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Number 2

Georgia High School Debates.

Athletic Pin Contests.

Constitution and By-Laws of
District Meets, 1913-14.



Under the Direction of the High School Association

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1913 State Debate

University of Georgia Chapel, July 3rd

Question: Resolved, That Georgia should grant the same right of suffrage to women as to men.

BAXLEY

Affirmative:

LUCIUS TIPPETT
MACK ROGERS

FITZGERALD

Negative:

EDGAR PATTERSON
SAM KASSAWITZ

The \$50.00 in books and the State Championship was won by the team from Baxley

This Bulletin should be kept on file for future reference. Kindly present these High School activities to your pupils and teachers.

Georgia High School Debates, 1914

RULES.

The following are the rules for the debates this year:

1. The debating team representing each school shall consist of two members, both being bona fide male students of the same school in good standing.
2. The question in all preliminary debates shall be the one assigned for the final state contest, and all debaters shall be prepared to speak on either side of this question in the state and district contests.
3. In all contests sides shall be determined (except when the triangular system is used) either by mutual consent or by lot.
4. In all contests the debaters shall be separated from the audience and shall receive no coaching while the debate is in progress.
5. At all contests the time and order of speeches shall be as follows:

Main.

Affirmative - - - - 10 minutes.

Negative - - - - 10 minutes.

Affirmative - - - - 10 minutes.

Negative - - - - 10 minutes.

Rebuttal.

Negative - - - - 4 minutes.

Affirmative - - - 4 minutes.

Negative - - - - 4 minutes.

Affirmative - - - 4 minutes.

One debater cannot have any time left over by another.

6. Only schools on the accredited list of the State may enter these contests for the district, though smaller schools may contest among themselves. No school can enter the debating contest in the district meet that has not defeated a school under these rules prior to the annual district meet. Preliminary contests will be held between schools of the district during January, February and March, 1914. Winners in these preliminary debates must notify the president of the district association and President Stewart of the contest and the result. Each district association may assign the schools for the preliminary contests. The two students constituting the debating team from a given school always stand or fall together as the representatives of the school.

7. The debating teams that have won in the preliminary debates in the towns will contest at the district meet for the honor of representing the district in the state meet. The district president may arrange for contests between winners of the triangular debates before the district meet, thereby reducing the number there. Where more than two teams enter the district contest there shall be held in the morning prior to the public debate preliminary contests until two teams shall have been selected by the judges for the final contest before the public. This will necessitate more than one set of judges.

Similarly the twelve winning district teams will contest at the annual state meet in Athens for the state championship. However, should a winning district team desire to contest with a winning

team of an other district only the winning team of this contest would enter at the State University the 1st week in July. Messrs. Martin & Hoyt, publishers, of Atlanta, have offered \$50.00 in books to the school whose team wins the state championship. Gold prizes will also be awarded the winners.

8. A copy of the following instructions shall be given to each of the three judges: "The judges, who shall sit apart during the debate, shall judge the contest as a debate, voting without consultation "Affirmative" or "Negative" on the merits of the debate, irrespective of their individual opinions as to the merits of the question. In deciding which team has done the most effective debating, the judges shall take into consideration thought and delivery in both main and rebuttal speeches. In case of doubt, argument shall be stressed relatively more than delivery, and rebuttal work more than the main speeches. At the close of the debate each judge shall indicate his choice by ballot and deliver it to the presiding officer who shall inspect the ballots in the presence of a representative of each school and announce the decision."

9. It will be considered dishonorable for the pupils or teachers of one school to visit the debates of another when the two schools are likely to meet on the same question. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer to enforce this rule.

QUESTION FOR DEBATE.

The following subject is announced for the debate during the winter of 1914:

"Resolved, That municipalities in Georgia should own and operate plants for supplying light, water and transportation."

