 1950s and 60s-era institutions, and their portrayal in popular films like "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." Mental health care is obviously very different today than it was then. Despite that fact, a number of critics attack what they see as the dominating "medical model" which they say still characterizes mental health care services. The "medical model" is essentially authoritarian, where the doctor orders this or that treatment, and the patient is expected to comply. At the other end of the scale some advocate a "consumer

empowerment" model, but there are dangers and benefits in both extremes. Although the medical model can sound awful, for example, there are undeniably extreme situations where medical care may have to be imposed on severely ill patients who have apparently lost the cognitive capacity to safeguard their own best interests.

One of the inherent problems relating to all this has to do with the difficulty in clearly defining mental illness. Some advocate a diagnostic approach (a person is mentally ill if their symptoms match the specified characteristics listed in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, the so-called DSM), while others prefer a more functional interpretation (a person is mentally ill if they are institutionalized or are using mental health care services). The considerable definitional ambiguity has not been much clarified by legislation targeting services to the "severely" mentally ill, although it seems a reasonable enough distinction to limit services to those whose mental impairment is so considerable they are unable to function.

Some Major Affirmative Case Areas

A range of landmark proposals have been made to improve and increase the provision of public health services to the mentally ill. For the sake of basic clarity, I've divided these proposals into plans designed to improve the treatment available for specific populations, plans designed to address specific illnesses, and broader structural changes imagined to address systemic failings in the public health system.

Proposals targeted at specific populations. The population receiving the most attention in the general mental health literature is children, and this is so for several reasons. Many argue the current system for providing mental health care badly fails children who suffer from serious emotional disturbance. Families are often ill-equipped to deal with the most challenging childhood mental problems, and because services are often dispersed among juvenile justice, foster care, and substance abuse programs, many ill children fall through the cracks. Or, when agencies like the court and justice systems or schools attempt to consolidate services, the attention mainly goes to the most troubled kids, again leaving many others unaided. The literature documenting abuses and failures in the foster care system is extensive and often shocking. And a number of scholars have become more vocal in criticizing the manner by which medi-

cation (for conditions like "attention deficit disorder") is becoming the first treatment option for troubled kids. A number of reforms might be undertaken in the school setting, where considerable resources are presently expended to mainstream children with mental disabilities into the broader educational environment.

Attention is also concentrated on that small percentage of the mentally ill who engage in criminally dangerous behavior. The science (or some might say non-science) of predicting dangerousness complicates efforts to reduce the effects of violent outbursts. Still, the research does show that if an individual commits a violent act during a psychotic episode, they are at a high risk of repeat violence when the next episode strikes. And the public safety issues lead some to argue for regulations that would better require such individuals to take prescribed medication, or better coordinate law enforcement response so that once arrested, such persons can be more humanely treated.

A growing literature addresses the unique mental health needs of certain ethnic, racial, and sexual orientation populations. Attention has been drawn to the complicated ways in which cultural, economic, and racial stereotyping implicates mental health care. While there is no definitive evidence that members of any particular ethnic or racial group suffer a higher prevalence of mental illness, the research consistently shows that individuals from racial and ethnic minorities are underserved by psychiatric practice. This has been true, of course, for a long time: in 1958 a major Connecticut study done by Hollingshead and Redlich found that persons with severe mental diseases were concentrated in the poorest socioeconomic classes, and also that treatment tended to be controlled by social class. Other research has shown that minorities tend to seek professional care less frequently than other groups, and that when they do they often receive treatment that is inappropriate or needlessly severe or intrusive. The evidence is compelling that suicide rates are considerably higher for gay teens than for their straight counterparts. These factors and others require mental health providers to possess what some refer to as "cultural competence," including a respectful regard for differences across and within populations, and range of programs have been proposed to produce such sensitivity.

A disproportionate number of the

homeless are mentally ill. In part, this is true because the deinstitutionalization moves of the 1960s, and simultaneous urban renewal efforts (which often had the unforeseen consequence of removing housing for the mentally ill poor), left many ill persons to fend for themselves on the streets. Studies of the American homeless population consistently show that anywhere from one-quarter to one-half suffer from a serious mental illness, and those numbers may underestimate the actual occurrence of mental illness, since they exclude personality disorders.

Proposals targeted at specific diseases or conditions. Although mental illness is relatively uncommon among the elderly (contrary to the stereotypes), some of the mental illness conditions afflicting mostly older Americans are very serious, and pose major challenges to the public health system. Chief among these is Alzheimer's disease, which produces a gradual wasting away of mental function, to the extent that total, around-the-clock care is required. A range of proposals would expand research into the causes of Alzheimer's (the cause remains unknown), or expand federal support for home health care or assisted living arrangements.

The range of other specific disorders which might justify expanded public health services is wide, and might include everything from expanded treatment support for those dealing with substance addiction, pornography compulsion, pedophilia, or those tempted to commit suicide.

Structural reform proposals. In the past several years, under public pressure to contain costs in the federal government's major health care programs, a series of reforms have been proposed. Some of these would have considerable significance for the provision of mental health services. The most important such reform was made in the early 1980s, when the Health Care Financing Administration granted a waiver for the first Medicaid managed care demonstration project. Since then, many other states have asked for waivers, which allow Medicaid recipients to be enrolled in state-controlled managed care programs. These managed care programs have occasionally included mental health programs. By the mid-1990s managed care programs, which are designed to bid down the costs of providing health care for the poor, enrolled about a third of Medicaid beneficiaries. This number is likely to increase further as cost pressures continue to plague federal entitlement programs.

When a state receives a so-called "1915(b)" waiver from the federal government, as the vast majority have done (although only a few states have actually implemented the programs modifications allowed by their waivers), it is usually granted to allow a state to restrict a Medicaid patient's ability to pick her or his own doctor (the federal rules require total patient freedom of choice; managed care, by definition, saves money by negotiating care with certain specific doctor groups and requiring that patients only use those groups). During the Clinton years, the main argument centered on the nature of the waiver: Clinton was willing to grant waivers to accomplish cost savings, but also usually insisted that the financial savings be reinvested back into the program, so more people could be made eligible for coverage or more health care services provided to existing enrollees. So far, these initiatives have not expanded mental health care services; in fact, in 1994 the National Association of Community Health Centers went to court to stop the waiver process, arguing that their practitioners were not being adequately consulted.

The sometimes technical arguments surrounding the Medicaid waiver process have produced a range of proposals to better deal with mental health issues. Some advocate a full integration of mental health into the existing Medicaid system, while others argue for a stand-alone mental health initiative that would consolidate all available programs. When the Clinton health care task force was designing its proposals in the early 1990s, they recommended that "mental and substance abuse services should be mainstreamed into a single health care system." Such consolidation will prove difficult because mental health care funding is scattered across jurisdictions (federal, state, county, local) and programs (corrections, juvenile justice, education and especially disability education, and housing). There is also debate over whether mental health services would be best delivered through an HMO-type system or a mental health care managed care operation. And other questions arise: Should the federal government foot the bill for mental health care? Or should it simply assume a share of the financial risk for providing services (by cost-sharing with the states, for instance)? Or should it contract out health care provision to private vendors? And should funding be consolidated into one program that covers everything from mental retardation

assistance to psychotropic drugs?

Another proposal would redesign federal oversight of HMOs for the purpose of expanding mental health care services. Section 1302 of the HMO Act allows HMOs to sharply limit the mental health care services they provide, and has been widely interpreted as allowing HMOs to limit services to only those suffering from acute and short-term mental health crises. The unfortunate consequence, of course, is that persons suffering from long-term, chronic conditions often receive little or no treatment from their health maintenance organization. Meanwhile, HMOs often refuse to pay for psychotropic drugs, which are increasingly helpful in reducing symptomatic behaviors. Some states are just now evaluating demonstration project data to see how adding mental health care requirements would affect HMOs.

Considerable attention is dedicated to the possibility of mental illness prevention, this despite the still-emerging state of the research in the prevention area. While there is the possibility that genetic discoveries may someday enable the prevention of conditions like early-onset Alzheimer's or Huntington's chorea, knowledge in even these heavily studied areas is still at the formative stage. Advocates of prevention strategies tend to favor enhanced support for options like community support and psychosocial rehabilitation — such combinations of rehabilitation and clinical treatment have documented track records of success. After major reports in the 1990s by the Committee on Prevention of Mental Disorders and the NIMH, and following well organized advocacy efforts by the National Prevention Coalition (organized by the National Mental Health Association), recommendations for funding increases have gained a more respectful hearing in Washington.

Legal reform proposals. Some of the most hotly argued proposals for changing mental health law may not provide affirmative plan possibilities, since such changes may not directly increase public health services. Still, the legal literature on mental health will invariably effect our debates on the topic.

Those who debated on the privacy topic will recall the literature focused on medical records privacy, a major issue in the mental health care area as well. Obviously the possibility that one's psychiatric records might become public can serve as a real deterrent to seeking necessary care in

the first place. The issue is complicated to some extent by the trade-off necessity, widely perceived by mental health practitioners, to guarantee what is called "continuity of care," so that treatments can be tracked over time. As you may know, the medical records debate has recently been reactivated by the decision of the Bush Administration to scale back broad protections for medical records privacy enacted in the last days of the Clinton Administration.

Many other important legal issues effect the mental health care area. In fact, mental health law has traditionally been dominated by issues like civil commitment (the process where a person is institutionalized against his or her will), the right to treatment or to refuse it, all of which center on balancing the interests of state and individual. But since the 1960s, when the civil rights movement turned its attention to the provision of mental health care, litigation brought on behalf of the institutionalized has dramatically expanded legal protections for the rights of the mentally ill.

Civil commitment law has undergone considerable reform in almost every jurisdiction. It used to be the case that a judge could indefinitely commit a person to a state institution on a finding of mental illness, even if the finding was not made by a psychiatrist. Now a person can typically be committed only based on a double finding, first a diagnosis of mental illness and second a finding that the individual poses a danger to self or others. Commitment laws today also typically require a judge's finding before long-term commitment can be imposed — although civil commitment proceedings are still less protective than criminal trials, this fact has much improved the essential fairness of the commitment process, since it automatically allows for the normal protections, a right to trial by jury, a right to confront witnesses. The major continuing exception to these procedural protections involves children. A double set of standards for children and adults continues to pervade the regulation of civil commitment, especially in the aftermath of *Parham v. J.R.*, a 1979 U.S. Supreme Court case which ruled children may be admitted against their will on the application of their parents. The manner by which children are civilly committed is the source of extensive criticism, and a fertile ground for topical action.

The courts have also expanded the protected rights of patients who wish to refuse treatment. In the typical medical en-

vironment, the right to refuse medical therapies is strongly protected, but in the mental health area, where the patient's ability to make informed decisions may be impaired, protection has been tougher to accomplish. Over the years, however, protections have steadily expanded, and in every jurisdiction there is a presumption that the patient is competent to make treatment decisions for him or herself unless proven otherwise. Litigation also continues to explore the extent to which a person has a right to treatment.

There is also considerable debate over the extent of existing antidiscrimination laws, and the range of protections they provide the mentally ill. For instance, the courts great effort in determining the scope of actual protections afforded by the Fair Housing Amendments Act and the Americans With Disabilities Act; while both seem to provide protection to those suffering from mental disability, the courts in many jurisdictions have interpreted the legislative language in a very narrow way.

Arguing Against Expanded Public Health Services

The most common objection to expanding mental health care services is financial, since mental health care can be very expensive and quite lengthy in duration. In fact, because governmental programs have never even attempted to fully fund mental health care, we have no idea how high the costs could soar. Many economists have expressed the concern that even apparently innocuous programs like those which would require insurance "parity" might cause health costs to skyrocket thanks to the heightened demand for services that would result. Some are also frankly worried that mental health services are easily exploited by those "worried well" who might flood into service systems at any hint of mental dysfunction.

The nation already expends a considerable amount on mental health care (public financing alone in this area accounts for about .5 percent of annual American gross domestic product). And the *Wall Street Journal* recently estimated that untreated mental illness costs American businesses \$70 billion every year in lost productivity. There are some who argue, therefore, that a more effective system would actually produce cost savings (the same argument one often hears for why preventative health care will prevent much more expensive treatment down the road), but such savings are hard to quantify and may never actually justify

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Those who debated on the privacy topic will recall the literature focused on medical records privacy, a major issue in the mental health care area as well. Obviously the possibility that one's psychiatric records might become public can serve as a real deterrent to seeking necessary care in

the first place. The issue is complicated to some extent by the trade-off necessity, widely perceived by mental health practitioners, to guarantee what is called "continuity of care," so that treatments can be tracked over time. As you may know, the medical records debate has recently been reactivated by the decision of the Bush Administration to scale back broad protections for medical records privacy enacted in the last days of the Clinton Administration.

Many other important legal issues effect the mental health care area. In fact, mental health law has traditionally been dominated by issues like civil commitment (the process where a person is institutionalized against his or her will), the right to treatment or to refuse it, all of which center on balancing the interests of state and individual. But since the 1960s, when the civil rights movement turned its attention to the provision of mental health care, litigation brought on behalf of the institutionalized has dramatically expanded legal protections for the rights of the mentally ill.

Civil commitment law has undergone considerable reform in almost every jurisdiction. It used to be the case that a judge could indefinitely commit a person to a state institution on a finding of mental illness, even if the finding was not made by a psychiatrist. Now a person can typically be committed only based on a double finding, first a diagnosis of mental illness and second a finding that the individual poses a danger to self or others. Commitment laws today also typically require a judge's finding before long-term commitment can be imposed — although civil commitment proceedings are still less protective than criminal trials, this fact has much improved the essential fairness of the commitment process, since it automatically allows for the normal protections, a right to trial by jury, a right to confront witnesses. The major continuing exception to these procedural protections involves children. A double set of standards for children and adults continues to pervade the regulation of civil commitment, especially in the aftermath of *Parham v. J.R.*, a 1979 U.S. Supreme Court case which ruled children may be admitted against their will on the application of their parents. The manner by which children are civilly committed is the source of extensive criticism, and a fertile ground for topical action.

The courts have also expanded the protected rights of patients who wish to refuse treatment. In the typical medical en-

vironment, the right to refuse medical therapies is strongly protected, but in the mental health area, where the patient's ability to make informed decisions may be impaired, protection has been tougher to accomplish. Over the years, however, protections have steadily expanded, and in every jurisdiction there is a presumption that the patient is competent to make treatment decisions for him or herself unless proven otherwise. Litigation also continues to explore the extent to which a person has a right to treatment.

There is also considerable debate over the extent of existing antidiscrimination laws, and the range of protections they provide the mentally ill. For instance, the courts great effort in determining the scope of actual protections afforded by the Fair Housing Amendments Act and the Americans With Disabilities Act; while both seem to provide protection to those suffering from mental disability, the courts in many jurisdictions have interpreted the legislative language in a very narrow way.

Arguing Against Expanded Public Health Services

The most common objection to expanding mental health care services is financial, since mental health care can be very expensive and quite lengthy in duration. In fact, because governmental programs have never even attempted to fully fund mental health care, we have no idea how high the costs could soar. Many economists have expressed the concern that even apparently innocuous programs like those which would require insurance "parity" might cause health costs to skyrocket thanks to the heightened demand for services that would result. Some are also frankly worried that mental health services are easily exploited by those "worried well" who might flood into service systems at any hint of mental dysfunction.

The nation already expends a considerable amount on mental health care (public financing alone in this area accounts for about .5 percent of annual American gross domestic product). And the *Wall Street Journal* recently estimated that untreated mental illness costs American businesses \$70 billion every year in lost productivity. There are some who argue, therefore, that a more effective system would actually produce cost savings (the same argument one often hears for why preventative health care will prevent much more expensive treatment down the road), but such savings are hard to quantify and may never actually justify

long term reductions in budget outlays.

Given the current situation, where mental health protections are chronically underfunded, many sources have written of the risk that new initiatives might simply trade off with acute care for the severely ill. While proposals to "carve out" new protections, so they do not specifically compete, are advocated to deal with this issue, such proposals may only serve to further fragment the delivery of mental health services. On the other hand, while consolidating all mental health programs into a single service sector would help solve the problems of the current two-tiered system (one for the working middle class and wealthier, another for the poor and disabled), such consolidation would present an easy target for budget cutters.

Expanded services also require an expanded pool of mental health care generalists. This is a real difficulty because professional training programs tend to spend little time training individuals to accurately diagnose mental illness (apart from at the individual doctor's level of specialization), and research has documented a disappointing level of empathy for the mentally ill among primary care physicians.

The fast-growing movements organized around the mental health issue may provide some ground for negative argumentation. The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill is active politically, and they and other organizations have mobilized a considerable network for consumer activism. Perhaps one could argue that the plan ends up co-opting the efforts of grassroots activists to the detriment of treatment alternatives that safeguard the dignity of the patient.

Some thoughts on the issue of federalism and state counterplanning: The federalism debate in the health care area is not as dramatic as in, say, the area of education, because over the years funding sources and the provision of mental health care services have become more jurisdictionally intercommingled. In the 1950's, the federal government largely stayed out of mental health care services, apart from those provided in VA hospitals. Meanwhile, state and local governments ran psychiatric hospitals. Since then, though, the federal, state, and local systems have produced overlapping areas of responsibility. And while states still pay the largest portion of mental health care costs, their share as a percentage of overall health care is dropping fast (less because of federal expansion than because of

privatization and managed care arrangements). About a quarter of state expenditures on mental health care are carried out under the Medicaid program, which of course is characterized by heavy federal rulemaking. And under the terms of the 1986 Comprehensive State Mental Health Planning Act, major and sweeping planning requirements were imposed on the states in the mental health care area by the federal government.

Because states are increasingly contracting out mental health care services to the private sector, the case for state control of these programs is less compelling from a federalism point of view than before (after all, would it really be any different for the federal government to manage privatization?). Because non-Medicaid mental health dollars are now wholly block granted to the states, with fairly wide latitude for how they are spent, teams will need to adapt their federalism and state counterplan solvency evidence to the particular context of the block granting process.

The Mental Health Public Policy Literature

Here are some books which provide a good starting point on the topic:

Albee, George, and Thomas Gullotta (eds.). *Primary Prevention Works* (Thousand Oaks, Cal.: Sage, 1997).

American Psychiatric Association, Office of Economic Affairs and Practice Management. *Public Mental Health: A Changing System in an Era of Managed Care* (Washington, D.C.: APA, 1997).

Breakey, William. *Integrated Mental Health Services: Modern Community Psychiatry* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1996).

Dennis, Deborah and John Monahan (eds.). *Coercion and Aggressive Community Treatment: A New Frontier in Mental Health Law* (New York: Plenum Press, 1996).

Everett, Barbara. *A Fragile Revolution: Consumers and Psychiatric Survivors Confront the Power of the Mental Health System* (Waterloo, Ontario: Wilfrid Laurier Univ. Press, 2000).

Field, Martha and Valerie Sanchez. *Equal Treatment for People with Mental Retardation: Having and Raising Children* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1999).

Frost, Lynda and Richard Bonnie (eds.). *The Evolution of Mental Health*

Law (Washington, D.C.: APA, 2001).

