

A portrait of a young man, Brady Littlefield, smiling. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a red and blue patterned tie. A small pin is visible on his left lapel. The background features a large American flag with stars and stripes, and golden wheat stalks at the bottom.

Brady Littlefield
Fargo Shanley HS, ND
All-American Top Point Leader

Rostrum

October 2003

Volume 78

Number 2

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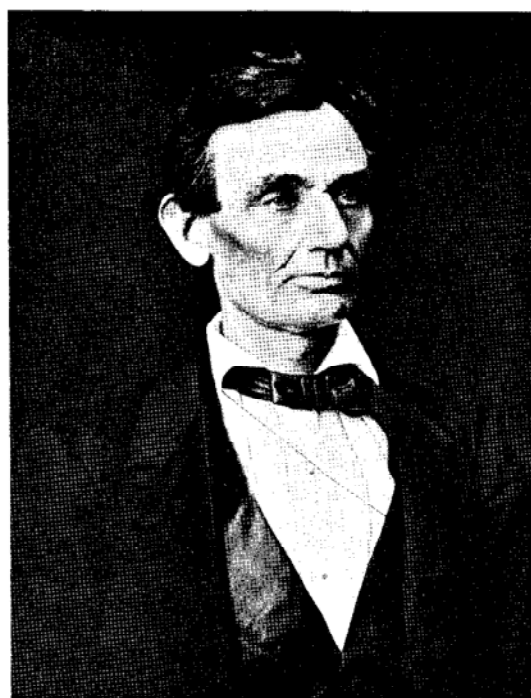
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THE COVER: Brady Littlefield, NFL's Top Point Leader

NOVEMBER: Preview of the Salt Lake City Nationals.

THANK YOU JIM COPELAND; WELCOME SCOTT WUNN

It is with both regret and gratitude that we bid farewell to Jim Copeland as Executive Secretary of the National Forensic League. Jim has served this organization well with diligence, fortitude, and dedication in addition to a keen business sense--for almost twenty years. Through his leadership, the NFL has established many new scholarships for students, supported coaches with new teaching materials such as National Tournament tapes in Interp events, and developed the NFL online access, among other major accomplishments including the *Rostrum*. But most importantly, Jim has befriended both students and coaches in their quest for excellence in speech and debate. Both a winning debate coach and an orator of finest quality himself, NFL could have had no better champion than James Copeland. It has been my privilege to call him friend, and we wish him well in his retirement!

It is, however, with much excitement and anticipation that NFL welcomes the new Executive Secretary J. Scott Wunn, formerly of Iowa City West High School. The 21st Century will offer many new challenges to this organization and will require both innovative and nontraditional responses to these future questions. The necessary leadership can be found in Scott, who has maintained the highest integrity and ethics. Dedicated to the cause of speech and debate, Scott will provide a stellar example of insightful problem-solving, grace, and wit as he adds to the leadership of our growing organization. Welcome, Scott! We look forward to many years ahead!

Billy

William Woods Tate, Jr.
NFL President

October Ted Turner Debate Topic

Resolved: That the United States should comply with United Nations' decisions concerning international peacekeeping operations.

November/December Lincoln Financial Group L/D Debate Topic

Resolved: The United States has a moral obligation to mitigate international conflicts.

2004 Policy Debate Topic

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

Policy Debate 2004-5 Topic Ballot and Analysis Pages 6 and 7

The Rostrum provides a forum for the forensic community. The opinions expressed by contributors are their own and not necessarily the opinions of the National Forensic League, its officers or members. The NFL does not guarantee advertised products and services unless sold directly by the NFL.

LOVE OF FORENSICS

by
Dr. Robert Littlefield

2003 National Point Leader Brady R. Littlefield is from Shanley High School, Fargo, North Dakota. If any student has the NFL in his veins, it would be Brady.

Brady observed his first national tournament in 1992 when his father hosted the event at North Dakota State University. Brady was in the first grade at the time. It wasn't long before Brady was working in local speech and debate tab rooms, stuffing ballots and running errands. Attending the 1996 National Tournament where Brady's sister qualified for Nationals, he quickly worked his way into the supplemental tab room, and it was then he caught the eye and praise of Miss Connie Link, long-

"Brady was among the first members of the National Junior Forensic League..."

time chair of the supplemental tab room. Brady worked with Miss Link as an unofficial member of the tab staff for four years.

Brady was among the first members of the National Junior Forensic League, as a student of St. Anthony Middle School. From 1996-1999, Brady amassed over 500 points. During this three year period, Brady competed regularly in the invitational season, was nominated the Best Speaker/Presiding Officer in his Chamber of the State Student Congress, and advanced to elimination rounds in the novice division of the State Debate Tournament three times. In 1999, as an 8th grader, Brady and partner, Natalie Espejo, won the novice State Debate Championship.

By the time Brady reached high school, his love for forensics was fully developed as he began his quest for the top.

Here are just a few of Brady's senior year achievements:

- Presiding Officer, State Senate Student Congress
- Qualifier for the National Student Congress from the Roughrider District
- Elimination rounds qualifier at two national circuit debate tournaments (Mid America Cup and Harvard).

- Eight-time debate finalist at North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota tournaments (winning six).
- Outstanding Lifetime Achievement Award recipient at the 2003 Watertown Fiesta (SD).
- Along with debate partner, Natalia Espejo, winner of a third consecutive Varsity Policy Debate State Championship.
- Four-time NFL National Qualifier in Policy Debate from the Roughrider District.
- State Champion in Humorous Interp and Humorous/Dramatic Duo (with partner David Thoreson).
- Four-time qualifier in Humorous Interp from the Rough Rider District.
- First student from North Dakota to qualify for the NFL National Tournament in two events all four years.
- Team member for three State Sweepstake Awards in Student Congress, Policy Debate and Speech for Shanley H.S.
- Named to the North Dakota Speech and Theatre Association All-State Forensic Team for six consecutive years.
- Recipient of the 2003 Show Me Excellence Award received at the NFL National Tournament, Atlanta (GA).

While Brady is highly competitive, his loyalty to teammates runs deep. When Brady's partner's mother died of cancer shortly after the Portland National Tournament, Brady utilized his experience in the tab room. He, and teammate Ryan Thoreson, joined with Natalia, took charge of a benefit speech tournament, naming it the Laura Christenson Espejo Memorial Tournament in Laura's memory. Under their leadership, over \$5,000 was donated to the YWCA Rape and Abuse Crisis Center and the LCE Memorial Fund of the FM Area Foundation.

Brady is attending Boston College this school year. We just might see him on the collegiate debate circuit or judging at the high school level.

(Brady Littlefield is the son of Robert and Kathy Littlefield. Dr. Littlefield is Professor of Communication at North Dakota State University and Mrs. Littlefield is chair of the Social Studies Department at Shanley High School (ND)).



Brady Littlefield
Fargo Shanley HS, ND
1844 points



Paul Storm
Fargo Shanley HS, ND
1773 points



Natalia Espejo
Fargo Shanley HS, ND
1741 points



Amaris Singer
Albuquerque Academy, NM
1729 points



Michael Bretches
Hutchinson HS, KS
1722 points

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SYNOPSIS OF THE PROBLEM AREAS FOR 2004-2005

PROBLEMAREA I:

-- United Nations --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially increasing its support of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Discussion of the United Nations is more relevant today than it was at its birth in 1945. The recent actions by the U.S. in Iraq have brought into question the effectiveness of the UN as a peacekeeping organization and the U.S. relationship with the UN. While students have had the opportunity to debate foreign policy with individual countries, this resolution provides the unique and essential opportunity to debate how the U.S. should continue to focus foreign policy toward peacekeeping throughout the world. Whether it's through U.S. rhetoric or actions, our words and deeds ripple through international relations and can result in alliances or war. Debating the affirmative will provide students the opportunity to discuss current peacekeeping operations in places like the Middle East, Kosovo, Bosnia and Iraq, along with our support of future operations and other UN functions such as the Security Council or International Criminal Court as they relate to peacekeeping. Debating on the negative, students may discuss the U.S. as a unilateral power, the desirability of a multipolar world and a variety of interrelationships with countries like France, Germany, China and Japan. Students will find research in their daily newspapers as politicians and academicians discuss our relationship with the UN. This topic truly provides a global view of how our actions as a nation interrelate with the rest of the world.

PROBLEMAREA II:

-- Israel --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially change its foreign policy toward Israel.

Since World War II, United States-Israeli relations have been critical to many different facets of U.S. foreign policy. The U.S. has provided more aid to Israel than to any other country in the world. Many question this unfettered support; others advocate strengthening it even more. The traditional top-down approach to the Israel-Palestine question – attending leadership summits and writing new treaties – is only one aspect of this topic. Cases need not be pro-Israeli or pro-Palestinian; the resolution offers flexibility and, in light of changing world events, will remain an exciting and pertinent issue. Affirmative cases in this area may include: human rights, terrorism, economic reform, environmental policy, conditioning aid, military support, political negotiations, Palestinian living conditions, security, tourism, refugees, cultural exchanges and other issues relating to the current state of affairs in Israel. Advantages to plans could include decreased regional tensions, improved human rights, increased economic stability and im-

proved U.S. security. Negative positions could include geopolitics, economic issues, U.S. political rhetoric, hegemony, American-Jewish sentiment, democracy issues, nuclear capabilities, cultural roadblocks, terrorism, political and economic disadvantages and land ownership theory.

PROBLEMAREA III:

-- Southern Africa --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase its non-military assistance to the Southern African Development Community.

Southern Africa is impressive in all aspects: population, geography, natural and human resources, but has never been the high school debate topic. Additionally, students rarely have the opportunity to explore this region in the course of their academic studies. This resolution also would provide an opportunity for many in the high school community to bring clarity to the meaning to the term "African" in African-American. Most problems facing this area are systemic to the region as a whole. The Southern Africa Development Community, (SADC) is widely viewed as the most viable and promising regional organization on the Africa continent in dealing with issues confronting this area. Representatives to the SADC come from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Affirmatives will have the opportunity to address the important problems confronting the world today such as poverty, disease, hunger, environmental destruction and ethnic/cultural violence, as these problems are most acute in Southern Africa. The United States currently maintains both regional and bilateral relations with the organization. Negatives will find much harm, inherency and solvency literature advocating isolationism towards the region and the inappropriateness of western solutions to the problems facing the region. Potential U.S. domestic, economic and political consequences and current non-governmental organization efforts provide ample ground for negative disadvantage arguments. Finally, there is fertile counterplan ground.

PROBLEMAREA IV:

-- Central America --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase its economic assistance to one or more countries of Central America.

Central America is as a group of seven nations including Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Despite its geographic proximity to the United States, and the potential resources associated with this relationship, the countries of Central America continue to experience a number of problems, including: Economic crises, poverty, debt repayment,

illiteracy, infrastructure, political instability, increased crime rates and lawlessness, disease, environmental degradation, health issues, ethnocide, genocide and illegal drug activity. Any of these could be potential affirmative case areas and the wording of the resolution enables affirmative teams to focus on one or more Central American countries. Recently, the United States government and other groups including the Organization of American States, agencies of the United Nations and the Central American countries themselves, have introduced and promoted policies to strengthen the economic and political status of Central America. Negative teams will have ample arguments for meaningful case debate. More advanced debaters may find agent counterplans and advanced theoretical positions attractive as they evaluate the role of the United States and its influence in the economic, social and political affairs of Central American countries.

PROBLEMAREA V:

-- Cuba --

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially change its foreign policy toward Cuba.

Despite Cuba being ninety miles off the Florida coast, most Americans have never been there. For the last forty-three years this island nation has been the focus of a United States foreign policy of isolation. While there is no doubt that Cuba is a communist nation, with a leader who wholeheartedly advocates the principles of Marxism-Leninism, there is also no doubt that the United States has approached Cuba differently than other communist or formerly communist nations. While the U.S. traded with the Soviet Union, and currently trades with the People's Republic of China, it has imposed a complete economic embargo on Cuba, has attempted to assassinate its leader, and has made it official policy to encourage Cuban citizens to flee. Given the imminent possibility of a regime change, now is a good time to focus on the foreign policy of the United States toward Cuba. Affirmative cases could include ending the economic sanctions currently in place, either in whole or in part, increasing cooperation with Cuba in the area of international drug interdiction, biotechnology, tropical diseases, trafficking of women and children for prostitution, lifting the travel ban, preserving Afro-Cuban heritage and culture, decertifying Cuba as a terrorist supporting state, and working with Cuba to dismantle its bio-weapons industry. Negative positions include: Plan-meet-need arguments that Cuba is not ready to accept the dramatic changes of globalization, Cuba is unable to adapt to changes resulting from warmer relations, and/or the inability of the United States to bring about effective change in Cuba. Potential disadvantages include: imperialism, United States hegemony in the Caribbean Basin, and decreasing human rights. Additionally, the negative can advocate action by different agents of actions such as non-governmental organizations, the Organization of American States and the United Nations.

N F L

BALLOT FOR POLICY DEBATE TOPIC SELECTION

Proposed Topic Areas and Resolutions for 2004-2005

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 2004-2005 debate topic.

_____ I. UNITED NATIONS

Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially increasing its support of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

_____ II. ISRAEL

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially change its foreign policy toward Israel.

_____ III. SOUTHERN AFRICA

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase its non-military assistance to the Southern African Development Community.

_____ IV. CENTRAL AMERICA

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase its economic assistance to one or more countries of Central America.

_____ V. CUBA

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially change its foreign policy toward Cuba.

COACH SIGNATURE

SCHOOL NAME

STATE

Mail ballot no later than October 15, 2003 to:

National Forensic League

P.O. Box 38

Ripon, WI 54971-0038

- or -

FAX no later than October 15, 2003 to:

NFL, 920-748-9478



CORRECTION ON BARBARA JORDAN NATIONAL WINNER RESULTS

Because no auditorium was available to hold the round to determine the 3rd and 4th place winners, both losing semifinalist teams are declared equal third place winners and all debaters will receive equal scholarship amounts of \$1,250.

Those winners are:

**Casey Artz and Jessica Powell
Peabody HS, PA**

**Coached by Mr. David Rennhoff
and**

**Marlene Milgram and Norah Yahya
Washington Math & Science Technology, DC
Coached by Mr. Ronald Cunningham**

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All handbooks edited by Eric Morris, Director of Forensics at Southwest Missouri State University, formerly coach at Kansas State University, University of Kansas and Missouri Southern and former co-director of KU JIP program. As a debater, Eric competed in the final round of the CEDA National Tournament. He has coached debaters to winning the national championship of college debate.

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THE D G E

OCEAN POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**by
David M. Cheshier**

The new oceans topic will focus considerable attention on environmental protection literatures, both as a major harm area and as the subject of disadvantage ground, and those connections are the subject of this essay. My intention is to supplement the more wide-ranging introduction written by Stefan Bauschard for the March issue.

Environmental issues will obviously connect to disadvantage and counterplan scenarios connecting to politics. In the same way mental health care policies undertaken by the Bush Administration arguably inoculated the president from liberal critics (or bought them off outright), environmental protection policies can also co-opt some of the Democratic agenda.¹ In fact, because environmental issues often make for compelling television, the internal links between ecotoxicity in the White House and success in achieving the president's legislative agenda are in some respects easier to prove than they were in the mental health and public health services area. That is, environmental protection is high on the national agenda, and kept there by the likely continuation of media attention to the issue. Nothing more fully captures the medium's insatiable demand for good pictures than the footage that emerges from choked water supplies or animal populations devastated by oil spills or other insidious pollution sources.

All of this will necessarily be affected by the course of the nation's war on Iraq. If the war and its aftermath quickly subside as issues in the American political conversation, then the president will

undoubtedly be eager to endorse some environmental issues as a way to reinforce his image as a compassionate conservative. On the other hand, if the war and subsequent reconstruction continue to bog down the nation's policymakers, then environmental issues will likely be dwarfed, even into insignificance, in this year's political debates.

The Iraqi campaign also interacts with environmentalism when considered as an international legal issue. Given the heightened controversy regarding the limited American-led coalition, ocean initiatives are unlikely to formatively shape the international legal agenda. Still, if the war ends quickly and reconstruction is accomplished in a manner that reasserts a prominent role for the United Nations, then environmental issues may again take center stage internationally.

In what follows, though, I'll be focusing on more fundamental environmental issues: the status of environmentalism as a movement, and as environmentalism as a philosophical orientation. Finally we'll look at some issues regarding environmentalism in the international context.

Debating Environmental Movements

Traditions embracing environmental protection have existed for many centuries, and the world's major religions all include instruction pertaining to conservation. For example, the concept of stewardship has appeared in many cultures, along with the idea that we owe it to our children to preserve nature (what economists would today refer to as "intergenerational equity"). Christianity, Islam, the customary law of Africa, and the non-theistic traditions of Asia all relate to environmental protection.² These traditions continue to have political consequence (in American politics conservative views about the environment continue to be influenced by Biblical language commanding stewardship) and provoke controversy – some commentators point to religious influences as having produced too great an insensitivity for environmental ethics since they typically put humans at the center of creation and see the rest of nature as something simply to be subdued and domesticated.³

But despite this legacy, specific concerns regarding the protection of the earth's natural resources did not coalesce until the past century – in fact, the term *ecology* wasn't even coined until 1867 (this despite the fact the term has origins in the classical Greek language). And in the American context, environmentalism mainly referred to the conservation of natural resources. In the early part of the twentieth century, this tradition was defended in two ways. John Muir argued for the *preservation* of nature (he once said the creation of untouchable national parks would "make the mountains glad"); Gifford Pinchot defended *conservation*. Pinchot's approach, which mainly won out, endorsed a multiple use policy where the land's aesthetic and ecological resources are managed in a way that also allows carefully managed resource utilization.

All this changed with the emergence of what was known as the New Environmentalism, inspired in part by the publication of Rachel Carson's 1962 book *Silent Spring*, which called attention to the harmful effects of pesticides (especially DDT) on all life forms. During the 1960s and 70s, environmental politics gained in influence, major legislation was enacted, and the regime of difficult regulatory and legal issues we face today were set in motion: how to weigh risks against benefits and economic with ecological imperatives, the nature of our obligation to future generations, how to impose costs for cleanup and to what extent those costs should

be born by taxpayers or the original polluters, and difficult questions relating to what is now known as "environmental justice." These issues are international as well, given growing concern that industries from heavily regulated states will simply move operations to countries imposing a lighter environmental burden, and other issues arising from the desire to exploit ecologically sensitive resources (such as those found in rain forests). Such issues make environmentalism relevant to every person, from the suburbanite newly concerned about the chemicals used to treat her golf course to the farmer who has to worry about overtilling and students interested in recycling. Thus, the organizations committed to environmental protection range from outfits whose main work centers on federal decision making to those whose activity looks more like local New Age lifestyle advocacy.

Much of the current argument over environmentalism is centered on the empirical question of whether the earth faces a resource crisis or not. In 1972 environmentally interested activists and scientists produced what became known as the Club of Rome report. Configured as an international call to action and entitled *The Limits to Growth*, the report warned of gathering ecological and population disasters. The Club of Rome popularized the idea that the earth has a finite carrying capacity; that is, a limited amount of clean air, fertile soil, available drinkable water, and so on. The Club of Rome tradition has produced one of the most abiding debate arguments of the last thirty years, often referred to as the Malthus position. The disadvantage name refers to the Rev. Thomas Malthus, who wrote a famous essay making this claim: since food production will only increase arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4...) and population increases geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8...), at some point population growth will inevitably outstrip food production. The debate argument says policies that save or extend lives make it more likely an overshoot of the earth's carrying capacity will occur, resulting in a catastrophic dieback.

By now, generations of debaters have been understandably horrified by what might be described as the genocidal, "lifeboat ethics" logic of this argument. The position essentially says we should permit or require some people to *certainly* die today based on the *gamble* or the *faith* (perhaps unjustified) their death will avert a greater die-off later. In the classical terms of Kantian philosophy, the Malthus disadvantage defends the indefensible by proposing to use people (and their certain death) as a means to an end. Defenders of the position respond there is nothing more moral than advocating policy action to prevent the potential death of billions, and so the argument has raged in debate circles ever since.

Critics of the Club of Rome logic have also regularly dismissed it as needlessly alarmist, and since then a pitched argument has been made for both perspectives. Activists and scholars in the Club of Rome tradition regularly warn that human intervention in the natural processes of the planet pose unprecedented risks – climate collapse, food shortages, deteriorating air and water quality, and ocean death. Their opponents often defend the human capacity to problem-solve or engineer out of problems as they emerge. The most commonly cited defender of this view for many years was the late economist Julian Simon.⁴ Others defend economic growth as the best antidote to environmental degradation, pointing out that the wealthiest nations tend to expend the most money on eco-protection, and tend therefore to have the cleanest environments. Authors like Robert Bailey and Gregg Easterbrook are famous for defending this view.⁵

But these are minority voices on the issue of environmental degradation. Even conservative think tanks now regularly admit the growing evidence and implications of human intervention in the natural environment. A Bush Administration task force recently conceded the earth-altering implications of climate change, and public opinion is undeniably on the side of pro-environmentalism, even despite the hostility that often emerges when stark choices between ecopolitics and jobs arise.

Taken together, these issues suggest a number of now-classic debate arguments relevant to the oceans topic. First, affirmative teams must be prepared to defend their advocacy of pro-ocean policies against disadvantages that will frame piecemeal eco-protection as subversive of larger movement goals. Environmental groups succeed best when able to organize broad-based political coalitions, built on alliances with other social justice and worker activism. Environmental disasters, despite their catastrophic impact on the world's ecosystem, do nonetheless regularly manage to rally groundbreaking political activity and success. A disadvantage might thus claim that a plan achieves a token or limited win at the expense of potentially broader successes. Such a disadvantage can be difficult to defeat since it is linear (that is, depending on how it is argued it may be impervious to the obvious uniqueness problems) and turns the case since presumably the larger activism coopted by the plan would have also addressed the case harm.

Second, many advocates of increased environmental consciousness distinguish between what has been called *deep* and *shallow ecology*. I'll talk about these distinctions in more depth in the next section. But the difference suggests another disadvantage position able to survive even an affirmative claim that they turn the movement position by galvanizing ecological activism. The argument would claim that the plan is complicit in shallow ecology, by perpetuating the mindset that procedural or regulatory claims can paper over a culture of pollution and human arrogance. By endorsing the view that humans can fix any problem they cause or worsen, the disadvantage says the plan prevents deeper cultural transformations. Such a paradigm shift, or new environmental ethic, is needed because the premise that we can rape the earth and then undo the damage with token remedies risks broader devastation.

A third implication of the present configuration of environmental movements is a necessary caution in arguing as if the environmental movement is wholly unified or monolithic, or as if environmental causes are always configured against economic or corporate interests. Undeniably, some environmental groups do cast their claims in bold and assertive opposition to capitalist culture. But other coalitions are working to make common cause with sympathetic corporate interests by claiming that ecological protection and economic growth go together. This was a common theme during the Clinton years, and a persistent argument made by then-Vice President Al Gore. Gore has argued for years that companies who find ways to produce goods without waste or pollution will increase rather than decrease their profits, and has often pointed to emerging green technologies which he and others expect will be increasingly lucrative. In the oceans context these new technologies include oil pollution clean-up materials, increasingly eco-friendly shipbuilding production models, and urban waste recycling centers able to convert garbage into gold (so to speak) rather than dump it in the middle of the ocean.

Philosophical Controversies Facing Environmentalism

The starting point for many recent investigations of environmental philosophy is attention to the idea of *anthropocentrism*.⁶ Anthropocentrism refers to our way of seeing the world through human eyes, and the consequences such a perspective has in distorting the world around us in ways that reflect our own interests as specie. In some respects it is a simple updating of the idea that humans are the "measure of all things." This prejudice infects our thinking and our language – for instance, one can see it in our regular distinction between *humans* and *beasts*, as if humans are not also animals. Beasts are savage, humans are civilized. Beasts follow their instincts, humans act morally and thoughtfully. Philosophers of the environment often point to the artificial nature of these distinctions, and the pernicious arrogance these binaries perpetuate in human thinking and political action.

Worse, an anthropocentric bias can often lead to a tendency to think of the environment as having only human-centered instrumental value.⁷ The recent debates over whether oil drilling should proceed in Alaskan wildlife areas have been criticized for this bias: at times advocates of drilling (who can obviously be seen as urging an instrumental view of the oil as something only important if made useful to humans) were quoted as justifying drilling on the grounds that northern Alaska is a wasteland, as if nature's value is only to be counted if it looks good by human standards. Within such a narrow framework, Brazilian forests are only as good as the furniture made by their wood, or oceans are only as good as the fish they yield for human consumption. One can see how such a narrow logic can lead to perverse, even monstrous outcomes for the planet.

A related concern identifies a pathology of human interaction with the rest of the natural environment which has often been referred to as the "tragedy of the commons."⁸ The metaphor refers to how a 17th century village would have made use of common and fenced in grassy space, the village green. Villagers share a collective interest in preserving the green space as a future common source of ongoing food production for the animals who graze there. But one can also see how particular individuals have an incentive to over-utilize (and therefore devastate) the commons – individual herders gain a benefit from their personal exploitation of the common area (they fatten more sheep for sale and slaughter) but do not bear the price for their animal's overeating. When the green is threadbare others will disproportionately suffer. Costs imposed by individuals on the rest of us are called *externalities*, and the libertarian solution to pollution rests on internalizing these external costs by application of a "polluter pays" principle.

The idea of anthropocentrism also relates to the idea that by use of clever human technology environmental problems can be fully addressed. Many writers have criticized the "techno-arrogance" implicit in this arguably risky view, where devastation *certainly* continues on the *hope* that future technologies will free us from suffering the consequences. Some argue that science itself is dangerously wedded to these views, making the case by pointing to the primitive but still influential claims made by Enlightenment scientists who thought of planets like clocks and animals like little factories or machines that exist to serve humanity and its interests.

Most environmentally conscious philosophers would agree these instrumental, technological, and scientific worldviews must be sharply modified in favor of a more ecologically centered approach. Such alternatives focus on human interdependence as a web or network of life, as opposed to a view of human action as

controlling or somehow outside the system which gives us life. In abandoning a view of the world as only instrumentally useful, one begins to see the world in all its vibrant and fragile complexity.