For complete bibliography and 200 pages of selected articles on "Municipal Ownership," the schools are referred to "Debaters' Handbook Series," compiled by Joy E. Morgan and Edna D. Bullock, price \$1.00, The H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis, Minn. This handbook will suggest abundant argument for both sides. It will rest with each team to digest this, arrange the argument, fit it to Georgia and present it in an original way. It is hoped that a study of this subject by the schools will direct the pupils to a more intimate knowledge of municipal affairs. The question might well be studied by the entire school society before the local tryouts are made.

SUGGESTIONS.

Attention of those interested in these debates is called to the following points adapted from Prof. Shurter, of Texas:

1. Begin reading on the question early in the year so as to avoid a forcing process at the end, but do not make reading a substitute for thinking.

2. While doing the preparatory reading take notes, using cards of uniform size, writing on only one side, and noting only a single line of argument or group of facts on a single card. Ideas may be borrowed, but not the language, for their expression—unless, of

course, it be given as quoted matter and so stated. Gather arguments from every possible source but use your own words in stating them; in short, make them your own.

3. After reading on both sides of the question, the principal arguments *pro* and *con*, will begin to take shape. At this point the issues in the debate should be clearly defined, the propositions which if established will prove or disprove the main proposition. Arguments that are not vital, should be stressed but little, or perhaps not used at all. The successful debater must learn to rest his case on one or two fundamental arguments, to thoroughly establish these arguments, and to stick to them throughout the whole debate.

4. Arguments are established by means of proof. Mere assertions or generalization will not do. The main propositions underlying your argument must be grounded on facts; and when facts are in dispute the authority for a statement of fact should be presented and shown to be reliable. In listening to a debate the instinctive demand of the hearers is, "Show us your proof, if we are to believe in your side of the argument."

5. Remember that the arguments of the two members of a team should be in effect a single argument, that is to say, there should be team work. Make it plain to your hearers just what you are attempting to prove and then in rebuttal come back and show that you have proved it and that your arguments were not successfully attacked. It is a good plan for both members of the team to write a complete brief or full outline of the lines of argument, affirmative and negative, then take the two briefs, pick out the best parts of each, and put together in a single brief.

6. The plans for the state contest provide that each team must be prepared on both sides of the question. Good debating requires that a speaker should know both sides of a question. Now, in order to prepare for both sides of a question, a good plan, no doubt, is to construct the strongest affirmative argument that you can, then take up the negative side and ask yourself, "How can this affirmative line of argument be answered?" This will give you a cue to working out the negative argument.

7. For the main speeches the average high school student will probably need to get his argument pretty well in mind. At any rate it will be necessary for him to write it out. This conduces to orderliness and economizes words. A brief, direct reply to the preceding speaker in opening one's main speech will have a good effect upon the hearers, provided a debater is able to do this. In the rebuttal speeches proper, one must learn to depend, at least in part, upon the extempore method.

8. The debate stresses rebuttal work. By rebuttal is meant, answering opposing arguments. It is a general rule of debate that no new arguments can be introduced in the rebuttal speeches. Additional proof, however, may be offered in defense of any attack that has been made upon an argument that has been presented in a speaker's main speech. The rebuttal of many of the more apparent lines of argument on both sides of a question can of course

be anticipated before the debate, but real debating requires that the claims of one side be squarely met as they are presented by the other side. Memorized rebuttal speeches, therefore, are apt to prove a misfit, and should by no means be relied on.

The two principal rules in rebuttal are: (1) Carefully analyze your opponent's arguments, and (2) Answer only the strong arguments against you. In carrying out the first rule, intercollegiate debaters frequently write out on uniform sized cards answers to various arguments that may be presented by the opposing side, the opposing team simply shuffle their cards and pick out that particular argument to be answered.

The second rule is the most difficult to carry out in actual practice. There are various and sundry arguments more or less related to the issues in the discussion, but which are not vitally related enough to demand any considerable attention. Now a good debater will very often refuse to touch such arguments at all. He will of course make it plain to his hearers that he does so refuse and why. In debating then, cut-and-dried speeches can not be absolutely relied upon, and in rebuttal work, especially, are usually fatal.