Javier, Rafael and William Herron (eds.). *Personality Development and Psychotherapy in Our Diverse Society: A Source Book* (Northvale, N.J.: Jason Aronson, 1998).

Levin, Bruce and John Petrila (eds.). *Mental Health Services: A Public Health Perspective* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1996).

Levine, Murray and David Perkins. *Principles of Community Psychiatry: Perspectives and Applications*, 2E (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1997).

Mechanic, David. *Mental Health and Social Policy: The Emergence of Managed Care*, 4E (Needham Heights, Mass.: Allyn Bacon, 1999).

Melton, Gary, Phillip Lyons, and Willis Spaulding. *No Place to Go: The Civil Commitment of Minors* (Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1998).

Perlin, Michael. *The Hidden Prejudice: Mental Disability on Trial* (Washington, D.C.: APA, 2000).

Rocheffort, David. *From Poorhouses to Homelessness: Policy Analysis and Mental Health Care*, 2E (Westport, Conn.: Auburn House, 1997).

Rodenhauser, Paul (ed.). *Mental Health Care Administration: A Guide for Practitioners* (Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Press, 2000).

Schopp, Robert. *Competence, Condemnation, and Commitment: An Integrated Theory of Mental Health Law* (Washington, D.C.: APA, 2001).

Schreter, Robert, Steven Sharfstein, and Carol Schreter (eds.). *Managing Care, Not Dollars: The Continuum of Mental Health Services* (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, 1997).

Stefan, Susan. *Unequal Rights: Discrimination Against People With Mental Disabilities and the Americans With Disabilities Act* (Washington, D.C.: APA, 2001).

Torrey, E. Fuller. *Out of the Shadows: Confronting America's Mental Illness Crisis* (New York: John Wiley, 1997).

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General* (Rockville, Md.: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin., Center for Mental Health Services, National Insts. of Health, National Inst. of Mental Health, 1999).

Watkins, Ted and James Callicott (eds.). *Mental Health Policy and Practice*

Cohen, Stanley. *Visions of Social Control: Crime, Punishment and Classification* (Cambridge, Mass.: Polity Press, 1985).

—, *The Myth of Mental Illness* (New York: HarperCollins, 1984; orig. publ. 1974).

—, *Law, Liberty and Psychiatry* (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1989; orig. publ. 1963).

—, *Cruel Compassion: Psychiatric Control of Society's Unwanted* (New York: John Wiley, 1994).

—, *Psychiatric Slavery* (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1998).

—, *Pharmacracy: Medicine and Politics in America* (New York: Praeger, 2001).

—, *Liberation By Oppression: A Comparative Study of Slavery and Psychiatry* (Rutgers, N.J.: Transaction Press, forthcoming April 2002).

Scheff, Thomas. "The Labeling Theory of Mental Illness." *American Sociological Review* 39 (1974): 444-452.

—, *Labeling Madness* (New York: Prentice Hall, 1975).

—, *Being Mentally Ill: A Sociological Theory*, 3rd ed. (Chicago: Aldine de Gruyter, 1999).

Vatz, Richard and Lee Weinberg (eds.):
*Thomas Szasz: Primary Values and Major
Contentions* (Promethean Press, 1982).

For introductions to Michel Foucault and the implications of his and other postmodern/poststructuralist work for mental health care services, see:

Fee, Dwight (ed.), *Pathology and the Postmodern: Mental Illness as Discourse and Experience* (London: Sage, 2000).

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity* (New York: Vintage Books, 1965).

—, *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1977).

Sarup, M. *Identity, Culture, and the Postmodern World* (Athens, Ga.: Univ. of Georgia Press, 1996).

Schumaker, John. *The Age of Insanity: Modernity and Mental Health* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2001).

Many research journals focus on public health and mental health care, including *Law and Human Behavior*, *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, the *Journal of Psychiatry and Law*, and the *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*. Obviously the World Wide Web includes hundreds of additional information sources, and Lexis-Nexis catalogs much of the relevant newspaper and law review literature (be careful not to assume that the medical law journals are all available via Lexis-Nexis, since they are not).

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Matthew Whitley	TX	1,885	Marie Tomberg	SD	1,640
Chris Elders	MO	1,877	David Coates	MN	1,640
David Kensinger	KS	1,848	Steven R. DuBois	KS	1,634
Joey Reske	TX	1,844	Guenevere Collins	NM	1,631
Anoop Mishra	AL	1,840	Theodore Scutti	CO	1,630
Lindsay Littlefield	ND	1,818	Alex Tuckness	MO	1,629
Michelle Tomberg	SD	1,810	Mona Abo-Zena	IA	1,627
John Jernigan	IN	1,767	Jason Renzelman	WI	1,626
Kathleen Curtis	ND	1,756	Brian Bear	MO	1,626
Catherine R. Bell	KS	1,754	Laura Swanson	SD	1,624
Ajay Gupta	OK	1,752	Matt Williams	AZ	1,624
Japa Pallikkathayil	MO	1,751	Srikanth Reddy	WI	1,623
Germaine Hunter	CO	1,749	Zachary K. Garen	MN	1,621
Anjan Choudhury	TX	1,743	Roy Hanks	OK	1,619
Brian Muegge	MO	1,738	Andrew Cheyne	MN	1,619
Jesse Matson	MN	1,736	Roger Flores	KS	1,618
Daniel Shivapour	IA	1,735	Jay P. Sokolovsky	MN	1,617
Ami Arad	CA	1,733	Amanda Knight	TX	1,617
Jonathan Carr	AL	1,730	Dayne Curry	KS	1,617
Winthrop Hayes	TX	1,727	Brooks Reeves	WY	1,615
Ben Walker	KS	1,724	Austen Irrobali	TX	1,613
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Joshua Hedrick	MO	1,692	Rebecca Justice	IN	1,600
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J. V. Reed	OK	1,680	Clarence Webster III	MS	1,596
Craig Lavoie	OK	1,680	Michael K. Erickson	NM	1,596
Brian Shephard	SD	1,676	Krissie Hodges	TX	1,596
Scott Howard	TX	1,675	Matthew L. Case	WA	1,596
Sam Halabi	KS	1,674	William Viestenz	ND	1,596
Matthew Brennan	NY	1,674	Sanjay Kumar	MN	1,594
Edward K. Sebelius	KS	1,673	Adam Lauridsen	CA	1,594
Michael Knight	IN	1,672	Jeff Nath	SD	1,593
Jesse Nathan	KS	1,663	Grant McKeehan	KS	1,590
Keith A. Ulmer	KS	1,662	Michael L. Benson	IA	1,589
Pat Schott	SD	1,661	Matt Good	MO	1,589
Jennifer Alme	MN	1,654	Courtney Nunns	KS	1,587
David Kim	MO	1,652	J. Robert Willard, Jr.	MO	1,586
Doug Miller	KS	1,650	Robert Gratzner	TX	1,586
Adam Zeimer	SD	1,647	John Morley	UT	1,585



John Jernigan
Chesterton HS, IN
1767 points

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



Kelsey Olson
Apple Valley HS, MN
1697 points



Craig Lavoie
Bartlesville HS, OK
1680 points



Michael Knight
Evansville Reitz HS, IN
1672 points



David Kim
Raytown HS, MO
1652 points

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BRIAN BEAR	RAYTOWN HS, MO	1626
AMANDA KNIGHT	FRIENDSWOOD HS, TX	1617
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BARRY DUONG	ALIEF HASTINGS HS, TX	1565
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ADAM WESOLOWSKI	MUNSTER HS, IN	1559
ALEXANDER THIELE	EDINA HS, MN	1547
AMANDA BREAU	TEURLINGS CATHOLIC HS, LA	1547
WADE THOMAS	KANSAS CITY OAK PARK HS, MO	1546
ALEXANDER CAPTAIN	MIRAMONTE HS, CA	1545
NICK ROMERHAUSEN	EVANSVILLE REITZ HS, IN	1538
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Richard Kelley, McQueen High School, NV	1483	Michael Broun, Archbishop Curley Notre Dame, FL	1396
Geoff C. Tolbert, Topeka HS, KS	1481	Ian Christy, Glencoe HS, OR	1396
Kevin Garner, Kansas City Oak Park HS, MO	1476	Scott Jacobson, Nova HS, FL	1393
Amani Singer, Albuquerque Academy, NM	1473	Zackary Shipley, Bartlesville HS, OK	1392
Paul Storm, Fargo Shanley HS, ND	1471	Sarah Fraser, McPherson HS, KS	1391
Jeff Billion, Sioux Falls Lincoln HS, SD	1470	Chris Meconkey, Canon City HS, CO	1390
Ryan Lovell, Amarillo Tascosa HS, TX	1470	Christine Campbell, Kickapoo HS, MO	1389
Lyndsey Straight, Copley HS, OH	1467	Samantha Evans, South St Paul HS, MN	1388
Rena Yared, Nova HS, FL	1457	Kyle Stearns, Derby HS, KS	1387
Ashley Clayton, Hutchinson HS, KS	1456	Tim Baldwin, Kansas City Oak Park HS, MO	1386
Christina Ruepel, Payson HS, AZ	1453	Leah Litman, Edina HS, MN	1384
Jessica Vandyke, Caney Valley HS, KS	1450	Adrine Chung, Apple Valley HS, MN	1381
Sean Stewart, Raytown HS, MO	1447	Kristoffer Smermo, Moorhead HS, MN	1381
Elizabeth A. Alquist, Arroyo Grande HS, CA	1441	Christopher Tiwald, Lincoln East HS, NE	1379
Eric A. Suri, Shawnee Mission East HS, KS	1439	A. J. Marchisello, Park Hill HS, MO	1377
James Vietti, El Dorado HS, KS	1438	Scott Miller, Fargo South HS, ND	1377
Walterdo Martin, Hialeah HS, FL	1438	Ajay Dave, Pine View School, FL	1375
Anthony Biagioli, Blue Valley HS, KS	1437	Imran Haque, Bellarmine College Prep, CA	1372
Randall Bush, Springfield Central HS, MO	1436	Andre Pitre, Teurlings Catholic HS, LA	1367
Andi Schneller, Blacksburg HS, VA	1432	Wesley M. West, Topeka HS, KS	1365
Travis Moore, El Dorado HS, KS	1427	Scott B. Pierson, Shawnee Mission East HS, KS	1364
Michael Bretches, Hutchinson HS, KS	1426	All Ladner, Silver Lake HS, KS	1364
Brian Barnes, Bartlesville HS, OK	1424	Carly Duvall, Independence Truman HS, MO	1363
Shawn Nuss, Salina Central HS, KS	1418	Simon Bering, Miramonte HS, CA	1362
Nicholas Barton, Great Bend HS, KS	1417	Simon Mahan, Neosho HS, MO	1361
Scott Colson, Appleton East HS, WI	1416	Anna McNulty, Rapid City Stevens HS, SD	1360
Ross Thompson, Fargo Shanley HS, ND	1414	Allan Edwards, Greater Latrobe HS, PA	1359
Ronda Janakiram, Mountain View HS, AZ	1410	Raymond Utech, Collierville HS, TN	1359
Regina Caputo, Pueblo Centennial HS, CO	1408	Brian Dunkel, Logansport HS, IN	1349
Walter Moon, Derby HS, KS	1401	Chris Berk, Durango HS, CO	1349
John Rapinchuk, Watertown HS, SD	1400	Chase C. Willits, El Dorado HS, KS	1349
Tim Hardin, Valley Center HS, KS	1399	Haley Smith, Reeds Spring HS, MO	1348
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Lynbrook HS, CA	Ms. Michaela Northrop	433
Pattonville HS, MO	Mr. Randy Pierce/Mr. Don Schulte	428
Park Hill HS, MO	Mr. Don Crabtree	426
Eastview HS, MN	Ms. Jennifer McCarty	424
Millard North HS, NE	Mr. Terry Peterson	423
Eagan HS, MN	Ms. Joni Anker	423
Shawnee Mission East HS, KS	Ms. Paulette M. Manville	417
Blue Springs South HS, MO	Ms. Georgia Brady	403
Appleton East HS, WI	Ms. Debra L. Weiher-Traas/Mr. Michael Traas	403

SOCIETE' DE 300

(An elite recognition for chapters achieving 300 or more degrees)

School	Chapter Sponsor	Degrees
Nova HS, FL	Ms. Lisa Miller	398
Glenbrook North HS, IL	Mr. Ted W. Belch	301
Riverside HS, SC	Mrs. Ruth McAllister	300
Cheyenne Central HS, WY	Mr. Nick Panopoulos	300

SOCIETE' DE 300 (continued)

25

School	Chapter Sponsor	Degrees
Blue Springs HS, MO	Ms. Sherri L. Shumaker	388
Norman High School North, OK	Mr. Jim Ryan	386
Pueblo Centennial HS, CO	Mr. David M. Montera	385
Edina HS, MN	Ms. Lynn S. Schmitt	383
New Trier Twp HS, IL	Ms. Linda Oddo/Mr. Douglas Springer	376
Cherry Creek HS, CO	Ms. Peggy Benedict	376
Cheyenne East HS, WY	Mr. Michael E. Starks	373
Wichita East HS, KS	Ms. Vickie Fellers	371
Moorhead HS, MN	Ms. Shirley Trickle	371
Taravella HS, FL	Ms. Beth Goldman	362
Brookings HS, SD	Ms. Judy Kroll	362
Wheat Ridge HS, CO	Ms. Donna Riffe	355
Ronald Reagan HS, TX	Mr. Joseph Johnson	346
Topeka HS, KS	Mrs. Pamela K. McComas	343
Glenbrook South HS, IL	Mr. Matthew R. Whipple	339
Park Hill South HS, MO	Ms. Jennifer Holden	338
Flathead County HS, MT	Mr. Greg Adkins	332
The Harker School, CA	Dr. Matthew Brandstetter	328
Chaminade HS, NY	Bro. George Zehnle SM	317
Iowa City West HS, IA	Mr. Scott Wunn	316
Munster HS, IN	Mrs. Helen Engstrom	315
Benilde St. Margaret's School, MN	Ms. Connie Leyendecker	313
Kansas City Oak Park HS, MO	Ms. Arianne G. Fortune	312
Danville Monte Vista HS, CA	Mr. David J. Matley	312
Green Valley HS, NV	Ms. Jill Cone	312
Raytown South HS, MO	Mr. Matt Good/Ms. Kelli Morrill	311
Perry HS, OH	Mrs. Kathleen A. Patron	309
San Gabriel HS, CA	Mr. Douglas Campbell	309
Ben Davis HS, IN	Mr. Harold Max McQueen	308
Milton Academy, MA	Ms. Jenny Cook McNeil	307
Myers Park HS, NC	Mr. Andrew West	307
Raytown IIS, MO	Mr. Mark Harris	306



Spencer Lewis, Dickson County High School, Dickson, TN was the first place winner and the recipient of a \$2,000 scholarship.

Lewis' coach, Glenda Lee Sullivan, received a \$500 honorarium. Lewis' speech took him to the final rounds of the Expository Speech competition at Nationals.

Congratulations!

THE 200 CLUB

(Chapters with 200 or more members and degrees)

The Montgomery Academy	AL	293	Carmel HS	IN	227
Blue Valley HS	KS	292	Belton HS	MO	226
Bellarmino College Prep	CA	291	Westfield HS	TX	226
Norman HS	OK	290	Wichita Campus HS	KS	225
Manchester HS	MA	286	Lee's Summit HS	MO	223
Denver East HS	CO	286	Chattahoochee HS	GA	223
Aberdeen Central HS	SD	285	Yucaipa HS	CA	221
Nevada HS	MO	285	Walker HS	MN	221
Hutchinson HS	KS	285	Foothill HS	CA	221
Homewood Flossmoor HS	IL	284	Hays HS	KS	220
Liberty Sr High School	MO	281	Great Falls Russell HS	MT	220
Carrollton High School	OH	281	Ankeny Senior HS	IA	220
Ind'pls North Central HS	IN	279	San Diego Alto HS	CA	220
Youngstown Boardman HS	OH	274	Derby HS	KS	219
McPherson HS	KS	273	Grand Rapids HS	MN	219
Centennial HS	CA	273	Field Kindley HS	KS	218
Howland HS	OH	272	Grapevine HS	TX	218
Vermillion HS	SD	271	Reno HS	NV	218
Goddard HS	KS	271	Yankton HS	SD	215
Fort Lauderdale HS	FL	269	Tulsa Washington HS	OK	215
Fort Scott HS	KS	268	Springfield Central HS	MO	215
Plano Sr HS	TX	268	Douglas HS	NV	214
Canton GlenOak HS Career Ctr	OH	265	Wheaton North HS	IL	214
Saratoga HS	CA	263	Greendale HS	WI	214
Hillcrest HS	ID	262	Austintown Fitch HS	OH	213
Blue Valley Northwest HS	KS	260	North Kansas City HS	MO	213
Southside HS	SC	259	Trinity Prep School	FL	213
Mullen HS	CO	259	Alva HS	OK	213
Lamar Consolidated HS	TX	258	La Porte HS	IN	213
Albuquerque Academy	NM	255	Great Falls HS	MT	212
Shawnee Mission South HS	KS	254	Ridge HS	NJ	212
Sarasota Riverview HS	FL	254	Salina Central HS	KS	211
Wichita Southeast HS	KS	253	Fargo Shanley HS	ND	210
Vestavia Hills HS	AL	253	Aurora HS	MO	209
San Antonio Churchill HS	TX	252	Newton HS	KS	209
Garden City HS	KS	251	Syosset HS	NY	209
Sioux Falls Washington HS	SD	250	Jordan HS	UT	209
Golden HS	CO	250	Michael Krop HS	FL	209
Acton Boxborough Reg HS	MA	249	Claremont HS	CA	209
Marquette Univ HS	WI	246	Manhattan HS	KS	209
Savannah HS	MO	244	Pennsbury HS	PA	208
Redlands HS	CA	241	Roseville Area HS	MN	208
Truman HS	PA	240	Academy of the Holy Names	FL	208
Jackson HS	OH	238	Greeley Central HS	CO	207
Gregory Portland HS	TX	236	Springfield Hillcrest HS	MO	207
Niles McKinley HS	OH	234	Buffalo Grove HS	IL	206
Ladue Horton Watkins HS	MO	234	Logansport HS	IN	206
Ashland HS	OR	233	Bob Jones Academy	SC	206
Emporia HS	KS	233	Alta HS	UT	206
Belleville East HS	IL	233	Mountain View HS	AZ	206
Roseburg Sr HS	OR	232	Alhambra HS	CA	206
Portage Northern HS	MI	232	Valley Center HS	KS	204
Stuyvesant HS	NY	231	Mayde Creek HS	TX	204
Bozeman High School	MT	231	Blue Valley West HS	KS	203
Shawnee Mission West HS	KS	231	Topeka West HS	KS	203
Independence Chrisman HS	MO	231	Monta Vista HS	CA	202
Millard West HS	NE	230	Gonzaga Prep HS	WA	202
Bakersfield HS	CA	230	Youngstown Mooney HS	OH	202
Salina South HS	KS	230	Canon City HS	CO	201
Olathe South HS	KS	229	Lamp HS	AL	201
Wooster HS	OH	229	Rowan County Sr HS	KY	200
Kickapoo HS	MO	227			

TOURNAMENT OF EXCELLENCE January 9, 2003

SOUTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS January 10 & 11, 2003

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

**College of Public Programs
The Hugh Downs School of Human Communications**

ASU

The Arizona State University Forensics Team invites teams to the 2003 edition of the **Tournament of Excellence** and **Southwestern Championships** in Tempe, Arizona.