One of the most compelling elaborations of the case against anthropocentrism is contained in the writings of Arne Naess. Naess first and most cogently articulated the distinction between deep and shallow ecology. One of the most important features of Naess' position is his view that even most versions of environmentalism are tainted by anthropocentric logic. His advocacy of the alternative, which he calls *deep ecology*, would entail a transformation of human community.⁹

The implications of such views are obviously wide-ranging, which is the very attribute that makes them attractive to their advocates and absurd to their opponents. A regular theme of the literature opposed to such views as *deep ecology* and other radical versions of environmental ethics is the accusation of naivete implied by them: in an overbuilt world which must sustain the lives of more than 6 billion human beings, a return to a more simple and environmentally conscious agrarianism is sometimes dismissed as advocacy of a vast die-back, in other words, as articulating a case for mass murder. Naess once argued, for example, that the true carrying capacity of the earth is closer to 100 million. Transitioning to such a small population seems to require truly drastic and arguably totalitarian policies.

The Intersection of Environmentalism With Other Political/Philosophical Traditions

Ecological thought has been a hot topic for thinkers from a variety of other traditions, including defenders of feminism, anarchy, Marxism, libertarianism, and various accounts of postmodernism. Space doesn't permit me to fully introduce all these perspectives here, but I do want to highlight some that will be significant for debate this year.¹⁰

For socialists, environmental degradation remains one of the central symptoms of a capitalist culture resting on greed and materialism. Socialists, including those specifically committed to Marxist politics, claim that such symptoms can only be changed when the mode of industrial production has been transformed to one which is more worker friendly. They often claim that because a socialist transformation would emphasize the necessity of equality, it would be more predictably sympathetic to global environmental issues.

Marxism is a version of socialism and has been quite influential in environmentalist accounts. This is so despite the apparent, even straightforward, anthropocentrism in Karl Marx's writing – he argued, for example, that the resources of nature had no value at all unless transformed by the productive power of human labor, and his vision of utopian socialism presumes a continued reliance on industrialism. Although there is considerable debate over the extent to which the Soviet state was actually faithful to Marxism, the environmental catastrophes experienced there are pointed to by some as evidencing the fundamental inconsistency of Marxism and environmentalism.

Still, the emphasis on revolutionary transformation in Marx has often been applied to environmental contexts. One of the most often quoted environmental philosophers, Murray Bookchin, uses Marxist accounts as a jumping off point for articulating a more radical form of social ecology which also incorporates elements of the anarchist and libertarian traditions. Along with others interested to undo instrumentalist accounts of human involve-

ment in the broader environment, Bookchin is also concerned by deep ecological accounts that simply treat human beings as parasites or viruses. Instead, Bookchin envisions a rethinking process where humans consciously abandon their arrogance but also take responsibility for their potential stewardship of the planet's resources.¹¹ Others whose thinking is influenced but not controlled by the Marxist tradition include Kirkpatrick Sale, who emphasizes the incompleteness of human knowledge and consequently advocates smaller bioregional communities seeking to live in harmony with natural processes.¹²

Some influential feminist accounts see patriarchy as the real source of environmental degradation. Nature is exploited by men for instrumental purposes in the same way women have been historically oppressed (it is thus not coincidental that nature is often feminized, as in the phrase Mother Nature).¹³ One prominent literature advocates an ethic of nurturing as a necessary corrective to patriarchal exploitation. Ynestra King first referred to such an approach as *ecofeminism*.¹⁴ Critics of ecofeminist approaches see its reliance on gendered accounts of nurture and life affirmation as dangerously reproducing patriarchy's logic, which starts with an essentializing account of how men produce (food, products, politics) and women reproduce (children, culture).

But ecofeminism remains a formidable intellectual account of social life, and it affords debaters the opportunity to defend a deep/shallow disadvantage position while sidestepping some of the tradition objections to deep ecology. Joni Seager's work blends the traditional critique of shallow ecology (remember, shallow ecology remains focused on mere legislative changes) with a feminist claim that such legislative action is gendered.¹⁵ This is so in part, Seager says, because what she calls the *ecology establishment* is run by men and dominated by their sense of self-interest.

A final word about the intersection of environmental thinking with some postmodern accounts of human science: There is a significant literature seeking to reconfigure Enlightenment notions of knowledge and rationality through new work on chaos and complexity. A leading figure in this tradition is Fritjof Capra, whose writings emphasize the openness and complexity of natural systems. Capra's work advocates a paradigm shift where humans would come to think of the environment as requiring attention to the whole more so than the parts, to process over structure, and to networks of life.¹⁶ A more extreme perspective is that of James Lovelock, the main advocate of the so-called Gaia hypothesis, which sees the world as a living organism.¹⁷ Even if one does not endorse the Gaia view, though, these contemporary accounts of the ecological system do lead to a certain caution against the hope we can ever understand earth in all its complexity.

The Internationalization of Environmental Protection

A growing number of international treaties now address a full range of environmental issues. Environmentalism is a natural issue for international regulation, since national borders do not contain pollution. If one country restrains its polluting behavior but others continue to pour toxins into the air and water, then individual acts of self-regulation will be undone.

The dominant issue now being debated worldwide is global climate change. In the 1990s a consensus emerged that planetary temperatures were creeping upward, largely because of the combustion of fossil fuels. In 1997 the Kyoto Protocol was signed – the treaty remains unratified by the United States (and has been declared dead by President Bush), but would slow the rate of warm-

ing by implementing international limits on carbon dioxide emissions. Opponents of the treaty in the United States argue the disproportionate share of reductions required of wealthier nations will impose drastic job losses and higher energy costs on an already fragile American economy.

The issue of marine resource protection is necessarily internationalized since no single nation monopolizes the ocean environment and since virtually every nation has felt free to use the ocean as a dumping ground. All this implies a series of arguments which will necessarily arise in our debates. First, the role of American environmental leadership will repeatedly emerge as an important consideration. Teams unable to defend the power of American action to uniquely leverage a multiplicative global response will be vulnerable to counterplans which have other nation-state agents take action (including Japan, the European Union, perhaps Russia or China depending on the specific issue, or the United Nations). Second, teams uninterested in arguing for an alternative agent counterplan will still have international action disadvantage positions available to them. One version of the position will say American foot-dragging on this or that issue (as specified in the inherency) is currently galvanizing other nations into broader action. The plan takes a mainly symbolic unilateral action able only to solve a tiny piece of the larger ocean problem, thereby only succeeding in subverting the international will to act in more fundamental ways. Again, teams able to prove their policies will actually *galvanize* international action behind American leadership will have a potential turn. But the turn is less formidable than meets the eye, since negative teams will be able to read dozens of pieces of evidence casting doubt on the likelihood the world will follow America anywhere or on any issue in the aftermath of often unpopular Bush Administration unilateralism.

A third international implication weds these more abstract concerns to very concrete economic interests. When specific nations undertake environmental protection initiatives, the world trading system is often involved. An example unrelated to oceans but at the top of the international agenda involves recent European action to prohibit the importation of genetically-modified foods from the United States. Europeans see this as an environmental and public health issue — in their view the safety of modified crops has not yet been established. On the other end, American producers who make such foods see prohibitions as the imposition of blatant trade barriers, no different than prohibitive tariffs (a tariff is an import tax) or domestic subsidies that rig the playing field against a competing nation's goods.

Other examples directly implicate ocean policy. Trade penalties are often part of the debate over such issues as international whaling, oil pollution prevention, over-fishing policies, and even very generic ocean conservation policies that have a disproportionate effect on one nation's economic interests over another.

The trade implications of environmental action are the subject of very careful and often tense negotiations in the World Trade Organization. World trade law is aimed at minimizing trade restrictions on the theory that free trade and the prevention of trade conflict will produce the greatest economic gain for all nations while preventing the kind of destructive crises that arguably led to the Great Depression of the late 1920s and the decade of the 30s. Yet even this pro-trade framework explicitly acknowledges the need for an environmental exception. That is, the WTO system (perhaps more often in theory than in practice) realizes that some vital national ecological policies may impinge on trade, but rightfully

so. It thus allows a country like the United States or France to regulate the import of polluting automobiles.

Still, a "trade war" disadvantage will remain formidable despite these recognized exceptions for environmental protection. This is so because trade conflicts are often the result of misperception and the escalation of underlying and preexisting tensions. Thus, even if a specific plan does not violate the letter of international trade law, it may nonetheless spark wider trade tension because it will be understood as a hostile or self-protective initiative designed to secure American trading supremacy.

Conclusions

I have emphasized the debates surrounding environmental action without much specific reference to ocean issues because in my view this broader literature will dominate our discussions of marine resources as a special case of environmental degradation. Still, these issues will obviously be argued within the specific contexts of existing ocean protection policies and proposals. As you read through the now vast literature on environmental protection, these specifics must always be kept in mind. Either way, the new topic raises a number of significant and interesting public policy and philosophical questions.

Footnotes

¹ A good recent summary of these issues in the environmental contest is Norman Miller's *Environmental Politics: Interest Groups, the Media, and the Making of Policy* (Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers, 2001).

² E.B. Weiss, "Intergenerational Equity: Toward an International Legal Framework," in N. Choucri (ed.), *Global Accord: Environmental Challenges and International Response* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1993). One of the best surveys of all this in a broader philosophical context, which updates these ideas through the Enlightenment, is Keith Thomas' *Man and the Natural World, 1500-1800* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1982).

³ L. White, "The Historical Roots of Our Ecologic Crisis," *Science*, 155 (1967): 1203-1207. There is considerable debate on this point. An alternative view often articulated in the Jewish and Christian traditions, to take just two examples, defend the religions as pro-environment, since the Judeo-Christian Scriptures can be read as articulating an ethic of stewardship and respect for God's creation. Additional evidence for this perspective is often adduced from the prevalence of self-professed Christians in the environmental and social justice movements.

⁴ Julian Simon, *The Ultimate Resource Two* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press, 1996).

⁵ See Robert Bailey (ed.), *The True State of the Planet* (New York: Free Press, 1995); Gregg Easterbrook, *A Moment on Earth: The Coming Age of Environmental Optimism* (New York: Viking, 1995).

⁶ Two very good recent surveys of the philosophical literature pertaining to environmental concerns are: (1) Carolyn Merchant (ed.), *Ecology* (Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press, 1994), published in a book series called *Key Concepts in Critical Theory*, and (2) Mark J. Smith, *Ecologism: Towards Ecological Citizenship* (Minneapolis, MN: Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1998), published in a book series called *Concepts in Social Thought*.

⁷ The critique of instrumental logic is most commonly associated with the leading figures of the so-called Frankfurt School: Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno. They wrote a book together that developed this critique, *Dialectic of Enlightenment* (1945), and later Horkheimer extended the argument in *The Eclipse of Reason* (1947). Martin Heidegger is also

commonly associated with this tradition of anti-instrumentalism because of his essays on technology and related topics.

⁸ Garrett Hardin, "The Tragedy of the Commons (1968)," in H. Daly (ed.), *Valuing the Earth* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1993).

⁹ Deep ecology is hotly debated, and a rich literature provides good evidence for both sides. Among the most widely cited anthologies reviewing this controversy is George Sessions (ed.), *Deep Ecology for the 21st Century: Readings on the Philosophy and Practice of the New Environmentalism* (Boston: Shambhala, 1995).

¹⁰ In this section I'm relying heavily on the introductory accounts of environmental philosophy cited earlier by Carolyn Merchant and Mark Smith.

¹¹ Murray Bookchin, *Toward an Ecological Society* (Montreal: Black Rose Books, 1980).

¹² Kirkpatrick Sale, *Dwellers on the Land: The Bioregional Vision* (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1985).

¹³ Cf., Carolyn Merchant, *The Death of Nature: Women, Ecology, and the Scientific Revolution* (New York: Harper and Row, 1980).

¹⁴ Ynestra King, "Feminism and the Revolt of Nature," in Merchant, *Ecology*, 198-206.

¹⁵ Joni Seager, *Earth Follies: Feminism, Politics, and the Environment* (London: Earthscan, 1993).

¹⁶ Fritjof Capra, "Systems Theory and the New Paradigm," in Merchant, *Ecology*, 334-341.

¹⁷ James Lovelock, "Gaia," in Merchant, *Ecology*, 351-359.

(Dr. David M. Cheshier is Assistant Professor of Communications and Director of Debate at Georgia State University. This analysis is reprinted from the May Rostrum for the benefit of students new to debate this year.)

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A DEBATE GENRE WHOSE TIME HAS COME

by
Rusty McCrady

Originally called “Controversy” Debate when introduced by the NFL in the early fall of 2002, “Ted Turner” Debate quickly lived up to its name. The battle lines were drawn in a December, 2002 *Rostrum* article by Chad Henson and James Copeland, in which they debated the merits and potential pitfalls of the new category. I have to confess that I am old enough to recall dimly a similar exchange of views when Lincoln-Douglas debate was introduced as a new form of more “populist” debate back in 1980.

...“a new century dawns, and now we have it; a genre of debate designed to keep pace with our media - driven culture...”

Times change, a new century dawns, and now we have it: a genre of debate designed to keep pace with our media –driven culture. A debate format that will stop the channel surfer for more than ten seconds—always topical because the topics are from the day’s headlines and change every month!

Frankly, both my initial and my later, more considered responses have been favorable. I’ve always appreciated the educational value of extemporaneous speaking, as well as the mind-sharpening clash that occurs in a good Lincoln-Douglas debate. This new type of debating seemed just the thing to combine the best of both types competitions. However, I also must agree in part with those who have impugned Ted Turner Debate. While promising in concept, feedback from both the audience and the participants revealed that Ted Turner Debate may need some fine tuning in order to fulfill its potential as a full-fledged category worthy of national level competition, specifically in the “Grand Crossfire” and “Last Shot” segments.

First and foremost, we need to keep in mind that Ted Turner was introduced as media style debate. It is debate for the masses, a fusion of Lincoln- Douglas De-

bate (dealing with essential human values) and policy debate, since it is about current policy issues. It appeals to both the head and the gut. It should never be boring. With all these considerations in mind, I decided to have four of our best debaters from my suburban Maryland high school stage a Ted Turner debate for my wife’s Montgomery College Speech 108 class. This class of twenty-three young to middle-aged adults, of diverse background and ethnicity, was indeed the perfect audi-

ence for this form of debate. The opportunities for learning were tremendous for all concerned: me as a coach, the debaters (who had never tried Ted Turner), and the audience, who are in the class to develop skills in making speeches and evaluating presentations. Thus my students prepared for the April topic (“Settlements for pain and suffering in medical malpractice cases should be limited to \$250,000.”), and presented their debate for the college class on the evening of April 8th. The audience was given the official Ted Turner ballots, and was asked to write additional comments on both

the students’ performances and on the debate process as well.

On the whole, the responses from everyone (audience members and debaters) were positive. The overwhelming consensus was that Ted Turner is a viable form of competition, and that it is both engaging and enlightening for three main reasons: the topics are by design both contemporary and controversial, and thus need to be debated; the format on the whole is lively and entertaining, since the relatively short speeches are immediately challenged via the crossfire segments; and the debaters are challenged with addressing both value and policy issues.

The major complaint leveled at Ted Turner so far has come from the debate purists, especially those who have backgrounds in policy debate. They have generally dismissed Ted Turner as an attempt to dumb down the venerable art of debate. As we all know, any attempt to make art, literature, theater or other classic endeavors more accessible to the common man is going to be vulnerable to such criticism. Traditionalists predictably rise up in protest whenever Shakespeare’s plays are modernized. No one should have been surprised that Ted Turner would have to take its share of skeptical pot-

shots. Kind of like the hazing of rookies and freshmen—it comes with the territory.

Thus it was encouraging to find out that the audience, a community college class of 23 people ranging in age between 19 and 40, enjoyed watching and judging the debate my students presented, and unanimously rated it a worthwhile experience. They gave it equally high marks for both liveliness and educational value. However, nearly all of the audience members—and three of the four student debaters—felt that the crossfire segments, especially the grand crossfire, need improvement. The most consistent comment was that these segments (particularly the Grand Crossfire) can “get out of hand”—that is, they become unbalanced when one debater does too much talking or dominates the time by asking so many questions that the opponents need to choose between getting overshadowed or becoming rude by interrupting to try to get a chance to ask their own questions. Such was the case even though my students are all on the same school debate team and have been friends for years. Josh Ciotti, one of the audience members, reflected the feelings of the majority in his comment: “Civility is not jockeying for position.” In other words, the prevailing opinion was that crossfire segments either need to be longer (to ensure that everyone gets involved) or regulated by a moderator so that they do not become chaotic or merely an exercise in “jockeying for position.”

“Crossfire” style television programs sometimes include a moderator to regulate the question-and-answer segments. I am well aware that the judge in a debate can NEVER serve as a moderator (to do so would be a potential conflict of interest); still it appears that some such role is necessary in Ted Turner Debating to ensure fairness and avoid chaos or imbalance. As Kate Leary, one of my four year veteran L-D debaters put it, “Regarding crossfires, I don’t know exactly what should be done, but it is simply too easy for one debater to dominate the questions, and it can also become very awkward when no one is sure who should speak next.” The presence of a moderator could remedy both of these concerns.

Some audience members also thought that the “Last Shot” segment might need to be reconsidered. Some felt that one minute is simply too short, even though the debater is charged with reestablishing only the best point made earlier in the debate. Others suggested that the “Last Shot” speeches could be eliminated completely by simply allowing a longer “Summary” speech—perhaps three minutes rather than the current two.

With its timely topics, short speeches, and lively exchanges, Ted Turner is a debate genre whose time has come. Yes, it may indeed appeal to those afflicted with attention deficits, but it is also a way for debate coaches to reach out to those students who might otherwise be intimidated or turned off by the technical aspects of policy and even Lincoln-Douglas debate. However, I do hope that the NFL will continue to refine this new debate category, and perhaps consider some of the modifications suggested in this article.

(Rusty McCrady, is forensics and debate coach at Walter Johnson HS (MD), and Past President of the Montgomery County Debate League.)

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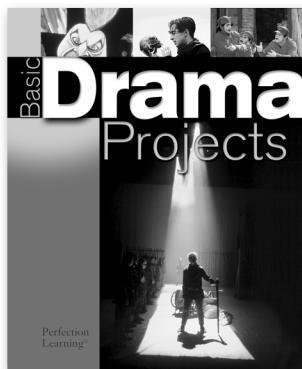
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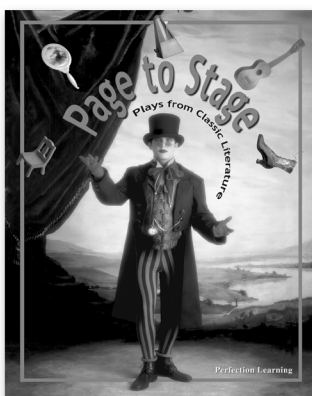
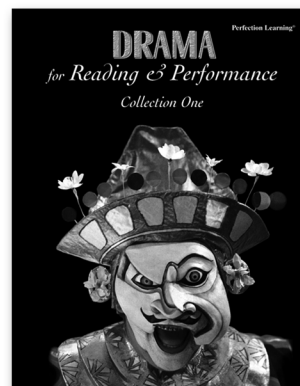
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H2-Introduction

This year, there are a large number of kritiks that generally fit under the rubric of “environmental ethics” or ecophilosophy — an inquiry into the ethical value of the physical world and what values ought to drive environmental protection. Theorists writing within the field of environmental ethics argue that particular ethical frameworks are superior to others. Contests over which ethical framework to endorse will drive your environmental ethics kritik debates.

...“our relationship with nature should be valued based on how our interactions with nature affect human beings...”

H2-Cornerstone Philosophies

There are a number of foundational environmental philosophies that drive most of the environmental ethics kritiks. Each are briefly introduced in this section and discussed in further detail in the sections that immediately follow.

Anthropocentrism. Anthropocentrism is the view that our relationship with nature should be valued based on how our interactions with nature affect human beings. Arguments that “we need to save the oceans to save humankind” fit into this category.

Intergenerational Anthropocentrism. Intergenerational anthropocentrists argue that human behavior should be judged based on how likely a particular practice is to threaten future generations. Arguments such as “global warming will destroy life on earth for future generations” fit into this category.

Nonanthropocentrism. Nonanthropocentrists argue that our behavior toward nature should be evaluated based on how it affects other living beings and ecosystems. Arguments such as “global warming will destroy all non-human life on the earth” fit under this rationale.

Nonanthropocentrists often advocate policies that protect species and the ecosystem at the expense of hu-

man populations. Rolston (1994) argues that “conserving the Earth is more important than having more people” (p. 233). Naess (1989) argues that the “flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a substantial decrease of the human population. The flourishing of nonhuman life requires such a decrease” (p. 29).

Biocentrism. Biocentrists argue that our behavior toward the environment should only be evaluated on how it affects *living* things. This *includes* human beings. Often in debates, “Biocentrism” is associated with the argument that *only non-human life* matters, but what Biocentrists really argue is that only living things matter. Ecosystems, since they are not actually alive themselves, are not valued in a Biocentric paradigm – way of viewing the world.

Ecocentrism. Ecocentrists argue that our behavior toward nature should be evaluated on how it impacts the entire ecosystem and not just living things. Rolston (1994a), an Ecocentrist, writes that “an important ethical constraint in environmental decisions is concern for the integrity, stability, and beauty of biotic communities” (p. 82). Debaters often assume that Biocentrism and Ecocentrism are

the same. But, there is an important distinction: Biocentrism is primarily concerned with the survival of non-human species whereas Ecocentrism is concerned with the survival of the entire ecosystem, including humans.

Ontological Criticisms. Ontological criticisms question the fundamental relationship we assume with nature. Vogel (2002), for example, argues that if we see ourselves as separate from nature – as an outside force that comes in and destroys it – we will never be able to solve the environmental crisis.

Deconstruction. Deconstruction, a philosophical concept advanced by Jacques Derrida that argues that all experiences are *contextual* that there are no fundamental ecological essences. Vogel (2002) explains that “when the naturalist think persists....when we talk about nature we do so in categories we do so in categories drenched in contingent history and sociality...we hear (as so often in these discussions) what Derrida calls the moment of deferral, as each failed attempt to get to the ultimate foundation produces yet another claim that it’s just around the next bend. No experience is immediate; *all* experience only becomes possible on the basis of prior history, culture, thought – *and* on the basis, too, of prior human transformations of those landscapes we call natural.” Vogel (Ibid) explains that this philosophy chal-

lenges most traditional environmental philosophy because “environmental philosophy is thus characterized by a deep naturalism that claims to find in pre-social nature the basis for ethical and political imperatives. But it is the very idea of such a naturalistic basis that practices of deconstruction call into question, teaching us to look for the unexpressed and unexamined assumptions that lie behind such claims.” (p. 30) Soule (1995) and Rolston (1994) argue that deconstructionist philosophy threatens the environment because it assumes that the environment is not “real.”

H2-The Implications

The significance of the impact of disagreements related to environmental ethics is itself a hotly contested issue within the literature. Norton (1991) argues that the entire debate is not that significant since all advocates favor environmental protection and thus reach the same policy conclusions (p. 86).

Despite this criticism, a number of scholars argue that it is important to critically examine the ethics that drive how we relate to nature. Taylor (1986) writes that “It makes a practical difference in the way we treat the natural environment whether we accept an anthropocentric or a biocentric system of ethics” (p. 136). Vogel (2002) argues that unless we adopt an appropriate environmental ethics, the core causes of environmental problems will never be addressed:

This recognition in turn would include the realization that nowadays it is mostly for worse and not for better: the world of toxic waste dumps and ugly superhighways and dangerous global warming and ozone holes we confront is precisely the world produced by our own actions when they are *not* tempered by any recognition of responsibility, but rather occur in the context of a global economic system organized not make it impossible to acknowledge the social causes and consequences of our acts. The question for environmental theory is “what does nature require?” but rather “what sort of environment ought there to be?” or more to the point “what practices ought we to engage in?” The critical force of such a theory lies in point out that today the question is never asked, and certainly it is never democratically answered, and that as a result the environment we inhabit is the unplanned outcome of a whole series of private decisions that are made for private gain in a way that leaves it structurally impossible to take into account their public consequences” (pp. 36-7).

H2-Moving On To Specific Arguments

The sections that follow describe each of the main environmental frameworks in more detail and discuss more practically how they each will function as debate arguments.

Each of the arguments can be contextualized in terms of the “cornerstone” environmental philosophies just discussed. Social Ecology is an anthropocentric philosophy that argues that we must address fundamental *human inequality* before environmental problems can be solved. Deep Ecology, a non-anthropocentric philosophy that finds itself in direct clash with Social Ecology, argues that as long as we prioritize human concerns we will never solve environmental problems. Ecofeminism is an anthropocentric environmental philosophy that argues that we must address gender inequality before solving environmental problems. Ecophenomenology address our ontological relationship with the

environment. Ecopsychology is difficult to classify, but also deals with the fundamental relationship we have with the environment.

Understanding each of these philosophies and how they function is important for all debaters because each criticize traditional approaches to environmental policy-making. Affirmatives that are unable to defend their approach or criticize alternative approaches are not likely to win many debates.

H2-Social Ecology

Social Ecology is an environmental philosophy that was begun and developed by Murray Bookchin, now the Director Emeritus of the Institute for Social Ecology at the University of Vermont. As the bibliography demonstrates, Bookchin is a prolific author whose work is easily accessible. The cornerstone philosophy that is most directly associated with Social Ecology is anthropocentrism since it is concerned with *human* inequality and how that inequality impacts the environment.