THE TRIANGULAR PLAN.

9. When three schools are closely grouped, a triangular system for try-out debates is recommended. That is, each school furnishes two teams, one team taking the affirmative and the other the negative side of the question. The affirmative team debates at home and the negative team away from home. **All three debates are held the same night.** In determining which one of the three schools is the winner, **each decision counts one point and each judge's vote counts one point, making a possible eight points** (assuming there are three judges) for any one school in two debates, the school securing the largest number of points being the winner.

10. Finally, a word about the ethics of debate. The right principle to go on is to do the best you can and leave the decision absolutely to the judges. Wrangling over decisions is unsportsmanlike and accomplishes nothing. It is fine training for a boy to learn how to lose as well as how to win.

DEBATING GROUPS.

In order to facilitate the grouping of debates the following assignment of triangular debates has been made. If any member of a group fails to engage in the debate, then the other two may hold a joint debate, selecting the sides by agreement or lot. If two of the schools fail, then the third school may challenge the winning team in some neighboring town. The first trials will be as assigned. A school declining to debate in the group forfeits the right to debate in the district meet. Let a committee from each school in a group address a letter to the others, members of the group, requesting a debate according to the rules, the time to be agreed upon later.

Eighty-six groups have been arranged. It is believed that not less than sixty of these triangular debates will be held. The winning debate will count five points in the district and state contests, the

defeated team three points, and each team that defeats another in the preliminary contests at these meets will be credited one point.

The debate will last one hour. It is expected that the local school will provide several vocal and instrumental selections. The occasion should be made one of great local interest. Every courtesy should be shown the visiting team.

Unless otherwise agreed upon the visiting teams will go in the order mentioned below, viz., Waynesboro to Millen, Millen to Sylvester, Sylvester to Waynesboro.

First District Schools.

1. Waynesboro, Millen, Sylvester.
2. Metter, Brooklet, Guyton.
3. Statesboro, Claxton, Reidsville.
4. Glennville, Ludowici, Darien.
5. Chatham Acalemy, Savannah; Benedictine School, Savannah; A. & M. School, Statesboro.

Second District Schools.

6. Pelham, Camilla, Cairo.
7. Norman Park, A. & M. School, Tifton; Albany.
8. Arlington, Blakely, Edison.
9. Bainbridge, Thomasville, Boston.
10. Colquitt, Faceville, Atttapulcus.
11. Donaldsonville, Brinson, Iron City.
12. Tifton, Sylvester, Moultrie.
13. Pavo, Doerun, Barwick.

Third District Schools.

14. Fitzgerald, Cordele, Ashburn.
15. Fort Gaines, Cuthbert, Shellman.
16. Vienna, Montezuma, Oglethorpe.
17. Marshallville, Butler, Reynolds.
18. Lumpkin, Richland, Plains.
19. Leesburg, Smithville, Ellaville.
20. Americus; 3rd A. & M. School, Americus; Dawson.
21. Unadilla, Byromville, Pinehurst.
22. Parrott, Sasser, Bronwood.

Fourth District Schools.

23. Carrollton; 4th A. & M. School, Carrollton; Bowdon.
24. Grantville, Senoia, Hogansville.
25. Chipley, Greenville, Woodbury.
26. Talbotton, Manchester, Durand.
27. LaGrange, West Point, Newnan.
28. Columbus, Columbus Sec. Ind., Buena Vista.
29. Temple, Villa Rica, Mt. Zion.

Fifth District Schools.

30. Douglasville, Fairburn, Palmetto.
31. Decatur, Lithonia, Conyers.
32. Boys High, Atlanta; Marist, Atlanta; G. M. A., College Park.
33. Boys' Tech, Atlanta; University School, Stone Mountain; Peacock-Fleet, Atlanta.

Sixth District School.

