

National Debate Tournament

Alumni News

Reporting on the 2019-2020 Season and Celebrating the History of Policy Debate

Spring 2020

Berkeley unanimous winner of Copeland
Nathan Fleming and Miles Gray attain a rare honor in qualifying for the NDT



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The 1964 NDT
The University of the Pacific defeated Boston College to claim the 18th NDT held at West Point
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Greetings from the NDT

The outbreak of coronavirus necessitated the cancellation of the 74th NDT. The planned host of that NDT, James Madison, is now scheduled to host the 2022 NDT. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the NDT is currently examining different options for the 2021 tournament.

The names of this year's qualifying teams are included in this newsletter, along with a story recounting the amazing year by the 2020 Copeland winners, Nathan Fleming & Miles Gray of the University of California at Berkeley.

This newsletter contains a retrospective focus, with stories from NDT history—recounting events such as the “Championship Debate” television series of the early 1960s, the 1964 NDT, and the life of Sigurd S. Larmon.

Best regards and be safe,

NDT Alumni Committee
Adrienne Brovero, University of Mary Washington
Dale Herbeck, Northeastern University
John Katsulas, Boston College
Mikaela Malsin, Georgetown University

Upcoming NDTs

75th NDT — March 26 to 29, 2021

To be determined
(either online or hosted by Wake Forest at a hotel near Chantilly, VA)

76th NDT — March 31 to April 4, 2022

Hosted by James Madison University
at the Madison Hotel
710 South Main Street, Harrisonburg, VA 22801

Contacting the NDT

Information about the NDT, including future tournaments and the posting of the alumni newsletter, can be found at our website at this link:
<https://nationaldebatetournament.org/>

Facebook users can follow the NDT at this link:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Education/National-Debate-Tournament-NDT-162782223799263/>

Alumni are encouraged to register their information to receive an electronic copy of the newsletter, along with other announcements about the NDT and related events. Please submit your information using this google document:
<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScoFBi-LMq52ibhlBUeKtNO5z2S1tym7S-hWNXvnWFBTiMKUQ/viewform>

Ideas for future stories for the alumni newsletter can be emailed to John Katsulas at: katsulas@bc.edu



University of California, Berkeley wins the Copeland Award!

Nathan Rice (debate coach), Nathan Fleming, Miles Gray (holding the first place Wake Forest trophy), and Michael Klinger (director of debate)

The Rex Copeland Award is presented to the top ranked debate team in the first-round at-large balloting.

This year's Copeland winner is Nathan Fleming & Miles Gray of the University of California, Berkeley. They received first place votes from all twelve members of the NDT Committee.

A unanimous Copeland winner happens infrequently. It last occurred in 2015, when Alex Miles & Arjun Vellayappan of Northwestern won the Copeland and then proceeded to win the NDT.

But, in the 2019-2020 season, Nathan Fleming & Miles Gray compiled a record of achievement that was deserving of unanimous selection.

During the fall semester, Fleming & Gray got off to a hot start by winning their first two tournaments—the Kentucky Round Robin (5-1 record) and the JW Patterson Debates at the University of Kentucky (8-0 prelims).

At the Harvard tournament, although Fleming & Gray were the top seed (7-1), they were upset in the octo-finals in a 2-1 decision by Baylor (Ramsey & Wilson). Harvard was the only blemish on their record; Fleming & Gray would never finish worse than second at another tournament.

After Harvard, Fleming & Gray roared back with a vengeance by winning their next two tournaments: Wake Forest (7-1 prelims) and Georgetown (8-0 prelims).

At their last two tournaments, the Dartmouth Round Robin and the University of Texas, Fleming & Gray finished in second place to Emory.

For the entire year, Fleming & Gray compiled a 95% won-loss record for the preliminary rounds and a 92.6% overall won-loss record.

Fleming & Gray also earned a slew of prestigious individual speaker awards, with neither finishing lower than 8th speaker at any tournament. Nathan Fleming won top speaker honors at Harvard and placed second at Texas. Miles Gray won top speaker at Texas and the Kentucky Round Robin. He placed third at Georgetown and Wake Forest.

Nathan Fleming is a senior, majoring in international relations and classical history. He debated in high school at C. K. McClatchy in Sacramento, CA.

Miles Gray is a senior majoring in neurobiology. He debated in high school at Loyola High School in Los Angeles, CA.

This year marked the fourth time that Berkeley has won the Copeland Award. Previous winners from Berkeley include Michael Burshteyn & Jacob Polin (2008), Dan Shalmon & Tejinder Singh (2004), and Randy Luskey & Dan Shalmon (2001).

Qualifiers for the 2020 NDT

First-Round At-Large Recipients

There are three ways to qualify for the NDT. At the end of the "regular season," the National Committee extends an invitation to the top sixteen teams. Another forty-six teams are selected through district qualifying tournaments. To fill out the field, sixteen teams that have not qualified received "second round" bids. The teams receiving first rounds for the 2020 NDT included:

1. University of California, Berkeley FG (Fleming & Gray)
2. Emory University GS (Giampetrucci & Shaikh)
3. Northwestern University JW (Jankovsky & Weideman)
4. University of California, Berkeley RN (Ramesh & Neelakandan)
5. University of Kansas BD (Butler & Delph)
6. Dartmouth College ET (Estrada & Tambe)
7. Wake Forest University EF (Edwards & Fernandez)
8. University of Michigan PR (Pierry & Rabbini)
9. Baylor University RW (Ramsey & Wilson)
10. University of Kentucky EH (Eckert & Hackman)
11. Rutgers University, Newark AH (Asafu-Adjaye & Hemnarine)
12. Harvard University BH (Bhatt & Habermann)
13. Northwestern University FL (Fridman & Lowe)
14. Trinity University DK (Dill & Khullar)
15. Wake Forest University DH (Davidson & Harper)
16. Georgetown University BP (Bernstein & Piliero)

The Rex Copeland Award, presented before the NDT, is presented to the highest ranked team in the first round balloting.

