

THE TOASTMASTER

Vol. 11

MARCH, 1945

No. 3

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1944 . . . —

Help Sell More Bonds!
Help Support the Red Cross!



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Opinions expressed in the articles in this magazine reflect the views of the writers and do not necessarily indicate the attitude of the organization, Toastmasters International.

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Six Dollars a Second

ROBERT M. SWITZLER



That is the 1945 Red Cross Roll Call slogan.

It instantly prompts the question, "How many seconds will you buy?" How quickly and how fully will your answer be given?

No orator in all human history ever had a greater and more inspiring subject on which to speak than the Red Cross. Born of the grim necessity of war, and as with most of the world's blessings, it was a woman who gave it birth.

In the awfulness of the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale, beloved Lady of the Lamp, first brought the touch of tender mercy to the misery of the wounded and the solitude of the dying. Since that time it has spread its wings of protection over fifty nations of the world, and over millions of human beings.

It is the universal sacrament of a Nation's Soul; "the world's

standardization of mercy," or, as phrased by another, "the plus sign of civilization."

During the month of March, the annual campaign to sustain the Red Cross is in progress. No city, however large, and no hamlet, however small, and no individual, however lowly, will be overlooked.

The Red Cross asks the man of fortune for his princely gifts, but it has a place for the grimy pennies in the newsboy's fist. It invites the interest and appreciation of the wisest and most cultured, but it touches the heart of the least of us with the stories of its mercies and its practical aid to the wounded soldier. Across thousands of miles of storm-tossed oceans to France, to China, to Guadalcanal and the Philippines it walks the trenches and visits the lonely sentry at his post, mans the canteens and the ship's service, visits the hospitals with comfort kits, soothes the injured and blesses the dying.

The Red Cross may confidentially inform the submarine commander that the home life of a certain hard-pressed crew member is or is not just what it should be, thereby

affecting his efficiency in his duty. This latter service is one valuable line of Red Cross not generally known—helping to straighten out the personal affairs of the men in uniform.

To be a member of the Red Cross is a privilege. To contribute to the campaign is a duty, and to work for it is almost a divine responsibility.

Toastmasters will not only renew their memberships in the Red Cross and make generous donations of their money, but they will also

Accentuate the Positive

YOU can't altogether eliminate the negative, but you can push it into the background.

The popular song has a good philosophy. Positive is better than negative. A "do" is almost always better than a "don't."

Try it in your speech evaluation.

Observe how much better it is to tell a speaker: "Get your hands into action. Use them for gestures. Make them emphasize your strong points."

Otherwise, you tell him: "Don't put your hands in your pockets."

"All right," he says to himself, "suppose I take my hands out of my pockets. What am I going to do with the pesky things?"

You may tell him: "Don't drop your eyes to look at the table. Don't break the eye contact."

He may try to meet your demand by looking at the ceiling or out the window. Much better tell

contribute their skilled services in addressing audiences and otherwise using their Toastmasters training to help make the campaign the full success it should and must be.

A dying soldier, crazed with pain,
Sent up his piteous cry;
Oh, Mother dear, kiss me, just before I die.

A Red Cross angel bent o'er his cot;

"Mother's here," she said, and kissed his lips,

And God forgave her lie.

him: "Keep your eye on the audience. Watch them, or they may walk out when you aren't looking."

Study your speech evaluations—both the ones you give and the ones you receive, with the idea of turning negatives into positives. The odds are in favor of your discovering that there is ten times as much push in a positive instruction as there is in a prohibition. Your business as an evaluator is to tell the evaluatee how to improve himself in speech. The way to do that is to point out how he may do the things that will lead to improvement.

Instead of telling him to break off bad habits, urge him to form good habits, which will crowd out the bad ones. Instead of "don't," use "do" at every opportunity. You can't completely "eliminate the negative" but you can suppress it, to the advantage of all concerned.

