

The  
1950 West Point  
National Invitational  
Debate Tournament  
*and*  
Brief History of Debating  
*at*  
West Point



THE WEST POINT DEBATE COUNCIL  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY  
West Point, New York



## FOREWORD

On April 29, 1950, the Fourth West Point National Invitational Debate Tournament came to a close. From every section of the country, the finest debaters in the land and their coaches converged on West Point to vie for national honors. It was the most exciting and successful debate tournament held at West Point thus far.

This booklet summarizes the results of the tournament and pictures a few of the highlights. We hope to accomplish several purposes thereby.

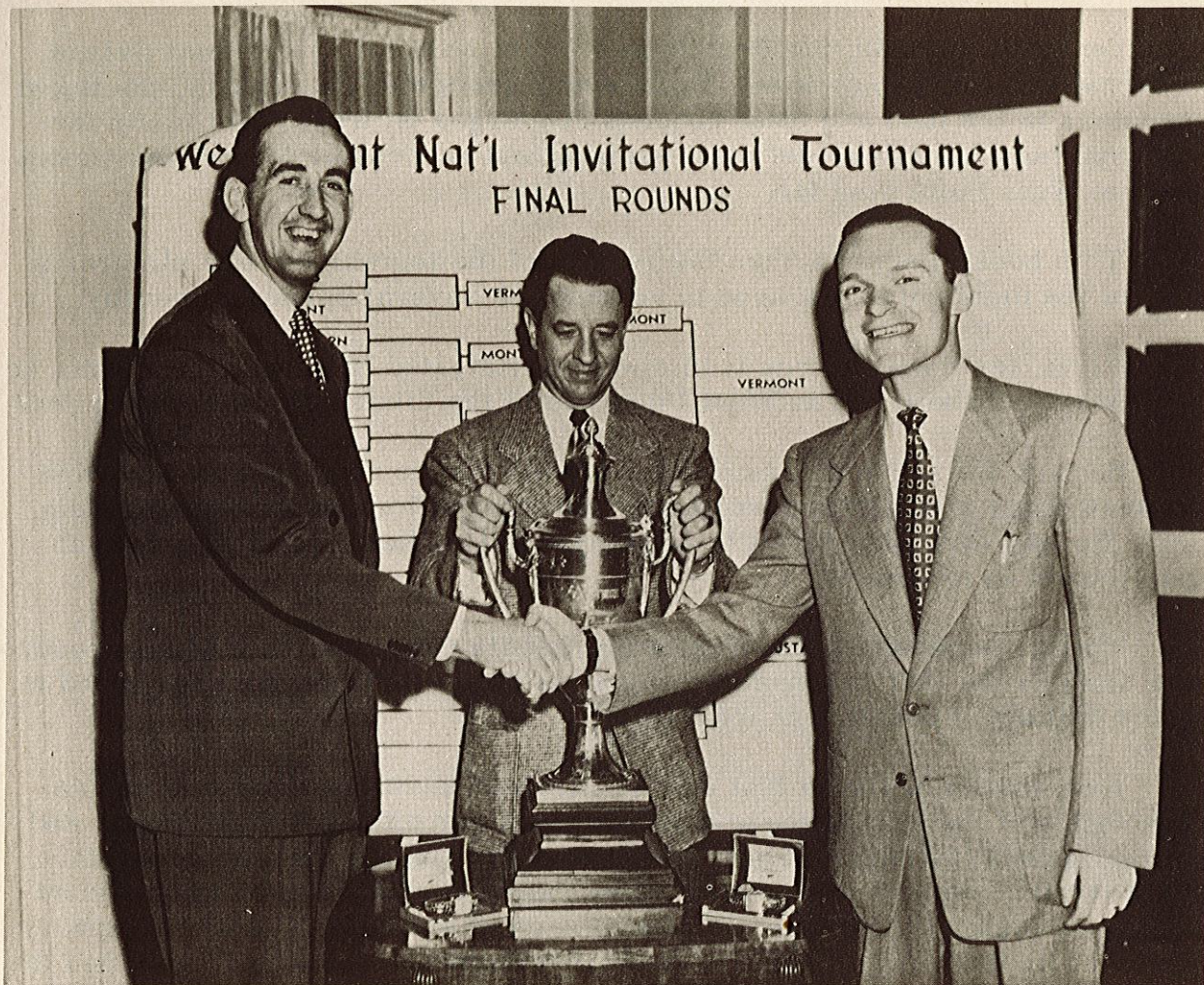
First, for those college teams who participated, this book may serve as a memento of their trip to West Point and of the climax of the debating year.

Second, for those other colleges throughout the country who may wish to know more about this tournament, this book will serve to acquaint them with the way this tournament is conducted and perhaps encourage them to participate in the future.

Third, we cadets of the West Point Debate Council wish to put on record the story of the 1950 tournament. As a matter of interest, we have added a short history of debating at West Point.

And, finally, we hope that this booklet will serve as a token of our appreciation of the assistance and advice given our efforts by individuals and organizations the nation over. We have herein singled out our contestants, the District Committees, and our guest judges for especial mention. In addition we must acknowledge the contribution of six Varsity Model Wittnauer Watches by the Longines-Wittnauer Watch Company which were awarded the four finalists and the two individuals compiling the highest individual speaker's ratings in the eight seeding rounds.





THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT: WEST POINT TOURNAMENT  
 WINNER IN 1950.....Left to Right: TOM HAYES, BOB HUBER  
 (Coach), AND DICK O'CONNELL WITH WITTNAUER WATCHES  
 AND THE SIGURD S. LARMON TROPHY.....

THE PREVIOUS WINNERS OF THE WEST POINT TOURNAMENT ARE:

1947	SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE	DURANT, OKLA.
1948	N. TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE	DENTON, TEXAS
1949	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	UNIVERSITY, ALA.



## THE TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATION STAFF

Many cadets contributed to the planning and execution of the many details connected with the West Point Tournament for 1950. Directly and indirectly the support of the 380 members of the West Point Debate Council came to bear ;at critical times. However, the main burden of responsibility and for leadership rested upon the following named cadets:

TOURNAMENT CHAIRMAN  
ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN  
SECRETARY  
PUBLIC INFORMATION

HOUSING

ESCORTING

MESSING AND BANQUET  
DEBATE ROOMS

TRANSPORTATION  
STATISTICS

EDWARD P. STEFANIK  
AARON SHERMAN  
RONALD ROBERGE  
ROBERT LERNER  
JOHN MCLEMORE  
JAMES H. PHILLIPS  
STEPHEN E. NICHOLS  
RICHARD J. BUCK  
DANIEL DERBES  
WILLIAM BARNETT  
RALPH AVER  
FRANK BENNETT  
PATRICK CORRIGAN  
JOSEPH SHANKLY  
WALTER ULMER  
DAVID ROGERS  
LUTHER AULL





## The 1950 West Point Tournament

The 1950 West Point Tournament was the fourth in the series which originated as a result of a suggestion made by eastern debate coaches that such a program be sponsored at the Military Academy. This booklet seeks to put in permanent form a record of this event and to serve as an expression of appreciation to all the students and faculty personnel whose contributions have given a first rate idea in flesh and blood. We at West Point also hope that this booklet will serve as a general announcement of our desire to hold the Fifth West Point Tournament in April, 1951 and to indicate the steps to be taken by college debate groups interested in being considered for nominations to participate.

The basic administrative echelon of the West Point Tournament is the District Nominating Committees. Eight committees of seven individuals, chosen for their outstanding reputations in the field of debate, are charged with establishing the criteria for selection of teams to be invited to compete at West Point, with dissemination of information regarding the tournament, with advice to the West Point Debate Council as to the tournament topic, procedures, and rules, and with actual designation of teams to represent each district. Thus, there is a District Nominating Committee for each of the eight districts into which the United States has been divided for administrative purposes. A list of the members of the District Committees for the year 1949-50 is found elsewhere in this booklet--to each of them our thanks for their invaluable support and comment during the past year.

As in past years, those participating in this year's tournament at West Point--debaters, coaches, and invited judges--were guests of the West Point Debate Council. Meals were provided male guests in the Cadet Mess Hall, while female guests were fed at the Officer's Mess. Lodging was provided male students in Visiting Athletic Team Rooms. Female and faculty personnel were guests of officers' families on the Post. No fees were charged participants for food, lodging, or administrative expenses--these being met by the normal revenues of the Debate Council, cadet dues and an appropriation from athletic funds. Debate groups interested in coming to West Point experience one major item of expense--transportation to and from West Point.