District Qualifiers and Second-Rounds

Arizona State University (Chowdhury & Ferdowsian)	Michigan State University (Pepper & Scullion)	University of Pittsburgh (Ferolie & Ku)
Baylor University (Conner & Wyatt)	Missouri State University (Dickerson & Kauffman)	University of Pittsburgh (Mendoza & Osei)
Binghamton University (Ahuja & Mendelson)	Missouri State University (Lucas & Van Dyke)	University of Rochester (Abdulla & Morbeck)
Binghamton University (De Los Santos & Bateman)	New York University (Booth & Sherman)	University of Southern California (Sun & Kuffour)
California State University, Fullerton (Burke & White)	Purdue University (Sidhu & Joseph)	University of Texas, Austin (Coltzer & Marriott-Voss)
California State University, Long Beach (Christiansen & Suico)	Samford University (Emerson & Gregory)	University of Texas, Austin (Sen & Watts)
California State University, Long Beach (Green & Vazquez)	Trinity University (Nelson & Rocheleau)	University of Texas, Dallas (Beutelspacher & Kaul)
Concordia College (Harvanko & Prost)	United States Military Academy (Kizzie & Taylor)	University of West Georgia (Sturgis & Davidson)
Cornell University (Chang & Dahms)	United States Naval Academy (Gutierrez & Rock)	University of Wyoming (Lamb & Talamantes)
Dartmouth College (Lee & Vergho)	University of California, Berkeley (Bellavita & Wimsatt)	Wake Forest University (Klein & Marban)
Dartmouth College (McCallum & Safieddine)	University of Central Oklahoma (Colquitt & Huffman)	Wayne State University (Reynolds & Brown)
Emory University (Burgess & Wells)	University of Georgia (Adam & Weintraub)	Weber State University (Nelson & Phelps)
Emory University (Cerny & Morbeck)	University of Iowa (Bennett & Roetlin)	Wichita State University (Benson & Hinecker)
Emporia State University (Sims & Vereen)	University of Kansas (Martin & Massa)	Wichita State University (Phillips & Lett)
George Mason University (Ahmed & Howley)	University of Kansas (McMahon & Scott)	
George Mason University (Buckner & Graham)	University of Kentucky (Ivackovic & Lucas)	
Georgetown University (Anderson & Greer)	University of Louisville (Bryant & Yeargin)	
Gonzaga University (Hine & Martin)	University of Miami (Homeijer & Lynch)	
Harvard University (Aoki & Yeboah)	University of Michigan (Jacobs & Stras)	
Harvard University (Blatt & Young)	University of Minnesota (Rao & Shih)	
Indiana University (Bagan & Lincourt)	University of Missouri, Kansas City (Davis & Hauschildt)	
James Madison University (Bellis & Konrad)	University of Missouri, Kansas City (Mitchell & Willett)	
James Madison University (Harris & Smith)	University of Nevada, Las Vegas (Reese & Ryerson)	
Liberty University (DeMunbrun & Edwards)		
Michigan State University (Farber & Serrins)		

In Memoriam



Holt Spicer

Dr. Holt Spicer, a giant in the world of academic debate, died on March 5, 2019 at the age of 91.

Spicer achieved fame both as a debater for Redlands and as a coach at Southwest Missouri State.

As a debater for Redlands, he won the NDT in 1951 and 1952. He garnered top speaker honors at the NDT in 1951 and finished second in 1952. His debate partner, James Q. Wilson, won top speaker honors in 1952.

In 1952, Spicer was handpicked by Dr. Virginia Craig to succeed her as the debate coach at Southwest Missouri State. From 1952 to 1965, he coached many successful teams, including advancing teams to the octo-finals at the NDT in 1955, 1959, 1962, and 1964. His teams won the prestigious "Heart of America" tournament in three consecutive years (1962, 1963, and 1964).

After coaching debate, Spicer served as the Head of the Speech and Theatre Department and in 1971, he became the Dean of the College of Arts and Humanities. In 1986, he returned to teaching until he retired in May 1993 as a full-time professor.

At the 1993 NDT hosted by the University of Northern Iowa, Spicer received the distinguished coaching award.

In 2002, Missouri State inducted Spicer into its inaugural class of its "Wall of Fame." As a beloved professor and administrator for over five decades, this was a fitting tribute to Dr. Spicer.

Photo caption: Holt Spicer with his wife, Marian, at his 90th birthday celebration.



Bruce Daniel

Bruce Daniel, a former debate coach at The University of West Georgia, died on November 23, 2019 at the age of 63 from pancreatic cancer.

Bruce debated in both high school and college in Springfield, Missouri. He debated at Hillcrest High School in Springfield. He moved about 5 miles down the road to debate at Southwest Missouri State.

Debating at SMS for four years (1975 to 1978), Bruce qualified for the NDT in 1977 (debating with Kevin Lehr) and in 1978 (debating with Paul Gaither).

Bruce earned his Master's degree from Eastern Illinois University and then enrolled in the PhD program at the University of Kansas, where he was a debate graduate assistant.

In the fall of 1988, Dr. Chester Gibson hired Bruce Daniel as the debate coach at West Georgia. During his seven year tenure, West Georgia qualified 10 teams to the NDT, including receiving a first-round at-large bid in 1993 (Michael Hester & Nathan Holmes).

In 1990 and 1995, Bruce Daniel also served as a congenial host of two NDTs with unrivaled hospitality. Nobody left hungry after any meal.

After retiring from debate, Bruce Daniels remained at West Georgia and taught in the College of Social Sciences.

Photo caption: Bruce Daniel.



James Lux

The debate community was heart-broken to hear of the passing of James Lux on March 14, 2020 at the young age of 37. He died of colon cancer.

Jim Lux debated for Northwestern from 2000 to 2004. He qualified for the NDT three times, and advanced to the elimination rounds each time. His first two years, debating with Raja Gaddipati, he reached the double-octo finals (2002) and the octo-finals (2003).

In 2002, Lux & Gaddipati were ranked twelfth in the first-round at-large rankings but were not eligible because Northwestern had two other teams ranked ahead of them (Foster & Paul and Flraig & Garen).

In 2003, Lux & Gaddipati received a first-round at-large bid (ranked 8th) and reached the octo-finals. They were defeated in a 3-2 decision by Brian Smith and Ben Thorpe of Dartmouth.

In his senior year, debating with Tristan Morales, Lux received another first-round at-large bid (ranked 8th). At the 2004 NDT, Lux & Morales were the top seed (8-0 with 20 ballots) and lost in the semi-finals to Berkeley (Tejinder Singh & Dan Shalmon).

After Northwestern, Lux attended Harvard Law School and received his JD in 2007. He joined the firm of Wilmer, Cutler, Pickering, Hale and Dorr in 2007 and practiced law as the senior associate in the firm's Litigation/Controversy and its Securities Departments.

He resided in Wayland, Massachusetts with his wife Jennifer and his three children, Calvin, Oliver and Juliette.

Photo caption: James Lux.

The Story Behind the Larmon Trophy

Beginning with the first National Debate Tournament (NDT) in 1947, the championship team receives, for one year, a beautiful, large silver cup. This valuable and distinctive traveling trophy, made entirely of pure silver, is named after its donor, Sigurd S. Larmon.