How Toastmasters Can Assist Returning Veterans

By GEO. BOARDMAN PERRY, Editor, American Painter and Decorator, St. Louis. (Charter Member, Mid-Town Toastmasters' Club No. 283)

WHEN the boys returned from World War I, they were greeted with great enthusiasm. They were paraded thru the streets of the large cities amid jubilant crowds! They were showered with paper from huge office buildings lining the route! They were heroes!

Nothing was too good for them . . . until they started looking for a job. Then . . . they were politely, or impolitely, brushed off!

We, the businessmen of America *Must Not* let that happen again!

A goodly percentage of the people view the returning vet as the government's problem. Perhaps he is, but he is our problem, too. He fought for us. Now it is up to us to fight for him . . . to fight to see that he has a job that will enable him to support himself and his family.

What can we as Toastmasters do? Plenty!

Those of us who are employers of labor can start now to do some checking. First, to see whether our businesses can be safely expanded to employ more veterans as they return, and if so, to lay plans for such expansion.

Second, to see what sort of jobs can be found around our places of business where partially disabled veterans can be used . . . and when such places are discovered, to get in touch with the Veterans' Bureau

and through it offer such jobs to the disabled vets.

If every employer in St. Louis would find a way to make jobs for just one or two disabled vets, think how far that would go toward solving the problem in this area.

Toastmasters who are not employers can help effectively, too—very effectively if they choose to do so.

First, they can give the subject serious thought . . . decide how, if they were employers, they would provide work for the veterans.

Second, prepare a good speech on the subject—one that would stir up the public as well as private enterprise.

Third, utilize every opportunity to deliver the speech before groups of businessmen, civic groups, church groups, and so on.

Every time a Toastmaster makes such a speech, he will cause a few more people to realize their obligation to the veterans who have fought so valiantly for us.

So far, I've merely mentioned what individual Toastmasters can do. Toastmasters' Clubs as a group can, if they so desire, do an outstanding job in this area if they can be sold on getting together and putting all the steam they have behind the task.

If we were sold on the idea, how could we proceed? It's very simple.

First, each club would give over one table topic session to this important subject in order to gather the good ideas of *all* its members.

To do this effectively, the subject should be announced ahead of time so that each member would have an opportunity to do some serious thinking before he spoke.

Second, someone should be appointed to note each different idea brought out by the speakers. Copies of these notes should be given to the three or four best speakers in each club.

Third, these three or four best speakers should then be asked to prepare the best speeches they can possibly develop, and try them out

on their respective clubs for a final okay.

In the meantime, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups should be notified of the plan, and with their co-operation, a committee appointed—its job being to scout the area for meetings at which the picked speakers might “do their stuff.”

Every such speech will convince a few more people that they must not allow the veteran to become the forgotten man.

Visionary? Yes!

Idealistic? Perhaps.

But, let us remember, gentlemen, that the returning vet fought for us! It is now our turn to fight for him. It is the least that we can do!

Quoting From “Quote”

Selected from “Wisecracks of the Week” Department of “Quote,” the Weekly Digest.

In Berlin now, when a man bites a dog it isn't news. It's lunch
—Answers.

The man with the hoe doesn't get nearly as far as the man with the hokum.
—Progressive Farmer.

SEABEE: A soldier in a Navy uniform, with Commando training, doing civilian work at W.P.A. wages. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

ASH TRAY: Something to put cigarette butts in when the room hasn't a floor.
—National Safety News.

Remember when we used to worry which side our bread was buttered on?
—Lone Star.

Delinquent children are those who have reached the age when they want to do what mama and papa are doing.
—Comment.

FEAR: There is the old story of the fellow who refused to pass a graveyard at night because he was afraid of ghosts. When told that ghosts never hurt anybody, he replied, “Yes, I know that ghosts can't hurt you, but they will make you hurt yourself.” —Christian Advocate.