During the past four years we have been interested in noting the ingenuity several "poverty stricken" groups have used in overcoming the cost of transportation obstacle. Those who were unable to budget normal revenues either succeeded in enlisting further appropriations from Student Council funds or sought aid from extra-mural sources. Thus newspapers, bar associations, business men's clubs, and interested alumni have voted affirmatively on a proposal to underwrite travel costs.



The 1950 Tournament included eight seeding and four elimination rounds. After their arrival at West Point teams were paired by lot for the first two seeding rounds. Pairings were so arranged that teams from schools at a great distance from each other would meet in these first two rounds. In seeding rounds 3-8 pairings were determined on the basis of comparative records, provided that teams from the same districts would not meet and that teams would not meet twice. Thus, at the end of two seeding rounds the cadet statistical and control group matched those teams having a 2-0 win record against other teams with the same record, 1-1 teams against others having won one and lost one, and 0-2 teams against others having lost two debates. A similar procedure governed pairings for the remaining seeding rounds. To prevent the "bunching" of teams with top records as might happen if they progressed from affirmative to negative to affirmative, etc., the pairings for the third and seventh seeding rounds only were made without reference to the side a team had last defended. Even so each team debated both affirmative and negative sides of each of the four topics chosen for debate in the seeding rounds.

The 1950 West Point Tournament provided a departure from normal topic designation. In accordance with the vote of District Committeemen as to whether we should employ a topic other than the National Question, as in 1949, or to use the National Question and three sub-topics related to the National Question, the tournament progressed as follows:

Seeding Rounds 1 and 2: "Resolved, That The United States Should Nationalize The Basic Non-Agricultural Industries".

Seeding Rounds 3 and 4: "Resolved, That In The Interest Of National Security The United States Should Nationalize The Basic Non-Agricultural Industries".

Seeding Rounds 5 and 6: "Resolved, That In Order To Control The Business Cycle The United States Should Nationalize The Basic Non-Agricultural Industries".

Seeding Rounds 7 and 8: "Resolved, That The United States Should Nationalize The Steel Industry".

As previously noted each of the thirty-four participating teams debated both sides of the above propositions. At the completion of the seeding rounds sixteen teams were selected to enter the four round elimination bracket. These teams were selected on a win-loss basis with ties broken by comparing the speakers ratings of both members of a team. Fourteen of the selected teams had a 5-3 win record or better. Two teams were chosen as indicated above from those with 4-4 records.





MEALS IN THE CADET MESS PROVIDED A WELCOME  
RESPITE FROM THE DEMANDS OF THE PLATFORM



The cadet statistical and control group believes that the system of pairing teams used in the tournament gave reasonable assurance that the sixteen seeded teams did include the best among those competing. Since teams were paired with teams of comparable records, it would appear that those who survived to win a majority of their debates met high level competition.

As in 1949 we were extremely fortunate this year in having a number of persons distinguished in speech education as our guests during the tournament. These persons, together with the coaches of visiting debate teams, acted as the three judges in each debate of the seeding rounds, five in the first elimination round, seven in the quarter-finals, and nine in both the semi-finals and the finals.

Six of the twelve rounds of the tournament were held before cadet classes. Cadet classes in the Department of English studying a sub-course in debate and classes in security economics and international relations found the technique and knowledge of the debaters a valuable educational experience.

We have compiled a considerable stock of statistics in an attempt to obtain an analysis of several features of the tournament. For example, in an attempt to reconcile the judges' decisions we noted the following data arrived at from the judges' ballots.

#### SEEDING ROUNDS

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Affirmative wins	10	5	6	7	10	6	7	10	61
Negative wins	7	12	11	10	7	11	10	7	75
Total debates	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	136
Split Decisions (2-1)	10	9	11	10	8	11	11	12	53%

We interpret the relatively high percentage of split (2-1) decisions to justify, if not point up the necessity for using three judges in our tournament and also as a tribute to the closeness of the competition.

So much has been said concerning debate judging standards and the aptitude of individuals to shoulder this responsibility that we have compared the demonstrated ability of our judges. We would hold that the data on hand is not conclusive because the base of our statistics is too small and yet we discovered by comparing the ballots cast by accompanying debate coaches, members of the Military Academy faculty, and especially invited faculty members of eastern colleges and universities that the deviation from major-



ity decisions for the three groups averaged 16.8%, 20% and 17.3% respectively. Of the fifty-seven judges who judged four or more of the seeding rounds, only 2 deviated from majority opinions more than 50% of the time, whereas 16 judges voted on the majority side of all decisions and 12 had a deviation from the majority of less than 13%.

Grouping the teams from each district (including West Point in District VIII and Alabama, 1949's champion, in District VI) we note that District III which produced the tournament winner in 1947 and 1948, compiled the highest average number of wins in the seeding rounds.

<u>District</u>	<u>Average Team Wins</u>	<u>Highest Team Wins</u>	<u>Lowest Team</u>
I	4.0	6.0	3.0
II	3.7	5.0	3.0
III	6.0	7.0	5.0
iv	4.5	5.0	4.0
V	4.6	6.0	2.0
VI	3.2	5.0	0.0
VII	2.3	4.0	1.0
VIII	4.0	6.0	3.0

In reviewing the record of District VII it is pertinent to note that two days before the tournament began a team nominated from that district, St. Peters, was forced to withdraw because of the death of a relative of one of the team members. Thus the Penn State team came to West Point without having had an opportunity to give its full attention to the very difficult breakdown of the National Question into three sub-topics.

For purposes of reference the teams from each district were:

District I	Pepperdine, Arizona, Southern California, Redlands
District II	Washington State, Montana, Whitman
District III	So. Methodist, Southeastern, Arkansas, Baylor
District IV	Kansas, Luther, St. Thomas, Eau Claire
District V	Bowling Green, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Purdue
District VI	Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Wake Forest, South Carolina
District VII	Penn State, Roanoke, Univ. of Penn., U.S.N.A.
District VIII	Harvard, Utica, U.S.M.A., Vermont, Wesleyan



Again grouping the teams from each district, as above, we find that the average individual speaker ratings were:

<u>District</u>	<u>Average Speakers Rating (68 speakers)</u>	
I	16	3rd
II	26	8th
III	10	1st
IV	10	1st
V	17	4th
VI	20	5th
VII	22	7th
VIII	20	5th

The records of individual teams for the eight seeding rounds follow.

W and L indicate WIN or LOSS Example: "W-52" means team met and defeated team 52.

<u>TEAM</u>		<u>SEEDING ROUNDS</u>								Total Wins
<u>No.</u>	<u>Name School</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11	George Pepperdine	L-53	W-73	L-61	L-63	W-65	L-74	L-43	W-71	3
12	Arizona	W-54	W-74	W-41	L-44	L-22	L-31	W-51	L-55	4
13	So. California	W-55	L-81	W-82	L-34	L-53	W-83	L-62	L-33	3
14	Redlands	L-61	W-82	W-73	W-33	W-32	W-53	W-91	L-34	6
21	Washington State	L-62	L-83	L-84	W-65	W-82	W-71	L-63	L-73	3
22	Montana	W-63	W-84	L-91	W-61	W-12	W-32	L-41	L-42	5
23	Whitman	L-64	L-91	W-72	W-71	L-83	L-63	W-54	L-43	3
31	So. Methodist	W-65	L-53	W-71	W-62	W-61	W-12	W-52	W-41	7
32	Southeastern State College	W-71	W-54	W-44	L-52	L-14	L-22	W-81	W-51	5
33	Arkansas U.	W-72	W-55	L-51	L-14	L-52	W-64	W-84	W-13	5
34	Baylor U.	L-73	W-61	W-64	W-13	W-44	W-51	W-55	W-14	7
41	Kansas U.	W-74	W-62	L-12	W-53	W-63	L-91	W-22	L-31	5