While every NDT booklet thanks Mr. Larmon for donating the trophy and mentions that he was a highly successful advertising executive (President and Chair of Young and Rubicam from 1944 to 1962), his fascinating life story deserves a more in-depth examination.

Larmon was born in Stanton, Iowa, and was raised in Omaha, Nebraska. In high school, he debated for Omaha High School. A *Kansas City Journal* article from March 19, 1909 reported that he competed against Westport High School in a debate over whether employers should be made liable for accidents to their employees and whether they should be allowed to claim contributory negligence as a defense.

From 1910 to 1914, Larmon attended Dartmouth College, where he actively participated as a member of the "Big Green" debate team. Debating taught Larmon valuable argumentation and persuasion skills that he effectively utilized throughout his career, beginning in the world of advertising.

After graduating from Dartmouth, Larmon worked in advertising for the Western Clock Company in La Salle, Illinois. In 1929, he moved to New York City to work for Young & Rubicam. He ascended in rank rapidly from an account executive (1929) to President (1942) and finally, to Chief Executive Officer (1944 to 1962).

During his tenure as CEO, Larmon transformed Young & Rubicam into the largest independent advertising agency in the United States. He dramatically increased their sales, profits, and workforce, while guiding the firm from the days of print and radio advertising into the television age.

Larmon also effectively used his powers of persuasion in the world of politics to advance the career of Dwight D. Eisenhower. As one of Eisenhower's closest friends and confidantes, Larmon served as the national Vice-Chair of Citizens for Eisenhower during the campaigns for President in 1952 and 1956.

This was a brilliant appointment, as Larmon implemented modern advertising techniques to promote Eisenhower. For example, the Eisenhower campaign was the first to air television ads during the 1952 primaries and to pay surrogates to give televised speeches on behalf of the campaign. The pollster, George Gallup, claimed these ads markedly boosted support for Eisenhower among voters.

Eisenhower also sought Larmon's help in defeating Soviet communism. Toward that end, he appointed Larmon to serve on the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information from 1954 to 1960. This group played an instrumental role in winning the propaganda war with the Soviet Union. It did so by producing positive press and media images of American life and culture, while combating false or distorted views propagated by the Soviet Union.

Larmon was such an effective proponent of U.S. soft-power that he was re-appointed to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information in 1967 by a president from a rival party, Lyndon Johnson.

Throughout the Eisenhower presidency, Larmon remained involved in myriad activities. He often traveled with Eisenhower abroad and attended meetings with foreign leaders. He was a frequent guest at the White House and at Eisenhower's Palm Desert home, where they played many hands of bridge. As co-members at Augusta National Golf Club, they also enjoyed countless rounds of golf together.

Because the debate skills acquired by Sigurd Larmon served him so well in his professional career, he became a strong advocate and sponsor for expanding debate participation. This is what

motivated him to donate the funding to establish the traveling trophy for the NDT, and why he made a personal appearance in 1947 to hand the new trophy to its first championship debate team, Gerald Sanders and Scott Nobles from Southeastern State College.

Larmon made his second appearance at the 12th NDT held on April 26, 1958, where he delivered the keynote speech at the tournament banquet. The title of his speech was, "Hall of Fame for Debaters," and the full transcript was published in *Vital Speeches of the Day*, September 15, 1958, Vol.24, issue 23, pp. 728-729.

In this remarkable speech, Larmon made a convincing case for expanding the teaching of debate in American schools. His main point was that modern society faced existential risks. He feared that disagreements among nations armed with nuclear weapons could destroy human civilization. He concluded that, if more leaders were equipped with critical thinking skills, then society would be more likely to settle disputes peacefully.

Larmon stated, "Debating develops the muscles of the mind, increases the power to think and the power to express those thoughts clearly and convincingly. That is why our fervent hope is that incentives may be developed to make debating a major activity in every institution."

In this speech, Larmon made another important point—educational institutions should prioritize debate over athletics. He boldly asserted that the great leaders who have emerged from West Point benefited more from taking classes in speech, logic, and English than from participation in athletic contests.

He also argued that creating a Hall of Fame for Debate had more merit than having Hall of Fames for athletic contests. Incentivizing debate was more important, Larmon concluded, because he was certain that playing baseball and badminton was less effective in developing great leaders.



From left to right: Sigurd Larmon's picture in the 1964 NDT booklet; Larmon (left) with Young and Rubicam executives; A beaming Ken Strange (middle) with the 1993 Larmon trophy winners, Steven Sklaver (left) and Ara Lovitt (right) of Dartmouth College

History of “Championship Debate” (TV series)

In 1959, the American Forensic Association (AFA) approached the three television networks about airing televised debates among college students. The AFA believed that televising debates would generate favorable publicity about debating, while also educating the American public about controversial issues. The Public Relations Committee of the AFA wrote letters of inquiry to the three networks; their request was denied.

In April 1960, at the West Point NDT, the AFA met with the American Student Foundation and Richard Feldon, the publisher of *Scholastic Roto*, about jointly pursuing the proposal with the networks.

This proved to be a perfect marriage. The American Student Foundation, a non-profit, which sponsored summer camps and leadership retreats for students, liked the idea of promoting debates on television but lacked the knowledge about how to do it. The AFA, while having the expertise to formulate topics, recruit students, and select judges, had no contacts or clout with anyone in the television industry.

Therefore, a deal was struck that lead to a successful outcome. The AFA authorized Arthur M. Sherrill, the President of the American Student Foundation, to negotiate a deal with the networks. Sherrill had extensive experience and contacts in advertising. At one time, he was an account executive at Young & Rubicam and the advertising manager for the New York *Herald Tribune*. He, along with Richard Feldon, convinced NBC to broadcast a series of debates from February 3 until May 19, 1962.

The series was called, “Championship Debate” and it aired on Saturdays from 12:30 to 1 pm EST. Blair Chotzinoff, the creator of the GE College Bowl, produced the show. “Championship Debate” was filmed in front of a live studio audience at the NBC studios in Rockefeller Center, New York City, and carried on approximately one hundred and sixty stations of the NBC Television Network.

The selection of the debate teams, topics, judges, and format were determined by the AFA. The sixteen participating teams were determined by selecting the top four teams from among four geographical districts. This guaranteed that all

regions of the country were represented, ranging from Hawaii to New York City.