Maybe You're Superstitious

LEWIS C. TURNER, Akron Toastmasters Club

Of all the inane, insane practices that I know of, the most unthinking, unchristian is that of annoying people by sending them one of these “chain letters” threatening every calamity under the sun if the recipient does not immediately sit down and make forty-nine true copies of this blackhand literature, and thus commit murder on some fine friendships which have grown up during the rich years of professional life.

Such a thing almost makes one admit that Wells was right when he said, “Civilization is only a thin veneer on twenty million years of savagery.”

How can one claim to be a Christian, and practice such superstition and witchcraft? Does an omnipotent God have to make Himself manifest in such trivia? What do so-called educated people mean by encouraging young people and adult morons to take stock in such rubbish?

These remarks would be silly if it weren't that some of the chain letters come from our best friends. The last one I received was from a man whom I have always admired.

Something must be done to bring these addicts to their senses—if they have any. Why don't you accept this as a challenge, and prepare a speech on “Let's Grow Up,” or “Superstition, a Form of Insanity”? You will do your friends a service, and at the same time be

promoting the cause of true education.

Superstition Is Slavery

Slavery, as a human institution, was outlawed by the Civil War. Let's outlaw the slavery of superstition.

People aren't being funny when they spend good money at the sign of “The Black Cat” or toss a quarter to the old lady for reading the tea leaves. When an adult with a college education turns back from a proposed trip because a black cat runs across his path, it is time Toastmasters got busy. Why should an adult woman feel something akin to sea sickness because she breaks a mirror? You can break the spell by explaining to her that a queen, ages ago, started that superstition because she had only one mirror, and was afraid that her servants might break it. Just because the servants believed her, do we need to keep up the bogie when looking glasses are a dollar a dozen?

There is enough material on superstitions, their origin and history and effects, to provide for a hundred interesting talks.

It will be an educational exercise for you who prepare them, and a profitable experience for weak-minded believers in myths which ought to have been ditched a hundred years ago.

Moreover, you may stop someone from sending me another chain letter. For that, I shall rise up and call you blessed.

How the Man Talks!

THE following slips of speech were observed in meetings of Toastmasters Clubs — not all in any one meeting, but many of them can be heard in almost any meeting. Are you guilty of any of these? Ask your critic to watch you.

First, the old favorite mistake of using a plural verb with a singular subject: "Every one of us are liable for this . . ." "Each of us have had the same experience."

Second, the familiar error of too many tenses. The critic said this to the speaker he was evaluating: "I would *have* rather have heard you in another speech."

And the poor enunciation which spoils the words: "It would have been better had you *of* left it out." In this sentence you see the second "*have*" which was condensed into "*of*" was not needed. The sentence, correctly worded, is: "It would have been better had you left it out."

Carelessness in choice of words produced this one: "A group *of* which many are glad to belong."

Then there was the busy critic who told his subject: "You would have *lain* your audience in the aisles if . . ." This was a confusion of the old tripper-uppers, *lay* and

lie. The speaker might have *lain* down in the aisles, but when he operated on the audience, he must have *laid* them out.

A favorite puzzler is the one where you talk about "this is one of the things," as in this one: "This is one of the problems that challenges us today." The trouble here is to determine whether the subject is "*one*" or "*things*." If the speaker means that this is one thing which challenges us, he says it so, while if he means that the problems as a group are considered, he should use the plural form of the verb and say, "This is one of the things that challenge us today." The safest way to avoid this trouble is to change the form. Say: "This is one of the challenging problems of today," and it is simpler and smoother and safer.

Two words which are stumbling blocks for many are *integrated* and *enthusiasm*. Common mispronunciations are *intregated* and *enthusi-ism*. Just a little care is all it takes to avoid these errors. Another common transposition of letters comes in *integral*, which is often *intregal*.

You don't have to be fussy and "prissy" about your speech, but you owe it to yourself and to your audience to come as near as you are able to using correct forms.

Prejudice

Perhaps no one can ever free himself entirely from prejudice; still, it is interesting to attempt it.