The primary claim of Social Ecology is that environmental problems are “social” in nature – that all of our ecological problems arise from deep-seated social problems. Bookchin claims that our present ecological problems cannot be solved until social problems in society, particularly forms of inequality, are solved. Bookchin explains:

Indeed, to separate ecological problems from social problems—or even to play down or give token recognition to this crucial relationship— would be to grossly misconstrue the sources of the growing environmental crisis. The way human beings deal with each other as social beings is crucial to addressing the ecological crisis. Unless we clearly recognize this, we will surely fail to see that the hierarchical mentality and class relationships that so thoroughly permeate society give rise to the very idea of dominating the natural world. Unless we realize that the present market society, structured around the brutally competitive imperative of “grow or die,” is a thoroughly impersonal, self-operating mechanism, we will falsely tend to blame technology as such or population growth as such for environmental problems. We will ignore their root causes, such as trade for profit, industrial expansion, and the identification of “progress” with corporate self-interest. In short, we will tend to focus on the symptoms of a grim social pathology rather than on the pathology itself, and our efforts will be directed toward limited goals whose attainment is more cosmetic than curative.

H3-Winning the Kritik

Winning the link. The link will be the least difficult part for the negative to win. Most affirmatives will operate within the current economic-socio-political paradigm (capitalism/liberal democracy) that will continue to avoid confronting fundamental inequality.

Winning the impact. The negative will not have much difficulty winning the impact either. There is very good evidence from Bookchin that says unless we embrace a less hierarchical world environmental problems will continue.

Winning the competitiveness. If the affirmative has the right evidence, this will probably be the most difficult part of the argument for the negative to win. Although there is very good evidence that traditional approaches undermine less hierarchical ap-

proaches that the negative should read, there is also very good evidence from the negative's authors that says we should support practical measures in the interim even if those measures are anthropocentric. The negative will need to do a very good job refuting the permutation, spinning the plan as something very undesirable.

Respond to criticisms. There are many strong criticisms of social ecologists, particularly from Deep Ecologists. Deep Ecologists argue that it is not social inequality that is the root of environmental problems, but rather our entire philosophical outlook. One problem using the Deep Ecology criticism of Social Ecology to respond on the affirmative is that most affirmatives are not likely to adopt a deep ecological perspective.

H3-Defeating the Kritik

The best approach for affirmatives that do not adopt radical environmental policies is to argue for the environmental pragmatist position that was discussed in the introduction to this section. Although it is possible from a theoretical perspective to criticize Social Ecology from the perspective of Deep Ecologists, most affirmatives will not embrace a Deep Ecological framework, so it would be quite unwise to criticize Social Ecology from this point of view.

H2-Deep Ecology Kritik

Deep Ecology is an environmental movement philosophy that was started by Arne Naess, a Norwegian philosopher, in 1972. Naess argued that we needed a "deeper" understanding about humanity's relationship with nature. Instead of a more anthropocentric approach that assumes that humans are unique we need to conceive of ourselves simply as one integral part of the biosphere. To support this "deep ecology" Naess argued that people need a self-realization where we learn to identify with plants and animals rather than our own families. Other scholars have supported Naess' work by drawing on the work of Martin Heidegger.

The Deep Ecology kritik argues that rather endorsing the affirmative plan, which is likely to simply carry-on with the existing anthropocentric approach, we need to embrace a realization that we are just one part of the biosphere. Since most affirmatives, such as the Law of the Sea, assume that we as humans can manipulate nature for our own ends and control it, they will fail to endorse the realization that Naess calls for and may actually undermine it.

H3-Winning the Kritik

Winning the link. The link will be the least difficult part for the negative to win. Most affirmatives will use modern scientific methods to protect the environment and will claim that if it is protected that humans will be in a unique position to benefit from those improvements. This is the heart of anthropocentrism.

Winning the impact. The negative will not have much difficulty winning the impact either. There is very good evidence from authors such as Zimmerman that says unless we embrace a deep ecological, biocentric worldview that we will not be able to survive an ecological apocalypse.

Winning the competitiveness. If the affirmative has the right evidence, this will probably be the most difficult part of the argument for the negative to win. Although there is very good evidence that anthropocentric approaches undermine Biocentric approaches that the negative should read, there is also very good evidence from the negative's authors that we should support practical measures in the interim even if the measures are anthropocen-

tric. The negative will need to do a very good job refuting the permutation, spinning the plan as something very undesirable.

Respond to criticisms. There are many strong criticisms of deep ecologists, particularly from Social Ecologists. These criticisms were discussed in the previous section. Deep Ecologists do respond to these criticisms and the negative should be prepared with answers.

H3-Defeating the Kritik

Attacking the competitiveness. As just discussed, the weakest point of the kritik is the competitiveness. The affirmative should read, and extend, the evidence that advocates combining both approaches. You can find this in the "negative" sources.

Argue Deep Ecology is bad. There are many criticisms of Deep Ecology. First, many radical environmentalists such as *Earth First!* have adopted the philosophy and argue that it means that since humans play no special role they must be eliminated when necessary to save the environment. Some *Earth Firsters* have even embraced things like AIDS as the solution to environmental problems. Many argue that such logics are genocidal. Second, many Social Ecologists argue that Deep Ecologists ignore and mask the *social* roots of environmental destruction such as authoritarianism, patriarchy, and racism.

H2-Ecofeminism

Ecofeminists argue that environmental problems cannot be solved until the problem of patriarchy – the domination of men over women — is addressed because that inequality/oppression is reflected in how we treat nature/the environment. Ecofeminism was originally a French project. Simone de Beauvoir argued in 1952 that in the logic of patriarchy both women and nature appear as other. In 1974, Francoise d'Eaubonne coined the term "l'ecodomination" and argued it was necessary for women to begin the ecological revolution. The movement began in the U.S. in the same year when Sandra Marburg and Lisa Watson hosted a conference at Berkeley entitled "Women and the Environment."

Since then, Karen Warren has led the charge for an Ecofeminist approach toward environmental ethics, arguing that environmental problems cannot be solved until patriarchy is overcome and also defending Ecofeminism against its critics. If you only have time to do limited reading on the argument, and you want to defend the approach, you should read her 2000 book. Ecofeminism is most closely associated with the anthropocentric and Social Ecology perspectives, as it argues that inequality must be addressed before environmental problems can be effectively confronted.

H2-Winning the Kritik

Negatives who want to run the Ecofeminism kritik should argue that since the affirmative not only fails to solve patriarchy, but also may perpetuate it through traditional governmental action, that they will be unable to solve the environmental crisis. They should suggest an alternative along the lines of "rejecting patriarchy" to solve.

H2-Defeating the Kritik

Criticisms of Eco-feminism are similar to criticisms of most "feminist" positions. The best criticisms include.

Essentialism. Essentialism is the notion that feminist critiques assume that all women are "essentially" the same and that

when you argue that all women are essentially the same that that just increases gender oppression.

Classism and racism. Many scholars critique feminist philosophy by arguing that its more esoteric claims are only relevant to wealthy, usually white women.

Counter-kritiks. Affirmatives can argue that patriarchy is not the root of oppression but rather that other things are the root of oppression, such as classicism/capitalism or racism and that they solve those kritiks.

H2-Ecophenemonology

The Ecophenomenology kritik is based on the philosophical principle of phenomenology – that reality only consists of objects and events as we perceive them and that they have no independent meaning beyond that interaction. Phenomenology insists that we should just let “things be themselves” and not commit them to theoretical constructs that make them static. Instead, we should allow them to assume new identities/understandings/meanings in the ever-changing context of human social relations. Phenomenology was developed by Edmund Husserl in 1905.

Martin Heidegger, studying Husserl, argued that phenomenology was a method of ontological investigation, which addresses the nature of being. Some philosophers argue that until we properly understand the nature of being we will never be able to solve contemporary crises, such as environmental crises. This kritik is associated with Deep Ecology and concerns our fundamental ontological relationship with the environment.

H2-Winning the Kritik

To win the kritik, the negative needs to argue that the affirmative does not have the proper phenomenological approach to the environment – to simply let things be. Most affirmatives will link to this argument as they will attempt to manipulate the environment in particular ways in order to fulfill certain goals.

H3-Answering the Kritik

The most common criticism of the kritik is that radical approaches to environmental ethics fail and that environmental pragmatism is needed. Many of the criticisms of Deep Ecology are also relevant.

Ecopsychology

Introduction

According to the International Community for Ecopsychology (www.ecopsychology.org), Ecopsychology is “situated at the intersection of a number of fields of inquiry, including environmental philosophy, psychology, and ecolocology...ecopsychology suggests that there is a synergistic relation between planetary and personal well being...” In other words, in order to solve environmental problems, we need to be in harmony with nature, and to be in harmony with nature, we need to be in harmony with ourselves, which requires being psychologically in tune with nature.

Ecopsychologists argue that in order to live properly we need to recognize that there is more to our individual selves and that we need to connect with what is universal, such as the environment, and particularly, the oceans.

According to Ecopsychology Online, there are eight prin-

ciples of ecopsychology:

1. The core of the mind is the ecological unconscious....Open access to the ecological unconscious is the path to sanity....

2. The contents of the ecological unconscious represent, in some degree, at some level of mentality, the living record of cosmic evolution, tracing back to distant initial conditions in the history of time.

3. Just as it has been the goal of previous therapies to recover the repressed contents of the unconscious, so the goal of ecopsychology is to awaken the inherent sense of environmental reciprocity that lies within the ecological unconscious.

4. For ecopsychology as for other therapies, the crucial stage of development is the life of the child.

5. The ecological ego matures toward a sense of ethical responsibility to the planet that is as vividly experienced as our ethical responsibility to other people. ...

6. Among the therapeutic projects most important to ecopsychology is the re-evaluation of certain compulsively “masculine” character traits that permeate our structures of political power and which drive us to dominate nature as if it were an alien and rightless realm...

7. Whatever contributes to small scale social forms and personal empowerment nourishes the ecological ego. Whatever strives for large-scale domination and the suppression of personhood undermines the ecological ego. Ecopsychology therefore deeply questions the essential sanity of our gargantuan urban-industrial culture, whether capitalistic or collectivistic in its organization....

8. Ecopsychology holds that there is a synergistic interplay between planetary and personal well-being.

H3-Winning the Kritik

This kritik is won by arguing that the affirmative does not address the cornerstone of the environmental crisis – our psychological relationship with the environment — and that continuing to operate within the mainstream undermines that needed psychological relationship.

H3-Answering the Kritik

Like the others, the best way to attack this kritik is to defend environmental pragmatism or argue that a “holistic” approach to environmental philosophy is unlikely to succeed (Calicott, 1999).

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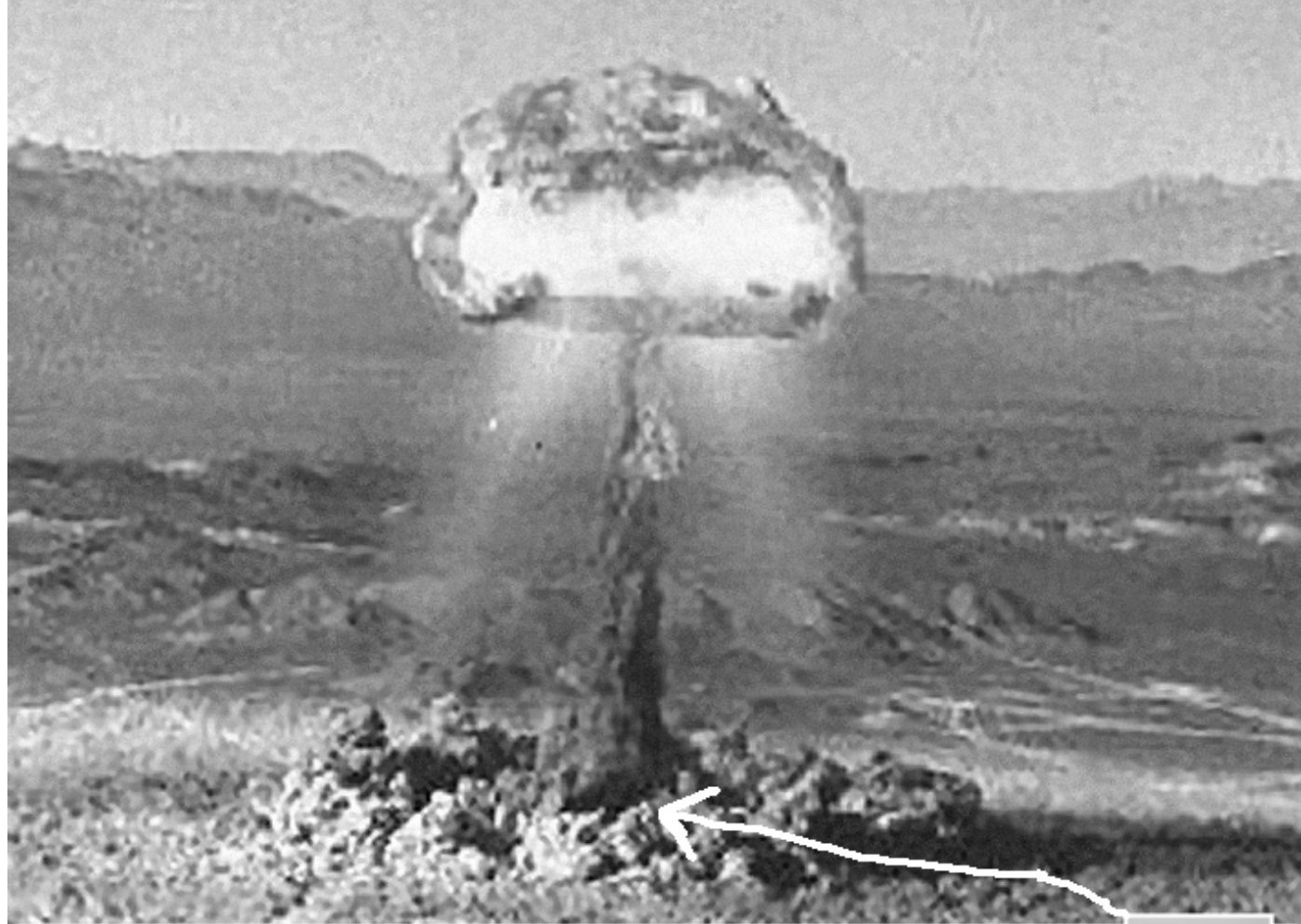
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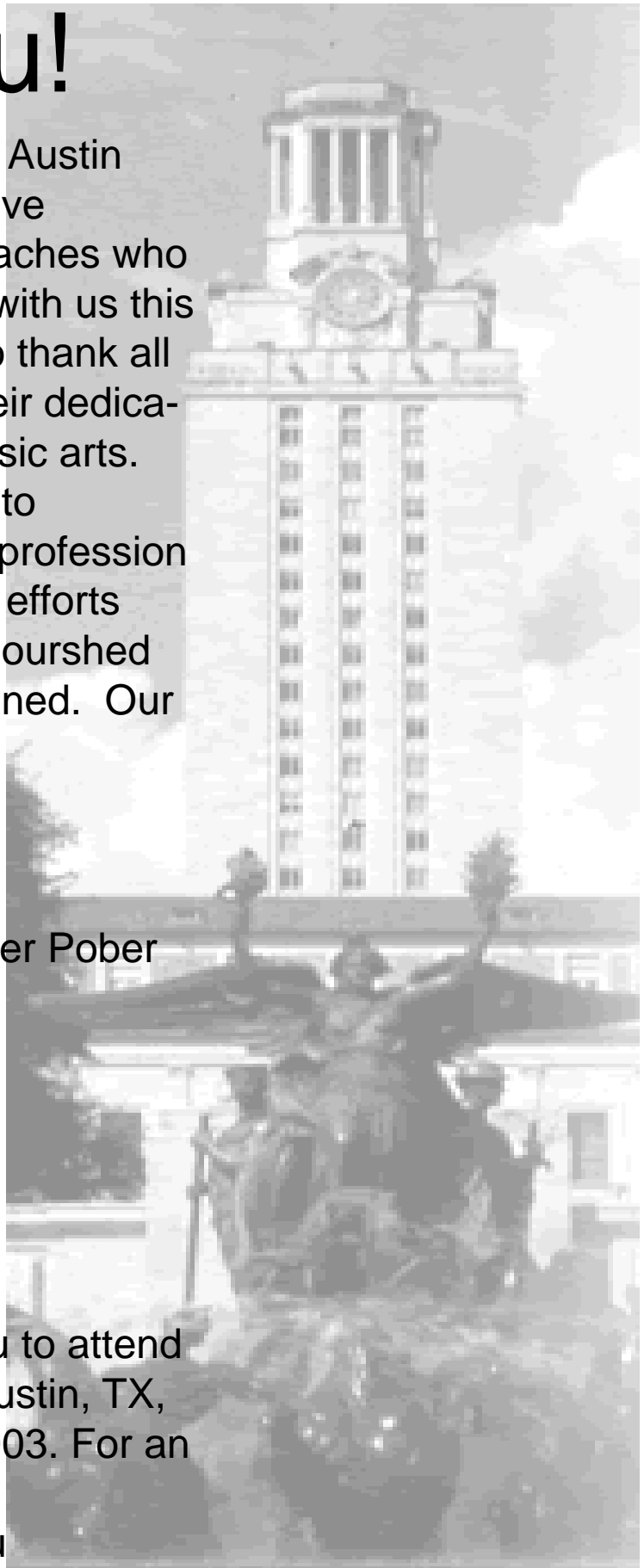
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School	Chapter Sponsor	Degrees
Blue Valley North HS, KS	Mr Max H Brown	586
Chesterton High School, IN	Mr James Cavallo	583
Independence Truman HS, MO	Ms Christine Adams/Mrs Kim Lenger	556
Regis High School, NY	Mr Eric Dimichele.....	552
Plymouth High School, IN	Mr Dave McKenzie	550
Downers Grove South HS, IL	Ms Jan Heiteen	534
Houston Bellaire High School, TX	Mr Jay Stubbs	526
Watertown High School, SD	Mr Rich Mittelstedt.....	510

THE 400

(Formerly the 400 families in New York City society, now this name honors NFL chapters holding 400 plus degrees)

School	Chapter Sponsor	Degrees
Washburn Rural High School, KS	Ms Cynthia Burgett	485
Shawnee Mission East HS, KS	Ms Paulette M Manville	471
Nova High School, FL	Ms Lisa Miller.....	463
Eastview High School, MN	Mr Todd Hering.....	457
Neosho High School, MO	Mr David L Watkins.....	440
Cherry Creek High School, CO	Ms Peggy Benedict.....	437
Blue Springs South High School, MO	Ms Georgia Brady	432
Eagan High School, MN	Ms Joni Anker.....	423
Sioux Falls Lincoln HS, SD	Ms Kim Maass	418
Lexington High School, MA	Mr Leslie Phillips.....	413
Bronx HS Of Science, NY	Ms Linda Weissman	407
Pueblo Centennial High School, CO	Mr David M Montera	405
Blue Springs High School, MO	Ms Sherri L Shumaker	404
Millard North High School, NE	Mr Terry Peterson	402
Park Hill High School, MO	Mr Don Crabtree.....	401

SOCIETE' DE 300

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



School	Chapter Sponsor	Degrees
Apple Valley High School, MN	Ms Pam Cady Wycoff	396
Riverside High School, SC	Mrs Ruth McAllister	396
Cheyenne Central HS, WY	Mr Nick Panopoulos	383
Raytown South High School, MO	Mr Matt Good/Ms Kelli Morrill	380
Glenbrook North High School, IL	Mr Ted W Belch	380
Pattonville High School, MO	Randy Pierce/Don Schulte	378
Blue Valley High School, KS	Mr Chris Riffer	377
Appleton East High School, WI	Mr Michael Traas	377
Moorhead High School, MN	Ms Rebecca Meyer-Larson	376
Flathead Co High School, MT	Mr Greg Adkins	375
Cheyenne East High School, WY	Mr Michael E Starks	375
Wichita East High School, KS	Ms Vickie Fellers	375
Norman High School North, OK	Mr Jim Ryan	372
Miramonte High School, CA	Ms Sandra Maguire	363
New Trier Twp High School, IL	Linda Oddo/Douglas Springer	362
Taravella High School, FL	Mrs Beth Goldman	360
Edina High School, MN	Ms Lynn S Schmitt	359
The Harker School, CA	Dr Matthew Brandstetter	359
Belton High School, MO	Mr Timothy Hughes	357
Chaminade High School, NY	Bro George Zehnle S M	357
Park Hill South HS, MO	Ms Jennifer Holden	356
Topeka High School, KS	Mrs Pamela K McComas	355
Brookings High School, SD	Ms Judy Kroll	349
Iowa City West High School, IA	Mr Scott Wunn	348
Perry High School, OH	Mrs Kathleen A Patron	345
Olathe East High School, KS	Mr Stanley Lewis	343
Bellarmino College Prep, CA	Ms Kim Jones	337
Liberty Sr High School, MO	Mrs Cassie Price	328
Ronald Reagan High School, TX	Ms Heather Hayes	326
Modesto Beyer High School, CA	Mr Ron Underwood	324
Goddard High School, KS	Mr David Abel	323
Norman High School, OK	Dr Elizabeth L Ballard	322
Munster High School, IN	Mrs Helen Engstrom	321
Glenbrook South High School, IL	Mr Matthew R Whipple	319
Hillcrest High School, SC	Mr Bill Evans	317
Springfield Central HS, MO	Mr Jack Tuckness	314
Southside High School, SC	Ms Annellen Johns-Hughes	312
Raytown High School, MO	Mr Mark Harris	312
San Gabriel High School, CA	Mr Douglas Campbell	311
Blue Valley West HS, KS	Mr Mark V Kapfer	311
Gilmour Academy, OH	Ms Gay Janis	310
The Montgomery Academy, AL	Mr James W Rye III	309
Milton Academy, MA	Mrs Jenny McNeil	307
Ridge High School, NJ	Mr David A Yastremski	307
Savannah High School, MO	Mr Michael Pittman	305
Wheat Ridge High School, CO	Ms Donna Riffe	303
McPherson High School, KS	Mr Scott Bonnet	302
Stuyvesant High School, NY	Ms Julie Sheinman	302
El Dorado High School, KS	Mr Robert A Chalender	301
Saratoga High School, CA	Ms Sheri Brodrick	300

THE 200 CLUB

(Chapters with 200 or more members and degrees)

Plano Sr High School	TX	293	Nevada High School	MO	231
La Porte High School	IN	292	Claremont High School	CA	231
Aberdeen Central High School	SD	289	Carrollton High School	OH	230
Danville Monte Vista HS	CA	287	Alhambra High School	CA	230
Sioux Falls Roosevelt HS	SD	286	Great Falls Russell HS	MT	229
Alva High School	OK	286	Trinity Prep School	FL	229
Manchester Essex Regional HS	MA	282	Bozeman High School	MT	229
Shawnee Mission West HS	KS	282	Kickapoo High School	MO	228
Youngstown Boardman HS	OH	281	Bakersfield High School	CA	226
Benilde St Margaret's School	MN	280	Reno High School	NV	226
San Dieguito High School	CA	280	Academy of the Holy Names	FL	226
Hutchinson High School	KS	278	Douglas High School	NV	225
Garden City High School	KS	277	Sanger High School	CA	224
San Antonio Churchill HS	TX	277	Canton GlenOak HS Career Ctr	OH	223
Jackson High School	OH	275	Trinity Catholic High School	KS	223
Blue Valley Northwest HS	KS	274	Jenks High School	OK	223
Stockdale High School	CA	273	Vestavia Hills High School	AL	222
Monta Vista High School	CA	272	Roseville Area High School	MN	221
Manhattan High School	KS	271	Tulsa Washington High School	OK	221
Bob Jones Academy	SC	268	Roseburg Sr High School	OR	219
Redlands High School	CA	268	Lee's Summit High School	MO	217
Marquette Univ High School	WI	267	Nixa R 2 Schools	MO	217
Myers Park High School	NC	267	Fort Wayne Northrop HS	IN	216
Kansas City Oak Park HS	MO	265	Derby High School	KS	215
Portage Northern High School	MI	264	Jordan High School	UT	215
Acton Boxborough Reg HS	MA	264	Milbank High School	SD	214
Wellington High School	FL	263	Centerville High School	OH	214
Emporia High School	KS	262	Homewood Flossmoor High School	IL	213
Independence Chrisman HS	MO	262	Carmel High School	IN	213
Mullen High School	CO	261	Buffalo Grove High School	IL	213
Salina South High School	KS	261	North Kansas City High School	MO	213
Albuquerque Academy	NM	261	Wheaton North High School	IL	213
Ladue Horton Watkins HS	MO	259	Westfield High School	TX	211
Fort Lauderdale High School	FL	259	Great Falls High School	MT	211
Howland High School	OH	258	Montville High School	NJ	211
Fargo Shanley High School	ND	255	Klein High School	TX	210
Wooster High School	OH	254	Bethel Park High School	PA	210
Fort Scott High School	KS	252	Austintown Fitch High School	OH	209
Ben Davis High School	IN	252	Lamp High School	AL	209
Centennial High School	CA	251	Shrewsbury High School	MA	209
Wichita Southeast High School	KS	250	University High School	WA	209
Denver East High School	CO	250	Salt Lake City West HS	UT	208
Shawnee Mission South HS	KS	250	Greeley Central High School	CO	208
Ind'pls North Central HS	IN	247	Greater Latrobe High School	PA	208
Chattahoochee High School	GA	245	Bartlesville High School	OK	207
Green Valley High School	NV	245	Sumner Academy	KS	207
Mark Keppel High School	CA	244	Vermillion High School	SD	207
Hillcrest High School	ID	244	Bishop Miege High School	KS	207
La Mirada High School	CA	243	Valley Center High School	KS	207
Newton High School	KS	242	Rosemount Sr High School	MN	207
Springfield Parkview HS	MO	241	Canfield High School	OH	207
Greendale High School	WI	241	Dulles High School	TX	206
Olathe South High School	KS	241	Riverside High School	TX	206
Golden High School	CO	240	Yucaipa High School	CA	206
Wichita Campus High School	KS	239	Harlingen High School South	TX	204
Hays High School	KS	239	Truman High School	PA	204
Rockhurst HS	MO	238	Marquette High School	MO	203
Fort Wayne South Side HS	IN	237	Northridge High School	CO	203
St Thomas Aquinas High School	KS	236	Independence Fort Osage HS	MO	203
Belleville East High School	IL	236	Mounds Park Academy	MN	203
Field Kindley High School	KS	235	Sky View High School	UT	202
Walker High School	MN	234	Sioux Falls Washington HS	SD	202
Fargo South High School	ND	234	Rowan County Sr High School	KY	202
Grand Rapids High School	MN	233	Plano East Sr High School	TX	202
West Des Moines Dowling HS	IA	233	Sheboygan North High School	WI	202
Niles McKinley High School	OH	232	Syosset High School	NY	200
Parsons High School	KS	232	Olathe North High School	KS	200
			Half Hollow Hills HS East	NY	200