As a thirty-minute television program, “Championship Debate” required the AFA to devise a format with fewer and shorter speeches. Therefore, the debates followed this format:

Affirmative opening speech—4 minutes, 30 seconds
Cross-examined by the negative —3 minutes
Negative opening speech—4 minutes, 30 seconds
Cross-examined by the affirmative —3 minutes
Negative, summary—3 minutes, 30 seconds
Affirmative summary—3 minutes, 30 seconds

In total, the actual speech times devoted to the debates amounted to twenty-two minutes. The remaining time went to airing commercials and providing time for each of the three judges to state and explain their decision within 1 minute.

Dr. James H. McBath, a communication professor at the University of Southern California and the presiding President of the AFA, served as the moderator and timekeeper for all of the debates.

Along with the thrill of appearing on national television, students and their coaches received an all-expense paid trip to New York City. Hotel accommodations included staying at the elegant Savoy Hilton overlooking Central Park at Fifth Avenue and East 59th Street in midtown Manhattan.

Since “Championship Debate” operated on a lean budget, the prizes handed-out were relatively modest. The winning team’s school received \$500 for each victory; the losing school, received \$250. Plus, each debater received a 24-volume set of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

According to Gifford Blyton, a former AFA President, the revenue received for airing “Championship Debate” was instrumental in enabling the AFA to begin the publication of their journal, *The Journal of the American Forensic Association* (now named *Argumentation & Advocacy*).



Dr. James H. McBath, President of the American Forensic Association, moderator and timekeeper



Former Vice President Richard Nixon congratulates Ken Moss and John Deacon after USC defeats the University of the Pacific in the quarter-finals in 1962. *Daily Trojan*, April 3, 1962.

1962: North Texas Triumphs

The North Texas team of John Swaney'63 of Sherman, Texas and Ann Hodges'62 of Dallas, Texas won the 1962 "Championship Debate" television series, by winning 11 of 12 possible ballots in their four debate rounds.

In their first round, the octo-finals, Swaney & Hodges faced the University of Florida team of Bill Biglow & Joe Fleming. North Texas supported the affirmative on the topic, "Resolved: Should the United States abolish all tariff barriers?"

To prepare for their debate, Swaney & Hodges sought the advice of Grant Ferguson, an economics professor at North Texas. In the debate, they advanced three arguments in support of abolishing all tariff barriers: (1) tariffs promote economic instability; (2) tariffs increase prices for U.S. consumers; and (3) tariffs alienate other countries, driving them into the orbit of the Soviet Union.

While the Florida team was no slouch (they qualified for the 1962 NDT), they lost to North Texas in a decisive 3-0 decision.

In the quarter-finals, North Texas met their archrival, Baylor. Before the debate, Swaney & Hodges thought this would be their toughest debate. They were forced to defend the legalization of gambling, which they believed, was the harder side to defend. And the Baylor team, with Michael Henke anchoring it, was exceptional, having advanced to the semi-finals of the NDT in 1960 and 1961.

In a very close debate, North Texas escaped with a 2-1 win over Baylor. This would be the only ballot that North Texas would lose during the tournament. A few weeks later, Baylor extracted their revenge by defeating North Texas in the octo-finals of the 1962 NDT.

In the semi-finals, North Texas met another formidable opponent in Kansas State (now named Emporia State). A few weeks earlier, Kansas State reached the quarter-finals of the 1962 NDT. Harold Lawson tied for top speaker honors (with Lee Huebner of Northwestern) and his partner, Gary Sherrer, was the third speaker.

The topic for the semi-finals was "Resolved: Should the United States adopt a program of compulsory health insurance for all citizens?" North Texas debated on the affirmative. They argued that compulsory health insurance would lower costs and provide everyone with improved health care.

In a 3-0 decision, North Texas defeated Kansas State and advanced to the finals against the University of Southern California.

To reach the finals, Southern California defeated the University of Oregon in the octo-finals, the University of the Pacific in the quarter-finals and King's College in the semi-finals. Of these teams, only Oregon qualified for the 1962 NDT. Without question, Southern California defeated weaker opponents to reach the finals than did North Texas.

For the final championship debate, the AFA selected as the topic what had been the national debate resolution for the 1961-1962 year, which was, "Resolved: That labor organizations should be under the jurisdiction of anti-trust legislation."

Going into the debate, North Texas was supremely confident, especially when they learned they were arguing the affirmative side. Dan Bock, the assistant coach at North Texas, claimed Swaney & Hodges had lost only two affirmative rounds during the entire season, and those were to the second and third best teams in the United States. That year, Southern California did not qualify for the NDT. Therefore, Bock felt North Texas had a tremendous advantage.

Debating on the affirmative, North Texas argued that placing unions under anti-trust legislation would reduce prices for consumers and would stimulate business activity.

As expected, North Texas defeated Southern California in a unanimous decision making them the U.S. debate team winner of "Championship Debate." With their victory over Southern California, Swaney & Hodges finished the year with a record of 76-9.

The International Version

The idea for holding an international debate between the United States winner of "Championship Debate" and a team from across the pond developed in March 1962. It came from a cable sent by the Oxford Union to NBC challenging the U.S. debate team champion to a televised debate. Intrigued by the idea, NBC sent Blair Chotzinoff (the producer) to Great Britain to recruit two Oxford debaters.

For the international debate, Chotzinoff selected twenty-one year old, John McDonnell of Balliol College and twenty year old Sir George Young of Christ Church College (the son of a British Baronet).

Aware of the different style of debating practiced by the British (based more on humor than facts), the AFA and NBC selected the topic, "Resolved: That the decline and fall of Western Civilization is at hand."

The final round debate took place on July 3, 1962 and was broadcast live by NBC stations on Tuesday evening from 7: 30 pm to 8:30 pm. The prime viewing slot generated an audience of 7 million.

In the debate, North Texas argued the affirmative side, and the Oxford team took the negative position. Both teams devoted more time to trading insults than providing substantive social commentary.

Newsweek called it a "zany television debate which proved little except that that debaters would rather be rude than right." The Texans and Brits, *Newsweek* wrote, seemed "to have drawn their material more from Groucho Marx than Oswald Spengler" (German historian and author of *The Decline of the West*).

The most memorable barbs came from the Oxford Team. Quipped, John McDonnell: "Down in Texas they're looking forward to the decline of Western civilization; after all, they've gotten along well without it so far."

Ann Hodges set off a nationwide controversy when she asked McDonnell a cutting question about his hair. Hodges asked John McDonnell, "Where do you get your hair done? I just love it." This one line generated a flurry of letters and telegrams criticizing Hodges. One telegram called her question "the high mark of courtesy, arrogance, asininity and red neckiness."