The Tournament of Excellence (TOE) showcases Individual Events, Policy & Lincoln-Douglas debate. The TOE Individual Events tournament features three rounds of competition. The Policy and L-D divisions feature a double round-robin format, with three preliminary rounds.

Electronic entry to be submitted on-line at —<http://www.joyoftournaments.com/az/>

Tournament highlights for 2003:

- Policy debate will be a Tournament of Champions (TOC) qualifier for teams in the final round.
- Large tournament with lots of entries—the 2002 TOE and SWC had 61 schools from 14 states.
- Octafinals in debate and quarterfinals in many individual events.
- Discounted hotel and airline rates negotiated with Sheraton Hotels and Southwest Airlines.
- Excellent campus facilities with terrific Arizona winter weather.

Electronic invitations also available at the Arizona State University Forensics website—<http://com.pp.asu.edu/forensics/invitations.htm>

TOE bid applications are due by December 13, 2002. Accepted bids will be announced on December 16, 2002. SWC applications are due by January 7, 2003.

For additional information, please contact:
Kelly McDonald, Ph.D., Director of Forensics
The Hugh Downs School of Human Communication
College of Public Programs
Arizona State University
PO Box 871205
Tempe, AZ 85287-1205

E-mail: kelly.mcdonald@asu.edu
Phone: (480) 965-2027
Fax: (480) 965-4291

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VOLUME I

- CX 101 Developing the Negative Position in Policy Debate Cross Examination

Instructor: Diana Prentice Carlin, University of Kansas

Addresses several key points in The Negative Position—reasons for use, ways to construct, how to use in a round, risks involved. *Length: 53:00*

- CX 102 Constructing Affirmative Positions

Instructor: Greg Varley, Lakeland High School, NJ

Winning suggestions for novice debaters in the basics of affirmative case construction by exploring these two issues: evaluation of the resolution, building a successful affirmative case. *Length: 45:00*

- CX 103 A. Speaker Duties: The Conventions of Debate

Instructor: Bill Davis, Blue Valley, High School, KS

For novice debaters—outlines the responsibilities of each speaker from IAC to 2NR and the only three rules of debate.

B. Stock Issues in Policy Debate

Instructor: Glenda Ferguson, Heritage Hall School, OK

For novice debaters—gives background and applications of significance, inherency, solvency, and topicality. (Both topics on one tape) *Length: 61:00*

- CX 104 Cross Examination—Theory and Techniques

Instructor: Dr. George Ziegelmüller, Wayne State University, MI

An in-depth study of the finer points of cross-examination: asking factual questions, using directed questions of clarification, using questions based on tests of evidence and reasoning, and preparing stock questions. *Length: 48:00*

- CX 105 Advocacy—How to Improve Your Communication in the Context of Debate

Instructor: Dr. George Ziegelmüller, Wayne State University, MI

Recommendations for improving your speaking style. *Length: 56:00*

- CX 106 "Unger and Company," Chapter 1

Moderator: Dr. James Unger, Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Top collegiate debate coaches "debate about debate" in a McLaughlin group format. Topics include Experts in Debate, Topicality, Judging, and Impact Evaluation. *Length: 60:00*

- LD 101 Debating Affirmative Lincoln / Douglas Debate

Instructor: Pat Bailey, Homewood High School, AL

Martlee Dukes, Vestavia Hills High School, AL

Topics include designing affirmative strategy—considering the type of resolution, introductions and conclusions, establishing a value premise, rules for justifications, and duties of 1AR and 2AR. *Length: 56:00*

- LD 102 Debating Negative in Lincoln / Douglas Debate

Instructor: Pat Bailey, Homewood High School, AL

Martlee Dukes, Vestavia Hills High School, AL

Topics include organizing the negative constructive and strategies and rules governing the negative rebuttal. *Length: 58:00*

- LD 103 Cross Examination in Lincoln / Douglas Debate

Instructor: Aaron Timmons, Newman-Smith High School, TX

Tips in conducting successful cross examination with student demonstrations and critique. *Length: 48:00*

- LD 104 What are Values? and Applying Value Standards to Lincoln / Douglas Debate

Instructor: Dale McCall, Wellington High School, FL

Detailed examination of value standards as they apply to L / D Debate. *Length: 52:00*

- INT 101 An Overview of Interpretation and The Qualities of an Effective Selection

Instructor: Ron Krikac, Bradley University, IL

Issues explored are definitions of interpretation and discussion of the characteristics of a winning national cutting. *Length: 49:00*

- INT 102 Script Analysis

Instructor: Ron Krikac, Bradley University, IL

Script analysis including reading aloud, finding details, determining specific relationships and creating a sub-text. Many helpful suggestions and illustrations. *Length: 35:00*

- OO 101 Coaching Original Oratory: A Roundtable Discussion 1

Moderator: Donovan Cummings, Edison High School, CA

Five outstanding coaches discuss various oratory strategies: appropriate topics, use of humor, involvement of the coach, reliance on personal experience. *Length: 49:45*

- OO 102 Coaching Original Oratory: A Roundtable Discussion 2

Moderator: Donovan Cummings, Edison High School, CA

Five outstanding coaches discuss delivery techniques and strategies: importance of delivery, coaching delivery and gestures, improvement of diction. *Length: 35:00*

- OO 103 Oratory Overview

Instructor: L. D. Naeglin, San Antonio, TX

Examines elements in winning orations that listeners and judges want to hear and see. Based on empirical data, an excellent look at judge analysis. *Length: 1:25:00*

- OO 104 Oratory Introductions and Conclusions

Instructor: L. D. Naeglin, San Antonio, TX

A continuation of OO103. By understanding judge and listener analysis, speakers can use information to create winning intros and conclusions. *Length: 59:25*

- OO 105 Oratory Content

Instructor: L. D. Naeglin, San Antonio, TX

From examples of national competition, tips on how to support ideas successfully in oratory with humor, personal example, analogy, etc. *Length: 56:20*

- EXT 101 Issues in Extemp: A Roundtable Discussion 1

Moderator: Randy McCutcheon, Albuquerque Academy, NM

Outstanding extemp coaches discuss getting students involved in extemp, organizing an extemp file, using note cards and applying successful practice techniques. *Length: 43:00*

- EXT 102 Issues in Extemp: A Roundtable Discussion 2

Moderator: Randy McCutcheon, Albuquerque Academy, NM

Continuation of EXT 102. Topics covered include organizing the speech body, use of sources, humor, use of canned or generic introductions. *Length: 48:00*

- EXT 103 Championship Extemp: Part 1—U.S. Extemp

Moderator: Randy McCutcheon, Albuquerque Academy, NM

A critique of two U.S. Extemp national finalists by a roundtable of outstanding extemp coaches. *Length: 41:00*

- EXT 104 Championship Extemp: Part 2—Foreign Extemp

Moderator: Randy McCutcheon, Albuquerque Academy, NM

A critique of two Foreign Extemp national finalists by a roundtable of outstanding extemp coaches. *Length: 41:00*

NEW! Volume II

VOLUME II

- CX 107 "Unger and Company," Chapter 2

Moderator: James J. Unger, The American University

The Unger-led panel of distinguished collegiate debate coaches clash over the following areas: Inherency, Structure, Generics, Counterplans, Real World Arguments. *Length: 59:00*

- CX 108 "Unger and Company," Chapter 3

Moderator: James J. Unger, The American University

This third chapter of "Unger and Company" contains several differing opinions about Presentation, Intrinsicness, Institutes, and Direction. *Length: 58:00*

- CX 109 Introduction to Debate Analysis: Affirmative

Instructor: James Copeland, Executive Secretary, NFL

A clear and precise introduction to affirmative case and plan writing for novice debaters. *Length: 1 hour 12 min.*

MORE TAPES, NEXT PAGE

Tapes sold only to NFL member schools!

VOLUME II (Continued from previous page)

• CX 110 Paradigms

Instructor: Dr. David Zarefsky, Northwestern University

Nationally renowned debate coach and theorist David Zarefsky presents his ideas on paradigms in argumentation. This lecture is required viewing for all serious students of debate. *Length: 54:10*

• CX 111 Demonstration Debate and Analysis

Instructor: Greg Varley, Lakeland High School, NT

Provides detailed explanation of each step of a cross examination debate, from opening arguments to closing rebuttals. Using as his model the final round debate from the 1992 National Tournament in Fargo. Coach Varley has produced a "winning" tape for both novices and experienced debaters. *Length: 2 hours*

• CX 112 Flowing a Debate

Instructor: Greg Varley, Lakeland High School, NT

Students will find a number of strategies in the proper flowing of a debate in this excellent presentation by nationally prominent coach Greg Varley. *Length: 35:25*

• CX 113 Recruiting Roundtable

Moderator: Greg Varley, Lakeland High School, NT

Three outstanding coaches with very different debate programs offer insight and suggestions on recruiting new members. The discussion follows an excellent film that can be used as a recruiting tool. *Length: 53:10*

• LD 105 How to Prepare for your LD Rounds

Instructor: Dale McCall, Wellington High School, FL

A comprehensive discussion about the preparation steps student need to undertake to compete confidently in Lincoln Douglas debate. *Length: 35:00*

• LD 106 Value Analysis in LD Debate

Instructor: Dianna Prentice Carlin, University of Kansas

An examination of value analysis by an outstanding debate coach. *Length: 35:00*

• LD 107 LD Debate: The Moderate Style

Instructor: Pam Cady, Apple Valley High School, MN

Coach Cady provides invaluable advice on developing a moderate debate style. Her points are demonstrated by two outstanding student debaters. *Length: 53:00*

• LD 108 Rebuttal Preparation

Instructor: Carol Biel, Chesterton High School, IN

Coach Biel moderates a group discussion with outstanding high school debaters in this examination of rebuttal preparation. *Length: 55:00*

• INT 103 Interpretation of Poetry and Prose

Instructor: Ruby Krider, Professor Emerita, Murray State University, KY

Imagery, narration, and believability are but a few of the areas Professor Krider covers in this colorful and insightful exploration of the role of the interpreter of poetry and prose. Her lecture is divided into three parts: Catch That Image, Chat Chat Chat, and Make Us Believe You. *Length: 1 hour 25 mins.*

• INT 104 Critique of Interpretation

Moderator: Ron Krikac, Bradley University, IL

What works and what doesn't work in dramatic and humorous interpretation? Three esteemed coaches analyze and critique performances in humorous and dramatic using examples drawn from national final rounds. *Length: 59:25*

• INT 105 Introduction to Poetry Interpretation

Instructor: Barbara Funke, Chesterton High School, IN

One of the nation's best interpretation coaches teaches a detailed and honest approach to poetry. Coach Funke provides insight into how to choose a poem and how to establish commitments as a performer. A practical and enlightening tape for all participants in individual events. *Length: 56:20*

• INT 106 Characterization in Interpretation

Instructors: Pam Cady, Apple Valley High School, MN

Joe Wycoff, Chesterton High School, IN

Outstanding national coaches Cady and Wycoff team up to share their expertise in the area of characterization. Cady takes on vocal characterization while Wycoff engages in a discussion on physicalization. Students who competed at the 1993 National Tournament are used throughout the presentation. *Length: 54:00*

• INT 107 Breaking the Ice

Instructor: Rosella Blunk, Sioux Falls, LA

A terrific tape for beginning and advanced classes in drama and speech. How does one go about putting students at ease in a performance environment? Coach Blunk and her students provide several fun and easy activities that will make your students glad to be in class. *Length: 54:25*

• GEN 101 Ethics in Competition

Instructor: Joe Wycoff, Chesterton High School, IN

Hall of Fame Coach Joe Wycoff speaks about ethics in forensic competition and other related topics in this entertaining and candid presentation. *Length: 40:00*

• EXT 105 First Experiences

Moderator: L.D. Naeglin, San Antonio, TX

Members of this panel of former high school extemp speakers discuss how they got started in extemp and share advice they found invaluable. *Length: 42:00*

• EXT 106 Expert Extemp: Advanced Techniques

Moderator: L.D. Naeglin, San Antonio, TX

On this program panelists detail the skills and techniques they've learned on their way to becoming advanced extempers and champions. *Length: 44:30*

• EXT 107 Expert Extemp: Speech and Critique

Moderator: L.D. Naeglin, San Antonio, TX

The panelists listen to an extemp speech delivered by Jeremy Mallory of Swarthmore College and provide an in-depth critique of his presentation. *Length: 42:30*

• EXT 108 Advanced Extempore Speaking

Instructor: James M. Copeland, Executive Secretary, NFL

A practical tape for competitors which covers the basics of research, file building and outlining as well as advanced concepts: the rule of four sevens, topic selection, and attention getters. *Length: 1 hour 25 min.*

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LARGEST NFL CHAPTERS 2001 - 2002

1.	LELAND HS <i>C: Ms. Gay Brasher</i>	CA	672
2.	GABRIELINO HS <i>C: Mr. Derek L. Yuill</i>	CA	605
3.	HOUSTON BELLAIRE HS <i>C: Mr. David Johnson/Mr. Jay Stubbs</i>	TX	597
4.	BLUE VALLEY NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Max H. Brown</i>	KS	555
5.	PLYMOUTH HS <i>C: Mr. David McKenzie</i>	IN	547
6.	DOWNERS GROVE SOUTH HS <i>C: Ms. Jan Heiteen</i>	IL	536
7.	CHESTERTON HS <i>C: Mr. James Cavallo</i>	IN	523
8.	WATERTOWN HS <i>C: Mr. Rich Mittelstedt</i>	SD	514
9.	BRONX HS OF SCIENCE <i>C: Mr. Richard B. Sodikow</i>	NY	510
10.	JAMES LOGAN HS <i>C: Mr. Tommie Lindsey Jr.</i>	CA	507
11.	INDEPENDENCE TRUMAN HS <i>C: Ms. Christine Adams</i>	MO	496
12.	REGIS HS <i>C: Mr. Eric Dimichele</i>	NY	488
13.	LEXINGTON HS <i>C: Mr. Leslie Phillips</i>	MA	478
14.	WASHBURN RURAL HS <i>C: Ms. Cynthia Burgett</i>	KS	465
15.	NEOSHO HS <i>C: Mr. David L. Watkins</i>	MO	446
16.	APPLE VALLEY HS <i>C: Ms. Pam Cady Wycoff/Mr. Joseph Wycoff</i>	MN	446
17.	MIRAMONTE HS <i>C: Ms. Sandra Maguire</i>	CA	439
18.	SIOUX FALLS LINCOLN HS <i>C: Ms. Kim Maass</i>	SD	434
19.	LYNBROOK HS <i>C: Ms. Michaela Northrop</i>	CA	433
20.	PATTONVILLE HS <i>C: Mr. Randy Pierce/Mr. Don Schulte</i>	MO	428
21.	PARK HILL HS <i>C: Mr. Don Crabtree</i>	MO	426
22.	EASTVIEW HS <i>C: Ms. Jennifer McCarty</i>	MN	424
23.	MILLARD NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Terry Peterson</i>	NE	423
24.	EAGAN HS <i>C: Ms. Joni Anker</i>	MN	423
25.	SHAWNEE MISSION EAST HS <i>C: Ms. Paulette M. Manville</i>	KS	417

LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW DEGREES 2001 - 2002

1.	BLUE VALLEY NORTH HS <i>C: Mr. Max H. Brown</i>	KS	462
2.	GABRIELINO HS <i>C: Mr. Derek L. Yuill</i>	CA	459
3.	JAMES LOGAN HS <i>C: Mr. Tommie Lindsey Jr.</i>	CA	369
4.	WASHBURN RURAL HS <i>C: Ms. Cynthia Burgett</i>	KS	341
5.	LEXINGTON HS <i>C: Mr. Leslie Phillips</i>	MA	336
6.	BRONX HS OF SCIENCE <i>C: Mr. Richard B. Sodikow</i>	NY	334
7.	WATERTOWN HS <i>C: Mr. Rich Mittelstedt</i>	SD	334
8.	CHESTERTON HS <i>C: Mr. James Cavallo</i>	IN	311
9.	SIOUX FALLS LINCOLN HS <i>C: Ms. Kim Maass</i>	SD	311
10.	NOVA HS <i>C: Ms. Lisa Miller</i>	FL	297
11.	CHEYENNE CENTRAL HS <i>C: Mr. Nick Panopoulos</i>	WY	292
12.	SHAWNEE MISSION EAST HS <i>C: Ms. Paulette M. Manville</i>	KS	280
13.	LYNBROOK HS <i>C: Ms. Michaela Northrop</i>	CA	272
14.	APPLE VALLEY HS <i>C: Ms. Pam Cady Wycoff/Mr. Joseph Wycoff</i>	MN	260
15.	PUEBLO CENTENNIAL HS <i>C: Mr. David M. Montera</i>	CO	258
16.	OLATHE EAST HS <i>C: Mr. Stanley Lewis</i>	KS	245
17.	MIRAMONTE HS <i>C: Ms. Sandra Maguire</i>	CA	241
18.	THE MONTGOMERY ACADEMY <i>C: Mr. James W. Rye III</i>	AL	239
19.	BLUE SPRINGS SOUTH HS <i>C: Ms. Georgia Brady</i>	MO	237
20.	CHAMINADE HS <i>C: Bro. George Zehnle S M</i>	NY	227
21.	LELAND HS <i>C: Ms. Gay Brasher</i>	CA	222
22.	CARROLLTON HS <i>C: Mr. Todd Casper</i>	OH	214
23.	DOWNERS GROVE SOUTH HS <i>C: Ms. Jan Heiteen</i>	IL	211
24.	MODESTO BEYER HS <i>C: Mr. Ron Underwood</i>	CA	210
25.	TARAVELLA HS <i>C: Mrs. Beth Goldman</i>	FL	210
26.	ABERDEEN CENTRAL HS <i>C: Mr. Jon Frey</i>	SD	209

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NCPA's High School Debate Web site contains research and analysis about major issues debated in high schools nationwide. The site is well organized, providing easy access and rapid data retrieval. It is ideal both for beginners and seasoned debaters.

- More than 1,000 organized links to online articles, essays, studies, and other resources.
- NCPA topic analysis, arguments, and Affirmative and Negative case material.
- An "Ask the Expert" bulletin board where debaters can submit their own questions.
- Information and links about other debate topics: Lincoln-Douglas and Home School.