LARGEST NFL CHAPTERS

2002 - 2003

1.	James Logan HS <i>C: Mr Tommie Lindsey Jr</i>	CA	742
2.	Gabrielino HS <i>C: Mr. Derek L Yuill</i>	CA	735
3.	Lynbrook HS <i>C: Ms Vivian Chien</i>	CA	701
4.	Leland HS <i>C: Ms Gay Brasher</i>	CA	683
5.	Blue Valley North HS <i>C: Mr Max H Brown</i>	KS	586
6.	Chesterton HS <i>C: Mr James Cavallo</i>	IN	583
7.	Independence Truman HS <i>C: Ms Christine Adams/Mrs Kim Lenger</i>	MO	556
8.	Regis HS <i>C: Mr Eric Dimichele</i>	NY	552
9.	Plymouth HS <i>C: Mr Dave McKenzie</i>	IN	550
10.	Downers Grove South HS <i>C: Ms Jan Heiteen</i>	IL	534
11.	Houston Bellaire HS <i>C: Mr Jay Stubbs</i>	TX	526
12.	Watertown HS <i>C: Mr Rich Mittelstedt</i>	SD	510
13.	Washburn Rural HS <i>C: Ms Cynthia Burgett</i>	KS	485
14.	Shawnee Mission East HS <i>C: Ms Paulette M Manville</i>	KS	471
15.	Nova HS <i>C: Ms Lisa Miller</i>	FL	463
16.	Eastview HS <i>C: Mr Todd Hering</i>	MN	457
17.	Neosho HS <i>C: Mr David L Watkins</i>	MO	440
18.	Cherry Creek HS <i>C: Ms Peggy Benedict</i>	CO	437
19.	Blue Springs South HS <i>C: Ms Georgia Brady</i>	MO	432
20.	Eagan HS <i>Ms. Joni Anker</i>	MN	423
21.	Sioux Falls Lincoln HS <i>C: Ms Kim Maass</i>	SD	418
22.	Lexington HS <i>C: Mr Leslie Phillips</i>	MA	413
23.	Bronx HS Of Science <i>C: Ms Linda Weissman</i>	NY	407
24.	Pueblo Centennial HS <i>C: Mr David M Montera</i>	CO	405
25.	Blue Springs High School <i>C: Ms Sherri L Shumaker</i>	MO	404
26.	Millard North High School <i>C: Mr Terry Peterson</i>	NE	402
27.	Park Hill High School <i>C: Mr Don Crabtree</i>	MO	401

LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW DEGREES

2002 - 2003

1.	James Logan HS <i>C: Mr Tommie Lindsey Jr</i>	CA	383
2.	Lynbrook HS <i>C: Ms Vivian Chien</i>	CA	335
3.	Gabrielino HS <i>C: Mr Derek L Yuill</i>	CA	285
4.	Leland HS <i>C: Ms Gay Brasher</i>	CA	260
5.	Chesterton HS <i>C: Mr James Cavallo</i>	IN	228
6.	Houston Bellaire HS <i>C: Mr Jay Stubbs</i>	TX	216
7.	Blue Valley North HS <i>C: Mr Max H Brown</i>	KS	206
8.	Cherry Creek HS <i>C: Ms Peggy Benedict</i>	CO	198
9.	Shawnee Mission East HS <i>C: Ms Paulette M Manville</i>	KS	196
10.	Independence Truman HS <i>C: Ms Christine Adams/Mrs Kim Lenger</i>	MO	196
11.	Perry HS <i>C: Mrs Kathleen A Patron</i>	OH	195
12.	Washburn Rural HS <i>C: Ms Cynthia Burgett</i>	KS	191
13.	Downers Grove South HS <i>C: Ms Jan Heiteen</i>	IL	190
14.	Nova HS <i>C: Ms. Lisa Miller</i>	FL	189
15.	Regis HS <i>C: Mr Eric Dimichele</i>	NY	184
16.	Hillcrest HS <i>C: Mr Bill Evans</i>	SC	184
17.	Flathead Co HS <i>C: Mr Greg Adkins</i>	MT	180
18.	Belton HS <i>C: Mr Timothy Hughes</i>	MO	179
19.	Plymouth HS <i>C: Mr Dave McKenzie</i>	IN	178
20.	Eastview HS <i>C: Mr Todd Hering</i>	MN	176
21.	Blue Valley HS <i>C: Mr Chris Riffer</i>	KS	171
22.	New Trier Twp HS <i>C: Linda Oddo/Douglas Springer</i>	IL	169
23.	Liberty Sr HS <i>C: Mrs Cassie Price</i>	MO	168
24.	Taravella HS <i>C: Mrs. Beth Goldman</i>	FL	158
25.	Blue Springs South HS <i>C: Ms Georgia Brady</i>	MO	157
26.	Riverside HS <i>C: Mrs Ruth McAllister</i>	SC	156

NFL CENTURY SOCIETY

NFL'S ALL TIME TOP 100 POINT LEADERS

Student	State	Points	Student	State	Points
Ben S. Lerner	KS	2,213	Pat Schott	SD	1,661
Carey Moore	MO	2,021	Jennifer Alme	MN	1,654
Matthew Whitley	TX	1,885	David Kim	MO	1,652
Chris Elders	MO	1,877	Doug Miller	KS	1,650
David Kensinger	KS	1,848	Adam Zelmer	SD	1,647
Joey Reske	TX	1,844	Brett Harvey	MS	1,645
Brady Littlefield	ND	1,844	Ryan Thoreson	ND	1,644
Anoop Mishra	AL	1,840	Emiliano Rodriguez	TX	1,642
Lindsay Littlefield	ND	1,818	Marie Tornberg	SD	1,640
Michelle Tornberg	SD	1,810	David Coates	MN	1,640
Paul Storm	ND	1,773	Steven R. DuBois	KS	1,634
John Jernigan	IN	1,767	James Vietti	KS	1,634
Kathleen Curtis	ND	1,756	Guenevere Collins	NM	1,631
Catherine R. Bell	KS	1,754	Theodore Scutti	CO	1,630
Ajay Gupta	OK	1,752	Alex Tuckness	MO	1,629
Japa Pallikkathayil	MO	1,751	Mona Abo-Zena	IA	1,627
Germaine Hunter	CO	1,749	Jason Renzelman	WI	1,626
Anjan Choudhury	TX	1,743	Brian Bear	MO	1,626
Natalia Espejo	ND	1,741	Laura Swanson	SD	1,624
Brian Muegge	MO	1,738	Matt Williams	AZ	1,624
Jesse Matson	MN	1,736	Srikanth Reddy	WI	1,623
Daniel Shivapour	IA	1,735	Zachary K. Garen	MN	1,621
Ami Arad	CA	1,733	Roy Hanks	OK	1,619
Jonathan Carr	AL	1,730	Andrew Cheyne	MN	1,619
Amaris Singer	NM	1,729	Roger Flores	KS	1,618
Winthrop Hayes	TX	1,727	Jay P. Sokolovsky	MN	1,617
Ben Walker	KS	1,724	Amanda Knight	TX	1,617
Laura A. Fernandez	FL	1,722	Dayne Curry	KS	1,617
Michael Bretches	KS	1,722	Kobi Libii	IN	1,616
Anton Ford	CA	1,721	Brooks Reeves	WY	1,615
Joe Williams	TX	1,714	Danielle Imhoff	MO	1,615
Bridget Kustin	CA	1,709	Austen Irroballi	TX	1,613
Kelsey Olson	MN	1,697	Kevin Lamb	TX	1,612
Sujata B. Barai	IN	1,696	Albert Giang	CA	1,612
Ben Johnson	MO	1,696	Lynette Womack	KS	1,611
Zach Rieken	MO	1,695	Gabe Cook	MO	1,610
Caleb McDaniel	TX	1,694	Joey Bradley	MO	1,610
Jessica Bailey	MN	1,693	Brady Littlefield	ND	1,607
Joshua Hedrick	MO	1,692	Heath Dixon	TX	1,606
Ryan Knowles	CA	1,688	Casey Howard	IN	1,606
J. V. Reed	OK	1,680	Mahrad Almatahari	OR	1,604
Craig Lavoie	OK	1,680	Amanda Boles	MO	1,600
Brian Shephard	SD	1,676	Rebecca Justice	IN	1,600
Scott Howard	TX	1,675	Chase Wren	TN	1,597
Sam Halabi	KS	1,674	Clarence Webster III	MS	1,596
Matthew Brennan	NY	1,674	Michael K. Erickson	NM	1,596
Edward K. Sebelius	KS	1,673	Krissie Hodges	TX	1,596
Michael Knight	IN	1,672	Matthew L. Case	WA	1,596
Elizabeth A. Alquist	CA	1,667	William Viestenz	ND	1,596
Jesse Nathan	KS	1,663	Sanjay Kumar	MN	1,594
Keith A. Ulmer	KS	1,662	Adam Lauridsen	CA	1,594

NFL'S LEADING STUDENTS NFL ALL AMERICANS

Brady Littlefield	Fargo Shanley HS	ND	1844
Paul Storm	Fargo Shanley HS	ND	1773
Natalia Espejo	Fargo Shanley HS	ND	1741
Amaris Singer	Albuquerque Academy	NM	1729
Michael Bretches	Hutchinson HS	KS	1722
Elizabeth A. Alquist	Arroyo Grande HS	CA	1667
Ryan Thoreson	Fargo Shanley HS	ND	1644
James Vietti	El Dorado HS	KS	1634
Kobi Libii	Snider HS	IN	1616
Danielle Imhoff	Springfield Parkview HS	MO	1615
Adam Chilton	Mountain View HS	AZ	1591
Laura Edwards	Deer Park HS	TX	1590
Scot Miller	Fargo South HS	ND	1585
Jamie Smith	Kickapoo HS	MO	1579
Chris Mowder	Labette County HS	KS	1577
Sheila Pechacek	Benilde St Margaret's School	MN	1576
Femi Morohunfola	Blue Valley HS	KS	1573
Andrew Richards	McPherson HS	KS	1572
Chris Berk	Durango HS	CO	1565
Robert Haar	Deuel School	SD	1563
Nundu Janakiram	Mountain View HS	AZ	1550
Stephanie Lam	Cascia Hall Prep	OK	1539
Paige Hendrix	Neosho HS	MO	1537
Nick Trusty	Bishop Miege HS	KS	1536
Micalann C. Sharp	Watertown HS	SD	1531

POINT LEADERS

Brittany Janis, Gilmour Academy, OH	1528	Henry P. Tappen, Pueblo Centennial HS, CO	1398
Jerry R. Schultz Jr, DeSmet Jesuit HS, MO	1521	Sarah B. Whitney, Pueblo Centennial HS, CO	1398
Chris Roby, Watertown HS, SD	1521	Eric Butz, Dilworth Glyndon Felton HS, MN	1393
David Kidd, Ronald Reagan HS, TX	1514	Jack Hsiao, Lamar Consolidated HS, TX	1391
Spencer Harris, Blue Springs HS, MO	1508	Richard Hsiao, Gabrielino HS, CA	1390
Danny Haase, Springfield Hillcrest HS, MO	1499	Jodie Carlberg, Plymouth HS, IN	1386
Chris Kochevar, Bryan HS, TX	1483	Victoria Zoellner, Sioux Falls Lincoln HS, SD	1382
Christopher D. Carr, W T Woodson HS, VA	1482	Kristin Hoff, Greeley Central HS, CO	1380
Mark C. Chubb, Parsons HS, KS	1481	Zachary Prax, Eastview HS, MN	1380
Roun Mcneal, Greene County HS, MS	1479	Robert Raack, Willamette HS, OR	1378
Tyler Scott, Savannah HS, MO	1479	Joel Stjernholm, Sioux Falls Roosevelt HS, SD	1376
Michelle Tellock, Hortonville HS, WI	1478	Emily Forsyth, Portland Lincoln HS, OR	1375
David S. Booth, Canon City HS, CO	1470	Greg Moser, Maconaquah HS, IN	1374
Chad Callaghan, Bellarmine College Prep, CA	1467	Michael Nicholas, Pittsburgh Central Catholic HS, PA	1374
Faris Mohiuddin, Leland HS, CA	1465	Amy Reitz, Signature School, IN	1372
Patrick Mcmillan, Harlingen HS South, TX	1461	Weston Elkins, Lamar Consolidated HS, TX,	1371
Melissa B. Taddei, Lodi HS, CA	1457	Dan Chaparian, Shrewsbury HS, MA	1368
Christos N. Theophanous, Miramonte HS, CA	1456	David Ballard, Starr's Mill HS, GA	1365
Ben Rohrs, Bolivar R 1 HS, MO	1455	David Thoreson, Fargo Shanley HS, ND	1364
Kevin Kiley, Granite Bay HS, CA	1449	Nicholas Dudley, Independence Fort Osage HS, MO	1363
Dylan O. Keenan, Blue Valley North HS, KS	1448	Lacy K. Kosier, Jordan HS, UT	1362
Sandeep Patel, Alief Hastings HS, TX	1443	Josh L. Shald, Field Kindley HS, KS	1358
Amanda Melham, Sioux Falls Roosevelt HS, SD	1441	Matthew C. Slentz, Modesto Beyer HS, CA	1358
Ryan Israel, Blue Springs South HS, MO	1441	Alison Puente, Taylor HS, TX	1355
Ross Keogh, Buffalo HS, WY	1435	James Sietstra, Sioux Falls Lincoln HS, SD	1355
Kyle R. Kimball, Arroyo Grande HS, CA	1434	Arun Mathew, Brentwood HS, TN	1354
Vince Falconi, St Joseph Catholic School, MS	1434	Charlene Araujo, Ysleta HS, TX	1354
Shamestrish Holman, Parsons HS, KS	1431	Stephanie Chase, Brookings HS, SD	1353
Andrew Payne, Garden City HS, KS	1430	Scott Smith, Hutchinson HS, KS	1347
Casey K. Culver, Bartlesville HS, OK	1425	Sam Reed, Rancho Buena Vista, CA	1347
Davin M. Reust, Wichita Campus HS, KS	1424	Josh Hoptay, Plano Sr HS, TX	1343
Thomas Hendrick, Palisade HS, CO	1421	Sorab Sidhu, Amarillo HS, TX	1343
Michael Kozminski, Savannah HS, MO	1420	Brandon Halseide, Sheridan HS, WY	1343
Rachel Bjorhus, Dilworth Glyndon Felton HS, MN	1415	Sam Hodge, Blue Springs South HS, MO	1343
Scott Stewart, Collierville HS, TN	1412	Nicholas Green, Edina HS, MN	1341
Kim A. Schlesinger, Canon City HS, CO	1410	Jeff Bozovsky, Fargo Shanley HS, ND	1338
Nicholas Meyers, Willamette HS, OR	1408	Doug Hill, Nixa R 2 Schools, MO	1336
Justin Goetz, Aberdeen Central HS, SD	1407	Phillip Londeree, Petal HS, MS	1336
Jessica Dulworth, Maconaquah HS, IN	1406	Andrew Green, Kansas City Oak Park HS, MO	1335
Varsha C. Ramikrishnan, Vermillion HS, SD	1406	Anne Malinee, St Thomas Aquinas HS, KS	1334
Tim Hogan, Apple Valley HS, MN	1401	Adam L. Groom, Wichita Campus HS, KS	1333

QUAD RUBY STUDENTS

(FROM APRIL 3, 2003 THROUGH AUGUST 20, 2003)

ALABAMA

Lamp HS
Eli K. Ritenburgh
Saint James School
Booth Wilson
The Montgomery Academy
Wilson Hunter

ARIZONA

Desert Vista HS
Brad A. Smith
Flagstaff HS
Adam D'Luzansky
McClintock HS
Christopher Hering
Macy Hanson
Payson HS
Kyle Gundlach
Red Mountain HS
Ashley Mack
Shadow Mountain HS
Merry Regan
Nick Klemp
Sunnyslope HS
Ben Giroux

CALIFORNIA

Bellarmine College Prep
Tin-Yun Ho
Colton HS
Alice A. Degroff
Danville Monte Vista HS
David Zhou
George H. Komsky
Lisa M. Mueller
El Dorado HS
Laura Hall
Gabrielino HS
Daniel Fernandez
Gregory Friedman
Kevin Chan
Lisa Ho
Miles Prince
Tracy Lee
Granada Hills HS
Eric Fox
Granite Bay HS
Sig Pikul
James Logan HS
Andrew Fong
Dijohn Grizzell
Justin Hinojoza
Marlan Carpio
John F Kennedy HS
Carlos Mejia
La Jolla HS
David M. Cohen
Justin Glavis-Bloom
La Mirada HS
Shani Ward
Lynbrook HS
Jing-Lan A. Lee
Mark Keppel HS
Linda Chu
Modesto Beyer HS
Adrienne E. Hoyt
Daniel R. Thompson
Redlands HS
Faysal Saab
Gavin Bascom
Sacramento Kennedy HS
Winnie Hung
San Dieguito HS
Aaron Reiss
Heather Greenslate
Laura Mc Kiernan
San Fran St Ignatius
Georgina Jones
Sherman Oaks CES
David Sherman

Stockdale HS
Vivek G. Venkataram
Yucaipa HS
David Cupples

COLORADO

Canon City HS
Kim S. Yador
Logan R. Martin
Scott A. Miller
Cherry Creek HS
Adam Ginsburg
Columbine HS
James D. Owens
Durango HS
Jeff Graves
Scott Cheesewright
Eaglecrest HS
Mark Honnen
Greeley Central HS
Bradley J. Klingenberg
Kent Denver School
Chris Safaya
Longmont HS
Amber Kessinger
Mullen HS
Melissa Faigal
Northridge HS
Benjamin Kessler
Jason W. Griffith
Overland HS
Mayya Komisarchik
Pueblo Centennial HS
Barclay S. Clark
Skyline HS
Joshua Seefried
Steamboat Springs HS
Julia Patterson
Wheat Ridge HS
Caitlin M. Gibbons
Sarah M. Harvey

FLORIDA

Hillsborough HS
Daniel Howell
Eric White
Michael Krop HS
Amanda Fein
Nova HS
Matt Turetzky
Pine View School
Santosh R. Sateesh
Tampa Jesuit HS
Chris Chase
Tampa Jesuit HS
Melvin Thomas
Trinity Prep School
Jason Zimmerman

GEORGIA

Brunswick HS
Russell S. Durham
Glynn Academy
Dontae Lawrence

IDAHO

Eagle HS
Meg Muir
Hillcrest HS
Michael Bean
Susan Schaefer
Lake City HS
Rena Theard
South Fremont HS
Josh Davenport

ILLINOIS

Glenbrook South HS
Sarah H. Lee

Heyworth HS
Carlisle Wallace

INDIANA

Ben Davis HS
Garen B. Robie
Brebeuf Jesuit HS
Nick Birk
Carmel HS
Juliette Tang
Concord HS
Janelle D. Good
Evansville Reitz HS
Melody Berry
Fort Wayne Northrop HS
Justin Marqueling
La Porte HS
Grant F. Gussman
Lawrence J. Mazur li
Munster HS
Jaime Shapiro
Plymouth HS
Adam Gifford
Alexandria Hollett
Brent Kinney
Devin Kindt
Jill Gretter
Katie Anders
Sania Rana
Sean Oakley

IOWA

Bettendorf HS
Julia Kamenetzky
Burlington Community HS
Chris D. Beckman
Des Moines North HS
Weston Blomquist
Iowa City West HS
Nick Kanellis

KANSAS

Arkansas City HS
Matthew Dykes
Basehor Linwood HS
Travis Stoner
Bishop Carroll HS
Amanda Stanley
Bishop Miege HS
Kathleen Garman
Whitney O'byrne
Blue Valley HS
Katie Beye
Kristen Trum
Matt Woehle
Shannon Howard
T.J. Trum
Blue Valley North HS
Daniel Luppino
Blue Valley West HS
Andrew Macdonald
Clark Donley
Caney Valley HS
Kyle Kastler
Chaparral HS
Chris Stark
Derby HS
Matt M. Coleman
El Dorado HS
Matt C. Phillips
Field Kindley HS
Julie S. Jones
Fort Scott HS
Nita Lad
Great Bend HS
Daniel Hedlund
Jared Barton
Hays HS
Katie Dreiling
Lacey A. Schmeidler

Hutchinson HS
Jenna A. Hendricks
Labette County HS
Jarrod Waugh
Micah Martin
Lyons HS
Justin Shook
Justin Showalter
McPherson HS
Jeremy Hoffman
Olathe East HS
Erika Shelver
Olathe North HS
Ashley D. Schmidt
Pittsburg Colgan HS
Jeff Scott
Jordan Covvey
Remington HS
Adam Thiessen
Benjamin Tyson
Salina Central HS
Megan Russell
Spring Hill HS
Jake Bluhm
Topeka HS
Cory M. Sims
Gabe S. Ramirez
lucas c. lux
Washburn Rural HS
Bill J. Madden
Brett B. Defries
Wichita Campus HS
A. R. Rubi
Wichita Southeast HS
Jay M. Kimmel
Winfield HS
Corey Anglemeyer
Eric Strom

KENTUCKY

Boone County HS
Joelle S. Perry
Danville HS
Logan Scisco
Rowan County Sr HS
Austin Lim
Sarah Newton

LOUISIANA

Riverdale HS
Robert Murrell
Teurlings Catholic HS
Jennifer Bordelon
Lindsey Thibodeaux

MARYLAND

Baltimore City College HS
Fernando Kirkman
Whitman HS
Ashish Sinha

MASSACHUSETTS

Newton South HS
David Tannenwald

MICHIGAN

Dexter HS
Abigail Craft
Portage Central HS
Talat Mangla

MINNESOTA

Barnesville HS
Lucas R. Haapapuro
Benilde St Margaret's School
Catherine Kedzif

Blaine HS
Cortney Jones
Bloomington Jefferson HS
Paul Tveite
Brainerd HS
Carmen A. Cummings
Coon Rapids HS
Scott Steiskal
Eagan HS
Kevin K. Troy
Thomas Finley
Whitney Schaefer
Eastview HS
Abigail Ries
Eastview HS
Ishanaa N. Rambachan
James P. Hohmann
Nicholas Kariya
Edina HS
Andrew James
Grand Rapids HS
Cicely R. Miltich
Moorhead HS
Andrea G. Bakken
Kristen B. Anderson
Nicholas G. Sternhagen
Mounds Park Academy
Elizabeth A. Kraut
Erik Sand
Rosemount Sr HS
Matthew Little
South St Paul HS
Amanda French

MISSOURI

Blue Springs HS
Ryan Kruger
Blue Springs South HS
Kristin Markway
Kyle Dennis
Buffalo HS
Keith Schnakenberg
Camdenton HS
Jason Neal
Clayton Sr HS
Andrea Seligman
Eureka HS
Hasan Akbari
Independence Truman HS
Jordan Bergsten
Katie Klinksick
Tyler Page
Jefferson City HS
Samantha Holley
Kansas City Winnetonka HS
Lilia Toson
Ladue Horton Watkins HS
Bryce Wiedenbeck
Laura Brunts
Lathrop HS
Bryce Wagner
Lee's Summit HS
Ryan S. Kuse
Shawn D. Macdonald
Marquette HS
Allison Hartman
Micah D. Stanek
Neosho HS
Amber Phillips
Christopher Dolence
Kristin McFarland
Michael Baca
Taylor Burks
Nevada HS
John Cragin
North Kansas City HS
Patrick Verstraet
Park Hill South HS
Brett Kauble
Pleasant Hill HS
Mandy Truninger

Raytown HS
Bradley Shelor
John Cardarella
Raytown South HS
Anthony D. Highfill
Rockhurst HS
EE Keenan
Savannah HS
Melissa Martin
Smith Cotton HS
Patrick Colgan
Springfield Parkview HS
Selyna Cole
Veronica Masner
Willow Springs HS
Justin Turner

NORTH CAROLINA

Myers Park HS
Zachary Dussault

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo North HS
Mayuree Rao
Fargo South HS
Adam Torson
Dan Eiler
Eleanor Wilking
Richland HS
Matthew W. Hulne
Nigel D. Haarstad

NEBRASKA

Norfolk HS
Daniel S. Reeker
North Platte Sr HS
Chelsea Hammond

NEW JERSEY

Montville HS
Joseph Anzalone

NEVADA

Coronado HS
Mike Beede
Douglas HS
Daniel Burke
Nicholas Fiori
Sara Henningson
Thomas Sawicki
Foothill HS
Amanda K. Baron
Green Valley HS
Ben Ricciardi
Incline HS
Devin Hiemstra

NEW YORK

Bronx HS Of Science
Joanna Thapa
Chaminade HS
Christopher Smith
Paul D'elia
Christian Brothers Academy
Eric M. Dibari
Christian Brothers Academy
Syracuse
Elizabeth A. Buckel
Regis HS
John Latella

OHIO

Howland HS
Shereen Khanuja
Sylvania Northview HS
Monika Jindal
Wooster HS
Kathryn Gabriele
Youngstown Boardman HS
Abbey Wood
Andrea McConnell
Josh Murphy

OKLAHOMA

Deer Creek HS
Tifani A. Davis
Duncan HS
Chad Higgins
Lone Grove HS
Andrea L. Moore
Noel Collins
Tristan Clark
Norman HS
Ashiq Zaman
Michael A. Duncan
Norman HS North
Greg Easley
Wilburton HS
Hank Royce

OREGON

Ashland HS
Amy Hopkins
Eagle Point HS
Eric Cramer
Forest Grove HS
Sean H. Duyck
Glencoe HS
Matt Bost
Nick Adams
Gresham Barlow HS
Nick Sernesky
North Eugene HS
Kathleen Walro
Roseburg Sr HS
James A. Neyhart
Luke Leek