Most commentators panned the debate. These remarks by Robert Lewis Shayon, the respected television critic of the Saturday Review, were representative. He described the debate "as a sad contemporary example of juvenile dialectics" and he wrote that "the collision of debating styles turned out to be disastrous."

Dr. William R. DeMougeot, the Director of Debate at North Texas, felt that his debaters had no choice but to engage in insults and witticisms or they would have lost the support of the audience and the judges.

In the end, the strategy worked. By a 2-1 vote, the judges voted for North Texas.

The panel was split on the basis of nationality with the two U.S. judges (Earl J. McGrath of Columbia & Nichols Cripe of Butler) voting for North Texas and the British judge (Peter Hayman of the British Information Services for America) voting for Oxford.

Continued on page 10.

Championship Debate Series of 1962

Octo-finals (broadcast on February 3, 10, 17, and 23; March 3, 10, and 17)

Fordham University (neg.) defeats U. S. Military Academy (aff.)

"Resolved: That the Federal Government should provide more financial assistance to elementary and secondary schools."

Baylor (neg.) defeats South Carolina (aff.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: Should parents be punished by law for the misdeeds of their delinquent children?"

University of Southern California (aff.) defeats University of Oregon (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: Is marriage undesirable for college undergraduates?"

Kansas State (Emporia) (aff.) defeats Northwestern (neg.)

"Resolved: Should Berlin be an international city under U.N control?"

University of the Pacific (aff.) defeats University of Hawaii (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: That schools should remain in regular session the year around."

North Texas (aff.) defeats University of Florida (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: Should the United States abolish all tariff barriers?"

Southwest Missouri State (neg.) defeats Notre Dame (aff.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: Should U.S. agricultural price supports be drastically reduced?"

King's College (neg.) defeats George Washington University (aff.)

"Resolved: Should the Peace Corps be abolished?"

Quarter-finals (broadcast on March 31, and April 7, 14, 21)

University of Southern California (neg.) defeats University of the Pacific (aff.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: Should subsidies for college athletes be abolished?"

Kansas State (Emporia) (aff.) vs. Southwest Missouri State (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: That the Federal Government should undertake a fallout shelter program."

North Texas (aff.) defeats Baylor (neg.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: Should gambling be legalized in all States."

King's College (aff.) defeats Fordham (neg.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: That the Federal Government should subsidize the performing arts."

Semi-finals (broadcast on April 28 and May 5)

University of Southern California (aff.) defeats King's College (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: That Congress should be given the power to reverse decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court."

North Texas (aff.) defeats Kansas State (Emporia) (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: Should the United States adopt a program of compulsory health insurance for all citizens?"

Finals (broadcast on May 12)

North Texas (aff.) defeats University of Southern California (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: That labor organizations should be under the jurisdiction of anti-trust legislation."

1962 Continued

Colleges and Participants

Baylor: Michael Henke & Sheldon Mixson
Fordham: Ann Cheevers & Mary Kenney
George Washington: Barbara Sue Carter & Stanley Remsberg
Kansas State (Emporia): Harold Lawson & Gary Sherrer
King's College: James Godwin & Peter Smith
North Texas: Ann Hodges & John R. Swaney
Northwestern: Lee Huebner & David Copus
Notre Dame: Chris Lane & Jim Murray
Southwest Missouri State: Annette Wright & Kent Keller
University of Florida: Bill Biglow & Joe Fleming
University of Hawaii: Patricia Kim & Alan Wilson
University of Oregon: John Burnham & Bill Austin
University of the Pacific: Ted Olson & John Beyer
University of South Carolina: James Mann & Edward Roberts
University of Southern California: John Deacon & Ken Moes
West Point: Jay J. McClatchey & Robert J. Almassy

Other televised debates in 1962

May 19, 1962

Resolved: "No woman should ever be President of the United States."
Affirmative: Gary Sherrer, Kansas State (Emporia) & James Godwin, King's College
Negative: Ann Hodges, North Texas & Ann Cheevers, Fordham University
Decision: Negative (Hodges & Cheevers) on a 2-1 decision

July 3, 1962

International Championship Debate
Topic: "Resolved: That the decline and fall of Western Civilization is at hand."
Affirmative: Ann Hodges, North Texas & John R. Swaney, North Texas
Negative: John McDonnell, Balliol College & Sir George Young, Christ Church College
Judges: Earl J. McGrath, Head of the Institute for Higher Education at Teacher's College at Columbia; Nichols Cripe, professor of Speech Communication at Butler; & Peter Hayman, Director-General of the British Information Services for America
Decision: Affirmative (North Texas) on a 2-1 decision



Anne Hodges
'Where do you have your hair done? . . . I just love it'



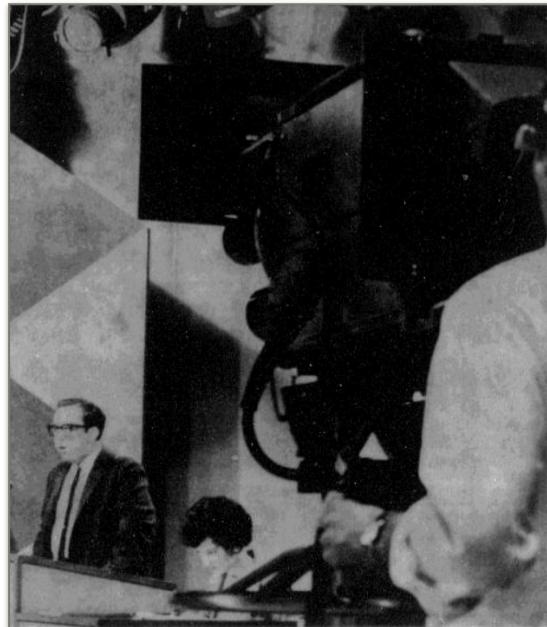
John McDonnell
'Where do you have your hair done? . . . I just love it'



John Swaney
'Castro is the only lunatic who carries his fringe around with him'



Sir George Young
Newweek—Phil MacMullan



John Swaney and Ann Hodges of North Texas in a televised debate

Photos from the International Championship Debate between North Texas and debaters from Great Britain held on July 3, 1962

1963: Debate Series Cancelled

While the 1962 "Championship Debate" series achieved respectable ratings for its Saturday afternoon time slot (four and a half million viewers), it was doomed from the start. Unlike the College Quiz bowl (airing from 1959 to 1970) which was sponsored by General Electric, the debate program never found a corporate sponsor.

With NBC unwilling to sign-up for second season, the AFA turned to the National Education Television (NET) network (public television) to air the 1963 televised debate series, beginning with the quarter-final round.