		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Wins
42	Luther	W-81	W-63	L-53	L-83	L-91	L-62	W-64	W-22	4
43	St. Thomas	L-82	W-64	L-62	L-74	L-73	W-72	W-11	W-23	4
44	Eau Claire	W-83	W-65	L-32	W-12	L-34	W-84	L-53	W-63	5
51	Bowling Green	W-84	W-71	W-33	W-91	W-74	L-34	L-12	L-32	5
52	Northwestern	L-91	W-72	W-83	W-32	W-33	W-73	L-31	W-62	6
53	Notre Dame	W-11	W-31	W-42	L-41	W-13	L-14	W-44	L-83	5
54	Purdue	L-12	L-32	L-63	W-72	L-71	W-82	L-23	L-84	2
55	Augustana	L-13	L-33	W-65	W-82	W-84	W-61	L-34	W-12	5
61	Alabama	W-14	L-34	W-11	L-22	L-31	L-55	W-74	W-72	4
62	Tennessee	W-21	L-41	W-43	L-31	L-81	W-42	W-13	W-52	5
63	Florida	L-22	L-42	W-54	W-11	L-41	W-23	W-21	L-44	4
64	Wake Forest	W-23	L-43	L-34	L-84	W-72	L-33	L-42	W-81	3
65	South Carolina	L-31	L-44	L-55	L-21	L-11	L-81	L-72	L-82	0
71	Penn State	L-32	L-51	L-31	L-23	W-54	L-21	L-82	L-11	1
72	Roanoke	L-33	L-52	L-23	L-54	L-64	L-43	W-65	L-61	1
73	U. of Penn.	W-34	L-11	L-14	W-81	W-43	L-52	L-83	W-21	4
74	USNA	L-41	L-12	W-81	W-43	L-51	W-11	L-61	L-91	3
81	Harvard	L-42	W-13	L-74	L-73	W-62	W-65	L-32	L-64	3
82	Utica	W-43	L-14	L-13	L-55	L-21	L-54	W-71	W-65	3
83	Vermont	L-44	W-21	L-52	W-42	W-23	L-13	W-73	W-53	5
84	Wesleyan	L-51	L-22	W-21	W-64	L-55	L-44	L-33	W-54	3
91	U.S.M.A.	W-52	W-23	W-22	L-51	W-42	W-41	L-14	W-74	6



### THE 8 SEEDING ROUNDS

SCHOOL	WINS	LOSSES	STAN- DING	TEAM SPEAKER'S POINT STANDING	TOTAL TEAM SPKR'S POINTS
Arizona	4	4	11	13	1860
Redlands	6	2	12	14	1856
So. Methodist	7	1	1	6	1918
Southeastern	5	3	8	10	1889
Arkansas	5	3	13	15	1832
Baylor	7	1	2	10	1889
Kansas	5	3	5	2	1949
Eau Claire	5	3	6	4	1924
Northwestern	6	2	4	7	1902
Notre Dame	5	3	7	8	1897
Augustana	5	3	9	11	1883
Tennessee	5	3	15	23	1765
Vermont	5	3	10	12	1868
Army	6	2	3	6	1918

The team standings are based on the wins, losses, record and the team speaker points.



## ELIMINATION ROUNDS

### Round one

- |    |                   |          |                       |
|----|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Vermont           | defeated | Kansas                |
| 2. | Montana           | "        | Northwestern          |
| 3. | Southeastern      | "        | Notre Dame            |
| 4. | Florida           | "        | Baylor                |
| 5. | Augustana         | "        | Eau Claire            |
| 6. | U of Pennsylvania | "        | Southern Methodist U. |
| 7. | Army              | "        | Arkansas              |
| 8. | Bowling Green     | "        | Redlands              |

### Round two

- |    |           |   |                   |
|----|-----------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Vermont   | " | Montana           |
| 2. | Florida   | " | Southeastern      |
| 3. | Augustana | " | U of Pennsylvania |
| 4. | Army      | " | Bowling Green     |

### Round three

- |    |           |   |         |
|----|-----------|---|---------|
| 1. | Vermont   | " | Florida |
| 2. | Augustana | " | Army    |

### Final Round

- |         |   |           |
|---------|---|-----------|
| Vermont | " | Augustana |
|---------|---|-----------|



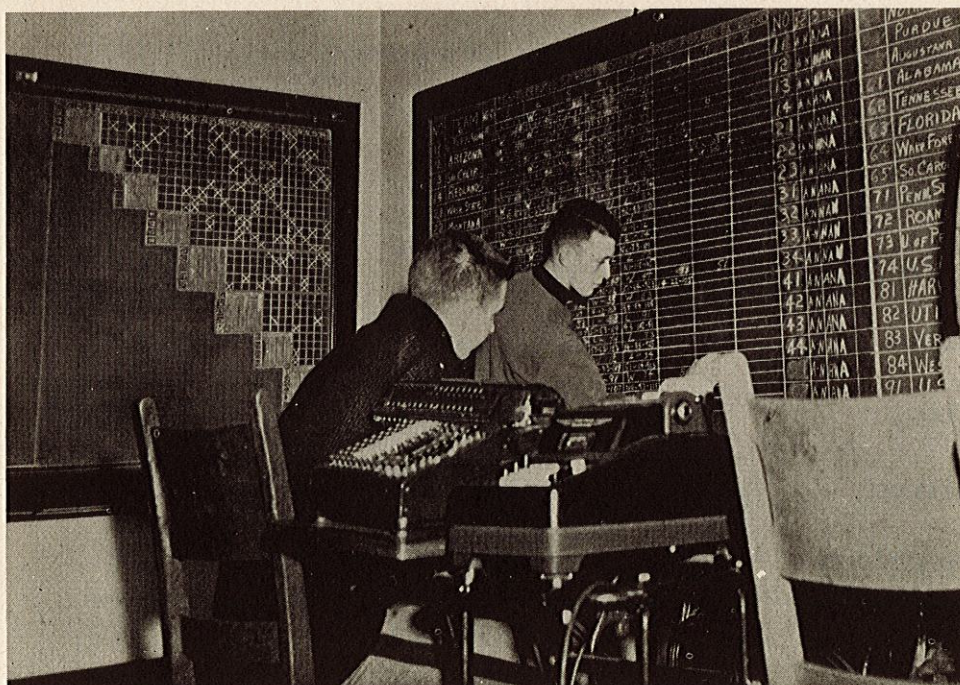
INDIVIDUAL SPEAKERS' RATING FOR SEEDING ROUNDS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
1.	Carey	Notre Dame	1001
2.	Reiffe	Southern Methodist U.	993
3.	Markus	Northwestern	986
4.	Plisco	Univ. of Florida	985
5.	Stollenweick	Univ. of Kansas	985
6.	Apfelbaum	Univ. of Florida	979
7.	Howard	Eau Claire	977
8.	Heinlein	Baylor	972
9.	Drum	Southern California	969
10.	Carter	Southeastern State	965
11.	Katz	Univ. of Pennsylvania	965
12.	Shearer	Univ. of Kansas	964
13.	Specter	Univ. of Pennsylvania	964
14.	Lindberg	Augustana	963
15.	McSherry	Army	962
16.	Gard	Army	956
17.	Hayes	Vermont	954
18.	Kiker	Arizona	953
19.	Linkon	Northwestern	948
20.	Donaldson	Eau Claire	947
21.	Caudle	Wake Forest	937
22.	Reid	George Pepperdine	932



23.	Carroll	Univ. of Arkansas	931
24.	Wilson	Univ. of Redlands	930
25.	Lucas	Univ. of Montana	929
26.	Spicer	Univ. of Redlands	926
27.	Wilke	Southern Methodist U.	925
28.	Bowin	Southeastern Univ.	924
29.	Fernandes	Bowling Green University	923
30.	Kutch	Augustana	920
31.	Kennelly	St. Thomas	919
32.	Thornton	Baylor University	917
33.	O'Connell	Univ. of Vermont	914
34.	Jenson	Luther College	912

NOTE: THE ABOVE RATINGS ARE THOSE OF THE HIGHEST RATED HALF OF THE 68 INDIVIDUAL SPEAKERS.