34. Macon High, Locust Grove, Gordon Institute, Barnesville.
35. Jackson, McDonough, Griffin.
36. Thomaston, Forsyth, 6th A. & M. School, Barnesville.
37. Monticello, Gray, Shady Dale.
38. Culloden, Milner, Concord.
39. Meansville, Zebulon, Yatesville.
40. Jonesboro, Hampton, Fayetteville.

Seventh District Schools.

41. Cartersville, Marietta, 7th A. & M. School, Powder Springs.
42. Dallas, Austell, Rockmart.
43. Darlington School, Rome; Berry School, Rome; Cave Spring Academy.
44. Rome High, Cedartown, Tallapoosa.
45. Dalton, Calhoun, LaFayette.
46. Menlo, Trion, Summerville.
47. Bremen, Buchanan, Benedict Memorial, Cedartown.
48. Ringgold, Adairsville, Kingston.

Eighth District Schools.

49. Athens, Elberton, Bowman.
50. Carnesville, Danielsville, Comer.
51. Royston, Hartwell, Lavonia.
52. Greensboro, Monroe, Covington.
53. Oxford, Newborn, Mansfield.
54. Watkinsville, Winterville, Union Point.
55. Madison, Eatonton, Social Circle.
56. A. & M., Monroe, A. & M., Madison, Washington.
57. Lexington, Crawford, Rutledge.

Ninth District Schools.

58. Waleska, Young Harris, Hiawassee.
59. Cumming, Norcross, Buford.
60. Lawrenceville, Auburn, Winder.
61. Gainesville, 9th A. & M., Clarksville, Cornelia.
62. Toccoa, Demorest, Riverside.
63. Jefferson, Commerce, Maysville.
64. Chattahoochee, Murrayville, Lula.
65. Jasper, Ellijay, Morganton.
66. Blairsville, Sautee, Rabun Gap.

Tenth District Schools.

67. G. M. C., Milledgeville, Richmond Acad., Augusta, Warrenton.
68. Sparta, 10th A. & M., Granite Hill, Thomson.
69. Hepzibah, Summerville Acad., Harlem.
70. Louisville, Wadley, Wrens.
71. Sandersville, Tennille, Bartow.
72. Warthen, Davisboro, Gordon.
73. Powelton, Culverton, Devereaux.
74. Crawfordville, Norwood, Sharon.

Eleventh District Schools.

75. Baxley, Waycross, Brunswick.
76. Quitman, Valdosta, Sparks.

77. Nashville, Adel, Hahira.
78. Ocilla, 11th A. & M., Douglas, Bunn Bell.
79. Jesup, Hazlehurst, Blackshear.
80. Willacoochee, Milltown, Pearson.

Twelfth District Schools.

81. Eastman, McRae, Mt. Vernon.
82. Dublin, Cochran, Wrightsville.
83. Lyons, Vidalia, Swainsboro.
84. Ft. Valley, Perry, Hawkinsville.
85. Abbeville, Rochelle, Lumber City.
86. Adrian, Summit, Stillmore.

SOLID SILVER ATHLETIC BADGES.

Open to All High School Pupils.

1. 100-yds. dash in 13 seconds, or 220-yds. dash in 28 seconds.
2. Chinning the pole 9 times.
3. Running high jump, 4 ft. 4 in.

SILVER-BRONZE ATHLETIC BADGES.

Open to first-year high school pupils and to the pupils of the two upper grammar grades.

1. 100-yds. dash in 14 seconds.
2. Chinning the pole, 6 times.
3. Standing broad jump, 6 ft. 6 in.

All age, weight or height classifications are abolished in these athletic badge contests, and boys are given a badge according to their qualifications and the classification above.

CONDITIONS.

Only those boys shall be admitted to the athletic badge contest who are in good standing for the month previous in effort, proficiency and deportment and who are making satisfactory effort to secure good posture.

In order to win a badge a boy must qualify in all three events in his class. Winners of last year's badges are not debarred from competition.

There shall be in the final competition but one trial in chinning the bar, one in dashes and three in the jumps.