As with the 1962 series, the AFA invited sixteen teams to participate. The colleges invited to compete were Baylor, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Kansas State (Emporia), King's, Northwestern, North Texas State, Ohio State, Pacific-Lutheran, San Diego State, Southwest Missouri State, Stanford, University of Miami (Florida), University of Pittsburgh, University of Southern California, and University of South Carolina.

The octo-final debates matched regional teams in debates and were held at neutral locations. For example, on February 25th, King's College defeated the University of Pittsburgh in one of the octo-final debates held at Penn. State. They were then scheduled to face the winner of the Dartmouth-Holy Cross debate in the quarter-finals.

However, a problem (not identified in any news story) developed which prevented the NET from airing the quarter-final debates. This lead to the cancellation of the 1963 "Championship Debate" series.

1964: University of the Pacific Wins

The University of the Pacific team of Raoul Kennedy and Douglas Pipes won the 1964 "Championship Debate" series, almost one month before they would also win the National Debate Tournament (NDT).

After the abrupt cancellation of the series in 1963, "Championship Debate," made a successful return to television in 1964. The AFA and the American Student Foundation backed the initiative again. James McBath returned as the moderator of the televised debates, which began during the quarter-final round.

To select the sixteen teams for the octo-finals, the AFA divided the United States into four regions: East, South, Mid-West, and West. The four best teams from each region debated in an octo-final round, with the two winning teams advancing to the quarter-finals.

The format for the debates was slightly altered from that used in 1962. The speech times for the opening statements were 4 minutes (compared to 4 minutes and 30 second in 1962) and summation speeches were 3 minutes (compared with 3 minutes, 30 second in 1962). The cross-examination period remained at 3 minutes. Three judge panels were used for all the debates.

The eight teams advancing to the quarter-finals were the University of the Pacific (defeating USC, 3-0), Georgetown (defeating BC, 3-0), Harvard (defeating Penn. State, 3-0), Southwest Missouri (defeating Northwestern, 3-0), University of Minnesota (defeating Augustana, Illinois, 3-0), Northeast Oklahoma (defeating the University of Alabama, 2-1), University of South Carolina (defeating Baylor, 2-1), and Redlands (defeating Stanford, 3-0).

The televised debates were filmed at the studios of WTTW in Chicago and later broadcast nationwide on the public television channels of the National Education Television (NET) network. Funding from the Ford Foundation supported the project.

In the quarter-finals, the University of the Pacific met the University of Redlands team of Steve Parliament (sophomore from Riverside, CA) and Rick West (junior, from Bacone, OK).

Kennedy and Pipes were heavy favorites to win this debate. Neither of the Redlands debaters had qualified for the NDT. Rick West, however, was a very

good debater. In 1963, he tied for top speaker honors (with John Hemplerman of Georgetown) at Notre Dame and he won second place speaker honors at Brigham Young. His regular debate partner was Doug Foerster, a future star debater (top seed at 1965 NDT with Michael Jones). Steven Parliament did not have much of a debate resume. He was more skilled as a politician-elected in 1965 as the student body president of Redlands.

In the quarter-finals, Redlands argued the affirmative side in support of the topic, "Resolved: Should the federal government subsidize the performing arts." In a split decision, the University of the Pacific defeated Redlands and advanced to the semi-finals against Georgetown.

The Georgetown team of John Hempelmann (senior from Seattle, WA) and Robert Schrum (junior from Los Angeles, CA) were terrific debaters and a formidable opponent. Hempelmann won top ten speaker awards at three NDTS (8th speaker, 1962; 10th speaker, 1963; 2nd speaker, 1964) and reached the quarter finals of the NDT in 1962, the octos in 1963, and the semi-finals in 1964. Schrum also had a great resume. He was the top speaker at the 1965 NDT and the 3rd speaker in 1964. He was also a two-time, semi-finalist at the NDT (1964 and 1965).

In the semi-finals, Georgetown debated on the affirmative in support of the topic, "Resolved: Congress should be given the power to reverse decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court."

Douglas Pipes indicated that, a few weeks, earlier, Hemplermann and Shrum had obliterated him and Raoul Kennedy in a debate at the Northwestern tournament. So, they were anxious for a re-match with Georgetown.

This time, the University of the Pacific defeated Georgetown in a split decision and advanced to the finals against the University of Minnesota team of John Swenson (senior political science major, from Windom, MN) and David Krause (senior history major, from Hopkins, MN).

Minnesota reached the finals by defeating Southwest Missouri in the quarters and Northeast Oklahoma in the semi-finals, both in unanimous decisions.

Krause and Swenson were outstanding debaters. The prior year, Krause reached the finals of the NDT (debating with Andre Zdrazil). Competing in that debate season, Krause and Swenson won the Wichita Tournament and the Twin Cities League Tournament. At the 1964 NDT, Krause and Swenson were the second seed with 6 wins and 19 ballots.

Appearing on "Championship Debate" presented somewhat of a dilemma for David Krause. Because the filming conflicted with the dates for the Northwestern Debate Tournament at St. Thomas College (which Krause won in 1961 and 1962), he had to choose between appearing on television or trying to become the second debater (joining Robert Sheran, later a Minnesota Supreme Court justice) to win the Northwestern Tournament in three consecutive years.

Krause chose "Championship Debate" because winning it carried tremendous prestige. It was a truly national tournament and the sixteen debate teams competing were the crème de la crème. And, the judging panels were Hall of Fame caliber.

The final round of "Championship Debate" was filmed in Chicago on March 21, 1964. The University of Minnesota defended the affirmative on the topic, "Resolved: That prayer should be permitted in public schools."

The debate was judged by a legendary judging panel comprised of Robert Huber of the University of Vermont, George Ziegelmuller of Wayne State University, and Nicholas Cripe of Butler University (the President of the American Forensic Association).

In a split decision, the judges voted for the University of the Pacific, making them the title-holder of the "1964 Championship Debate" tournament. It would be the last televised debate series sponsored by the AFA.

Championship Debate Series of 1964

Quarter-finals (broadcast on May 4, 11, 16, and 25)

University of the Pacific (neg.) defeats Redlands (aff.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: Should the federal government subsidize the performing arts?"

Judges: Dr. Wilmer Linkugel, University of Kansas; Dr. Nicholas Cripe, Butler University; and Professor Frank Nelson, Northwestern University

University of Minnesota (neg.) defeats Southwest Missouri State (aff.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: Should there be a uniform national divorce law?"