ROGERS, ULMER, AND A CORNER OF THE STATISTICS ROOM



WEST POINT NATIONAL INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT  
1950 SCHEDULE

Wednesday, 26 April

P.M. 1:00 - 6:00 Registration, Housing, Sightseeing  
6:15 Supper  
7:30 Reception (Grant Hall)

Thursday, 27 April

A.M. 7:30 Breakfast  
9:15 - 9:45 Orientation (Electricity Lecture Room)  
10:00 Seeding Round I (Resolved, That the United States Should Nationalize the Basic Non-Agricultural Industries.)  
12:00 Dinner  
P.M. 12:50 Seeding Round II (Same topic as Round I)  
4:00 Seeding Round III (Resolved, That in Order to Control the Business Cycle, the United States Should Nationalize the Basic Non-Agricultural Industries.)  
6:16 Supper  
7:30 Seeding Round IV (Same topic as Round III)  
9:00 Student Soiree (Grant Hall)  
9:00 Coaches' and Judges' reception (Cullum Hall)

Friday, 28 April

A.M. 7:00 Breakfast  
7:45 Seeding Round V (Resolved, That in the Interests of National Security the United States Should Nationalize the Basic Non-Agricultural Industries.)  
10:35 Seeding Round VI (Same topic as Round V)  
12:00 Dinner  
P.M. 12:50 Seeding Round VII (Resolved, That the United States Should Nationalize the Steel Industry.)  
4:00 Seeding Round VIII (Same topic as Round VII)  
6:00 Banquet, District Finals, James Madison Oratorical Contest, announcement of results of seeding rounds (Cullum Hall)  
8:30 West Point Players, "Two Blind Mice"

Saturday, 29 April

A.M. 7:00 Breakfast



7:45 Elimination Round I (Resolved, That the United States Should Nationalize the Steel Industry.)

10:35 Quarter Finals, Round II (Resolved, That in the Interests of National Security the United States Should Nationalize the Basic Non-Agricultural Industries.)

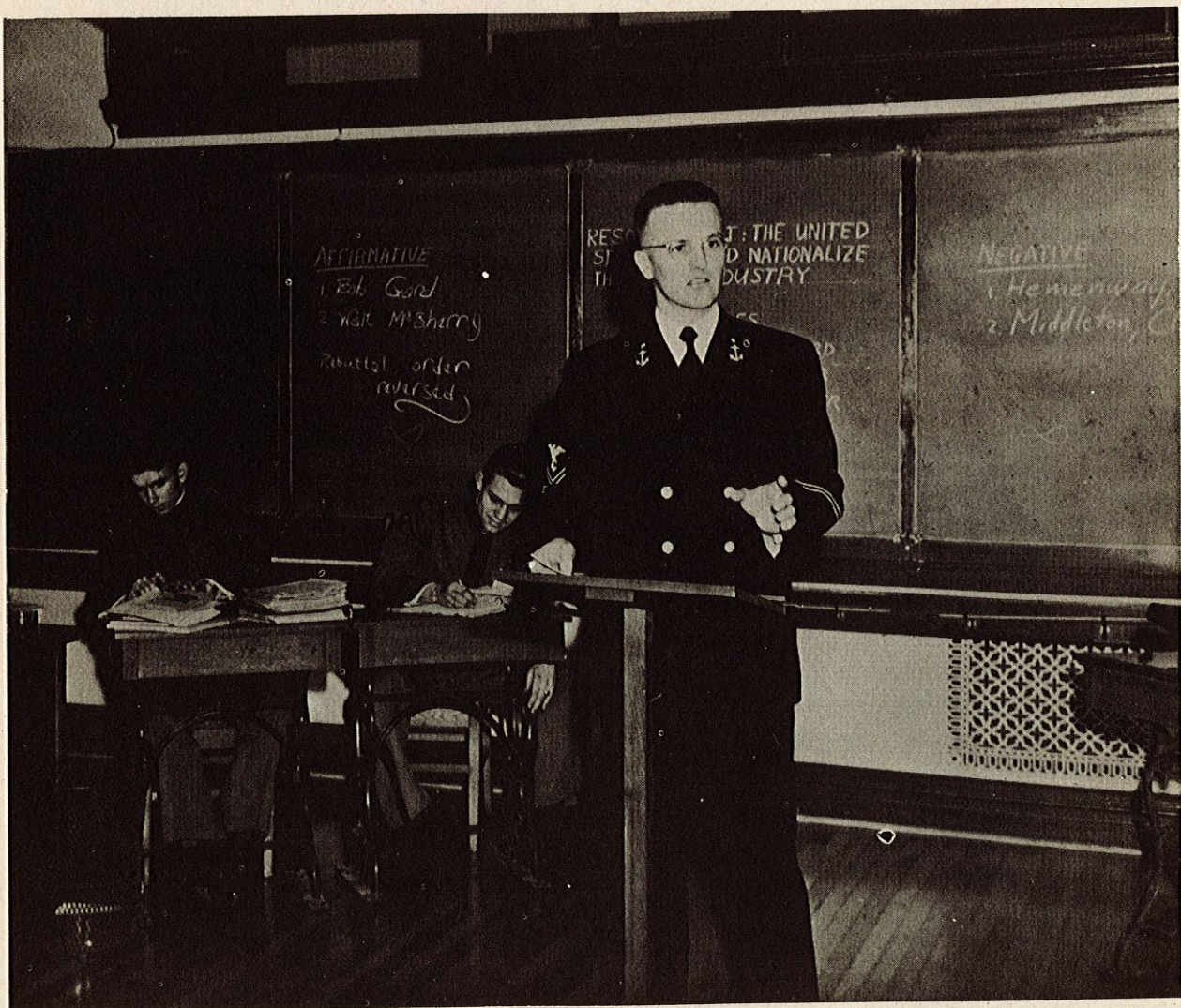
12:00 Dinner

P.M. 1:00 Parade of the Corps of Cadets

2:00 Semi-Finals, Round III (Resolved, That in Order to Control the Business Cycle, the United States Should Nationalize the Basic Non-Agricultural Industries.)

6:15 Supper

7:30 Finals, (Resolved, That the United States Should Nationalize the Basic Non-Agricultural Industries.)



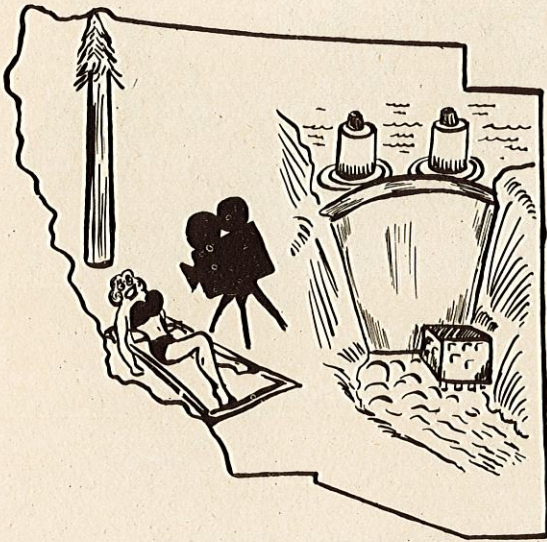
ARMY VS NAVY RE NATIONALIZATION OF THE STEEL  
INDUSTRY...HEMENWAY SAYING "NO".....



DISTRICT NOMINATING COMMITTEES  
1950

DISTRICT I

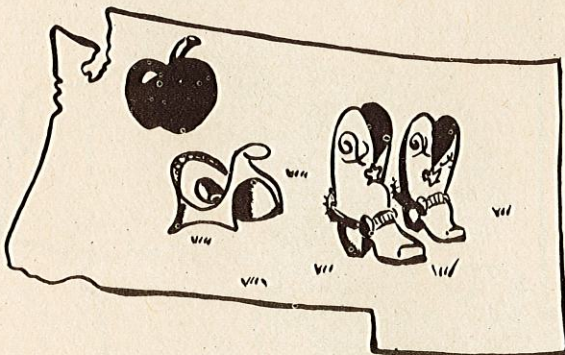
California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona



- John W. Ackley, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, Chairman  
W. A. Cable, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona  
Charles Guss, College of Pacific, Stockton, California  
Emmet Long, Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California  
Alan Nichols, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, California  
E. R. Nichols, Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, California  
Rex E. Robinson, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

DISTRICT II

Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming



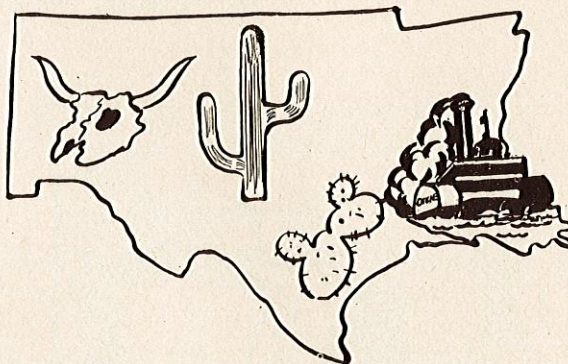
- R. D. Mahaffey, Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, Chairman  
Carl L. Isaacson, Idaho State College, Caldwell, Idaho  
Paul X. Knoll, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon  
Ralph McGinnis, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, Montana  
Lloyd R. Newcomer, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington  
E. R. Nichols, Jr., Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon  
W. H. Veatch, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington



### DISTRICT III

New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana

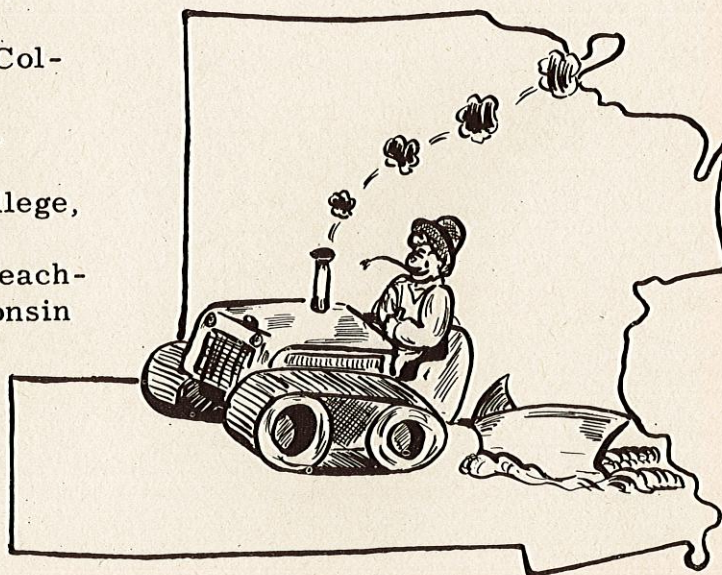
Glen R. Capp, Baylor Univ., Waco,  
Texas, Chairman  
Waldo Braden, Louisiana State Univ.,  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
Wayne C. Eubank, Univ. of New Mexi-  
co, Albuquerque, New Mexico  
T. A. Houston, Southeastern State  
College, Durant, Oklahoma  
D. J. Nabers, East Central State Col-  
lege, Ada, Oklahoma  
E. L. Pross, Texas Christian Univ.,  
Fort Worth, Texas



### DISTRICT IV

Colorado, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas,  
Missouri, Wisconsin, South Dakota

Richard Krueger, College of St.  
Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota,  
Chairman  
William S. Howell, Univ. of Minne-  
sota, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Roy C. Nelson, Colorado A & M Col-  
lege, Fort Collins, Colorado  
Donald Olson, Univ. of Nebraska,  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
J. W. Randolph, Westminster College,  
Fulton, Missouri  
Grace Walsh, Eau Claire State Teach-  
ers College, Eau Claire, Wisconsin





## DISTRICT V

Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana



- A. Westley Rowland, Alma College, Alma, Michigan, Chairman  
Lionel Crocker, Denison University, Granville, Ohio  
Martin J. Holcomb, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois  
P. E. Lull, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana  
M. Harold Mickle, Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, Ohio  
C. L. Nystrom, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois  
Forrest L. Seal, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana

## DISTRICT VI

Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina,  
North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky



- Miss Annabel Dunham, Univ. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Chairman  
Dean C. Barnlund University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida  
Dr. B. B. Baxter, David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee  
Paul D. Brandes, Univ. of Mississippi, University, Mississippi  
Merle G. Christopherson, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina  
Mrs. John H. Melzer, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky  
Franklin R. Shirley, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, North Carolina



## DISTRICT VII

Virginia, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District  
of Columbia, Pennsylvania

Gordon Hostettler, Temple Univ.,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Chair-  
man

Fr. Eugene Gallagher, S. J., George-  
town University, Washington, D. C.

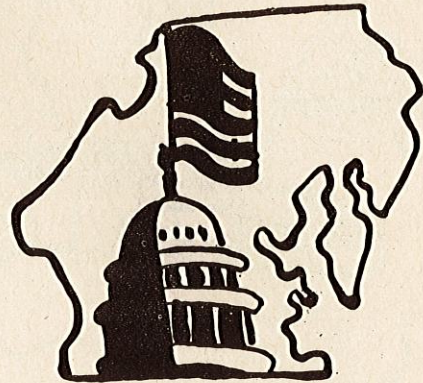
George F. Henigan, George Washing-  
ton University, Washington, D. C.

Joseph F. O'Brien, Pennsylvania  
State College, State College, Penn-  
sylvania

H. H. Perritt, Univ. of Virginia, Char-  
lottesville, Virginia

Fred S. Robie, Univ. of Pittsburgh,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

H. O. Werner, United States Naval  
Academy, Annapolis, Maryland



## DISTRICT VIII

New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode  
Island, New Hampshire

Jerome Kovalcik, Champlain College,  
Plattsburgh, New York, Chairman

John Crawford, Wesleyan Univ.,  
Middletown, Connecticut

Austin J. Freely, Boston University,  
Boston, Mass.

Robert B. Huber, Vermont Univ., Bur-  
lington, Vermont

Orvin Larson, Brooklyn College,  
Brooklyn, New York

Rollin G. Osterweis, Yale University,  
New Haven, Connecticut

Albert Thayer, Bowdoin College,  
Brunswick, Maine





PARTICIPANTS WEST POINT TOURNAMENT 1950

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

James Buice                      Albert Holmes  
Coach Annabelle Dunham  
(Alabama)

GEORGE PEPPERDINE

Raymond Ford                      Ronald F. Reid  
Coach Emmett Long  
(California)

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Henry Kiker                      Jack Stewart  
Coach W. Arthur Cable  
(Arizona)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

William Becker                      Richard Hulbert  
Coach F. C. Packard, Jr.  
(Massachusetts)

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

William Arnold                      Philip Carrol  
Coach U. L. Baker  
(Arkansas)

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Edward Stollenwerck                      Kent Shearer  
Coach E. C. Buehler  
(Kansas)

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE

Dorothy Ann Koch                      Charles Lindbergh  
Coach Martin Holcomb  
(Illinois)

LUTHER COLLEGE

Milton Hauge                      Robert Jenson  
Coach Mary Roberts  
(Iowa)

BAYLOR

Junny Thornton                      David Heinlein  
Coach Glenn Capp  
(Texas)

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Dean Jellison                      James Lucas  
Coach Ralph Y. McGinnis  
(Montana)

BOWLING GREEN

Lou Fernandez                      Patricia Swineford  
Coach M. Harold Mikle  
(Ohio)

NORTHWESTERN

Gordon Sinkon                      Richard Markus  
Coach James H. McBath  
(Illinois)

EAU CLAIRE

Richard Donaldson                      Cletus Howard  
Coach Grace Walsh  
(Wisconsin)

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

William Carey                      William Dempsey  
Coach L. Sommer  
(Indiana)

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Walter Apfelbaum                      Jack Plisco  
Coach D. C. Barnlund  
(Florida)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Richard Schweiker                      Peter Giesey  
Coach H. J. O'Brien  
(Pennsylvania)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Arlen Specter                      Marvin Katz  
Coach                      Burnett  
(Pennsylvania)



PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Charles Gunther      Don Sutherland Buford Rhea  
Coach R. B. Beck  
(Indiana)

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Lee Levitt  
Coach Robert Hickey  
(Tennessee)

UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

James Wilson      Hold Spincer  
Coach E. R. Nichols  
(California)

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Robert G. Gard      Walter C. McSherry  
Lt. Col. Chester L. Johnson  
(New York)

ROANOKE COLLEGE

William J. Linkous  
William J. Branscom  
Coach J. F. Prufer  
(Virginia)

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

John Hemenway      Clyde Middleton  
Coach H. O. Werner  
(Maryland)

COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS

Thomas Kenneley      James Rooney  
Coach R. F. Krueger  
(Minnesota)

UTICA

John Flagler      Frank Gualtieri  
Coach Dora Newman  
(New York)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Laverne Funderbuck      Harvey Golden  
Coach M. G. Christopherson  
(South Carolina)

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

Richard O'Connell      Thomas Hayes  
Coach Robert B. Huber  
(Vermont)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIF.