In chinning, the boy shall extend himself to his full length before and after each pull up and shall be obliged to raise his body without a kick, snap, jerk or swing to such a height as to bring his chin higher than the bar.

Each school is expected to conduct its own tests and the results certified to by the judges. The principal shall forward the names of the successful candidates to Dick Jemison, of The Sunday Constitution, to the president of the State High School Association and post a third copy in the high school.

You will find the rules in the Public School Athletic Guide No. 313, A. G. Spalding Co., Atlanta, Ga., Price 10c.

THE PINS.

Through arrangements with the Public School Athletic league of New York City, badges may be secured through the president of the state association.

The tests may be held twice each school year from September to December 15, and from January to May 15, but no boy shall receive more than one badge during any school year.

The high school standards are high, and were meant to be so in order that the boys would have to practice throughout the term

or year to win and that the wearer of the badge would merit a distinct honor as an all-round athlete.

New York city had 363 boys in high school to win the silver badges last year and 6,328 won silver-bronze badges. Georgia boys ought to win before May 500 silver badges and 1,000 silver-bronze badges.

DISTRICT TROPHY.

The high school in each congressional district that makes the highest percentage of its high school boys winning athletic badges under the above regulations will be accorded a permanent trophy to hang on the high school assembly walls.

We want to see horizontal bars put up on school grounds and in back yards all over Georgia. Every school should make high jump stands, sink boards for the broad jump and measure off 100 and 220-yard runs.

Our climate is well adapted to field athletics in winter. We want to see reported in The Constitution 5,000 boys running and jumping and engaging in those outdoor field tests that will develop strong, well-rounded bodies.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE STATE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA.

As Adopted by the State Meeting July 7, 1909.

Section 1. The JUNIOR, MIDDLE and SENIOR High Schools of the _____ Congressional District shall constitute the _____ District High School Association of Georgia.

All High Schools holding membership in the District Associations are members of the State Association.

Sec. II. The object of the association shall be to promote the cause of education, through the establishment and adequate maintenance and equipment of public high schools in every county, as a necessity in any modern system of education, a right of every boy and girl, rural and urban, and an efficient means of linking the elementary public schools with the colleges and universities and of improving the scholarship of the rank and file of High School teachers, and the intelligence and efficiency of the entire citizenship of the State.

Sec. III. The membership of the Association shall include all teachers and officers in the above mentioned high schools, the boards of trustees of said schools, and the county school superintendents of the counties in each district.

Sec. IV. Each school shall have one vote, and a majority of the schools represented shall constitute a quorum, at a regular or duly called special meeting.

Sec. V. Conferences shall be held annually on the _____ and on the _____. The executive committee will arrange the program for these and send it to all members.

Sec. VI. Annual contests in declamation, recitation, music, debate, spelling, etc., and track athletics, that will promote the cause of education shall be held during the spring term, either for the whole district or in such sub-divisions of the district as the association may determine; but the state organization must keep intact, according to the congressional districts. Winners of the district contests may be sent to the annual state contest during the sessions of the State Summer School.

Sec. VII. Delegates from the association shall be sent to the annual convention of the GEORGIA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, and to the STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, held during the State Summer School.

Sec. VIII. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer. These, with two others, shall constitute the district executive committee. The state officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and an executive committee, consisting of the presidents of the twelve district associations and state officers.

BY-LAWS.

The high schools of each county in the-----district shall have the right to send one boy and one girl to contest in declamation and recitations, respectively; one boy and one girl to participate in ready writers' contest, based upon subjects selected from the College Entrance Requirements in English for 1912-15; to submit specimens of high school pupils' handiwork; one contestant in piano music; one contestant in spelling, and to send not exceeding five boys to contest in different forms of track athletics, all of whom must be bona fide students of the school and in good standing for the school year. Contestants must not have passed their nineteenth birthday at the time of the district meeting.

2. Any one who has won a prize in any of the above contests is ineligible to the same contest any other year in the same district or any other district.