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QUAD RUBY STUDENTS

(FROM FEBRUARY 2, 2002 THROUGH JULY 31, 2002)

33

ALABAMA

Randolph School
Stephanie N. St. Amour
Saint James School
Jackson Hataway
The Montgomery Academy
Kasdin Miller

ARIZONA

Brophy College Prep
Christopher D. Krygier
Chandler HS
Chris Dang
Hamilton HS
Ryan Hubbell
Mountain View HS
Adam Chilton
Benjamin R. Carroll
Carl Brinton
Nundu Janakiram
Payson HS
Rose Galhotra
Phoenix Central HS
Taylor Swick
Red Mountain HS
Whitney Bowers
River Valley HS
Doug C. Self
Kelly Dulin
Tempe Preparatory Academy
J. P. Van Duyne
Justin Stover

CALIFORNIA

Alhambra HS
Billy Young
Bakersfield HS
Daniel E. Ketchell
Munveer S. Bhangoo
Bellarmine College Prep
Chad Callaghan
Craig Wickersham
Imran Haque
Vikram Gowrish
Centennial HS
Alana M. Eastep
Cotton HS
Harmony C. McMillin
Timothy McGinnis
Cypress HS
Ray Ibarra
Denville Monte Vista HS
Colin Yee
Ian Richardson
Michelle Park
Tiffany Hsu
Fontana HS
Hillary Lehr
Sacramento HS
Ben Gunn
Shonda Montes
James Lin
James Ma
Lawrence Chan
Richard Hsiao
Sara Thoi
Tari Cheng
Grants Bay HS
Kevin Kiley
Johansen HS
Elin Overweg
Leland HS
Fafa Mohiuddin
Fafa Mohiuddin
Lodi HS
Melissa E. Taddei
Lodi HS
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Modesto Beyer HS
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Discovering the World Through Debate: A Practical Guide to Educational Debate for Debaters, Judges and Coaches
(revised and enlarged edition)
William Driscoll and Joseph Zompetti

The book provides a practical introduction to the Karl Popper Debate format. It discusses the importance and nature of educational debate in an open society and presents rules and guidelines for preparing and running a debate event, training judges and involving the community. The revised edition contains a transcript of a full debate on International Efforts to Eliminate Human Trafficking with step by step critique, as well as new and expanded sections on logic, on debating in an international setting, and on choosing and selecting evidence. The work also includes 50 exercises to be used in the classroom or debate club. (pb)

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The Democracy Reader Sondra Myers (Editor)
Foreword by Benjamin Barber

A comprehensive tool for understanding democracy and the central role that citizens play in making democracy work. The first section contains texts by distinguished scholars and discussion questions on the basic elements of democracy; the second, using the same format, deals with the obstacles encountered on the way to democracy and strategies for addressing them. The third is an album of civic stories, accounts of civic epiphanies and transformations from around the world. (pb)

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Provides a theoretical and practical foundation for effective participation in academic parliamentary debate competition. It explores contemporary American and international parliamentary debate formats, offering a comprehensive examination of argument anticipation, construction and extension, case development, critical refutation of given assumptions and data, and persuasive speaking. (pb)

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Brings together recently published essays from the journal Contemporary Argumentation and Debate into a single volume. These essays explore current controversies in the theory of competitive academic debate. (pb)

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SOURCEBOOK ON CONTEMPORARY CONTROVERSIES SERIES

Aids, Drugs and Society
Anna Alexandrova (Editor)

Brings together articles that address the interconnected epidemics of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse. Background readings in the introductory section show how these epidemics are connected. The substantive part of the book offers different sides of two key debates in the field. First, there are debates about policy aspects of the 'war on drugs.' Second, there are debates about the human rights aspects of viewing HIV/AIDS as a human rights issue. The editor places particular importance on 'harm reduction,' a policy attempting to decrease the adverse consequences of drug use without total prohibition of drugs. The book ends with source documents that offer examples of harm reduction initiatives, human rights treaties, guidelines and a glossary of key terms. (pb)

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Globalization and the Poor: Exploitation or Equalizer?
Julie Clark (Editor)

Brings together articles that address both sides of the debate: does the global economy harm or help the poor? The first section alleges that the global economic system disadvantages and exploits the poor; the second section refutes the first, asserting that globalization has the potential to empower and enrich the poor. The third section examines the role governments and international organizations play in globalization's effects on the poor. The final quarter of the book is a case study of the East Asian Crisis: how international organizations and governments responded to the crisis and how their policies affected the poor. The book concludes with original source documents and a glossary of key terms. (pb)

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Roma Rights : Race, Justice and Strategies for Equality
Claude Cahn (Editor)

Brings together diverse materials related to combating anti-Romani racism. Early sections of the book present facts on the human rights situation of Roma in Europe. Subsequent chapters present arguments surrounding the strategies and approaches used by anti-racism activists in areas including the problem of hate speech, the promotion of minority participation in a democratic society; and methods of combating discrimination in the criminal justice system. (pb)

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Sheila Pechacek
Blaine HS
Steven Scott
Bloomington J.F. Kennedy HS
Eric Shroyer
Coon Rapids HS
Katherine Garkous
Zachary Stephenson
Dilworth Glyndon Felton HS
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Katherine E. Devlaminck
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Josh Slager
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Zoe Corneli
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Samuel B. Boggs
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Spencer Harris
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Wes Kauble
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This report summarizes the number of new members and degrees added by each chapter during the school year 2001-2002. 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 '02 designates the chapter rank as of June 30, 2002. The column '01 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														
'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	* The Montgomery Academy ('97)	239	580	12	13	Saratoga High School ('01)	146	146	12	12	Clovis High School ('93)	0	226
2	6	* Vestavia Hills High School ('98)	154	387	13	14	* Campbell Westmont HS ('96)	47	124	13	14	Bakersfield West HS ('95)	27	224
3	3	* Hoover High School	63	374	14	15				14	16	Bakersfield High School ('99)	88	223
4	5	Saint James School ('95)	31	307	15	16				15	17	* Centennial High School ('00)	113	195
5	4	Henderson High School ('86)	13	291	16	17				16	17	* Fresno Hoover High School ('97)	18	100
6	10	Lamp High School	139	290	17	1				17	1	* Fresno Bullard High School ('01)	50	50
7	7	Mountain Brook High School ('96)	106	281										
8	9	* Homewood High School ('92)	12	183										
9	—	# Prattville High School	69	156										
10	11	* Brookwood High School	18	131										
11	12	The Altamont School	30	130										
12	14	* Randolph School	35	92										
13	15	* Indian Springs School ('99)	16	48										
14	16	Jefferson County IB School ('00)	17	28										
15	2	Decatur High School ('91)	21	21										
ARIZONA														
'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	* Mountain View High School ('93)	107	695	12	13				12	12			
2	3	* Flagstaff High School	49	599	13	14				13	14			
3	4	* Brophy College Prep ('84)	68	525	14	15				14	15			
4	6	* Sunnyslope High School ('91)	82	539	15	16				15	16			
5	5	* River Valley High	65	524	16	17				16	17			
6	7	* Chaparral High School	45	496	17	18				17	18			
7	8	* Gilbert High School	29	436	18	19				18	19			
8	10	* Red Mountain High School	63	437	19	20				19	20			
9	9	* Buena High School	12	420	20	21				20	21			
10	13	* Salpointe Catholic High School ('90)	39	384	21	22				21	22			
11	12	* Mesa High School	28	367	22	23				22	23			
12	11	* St Johns High School	0	364	23	24				23	24			
13	14	* Blue Ridge High School	33	335	24	25				24	25			
14	15	* Sinagua High School	46	305	25	26				25	26			
15	16	* Chandler High School ('95)	34	167	26	27				26	27			
16	20	* Dobson High School ('00)	63	154	27	28				27	28			
17	18	* Desert Vista High School	39	147	28	29				28	29			
18	17	* Globe High School	3	135	29	30				29	30			
19	19	* Cortez High School ('99)	37	132	30	31				30	31			
20	25	* Shadow Mountain High School ('85)	61	113	31	32				31	32			
21	22	* Hamilton High School	17	103	32	33				32	33			
22	21	* Payson High School	13	101	33	34				33	34			
23	23	* McClintock High School ('98)	19	101	34	35				34	35			
24	24	* Centennial High School	0	78	35	36				35	36			
25	27	* Cactus Shadows HS	23	69	36	37				36	37			
26	1	* Phoenix Central High School ('01)	56	56	37	38				37	38			
27	25	* Horizon High School ('94)	0	52	38	39				38	39			
BIG VALLEY														
'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	* Johansen High School	60	410	12	13				12	13			
2	3	* Modesto Downey High School ('98)	12	272	13	14				13	14			
3	4	* Edison High School ('92)	12	235	14	15				14	15			
4	5	* Lodi High School ('99)	77	227	15	16				15	16			
5	1	* Modesto Beyer High School ('01)	210	210	16	17				16	17			
6	—	* Ripon High School ('50)	15	175	17	18				17	18			
7	9	* Bear Creek High School	68	175	18	19				18	19			
8	6	* Stockton Lincoln High School ('98)	45	170	19	20				19	20			
9	8	* Stockton St Mary's HS ('95)	46	161	20	21				20	21			
10	7	* Modesto Davis High School ('94)	9	128	21	22				21	22			
11	10	* Central Catholic High School	30	99	22	23				22	23			
12	11	* Turlock High School ('97)	13	67	23	24				23	24			
13	12	* Modesto High School ('00)	24	51	24	25				24	25			
14	—	* Ceres High School	16	46	25	26				25	26			
CALIFORNIA COAST														
'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	* Leland High School ('98)	222	894	12	13				12	13			
2	2	* Bellarmine College Prep ('97)	126	864	13	14				13	14			
3	—	* Mission San Jose High School	79	517	14	15				14	15			
4	11	* Lynbrook High School ('99)	272	484	15	16				15	16			
5	7	* Homestead High School ('89)	75	477	16	17				16	17			
6	8	* Mountain View St Francis HS ('82)	38	389	17	18				17	18			
7	10	* The Harker School	145	368	18	19				18	19			
8	9	* Mountain View High School	14	241	19	20				19	20			
9	13	* Los Gatos High School ('95)	42	205	20	21				20	21			
10	12	* Prospect High School ('83)	20	197	21	22				21	22			
11	15	* Monte Vista High School ('90)	122	165	22	23				22	23			
CAPITOL VALLEY														
'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	* C K McClatchy High School	7	358	12	13				12	13			
2	2	* Rio Americano High School	37	311	13	14				13	14			
3	3	* Marysville High School ('95)	3	218	14	15				14	16			
4	4	* Ponderosa High School	16	213	15	16				15	17			
5	5	* Granite Bay High School	39	151	16	17				16	17			
6	6	* Del Norte County High School ('96)	32	149	17	1				17	1			
7	7	* Yuba City High School	33	140										
8	8	* El Dorado High School	13	130										
9	9	* Sacramento Kennedy HS ('99)	31	124										
10	10	* Sacramento Jesuit HS ('97)	13	74										
11	11	* Sacramento High School	1	71										
12	12	* Nevada Union High School ('00)	39	64										
13	13	* Galt High School ('98)	8	61										
14	14	* Davis Sr High School ('01)	20	20										
EAST LOS ANGELES														
'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	* Gabrielino High School ('00)	459	679	12	13				12	13			
2	2	* San Marino High School ('85)	28	546	13	14				13	14			
3	3	* Alhambra High School ('94)	72	540	14	15				14	15			
4	4	* Arcadia High School ('97)	123	430	15	16				15	16			
5	5	* Long Beach Poly High School	0	419	16	17				16	17			
6	6	* Rowland High School	1	418	17	18				17	18			
7	7	* Esperanza High School ('97)	5	341	18	19				18	19			
8	8	* La Mirada High School ('92)	108	313	19	20				19	20			
9	9	* Polytechnic School	38	307	20	21				20	21			
10	10	* Damien High School ('95)	75	294	21	22				21	22			
11	11	* Buena Park High School ('91)	77	240	22	23				22	23		</	

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NORTH			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	4	* Greeley Central High School ('96)	64 547
2	2	* Centaurus High School	17 534
3	5	* Niwot High School ('91)	64 532
4	3	* Loveland High School ('81)	15 526
5	8	* Longmont High School ('92)	77 483
6	6	* Moffat County High School ('93)	48 460
7	8	* Ranum High School	44 450
8	7	* Westminster High School ('79)	21 429
9	10	* Denver North High School ('89)	29 379
10	11	* Rocky Mountain High School ('95)	68 304
11	13	* Poudre High School ('93)	32 215
12	12	* Weld Central High School	12 205
13	16	* Northridge High School	71 154
14	—	* Monarch High School	115 153
15	14	* Fort Collins High School ('99)	42 145
16	17	* Greeley West High School ('98)	26 92
17	15	* Thompson Valley High School ('97)	5 92
18	1	* Skyline High School ('01)	77 77
19	—	* Battle Mountain HS	51 51
20	18	* Steamboat Springs HS ('00)	27 50
21	19	* Mountain View High School	6 15
22	—	* Silver Creek HS	0 0

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SOUTH			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	3	* Eaglecrest High School	49 556
2	2	* Arvada West High School ('84)	3 555
3	4	* Standley Lake High School	40 529
4	5	* Denver West High School ('78)	6 491
5	6	* Wheat Ridge High School ('98)	32 470
6	7	* Bear Creek High School ('94)	60 429
7	10	* Lakewood High School ('97)	69 329
8	13	* Golden High School ('89)	96 279
9	11	* Denver Washington HS ('96)	36 259
10	12	* Pomona High School ('94)	32 227
11	14	* Arvada High School ('95)	24 195
12	15	* Conifer High School	35 148
13	1	* Denver East High School ('01)	101 101
14	16	* Evergreen High School ('00)	23 55

COLORADO GRANDE			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	2	* Pueblo Centennial HS ('91)	258 810
2	3	* Palisade High School	37 567
3	4	* Widefield High School ('84)	67 534
4	6	* Central of Grand Junction HS ('81)	78 451
5	8	* Durango High School ('94)	54 411
6	12	* Delta High School	78 407
7	10	* La Junta High School ('88)	50 403
8	11	* Liberty High School	53 395
9	9	* Grand Junction High School ('88)	33 367
10	5	* Lamar High School	0 385
11	7	* Doherty High School ('88)	1 363
12	13	* Pueblo County High School ('87)	15 302
13	15	* Montrose High School ('96)	35 281
14	14	* Rye High School	0 281
15	17	* Pueblo Central High School ('79)	12 214
16	18	* Air Academy High School ('95)	26 200
17	19	* Sierra High School ('97)	32 197
18	21	* Lewis Palmer High School	35 155
19	24	* Woodland Park High School ('98)	68 135
20	20	* Trinidad Catholic HS ('85)	4 133
21	22	* Fruita Monument HS ('89)	46 132
22	23	* Mesa Ridge High School	55 127
23	1	* Canon City High School ('01)	107 107
24	25	* Pine Creek High School	14 70
25	26	* Rampart High School ('00)	37 52

FLORIDA MANATEE			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	4	* Nova High School ('97)	297 835
2	2	* Taravella High School ('96)	210 831
3	3	* University School	24 619
4	5	* St Thomas Aquinas HS	75 591
5	6	* Coral Springs High School	2 493
6	7	* Stoneman Douglas HS	96 450
7	8	* Piper High School	4 296
8	—	* McArthur High School	35 224
9	—	* South Broward High School	41 124
10	9	* Hollywood Hills High School ('92)	0 112
11	10	* Pine Crest School ('00)	45 100
12	1	* Fort Lauderdale High School ('01)	107 107
13	—	* Stranahan High School	14 76
14	—	* Charles W. Flanagan HS	24 69
15	—	* North Broward Prep School	15 15
16	11	* South Plantation High School ('99)	4 15

FLORIDA PANTHER			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	2	* Dreyfoos School of the Arts	100 577
2	4	* Trinity Prep School	82 465
3	3	* Jupiter High School	30 461
4	5	* Palm Beach Lakes High School ('90)	64 433
5	7	* Lake Highland Prep School	92 423
6	8	* Wellington High School ('98)	67 375
7	6	* Buchholz High School ('94)	2 349
8	9	* Cypress Creek High School	74 258

9	10	* Lake Brantley High School	21 185
10	11	* Royal Palm Beach High School	58 186
11	13	* Celebration School	82 171
12	12	* John I. Leonard High School	33 137
13	14	* Suncoast High School ('00)	59 137
14	—	* South Fork HS	43 90
15	—	* Winter Springs HS	50 72
16	1	* Martin County High School ('01)	39 39

FLORIDA SUNSHINE			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	4	* Sarasota Riverview HS ('99)	162 526
2	3	* Academy of the Holy Names ('96)	119 503
3	2	* Lely High School	63 486
4	5	* Pine View School ('95)	58 366
5	—	* Sarasota High School ('79)	17 310
6	6	* Tampa Jesuit High School ('97)	22 115
7	1	* Hillsborough High School ('01)	103 103
8	7	* Gaither High School ('99)	12 94
9	8	* Pensacola High School ('00)	34 70

SOUTH FLORIDA			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	—	* Miami Jackson Sr High School ('57)	26 578
2	2	* Miami Coral Park High School	8 446
3	4	* Christopher Columbus HS	0 412
4	5	* Archbishop Curley Notre Dame	87 383
5	6	* Braddock High School	2 281
6	7	* Michael Krop High School	63 266
7	8	* Belen Jesuit Prep School	54 239
8	—	* Miami Beach Sr High School ('91)	42 185
9	9	* Our Lady of Lourdes Academy	0 162
10	12	* Miami Southridge High School ('99)	63 153
11	11	* Miami Killian High School ('96)	29 133
12	1	* Hialeah High School ('01)	132 132
13	10	* North Miami High School ('97)	14 122
14	14	* Miami-Palmetto High School ('99)	57 121
15	13	* Coral Reef Sr High School	0 83
16	15	* North Miami Beach HS ('00)	14 54
17	—	* Ransom Everglades HS	26 31

GEORGIA NORTHERN MOUNTAIN			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	3	* Milton High School	36 306
2	7	* Chattahoochee High School	97 295
3	5	* Gainesville High School ('95)	38 250
4	4	* Northwest Whitfield HS	6 243
5	6	* Calhoun High School ('91)	37 241
6	9	* Westminster Schools ('97)	35 205
7	8	* Etowah High School	1 187
8	10	* Evans High School	25 187
9	—	* Lassiter High School	42 173
10	12	* Brookwood High School ('98)	38 158
11	14	* Centennial High School	45 137
12	13	* Rome High School	16 133
13	11	* McEachern High School	6 130
14	2	* Grady High School ('01)	113 113
15	16	* Pace Academy ('99)	25 56
16	17	* St Pius X Catholic High School ('00)	45 54

GEORGIA SOUTHERN PEACH			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	—	* Brunswick High School	87 452
2	4	* McIntosh High School	68 296
3	3	* Glynn Academy ('93)	25 282
4	5	* Fayette County High School	44 242
5	6	* Carrollton High School ('95)	41 232
6	13	* Thomas County Central HS ('98)	84 203
7	8	* Pike County High School	10 201
8	10	* Benjamin F. Mays HS	63 197
9	7	* Houston County High School	1 189
10	10	* Cairo High School	42 176
11	9	* Dublin High School	0 165
12	12	* Northside High School ('96)	22 145
13	—	* Starr's Mill High School	60 137
14	14	* Woodward Academy ('99)	7 74
15	15	* Mary Persons High School ('97)	0 63
16	16	* Camden County HS	12 42
17	17	* Lee County High School ('00)	22 31
18	1	* Warner Robins High School ('01)	13 13