Silverton HS
Chris Ramig
Willamette HS
Francis T. Hatch

PENNSYLVANIA

Baldwin HS
Melissa M. Brandt
Belle Vernon Area HS
Jonathan Klamerus
Bethel Park HS
Taylor Hahn
Derry Area HS
Jared Bundy
Jason McCullough
Truman HS
Michelle Bruck

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bob Jones Academy
Joe B. Poore
Riverside HS
Sonam A. Shah
Southside HS
Nicole Haghsheenas

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen Central HS
Amanda Davis
Lincoln Campbell
Brookings HS
Alexander Johnson
Milbank HS
Sarah L. Liebe
Mitchell HS
Roxanne Hammond
Rapid City Central HS
Angela Terry
Rapid City Stevens HS
Carl F. Nelson
Michael McNulty
Sioux Falls Lincoln HS
Jon Marek
Kathryn Fodness
Logan Beggs
Sioux Falls Roosevelt HS
Krista Jankowski
Sioux Falls Washington HS
Kyle Stormo
Sturgis Brown HS
Travis Zelfer
Vermillion HS
Noelle Harden
Watertown HS
Ashley Moeller
Baron Hines
Kelley Popham

TENNESSEE

Collierville HS
Bradley Hutson
Dickson County HS
Robin Finney
Nashville Overton HS
Jana Robinson
Shannon Clemons

TEXAS

A & M Consolidated HS
Samsam Jama
Amarillo HS
Michael Trook
Bishop HS
Teddy Recio
Bryan HS
Jason A. Kerr
El Paso Cathedral HS
David Wierson
Grapevine HS
Michael Collins
Harlingen HS South
Michael A. Mcmillan
Tasha M. Kneis
Hebron HS
April Ashby
Houston Bellaire HS
Amol Helekar
Klein HS
Justin Clark
L V Hightower HS
Donte' D. Warren
Lamar Consolidated HS
Diego Larrea
Loretto Academy
Elena Melgar
Lufkin HS
Stephen Paul Matthews
Pflugerville HS
Sarah Flynn
Plano Clark HS
Stephen Rushin
Plano East Sr HS
Cedric L. Allen
Plano Sr HS
Niraj Rath
Ronald Reagan HS
Brian Poindexter
San Antonio Churchill HS
Jade Lamb
Paul Schiano
Sandra Day O'Connor HS
Levi Moreno
Spring HS
Jose Rodriguez
Stratford HS
Lauren Gentry
Taylor HS
Nolan F. Deibert
The Woodlands' HS
Nitesh Gandhi

Vines H
Josh Louis Wurzman

UTAH

Hunter HS
Dennis Hood
Jonathan Earl
Narak Kay
Salt Lake City East HS
Kim M. Bowman
Salt Lake City West HS
Dallas Shi

WASHINGTON

Auburn Sr HS
Charles West
Gig Harbor HS
Brisja Sternquist
Kentwood HS
Brian Chinchar
Mead HS
Dana L. Giffen
Mt Spokane HS
Jessie L. Steinhart
The Lakeside School
Edward Wolcher
Reed Schuler

WISCONSIN

Brookfield East HS
Bryan Walter
Tyler G. Beattie
Hortonville HS
Melissa Mistretta
Marquette Univ HS
Charlie Boynton
Sheboygan North HS
Justin Ramm

WYOMING

Buffalo HS
Brandy Sickler
Casper Natrona County HS
Aaron Graham
Caleb Perl
Danielle Young
Scott Witzeling
Cheyenne Central H S
James W. Herr
Lander Valley HS
Adam Baldwin
Saratoga HS
Sasha Seahorn

Previous postings of Quad Ruby Students

May, 2003 Rostrum

(from August 1, 2002 through April 2, 2003)

October, 2002 Rostrum

(from February 2, 2002 through July 31, 2002)

May, 2002 Rostrum

(from August 1, 2001 through February 1, 2002)

October, 2001 Rostrum

(from May 2, 2001 through July 31, 2001)

YOUTH LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

Extending your voice, Erasing your borders

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBATE FESTIVAL

**JULY 2004, WASHINGTON D.C. OPEN FOR COACHES
AND STUDENTS/ FREE OF CHARGE**

A program of IDEA and the United States Department of State's Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs, with participants from Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and the United States.



The IDEA Youth Leadership Institute is a thirty day program divided into three discrete ten-day units. Since 2004 is an election year, topic sessions will focus on various aspects of the electoral process in the United States as well as more general topics relating to American civil society. In past years, units have included: youth activism, minority rights, ethical leadership, the courts, drug policy and media. The program also offers participants the opportunity to experience civic organizations in action. Participants choose from a number of organizations representing an array of public interest groups.

Participants are welcome to participate for any of the ten-day units. In each unit, participants work in structured workshops and dialogues and enjoy less structured social events. Over the course of the program, participants engage in intensive small group sessions, each focusing on the skills of advocacy, negotiation, investigation, and leadership in a different social context. Participants can be expected to leave with an improved knowledge of the opportunities and challenges of civil society as well as their own opportunities for leadership and activism.

Participants include high school students, teachers, and debate coaches, who have demonstrated leadership aptitude, a commitment and interest in community service, and a desire to share their experiences and knowledge. Teachers, coaches and community leaders are all welcome to attend.

The YLI and the International Public Debate Festival

The YLI will culminate in the **International Public Debate Festival**. Inspired by the need for democratic deliberation and dedicated to the ability of every informed citizen to participate in vital discussions on the events of the nation and the world. This two day event will be preceded by a week long training on public debating skills. For the International Public Debate Festival, public debates will be held in landmark venues around the Washington, DC area. Groups like the Marshall-Brennan Urban Debate League (MBUDL) and the Baltimore Urban Debate League (BUDL) will also be invited to participate in the Festival. Debates will be arranged in themes in order to serve different educational and interests groups. Public advocacy organizations will have the opportunity to focus the debate topic on an issue of their own concern.



"By creating forums where salient and pressing contemporary issues can be debated and discussed in a robust, wide-open fashion, students can lend vibrancy to the public sphere. Public debates represent sites of social learning where the spirit of civic engagement can flourish, ideas can be shared, and the momentum of social movements can be stoked."

- **Gordon Mitchell**
University of Pittsburgh



"The give and take of debating, the testing of ideas, is essential to democracy. I wish we had a good deal more debating in our institutions than we do now."

- **John F. Kennedy**

To apply:

High school students, teachers and debate coaches are encouraged to apply to participate in this program.

This unique opportunity is free for commuters in the DC area.

Housing is available for participants who live outside the Baltimore-Washington area. Participants will be housed with our international guests in a fully-staffed and supervised university dormitory. The residential costs are \$500 per ten day (which includes three meals per day).

To apply for the Youth Leadership Institute, and for more information, please visit our website at:

www.idebate.org/seeyli or contact **Rasjit Basi** at: rbasi@sorosny.org, (ph) 212-547-6918.





International Summer Speech and Debate Institute/Duino, Italy

LOCATION:

The institute will be held at the United World College of the Adriatic campus, which is located on cliffs overlooking the beautiful Adriatic. In addition to the formal sessions, the campus offers opportunities for swimming, hiking and other outdoor activities. Siteseeing excursions to nearby cities such as Venice and Trieste will be offered.

SESSION 1: (June 30 – July 14)

Lincoln-Douglas Debate & Speech

The L-D workshop will be for students wishing to work on 2003-2004 NFL debate topics. The Speech workshop will offer instruction in Humorous and Dramatic Interpretation, Original Oratory, and Extemporaneous Speaking (including in-depth topic analysis). Students can cross-register in speech and debate.

PRICE: \$1,400 USD

Institute Director: Eric Di Michele:

Tel: (212) 288-1100, ext. 101- Email: edimiche@regis-nyc.org

SESSION 2: (July 15 - 23)

“Bridge Program” to IDEA’s

International Youth Forum in Estonia

For students interested in attending both the IDEA Speech and Debate Institute and IDEA’s 10th Annual Youth Forum in Laanemaa, Estonia a special program will be designed. Students will prepare for the Youth Forum debates through research and discussion. Students will also have the opportunity for advanced research and discussion on the NFL topics covered at the Lincoln-Douglas camp. Additional sightseeing trips around Northern Italy will also be planned.

Session Director: Nina Watkins, IDEA

(212) 548-0185 -Email: nwatkins@idebate.org

PRICE for Sessions 1 & 2 - \$2,200 USD

Session 2 is not available without Session 1.

Cost of airfare from Italy to Estonia is not included in this price

These prices include:

- Housing and meals
- Research materials
- “Survival” Italian course
- Two excursions per session
- Transportation to and from the Trieste airport or train station

Travel to and from Italy is not included. IDEA will be arranging a group travel discount for students departing from and returning to JFK International Airport in New York City. IDEA will also make all group travel arrangements for students traveling to Estonia.



What Makes Our Institute Unique:

Our camp provides the opportunity for intensive debate and speech preparation with the caring guidance of nationally recognized veteran coaches within an international community of students. Past participants included students from the United States as well as Uzbekistan, Macedonia, Slovenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Albania, Croatia, Romania, Slovakia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic.

STAFF:

Eric Di Michele (Institute Director) has been the speech & debate coach at Regis High School in New York City for over twenty years. His teams have won the New York State Forensics Championship eleven times. He has coached NFL national champions in Lincoln-Douglas Debate and Foreign Extemp. (Seven of his students have been national finalists in extemp). He was the co-chair of the NFL Lincoln-Douglas Debate Working Committee for five years. As a consultant with the Open Society Institute, he has taught speech & debate seminars in over fifteen countries – from Haiti to Uzbekistan.

Lydia Esslinger, long-time forensics coach and an NFL 5-diamond coach, at Syosset High School on Long Island (NY), has extensive experience in all areas of speech and debate. She has coached over twenty-five New York State champions, and her students have advanced to semis and finals in every event at CFL nationals. NFL achievements include semifinalists and finalists in every speech event at nationals, a 1st place in Congress and Dramatic Interpretation. Her past seven summers have been spent teaching debate, extemp and interp in eastern and central Europe, as a senior consultant to the Open Society Institute. In her “day job” Mrs. Esslinger teaches A.P. English, coaches acting, and has directed more than twenty main stage musicals.

Noel Selegzi, (Guest Lecturer) has coached debate at Hunter College High School in New York City for thirteen years. His teams have won numerous tournament championships. In addition, he is the Executive Director of IDEA. A student of social and political philosophy, he specializes in the history of political thought ranging from the Ancient Greek philosophers to contemporary political theory.

Marcin Zaleski obtained his International Baccalaureate at the United World College in Duino, Italy. In 1995 he became the coordinator of the Polish debate program, and also wrote a book about debate. As a consultant for the Open Society Institute, he conducted trainings throughout Central and Eastern Europe. In 1999 Marcin was elected the President of the Board of Directors of the International Debate Education Association (IDEA), and continues to work as a debate trainer, curriculum developer and a fundraiser for the debate program.

Additional Staff will be added in the spring and will be posted on our website: www.idebate.org

For further information contact:

Eric Di Michele (212) 288-1100, ext. 101,
edimiche@regis-nyc.org
Nina Watkins, IDEA (212) 548-0185,
nwatkins@idebate.org



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ANNUAL REPORT 2002 - 2003

This report summarizes the number of *new* members and degrees added by each chapter during the school year 2002-2003. 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 '03 designates the chapter rank as of August 31, 2003. The column '02 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					12	13	Westmont High School ('96)	42	165	16	16	Fresno Hoover High School('97)	21	121
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	13	2	Bellarmine College Prep('02)	146	146	17	17	Fresno Bullard High School('01)	41	89
1	2	+ Hoover High School	22	376	CAPITOL VALLEY									
2	3	Vestavia Hills High School ('98)	68	374	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
3	6	Lamp High School	103	361	1	2	+ Rio Americano High School	22	333	1	2	* San Geronio High School('91)	0	516
4	4	Saint James School ('95)	24	325	2	4	Ponderosa High School	29	236	2	4	+ Redlands High School('98)	89	498
5	7	Mountain Brook High School ('96)	77	318	3	—	# Oak Ridge High School	13	192	2	4	La Jolla High School	35	491
6	8	Homewood High School ('92)	16	196	4	5	Granite Bay High School	37	187	3	3	Yucaipa High School('96)	89	472
7	9	Prattville High School	40	196	5	6	Del Norte County High School('96)	26	174	4	6	Colton High School('95)	43	429
8	11	The Altamont School	39	167	6	9	Sacramento Kennedy HS('99)	47	172	5	5	La Costa Canyon High School	63	409
9	10	Brookwood High School	5	136	7	7	Yuba City High School	23	161	6	8	El Camino High School('87)	44	376
10	1	The Montgomery Academy ('02)	102	102	8	8	El Dorado High School	26	156	7	9	Fontana High School('81)	5	356
11	—	# Trinity Presbyterian School	50	94	9	13	Nevada Union High School('00)	18	75	8	7	Redlands East Valley High	60	335
12	12	Randolph School	0	86	10	10	Sacramento Jesuit HS('97)	0	71	9	10	San Diegoito High School('00)	118	306
13	13	Indian Springs School ('99)	0	48	11	11	* Sacramento High School	0	70	10	16	Claremont High School('99)	92	303
14	14	Jefferson County I B School ('00)	17	45	12	12	Galt High School('98)	6	67	11	15	Bonita Vista High School('94)	15	269
15	15	Decatur High School ('01)	15	36	13	14	Davis Sr High School('01)	37	58	12	11	Katella High School('76)	28	257
16	—	# Booker T Washington Magnet	20	42	14	1	C K McClatchy High School('02)	15	15	13	12	Mt Carmel High School('97)	23	243
ARIZONA					15	—	# Rocklin High School	10	10	14	13	Torrey Pines High School	49	220
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	EAST LOS ANGELES									
1	2	+ Flagstaff High School	39	637	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	16	14	Holtville High School('93)	0	214
2	3	Brophy College Prep ('84)	65	601	1	3	Gabrielino High School('00)	285	822	17	18	# The Bishop's School	19	187
3	5	Sunnyslope High School ('91)	55	563	2	2	+ Alhambra High School('94)	100	639	18	19	Rancho Bernardo High School	57	145
4	6	Chaparral High School	28	524	3	4	Arcadia High School('97)	100	523	19	20	Mount Miguel High School('01)	19	47
5	4	River Valley High	4	518	4	8	La Mirada High School('92)	132	442	20	1	Oceanside High School('02)	2	2
6	8	Red Mountain High School	73	511	5	9	Polytechnic School	26	334	WEST LOS ANGELES				
7	7	Gilbert High School	28	483	6	10	Damen High School('96)	53	325	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
8	9	Buena High School	7	427	7	13	Mark Keppel High School('99)	123	272	1	2	+ Immaculate Heart High School	62	593
9	10	Salpointe Catholic High School ('90)	36	420	8	11	Buena Park High School('91)	29	269	2	4	Arroyo Grande High School('93)	56	564
10	13	Blue Ridge High School	42	373	9	12	Los Alamitos High School('99)	65	242	3	3	Granada Hills High School	43	562
11	11	Mesa High School	4	369	10	18	San Gabriel High School('01)	125	190	4	5	Thousand Oaks High School	13	519
12	17	Desert Vista High School	105	250	11	14	Schurr High School('98)	26	169	5	8	Ernest Righetti HS	102	505
13	14	Sinagua High School	32	231	12	16	Cypress High School('00)	0	85	6	9	Cleveland High School ('96)	58	447
14	15	Chandler High School ('96)	57	224	13	17	Ribet Academy	12	78	7	10	North Hollywood High School('78)	47	337
15	16	Dobson High School ('00)	38	191	14	20	Walnut High School	24	64	8	11	Marlborough School	0	249
16	19	Cortez High School ('99)	31	162	15	19	La Salle High School	0	64	9	12	Atascadero High School	20	215
17	20	Shadow Mountain High School ('95)	49	156	16	1	San Marino High School('02)	59	59	10	13	La Reina High School('98)	34	205
18	18	Globe High School	0	132	17	22	Sonora High School('01)	28	28	11	16	Sherman Oaks CES('00)	57	148
19	23	Hamilton High School	40	131	SAN FRANCISCO BAY									
20	21	McClintock High School ('98)	29	130	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	12	17	Loyola High School('01)	67	141
21	26	Phoenix Central High School ('01)	63	122	1	6	James Logan HS ('99)	383	968	13	14	Notre Dame High School('99)	0	123
22	22	Payson High School	3	99	2	3	+ St Vincent High School ('81)	21	687	14	18	Harvard Westlake School('97)	5	71
23	25	Cactus Shadows HS	27	97	3	2	San Fran St Ignatius ('80)	7	675	15	19	Archer School	19	63
24	1	Mountain View High School ('02)	65	65	4	4	Pinole Valley High School ('91)	0	622	16	1	Van Nuys High School('02)	16	16
BIG VALLEY					5	5	San Fran Mercy High School	19	609	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	6	—	# San Ramon Valley High School	39	602	1	2	+ Overland High School('90)	43	712
1	4	Lodi High School('99)	80	291	7	7	Head Royce School	18	598	2	4	Douglas County High School	85	595
2	2	+ Modesto Downey High School('90)	12	284	8	8	Sonoma Valley High School	75	595	3	3	Arapahoe High School('84)	22	556
3	5	Bear Creek High School	67	242	9	9	San Fran Lowell High School ('95)	56	575	4	6	Columbine High School('94)	67	549
4	3	Edison High School('92)	5	241	10	11	Danville Monte Vista HS ('98)	96	545	5	5	Gateway High School	19	518
5	10	Modesto Beyer High School('01)	117	219	11	10	San Fran Washington HS ('93)	29	538	6	7	Highlands Ranch High School	30	500
6	7	Stockton Lincoln High School('98)	33	199	12	12	College Prep School ('97)	37	312	7	8	Rangeview High School	30	483
7	8	Stockton St Mary's HS('95)	30	189	13	14	Miramonte High School ('01)	131	271	8	9	Heritage High School('86)	27	414
8	6	Ripon High School('50)	6	175	14	13	Analay High School	52	235	9	10	Platte Canyon HS	73	409
9	9	* Modesto Davis High School('94)	9	137	15	16	El Cerrito High School ('00)	36	128	10	11	Ponderosa High School('95)	42	300
10	11	Central Catholic High School	26	121	16	1	California High School ('02)	4	4	11	12	Littleton High School('89)	67	290
11	12	Turlock High School('97)	26	93	SIERRA									
12	13	Ceres High School	12	56	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	12	13	Kent Denver School	86	258
13	1	Johansen High School('02)	48	48	1	3	+ Clovis West High School('94)	83	665	13	1	Cherry Creek High School('02)	198	198
14	14	Modesto High School('00)	8	44	2	2	East Bakersfield High School	18	608	14	14	Aurora Central High School('93)	35	195
CALIFORNIA COAST					3	4	Stockdale High School	124	589	15	15	Dakota Ridge High School	16	156
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	4	6	Foothill High School	70	498	16	19	Mullen High School('01)	61	144
1	1	+ Leland High School('98)	260	1153	5	5	Fresno High School('85)	45	491	17	16	Grandview High School	24	138
2	4	Lynbrook High School('99)	335	821	6	10	Sanger High School('96)	147	419	18	17	Denver Lincoln High School('96)	12	116
3	3	Mission San Jose High School	35	552	7	7	Buchanan High School	15	389	19	18	Fairview High School('99)	13	99
4	5	Homestead High School('89)	44	521	8	9	Bakersfield Highland HS('91)	36	352	20	20	Smoky Hill High School('00)	36	95
5	7	The Harker School	95	462	9	8	Bakersfield South High School('86)	21	338	21	21	Chatfield Sr High School('98)	24	79
6	6	Mountain View St Francis HS('82)	51	418	10	13	Bakersfield High School('99)	82	308	22	22	Chaparral High School	30	74
7	11	Monta Vista High School('00)	117	290	11	11	Edison Computech HS('98)	46	287	ROCKY MOUNTAIN NORTH				
8	8	Mountain View High School	24	264	12	15	Centennial High School('00)	96	267	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
9	9	Los Gatos High School('95)	55	257	13	—	# Ridgeview High School	35	255	1	4	+ Niwot High School('91)	48	564
10	12	Saratoga High School('01)	94	241	14	14	Bakersfield West High School('95)	25	248	2	2	Centaurus High School	6	542
11	10	* Prospect High School('83)	1	187	15	12	* Clovis High School('93)	11	237	3	3	Loveland High School('81)	0	526
										4	6	Longmont High School('92)	47	498

5	5	Ranum High School	25	476
6	7	Moffat County High School('93)	34	472
7	8	Westminster High School('79)	18	447
8	9	Denver North High School('89)	18	391
9	10	Rocky Mountain High School('95)	77	381
10	13	Monarch High School	105	259
11	11	Weld Central High School	11	218
12	12	Poudre High School('93)	9	216
13	15	Fort Collins High School('99)	51	188
14	14	Northridge High School	30	184
15	16	Greeley West High School('98)	16	108
16	18	Battle Mountain HS	55	106
17	17	Thompson Valley High School('97)	8	99
18	19	Skyline High School('01)	36	86
19	1	Greeley Central High School('02)	81	81
20	20	Steamboat Springs HS('00)	18	66
21	22	Silver Creek HS	23	23
22	21	* Mountain View High School	0	15

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SOUTH

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	+ Standley Lake High School	38	567
2	5	Wheat Ridge High School('98)	94	564
3	4	* Denver West High School('78)	0	492
4	6	Bear Creek High School('94)	64	462
5	7	Lakewood High School('97)	67	392
6	8	Golden High School('99)	79	356
7	10	Pomona High School('94)	92	319
8	9	Denver Washington HS('96)	48	305
9	11	Arvada High School('95)	34	232
10	13	Denver East High School('01)	76	166
11	12	Conifer High School	13	161
12	2	Eaglecrest High School('02)	80	80
13	14	Evergreen High School('00)	10	65

COLORADO GRANDE

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	+ Widefield High School('84)	65	588
2	2	Palisade High School	19	572
3	4	Central of Grand Junction HS('81)	75	509
4	5	Durango High School('94)	41	448
5	6	Liberty High School	39	434
6	10	Delta High School	48	428
7	9	Lamar High School	42	427
8	7	La Junta High School('89)	19	411
9	8	Grand Junction High School('88)	19	406
10	14	Montrose High School('96)	46	325
11	12	Pueblo County High School('87)	15	313
12	13	Rye High School	11	294
13	16	Air Academy High School('95)	31	228
14	15	Pueblo Central High School('79)	6	220
15	17	Sierra High School('97)	22	217
16	21	Mesa Ridge High School	52	178
17	20	Woodland Park High School('98)	47	177
18	18	Lewis Palmer High School	0	152
19	24	Canon City High School('01)	65	136
20	22	Fruita Monument HS('99)	14	132
21	1	Pueblo Centennial HS('02)	127	127
21	—	# Pueblo East High School('93)	14	127
23	25	Rampart High School('00)	44	95
24	23	Pine Creek High School	15	93

FLORIDA MANATEE

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
8	2	+ Nova High School('97)	189	894
2	4	St Thomas Aquinas High School	65	653
3	3	University School	20	635
4	5	* Coral Springs High School	2	485
5	6	Stoneman Douglas HS	12	460
6	8	McArthur High School	11	235
7	11	Fort Lauderdale High School('01)	108	213
1	1	Taravella High School('02)	158	158
9	9	South Broward High School	31	154
10	12	Pine Crest School('00)	28	119
11	14	Charles W Flanagan HS	15	84
12	13	Stranahan High School	0	74
13	15	North Broward Prep School	37	53

FLORIDA PANTHER

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	+ Trinity Prep School	87	538
2	2	Jupiter High School	55	509
3	4	Lake Highland Prep School	84	507
4	6	Wellington High School('98)	128	495
5	5	Palm Beach Lakes High School('90)	47	459
6	7	Buchholz High School('94)	23	370
7	8	Cypress Creek High School	18	268
8	9	Lake Brantley High School	48	242
9	10	Royal Palm Beach High School	33	220
10	13	Suncoast High School('00)	52	181
11	12	Celebration School	40	175
12	11	John I Leonard High School	29	165
13	15	Winter Springs HS	48	111
14	14	South Fork HS	18	103
15	16	Martin County High School('01)	38	69
16	1	Dreyfoos School of the Arts('02)	54	54
17	—	# Atlantic Community High School	48	48

FLORIDA SUNSHINE

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Academy of the Holy Names('96)	61	491
2	3	Sarasota Riverview HS('98)	57	460
3	4	Pine View School('95)	39	385
4	5	Sarasota High School('79)	30	332
5	—	# St Petersburg High School	41	166
6	6	Tampa Jesuit High School('97)	23	120
7	7	Gaither High School('99)	12	96
8	8	Pensacola High School('00)	15	80
9	9	Hillsborough High School('01)	10	68
10	—	# Brandon High School	16	65
11	—	# East Bay HS	10	60
12	1	Lely High School('02)	41	41

SOUTH FLORIDA

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Miami Coral Park High School	13	456
2	—	# St Brendan High School	20	434
3	3	* Christopher Columbus HS	0	412
4	4	Archbishop Curley Notre Dame	53	396
5	5	Braddock High School	26	307
6	6	Michael Krop High School	47	300
7	7	Belen Jesuit Prep School	21	259
8	9	* Our Lady of Lourdes Academy	0	237
9	8	Miami Beach Sr High School('91)	15	200
10	10	Miami Southridge HS('99)	33	172
11	13	Miami Palmetto High School('98)	44	165
12	11	Miami Killian High School('96)	25	159
13	12	North Miami High School('97)	29	152
14	14	* Coral Reef Sr High School	0	83
15	15	Hialeah High School('01)	18	73
16	17	Ransom Everglades H S	33	64
17	16	North Miami Beach HS('00)	22	55
18	1	Miami Jackson Sr High School('02)	16	16

GEORGIA NORTHERN MOUNTAIN

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Chattahoochee High School	87	380
2	4	Gainesville High School('95)	25	262
3	3	Northwest Whitfield HS	5	252
4	5	Calhoun High School('91)	16	245
5	6	Westminster Schools('97)	26	231
6	9	Lassiter High School	37	210
7	8	Evans High School	18	197
8	10	Brookwood High School('98)	33	182
9	11	Centennial High School	40	175
10	14	Grady High School('01)	85	144
11	12	Rome High School	18	142
12	15	Pace Academy('99)	0	50
13	16	St Pius X Catholic High School('00)	6	41
14	1	Milton High School('02)	14	14