Judges: Professor Leonard Sommer, Notre Dame University; Dr. Nicholas Cripe, Butler University; and Dr. Ronald F. Reid, Purdue University

Northeast Oklahoma (aff.) defeats University of South Carolina (neg.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: That gambling should be legalized in all States."

Judges: Professor Frank Nelson, Northwestern University; Professor Robert Carr, Wisconsin State University; and Professor Leonard Sommer, Notre Dame University

Georgetown (aff.) defeats Harvard (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: That the loyalty oaths for teachers should be abolished."

Judges: Dr. Wilmer Linkugel, University of Kansas; Professor Robert Carr, Wisconsin State University; and Dr. Ronald F. Reid, Purdue University

Semi-finals (broadcast on June 10 and 16)

University of Minnesota (aff.) defeats Northeast Oklahoma (neg.) on a 3-0 decision

"Resolved: That the Free Press has too many freedoms."

Judges: Dr. David Shepard, Ball State College; Dr. Mary M. Roberts, Kansas State College; and Dr. Gifford Blyton, University of Kentucky

University of the Pacific (neg.) defeats Georgetown (aff.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: Congress should be given the power to reverse decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court."

Judges: Dr. Robert C. Jeffrey, Indiana University; Dr. Gifford Blyton, University of Kentucky; and Dr. Glen Mills, Northwestern University

Final (broadcast on June 23)

University of the Pacific (neg.) defeats University of Minnesota (aff.) on a 2-1 decision

"Resolved: That prayer should be permitted in public schools."

Judges: Dr. Robert Huber, University of Vermont, Dr. George Ziegelmüller, Wayne State University, and Dr. Nicholas Cripe, Butler University

Participants and Coaches

Georgetown: John Hempelmann & Robert Schrum; Coach:

William Reynolds

Harvard: Arden Doss & James H. McGrew; Coach: Laurence H. Tribe

Northeast Oklahoma: Glen Strickland & David Johnson; Coach:

Valgene Littlefield

Redlands: Steve Parliament & Rick West; Coach: Eugene R. Moulton

Southwest Missouri State: Annette Wright & Kent Keller; Coach:

Holt V. Spicer

University of Minnesota: John Swenson & David Krause; Coach:

Robert L. Scott

University of the Pacific: Raoul Kennedy & Douglas Pipes,

Coach: Paul H. Winters

University of South Carolina: Edgar van Buren & Frank Cantrell;

Coach: M. G. Christophersen



Douglas Pipes (left), Coach Paul Winters, and Raoul Kennedy (right) won the National Educational Television Network's 1964 Championship

University of the Pacific wins 18th NDT (1964)

The University of the Pacific team of Raoul Kennedy and Douglas Pipes defeated Boston College to win the 18th National Debate Tournament (NDT) held at West Point during April 23-25, 1964.

Thirty-eight debate teams participated in the 1964 NDT. Thirty-six teams qualified by competing in eight district tournaments. As per tradition, two automatic entries were given to the previous year's NDT champion school (Dartmouth) and to West Point. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia were represented in the tournament.

Cadet Captain C. Kirby Wilcox '64 served as the tournament Chair. He, along with his staff of ninety-five, made extensive arrangements for providing hospitality, housing, and cadet escorts to the participants.

West Point officials were in charge of pairing and tabulating the tournament. The first round was assigned randomly, except for the proviso that teams would not face someone from their own district. Each subsequent debate was power-matched, having the teams with the best records debate against each other.

For the first time in debate history, a computer tabulated the tournament. The computer science department at West Point developed a program to pair the tournament and assign judges using a GE-225 computer. As ballots were returned by judges, the tab room, transcribed the results onto punch cards that were fed into the computer. It took the computer only 2 minutes to generate the pairings.

The eight preliminary debate rounds occurred on Thursday, April 23 and Friday, April 24. Four debate rounds were held on each day.

The debate topic for 1963-1964 was, Resolved: "That the federal government should guarantee an opportunity for higher education to all qualified high school graduates."

On Friday evening after the conclusion of round 8, all the participants attended the tournament banquet in Army mess hall. In those days, judges did not reveal their decisions, so there was considerable suspense as to which sixteen teams would advance to the elimination rounds.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Dr. Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Education.

After dinner, the awards for debating were announced, beginning with the speaker awards. Robert E. Roberts, a senior from the University of Alabama, won top speaker honors. His being named top speaker was not shocking, given that he won 2nd place speaker honors in the prior year's NDT. His margin of victory, however, was surprising. He finished 30 speaker points ahead of second place speaker, John Hemplemann of Georgetown.

Both debaters from the University of the Pacific were among the top ten speakers, with Raoul Kennedy placing 4th and Douglas Pipes in 7th place. James Unger of Boston College received 5th place honors.

On Saturday morning, April 25, 1964, the elimination rounds for the 18th NDT began. The University of the Pacific was the 4th seed (6 wins, 15 ballots) and Boston College was the 8th seed (5 wins, 13 ballots). To qualify for the elimination rounds, the University of the Pacific won their last four debates on Friday after going 2-2 on Thursday.

To reach the final round, the University of the Pacific defeated teams from Augustana (Illinois), the University of Oklahoma, and the United States Naval Academy.

In the octo-finals, the University of the Pacific (debating on the affirmative) defeated Augustana, on a 3-2 decision. Mary Enstrom and Tom Younggren of Augustana, both seniors, were a very good debate team. They were the 1st seed at the

district 5 qualifying tournament (with a 7-1 record) and they reached the semi-finals at both Emporia and the Heart of America tournament.

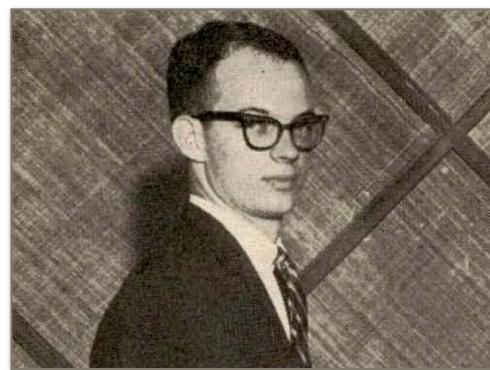
Kennedy & Pipes next faced the University of Oklahoma in the quarter-finals. Robert Lineberry and Robert Biles from Oklahoma had upset the 5th seed from Alabama in the octos. Their most impressive debate performance that year was a second place at Emporia. But, debating on the affirmative in the quarters, they were pummeled by the University of the Pacific in a 5-0 decision.