HAWAII			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	2	* Aiea High School	41 330
2	3	* University Laboratory School	16 282
3	4	* Moanalua High School	19 271
4	5	* Punahou School ('95)	48 270
5	—	* St Andrew's Priory	0 176
6	6	* Kahuku High School	24 168
7	7	* Damien Memorial High School ('93)	7 148
8	11	* Honolulu Roosevelt HS	16 137
9	8	* Radford High School ('97)	0 128
10	14	* Kaneohe Schools ('00)	70 127
11	9	* Sacred Hearts Academy ('94)	1 124
12	10	* Maryknoll High School	0 122
13	13	* St Francis High School	17 110
14	12	* Mid Pacific Institute	0 110
15	17	* McKinley High School ('99)	35 76
16	16	* H P Baldwin High School ('98)	32 78
17	15	* Milliani High School	0 49

18	1	* Iolani School ('01)	45 45
19	18	* St. Louis School ('96)	10 41
20	19	* Hawaii School For Girls	4 15
21	21	* Word of Life Academy	0 0

IDAHO			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	2	* Idaho Falls Skyline HS ('90)	74 771
2	3	* Snake River High School	38 728
3	4	* Hillcrest High School	132 725
4	5	* Kuna High School	0 572
5	6	* North Fremont High School	18 545
6	8	* Wood River High School	61 544
7	7	* Nampa Sr High School ('83)	34 529
8	9	* Idaho Falls Bonneville HS ('91)	33 488
9	11	* Twin Falls High School ('92)	30 425
10	13	* Centennial High School ('97)	65 410
11	10	* Rigby High School	5 405
12	12	* Jerome High School	19 397
13	14	* Idaho Falls High School ('95)	47 379
14	—	* Eagle High School	68 266
15	15	* Capital High School ('94)	56 249
16	16	* South Fremont High School ('96)	37 170
17	17	* Boise High School ('98)	40 154
18	18	* Madison High School ('00)	59 138
19	—	* Century High School	51 114
20	—	* Teton High School	38 103
21	19	* Pocatello High School ('99)	23 97
22	1	* Blackfoot High School ('01)	41 41

GREATER ILLINOIS			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	3	* Belleville East High School ('97)	80 423
2	2	* Heyworth High School ('93)	34 421
3	5	* University High School ('84)	37 360
4	5	* Red Bud High School	36 359
5	4	* Crystal Lake South HS	20 344
6	7	* Paxton Buckle Loda HS	5 285
7	9	* Pekin Comm High School ('98)	51 226
8	8	* Pontiac Township High School ('94)	31 209
9	10	* Harrisburg HS	63 186
10	—	* Carl Schurz High School	15 166
11	—	* Lincoln Community HS	114 156
12	11	* Normal Community HS ('96)	47 133
13	12	* Granite City Sr High School ('99)	36 106
14	1	* Belleville West High School ('01)	57 57
15	—	* Normal Community West HS	40 0
16	13	* Freeport High School ('00)	4 7

ILLINI			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	2	* Homewood-Flossmoor HS ('93)	87 812
2	3	* Wheaton North High School ('92)	77 801
3	—	* Glenbard West High School ('93)	78 682
4	4	* Carl Sandburg High School	74 669
5	5	* Oak Park River Forest HS ('87)	70 592
6	—	* Naperville Central High School	42 480
7	6	* Downers Grove North HS ('98)	38 461
8	7	* Thornton Township HS ('94)	20 254
9	8	* Romeoville High School	33 223
10	1	* Downers Grove South HS ('01)	211 211
11	9	* Thornwood High School ('98)	41 198
12	10	* Thornridge High School ('97)	46 173
13	12	* Buffalo Grove High School ('00)	123 150
14	—	* Morgan Park High School	15 121
15	11	* Reavis High School ('99)	41 98
16	—	* Ames Alton Stagg HS	26 75
17	—	* Lane Technical HS	58 68

NORTHERN ILLINOIS			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	2	* Glenbrook South High School ('94)	134 321
2	3	* Deerfield High School ('82)	82 282
3	5	* Maine Township East HS ('86)	37 279
4	4	* Evanston Twp High School ('83)	31 254
5	6	* Regina Dominican High School	21 222
6	8	* Gordon Tech High School	25 208
7	9	* Elk Grove High School ('88)	11 207
8	10	* Glenbrook North High School ('98)	171 198
9	11	* Highland Park High School ('89)	57 147
10	12	* Lake Forest High School	38 140
11	13	* St Charles East High School	2 132
12	15	* Wheeling High School ('95)	38 123
13	17	* Jacobs High School	46 121
14	14	* Loyola Academy ('90)	0 100
15	16	* Barrington High School	21 99
16	1	* New Trier Twp High School ('01)	200 98
17	18	* St Ignace College Prep ('97)	21 86
18	—	* A E Stevenson HS	15 80
19	21	* Dundee Crown High School ('90)	38 78
20	20	* Rolling Meadows High School ('98)	5 73

HOOSIER HEARTLAND			
'02	'01	Chapter	New Total
1	—	* Connersville Sr High School	21 400
2	4	* Ben Davis High School ('87)	116 382
3	5	* McCutcheon High School	39 366
4	—	* Lawrence Central High School ('98)	18 350
5	—	* Retz Memorial High School	27 340

6	9	# Peru High School ('88)	24	361	2	3
7	—	Evansville Reitz High School ('99)	42	345	3	2
8	10	Wabash Southwood HS ('95)	2	205	4	5
9	13	West Lafayette High School ('96)	42	170	5	4
10	—	Evansville Mater Dei HS ('97)	24	159	6	8
11	15	Logansport High School ('00)	99	159	7	7
12	12	Harrison High School ('93)	15	146	8	14
13	—	Evansville Harrison HS ('91)	1	143	9	9
14	14	Rossville High School ('98)	18	101	10	11
15	—	# Covenant Christian HS	34	83	11	10

HOOSIER CROSSROADS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	—	# Brebeuf Jesuit HS ('94)	104	843	14	18
2	2	Perry Meridian High School	31	798	15	15
3	—	Kokomo High School ('87)	21	746	16	16
4	4	Evansville Central High School	17	694	17	17
5	—	Maconaquah High School ('91)	63	526	18	20
6	—	Hamilton Heights High School	36	507	19	1
7	—	Carmel High School ('95)	147	562	20	19
8	7	Chrysler High School ('93)	39	414	21	21
9	—	# Central Catholic Jr/Sr HS	27	406	12	13
10	9	Jasper High School	2	260	13	12
11	—	Lafayette Jefferson HS ('92)	58	259	14	18
12	—	# Lawrence North High School	44	228	15	15
13	—	# Roncalli High School	16	131	16	16
14	—	Ind'pls North Central HS ('01)	124	124	17	17
15	13	Warren Central High School ('00)	58	104	18	20
16	12	Rushville Consolidated HS ('96)	5	50	19	1
17	—	Oak Hill High School ('99)	10	45	20	19
18	14	North Posey High School ('98)	2	44	21	21
19	1	Evansville North High School ('01)	38	38	12	13

NORTH EAST INDIANA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	1	Chesterton High School ('98)	311	816	12	—
2	3	# Homestead High School	49	524	13	—
3	7	Fort Wayne South Side HS ('02)	98	505	1	2
4	4	Canterbury High School	41	499	2	3
5	5	Columbia City High School ('88)	50	487	3	4
6	6	East Noble High School	17	426	4	5
7	8	Fort Wayne Northrop HS ('97)	116	388	5	6
8	—	# East Grand Rapids High School	1	359	6	8
9	—	# New Haven High School ('85)	18	341	7	9
10	—	# Kalamazoo Loy Norrix HS ('88)	0	307	8	10
11	—	# Portage Central High School ('98)	51	289	9	12
12	9	Concordia Lutheran High School	19	243	10	11
13	11	Snider High School ('95)	37	205	11	13
14	10	# Lakeland High School ('94)	1	173	12	1
15	12	Norwell High School	4	142	13	16
16	14	Fort Wayne Northside HS ('96)	20	136	14	18
17	—	Plymouth Canton Educ Park ('95)	1	132	15	17
18	—	# Troy Athens High School ('98)	53	131	16	14
19	13	Howe Military School ('91)	9	126	17	15
20	15	Concord High School ('00)	73	123	1	2
21	—	# Portage Northern High School ('01)	108	108	2	6
22	—	# Battle Creek Central HS ('97)	3	72	3	3
23	—	# Kalamazoo Central HS ('00)	13	56	4	4
24	2	Elmhurst High School ('01)	23	23	5	4
25	—	# Wayland Union High School	1	8	6	7

NORTHWEST INDIANA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	—	# Elkhart Memorial High School	36	836	4	4
2	2	Highland High School ('82)	27	608	5	4
3	4	Hammond High School ('86)	22	496	6	7
4	3	# Merrillville High School	0	491	7	8
5	5	Portage High School	1	467	8	9
6	6	Valparaiso High School ('96)	110	451	9	10
7	9	La Porte High School ('98)	71	339	10	—
8	12	Plymouth High School ('00)	154	321	11	1
9	10	Penn High School ('97)	103	312	12	11
10	7	Dekalb High School ('90)	6	309	13	12
11	11	Elkhart Central High School ('93)	62	289	1	4
12	13	Northfield High School ('99)	21	112	2	3
13	1	Munster High School ('01)	119	119	3	2
14	—	# Westview High School	20	93	4	5

EAST IOWA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	2	# Iowa City High School ('83)	20	606	5	6
2	3	Davenport North High School	0	560	6	8
3	5	Ottumwa High School ('88)	34	488	7	7
4	6	Muscatine High School ('91)	14	463	8	10
5	8	Bettendorf High School ('93)	62	451	9	9
6	7	# Marshalltown High School ('98)	9	404	10	11
7	9	Davenport West High School ('92)	56	378	11	12
8	10	Wilton Community HS ('80)	0	278	12	—
9	11	Wahkiak High School ('97)	65	263	13	1
10	12	Cedar Rapids Washington HS ('94)	25	183	14	13
11	13	Clarke Community HS	15	165	1	4
12	14	Burlington Community HS ('98)	41	156	2	3
13	1	Iowa City West High School ('01)	139	139	3	2
14	15	Davenport Central HS ('99)	45	108	4	5
15	16	East Buchanan Community School	2	48	5	6
16	17	Clinton High School ('00)	14	15	6	—

WEST IOWA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	6	# Okoboji Community School	112	542	7	—

Bishop Heelan High School ('94)	42	487	8	—
Denison High School ('76)	16	488	9	—
Le Mars Community HS ('91)	35	481	—	—
Anita High School ('84)	5	457	—	—
Sioux City West High School	26	415	—	—
Spirit Lake High School	10	405	—	—
Des Moines North High School	91	381	—	—
Kuemper High School	24	378	—	—
# East Des Moines High School ('86)	31	373	—	—
Atlantic High School ('89)	21	367	—	—
Cherokee Washington HS ('93)	28	346	—	—
West Des Moines Valley HS ('96)	21	342	—	—
Des Moines Lincoln HS ('97)	77	265	—	—
Council Bluffs Lincoln HS ('92)	1	246	—	—
Sioux City North High School ('99)	17	225	—	—
Fort Dodge High School ('95)	29	221	—	—
Ankeny Senior High School ('00)	26	150	—	—
West Des Moines Dowling HS ('01)	94	94	—	—
Des Moines Roosevelt HS ('98)	4	91	—	—
Spencer High School ('99)	43	79	—	—

EAST KANSAS

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Olathe South High School	142	1254	1	2
Shawnee Mission West HS ('92)	184	1137	2	3
Shawnee Mission East HS ('95)	280	928	3	7
Bishop Miege High School ('91)	125	852	4	5
Pittsburg Colgan High School	45	619	5	8
Fort Scott High School ('95)	162	609	6	14
Shawnee Mission North HS ('90)	40	534	7	11
Spring Hill High School	37	490	8	15
Shawnee Mission South HS ('98)	88	347	9	17
Shawnee Mission Northwest HS ('97)	82	275	10	18
Blue Valley Northwest HS ('00)	163	262	11	19
# Paola HS	45	110	12	—
# Mill Valley High School	58	58	13	—

KANSAS FLINT HILLS

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Silver Lake High School	74	922	1	2
Topeka Seaman High School ('85)	33	878	2	3
Topeka West High School ('91)	120	871	3	4
Topeka High School ('96)	180	817	4	5
Hayden High School ('93)	30	627	5	6
Baldwin High School	36	589	6	8
Wamego High School	43	519	7	9
Rossville High School	30	483	8	10
Salina Central High School ('97)	77	403	9	12
St Mary's High School	40	382	10	11
Free State High School	90	367	11	13
Washburn Rural High School ('01)	341	341	12	1
Emporia High School ('99)	153	273	13	16
Lawrence High School ('00)	139	185	14	18
Shawnee Heights High School ('98)	56	166	15	17
Osage City High School ('94)	1	139	16	14
Sacred Heart High School	3	138	17	15

SUNFLOWER

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Valley Center High School ('91)	107	697	1	2
Wichita Campus High School ('94)	174	666	2	6
Andover High School	58	624	3	3
Remington High School	73	596	4	4
Wichita North High School ('83)	31	554	5	4
Wichita Northwest High School	64	514	6	7
Wichita Southeast HS ('97)	143	419	7	8
Wichita Northeast Magnet HS	140	380	8	9
Goddard High School ('99)	174	333	9	10
Bishop Carroll High School	118	329	10	—
Wichita East High School ('01)	143	143	11	1
Wichita South High School ('98)	53	124	12	11
Wichita Heights High School ('00)	24	39	13	12

SOUTH KANSAS

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Winfield High School ('84)	112	748	1	4
Wellington Sr High School	85	739	2	3
Arkansas City High School	75	733	3	2
Field Kindley High School ('93)	146	717	4	5
Independence High School	37	580	5	6
Derby High School ('96)	166	536	6	8
Caney Valley High School	46	475	7	7
Kapaun Mt Carmel High School	106	384	8	10
Labette County High School	80	381	9	9
Fredonia High School ('95)	25	209	10	11
Parsons High School ('00)	90	183	11	12
Pittsburg High School ('99)	92	164	12	—
El Dorado High School ('01)	130	130	13	1
Seaside HS	34	112	14	13

THREE TRAILS

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Blue Valley High School ('93)	134	985	1	5
Olathe North High School ('82)	142	804	2	3
Olathe East High School	245	778	3	2
Sumner Academy ('94)	103	648	4	4
St Thomas Aquinas High School	190	600	5	7
Kansas City Washington HS ('88)	51	502	6	6
Blue Valley North HS ('01)	462	462	7	9

Turner High School	17	344	8	—
# Blue Valley West HS	125	125	9	—

WEST KANSAS

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Hays High School ('88)	134	1071	1	2
Manhattan High School ('90)	145	1061	2	3
Hutchinson High School ('92)	103	1016	3	6
Great Bend High School ('82)	103	986	4	5
Chaparral High School	83	951	5	4
Haven High School	89	854	6	8
Ulysses High School	12	815	7	7
Pratt High School	75	671	8	9
Newton High School ('70)	135	653	9	11
Maize High School	73	626	10	10
Lyons High School	132	525	11	12
Concordia High School ('95)	143	465	12	13
Salina South High School ('97)	132	454	13	13
Buhler High School ('99)	125	342	14	19
Liberal High School	5	229	15	15
Junction City High School ('96)	70	203	16	18
Little River HS	49	196	17	17
Garden City High School ('00)	100	178	18	21
McPherson High School ('01)	176	176	19	1
Moundridge High School ('98)	61	152	20	20
Larned High School	9	80	21	22

KENTUCKY

Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
Rowan County Sr High School ('95)	87	431	1	3
Danville High School	50	419	2	2
Boone County High School ('98)	61	361	3	4
Warren East High School ('91)	34	279	4	5
Graves County High School	74	273	5	7
Pike County Central HS	22	228	6	6
Larue County High School ('92)	11	210	7	8
Lafayette High School ('94)	30	128	8	10
# Harrison County High School ('94)	45	112	9	11
Scott County High School ('97)	26	89	10	12
Calloway County High School ('01)	67	67	11	1
Montgomery County HS ('98)	0	15	12	13
Murray High School ('00)	13	13	13	14

LOUISIANA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Caddo Magnet High School ('94)	100	531
2	4	Carencro High School	54	460
3	3	Alexandria Sr High School	0	427
4	5	New Iberia High School ('85)	14	401
5	8	Bolton High School ('95)	60	317
6	9	Lafayette Acadiana HS ('92)	35	361
7	7	St Martin's Episcopal School	9	329
8	10	Pineville High School ('91)	17	328
9	12	Newman School ('93)	26	317
10	13	Ruston High School ('90)	24	312
11	14	Comeaux High School ('96)	38	307
12	11	Lafayette-Northside HS	2	302
13	17	Lafayette High School ('99)	52	253
14	15	Abbeville High School	3	244
15	16	Tioga High School	0	234
16	18	Medonogh #35 High School	15	200
17	19	Episcopal School Of Acadiana	7	183
18	20	St Thomas More High School ('99)	59	157
19	21	New Orleans Jesuit HS ('97)	16	76
20	22	Riverdale High School ('00)	34	66
21	1	Teurlings Catholic High School ('01)	53	61

10	11	Anoka High School ('95)	64	348
11	12	Circle Pines Centennial HS ('90)	67	308
12	1	Apple Valley High School ('01)	260	260
13	13	Annandale High School	20	258
14	14	Forest Lake Sr High ('99)	44	188
15	15	Simley High School ('00)	13	31

NORTHERN LIGHTS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Grand Rapids High School ('93)	148	738
2	6	Moorhead High School ('97)	147	656
3	3	International Falls HS ('78)	42	601
4	4	Barnesville High School	11	553
5	5	Duluth East High School ('89)	19	522
6	7	Duluth Central High School ('82)	24	464
7	8	Walker High School ('90)	88	435
8	8	Fosston High School	23	417
9	—	St Cloud Technical High School	60	362
10	10	Duluth Denfeld High School ('94)	40	352
11	11	Staples High School	29	272
12	13	Brainerd High School ('95)	34	184
13	14	Park Rapids High School ('98)	48	154
14	19	Duluth Glyndon Felton HS ('00)	76	110
15	17	St Francis High School ('99)	58	108
16	18	Tower-Soudan High School	14	62
17	1	Detroit Lakes High School ('01)	21	21

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	Denilde St Margaret's School	98	720
2	2	Hopkins High School ('84)	43	687
3	4	The Blake School ('87)	2	562
4	5	Bloomington Jefferson HS ('89)	31	550
5	7	Marshall High School ('94)	44	533
6	6	Austin High School	13	507
7	9	Worthington Sr High School ('78)	58	507
8	8	St Louis Park High School	8	483
9	11	Rosemount Sr High School ('96)	55	461
10	12	Mankato West High School ('92)	59	454
11	10	Stillwater High School ('90)	2	432
12	14	Eden Prairie High School	18	325
13	18	Eagan High School ('90)	157	293
14	16	Wayzata High School ('98)	71	258
15	15	Mankato East High School ('93)	0	229
16	17	Mayo High School	3	151
17	19	Springfield High School	28	143
18	1	Edina High School ('01)	128	126
19	20	Dassel Cokato High School ('99)	38	110