GEORGIA SOUTHERN PEACH

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Mc Intosh High School	28	314
2	4	Fayette County High School	50	296
3	3	Glynn Academy('93)	33	291
4	5	Carrollton High School('95)	45	272
5	13	Starr's Mill High School	64	196
6	9	Thomas County Central HS('98)	27	193
7	6	* Pike County High School	0	190
8	8	Benjamin E Mays HS	15	188
9	11	Cairo High School	23	182
10	12	Northside High School('96)	18	157
11	14	Woodward Academy('99)	0	67
12	15	Mary Persons High School('97)	0	63
13	16	* Camden County HS	7	42
14	1	Brunswick High School('02)	32	32
15	18	Warner Robins High School('01)	21	30
16	17	* Lee County High School('00)	0	28

HAWAII

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	+ Punahou School('95)	61	325
2	2	University Laboratory School	24	306
3	3	Moanalua High School	22	293
4	6	Kahuku High School	59	226
5	10	Kamehameha Schools('00)	76	203
6	5	St Andrew's Priory	0	177
7	7	Damien Memorial High School('93)	12	158
8	8	Honolulu Roosevelt HS	20	157
9	11	Sacred Hearts Academy('94)	25	149
10	14	Mid Pacific Institute	20	130
11	9	Radford High School('97)	0	128
12	12	Maryknoll High School	0	122
13	13	St Francis High School	3	121
14	15	McKinley High School('99)	46	112
15	18	Iolani School('01)	50	96
16	16	H P Baldwin High School('98)	29	89
17	19	St Louis School('96)	21	62
18	17	Milliani High School	0	49
19	1	Aiea High School('02)	43	43
20	20	Hawaii School For Girls	0	12

IDAHO

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	+ Hillcrest High School	84	811
2	2	Snake River High School	33	765
3	6	Wood River High School	72	612
4	5	North Fremont High School	16	561
5	7	Nampa Sr High School('83)	20	550
6	8	Idaho Falls Bonneville HS('91)	60	547
7	10	Centennial High School('97)	34	444
8	13	Idaho Falls High School('95)	64	442
9	11	# Rigby High School	26	433
10	9	Twin Falls High School('92)	1	427
11	12	Jerome High School	34	426
12	—	# Burley High School	20	387
13	14	Eagle High School	74	340
14	15	Capital High School('94)	58	313
15	17	Boise High School('98)	57	206
16	16	South Fremont High School('96)	32	201
17	18	Madison High School('00)	57	195
18	20	Teton High School	55	158
19	19	Century High School	42	155
20	21	Pocatello High School('99)	14	112
21	1	Idaho Falls Skyline HS('02)	94	94
22	22	Blackfoot High School('01)	48	87

GREATER ILLINOIS

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Heyworth High School('93)	64	485
2	4	University High School('84)	37	385
3	5	Crystal Lake South High School	33	376
4	3	Red Bud High School	15	374
5	6	Paxton Buckley Loda H S	22	306
6	7	Pekin Comm High School('98)	61	267
7	9	Harrisburg HS	53	233
8	8	Pontiac Township HS('94)	24	228
9	12	Normal Community HS('96)	50	185
10	10	Carl Schurz High School	0	167
11	13	Granite City Sr High School('99)	57	164
12	11	Lincoln Community HS	0	158
13	14	Belleville West High School('01)	63	119
14	1	Belleville East High School('02)	82	82
15	—	Normal Community West HS	19	59
16	15	Freeport High School('00)	2	7

ILLINI

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Wheaton North High School('92)	112	910
2	4	Carl Sandburg High School	51	725
3	3	Glenbard West High School('93)	15	697
4	5	Oak Park River Forest HS('87)	90	652
5	7	Downers Grove North HS('88)	45	498
6	6	Naperville Central High School	5	484
7	10	Downers Grove South HS('01)	190	408
8	8	Thornton Township HS('94)	98	392
9	13	Buffalo Grove High School('00)	73	235
10	9	Romeoville High School	10	230
11	12	Thorndike High School('97)	49	223
12	11	Thornwood High School('98)	25	222
13	14	Morgan Park High School	37	188
14	15	Reavis High School('99)	34	133
15	16	Amos Alonzo Stagg HS	43	118
16	17	Lane Technical HS	7	75
17	1	Homewood Flossmoor HS('02)	68	68

NORTHERN ILLINOIS

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Deerfield High School('82)	26	799
2	3	Maine Township East HS('86)	53	773
3	4	* Evanston Twp High School('83)	0	712
4	5	Regina Dominican High School	24	675
5	8	Glenbrook North HS('98)	132	659
6	6	* Gordon Tech High School	0	607
7	7	* Elk Grove High School('88)	9	590
8	9	Highland Park High School('89)	47	484
9	10	Lake Forest High School	46	452
10	14	Barrington High School	87	395
11	12	Wheeling High School('95)	28	363
12	11	# St Charles East High School	1	351
13	17	New Trier Twp High School('01)	169	333
14	15	Jacobs High School	30	329
15	13	* Loyola Academy('90)	9	322
16	18	A E Stevenson HS	97	235
17	16	St Ignatius College Prep('97)	32	203
18	19	Rolling Meadows High School('99)	58	128
19	1	Glenbrook South High School('02)	95	95
20	20	Dundee Crown High School('00)	21	84

HOOSIER HEARTLAND

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Ben Davis High School('97)	89	872
2	3	McCUTCHEON High School	27	624
3	4	Lawrence Central High School('88)	24	583
4	5	Reitz Memorial High School	21	519
5	7	Evansville Reitz High School('99)	27	3

9	8	Wabash Southwood HS ('95)	8	212	10	11	Cherokee Washington HS ('93)	26	371	5	9	Newton High School ('70)	93	715
10	10	Evansville Mater Dei HS ('97)	35	195	11	9	East Des Moines High School ('86)	4	370	6	10	Maize High School	96	714
11	—	# Greensburg Community HS	129	183	12	13	West Des Moines Valley HS ('96)	0	321	7	8	Pratt High School	37	674
12	13	Logansport High School ('00)	59	187	13	15	Des Moines Lincoln HS ('97)	39	266	8	—	# Trinity Catholic High School	112	651
13	12	Harrison High School ('93)	14	156	14	17	Fort Dodge High School ('95)	33	242	9	12	Salina South High School ('97)	103	525
14	14	Rossville High School ('98)	18	119	15	16	Sioux City North High School ('90)	21	238	9	11	Lyons High School	68	525
15	15	Covenant Christian HS	22	91	16	18	Ankeny Senior High School ('00)	45	189	11	13	Concordia High School ('95)	75	480
16	1	Connersville Sr High School ('02)	27	27	17	20	West Des Moines Dowling HS ('01)	98	188	12	9	# Salina Central High School ('97)	77	474
HOOSIER CROSSROADS					18	21	Spencer High School ('99)	35	112	13	18	Garden City High School ('00)	118	280
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	19	19	Des Moines Roosevelt HS ('98)	2	93	14	15	Buhler High School ('99)	41	243
1	2	+ Perry Meridian High School	35	820	20	1	Bishop Heelan High School ('02)	41	41	15	16	Junction City High School ('96)	28	226
2	3	Kokomo High School ('87)	18	758	EAST KANSAS					15	14	* Liberal City High School	0	226
3	4	Evansville Central High School	6	701	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	17	17	Little River HS	25	208
4	5	Maconaquah High School ('91)	38	540	1	2	+ Shawnee Mission West HS ('92)	126	1217	18	20	McPherson High School ('01)	117	203
5	6	Hamilton Heights High School	36	536	2	3	Shawnee Mission East HS ('95)	196	1035	19	19	Moundridge High School ('98)	38	168
6	7	Carmel High School ('95)	60	500	3	4	Bishop Miege High School ('91)	86	893	20	16	# Sacred Heart High School	0	135
7	8	Chrysler High School ('93)	32	444	4	5	Pittsburg Colgan High School	41	618	21	1	Hays High School ('02)	76	76
8	9	Central Catholic Jr/Sr HS	15	420	5	6	Fort Scott High School ('96)	54	590	KENTUCKY				
9	12	Lawrence North High School	55	282	6	7	Shawnee Mission North HS ('90)	32	564	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
10	11	Lafayette Jefferson HS ('92)	25	280	7	8	Spring Hill High School	39	520	1	2	+ Danville High School	65	467
11	10	* Jasper High School	0	259	8	9	Shawnee Mission South HS ('98)	78	416	2	3	Boone County High School ('96)	61	406
12	15	Ind'pls North Central HS ('01)	101	203	9	10	Shawnee Mission Northwest HS ('97)	37	269	3	5	Graves County High School	64	338
13	14	Warren Central High School ('00)	42	145	10	12	Paola HS	38	147	4	4	Warren East High School ('91)	23	303
14	13	Roncalli High School	12	138	11	13	Mill Valley High School	64	122	5	6	Pike County Central HS	0	234
15	19	Evansville North High School ('01)	36	72	12	1	Olathe South High School ('02)	108	108	6	7	Larue County High School ('92)	17	226
16	1	Brebeuf Jesuit HS ('02)	67	67	KANSAS FLINT HILLS					7	8	Lafayette High School ('98)	37	163
17	16	* Rushville Consolidated HS ('96)	17	67	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	8	9	Harrison County High School ('94)	9	121
18	18	Oak Hill High School ('99)	20	61	1	2	+ Manhattan High School ('90)	109	1130	9	10	Scott County High School ('97)	33	116
19	17	North Posey High School ('98)	0	44	2	4	Topeka High School ('96)	135	895	10	11	Calloway County High School ('01)	40	96
NORTH EAST INDIANA					3	2	Topeka Seaman High School ('85)	8	875	11	1	Rowan County Sr High School ('02)	70	70
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	4	3	Topeka West High School ('91)	25	839	12	—	# Kentucky Country Day	26	72
1	1	+ Chesterton High School ('98)	228	936	5	5	Hayden High School ('93)	17	630	13	12	* Murray High School ('00)	1	18
2	3	Fort Wayne South Side H S ('92)	139	642	6	6	Baldwin High School	41	600	LOUISIANA				
3	5	Columbia City High School ('89)	42	523	7	7	Wamego High School	37	554	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
4	4	Canterbury High School	23	514	8	8	Rossville High School	0	479	1	2	+ Carencro High School	16	476
5	6	East Noble High School	12	437	9	13	Washburn Rural High School ('01)	191	379	2	5	Bolton High School ('95)	42	440
6	8	Fort Wayne Northrop HS ('97)	87	430	10	11	Free State High School	62	379	3	3	* Alexandria Sr High School	0	427
7	9	New Haven High School ('85)	33	374	11	12	Emporia High School ('99)	71	318	4	—	# Cecilia High School	18	414
8	11	Portage Central High School ('99)	80	363	12	17	Lawrence High School ('00)	87	209	5	4	New Iberia High School ('85)	1	402
9	10	* Kalamazoo Loy Norrix HS ('88)	0	307	13	14	Shawnee Heights High School ('98)	5	145	6	6	St Martin's Episcopal School	18	377
10	13	Snider High School ('95)	70	274	14	1	Silver Lake High School ('02)	48	48	7	7	Lafayette Acadiana HS ('92)	27	376
11	12	Concordia Lutheran High School	22	266	SUNFLOWER					8	11	Comeaux High School ('96)	58	363
12	20	Portage Northern HS ('01)	94	190	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	9	10	Ruston High School ('90)	37	350
13	14	Lakeland High School ('94)	13	186	1	3	+ Wichita Campus High School ('94)	88	669	10	8	Pineville High School ('91)	9	339
14	15	Troy Athens High School ('98)	39	178	2	2	Andover High School	23	610	11	9	Newman School ('93)	15	333
15	17	Fort Wayne Northside HS ('96)	30	163	3	4	Remington High School	34	601	12	13	Lafayette High School ('98)	58	310
16	19	Concord High School ('00)	45	151	4	5	Wichita North High School ('83)	0	551	13	12	Lafayette Northside HS	0	302
17	16	* Norwell High School	3	141	5	6	Wichita Northwest High School	51	536	14	14	Abbeville High School	7	251
18	18	* Howe Military School ('91)	0	125	6	7	Wichita Southeast HS ('97)	87	477	15	18	St Thomas More High School ('99)	82	240
19	23	Elmhurst High School ('01)	11	28	7	9	Goddard High School ('99)	120	417	16	15	* Tioga High School	0	234
20	2	Homestead High School ('02)	20	20	8	8	Wichita Northeast Magnet HS	48	379	17	16	Mcdonogh #35 High School	0	199
NORTHWEST INDIANA					9	10	Bishop Carroll High School	46	338	18	21	Teurlings Catholic HS ('01)	65	103
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	10	11	Wichita East High School ('01)	118	232	19	20	Riverdale High School ('00)	31	94
1	2	+ Highland High School ('82)	20	620	11	12	Wichita South High School ('98)	2	101	20	19	New Orleans Jesuit HS ('97)	18	93
2	6	Valparaiso High School ('96)	69	518	12	1	Valley Center High School ('02)	96	96	21	1	Caddo Magnet High School ('02)	24	24
3	8	Plymouth High School ('00)	178	517	13	13	Wichita Heights High School ('00)	38	64	22	—	# Benton High School	16	16
4	4	Hammond High School ('86)	23	500	SOUTH KANSAS					MAINE				
5	7	La Porte High School ('98)	135	476	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
6	—	# The Culver Academies	45	472	1	4	+ Field Kindley High School ('93)	73	729	1	4	+ Lewiston High School ('95)	38	218
7	9	Dekalb High School ('90)	24	333	2	2	Wellington Sr High School	20	727	2	2	Cape Elizabeth High School ('96)	4	197
8	10	Penn High School ('97)	53	328	3	3	Winfield High School ('84)	37	725	3	3	Monmouth Academy ('93)	4	189
9	11	Elkhart Central High School ('93)	36	283	4	5	Independence High School	19	565	4	—	# Edward Little High School ('89)	29	145
10	13	Munster High School ('01)	103	206	5	7	Derby High School ('96)	67	511	5	—	# Deering High School ('92)	19	142
11	12	Northfield High School ('99)	0	127	6	6	Caney Valley High School	11	463	6	—	# Yarmouth High School	25	115
12	14	Westview High School	24	117	7	8	Labette County High School	46	391	7	—	# Cheverus High School ('88)	20	92
13	—	# Northridge High School	10	50	8	9	Kapaun Mt Carmel High School	33	358	8	5	Bangor High School ('00)	24	78
14	1	Elkhart Memorial High School ('02)	15	15	9	12	Parsons High School ('00)	95	238	9	—	# Poland Regional HS	32	66
EAST IOWA					10	11	Pittsburg High School ('99)	75	219	10	6	Thornton Academy ('99)	11	60
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	11	10	Fredonia High School ('95)	15	218	11	7	Scarborough High School ('98)	6	43
1	2	* Davenport North High School	1	561	12	14	El Dorado High School ('01)	128	203	12	1	Brunswick High School ('02)	35	35
2	3	+ Ottumwa High School ('88)	32	521	13	13	Southeast HS	26	129	13	—	Dirigo High School	9	32
3	4	Muscatine High School ('91)	26	488	14	1	Arkansas City High School ('02)	74	74	14	8	Maranacook Comm School ('01)	18	23
4	5	Bettendorf High School ('93)	33	445	THREE TRAILS					CHESAPEAKE				
5	7	Davenport West High School ('92)	23	381	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
6	9	Wahlert High School ('97)	48	286	1	2	+ Olathe North High School ('82)	102	861	1	2	+ Baltimore City College HS	41	225
7	13	Iowa City West High School ('01)	156	285	2	3	Olathe East High School	136	820	2	11	# Albert Einstein HS	27	204
8	10	Cedar Rapids Washington HS ('94)	51	234	3	4	Sumner Academy ('94)	113	736	3	16	# Whitman High School ('97)	18	151
9	12	Burlington Community HS ('98)	36	188	4	5	St Thomas Aquinas High School	99	669	4	3	Our Lady Of Good Counsel HS ('75)	15	120
10	11	Clarke Community HS	19	184	5	6	Kansas City Washington HS ('88)	42	531	5	6	Catonsville High School ('00)	30	106
11	14	Davenport Central HS ('99)	22	113	6	8	Blue Valley North H S ('01)	206	447	6	4	Loyola High School ('99)	0	102
12	15	East Buchanan Community School	4	51	7	7	Turner High School	45	358	7	7	Woodrow Wilson HS	37	92
13	16	Clinton High School ('00)	9	24	8	11	# Blue Valley Northwest HS ('00)	140	296	8	5	Governor Thomas Johnson HS	1	91
14	1	Iowa City High School ('02)	12	12	9	9	Blue Valley West HS	144	257	9	8	Calvert Hall College HS ('01)	20	71
WEST IOWA					10	1	Blue Valley High School ('02)	171	171	10	1	Walter Johnson High School ('02)	29	29
'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	WEST KANSAS					CENTRAL MINNESOTA				
1	3	+ Le Mars Community HS ('91)	39	515	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
2	4	Okobojo Community School	37	509	1	3	+ Hutchinson High School ('92)	65	1004	1	2	+ South St Paul High School ('84)	46	704
3	2	Denison High School ('76)	16	498	2	4	Great Bend High School ('82)	58	974	2	6	Mounds Park Academy	94	671
4	5	Anita High School ('84)	16	473	3	5	Chaparral High School	29	943	3	3	St Paul Academy & Summit Sch	44	669
5	6	Sioux City West High School	11	416	4	7	Haven High School	2	806	4	5	Cottage Grove Park HS ('90)	51	629
6	7	Spirit Lake High School	9	413	WEST KANSAS					5	4	Minneapolis South High School	37	622
7	12	Des Moines North High School	75	408	'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total	6	8	Roseville Area High School ('97)	114	551
8	8	Kuemper High School	10	383	1	3	+ Hutchinson High School ('92)	65	1004					
9	10	Atlantic High School ('89)	14	378	2	4	Great Bend High School ('82)	58	974					
					3	5	Chaparral High School	29	943					
					4	7	Haven High School	2	806					

7	7	St Thomas Academy	29	480
8	9	Coon Rapids High School ('92)	40	443
9	11	Circle Pines Centennial HS ('98)	81	388
10	10	Anoka High School ('95)	0	316
11	14	Apple Valley High School ('01)	110	277
12	12	Annandale High School	10	266
13	13	Forest Lake Sr High ('99)	54	243
14	1	Eastview High School ('02)	176	176
15	15	Simley High School ('00)	6	39

NORTHERN LIGHTS

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Moorhead High School ('97)	152	755
2	3	International Falls HS ('78)	32	622
3	4	Barnesville High School	19	571
4	5	Duluth East High School ('89)	13	555
5	7	Walker High School ('96)	70	497
6	9	St Cloud Technical High School	92	452
7	—	# Hibbing High School	18	447
8	8	Fosston High School	17	434
9	10	Duluth Denfeld High School ('94)	54	408
10	11	Staples High School	31	306
11	12	Brainerd High School ('95)	48	250
12	13	Park Rapids High School ('98)	20	174
13	15	Dilworth Glyndon Felton H S ('00)	53	148
14	14	St Francis High School ('99)	39	147
15	—	# St Michael Albertville HS	53	123
16	—	# Buffalo High School	67	93
17	16	Tower-Soudan High School	0	61
18	1	Grand Rapids High School ('02)	56	56
19	17	Detroit Lakes High School ('01)	10	25

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	++		
1	—	Lakeville High School ('80)	31	738
2	2	Hopkins High School ('84)	14	702
3	3	The Blake School ('87)	39	600
4	4	Bloomington Jefferson HS ('89)	41	591
5	5	Marshall High School ('94)	53	587
6	9	Rosemount Sr High School ('96)	97	555
7	7	Worthington Sr High School ('78)	37	531
8	6	Austin High School	16	521
9	8	St Louis Park High School	7	486
10	10	Mankato West High School ('92)	41	478
11	13	Eagan High School ('00)	156	454
12	11	Stillwater High School ('90)	0	431
13	12	Eden Prairie High School	16	342
14	14	Wayzata High School ('98)	33	286
15	15	* Mankato East High School ('93)	9	239
16	18	Edina High School ('01)	103	226
17	17	Springfield High School	30	173
18	16	Mayo High School	11	162
19	19	Dassel Cokato High School ('99)	33	143
20	1	Benilde St Margaret's School ('02)	97	97

MISSISSIPPI

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Brookhaven High School	38	310
2	3	Terry High School ('93)	31	285
3	4	R H Watkins High School ('97)	40	271
4	5	Petal High School	60	244
5	6	Jackson Prep School ('95)	29	202
6	7	Oak Grove High School	13	176
7	8	St Joseph Catholic School	33	164
8	12	Hattiesburg High School ('00)	67	158
9	—	# Murrah High School	20	128
10	9	Greene County High School	6	121
11	10	Long Beach High School	16	114
12	13	Clinton High School ('99)	28	112
12	11	* Picayune Memorial High School	19	112
14	14	Jackson Academy ('98)	24	91
15	17	Rowan Junior High School ('01)	16	33
16	1	St Andrew's Episcopal School ('02)	24	24

CARVER TRUMAN

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Reeds Spring High School	43	637
2	4	McDonald County High School	45	627
3	3	Mt Vernon High School	23	608
4	6	Webb City High School ('90)	48	487
5	7	Carl Junction High School	36	470
6	9	Aurora High School ('93)	38	450
7	8	Springdale High School ('83)	21	450
8	10	Joplin High School ('95)	89	407
9	—	# Seneca High School	35	353
10	12	Monett High School ('98)	55	295
11	11	Fayetteville High School ('78)	40	289
12	13	Little Rock Central HS	63	264
13	16	Bentonville HS	66	184
14	18	Nevada High School ('01)	69	176
15	14	Lamar High School ('92)	16	172
16	15	Republic High School ('96)	14	165
17	17	Cassville High School ('00)	51	163
18	1	Neosho High School ('02)	140	140
19	—	# Greenwood HS	22	143
20	19	Carthage High School ('99)	33	73

EASTERN MISSOURI

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	4	Ladue Horton Watkins HS ('95)	75	590
2	3	Howell North High School	32	576
3	5	Jefferson City High School ('88)	69	550
4	6	Parkway West High School ('93)	54	521
5	7	Rock Bridge High School	43	490
6	8	Ritenour High School	20	427
7	9	Oakville Sr High School	30	381
8	10	Lafayette High School ('91)	20	370
9	12	Parkway Central High School ('94)	22	268
10	11	Poplar Bluff Sr High	0	265
11	13	Parkway South High School ('98)	40	253
12	14	Clayton Sr High School ('96)	15	156
13	1	Pattonville High School ('02)	148	148
14	15	Columbia Hickman HS ('99)	34	144
15	17	Marquette High School ('01)	71	139
16	18	Parkway North High School ('00)	50	117
17	16	DeSmet Jesuit High School	9	87

HEART OF AMERICA

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Kansas City Oak Park HS ('93)	99	876
2	3	Independence Chrisman HS ('92)	104	868
3	4	North Kansas City HS ('94)	69	824
4	8	Park Hill High School ('98)	147	814
5	10	Liberty Sr High School ('97)	168	780
6	6	Smith Cotton High School ('76)	31	728
7	5	Maryville R-II High School	27	727
8	7	Kansas City Winnetonka HS	32	708
9	9	Benton High School	19	667
10	11	Independence Fort Osage HS ('90)	82	603
11	12	Park Hill South HS	114	533
12	—	# Platte County R-III HS	34	415
13	13	Kansas City Central H S	41	408
14	14	Marshall High School ('96)	69	374
15	17	Independence Truman HS ('01)	196	362
16	15	St Pius X High School	42	324
17	16	# Excelsior Springs H S	6	265
18	18	St Joseph Central High School ('00)	84	221
19	1	Savannah High School ('02)	105	105
20	19	* Carrollton High School ('99)	0	30

OZARK

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Buffalo High School	24	626
2	4	Springfield Parkview HS ('94)	113	593
3	3	Lebanon High School	12	556
4	9	Kickapoo High School ('97)	91	466
5	6	Willard High School	20	455
6	5	Licking High School	0	453
7	7	Houston High School	21	450
8	8	Waynesville High School ('92)	0	428
9	10	Bolivar R I High School ('95)	62	390
10	12	Springfield Hillcrest HS ('98)	86	372
11	13	Springfield Glendale HS ('96)	41	326
12	11	West Plains High School ('93)	24	314
13	16	Camdenton High School ('99)	76	297
14	14	Willow Springs High School	10	290
15	15	* Logan Rogersville High School	13	288
16	18	Springfield Central HS ('00)	109	283
17	17	John F Hodge High School	10	216
18	19	Greenwood Laboratory School	52	173
19	1	Nixa R 2 Schools ('02)	98	98
20	20	Mansfield High School	8	93
21	21	Ozark High School ('01)	41	86

SHOW ME

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Raytown High School ('95)	127	795
2	4	Raymore Peculiar High School	59	705
3	3	Harrisonville Sr High School	13	675
4	5	Notre Dame De Sion HS	28	562
5	8	Raytown South High School ('98)	151	548
6	10	Belton High School ('96)	179	526
7	6	Grandview Sr High School ('93)	75	516
8	7	The Barstow School	65	486
9	11	Blue Springs South HS ('00)	157	484
10	9	Hickman Mills High School ('90)	42	425
11	14	Rockhurst HS ('99)	103	339
12	12	* Pembroke Hill School	10	324
13	13	Ruskin High School ('91)	28	315
14	15	Blue Springs High School ('01)	139	301
15	16	Lee's Summit North H S	94	253
16	1	Lee's Summit High School ('02)	75	75
17	17	Kansas City Center HS ('97)	0	61

MONTANA

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Billings West High School ('91)	25	697
2	4	Missoula Sentinel HS ('88)	78	569
3	3	Missoula Hellgate HS ('87)	49	542
4	5	Billings Sr High School	41	526
5	6	Great Falls High School ('97)	83	525
6	8	Corvallis High School	60	481
7	7	Missoula Big Sky High School	27	464
8	10	Helena High School ('94)	58	450