Edward Stegman      Dale Drum  
Coach Alan Nichols  
(California)

WAKE FOREST

T. Lamar Caudle      Robert P. Crowch  
Coach Franklin Shirley  
(North Carolina)

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIV.

Lee Reiff      Richard Wilke  
Coach Norma Ballard  
(Texas)

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

Myrtle Chitty      Toni Rausch  
Coach W. H. Veatch  
(Washington)

SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

Jack Carter      Collin Bowen  
Coach T. A. Houston  
(Oklahoma)

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Robert J. Buckley      Sherwin Montell  
Coach John Crawford  
(Connecticut)

WHITMAN COLLEGE

Gordon Jaynes      Ernest Miller  
Coach Lloyd Newcomb  
(Washington)





THE FINAL ROUND OF THE 1950 WEST POINT TOURNAMENT  
MISS DOROTHY ANN KOCH OF AUGUSTANA SPEAKING FOR  
THE AFFIRMATIVE: MR. THOMAS L. HAYES OF VERMONT  
UPHOLDING THE NEGATIVE POSITION; AND THE AUDIENCE.



## GUEST JUDGES, 1950 WEST POINT TOURNAMENT

The West Point Debate Council, our guests, and the Military Academy acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the following individuals who joined us during the tournament and who did invaluable service as judges.

James J. Barry	Queens College
J. Calvin Callaghan	Syracuse University
Richard F. Clemo	Columbia University
Frank C. Davidson	City College of New York
Jo Davidson	Brooklyn College
Arthur J. Ditzel	John Marshall College
Theodore G. Ehrsam	New York University
Leona Felix	University of Vermont
Fr. Eugene Gallagher, SJ	Georgetown University
George M. Glasgow	Fordham University
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Robert H. Haakenson	
Victor E. Jacoby	Adelphi College
Herbert L. James	Dartmouth College
Stanley N. Kinney	Colgate University
Lt. Victor J. Lugowski	U.S. Merchant Marine Academy
J. Edward McEvoy	Syracuse University
Joseph F. O'Brien	Pennsylvania State College
John J. O'Leary	Manhattan College
Fred S. Robie	University of Pittsburgh
Samuel B. Shirk	Lafayette College
Stanley A. Weintraub	City College of New York
Nicholas E. Westhof	St. Johns University



## THE HISTORY OF DEBATING AT WEST POINT

The history of debating at West Point is closely interwoven with that of the Military Academy itself. From the foundation of the Military Academy at West Point in 1802 until the present time, there has existed among cadets a great interest in investigation, discussion, and argumentation. It is the function of this section to show something of this history, for in the same sense that the Nation and the Military Academy are "ours", so is the account which follows.

The Military Academy was for some 15 years after its foundation a rather shaky edifice. Division of opinion as to its mission, questions as to whether or not such an institution could be of any possible value, small if not inadequate financial support, and other problems not uncommon to new institutions threatened at times to submerge the Military Academy.

Yet in the first year of the Military Academy's establishment, the first superintendent, Jonathan Williams, assembled the officers and cadets of his command and proposed the establishment of the United States Military Philosophical Society to promote the knowledge of the military sciences. Cadets and officers were members of the society, and civilians were also eligible for membership. It was largely through the ambitions and erudite leadership of this man that the Philosophical Society had a strong, active beginning. Williams had received a part of his early education under the tutorship of his great-uncle, Benjamin Franklin, who later left his personal library to Williams and the young Society. According to its constitution, the Philosophical Society was "designed to supplement the education and scientific activities of the Corps of Engineers and the United States Military Academy". Growing pains and internal friction, reflecting the political dissension in the contemporary federal government, caused its dissolution after a single year of existence. But in 1805, Williams again led the establishment of the society--evidently upon surer footing, for its active membership embraced such influential citizens as James Madison, John Quincy Adams, James Monroe, DeWitt Clinton, Robert Fulton and Eli Whitney. Despite this impressive roll, the Corps of Cadets continued to form the nucleus of the Society and West Point continued to be its home, although one meeting was held in the New York City Hall at the request of Mayor DeWitt Clinton.

The War of 1812 caused the members to decide to disband for the duration. But it bears mentioning that the one dissenting ballot cast in the vote for dissolution was by a young captain of the Class of 1808, Sylvanus Thayer, later to become Superintendent and to be known as the "Father of the Military Academy". About \$2500 in the treasury at the time was bequeathed to the New York Lyceum of Natural History, now the New York Academy of Natural Science.



The Amosopic Society, founded in 1816, held weekly debates on such subjects as: "Was Brutus Justified in Killing Caesar?", "Is Love a Voluntary or Involuntary Passion?", "Has Virtue Any Advantage Over Vice as it Affects the Happiness of This Life?", "Is Justice or Mercy More Laudable?", and "Was Cato Justified in Killing Himself?" which were discussed before cadet audiences. A verbatim account of each debate was recorded in artistic script, and these papers may be seen today in the West Point Library. It is interesting to note that despite their very rigid and exhaustive scientific training, cadets manifested a strong interest in the classics and were aware of the need for cultural as well as technical development. An important attraction at these weekly debates was the recitation, from memory; of an extract from classical literature, such as the soliloquy on life and death from Hamlet; Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard; Goldsmith's Deserted Village; Collins' Ode To The Passions; etc.

Under the forward steady direction of Colonel Thayer, the society was formed, progressed, and developed. In 1822 the Philomatheon Society absorbed the interests of the Amosopic Society and added contests on problems from the exact sciences. For it was at this period in young America that challenges were in the fields of the exact sciences. The Ciceronian Society, founded in 1823, was the rival of the Philomatheon Society. But it remained to the Dialectic Society which was founded in 1824 to absorb the Amosopic and the Philomatheon Society and give the cadets a well-ordered and coordinated society. The debating of this organization during the period 1824-60 reflected very clearly the pattern of thought and public opinion prevalent throughout the country. An excerpt from a cadet's letter to his parents, written in 1838, demonstrates the tenor of debating in this time:

"We had quite an animated discussion the other evening on the justice of the lynch law. We got very warm; indeed, the debate came very near merging into the discussion of abolition. This, you are aware, is a very tender subject, and, for our society, a very improper one. For my own part, I got very much excited, and my free avowal of abolition principles did not tend to allay the feeling which existed among the members."

Highly spirited debates with most controversial questions were the order of the day. The fervor of the log cabin and hard cider Presidential campaign of 1840 reached West Point and it was proposed to debate "Ought the South to Prefer William Henry Harrison to Martin Van Buren at the Coming Election?" At this time a cadet proposed to amend the constitution of the Dialectic Society to read, "...that no question which brings into discussion the tenets of any religious denomination or which involves the party politics of the day shall be debated in the Society." This suggested amendment was hurriedly voted down and debates on "Whether a State Has the Right to Secede from the Union", and "Is Texas Justifiable in the Conquest of Mexi-



co?''', and "Has a State Under Any Circumstances the Right to Nullify an Act of Congress?"

A glance at the roster of members of the Dialectic Society during the years preceding the Civil War suggests that cadet debates concerning slavery and states' rights played an important role in the history of the nation. The journal of the society for the years 1839-43, for example, records the membership of Grant, Pope, Longstreet, Rodman, Reynolds, Thomas, Ewell, Anderson, Hardie, and Ward, all of whom were in less than twenty years to lead armies against each other to prove the questions they had once debated.

Every possible measure short of suppression of the debating society's charter was taken by succeeding Superintendents to prevent the spreading spirit of sectionalism from destroying the esprit de corps of the Military Academy. Even so the record shows that subsequent debates oftentimes developed to such proportions that the decision was finally sought behind barracks in a challenge boxing match.

At the outbreak of the Civil War northern cadets walked arm-in-arm with their southern classmates to the railroad station and bid one another a melancholy farewell. Then followed a period of dormancy at West Point insofar as debating activities were concerned, but shortly thereafter, as the wounds of war began to heal, cadet debating became reestablished in the Corps and such subjects as "Who Won the Civil War?" were quite popular.

Gradually the Dialectic Society lost its character as a debating society and assumed its present role at West Point, the annual production of a musical farce on cadet life. The society's debate hall and library continued as a reading room used by cadets during their few leisure hours. Such debating as there was at West Point until 1921 was conducted without benefit of a formal cadet organization and usually under the sponsorship of an individual officer or academic department.