MISSISSIPPI

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	R H Watkins High School ('97)	79	277
2	3	St Andrew's Episcopal School	53	276
3	5	Brookhaven High School	74	271
4	2	Terry High School ('93)	30	264
5	7	Petal High School	51	184
6	8	Jackson Prep School ('95)	45	173
7	6	Oak Grove High School	6	169
8	9	St Joseph Catholic School	49	158
9	13	Hattiesburg High School ('00)	96	149
10	—	Greene County High School	19	119
11	11	Long Beach High School	38	112
12	12	Clinton High School ('99)	43	101
13	10	Picayune Memorial High School	5	97
14	16	Jackson Academy ('98)	32	70
15	14	Poplarville High School	18	69
16	15	Mc Comb High School ('96)	1	45
17	1	Rowan Junior High School ('01)	20	20

CARVER TRUMAN

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	Nacoso High School ('97)	207	762
2	—	Reeds Spring High School	135	675
3	5	McDonald County High School	71	613
4	2	Mt Vernon High School	3	584
5	3	Diamond High School	0	568
6	7	Webb City High School ('90)	64	445
7	9	Aurora High School ('93)	91	440
8	6	Springdale High School ('83)	34	434
9	8	Carl Junction High School	54	434
10	10	Joplin High School ('95)	98	322
11	12	Monett High School ('98)	95	290
12	11	Fayetteville High School ('78)	34	249
13	13	Little Rock Central HS	43	201
14	14	Lamar High School ('92)	16	196
15	15	Republic High School ('96)	32	196
16	16	Bentonville HS	52	118
17	17	Cassville High School ('00)	74	116
18	1	Nevada High School ('01)	112	112
19	18	Carthage High School ('99)	34	43

EASTERN MISSOURI

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	Pattonville High School ('97)	205	948
2	2	Hillsboro Sr High School	11	606
3	4	Howell North High School	37	551
4	5	Ladue Horton Watkins HS ('95)	89	517
5	8	Jefferson City High School ('88)	85	467
6	7	Parkway West High School ('93)	53	474
7	6	Rock Bridge High School	21	448

8	9	Ritenour High School	22	406
9	10	Oakville Sr High School	63	383
10	11	Lafayette High School ('91)	41	353
11	12	Poplar Bluff Sr High	8	264
12	13	Parkway Central High School ('94)	57	248
13	14	Parkway South High School ('98)	63	215
14	16	Clayton Sr High School ('96)	29	145
15	18	Columbia Hickman High School ('99)	54	110
16	3	Marquette High School ('01)	109	109
17	17	DeSmet Jesuit High School	36	93
18	19	Parkway North High School ('00)	33	67

HEART OF AMERICA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	Kansas City Oak Park HS ('93)	200	882
2	2	Savannah High School	109	846
3	7	Independence Christian HS ('92)	151	798
4	10	Park Hill High School ('98)	205	793
5	5	North Kansas City High School ('94)	74	755
6	3	Maryville R-II High School	15	698
7	6	Smith Cotton High School ('76)	42	696
8	7	Kansas City Winnetonka HS	30	677
9	9	Benton High School	35	663
10	11	Liberty Sr High School ('97)	194	626
11	12	Independence Fort Osage HS ('90)	109	554
12	14	Park Hill South HS	170	461
13	13	Kansas City Central HS	78	387
14	16	Marshall High School ('96)	109	352
15	—	St Plus X High School	42	285
16	15	Excelsior Springs HS	0	259
17	1	Independence Truman HS ('01)	175	176
18	17	St Joseph Central High School ('00)	95	168
19	18	Carrollton High School ('99)	1	30

OZARK

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Nixa R 2 Schools	100	725
2	3	Buffalo High School	22	602
3	5	Lebanon High School	40	590
4	8	Springfield Parkview HS ('94)	130	545
5	6	Licking High School	4	457
6	7	Waynesville High School ('92)	9	436
7	10	Houston High School	22	432
8	9	Willard High School	98	430
9	11	Kickapoo High School ('97)	118	409
10	18	Springfield Hillcrest HS ('98)	143	385
11	15	Bolivar R 1 High School ('95)	69	330
12	17	Springfield Glendale HS ('96)	75	317
13	16	Willow Springs High School	34	294
14	14	West Plains High School ('93)	20	291
15	13	Logan Rogersville High School	4	279
16	20	Camdenton High School ('99)	115	240
17	19	John F Hodges High School	17	210
18	22	Springfield Central HS ('00)	71	179
19	23	Greenwood Laboratory School	36	122
20	24	Mansfield High School	11	96
21	1	Ozark High School ('01)	70	70

SHOW ME

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Lee's Summit High School ('97)	67	894
2	5	Raytown High School ('95)	120	679
3	4	Raymore Peculiar High School	106	664
4	3	Harrisonville Sr High School	8	663
5	6	Notre Dame De Sion HS	49	576
6	8	The Barstow School	116	484
7	7	Grandview Sr High School ('93)	86	406
8	11	Raytown South High School ('98)	190	401
9	14	Blue Springs South HS ('00)	237	391
10	9	Hickman Mills High School ('90)	31	383
11	13	Belton High School ('96)	167	378
12	10	Pembroke Hill School	14	325
13	12	Ruskin High School ('91)	37	288
14	15	Kansas City Rockhurst HS ('99)	104	255
15	16	Lee's Summit North HS	91	167
16	1	Blue Springs High School ('01)	164	164
17	17	Kansas City Center HS ('97)	10	63

MONTANA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	Elstathead Co High School ('96)	200	822
2	2	Billings West High School ('91)	40	667
3	4	Missoula Heligate High School ('87)	23	480
4	6	Missoula Sentinel High School ('88)	65	468
5	5	Billings Sr High School	28	405
6	8	Great Falls High School ('97)	109	480
7	9	Corvallis High School	83	440
8	7	Missoula Big Sky High School	23	436
9	10	Capital High School	60	397
10	11	Helena High School ('94)	58	388
11	12	Skyview High School ('95)	50	373
12	13	Park High School	0	309
13	16	Bozeman High School ('99)	88	288
14	15	Butte High School ('98)	72	284
15	14	Beaverhead County High School	15	280
16	18	Great Falls Russell HS ('00)	89	180
17	19	Browning High School	21	43
18	1	Havre High School ('01)	38	38

NEBRASKA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Raymond Central High School	94	620
2	3	Millard West High School	82	510
3	4	Grand Island High School ('79)	31	430
4	5	Columbus High School	25	376
5	6	Fremont High School ('96)	55	334
6	11	Millard North High School ('00)	155	269
7	7	Norfolk High School ('98)	62	294
8	8	Omaha Central High School ('97)	40	269
9	8	Brownell Talbot College Prep	25	246
10	10	V J & Angela Skutt Cath HS	25	224
11	12	Malcolm High School	33	154
12	13	Omaha Marian High School ('99)	28	65
13	1	Kearney Sr High School ('01)	54	54

NEBRASKA SOUTH

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	Papillion La Vista High School ('93)	84	679
2	2	Bellevue West High School	54	609
3	4	Omaha Mercy High School ('78)	42	601
4	5	Omaha Bryan High School	19	562
5	7	Lincoln East High School ('94)	73	483
6	6	Gross High School	11	454
7	9	Ralston High School ('96)	64	291
8	8	Elmwood Mardock High School	17	218
9	11	Hastings Senior High School ('97)	39	216
10	10	Crete High School	29	210
11	13	Millard South High School ('99)	58	191
12	15	Omaha Westside High School ('98)	30	168
13	12	Lincoln Northeast HS ('75)	8	145
14	14	Lincoln High School ('95)	10	140
15	16	Bellevue East High School ('00)	50	85
16	1	Lincoln Southeast HS ('01)	25	25

GOLDEN DESERT

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	Green Valley High School ('98)	155	576
2	3	Bishop Gorman High School	1	289
3	5	Silverado High School	77	248
4	4	Advanced Technologies Academy	35	245
5	7	Foothill High School	55	173
6	6	Valley High School ('97)	24	162
7	8	The Meadows School	73	154
8	9	Bonanza High School ('00)	68	103
9	—	Palo Verde High School	51	91
10	2	Chaparral High School ('01)	25	35
11	10	Clark High School ('99)	9	25

SAGEBRUSH

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	Reed High School ('87)	23	300
2	2	Reno High School ('98)	66	200
3	3	Elko High School ('96)	38	241
4	4	Douglas High School ('95)	49	241
5	5	Carson Valley Middle School	18	100
6	6	Galena High School	12	158
7	7	McQueen High School ('99)	70	148
8	—	Pau Wa Lu Middle School	17	130
9	8	Carson High School ('97)	25	84
10	1	Bishop Manogue Catholic HS ('01)	36	36
11	9	Incline High School ('00)	21	22
12	—	Furnley High School	13	22

NEW ENGLAND

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Shrewsbury High School ('91)	95	380
2	4	Milton Academy ('97)	125	326
3	3	Bishop Guertin High School ('80)	28	46
4	16	Lexington High School ('00)	338	400
5	5	Otter Valley Union High School	2	121
6	6	Tabor Academy	3	101
7	7	Acton Boxborough Reg HS ('99)	125	100
8	9	Sacred Heart High School ('98)	79	111
9	12	Newton South HS	65	100
10	9	Norham High School	45	100
11	12	Catholic Memorial HS ('96)	63	100
12	8	Silver Lake Regional HS ('93)	30	100
13	1	Manchester High School ('01)	170	100
14	11	Hull High School	19	100
15	14	Boston Latin School	6	100
16	—	Weston High School	36	100

NEW JERSEY

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Montville High School ('89)	80	22
2	3	Freehold Township High School	75	20
3	4	Villa Walsh Academy	2	38
4	5	Ridgewood High School	15	38
5	6	Science High School ('91)	20	37
6	7	Hanover Park High School ('92)	30	37
7	8	Randolph High School ('95)	40	36
8	11	Ridge High School	111	28
9	9	Barringer High School	10	37
10	10	Bridgewater-Raritan Reg HS ('94)	21	36
11	—	# Millburn High School	85	30
12	13	Ocean Township High School ('96)	10	35
13	14	Matawan Regional High School ('88)	10	35
14	15	Long Branch High School ('97)	27	35

15	18	Arthur L. Johnson HS	53	154	14	1
16	17	Elizabeth High School ('96)	42	153		
17	21	Bergenfield High School ('99)	65	135	102	01
18	20	Moorestown High School ('00)	54	131	1	2
19	16	Malcolm X Shabazz High School	8	130	2	3
20	18	East Side High School	8	109	3	4
21	1	Seton Hall Prep School ('01)	87	87	4	5

NEW MEXICO

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	2	* Albuquerque Highland HS ('83)	44	557	8	6
2	5	Albuquerque Academy ('97)	103	513	9	—
3	3	Albq-Valley High School ('82)	50	499	10	—
4	4	Hobbs High School ('86)	0	442	11	9
5	6	Clovis High School	3	383	12	10
6	7	Taos High School ('94)	59	350	13	—
7	8	Los Alamos High School ('93)	45	326	14	1
8	9	Rio Grande High School ('95)	46	304	15	12
9	10	Portales High School	14	226		
10	11	El Dorado High School ('99)	22	180		
11	12	Albuquerque Manzano HS ('96)	26	164	102	01
12	13	Farmington High School ('98)	44	141	1	5
13	1	St Pius X High School ('01)	61	60	2	3
14	14	La Cueva High School ('00)	57	57	3	2

IRROQUOIS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	3	Holland Patent High School	9	201	5	7
2	—	* Christian Brothers Acad Syracuse	43	201	6	6
3	4	Webster Sr High School ('94)	5	189	7	8
4	—	* Troy High School	7	163	8	9
5	5	Sayre Area High School	20	158	9	15
6	6	Mount Markham Sr High School	14	121	10	18
7	7	Athens High School	12	108	11	11
8	—	* Towanda High School	26	101	12	10
9	8	Madrid Waddington Central Sch ('96)	7	94	13	13
10	—	* Williamson High School	5	77	14	12
11	9	Immaculate Heart Central HS ('89)	8	61	15	16
12	—	* Mansfield High School	15	59	16	17
13	11	Canisius High School ('00)	31	47	17	1
14	1	Mount Mercy Academy ('01)	34	34		
15	10	Bishop Kearney High School ('98)	0	33	102	01
16	—	* Walton High School	21	21	1	3
17	—	* Franklin Central School	17	17	2	4
18	—	* Laurens Central School	13	13	3	7
19	—	* Morris Central School	11	11	4	5
20	12	* New Hartford Central School ('97)	1	10	5	7

NEW YORK CITY

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	2	* Syosset High School ('92)	110	691	9	10
2	8	Regis High School ('98)	206	677	10	11
3	3	Half Hollow Hills HS East	89	647	11	12
4	5	Stuyvesant High School ('95)	134	625	12	13
5	10	Chaminade High School ('97)	227	605	13	18
6	4	Hunter College High School	65	572	14	15
7	5	St Joseph Hill Academy ('85)	63	558	15	14
8	7	Cathedral Prep Seminary	71	544	16	16
9	9	Loyola School	29	487	17	17
10	11	Roslyn High School ('94)	30	393	18	21
11	12	Fordham Preparatory School ('58)	0	354	19	19
12	1	Bronx HS Of Science, NY ('01)	334	334	20	1
13	14	Sacred Heart Academy ('98)	51	154		
14	—	* Kellenburg Memorial HS	91	148		
15	16	The Mary Louis Academy ('00)	54	103	102	01
16	15	Manhattan Center for Science & Math	17	86	1	2

NEW YORK STATE

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	2	* Newburgh Free Academy ('95)	25	337	6	7
2	3	Academy Of The Holy Names ('87)	22	299	7	8
3	4	Hendrick Hudson High School ('94)	52	294	8	10
4	7	Christian Brothers Academy	67	240	9	11
5	5	Pleasantville High School	1	235	10	9
6	6	Lakeland High School ('96)	49	225	11	14
7	9	Iona Prep School ('97)	43	196	12	12
8	10	Scarsdale High School ('98)	52	193	13	1
9	8	Edgemont High School ('91)	0	181	14	13
10	11	Schenectady High School ('93)	12	148	15	15
11	—	* Glens Falls High School	37	14		
12	13	Monticello High School ('00)	44	12		
13	12	Albany High School ('99)	22	75	102	01
14	1	Unadilla School ('01)	10	10	1	2

CAROLINA WEST

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total	'02	'01
1	3	* Southeast Guilford High School	59	415	5	6
2	2	North Mecklenburg High School	8	376	6	8
3	7	Providence High School ('97)	82	337	7	7
4	4	South Mecklenburg HS ('94)	26	327	8	9
5	6	High Point Andrews HS ('93)	52	324	9	10
6	5	McDowell High School	10	287	10	11
7	11	Myers Park High School ('98)	114	264	11	1
8	8	Randallman High School	38	254		
9	9	Asheville High School	38	245		
10	10	East Mecklenburg High School ('98)	1	232	102	01
11	12	Freedom High School ('95)	34	183	1	2
12	14	Zebulon B Vance HS	30	154	2	3
13	13	Bishop McGuinness Memorial HS	9	142	3	6

WEST CHARLOTTE HIGH SCHOOL ('01)

TARHEEL EAST

Chapter	New	Total
* Chapel Hill High School ('86)	17	374
Pine Forest Sr High School ('95)	18	312
E E Smith High School	9	295
Enloe High School ('93)	21	281
* Terry Sanford High School	34	268
Byrd Sr High School ('96)	31	236
71st High School ('94)	20	224
Northwest Guilford Sr HS	0	214
* Massey Hill Classical HS	43	138
* East Carteret High School	67	128
Cary Academy	74	127
South View Sr High School ('00)	37	78
* Jack Britt High School	31	55
Cape Fear High School ('01)	48	46
Westover Sr High School ('98)	4	41

NORTH DAKOTA ROUGHRIDER

Chapter	New	Total
* Fargo South High School ('93)	127	434
Fargo North High School ('92)	41	399
Washburn High School	19	378
Mandan High School	34	357
Grand Forks Central HS ('80)	31	278
Magic City Campus HS ('94)	14	276
Richland High School	42	264
Red River High School ('95)	31	223
Central Cass High School	71	214
Fargo Stanley High School ('00)	127	209
Langdon Public High School ('96)	31	205
* St Mary's Central High School	1	182
Wahpeton High School ('97)	32	179
Bismarck Public Schools	15	167
Beulah High School ('99)	48	147
West Fargo High School ('98)	37	127
Richardson Taylor High School ('01)	104	104

EASTERN OHIO

Chapter	New	Total
* Canton GlenOak HS Career Ctr ('94)	167	838
Carrollton High School ('96)	214	765
Copley High School	52	729
Wooster High School ('95)	119	640
Perry High School ('97)	148	610
Hudson High School	18	522
North Canton Hoover HS ('88)	54	486
Canton South High School ('82)	27	484
Louisville Senior High School ('93)	75	467
Canton Central Catholic HS ('78)	42	417
Norton High School ('91)	26	394
Lake High School	13	326
Jackson High School ('99)	162	325
Canton McKinley High School ('92)	49	318
Tallmadge High School ('79)	31	312
Massillon Washington HS ('98)	42	219
Cuyahoga Valley Christ Acad	44	217
Stow Munroe Falls HS ('00)	65	155
Firestone High School ('81)	31	148
Wadsworth High School ('01)	42	42

NORTH COAST

Chapter	New	Total
* Vermilion High School	65	495
Orange High School	87	484
Gamour Academy ('97)	118	480
Midpark High School	52	472
St Ignace High School ('92)	48	455
Solon High School	29	387
Crestwood High School ('86)	39	344
Edison High School	58	252
Rocky River High School ('95)	71	253
Olmsted Falls High School	26	217
Hawken School ('00)	69	131
Shaw High School ('94)	0	103
Magnificat High School ('01)	84	84
Shaker Heights High School ('99)	20	83
St Edward High School ('98)	15	79

NORTHERN OHIO

Chapter	New	Total
* Youngstown Boardman HS ('96)	113	899
Howland High School ('94)	117	673
Poland High School ('89)	75	645
Warren Kennedy High School ('98)	19	518
Niles McKinley High School ('98)	162	472
Youngstown Mooney HS ('99)	77	316
Girard High School	30	294
Cantfield High School ('97)	72	271
Lisbon High School	37	206
Austintown Fitch High School ('00)	91	193
Youngstown Ursuline HS ('01)	44	44

WESTERN OHIO

Chapter	New	Total
* Elgin High School	96	840
Gannawa Lincoln High School ('89)	52	467
Notre Dame Academy	43	354
Perryburg HS	35	252

Findlay High School ('90)	29	337
Beavercreek High School ('92)	67	317
Wauseon High School	36	257
Upper Arlington High School ('88)	42	213
Kettering Fairmont HS ('96)	7	194
Dayton Oakwood High School ('00)	101	168
Sylvania Northview HS ('99)	52	149
Middletown High School ('94)	4	123
Centerville High School ('01)	118	118
Sylvania Southview HS ('98)	32	105