9	9	Capital High School	39	435
10	11	Skyview High School ('95)	58	433
11	13	Bozeman High School ('99)	90	379
12	15	Butte High School ('98)	73	345
13	14	Beaverhead County High School	6	285
14	16	Great Falls Russell HS ('00)	80	256
15	1	Flathead Co High School ('02)	180	180
16	18	Havre High School ('01)	48	82
17	17	Browning High School	13	56

NEBRASKA

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Millard West High School	72	564
2	3	Grand Island High School ('79)	46	476
3	6	Millard North High School ('00)	153	450
4	4	Columbus High School	35	411
5	5	Fremont High School ('96)	65	391
6	7	Norfolk High School ('98)	44	335
7	8	Omaha Central High School ('97)	40	297
8	9	Brownell Talbot College Prep	18	263
9	10	V J & Angela Skutt Cath HS	17	241
10	11	Malcolm High School	25	179
11	12	Omaha Marian High School ('99)	62	126
12	13	Kearney Sr High School ('01)	71	122
13	1	Raymond Central HS ('02)	58	58

NEBRASKA SOUTH

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Bellevue West High School	46	712
2	3	Omaha Mercy High School ('78)	0	582
3	5	Lincoln East High School ('94)	93	576
4	6	Gross High School	0	454
5	10	Hastings Senior High School ('97)	61	267
6	11	Millard South High School ('99)	69	262
7	7	Ralston High School ('96)	3	239
8	9	Crete High School	18	225
9	8	Elmwood Murdock High School	7	218
10	12	Omaha Westside High School ('98)	48	194
11	13	Lincoln Northeast High School ('75)	4	148
12	14	* Lincoln High School ('95)	5	144
13	15	Bellevue East High School ('00)	55	129
14	1	Papillion La Vista High School ('02)	57	57
15	16	Lincoln Southeast HS ('01)	25	50

GOLDEN DESERT

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	1	Green Valley High School ('98)	99	679
2	3	Silverado High School	86	332
3	4	Advanced Technologies Academy	38	280
4	5	Foothill High School	84	257
5	7	The Meadows School	82	236
6	6	Valley High School ('97)	16	178
7	9	Palo Verde High School	57	148
8	8	Bonanza High School ('00)	34	139
9	10	Chaparral High School ('01)	19	54
10	—	# Centennial High School	12	40
11	11	Clark High School ('99)	23	48

SAGEBRUSH

		Chapter	New	Total
'03	'02	+		
1	2	Reno High School ('98)	82	368
2	3	Elko High School ('96)	53	294
3	4	Douglas High School ('95)	45	282
4	5	Carson Valley Middle School	36	225
5	7	McQueen High School ('99)	54	180
6	6	Galena High School	3	161
7	8	Pau Wa Lu Middle School	2	128
8	9	Carson High School	24	108
9	10	Bishop Manogue Catholic HS ('01)	35	71
10	11	Incline High School ('00)	29	53
11	—	# Spring Creek High School	21	48
12	12	Fernley High School	5	27
13	1	Reed High School ('02)	24	24

NEW ENGLAND

03	02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Milton Academy ('97)	107	629
2	3	Bishop Guertin High School ('86)	56	504
3	4	Lexington High School ('00)	64	456
4	7	Acton Boxborough Reg HS ('99)	77	360
5	6	Tabor Academy	0	288
6	8	Sacred Heart High School ('98)	44	231
7	9	Needham High School	19	205
8	11	Newton South HS	39	205
9	10	Silver Lake Regional HS ('93)	13	196
10	12	Hull High School	21	181
11	13	Catholic Memorial HS ('96)	30	174
12	15	Manchester Essex Regional HS ('01)	92	157
13	16	Weston High School	24	85
14	1	Shrewsbury High School ('02)	54	54
15	—	# Ursuline Academy	13	64
16	—	# Dighton-Rehoboth Regional HS	0	40

5	7	Randolph High School ('95)	72	373
6	6	Hanover Park High School ('92)	36	351
7	9	Barringer High School	14	280
8	11	Millburn High School	45	232
9	10	Bridgewater Raritan Reg HS ('94)	17	224
10	12	Ocean Township High School ('96)	30	208
11	15	Arthur L Johnson HS	57	206
12	17	Moorestown High School ('00)	69	199
13	13	Matawan Regional HS ('88)	22	180
14	16	Long Branch High School ('97)	22	168
15	14	Elizabeth High School ('98)	14	166
16	18	* Malcolm X Shabazz High School	10	138
17	19	Bergenfield High School ('99)	30	136
18	20	East Side High School	0	106
19	21	Seton Hall Prep School ('01)	47	83
20	1	Montville High School ('02)	81	81

NEW MEXICO

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Albuquerque Academy ('97)	77	587
2	3	Albq-Valley High School ('82)	22	525
3	4	Hobbs High School ('86)	11	453
4	5	Clovis High School	0	387
5	6	Taos High School ('94)	28	363
6	8	Rio Grande High School ('95)	50	347
7	7	Los Alamos High School ('93)	24	338
8	9	Portales High School	6	232
9	10	Eldorado High School ('99)	30	205
10	11	Albuquerque Manzano HS ('96)	19	182
11	12	Farmingington High School ('98)	28	157
12	13	St Pius X High School ('01)	83	146
13	14	La Cueva High School ('00)	37	94
14	—	# Jemez Mountain Home School	18	93
15	1	Albuquerque Highland HS ('02)	26	26

IROQUOIS

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	+ R L Thomas HS	66	342
2	3	Christian Brothers Academy Syracuse	22	206
3	1	* Holland Patent High School	0	201
4	5	Sayre Area High School	31	189
5	4	Troy High School	2	165
6	6	Mount Markham Sr High School	27	148
7	8	Towanda High School	43	144
8	7	Athens High School	23	131
9	10	Williamson High School	25	102
10	11	Immaculate Heart Central HS ('99)	23	85
11	12	Mansfield High School	13	72
12	13	Canisius High School ('00)	20	60
13	17	Laurens Central School	22	35
14	16	Franklin Central School	17	34
15	—	# Westport Central School	25	25
16	15	Walton High School	0	21
17	18	Morris Central School	8	19
18	20	Mount Mercy Academy ('01)	10	19
19	2	Webster Sr High School ('02)	14	14
20	—	# Hancock Central School	11	13
21	—	# Milford Central School	8	8
22	—	# Northeast Bradford HS	3	3
23	—	# Andes Central School	1	1
24	—	# Sackets Harbor Central School	0	0

NEW YORK CITY

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	1	+ Regis High School ('98)	184	862
2	3	Stuyvesant High School ('95)	133	762
3	4	Half Hollow Hills HS East	77	702
4	7	Chaminade High School ('97)	124	648
5	5	Hunter College High School	56	608
6	6	Cathedral Prep Seminary	61	601
7	8	St Joseph Hill Academy ('85)	26	546
8	9	Loyola School	26	513
9	10	Roslyn High School ('94)	26	419
10	12	Bronx HS Of Science ('01)	108	286
11	14	Kellenberg Memorial H S	58	206
12	13	Sacred Heart Academy ('99)	53	204
13	15	The Mary Louis Academy ('00)	48	151
14	16	Manhattan Center for Science & Math	19	105
15	2	Syosset High School ('02)	62	62

NEW YORK STATE

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	+ Hendrick Hudson HS ('94)	45	338
2	2	Academy Of The Holy Names ('87)	18	317
3	6	Lakeland High School ('96)	45	270
4	5	Christian Brothers Academy	38	265
5	4	Pleasantville High School	19	254
6	8	Scarsdale High School ('98)	51	242
7	7	Iona Prep School ('97)	34	226
8	10	Shenendehowa High School ('93)	22	170
9	11	Monticello High School ('00)	46	124
10	12	Glens Falls High School	30	105
11	13	Albany High School ('99)	24	99
12	1	Newburgh Free Academy ('02)	32	32
13	14	Ursuline School ('01)	11	21

CAROLINA WEST

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	+ Chase High School	17	436
2	5	Providence High School ('97)	52	371
3	4	High Point Andrews HS ('93)	38	360
4	2	Southeast Guilford HS	0	358
5	3	South Mecklenburg HS ('94)	14	339
6	7	Myers Park High School ('00)	76	330
7	6	McDowell High School	9	295
8	—	# Independence High School ('87)	18	290
9	8	Asheville High School	41	286
10	9	Randleman High School	20	243
11	10	East Mecklenburg HS ('96)	23	216
12	11	Freedom High School ('95)	16	197
13	12	Zebulon B Vance HS	0	154
14	13	Bishop McGuinness Memorial HS	0	145
15	—	# Jay M Robinson	33	33
16	1	North Mecklenburg HS ('02)	11	11
17	14	West Charlotte High School ('01)	0	0

TARHEEL EAST

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Pine Forest Sr High School ('95)	24	336
2	3	E E Smith High School	0	295
3	4	Enloe High School ('93)	8	287
4	5	Terry Sanford High School	6	271
5	7	71st High School ('94)	32	255
6	6	Byrd Sr High School ('96)	8	241
7	9	Massey Hill Classical S	31	169
8	11	East Carteret High School	50	165
9	10	Cary Academy	44	161
10	12	South View Sr High School ('00)	46	121
11	13	Jack Britt High School	34	89
12	14	Cape Fear High School ('01)	28	76
13	15	Westover Sr High School ('98)	1	42

NORTH DAKOTA ROUGHRIDER

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	3	+ Washburn High School	43	424
2	4	Mandan High School	40	406
3	2	Fargo North High School ('92)	14	406
4	5	Grand Forks Central HS ('90)	22	301
5	7	Richland High School	35	288
6	6	Magic City Campus HS ('94)	7	283
7	10	Central Cass High School	49	254
8	9	Langdon Public High School ('96)	25	230
9	14	Fargo Stanley High School ('00)	79	229
10	8	Red River High School ('95)	10	226
11	12	Wahpeton High School ('97)	26	196
12	17	Richardton Taylor High School ('01)	50	163
13	16	West Fargo High School ('98)	33	161
14	15	Beulah High School ('99)	22	156
15	1	Fargo South High School ('02)	72	72

EASTERN OHIO

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	+ Perry High School ('97)	195	804
2	2	Copley High School	23	725
3	3	Carrollton High School ('96)	83	714
4	5	Wooster High School ('95)	92	698
5	6	Hudson High School	11	534
6	7	North Canton Hoover HS ('88)	27	514
7	8	Canton South High School ('82)	34	513
8	9	Louisville Senior High School ('93)	46	477
9	10	Canton Central Catholic HS ('78)	48	462
10	11	Norton High School ('91)	17	409
11	15	Jackson High School ('99)	111	378
12	14	Canton McKinley High School ('92)	44	356
13	12	Lake High School	26	350
14	13	Tallmadge High School ('79)	8	321
15	17	Cuyahoga Valley Christ Acad	34	252
16	16	Massillon Washington HS ('98)	25	245
17	18	Firestone High School ('81)	9	152
18	19	Stow Munroe Falls HS ('00)	44	148
19	20	Wadsworth High School ('01)	61	106
20	1	Canton GlenOak HS Career Ctr ('02)	84	84

NORTH COAST

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	—	+ University School	47	658
2	4	Orange High School	67	524
3	3	Vermilion High School	45	506
4	2	Midpark High School	12	483
5	5	St Ignatius High School ('92)	32	475
6	6	Solon High School	20	404
7	7	Crestwood High School ('96)	39	340
8	8	Edison High School	33	270
9	9	Olmsted Falls High School	29	266
10	10	Rocky River High School ('95)	28	241
11	11	Hawken School ('00)	55	190
12	1	Gilmour Academy ('02)	148	148
13	14	Magnificat High School ('01)	70	147
14	13	Shaker Heights High School ('99)	14	98
15	15	St Edward High School ('98)	3	73

NORTHERN OHIO

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Howland High School ('94)	102	762
2	3	Poland High School ('89)	67	710

3	4	Warren Kennedy High School ('88)	40	548
4	5	Niles McKinley High School ('98)	74	465
5	6	Youngstown Mooney HS ('99)	99	415
6	8	Canfield High School ('97)	107	378
7	7	Girard High School	26	321
8	10	Austintown Fitch High School ('00)	78	236
9	9	Lisbon High School	30	235
10	11	Youngstown Ursuline HS ('01)	52	96
11	1	Youngstown Boardman HS ('02)	88	88

WESTERN OHIO

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Gahanna Lincoln High School ('89)	49	518
2	4	Perrysburg HS	40	391
3	3	Notre Dame Academy	32	385
4	5	Findlay High School ('90)	22	360
5	6	Beavercreek High School ('92)	47	356
6	7	Wauseon High School	41	298
7	8	Upper Arlington High School ('88)	39	250
8	10	Sylvania Northview HS ('99)	55	202
9	12	Centerville High School ('01)	72	195
10	9	Kettering Fairmont HS ('96)	5	186
11	11	Dayton Oakwood High School ('00)	49	173
12	13	* Middletown High School ('94)	5	127
13	14	Sylvania Southview HS ('98)	20	122
14	1	Elgin High School ('02)	35	35

EAST OKLAHOMA

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Ponca City High School ('89)	25	533
2	4	Tulsa Washington HS ('96)	63	516
3	7	Sapulpa High School ('93)	49	467
4	5	Muldrow High School	19	467
5	3	# Miami High School ('84)	4	462
6	6	Tulsa Union High School	11	458
7	8	Grove High School	36	444
8	21	Bartlesville High School ('97)	91	435
9	9	Cascia Hall Prep	14	404
10	10	Talihina High School	34	385
11	12	Claremore High School	42	383
12	14	Bixby High School	26	325
13	13	Mannford High School	19	325
14	15	Muskogee High School ('81)	6	301
15	19	Broken Arrow High School ('98)	90	279
16	16	Vinita High School	8	269
17	17	# Stilwell High School	2	250
18	20	Charles Page High School ('95)	53	227
19	18	# Pawhuska High School	27	219
20	23	Jenks High School ('00)	81	215
21	21	Shawnee High School ('94)	16	182
22	22	Mounds High School	26	167
23	26	Bishop Kelley High School ('01)	79	160
24	24	Holland Hall High School	20	143
25	27	Wilburton High School	45	119
26	25	Oologah High School ('99)	25	109
27	1	Stillwater High School ('02)	54	54
28	—	# Haileyville Public School	11	11

WEST OKLAHOMA

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	4	+ Norman High School North	113	732
2	3	Guymon High School ('92)	61	717
3	2	Kingfisher High School	9	669
4	5	Edmond North High School	32	616
5	6	Oklahoma City Heritage Hall HS ('85)	49	560
6	10	Putnam City High School ('93)	69	492
7	8	Bishop McGuinness High School	19	469
8	9	Edmond Santa Fe High School	38	461
9	12	Fairview High School	24	387
10	13	Okarche High School	28	350
11	19	Alva High School ('00)	144	311
12	14	Deer Creek High School	18	309
13	15	Putnam City North HS ('98)	58	278
14	16	Duncan High School ('97)	39	246
15	17	Edmond Memorial HS ('95)	32	226
16	20	Enid High School ('01)	65	142
17	1	Norman High School ('02)	118	118
18	21	Eisenhower High School ('90)	10	77
19	22	Yukon High School ('99)	12	73
20	23	Lawton Christian School	1	27

NORTH OREGON

'03	'02	Chapter	New	Total
1	2	+ Clackamas High School ('94)	47	485
2	4	Woodburn High School	22	453
3	3	* Beaverton High School ('89)	0	434
4	5	Sandy Union High School	23	366
5	6	Tualatin High School	40	322
6	7	Forest Grove High School	54	318
7	9	Glencoe High School ('96)	48	243
8	8	Gresham High School ('92)	0	224
9	10	Westview High School	21	207
10	11	Canby High School ('97)	20	181
11	12	Sprague High School ('93)	28	161
12	13	Silverton High School ('99)	39	154
13	14	Oregon City High School ('98)	20	124
14	15	Tigard High School ('01)	29	108
15	1	Gresham Barlow High School ('02)	86	86
16	16	Portland Lincoln High School ('00)	15	39

SOUTH OREGON			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Marshfield High School ('87)	45 477
2	3	North Medford High School ('85)	28 440
3	4	North Valley High School ('92)	34 320
4	6	Ashland High School ('99)	20 270
5	7	Willamette High School ('97)	35 266
6	5	Bend Sr High School ('86)	5 258
7	8	North Eugene High School ('91)	6 188
8	10	Grants Pass High School ('98)	15 130
9	11	Eagle Point High School ('00)	38 103
10	1	Roseburg Sr High School ('02)	71 71
11	12	Mountain View High School ('01)	37 66

PENNSYLVANIA			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	4	+ McKeesport Area High School ('95)	60 447
2	2	Hempfield Area High School ('71)	17 441
3	3	Greensburg Salem HS ('91)	36 437
4	5	Rockwood High School	11 388
4	8	Greater Latrobe High School ('94)	84 388
6	6	Gateway High School ('85)	7 352
7	7	* Uniontown Area Sr HS ('89)	4 313
8	9	Norwin High School ('93)	15 302
9	10	Bishop Carroll HS	20 269
10	11	Derry Area High School ('96)	13 232
11	12	Trinity High School ('97)	23 225
12	13	Kiski School ('99)	30 174
13	15	Belle Vernon Area HS ('01)	41 111
14	14	Penn Hills High School ('68)	14 108
15	16	Greensburg Central Catholic HS ('98)	15 57
16	17	Franklin Regional HS ('00)	2 42
17	1	Bellwood Antis High School ('02)	39 39

PITTSBURGH			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ North Hills High School ('92)	33 503
2	4	Mercer Area High School ('90)	46 498
3	9	North Allegheny Sr High School	68 497
4	2	# Oakland Catholic High School ('70)	9 481
5	7	Pine Richland Sr High School ('94)	41 479
6	5	Upper St Clair High School ('89)	31 475
7	8	Fox Chapel Area High School	32 469
8	10	Bethel Park High School ('95)	76 465
9	6	Riverside High School ('87)	22 462
10	11	* Canevin High School ('73)	5 391
11	12	Cathedral Prep School ('96)	34 355
12	14	Mt Lebanon Sr High School ('98)	58 224
13	13	Pittsburgh Central Catholic HS ('93)	20 209
14	15	Baldwin High School ('97)	39 202
15	18	Quigley Catholic High School ('00)	45 154
16	16	Lakeview High School	29 150
17	17	Lakeview Christian Academy	21 140
18	22	# McDowell HS	63 97
19	19	Fairview High School	13 94
20	—	# Mercyhurst Prep School	72 72
21	20	Keystone Oaks High School ('99)	14 47
22	21	Peters Twp High School ('01)	12 38
23	1	North Catholic High School ('02)	34 34

VALLEY FORGE			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Delone Catholic High School	16 461
2	5	Pennsbury High School ('97)	80 449
3	3	St Joseph's Prep School ('53)	41 439
4	6	La Salle College High School ('95)	37 401
5	4	* Chambersburg Area High School	0 380
6	8	Dallastown Area High School	27 356
7	10	Danville High School ('98)	43 263
8	11	Mechanicsburg High School ('93)	22 232
9	14	Southern Lehigh High School	24 193
10	13	Jenkintown High School	21 191
11	15	Gettysburg Senior High School	0 157
12	16	Scranton High School ('99)	20 137
13	17	E L Meyers High School	29 134
14	19	Holy Ghost Prep ('01)	66 95
15	18	Shikellamy High School ('00)	27 63
16	1	Truman High School ('02)	48 48

SOUTH CAROLINA			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Hillcrest High School	184 748
2	3	Porter Gaud School	0 465
3	7	Southside High School ('00)	129 354
4	5	Mauldin High School ('96)	36 326
5	4	Greenville High School	11 321
6	6	T L Hanna High School ('98)	19 271
7	8	Greer High School	28 252
8	10	Irmo High School ('90)	28 222
9	17	Bob Jones Academy ('01)	105 214
10	11	Christ Church Episcopal School	14 206
11	1	Riverside High School ('02)	156 156
12	13	Bishop England High School	11 155
13	15	Northside Christian School	33 153
14	16	Dorman High School	40 153
14	18	Allendale Fairfax High School ('99)	30 117
16	20	J L Mann Academy	30 104
17	19	Barnwell High School	20 100

NORTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	Watertown High School ('99)	155 665
2	4	+ Brookings High School ('98)	107 545
3	3	Deuel School ('91)	33 478
4	5	Milbank High School ('96)	86 453
5	7	Aberdeen Central High School ('00)	152 392
6	6	Madison High School ('95)	20 367
7	8	Groton High School ('97)	28 160
8	—	# Montrose HS	27 87
9	9	Mitchell High School ('01)	38 85
10	1	Huron High School ('02)	36 36

RUSHMORE			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Sioux Falls Lincoln HS ('98)	134 752
2	4	Sioux Falls Roosevelt HS ('97)	134 686
3	3	Sioux Falls O'Gorman HS ('94)	65 654
4	5	Vermillion High School ('96)	50 477
5	6	Beresford High School ('92)	23 396
6	7	Brandon Valley High School	5 376
7	8	Rapid City Stevens HS ('99)	48 293
8	—	# Lennox High School	48 155
8	9	Yankton High School ('01)	48 155
10	10	Rapid City Central HS ('00)	46 152
11	1	Sioux Falls Washington HS ('02)	62 62

TENNESSEE			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Collierville High School	42 623
2	3	Mars Hill Bible School ('94)	22 583
3	—	# Maryville High School	31 567
4	6	Cookeville High School ('91)	57 550
5	5	Germantown High School	12 506
6	7	Dobyns Bennett High School	23 487
7	8	Henry County High School ('85)	11 459
8	11	Antioch H S ('77)	30 448
9	12	Brentwood Academy	42 445
10	13	Hambleton High School West ('95)	49 438
11	9	Clarksville Northeast HS	1 425
12	10	Franklin High School	0 418
13	14	The Baylor School	2 327
14	16	St Cecilia Academy	21 310
15	18	Battle Ground Academy ('99)	39 206
16	17	Hunters Lane High School ('98)	7 175
17	19	Nashville Overton HS ('96)	31 171
18	20	Brentwood High School ('00)	48 157
19	21	Goodpasture High School ('97)	5 104
20	22	Dickson County High School ('01)	37 90
21	—	# Rossview HS	21 49
22	1	Montgomery Bell Academy ('02)	38 38

CENTRAL TEXAS			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Texas Military Institute	2 516
2	3	San Antonio MacArthur HS ('91)	47 503
3	4	Judson High School	45 497
4	5	Ronald Reagan High School	92 438
5	6	San Antonio Lee High School ('94)	18 299
6	9	San Antonio Churchill HS ('00)	101 280
7	7	* Tom Moore High School	3 279
8	—	# John Marshall High School	30 230
9	10	San Antonio Clark HS ('97)	69 225
10	11	Sandra Day O'Connor HS	77 222
11	8	Smithson Valley High School	17 211
12	12	Blanco High School	19 156
13	14	Tivy High School	30 149
14	15	San Antonio Madison HS ('99)	35 143
15	13	Edgewood Memorial High School	11 136
16	18	Taft High School ('01)	31 67
17	16	* Clemens High School ('98)	0 57
18	17	Alamo Heights High School ('96)	0 39
19	1	Holmes High School ('02)	28 28
20	—	# Earl Warren High School	20 20

EAST TEXAS			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Alief Elsik High School	40 745
2	3	Spring High School ('92)	50 727
3	6	Clements High School	54 676
4	9	Dulles High School ('94)	19 670
5	5	The Kinkaid School ('81)	23 668
6	10	Klein High School ('93)	86 646
7	7	Cypress Creek High School ('89)	30 639
8	8	Klein Forest High School	16 622
9	11	Crosby High School	65 593
10	12	Oak Ridge Sr High School	19 524
11	13	Klein Oak High School	7 510
12	17	Langham Creek High School	58 502
13	15	Alief Hastings High School ('96)	42 494
14	14	Houston Memorial HS ('88)	10 490
15	16	Dobie High School	32 483
16	20	Taylor High School ('95)	44 473
17	18	Cypress Falls High School	23 461
18	19	Nacogdoches High School	23 455
19	21	Pasadena High School ('83)	23 448
20	23	Conroe High School ('87)	7 350
21	25	Kingwood High School ('97)	59 297
22	24	Barbers Hill High School	0 262

23	27	The Woodlands' High School ('99)	61 231
24	26	Ball High School	36 217
25	28	Stratford High School ('00)	39 173
26	29	Jersey Village High School ('01)	64 155
27	30	Caney Creek High School	12 83
28	1	Humble High School ('02)	18 18

GULF COAST			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Brazoswood High School	25 418
2	4	Corpus Christi King HS ('95)	34 339
3	5	Corpus Christi Carroll HS ('92)	39 311
4	6	Pharr San Juan Alamo North HS	3 241
5	7	Nikki Rowe High School	20 226
6	8	W B Ray High School ('94)	23 222
7	9	Flour Bluff High School	33 214
8	11	Angleton High School	38 199
9	10	Pharr San Juan Alamo HS ('93)	6 169
10	16	Harlingen High School South ('01)	63 142
11	13	Pharr San Juan Alamo Memorial	31 128
12	14	Calallen High School ('99)	24 119
13	12	Banquete High School	0 116
14	15	McAllen High School ('96)	29 115
15	17	Bishop High School ('00)	53 98
16	1	Gregory Portland High School ('02)	56 56
17	18	Mathis High School	4 43

HEART OF TEXAS			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Bryan High School	79 539
2	2	Pflugerville High School	23 505
3	6	Westlake High School ('97)	80 384
4	4	Mc Neil High School	28 380
5	—	# S F Austin HS ('88)	63 309
6	8	San Marcos High School ('92)	19 271
7	—	# Carroll High School	101 257
8	9	Lake Travis High School	38 231
9	10	Wimberley High School	10 192
10	11	Midway High School ('96)	8 186
11	14	Dripping Springs High School	47 162
12	16	Hays High School ('00)	62 159
13	15	Round Rock High School ('99)	43 155
14	13	John Connally High School	29 145
15	—	# Del Valle High School	75 100
16	17	A & M Consolidated HS ('01)	39 88
17	1	Georgetown High School ('02)	51 51