3. The several associations shall charge an admission fee of-----cents for school children and-----for others to the contests, the proceeds to go to defraying the expenses of judges, printing, delegates to the state meetings, etc., and \$5.00 for annual Bulletin.

4. There shall be three judges for each contest and one time-keeper.

5. Judges shall be elected by the executive committee from names furnished by the several county committees, from persons not connected with the schools contesting, unless agreed upon by all the executive committee.

6. No speech, recitation or music selection shall be longer than eight minutes, and no essay longer than five hundred words. All handiwork must be the work of the pupil, done as a part of the regular school exercises. Track contests must conform to the standard rules governing same, as explained in "Spaulding's Official Handbook Public School Athletic League, No. 313," where they do not conflict with these by-laws. Address of book company is A. G. Spaulding & Co., Atlanta, Ga., Price 10 cents.

8. The state executive committee shall prepare a uniform schedule of contests for all districts, and the state association and the several executive committees will determine what the prizes shall be for each contest.

9. The principal of the school must certify to the president of the district association the names, ages, time in school and scholarship of contestants one week before contest, on eligibility blanks prepared by the state executive committee, and no one will be allowed to contest who is not thus certified to and who does not conform to the By-Laws and Constitution.

10. The district committee should be instructed to name the alternates for the state contests from the next highest contestants.

11. A loving cup, a perpetual trophy, shall be offered by the state association for the district winning the greatest number of points in the athletic contests, the cup going to the school, for the year, winning the most points. The winning district will each year be engraved on the cup. A similar cup shall be offered, under similar conditions to the district winning the greatest number of points in the literary contests.

12. Where several high schools are in one county, these may contest or otherwise agree among themselves for the honor of representing the county in the district contest. The principals of the

high schools of the county may constitute an executive committee for said county.

13. It is recommended that each county and city hold annual contests and exhibitions among elementary school pupils under the direction of the county teachers' association and the high school authorities are requested to cooperate with the county authorities in organizing the same.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—Made at the Annual Meeting, 1910.

1. The prize essay for each district is to be sent, just as it is handed to the committee of the district contest, to the president of the State Association instead of having the children come to Athens, and judges for these papers are to be selected as the other judges for the state contests.

2. The following are the track events, and no other events are allowed at the State meet, though others may be allowed in the district meets: 100-yd. Dash, 220yd. Dash, 440-yd. Dash, 120-yd. Low Hurdle (two and half feet), Shot Put (12 lb.), Running Broad Jump, Running High Jump, Half Mile Relay Race.

3. Contestants not present at time announced for the contest shall have no special after consideration shown them.

The High School Speller, published by D. C. Heath & Co., was selected as the text from which the state spelling contest would be taken. The name of the text is "Sandwick and Bacon."

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS, 1911.

5. The relay team may be selected by the district executive committee from the winners of any contest at the district meet.

6. "Resolved, That it shall take a two-thirds vote of the executive committee to amend the constitution and by-laws and that this change shall not go into effect till the next annual contest." The effect of this amendment is that the present printed rules will be binding for the year 1914.

7. Two subjects from each book designated for essays shall be proposed and each contestant allowed to choose from these subjects the one upon which he shall write his essay—these subjects not to be announced until contestants are assembled for the event.

8. The State President was instructed to select the four classics from the College Entrance Requirements for careful study. He has designated for 1913-14 the following: (1) Shakespeare's Macbeth, (2) Milton's Minor Poems, (3) Washington's Farewell Address, and Webster's Bunker Hill Address, (4) Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, BASKET-BALL.

9. All athletic events not enumerated among those for the state district meet will be regulated by the rules of the Public School Athletic League, except where our Georgia Association rules vary in regard to literary qualifications—that is, that the contestant must be a bona fide student of the high school department in good standing, carrying at least three studies, with not more than one unit condition, and further, that no age limit be required, the administration of the rules to be under the direction of the several district executive committees. Second, that the contestant in football must have entered school not later than October 1st, and that for baseball the contestant must have entered not later than Feb. 1st.