EAST OKLAHOMA

Chapter	New	Total
* Stillwater High School	63	545
Ponca City High School ('89)	47	517
Muldrow High School	51	430
Tulsa Washington HS ('96)	51	458
* Miami High School ('84)	15	456
Tulsa Union High School	7	449
Sapulpa High School ('93)	54	422
Grove High School	36	418
Cascia Hall Prep	38	412
Bartlesville High School ('97)	119	379
Talihina High School	31	351
Claremore High School	57	342
Mamford High School	31	308
Bixby High School	32	305
Muskogee High School ('81)	10	296
Vinita High School	7	261
* Stilwell High School	5	246
* Pawhuska High School	7	196
Broken Arrow High School ('98)	67	191
Charles Page High School ('95)	2	176
Shawnee High School ('94)	24	165
Mounds High School	20	147
Jenks High School ('00)	97	135
Holland Hall High School	26	125
Bishop Kelley High School ('01)	113	113
Oologah High School ('99)	48	103
Wilburton High School	37	74

WEST OKLAHOMA

Chapter	New	Total
* Norman High School ('96)	155	691
Kingfisher High School	14	680
Guymon High School ('92)	67	654
Norman High School North	205	645
Edmond North High School	28	588
Oklahoma City Heritage Hall HS ('85)	65	535
Moore High School	7	486
Bishop McGuinness High School	1	451
Putnam City High School ('93)	71	431
Edmond Santa Fe High School	42	423
* Seminole High School ('90)	12	364
Fairview High School	11	363
Okarche High School	55	341
Dear Creek High School	25	313
Putnam City North HS ('98)	84	222
Duncan High School ('97)	64	208
Edmond Memorial HS ('95)	42	197
* Mc Loui High School	11	175
Alva High School ('00)	12	166
Enid High School ('01)	14	84
Yukon High School ('99)	32	67
Eisenhower High School ('90)	5	67
* Lawton Christian School	16	25

NORTH OREGON

Chapter	New	Total
* Gresham Barlow High School ('95)	76	506
Clackamas High School ('94)	60	455
Woodburn High School	32	440
Beaverton High School ('89)	0	434
Sandy Union High School	15	344
Tualatin High School	19	282
Forest Grove High School	19	251
Gresham High School ('92)	20	224
Glencoe High School ('96)	20	196
* Westview High School	52	195
Canby High School ('97)	38	163
Silverton High School ('99)	72	148
Sprague High School ('93)	26	134
Oregon City High School ('98)	37	123
Tigard High School ('01)	104	104
Portland Lincoln High School ('00)	18	25

SOUTH OREGON

Chapter	New	Total
* Roseburg Sr High School ('98)	136	559
Marshfield High School ('87)	29	420
North Medford High School ('85)	22	416
North Valley High School ('92)	40	391
Ashland High School ('99)	126	236
Bend Sr High School ('86)	29	228
Willamette High School ('97)	47	222
North Eugene High School ('91)	1	122
North Bend Sr High School ('95)	41	121
Grants Pass High School ('98)	34	115
Eagle Point High School ('00)	34	89
Mountain View High School ('01)	42	48

PENNSYLVANIA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	Greenburg Salem HS ('91)	94	440
2	2	Southwood Area High School	70	440
3	—	# Westfield Area High School ('71)	46	439
4	3	McKeesport Area High School ('95)	78	439
5	3	Reynolds High School	38	398
6	—	# Lehigh Valley High School ('95)	12	345
7	8	Uniontown Area Sr HS ('98)	7	339
8	3	Greentree Latrobe High School ('94)	79	304
9	7	# North High School ('92)	35	271
10	—	# Bishop Carroll HS	58	255
11	8	Derry Area High School ('96)	64	236
12	10	Trinity High School ('97)	47	191
13	11	Kitts School ('99)	27	144
14	—	# Penn Hills High School ('68)	10	95
15	7	Safe Vernon Area HS ('01)	12	12
16	10	Greensburg Central Catholic HS ('98)	19	61
17	10	Franklin Regional HS ('00)	27	49

PITTSBURGH

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	North Catholic High School ('02)	26	521
2	4	North Hills High School ('92)	91	481
3	3	Riverside High School ('87)	88	472
4	3	Blackand Catholic High School ('70)	12	471
5	3	Mercer Area High School ('90)	29	452
6	3	Upper St Clair High School ('89)	43	444
7	3	Fox Chapel Area High School	48	439
8	7	Pine Richland Sr High School ('94)	29	433
9	8	North Allegheny Sr High School	39	429
10	12	Bethel Park High School ('95)	85	404
11	11	Carver High School ('73)	19	391
12	13	Cathedral Prep School ('96)	51	330
13	14	Pittsburgh Central Catholic HS ('93)	39	195
14	16	Baldwin High School ('97)	40	171
15	15	Mt Lebanon Sr High School ('98)	32	166
16	16	Guigley Catholic High School ('00)	70	139
17	—	# Lakeview High School	54	121
18	17	Lakeview Christian Academy	16	120
19	19	Fairview High School	30	61
20	20	Keystone Oaks High School ('99)	12	37
21	1	Peters Twp High School ('01)	26	28

VALLEY FORGE

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	Truman High School ('96)	181	584
2	2	Delano Catholic High School	28	459
3	7	La Salle College High School ('95)	104	429
4	9	Pennsbury High School ('97)	128	428
5	6	St Joseph's Prep School ('53)	60	407
6	4	Chambersburg Area High School	4	379
7	5	Scranton Prep School	0	357
8	—	# Dallastown Area High School	33	329
9	8	Gwynedd Mercy Academy	1	318
10	12	Danville High School ('98)	66	232
11	10	Mechanicsburg High School ('93)	45	220
12	13	Gettysburg Senior High School	21	177
13	15	Southern Lehigh High School	30	176
14	11	Jenkintown High School	1	170
15	14	Lower Merion High School ('91)	14	169
16	16	Scranton High School ('99)	35	115
17	—	# E L Meyers High School	42	105
18	17	Shikellamy High School ('00)	31	41
19	1	Holy Ghost Prep ('01)	35	35

SOUTH CAROLINA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Riverside High School ('97)	173	692
2	3	Hillcrest High School	101	595
3	5	Porter Gaud School	37	468
4	6	Greenville High School	17	310
5	8	T L Hanna High School ('98)	79	306
6	7	Mauldin High School ('96)	17	295
7	10	Greer High School	38	237
8	14	Southside High School ('90)	127	223
9	9	Heathwood Hall Episc School	0	215
10	—	# Irmo High School ('90)	38	195
11	—	# Christ Church Episcopal School	25	194
12	11	Richland Northeast HS ('88)	3	189
13	1	Bob Jones Academy ('01)	148	148
14	13	Bishop England High School	18	142
15	12	Lexington High School	5	140
16	—	# Dorman High School	45	126
17	—	# Northside Christian School	26	120
18	15	Allendale Fairfax High School ('99)	52	109
19	—	# Barnwell High School	13	83
20	—	# J L Mann Academy	23	74

NORTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	Watertown High School ('99)	334	663
2	2	Huron High School ('88)	63	629
3	3	Deuel School ('91)	32	449
4	7	Brookings High School ('90)	173	440
5	6	Milbank High School ('96)	104	397
6	5	Madison High School ('95)	40	386
7	8	Aberdeen Central High School ('00)	209	282
8	8	Groton High School ('97)	22	132

MITCHELL HIGH SCHOOL ('01)

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	5	Sioux Falls Lincoln HS ('98)	311	753
2	3	Sioux Falls Washington HS ('95)	174	665
3	4	Sioux Falls Roosevelt HS ('97)	125	600
4	2	Sioux Falls O'Gorman HS ('94)	59	585
5	8	Vermillion High School ('96)	151	426
6	6	Beresford High School ('92)	18	384
7	7	Brandon Valley High School	17	372
8	9	Rapid City Stevens HS ('99)	95	266
9	1	Yankton High School ('01)	116	116
10	10	Rapid City Central High School ('00)	89	105

TENNESSEE

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Montgomery Bell Academy ('93)	126	601
2	3	Mars Hill Bible School ('94)	113	659
3	4	Collierville High School	43	594
4	7	Cookeville High School ('91)	61	516
5	5	McGavock High School	1	508
6	6	Germantown High School	17	404
7	8	Dobyns Bennett High School	39	467
8	8	Henry County High School ('85)	21	449
9	12	Antioch H S ('77)	58	438
10	10	Clarksville Northeast HS	2	425
11	11	Franklin High School	13	420
12	14	Hambleton High School West ('95)	82	406
13	13	Brentwood Academy	52	401
14	15	The Baylor School	12	326
15	16	Gallatin Sr High School	4	319
16	17	St Cecilia Academy	48	281
17	18	Hunters Lane High School ('98)	5	172
18	20	Battle Ground Academy ('99)	36	172
19	21	Nashville Overton High School ('96)	31	142
20	23	Brentwood High School ('00)	80	137
21	22	Goodpasture High School ('97)	18	115
22	1	Dickson County High School ('01)	91	91

CENTRAL TEXAS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	Holmes High School	23	516
2	2	Texas Military Institute	11	515
3	5	San Antonio MacArthur HS ('91)	27	456
4	4	Judson High School	20	452
5	9	Ronald Reagan High School	206	435
6	7	San Antonio Lee High School ('94)	13	287
7	8	Tom Moore High School	7	275
8	10	Smithson Valley High School	21	194
9	15	San Antonio Churchill HS ('00)	110	191
10	12	San Antonio Clark High School ('97)	37	158
11	14	Sandra Day O'Connor HS	67	153
12	13	Blanco High School	26	145
13	11	Edgewood Memorial High School	3	125
14	—	# Tivy High School	19	120
15	16	San Antonio Madison HS ('99)	36	108
16	17	Clemens High School ('98)	20	62
17	1	Taft High School ('01)	46	46
18	18	Alamo Heights High School ('96)	4	43

EAST TEXAS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Humble High School ('84)	27	760
2	4	Alief Elsik High School	82	731
3	6	Spring High School ('92)	40	679
4	5	Cy Fair HS	26	674
5	7	The Kinkaid School ('81)	52	646
6	11	Dallas High School ('94)	94	621
7	9	Cypress Creek High School ('89)	26	612
8	10	Clemens High School	74	608
9	8	Klein Forest High School	14	606
10	15	Klein High School ('93)	109	575
11	14	Crosby High School	55	528
12	12	Oak Ridge Sr High School	13	519
13	13	Klein Oak High School	10	504
14	16	Houston Memorial HS ('88)	48	476
15	19	Alief Hastings High School ('96)	43	454
16	24	Taylor High School ('95)	102	452
17	17	Dobie High School	29	451
18	22	Langham Creek High School	53	444
19	20	Cypress Falls High School	36	444
20	21	Pasadena High School ('93)	32	438
21	18	Nacogdoches High School	16	432
22	23	Houston MacArthur High School	3	381
23	25	Conroe High School ('87)	4	346
24	27	Kingwood High School ('97)	88	271
25	26	Barbers Hill High School	13	268
26	29	Ball High School	75	183
27	30	The Woodlands High School ('90)	72	174
28	1	Jersey Village High School ('01)	137	137
29	31	Stratford High School ('00)	68	135
30	32	Caney Creek High School	16	73

GULF COAST

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Gregory Portland High School ('97)	171	537
2	4	Brazoswood High School	93	399
3	3	Tuloso Midway High School	2	341
4	6	Corpus Christi King HS ('95)	54	308

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
5	5	Corpus Christi Carroll HS ('92)	8	277
6	7	Pharr San Juan Alamo North HS	27	245
7	8	Nikki Rowe High School	17	205
8	9	W B Ray High School ('94)	33	199
9	—	# Flour Bluff High School	28	181
10	—	# Angleton High School	32	169
11	10	Pharr San Juan Alamo HS ('93)	19	169
12	11	Banquete High School	0	116
13	1	Harlingen High School South ('01)	106	106
14	15	Pharr San Juan Alamo Memorial	39	105
15	14	Calallen High School ('99)	29	96
16	13	McAllen High School ('98)	9	86
17	17	Bishop High School ('00)	1	42
18	—	# Mathis High School	17	39

HEART OF TEXAS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Georgetown High School	27	519
2	3	Pflugerville High School	42	486
3	4	Bryan High School	52	465
4	6	Mc Neil High School	44	360
5	7	Westlake High School ('97)	69	335
6	5	Copperas Cove High School	6	332
7	9	San Marcos High School ('92)	29	289
8	8	Johnston High School	11	255
9	12	Wimberley High School	43	204
10	10	Lake Travis High School	20	192
11	11	Midway High School ('96)	13	180
12	18	Hays High School ('00)	85	143
13	13	L B J High School ('95)	1	141
14	16	Round Rock High School ('99)	57	137
15	14	John Connally High School	20	117
16	17	Dripping Springs High School	43	115
17	—	# A & M Consolidated HS ('01)	72	72
18	1	Westwood High School ('01)	46	46
19	19	Waco High School ('98)	9	30

LONE STAR

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	Plano Sr High School ('92)	88	571
2	2	Arlington High School ('90)	59	578
3	3	Plano Williams High School	75	568
4	5	South Grand Prairie HS	14	500
5	6	Trinity High School ('88)	11	483
6	9	Grapevine High School ('97)	92	422
7	8	Granbury High School	31	396
8	10	Allen High School	19	328
9	12	Turner High School ('94)	21	305
10	13	Dallas Highland Park HS ('93)	47	293
11	11	Ryan High School	2	292
12	15	Northwest High School	29	256
13	16	Wichita Falls H S ('89)	12	206
14	19	The Greenhill School ('95)	58	198
15	17	The Colony High School	15	180
16	18	James Bowie High School	9	167
17	20	Garland High School ('99)	66	140
18	22	Plano Clark High School ('00)	44	88
19	23	Plano West Sr High School	66	82
20	21	South Garland High School ('98)	28	81
21	1	Duncanville High School ('01)	68	68

NORTH TEXAS LONGHORNS

'02	'01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Colleyville Heritage HS	68	558
2	4	Grand Prairie High School	44	456
3	5	St Mark's School ('86)	8	381
4	6	Kaufman High School	10	351
5	10	Jasper High School	95	332
6	7	L D Bell High School	10	319
7	8	Shepton High School ('94)	17	318
8	9	Denton High School ('80)	4	302
9	11	Hockaday School ('92)	35	283
10	18	Creekview High School	109	283
11	12	James Martin High School ('96)	64	280
12	14	# Cedar Hill High School	31	239
13	13	Lewisville High School ('95)	19	233
14	15	Naaman Forest High School	45	222
15	18	Marcus High School ('99)	58	176
16	17	Crowley High School	43	171
17	—	# Fossil Ridge High School	85	151
18	19	Vines High School ('98)	29	131
19	22	Newman Smith High School ('00)	44	71
20	21	Dallas Jesuit College Prep ('97)	8	61
21	1	Piano East High School ('01)	96	101

14	17	Deer Park High School ('98)	65	226
15	—	Monsignor Kelly Catholic HS	48	212
16	18	Pearland High School	57	208
17	19	L V Hightower High School	47	192
18	21	Lamar Consolidated HS ('00)	85	176
19	20	St Thomas' Episcopal School	53	172
20	22	Houston Jesuit High School ('97)	76	153
21	23	Northbrook Sr High School ('98)	25	103
22	—	# Westside High School	41	76
23	—	# Foster High School	57	57

TALL COTTON

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	Freemship High School	44	374
2	2	San Angelo Central HS ('91)	16	363
3	8	Amarillo High School ('97)	67	352
4	9	Lubbock High School ('90)	44	329
5	5	Pampa High School	21	323
6	8	Coronado High School ('87)	35	321
7	7	Odessa Permian High School ('95)	22	316
8	4	Midland High School ('89)	6	311
9	11	Midland Lee High School ('98)	69	297
10	—	# Big Spring High School	69	284
11	10	Amarillo Tascosa High School ('94)	24	272
12	12	Cooper High School ('96)	19	205
13	13	Abilene High School ('99)	49	192
14	14	Highland Park High School	1	133
15	—	# Trinity Christian HS	44	108
16	15	Odessa Sr High School ('00)	21	50
17	1	Hereford High School ('01)	26	26

UIL

(New District)

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	# Sherman High School	42	520
2	—	# Tyler Lee High School ('94)	37	453
3	—	# Denison High School	11	348
4	—	Lindale High School	45	294
5	—	Terrell High School	9	251
6	—	Mesquite Pate High School	20	219
7	—	# Springtown High School	38	151
8	—	Princeton High School	61	147
9	—	# Diboll High School	19	98
10	—	# Royse City High School	31	93
11	—	# Gilmer HS	36	73
12	—	Vanguard College Prep	37	71
13	—	Shelbyville HS	0	35

WEST TEXAS

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	# Bel Air High School	7	412
2	3	Burges High School	34	317
3	4	Riverside High School	81	262
4	4	Montwood High School ('97)	0	181
5	8	Canutillo High School	29	179
6	6	Franklin High School	22	176
7	10	Ysleta High School ('95)	45	171
8	10	Loretto Academy ('93)	41	167
9	—	# Jefferson/Silva Magnet HS	43	165
10	7	Andress High School	0	152
11	9	Crane High School	17	151
12	12	El Paso Coronado High School ('98)	43	135
13	—	# Americas High School	51	75
14	13	El Paso Del Valle High School ('00)	26	66
15	2	El Paso Cathedral High School ('01)	53	53
16	14	Banks High School ('99)	13	42

GREAT SALT LAKE

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	# Salt Lake City Skyline HS ('94)	109	663
2	3	Cottonwood High School ('93)	43	479
3	4	Salt Lake City Highland HS ('90)	26	440
4	5	Lone Peak High School	85	307
5	7	Salt Lake City West HS ('98)	87	257
6	6	Salt Lake City East HS ('96)	20	218
7	9	Rowland Hall St Mark's HS ('98)	50	207
8	8	Keams High School ('97)	35	196
9	—	# Park City High School	32	180
10	11	Hunter High School ('90)	52	120
11	10	Glympus High School ('98)	49	118
12	1	Taylorsville High School ('01)	76	76
13	—	# Layton Christian Academy	55	75

SUNDANCE

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	# Cedar City High School	2	537
2	3	# Alta High School ('96)	128	605
3	—	# Pleasant Grove High School	114	529
4	9	Jordan High School ('97)	139	505
5	4	Bingham High School ('92)	22	468
6	5	American Fork High School ('91)	24	433
7	8	Mountain View High School ('94)	4	374
8	10	Granger High School ('93)	31	307
9	11	Orem High School ('99)	30	85
10	1	Hillcrest High School ('01)	58	58
11	13	Carbon High School ('00)	20	32