LONE STAR			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Plano Sr High School ('92)	86 644
2	3	Plano Williams High School	82 635
3	4	South Grand Prairie HS	46 536
4	5	Trinity High School ('88)	28 503
5	6	Grapevine High School ('97)	37 430
6	7	Granbury High School	17 402
7	8	Allen High School	19 345
8	9	Turner High School ('94)	36 338
9	10	Ryan High School	29 320
10	11	Dallas Highland Park HS ('93)	29 317
11	12	Northwest High School	19 287
12	13	The Greenhill School ('95)	57 254
13	14	* Wichita Falls H S ('89)	0 195
14	15	The Colony High School	11 191
15	17	Garland High School ('99)	53 172
16	16	James Bowie High School	0 167
17	18	Plano Clark High School ('00)	46 134
18	20	Plano West Sr High School	49 114
19	21	Duncanville High School ('01)	40 102
20	19	South Garland High School ('98)	20 101
21	22	# All Saints Episcopal School	36 58
22	1	Arlington High School ('02)	49 49

NORTH TEXAS LONGHORNS			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	Grand Prairie High School	0 460
2	3	+ St Mark's School ('86)	44 426
3	6	Shepton High School ('94)	64 382
4	5	Jasper High School	53 375
5	4	* Kaufman High School	14 365
6	8	Denton High School ('80)	36 338
7	9	Hockaday School ('92)	46 329
8	7	L D Bell High School	7 322
9	11	Creekview High School	70 310
10	10	James Martin High School ('96)	38 302
11	12	Cedar Hill High School	25 264
12	14	Naaman Forest High School	35 248
13	13	Lewisville High School ('95)	25 248
14	15	Crowley High School	52 210
15	16	Fossil Ridge High School	62 196
16	17	Vines High School ('98)	55 186
17	—	# DeSoto High School	26 167
18	18	Marcus High School ('99)	11 135
19	19	Newman Smith High School ('00)	46 115
20	21	Plano East Sr High School ('01)	28 63
21	20	* Dallas Jesuit College Prep ('97)	0 61
22	1	Colleyville Heritage HS ('02)	56 56
23	—	# Frisco High School	25 51

SOUTH TEXAS			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	1	Houston Bellaire High School ('99)	216 893
2	4	++ Cy Fair HS	81 754
3	3	Westfield High School ('95)	64 615
4	4	Aldine Sr High School	36 528
5	—	# Lamar High School ('76)	62 520
6	5	Friendswood High School ('94)	40 463
7	7	Mayde Creek High School	33 428
8	6	St Agnes Academy	0 418
9	8	Houston Nimitz HS	1 395
10	10	Clear Brook High School	21 373
11	9	Sharpstown High School	7 367
12	12	Elkins High School	95 354
13	11	B F Terry High School	6 335
14	18	Lamar Consolidated HS ('00)	100 277
15	13	G C Scarborough HS	33 275
16	14	Deer Park High School ('98)	43 254
17	17	L V Hightower High School	48 243
18	—	# S F Austin High School	68 240
19	15	Pearland High School	34 238
20	16	Monsignor Kelly Catholic HS	27 225
21	—	# I H Kempner High School	40 223
22	19	Houston Jesuit High School ('97)	63 213
23	—	# Cinco Ranch HS	37 146
24	20	St Thomas' Episcopal School	12 146
25	23	Foster High School	75 130
26	22	Westside High School	51 128
27	21	Northbrook Sr High School ('98)	39 116
28	2	Clear Lake High School ('02)	53 53

TALL COTTON			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Amarillo High School ('97)	68 417
2	2	Frenship High School	23 382
3	8	Midland High School ('89)	66 375
4	10	Midland Lee High School ('98)	73 371
5	4	Lubbock High School ('90)	34 358
6	5	Pampa High School	15 338
7	9	Big Spring High School	39 337
8	7	Odessa Permian High School ('95)	13 329
9	6	Coronado High School ('87)	1 322
10	11	Amarillo Tascosa High School ('94)	37 309
11	12	Cooper High School ('96)	45 249
12	13	Abilene High School ('99)	46 237
13	14	Highland Park High School	11 143
14	15	Trinity Christian HS	0 108
15	16	Odessa Sr High School ('00)	40 90
16	17	Hereford High School ('01)	27 55
17	1	San Angelo Central HS ('02)	21 21

UIL			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Tyler Lee High School ('84)	18 473
2	3	Denison High School	3 350
3	4	Lindale High School	66 342
4	5	Terrell High School	19 271
5	6	Mesquite Poteet High School	4 211
6	8	Princeton High School	64 202
7	7	Springtown High School	25 173
8	9	Diboll High School	29 127
9	12	Vanguard College Prep	51 122
10	10	Royse City High School	22 114
11	11	Gilmer HS	15 88
12	13	Shelbyville HS	20 55
13	—	# Burkburnett HS	11 29
14	1	Sherman High School ('02)	28 28
15	—	# Crandall High School	27 27
16	—	# Gladewater High School	10 22

WEST TEXAS			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Riverside High School	113 371
2	2	Burges High School	31 348
3	5	Canutillo High School	25 205
4	6	Franklin High School	25 202
5	7	Ysleta High School ('95)	29 201
6	8	Jefferson/Silva Magnet HS	34 198
7	9	Loretto Academy ('93)	25 187
8	11	El Paso Coronado HS ('98)	46 186
9	4	Montwood High School ('97)	0 185
10	12	Crane High School	11 151
11	16	Hanks High School ('99)	105 146
12	13	Americas High School	44 114
13	1	Bel Air High School ('02)	98 98
14	15	El Paso Cathedral HS ('01)	50 96
15	14	El Paso Del Valle High School ('00)	31 87

GREAT SALT LAKE			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Cottonwood High School ('93)	56 537
2	3	Salt Lake City Highland HS ('90)	31 470
3	5	Salt Lake City West HS ('98)	109 356
4	4	Lone Peak High School	42 347
5	7	Salt Lake City East HS ('96)	41 249
6	6	Rowland Hall St Mark's HS ('95)	30 239
7	9	Park City High School	42 222
8	8	Kearns High School ('97)	5 203
9	10	Olympus High School ('99)	36 148

10	11	Hunter High School ('00)	54 148
11	12	Layton Christian Academy	58 133
12	1	Salt Lake City Skyline HS ('02)	93 93
13	13	Taylorsville High School ('01)	31 86

SUNDANCE			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Pleasant Grove High School	62 594
2	5	Jordan High School ('97)	123 589
3	4	Bingham High School ('92)	45 514
4	6	American Fork High School ('91)	22 455
5	8	Granger High School ('93)	1 303
6	9	Orem High School ('99)	27 112
7	10	Hillcrest High School ('01)	51 109
8	11	Carbon High School ('00)	2 34
8	2	Alta High School ('02)	2 2

UTAH WASATCH			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Northridge High School	48 522
2	3	Weber High School ('83)	20 472
3	4	Murray High School ('91)	23 399
4	5	Layton High School ('97)	52 398
5	7	Mountain Crest High School	14 346
6	8	Davis High School ('98)	83 342
7	11	Bountiful High School ('96)	86 315
8	9	Woods Cross High School ('95)	25 282
9	10	Roy High School ('92)	28 268
10	12	Clearfield High School ('00)	65 211
11	13	Logan High School ('99)	78 210
12	14	Fremont High School	39 143
13	15	Ogden High School ('01)	42 90
14	1	Sky View High School ('02)	84 84

MID-ATLANTIC			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	Centerville High School	0 353
2	3	* Lake Braddock Secondary HS ('90)	0 305
3	4	+ Granby High School	36 304
4	5	Abingdon High School	0 240
5	7	Sherando High School	11 239
6	6	Holy Cross Regional School	0 233
7	10	First Colonial High School ('93)	10 200
8	15	Randolph Macon Academy	49 183
9	12	Great Bridge High School ('94)	14 165
10	14	Winston Churchill HS ('94)	24 164
11	13	Hampton Roads Academy	11 156
12	18	Blacksburg High School ('00)	37 147
13	20	Clover Hill High School ('98)	25 127
13	17	W T Woodson High School ('98)	15 127
15	23	Madison County High School ('01)	45 102
16	21	Woodberry Forest School	10 92
17	24	Potomac Falls High School	25 62
18	27	Princess Anne High School ('00)	35 39
19	25	* Poquoson High School ('99)	0 33
20	1	Edison High School ('02)	31 31
21	28	Prince Edward County HS ('01)	8 8

EASTERN WASHINGTON			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Lake City High School	46 412
2	3	Central Valley High School ('95)	46 367
3	6	University High School ('99)	98 315
4	4	Mead High School ('98)	56 300
5	5	Lewis & Clark High School ('92)	5 227
6	7	Ferris High School ('97)	23 212
7	8	Mt Spokane High School	20 191
8	10	Southridge High School	32 108
9	9	Coeur d'Alene High School ('00)	24 100
10	1	Gonzaga Prep High School ('02)	63 63
11	11	Cheney High School ('01)	26 48

PUGET SOUND			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Mercer Island HS ('89)	67 403
2	3	Thomas Jefferson High School	31 366
3	4	Eastlake High School	31 293
4	6	Oak Harbor High School ('94)	47 246
5	7	Kamiah High School ('99)	39 233
6	8	The Lakeside School	34 221
7	10	Seattle Academy	21 183
8	9	Foster High School	0 182
9	11	Newport High School ('93)	17 174
10	12	Ridgefield High School	38 162
11	16	Kentwood High School ('98)	58 154
12	15	Mt Rainier High School ('96)	40 141
13	14	North Kitsap High School	25 133
14	13	Sunnyside High School ('97)	7 117
15	17	Tahoma HS	62 109
16	19	Bainbridge Island HS ('01)	48 48
17	18	Burlington Edison HS ('00)	21 47
18	1	Mount Vernon High School ('02)	30 30

WESTERN WASHINGTON			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Auburn Sr High School ('95)	58 600
2	4	Decatur High School	7 456
3	5	Bethel High School	15 452

4	6	Auburn Riverside High School	35 434
5	7	Capital High School	6 380
6	9	Vashon Island High School	20 369
7	10	Gig Harbor High School ('98)	63 364
8	8	Elma High School	1 362
9	11	Gov John Rogers HS ('97)	55 315
10	12	Peninsula High School ('86)	23 271
11	13	Port Angeles High School ('96)	50 220
12	14	Puyallup High School ('00)	55 185
13	15	Eastside Catholic High School	24 119
13	18	Federal Way High School ('01)	63 119
15	17	Central Kitsap High School ('99)	32 110
16	16	Olympic High School	1 92
17	1	Robert Service High School ('02)	48 48

WEST VIRGINIA			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	1	Wheeling Park High School ('99)	33 151
2	2	+ Pt Pleasant Sr High School ('98)	16 90
3	3	Parkersburg South HS ('01)	31 81
4	5	Duval High School ('00)	11 54

NORTHERN WISCONSIN			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Appleton West High School ('90)	73 691
2	4	Wisconsin Rapids Lincoln HS ('86)	28 644
3	5	New London High School ('91)	7 503
4	6	Little Chute High School	20 417
5	7	Sheboygan South High School ('96)	59 365
6	8	Algoma High School ('97)	48 319
7	9	Neenah High School	19 289
8	11	Hortonville High School ('98)	61 286
9	10	St Croix Falls HS ('93)	5 264
10	12	Appleton North High School	37 226
11	16	Sheboygan North High School ('01)	77 150
12	1	Appleton East High School ('02)	137 137
13	14	Stevens Point High School ('99)	0 135
14	15	Waupaca High School ('00)	38 129

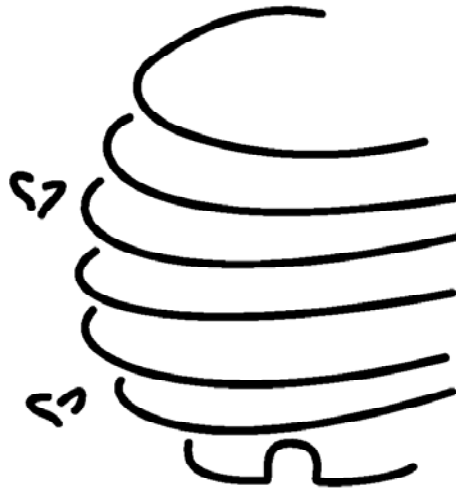
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Black Hawk High School	33 522
2	3	Brookfield Central HS ('90)	39 474
3	5	West Bend East High School ('93)	42 462
4	3	West Bend West HS ('89)	15 453
5	6	Muskego High School ('84)	35 449
6	10	Marquette Univ High School ('99)	87 329
7	9	Milwaukee Rufus King H S ('95)	72 325
8	8	Milwaukee H S of The Arts	18 287
9	13	Greendale High School ('00)	109 248
10	11	Cedarburg High School ('97)	40 222
11	—	# James Madison Memorial HS	92 199
12	12	Madison University HS	0 168
13	15	Nicolet High School ('98)	26 133
14	16	Brookfield East High School ('01)	63 132
15	14	Pius XI High School ('96)	6 114
16	17	University School Of Milwaukee	0 45
17	18	Wisconsin Lutheran High School	22 22
18	1	La Crosse Central High School ('02)	14 14

HOLE IN THE WALL			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	2	+ Sheridan High School ('94)	54 679
2	3	Lead High School ('68)	32 626
3	6	North Platte Sr High School ('95)	70 563
4	5	Campbell County High School ('92)	35 535
5	4	Alliance High School	25 530
6	8	Wheatland High School	39 513
7	7	Glenrock High School	12 499
8	9	Newcastle High School ('89)	51 489
9	10	Chadron High School	13 416
10	11	Spearfish High School	54 362
11	14	Cheyenne East High School ('01)	147 302
12	13	Buffalo High School ('98)	35 191
13	15	Sturgis Brown High School ('99)	53 161
14	1	Cheyenne Central H S ('02)	139 139
15	16	Scottsbluff High School ('00)	13 65

WIND RIVER			
'03	'02	Chapter	New Total
1	3	+ Greybull High School	44 500
2	2	Cody High School	16 475
3	4	Riverton High School ('87)	8 459
4	7	World High School ('95)	51 413
5	5	Saratoga High School	24 407
6	8	Powell High School	55 401
7	6	Shoshoni High School	10 390
8	10	Hot Springs County HS ('92)	24 335
9	9	Rock Springs High School ('93)	10 324
10	11	Casper Natrona County HS ('97)	65 319
11	12	Jackson Hole High School ('96)	35 283
12	13	Laramie High School ('94)	48 261
13	14	Lovell High School	21 228
14	15	Rawlins High School	28 215
15	17	Casper Kelly Walsh HS ('99)	50 176
16	16	Green River High School ('98)	19 171
17	18	Evanston High School ('00)	78 143
18	1	Lander Valley High School ('02)	53 53
19	19	Star Valley High School ('01)	31 53

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Salt Lake City, Utah



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Postal Report Side 2

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16. Publication of Statement of Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publication required. Will be printed in the <u>October</u> issue of this publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Publication not required.			
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner <i>J. Scott Wunn</i>		Date 9/8/03	

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1972 1984
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Sondra Myers (Editor) - Foreword by Benjamin Barber

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FALL/WINTER 2003 AND BACKLIST



SOURCEBOOKS ON CONTEMPORARY CONTROVERSIES

Aids, Drugs and Society

Anna Alexandrova (Editor)

This 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. (pb)

Price \$24.95 / ISBN 0-9702130-2-6

Globalization and the Poor: Exploitation or Equalizer?

Julie Clark (Editor)

Does the global economy harm or help the poor? Some allege that the global economic system disadvantages and exploits the poor; others assert that globalization has the potential to empower and enrich the poor. This book offers readings in support of both sides to this debate. It also examines the role governments and international organizations play in globalization's effects on the poor. In addition, it includes a detailed study of the recent East Asian Financial Crisis and looks at how international organizations and governments responded to that crisis and how their policies affected the poor. (pb)

Price \$24.95/ ISBN 0-9720541-0-3

Roma Rights: Race, Justice and Strategies for Equality

Claude Cahn (Editor)

The Romani people, often referred to as Gypsies, are victims of racism throughout the world. Focusing on the human rights situation of Roma in Europe, this explores various policies that might be adopted to combat anti-Romani racism. Anti-racism activists discuss variety of conflicting approaches to combating the problem of hate speech, promoting minority participation in a democratic society; and fighting discrimination in the criminal justice system. (pb)

Price \$24.95 / ISBN 0-9702130-6-9

The Drug Dilemma: Responding to a Growing Crisis

Jason Stone and Andrea Stone

The Drug Dilemma offers an overview of divergent perspectives as well as information on drug policy in the United State and the European Union. Special attention is paid to the opposing demand and supply reduction models of controlling drugs and to the link between drugs and terrorism. (pb)

Price \$24.95 / ISBN 0-9720541-2-X

The International Criminal Court: Global Politics and the Quest for Justice

Joseph P. Zompetti and Suzette W. Zompetti

This book examines the history of the creation of the Court, the objections to the Court, and arguments defending and promoting the Court. Particular attention is paid to the United States' objections to the Court and responses to them. The full text of the Rome Statute establishing the court is also included. (pb)

Price \$24.95 / ISBN 0-9720541-4-6

European Union: Challenges and Promises of a new Enlargement

Anca Pusca

Presents the points of view of applicant countries to problems raised by the European Union's Enlargement. Issues addressed include democratic representation and citizenship rights; the social, political and economic impacts of the *acquis communautaire* requirements, as well as the convergence of the current EU policies necessary to meet to needs of the applicant countries.

Price \$24.95 / ISBN 0-9720541-5-4

War on Drugs, HIV/ AIDS and Human Rights

Kasia Malinowska-Sempruch and Richard Elovich

Drug policies are often categorized in terms of public health and safety: governments forbid the voluntary use of certain substance because such use undermines the good of society as a whole. This book aims to position drug policies in another context - the context of human rights. Articles will examine the rights of drug users, with special attention to the right to adequate medical care, which is often denied to intravenous drugs users who are suffering from HIV/ AIDS.

Price \$24.95 / ISBN 0-9720541-7-0

NFL'S TOP 50 DISTRICTS

(Summary 2002-2003)

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	235	Blue Valley North HS	206
2.	--	California Coast	0	199	Lynbrook HS	335
3.	--	Show Me	0	158	Belton HS	179
4.	+4	East Kansas	0	149	Shawnee Mission East HS	196
5.	--	Heart of America	2	146	Independence Truman HS	196
6.	--	New York City	0	141	Regis HS	184
7.	+2	Northern Ohio	0	138	Canfield HS	107
8.	+5	East Los Angeles	0	137	Gabrielino HS	285
9.	-5	Northern South Dakota	1	136	Watertown HS	155
10.	+4	San Fran Bay	1	125	James Logan HS	383
11.	-4	Rushmore	1	120	Sioux Falls Lincoln & Sioux Falls Roosevelt	134
12.	+3	Montana	0	118	Flathead County HS	180
12.	-1	West Kansas	3	118	Garden City HS	118
12.	-2	Kansas Flint-Hills	0	118	Washburn Rural HS	191
12.	+14	Central Minnesota	0	118	Eastview HS	176
16.	-4	Sunflower	0	115	Goddard HS	120
17.	+5	Nebraska	0	108	Millard North HS	153
18.	+1	Rocky Mountain South	0	106	Wheat Ridge HS	94
19.	-1	Northwest Indiana	2	105	Plymouth HS	178
19.	+2	Illini	0	105	Downers Grove South HS	190
21.	+6	Sierra	1	104	Sanger HS	147
21.	+4	Florida Manatee	0	104	Nova HS	189
23.	-3	Hole in the Wall	0	102	Cheyenne East HS	147
23.	-7	South Kansas	0	102	El Dorado HS	128
23.	+4	South Carolina	0	102	Hillcrest HS	184
23.	--	Eastern Ohio	0	102	Perry HS	195
27.	+16	Golden Desert	1	100	Green Valley HS	99
28.	+7	North East Indiana	1	99	Chesterton HS	228
29.	+18	Utah-Wasatch	0	98	Bountiful HS	86
29.	+2	South Texas	5	98	Houston Bellaire HS	216
31.	+6	Florida Panther	1	97	Wellington HS	128
32.	+3	Northern Illinois	1	96	New Trier Twp HS	169
32.	+8	Great Salt Lake	0	96	Salt Lake City West HS	109
34.	+5	Colorado	0	94	Cherry Creek HS	198
34.	-10	Carver-Truman	2	94	Neosho HS	140
36.	+14	Heart of Texas	3	93	Carroll HS	101
36.	-5	West Oklahoma	0	93	Alva HS	144
36.	-2	Northern Lights	3	93	Moorhead HS	152
39.	+5	Idaho	2	90	Idaho Falls Skyline HS	98
40.	+29	West Texas	0	88	Riverside HS	113
41.	-14	Northern Wisconsin	0	87	Appleton East HS	137
42.	-2	Ozark	0	86	Springfield Parkview HS	113
42.	-15	Eastern Missouri	0	86	Pattonville HS	148
44.	-13	North Coast	1	85	Gilmour Academy	148
45.	-8	Southern Minnesota	1	84	Eagan HS	156
45.	-3	Southern California	1	84	San Dieguito HS	118
47.	-31	New England	2	81	Milton Academy	107
48.	+9	Southern Wisconsin	1	79	Greendale HS	109
48.	-3	Eastern Washington	0	79	University HS	98
50.	-2	New Jersey	0	77	Ridge HS	125

NFL DISTRICT STANDINGS

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

Rank	Change	District	New Chapters	Average New Degrees	New Degree Leader	New Degrees Added
51.	+2	Arizona	0	76	Desert Vista HS	105
51.	+26	Hoosier Heartland	2	76	Greensburg Community HS	129
53.	--	Deep South	2	74	Lamp HS	103
53.	+12	West Los Angeles	0	74	Ernest Righetti HS	102
53.	+5	Sundance	0	74	Jordan HS	123
56.	-4	Western Ohio	0	73	Centerville HS	72
56.	-5	Colorado Grande	0	73	Pueblo Centennial HS	127
58.	--	Greater Illinois	0	72	Belleville East HS	82
58.	-12	East Texas	0	72	Klein HS	86
60.	-7	Pittsburgh	3	71	Bethel Park HS	76
60.	+19	North Texas Longhorns	2	71	Creekview HS	70
60.	+5	Lone Star	1	71	Plano Sr. HS	86
63.	+6	Wind River	0	70	Evanston HS	78
64.	-6	East Oklahoma	4	69	Bartlesville HS	91
65.	+21	Puget Sound	0	68	Mercer Island HS	67
65.	-1	Kentucky	1	68	Rowan County Sr. HS	70
65.	-16	North Dakota Roughrider	0	68	Fargo Shanley HS	79
65.	+4	Big Valley	0	68	Modesto Beyer HS	117
69.	+4	East Iowa	0	67	Iowa City West HS	156
69.	+8	Central Texas	2	67	San Antonio Churchill HS	101
71.	+2	Nebraska South	0	65	Lincoln East HS	93
71.	-10	Rocky Mountain North	0	65	Monarch HS	105
71.	+14	Tall Cotton	0	65	Midland Lee HS	73
74.	-5	Western Washington	0	64	Federal Way HS & Gig Harbor HS	63
74.	+5	Hoosier Crossroads	0	64	Ind'pls North Central HS	101
76.	+3	Sagebrush	1	63	Reno HS	82
77.	-16	Valley Forge	0	62	Pennsbury HS	80
78.	+5	North Oregon	0	61	Gresham Barlow HS	86
78.	-13	New Mexico	1	61	St. Pius X HS	83
80.	-27	South Oregon	0	60	Roseburg Sr. HS	71
80.	-19	New York State	0	60	Scarsdale HS	51
82.	-17	Georgia Northern Mountain	0	58	Chattahoochee HS	87
82.	+7	Mississippi	1	58	Hattiesburg HS	67
84.	-8	Florida Sunshine	3	57	Academy of the Holy Names	61
84.	-5	West Iowa	0	57	West Des Moines Dowling HS	98
86.	+2	Gulf Coast	0	56	Harlingen HS South	63
87.	-3	Tennessee	2	51	Cookeville HS	57
87.	+13	Hawaii	0	51	Kamehameha Schools	76
89.	+7	UIL	3	50	Lindale HS	66
89.	-16	Pennsylvania	0	50	Greater Latrobe HS	84
91.	+2	Tarheel East	0	48	East Carteret HS	50
91.	-5	Louisiana	2	48	St. Thomas More HS	82
93.	+2	South Florida	1	46	Archbishop Curley Notre Dame	53
94.	--	West Virginia	0	45	Wheeling Park HS	33
94.	-5	Georgia Southern Peach	0	45	Starr's Mill HS	64
96.	-4	Carolina West	3	43	Myers Park HS	76
96.	-7	Chesapeake	2	43	Baltimore City College HS	41
98.	-1	Capitol Valley	2	41	Sacramento Kennedy HS	47
99.	-1	Maine	5	39	Lewiston HS	38
100.	-2	Mid-Atlantic	0	35	Randolph Macon Academy	49
101.	--	Iroquois	7	34	R L Thomas HS	66
102.	--	Pacific Islands	0	16	Harvest Christian Academy	21



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SPECIAL TIRE COVER DRAWS ATTENTION



Photo taken at Atlantic Beach August 17, 2003



**NFL Member William (Billy) Arrington
East Carteret High School, North Carolina
Class of 2004**

Billy is President of the East Carteret High School Speech and Debate Club under the direction of Ms. Julia Brown. East Carteret High School in Beaufort, North Carolina is a rural high school with 620 students. Billy competes in Student Congress, Extemporaneous and Impromptu speaking. Billy also plays soccer and performs major roles in the school's musicals.

Submit pictures of
events
and activities to:
Attn: Sandy
NFL
125 Watson St
Ripon, WI 54971
nflrostrum@centurytel.net

Have NFL Will Travel

Billy received the tire cover as a Christmas gift from his parents.
The NFL logo includes an anchor which is part of the East Carteret Mariners' logo

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