During the superintendency of Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur the debating program received renewed official emphasis when the formation of the Debating Society was authorized. Intra-mural debates sponsored by the Debating Society apparently played a very small role in the life of the Corps of Cadets until 1934 when several enthusiastic cadets brought new vigor to the Society. The record from this point on is one of constant and progressive growth. The first intercollegiate debate in which West Point participated was with Manhattan College at West Point on 31 March 1934 at which time it was resolved that "The Progress of Science is a Great and Growing Menace to Civilization". At this time membership in the Society was limited by its constitution to 25 members. Meetings at which all members spoke and debated informally were held weekly. After 1935 cadet par-



icipation in intercollegiate debates grew rapidly with particular emphasis being given to debates broadcast over major metropolitan radio stations.

As war clouds arose across the Atlantic and Pacific a concern for our future appeared in many of the topics debated by cadets and their collegiate contemporaries: "Resolved, That The League of Nations Should Be Made a Super-State" (Holy Cross, 5 November 1937); "Resolved, That The Present Rearmament Plans of the United States Should Be Abandoned" (New York University, 18 February 1939); "Resolved, That The United States Should Establish An Alliance With Great Britain" (St. Peter's, 12 March 1939).

On March 17, 1939, a cadet team upheld the affirmative side of the proposition "Resolved, That The 'Have-Not' Nations of Germany, Italy, and Japan Are Justified in Their Demands for Territorial Expansion" in a radio debate with Duke University. Unfortunately a considerable number of the radio audience failing to take account of the conventions of debating construed the cadet team's arguments as being representative of their sentiments and of the official policy of the Military Academy. Protests reached President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War, and the Superintendent of the Military Academy. What might have developed as a major obstacle to the continued existence of the Debating Society was overcome by wise leadership which, in view of contemporary tensions, advised the Society to refrain for the time being from debating subjects with "international or racial controversial elements". Even so this did not preclude debates which sought to clarify American interests in Europe and Asia, our neutrality policy, and the current problems of public policy in the areas of the general welfare and national security.

Pearl Harbor blasted cadet teams from intercollegiate debate platforms. The Military Academy's accelerated training schedule imposed such a burden on cadet time that for nearly three years only intra-mural programs were held. It was not until January 1945, that West Point, against Yale at New Haven, reentered intercollegiate debate competition. In 1945 and 1946 the Debating Society sponsored its first intercollegiate debate tournament. In the latter year teams representing both the East and Mid-West were present. It was at the 1946 tournament that the suggestion was made that the cadet society sponsor a national debate tournament.

Since World War II the membership and programs of the cadet organization have enjoyed a remarkable growth. On July 3, 1947, the name of the organization was changed to "The West Point Debate Council", the name by which it is officially known today. Dedicated to the idea of giving every interested cadet an opportunity to develop his ability as a public speaker, the Debate Council sponsors a debate course for novices, a course in public speaking, intra-mural and intra-council debate tournaments, and panel dis-



cussion groups. In the Fall Semester, 1949-50, the Debate Council sponsored the first West Point Student Conference on United States Affairs which was attended by students from 53 eastern colleges and universities and guided in the course of the discussions by leading faculty and governmental experts. A permanent discussion group has grown up within the Debate Council--a result of the enthusiasm generated by the Student Conference. This group, known as the Forum, during the Spring Semester was host to eight persons prominent in public and private life, whose discussion and question-and-answer periods have been well attended by both cadets and officers.

During the past three years cadet teams have debated with college or university teams from 47 of the 48 states, Canada, and Great Britain. An invitation of the Union Society of Oxford University permitted three cadets to visit Great Britain in 1948 when they debated on 17 June--173 years to the day since Bunker Hill--the Oxonians: "Resolved, That The Separation of the American Colonies From Great Britain Had Better Never Occurred". Warmed by British hospitality the West Point Debate Council hopes that a similar opportunity may be afforded more American teams in the future.

The programs of the Debate Council are held in high regard by the officials of the Military Academy as well as by the cadet members themselves. That these programs are invaluable means of furthering the academic curriculum and public information mission of the Military Academy has been clearly demonstrated. Today the cadet membership enjoys every possible support from the administration. Among the principal benefits which derive from this official blessing is the integrated assistance made available to cadets seeking to develop themselves in the field of speech. The officers-in-charge are members of the Department of Social Sciences, the Department of English, and the Department of Tactics. With such guidance the cadet has an opportunity to make the most of his research time and to benefit from expert criticism of his oral presentations.

We are proud to record that from a rather small start in the field of intercollegiate debate cadets in the Academic Year 1949-50 engaged in 260 intercollegiate debates, won one major tournament and placed third in three others, and grew to a membership of 380 cadets. Whereas emphasis in debate and discussion today is generally given to topics concerning public policy, we at West Point feel a close tie with our predecessors who found military, scientific, and literary subjects stimulating sources for debate and discussion. The greatest single benefit we feel we derive from our participation in the Debate Council's programs is the many friendships they have permitted us to make the nation over. We should consider our entire program worthwhile if the by-product of these associations were a fuller understanding of the complex problems which we, the soldiers and civilians, must face together today and in the future.



Cadet Officers

1934-1935

Kent T. Parrot, President  
Thomas D. Gillis, Vice President  
Ralph E. Haines, Secretary

1935-1936

William H. Kinnard, President  
Aloysius E. McCormick, Vice President  
John D. Torrey, Secretary

1936-1937

Robert E. Breitweiser, President  
Irwin M. Parry, Vice President  
Victor E. Mansfield, Secretary

1937-1938

Trevor N. Dupuy, President  
Andrew J. Goodpaster, Vice President  
Ralph L. Lowther\*, Secretary

1938-1939

Robert W. Page, Jr., President  
Lincoln A. Simon, Vice President  
Ralph L. Lowther, Secretary

1939-1940

Arthur R. Barry, President  
Robert I. Dice, Vice President  
William R. Kintner, Secretary

1940-1941

Lee B. Ledford, President  
Edgar C. Boggs\*\*, Vice President  
Edward L. Rowny, Secretary



1941-1942

Chester R. Ladd, President  
James H. Hottenroth, Vice President  
Paul B. Woodward, Secretary

1943-1944

Robert N. Ginsburgh, President  
Charles C. Martin, Jr., Vice President  
& Secretary

1944-1945

Tom L. Schwinn, President  
Samuel K. Lessey, Vice President  
George T. Forssell, Jr. Secretary

1945-1946

Donald W. Dreier, President  
Charles M. Jaco, Jr., Vice President  
William A. Temple, Secretary

1946-1947

John J. Lowry, President  
William J. Sharpe, Vice President  
John K. Lerohl, Vice President  
George M. Dell, Secretary  
William F. Gorog, Tournament Chairman

1947-1948

Sidney B. Berry, Jr., President  
William F. Gorog, Vice President  
Abbott C. Greenleaf, Secretary  
John F. McArdle, Treasurer  
Ben Wade O. Dickinson, Tournament  
Chairman



1948-1949

Harry A. Griffith, President  
Robert C. Stender, Vice President  
Walter C. McSherry, Secretary  
William R. McDowell, Treasurer  
Jared B. Schopper, Tournament Chairman

1949-1950

Jared B. Schopper, President  
George F. Vlisides, Vice President  
David E. Rogers, Secretary  
Paul B. Hilty, Treasurer  
Edward P. Stefanik, Tournament Chairman  
Richard B. Keller, Student Conference  
Chairman

1950-1951

David E. Rogers, President  
Gorman C. Smith, Vice President  
John R. McLemore, Secretary  
Daniel W. Derbes, Treasurer  
Richard J. Buck, Student Conference  
Chairman  
Aaron Sherman, Tournament Chairman

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Lt. Col. Lowther Killed In Action, 14 January, 1945, St. Vith,  
Belgium while Signal Officer, 75th Infantry Division.

\*\*Captain Boggs Killed In Action, 5 February, 1945, Munoz, Luzon, P.I.  
while commanding Company B, 20th Infantry, 61st Infantry Division.