UTAH WASATCH

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	# Sky View High School ('99)	28	520
2	4	Northridge High School	67	483
3	2	Weber High School ('83)	19	452
4	7	Layton High School ('97)	90	391
5	—	# Murray High School ('91)	6	377
6	8	Mountain Crest High School	57	369
7	5	Ogden Bonneville High School ('88)	0	339
8	10	Davis High School ('98)	96	278
9	8	Woods Cross High School ('95)	47	261
10	9	Roy High School ('92)	29	242
11	11	Bountiful High School ('96)	102	229
12	13	Clearfield High School ('00)	96	187
13	12	Logan High School ('99)	60	133
14	—	# Fremont High School	33	99
15	1	Ogden High School ('01)	53	53

MID-ATLANTIC

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	# Edison High School ('91)	15	300
2	3	Centerville High School	0	352
3	4	Lake Braddock Secondary HS ('90)	15	302
4	—	Granby High School	27	268
5	6	Holy Cross Regional School	13	241
6	5	Abingdon High School	0	238
7	7	Sherando High School	14	230
8	—	Essex High School	0	223
9	—	Cox High School	4	212
10	—	First Colonial High School ('93)	12	190
11	8	Albert Einstein HS	20	178
12	—	Great Bridge High School ('94)	19	154
13	—	Hampton Roads Academy	12	145
14	10	Winston Churchill HS ('94)	20	140
15	11	Whitman High School ('97)	43	135
16	—	# Randolph Macon Academy	126	126
17	15	Blacksburg High School ('80)	73	117
18	12	W T Woodson High School ('98)	25	112
19	13	James Madison High School ('99)	24	103
20	—	Clover Hill High School ('98)	33	90
21	14	Woodberry Forest School	14	82
22	—	Salem High School ('96)	24	77
23	—	Madison County High School ('01)	56	56
24	—	# Potomac Falls High School	37	37
25	—	Poquoson High School ('99)	8	33
26	18	William Monroe HS	1	31
27	—	Princess Anne High School ('00)	2	2
28	1	Prince Edward County HS ('01)	0	0

EASTERN WASHINGTON

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	# Gonzaga Prep High School ('96)	113	421
2	2	Lake City High School	43	368
3	4	Central Valley High School ('95)	46	327
4	6	Mead High School ('98)	71	248
5	5	Lewis & Clark High School ('92)	6	228
6	8	University High School ('99)	72	217
7	7	Ferris High School ('97)	36	189
8	9	Mt Spokane High School	34	171
9	10	Coeur d'Alene High School ('00)	37	76
10	—	# Southridge High School	38	76
11	1	Cheney High School ('01)	22	22

PUGET SOUTH

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	# Mount Vernon High School ('92)	49	367
2	3	Mercer Island HS ('89)	38	338
3	4	Thomas Jefferson High School	40	338
4	6	Eastlake High School	43	264
5	5	Snohomish High School	22	257
6	7	Oak Harbor High School ('94)	5	199
7	10	Kamiah High School ('99)	65	194
8	—	# The Lakeside School	18	187
9	8	Foster High School	0	182
10	—	# Seattle Academy	28	185
11	9	Newport High School ('93)	7	155
12	12	Ridgefield High School	38	137
13	11	Sunnyside High School ('97)	16	116
14	—	# North Kitsap High School	33	108
15	13	# Mt Rainier High School ('96)	13	104
16	14	Kentwood High School ('98)	49	96
17	—	# Tahoma HS	14	47
18	15	Burlington Edison HS ('00)	27	27
19	1	Bainbridge Island HS ('01)	0	0

WESTERN WASHINGTON

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	# Robert Service High School	9	933
2	3	Auburn Sr High School ('95)	47	544
3	2	Franklin Pierce HS	2	544
4	4	Decatur High School	7	449
5	—	# Bethel High School	56	439
6	—	# Capital High School	55	403
7	5	Auburn Riverside High School	48	399
8	6	Eima High School	29	361
9	7	Vashon Island High School	28	348
10	8	Gig Harbor High School ('98)	116	341
11	9	Gow John Rogers HS ('97)	47	262
12	—	# Peninsula High School ('86)	13	251

13	10	Port Angeles High School ('96)	57	170
14	11	Puyallup High School ('00)	83	143
15	—	# Eastside Catholic High School	32	103
16	1	Federal Way High School ('01)	95	95
17	—	# Olympic High School	37	91
18	12	Central Kitsap High School ('99)	18	77

WEST VIRGINIA

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	Wheeling Park High School ('99)	76	144
2	3	Pt Pleasant Sr High School ('98)	13	68
3	1	Parkersburg South HS ('01)	53	53
4	4	Huntington High School ('97)	1	45
5	5	Duval High School ('00)	27	43

NORTHERN WISCONSIN

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	# Appleton East High School ('95)	161	888
2	3	Ripon High School	1	636
3	5	Appleton West High School ('90)	71	623
4	4	Wisconsin Rapids Lincoln HS ('86)	38	518
5	6	New London High School ('91)	23	496
6	7	Little Chute High School	11	397
7	9	Sheboygan South High School ('96)	55	306
8	10	Neenah High School	55	298
9	12	Algoma High School ('97)	56	271
10	11	St Croix Falls HS ('93)	40	259
11	13	Bortomville High School ('98)	34	225
12	14	Appleton North High School	50	214
13	15	Rufaski High School	0	162
14	16	Stevens Point High School ('99)	44	132
15	17	Waupaca High School ('00)	49	94
16	1	Sheboygan North High School ('01)	73	73

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	# La Crosse Central High School	11	493
2	2	Black Hawk High School	11	489
3	3	West Bend West High School ('89)	16	439
4	4	Brookfield Central High School ('90)	35	436
5	5	West Bend East High School ('93)	51	435
6	6	Muskego High School ('84)	32	413
7	—	# Janesville Craig High School ('81)	17	354
8	7	Milwaukee HS of The Arts	25	261
9	8	Milwaukee Rufus King HS ('95)	42	253
10	9	Marquette Univ High School ('99)	117	248
11	10	Cedarburg High School ('97)	56	185
12	—	# Madison University HS	21	168
13	13	Greendale High School ('00)	106	161
14	11	Plus XI High School ('96)	51	140
15	12	Nicolet High School ('98)	45	107
16	1	Brookfield East High School ('01)	77	77
17	—	# University School Of Milwaukee	18	57
18	—	# Wisconsin Lutheran High School	0	0

HOLE IN THE WALL

02	01	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	# Cheyenne Central HS ('97)	292	927
2	3	Sheridan High School ('94)	82	651
3	4	Lead High School ('88)	41	605
4	10	North Platte Sr High School ('95)	100	517
5	7	Alliance High School	49	504
6	8	Campbell County High School ('92)	47	501
7	5	Glenrock High School	29	487
8	9	Wheatland High School	22	474
9	11	Newcastle High School ('89)	47	446
10	12	Chadron High School	21	412
11	13	Spearfish High School	6	309
12	14	Fortington High School ('93)	0	179
13	1	Cheyenne East High School ('01)	186	166
14	15	Buffalo High School ('98)	38	162
15	16	Sturgis Brown High School ('99)	44	124
16	17	Scottsbluff High School ('00)	40	50

WIND RIVER

	Chapter	New	Total
3	Lander Valley High School ('84)	64	514
5	Cody High School	18	450
6	Greybull High School	25	457
4	Riverton High School ('87)	6	451
8	Saratoga High School	34	384
7	Shoshoni High School	16	380
9	Worland High School ('95)	59	363
12	Powell High School	64	346
11	Rock Springs High School ('93)	30	315
10	Met Springs County HS ('92)	22	311
13	Jackson Hole High School ('96)	45	295
16	Desper Natrona County HS ('97)	84	253
15	Laramie High School ('94)	28	214
14	Lovell High School	14	206
2	Rawlins High School	25	187
17	Green River High School ('98)	38	150
18	Casper Kelly Walsh HS ('99)	23	125
19	Evanston High School ('00)	32	86
1	Star Valley High School ('01)	41	41

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Humorous Duet



Lincoln Douglas Debate



NFL'S TOP 50 DISTRICTS

(Summary 2001-2002)

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.	--	Three Trails	1	158.77	Blue Valley North HS	462
2.	+4	California Coast	1	103.69	Lynbrook HS	272
3.	-2	Northern South Dakota	-	118.88	Watertown HS	334
4.	-2	Rushmore	-	113.50	Sioux Falls Lincoln	311
5.	-2	Heart of America	1	92.00	Park Hill HS	205
6.	-2	East Kansas	2	111.61	Shawnee Mission East HS	280
7.	--	New York City	1	97.62	Bronx HS of Science	334
8.	+6	Show Me	-	91.58	Blue Springs South HS	237
9.	-1	Northern Ohio	-	76.09	Niles McKinley HS	162
10.	+5	Sunflower	-	100.00	Goddard HS & Wichita Campus	174
11.	+6	West Kansas	-	97.38	Hutchinson HS	193
11.	+1	Central Minnesota	-	75.80	Apple Valley HS	260
13.	+3	San Fran Bay	-	80.31	James Logan HS	369
14.	-5	Kansas Flint-Hills	-	85.05	Washburn Rural HS	341
15.	+11	New England	1	77.25	Lexington HS	336
16.	+3	South Kansas	-	88.71	Derby HS	166
16.	-6	Illini	4	63.76	Downers Grove South HS	211
18.	--	Northwest Indiana	2	53.71	Plymouth HS	154
19.	+2	Nebraska	-	55.30	Millard North HS	155
20.	+9	Montana	-	59.00	Flathead County HS	200
21.	+3	Rocky Mountain-South	-	47.57	Denver East HS	101
21.	+1	Eastern Ohio	-	72.55	Carrollton HS	214
23.	+2	Hole in the Wall	-	63.43	Cheyenne Central HS	292
24.	-1	South Texas	2	61.39	Houston Bellaire HS	173
24.	-4	Southern Minnesota	-	44.73	Eagan HS	157
26.	+14	Carver Truman	-	65.21	Neosho HS	207
27.	-16	Florida Manatee	5	62.06	Nova HS	297
28.	--	Northern Illinois	1	54.05	New Trier Twp HS	200
29.	-2	Eastern Washington	1	47.09	Gonzaga Prep HS	113
30.	-17	Florida Sunshine	1	65.55	Sarasota Riverview HS	162
31.	-26	East Los Angeles	12	60.59	Gabrielino HS	459
31.	+31	Northern Lights	1	52.23	Grand Rapids HS	148
31.	+3	Great Salt Lake	1	56.38	Salt Lake City Skyline HS	109
34.	-1	Northern Wisconsin	-	47.56	Appleton East HS	161
34.	+2	Eastern Missouri	-	56.44	Pattonville HS	205
36.	-5	North Coast	-	55.73	Gilmour Academy	118
37.	+6	West Oklahoma	1	51.30	Norman HS North	206
37.	+3	Idaho	3	44.45	Hillcrest HS	132
39.	--	Sierra	-	47.05	Foothill HS	135
40.	+2	Southern California	4	56.90	Yucaipa HS	176
41.	+6	Golden Desert	1	53.00	Green Valley HS	155
42.	+7	Ozark	1	54.19	Springfield Hillcrest HS	143
42.	+11	East Texas	-	48.63	Jersey Village HS	137
44.	+4	Florida Panther	2	57.25	Dreyfoos School of the Arts	100
45.	+32	Deep South	1	64.20	The Montgomery Academy	239
45.	+6	Carolina West	-	39.14	Myers Park HS	114
47.	-2	Colorado	2	48.68	Mullen HS	173
47.	+5	North East Indiana	9	48.47	Chesterton HS	311
47.	+8	South Oregon	-	49.50	Roseburg Sr. HS	136
50.	+4	North Dakota Roughrider	-	47.35	Fargo South HS & Fargo Shanley	127

NFL DISTRICT STANDINGS

47

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.	-5	Hoosier Crossroads	3	44.47	Carmel HS	147
51.	+23	New Jersey	1	41.04	Ridge HS	111
53.	+33	Western Ohio	-	51.14	Centerville HS	118
53.	+15	Utah-Wasatch	2	56.26	Bountiful HS	102
55.	-17	South Carolina	6	49.45	Riverside HS	178
55.	-25	Hoosier Heartland	2	36.33	Ben Davis HS	116
57.	+4	Nebraska South	-	41.43	Papillion La Vista HS	84
58.	+18	Colorado Grande	-	47.76	Pueblo Centennial HS	258
59.	+4	New York State	1	31.85	Christian Brothers Academy	67
60.	-4	New Mexico	-	40.92	Albuquerque Academy	103
60.	+13	Arizona	-	39.07	Mountain View HS	107
60.	+11	Greater Illinois	3	42.00	Lincoln Community HS	114
60.	-2	Pittsburgh	1	38.66	Bethel Park HS	85
64.	-7	Valley Forge	2	44.31	Truman HS	161
64.	+16	Sundance	1	52.90	Jordan HS	139
64.	+19	Lone Star	-	40.61	Grapevine HS	92
64.	-14	West Iowa	-	38.23	Okoboji Community School	112
68.	-2	Pennsylvania	5	45.70	Greensburg Salem HS	94
69.	+20	Kentucky	1	40.53	Rowan County Sr. HS	87
70.	+8	Chesapeake	2	39.25	Calvert Hall College HS	80
70.	-38	Western Washington	5	43.44	Gig Harbor HS	116
70.	-6	Wind River	-	35.15	Casper Natrona County HS	84
73.	+11	North Oregon	1	40.50	Tigard HS	104
73.	-14	Big Valley	3	45.50	Modesto Beyer HS	210
75.	+6	Georgia Northern Mountain	1	37.81	Grady HS	113
75.	-15	Sagebrush	3	32.33	McQueen HS	70
77.	-42	Southern Wisconsin	5	40.55	Marquette University HS	117
78.	-6	North Texas Longhorns	2	39.90	Creekview HS	109
78.	-9	Rocky Mountain North	3	41.45	Monarch HS	115
80.	+8	East Oklahoma	-	40.55	Bartlesville HS	119
81.	-16	Tennessee	-	43.31	Montgomery Bell Academy	126
81.	+4	Central Texas	1	38.66	Ronald Reagan HS	206
81.	-6	Gulf Coast	3	38.05	Gregory Portland HS	171
84.	-14	Tall Cotton	2	33.94	Big Spring HS & Midland Lee	69
84.	-40	West Los Angeles	8	36.89	Arroyo Grande HS	134
86.	-19	Heart of Texas	1	36.26	Hays HS	85
87.	+5	Georgia Southern Peach	2	33.88	Brunswick HS	87
87.	-5	Louisiana	-	29.42	Caddo Magnet HS	100
89.	+1	East Iowa	-	33.81	Iowa City West HS	139
90.	-3	South Florida	4	36.29	Hialeah HS	132
91.	--	Mississippi	1	38.76	Hattiesburg HS	96
92.	+7	Tarheel East	4	30.26	Cary Academy HS	74
93.	--	West Texas	2	31.56	Riverside HS	81
94.	--	UIL	7	29.84	Princeton HS	61
94.	+3	Puget Sound	5	26.47	Kamiah HS	65
96.	+4	West Virginia	-	36.00	Wheeling Park HS	76
96.	--	Maine	-	22.62	Cape Elizabeth HS	46
98.	--	Mid-Atlantic	2	22.75	Randolph Macon Academy	126
99.	-5	Capitol Valley	2	20.85	Nevada Union & Granite Bay HS's	39
100.	+1	Hawaii	1	17.95	Kamehameha Schools	70
101.	+1	Iroquois	9	14.50	Christian Brothers Academy	43
102.	+1	Pacific Islands	-	6.57	St. John's School	26

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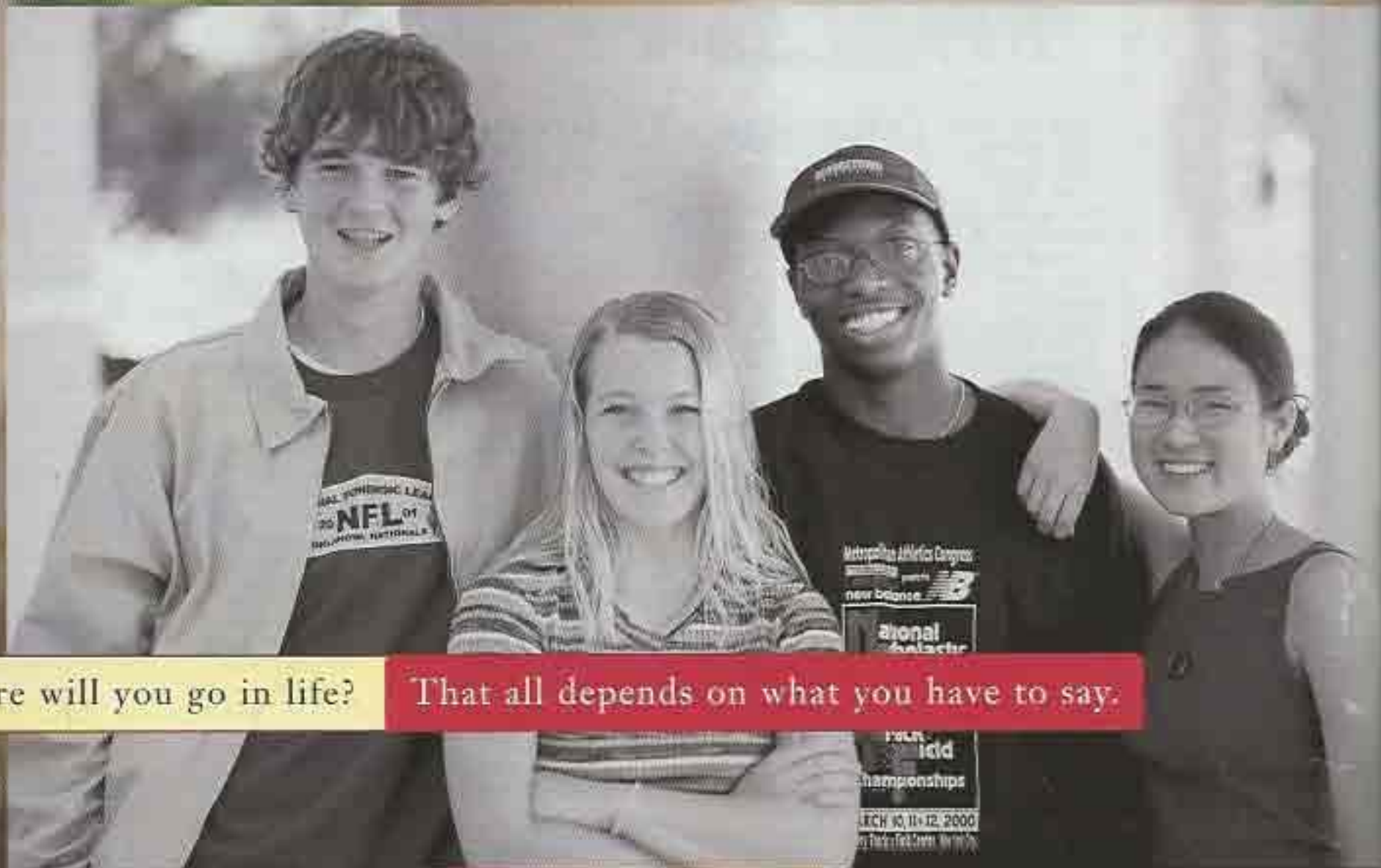
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