In the semi-finals, Kennedy and Pipes met the United States Naval Academy (the 15th seed). The Navy team of first classman Rudi Milasich and second classman Edwin Linz generated considerable buzz when they upset the 2nd seed from the University of Minnesota in the octos and then beat the 7th seed from Redlands in the quarter finals. Earlier that March, Navy had won the Georgetown tournament attended by 96 teams, so their strong performance at the NDT was not unexpected.

But, Navy's run of victories at the NDT came to a screeching halt when it faced the University of the Pacific in the semi-finals. Debating on the affirmative, Kennedy and Pipes defeated Navy in a 5-0 decision.

To reach the final round, Boston College faced tougher competition and prevailed in three debates by the slightest of margins (winning all 3-2 decisions). After defeating the 9th seed from South Carolina in the octos, McLaughlin and Unger had to beat the 1st seed from Vermont in the quarter-finals, and then defeat the 3rd seed from Georgetown in the semi-finals.

Prior to meeting in the final round of the NDT, the University of the Pacific had debated against Boston College three times that year and lost each time. Therefore, Kennedy and Pipes were highly motivated, and according to Douglas Pipes, were "waiting in the weeds," to defeat Boston College.



From left to right: NDT Champions Douglas Pipes, Paul Winters (coach), and Raoul Kennedy of the University of the Pacific with the Larmon Trophy; James Unger and Joseph McLaughlin of Boston College finished in second place; Top Speaker Robert E. Roberts from the University of Alabama

1964 NDT continued

In the final round, Boston College, debating on the affirmative, advocated a plan whereby the federal government would guarantee educational opportunities by offering part-time, work-study jobs to all students.

Throughout the debate, McLaughlin (first affirmative speaker) and Unger (second affirmative speaker) maintained that 100,000 students never went to college due to lack of finances (quoting statistics from Dr. Francis Koppel of the Office of Education). They also claimed 60,000 dropped out every year (quoting statistics from the Senate Committee on Labor) because they ran out of money. If students were offered a work-study job, Boston College argued, more student would not only enroll but graduate from college.

In reply, Raoul Kennedy (the first negative speaker) launched a blistering attack on the credibility of these statistics. Kennedy argued that these numbers were invalid because BC never provided proof for how these statistics were obtained by Koppel or the Senate Committee on Labor. He also argued that the statistics were based on outdated information and ignored vast expansions in the availability of scholarships and loans.

Douglas Pipes (the second negative speaker) attacked the workability of the plan. He argued that offering work-study jobs would not motivate many of these 100,000 to go to college. Many of them, Pipes argued, had no interest in going to college. He pointed out that most of BC's evidence supporting its plan was inapplicable to work study programs. Rather, it advocated financial assistance.

Pipes also questioned the desirability of the plan. He argued that making students work for 20 hours per week would reduce the amount of time students devoted to studying for their classes. As a result, the plan would increase drop-outs. He also argued that it was unproven whether work-study jobs enhanced a student's educational experience. Boston College, he pointed out, never explained what tasks the students would be doing on these jobs.

Finally, Pipes argued that doing the plan on the federal level would impose massive, regressive taxes on every citizen. He concluded that this was an unnecessary cost because states were providing sufficient scholarships and loans.

In a 4-3 decision, the judges declared the University of the Pacific as the NDT champion of 1964. Neither Pipes nor Kennedy believed there was one decisive argument that won them the debate.

Pipes recalls that John DeBross and Scott Nobles were two of the judges who voted for him.

Dr. Paul Winters, the coach of the winning team, was critical to the success of Kennedy and Pipes. When Pipes left Fresno State, Winters gave him a debate scholarship and paired him to debate with Kennedy in the fall of 1962.

According to Kennedy and Pipes, Winters was very much a hands-off coach. He did not research or write any debate arguments. Nevertheless, he inspired them to develop their own argument strategies and he encouraged them to compete at the debate tournaments having the strongest teams.

The following year, Winters was voted by his peers as the national coach of the year. The award was presented to him during the Saturday banquet of the Georgetown debate tournament held in November.

During the 1964-1965 season, Douglas Pipes was paired with Patty Bilbrey (the future Mrs. Raoul Kennedy) and they debated together at the 1965 NDT, where Pipes won second place speaker honors.

After graduating from the University of the Pacific, Raoul Kennedy and Douglas Pipes attended law school. Kennedy earned his JD in 1967 from the Boalt School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, and Pipes received his JD in 1968 from Harvard Law School.

Kennedy became a very prominent civil trial lawyer in San Francisco and was a partner at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. The Best Lawyers in America named him as its "San Francisco Mass Tort Litigation/Class Actions — Defendants Lawyer of the Year" for 2013 and "San Francisco Insurance Lawyer of the Year" for 2014.

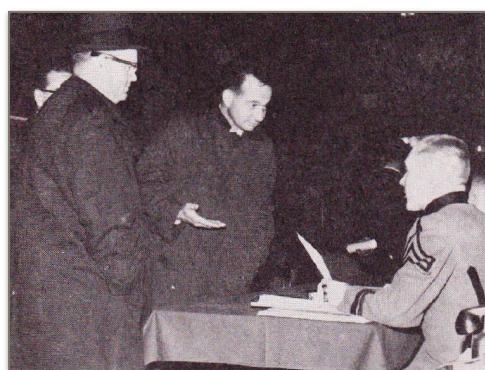
In 2005, he was selected as the Trial Lawyer of the Year by the State Bar of California and inducted into the California State Bar Litigation Section's Trial Lawyer Hall of Fame.

Kennedy credits his debate experience as being more important to his success as a trial lawyer than anything he learned in law school. He says the most valuable skill that he gained from debate was learning how to argue opposite sides of the same issue.

As someone who tried major civil cases for important clients for more than 50 years, Kennedy had to continuously think not only of his client's position but also what the opposing litigant would argue and how he could anticipate and deflect those arguments. Debate taught him how to do that.

Pipes served as a criminal prosecutor for 31 years in Contra Costa County in California. He co-authored (with William E. Gagen), the definitive reference work, *California Criminal Discovery*, and has taught discovery courses for the California District Attorney's Association.

Pipes credits debate with developing the skills that made him a successful prosecutor. He says, "the most valuable skill I learned from debate was the ability to think quickly on my feet when confronted with an unforeseen or unusual opposing argument in a criminal trial in which I was the prosecuting attorney. I also learned the importance of thorough legal research and extensive trial preparation. My debate experiences were critical components of my developing these skills."



Photos from the 1964 NDT: Participants arrive at the Hotel Thayer; Debates took their meals at historic Washington Hall (the cadet dining hall); Part of the head table at the tournament banquet