Officers-in-Charge

1934-1935 - John M. Devine

1935-1936 - John M. Devine, Major, FA  
Harold D. Kehm, Captain, FA

1937-1938 - Benjamin E. Thurston, Captain,  
Infantry  
Harold D. Kehm, Captain, FA



1938-1939 - Benjamin E. Thurston, Captain,  
Infantry  
George A. Lincoln, 1st Lt., CE

1939-1940 - George A. Lincoln, Captain, CE

1940-1941 - George A. Lincoln, Captain, CE

1941-1942 - H. A. Gerhardt, Captain, CAC  
W. H. Baumer, Jr., Captain, Infantry  
H. C. Sparrow, Captain, FA

1943-1944 - Lee B. Ledford, Jr., Major, FA

1944-1945 - George A. Lipsky, 1st Lt., Infantry

1945-1946 - George A. Lipsky, 1st Lt., Infantry

1946-1947 - Lawrence J. Legere, Jr., Major,  
Infantry  
Ralph M. Scott, Captain, USAF

x  
1947-1948 - Chester L. Johnson, Lt. Col., FA  
Ralph M. Scott, Captain, USAF

1948-1949 - Chester L. Johnson, Lt. Col., FA  
Ralph M. Scott, Captain, USAF  
Robert N. Ginsburgh, Captain, FA

1949-1950 - Chester L. Johnson, Lt. Col., FA  
Chester R. Ladd, Lt. Col., USAF  
Robert N. Ginsburgh, Captain, USAF  
Aloysius A. Norton, Captain, USAF  
Thomas P. Furey, Captain, Infantry  
Thomas L. Crystal, Col., USAF (FORUM)



WEST POINT NATIONAL INVITATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT 1947

<u>Participants</u>	<u>Wins</u>	<u>Losses</u>
# UNIVERSITY OF SO. CALIFORNIA	5	4
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	5	1
WHEATON COLLEGE	2	3
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE	3	3
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	2	3
ARIZONA STATE COLLEGE	0	5
OREGON STATE COLLEGE	1	4
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY	3	3
INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE	1	4
YALE UNIVERSITY	3	3
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	4	2
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	1	4
LOUISIANA COLLEGE	4	3
U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY	6	1
STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON	2	3
OKLAHOMA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY	2	3
GONZAGA UNIVERSITY	1	4
COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS	2	4
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	4	3
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	1	4
WAKE FOREST COLLEGE	3	3
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	4	3
COLORADO UNIVERSITY	1	4
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS	3	3
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY	7	1
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	2	3
* # SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE	8	1
NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY	6	2
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE	1	4

# Finalists

\* Winner



WEST POINT NATIONAL INVITATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT 1948

<u>Participants</u>	<u>Wins</u>	<u>Losses</u>
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	3	3
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE	6	1
BATES COLLEGE	3	3
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	2	3
CAPITAL UNIVERSITY	1	4
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	1	4
COE COLLEGE	1	4
COLORADO UNIVERSITY	4	3
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE	0	5
DEPAUW UNIVERSITY	3	3
# UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	7	2
GONZAGA UNIVERSITY	1	4
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE	3	2
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	5	3
LOUISIANA COLLEGE	3	3
M. I. T.	0	5
U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY	1	4
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA	3	3
* # NORTH TEXAS STATE	7	2
NOTRE DAME	1	4
OREGON STATE COLLEGE	1	4
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	6	2
ST. OLAF COLLEGE	3	3
SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE	3	2
UNIVERSITY OF SO. CALIFORNIA	2	3
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE	2	3
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	6	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, L. A.	2	3
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	3	2
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	6	1
WAKE FOREST COLLEGE	3	3
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY	2	3
UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA	2	3
WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY	4	2

# Finalists

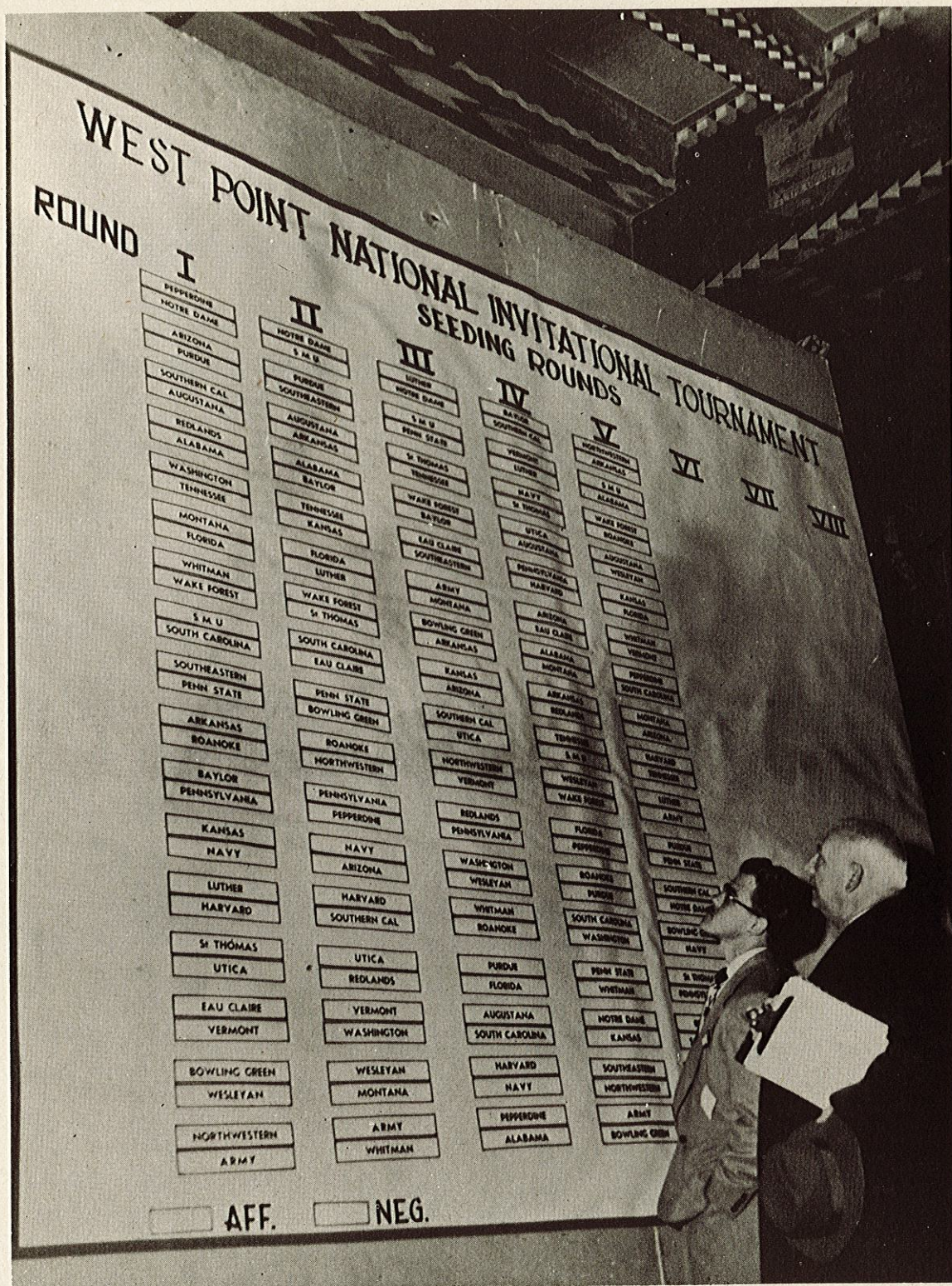
\* Winner



WEST POINT NATIONAL INVITATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT 1949

<u>Participants</u>	<u>Wins</u>	<u>Losses</u>
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	10	1
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	7	4
OTTOWA UNIVERSITY	7	3
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	7	3
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME	6	3
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	6	3
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	5	4
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	5	4
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	5	3
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE	5	3
CHAMPLAIN COLLEGE	5	3
DE PAUW UNIVERSITY	5	3
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	5	3
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE	5	3
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY	5	3
N. TEXAS STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE	4	4
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	4	4
SOUTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE	4	4
ST. OLAF COLLEGE	4	4
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE	3	5
LOUISIANA COLLEGE	3	5
MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	3	5
PEPPERDINE COLLEGE	3	5
PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY	3	5
STANFORD	3	5
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	3	5
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY	3	5
WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY	3	5
YALE UNIVERSITY	3	5
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	2	6
PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	2	6
SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE	2	6
UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH	2	6
STEVENS INSTITUTE	1	7





PROFESSOR E. R. NICHOLS AND MEMBER OF UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS TEAM STUDY THE MANNING TABLE.....