—WILLIAM E. DODD, University of Chicago.

Speech Evaluation, the Speaker's Yardstick

REV. WILLIAM F. TINGE, of the Toastmasters Club of Princeton, Minnesota.

NEXT to making speeches, evaluation is the most important feature in a Toastmasters Club.

Every speaker, even the best one, falls unconsciously into bad habits which he will never discover for himself. He must have a critic, or evaluator. Every speech, yes, every action, produces some sort of reaction. If we could "see ourselves as others see us" it would be a help, but we can't do that. We have to depend on others to tell how they hear and see us.

Some hearers merely flatter us. That does no good except to please us. Our Nature loves compliments and hates to have faults pointed out. But honest criticism is necessary for improvement.

When a speaker has no room for further improvement, our interest in him ceases. We want to help him. If he needs no help, we are at a loss.

Every good Toastmaster studies the art of evaluation. He learns not only to point out faults of the speaker, but to suggest effective methods for overcoming those faults. He does his evaluating with tact and wisdom. He will not criticize bluntly, without regard for the feelings of the speaker, for in some cases a just criticism tactlessly stated will do much harm.

The rule for the critic is: *Study your man and find out if he can take it*. It is true that every Toastmaster should have a thick skin.

He should realize that he is in the club to learn, and to learn all he can. And yet we say: Watch your step when you are the evaluator. Tell the truth, but be careful how you tell it.

Criticism is a matter of mutual helpfulness. It blesses him that gives and him that takes. Thoughtless compliments are a waste of time, but honest criticism is the best thing a speaker can have.

Let me speak personally. I believe that one of the best places for a preacher is in a Toastmasters Club. There he is told things which he needs to know, and which will never be told him by his parishoners. He may go on for years without ever realizing or hearing about his faults in speech, because the people just don't like to tell him. Moreover, he may think that he is pretty good because he never hears adverse criticism. He needs the help of a Toastmasters Club.

I shall never forget Doctor Louis Schuh, who was pastor of a large congregation in Toledo, Ohio, with some 2500 members. His wife was his evaluator, and she was a good one. Doctor Schuh asked her to occupy a designated place in the rear of the church, and to give him her criticisms while he was preaching by certain inconspicuous signs. She indicated whether he was speaking so as to be heard; whether his sermon was interesting or dry; whether his delivery was such as to grip attention or to put his

audience to sleep. The good Doctor profited greatly by this criticism, given by his wife.

In our Toastmasters Club it is not our wives who do the criticizing, but our fellow members, those friendly men who want to help us.

Let every member make a thorough study on evaluation, and then let him evaluate truthfully and tactfully; not to find fault, but to

point the way to improvement; not to tear down, but to build.

Remember those words of Churchill:

A critic was of old a glorious name,

Whose sanction handed merit up to fame;

Beauties as well as faults he brought to view,

His judgment great, and great his candor too.

Wisdom From the Sage of East Aurora

From Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Reformers"

We grow by giving; we make things our own by reciting them; thought comes through action and reaction; and happy is the man who has a sympathetic soul to whom he can pour out his own. When Charles Kingsley was asked to name the secret of his insight and power, he paused, and then answered, "I had a friend!"

Wesley's preaching was not what has been known to us as "the Methodist style." He was quiet, moderate, conversational, but so earnest that his words carried conviction. The man was honest—he wanted nothing—he gave himself. Such a man today, preaching in the same way, would command marked attention and achieve success.

Public speaking opens up the mental pores as no other form of intellectual exercise does. It inspires, stimulates and calls out the reserves. Perhaps the best result of oratory is in that it reveals a man's ignorance to himself and shows him how little he knows, thus urging him on to reinforce his stores and prepare for a siege.

A sermon is a collaboration between the pew and the pulpit; happy is the speaker with listeners who are satisfied with nothing but his best.

Joseph Parker once said to me: "I always begin strong and I end strong, for only your first phrase and your last will be remembered, if remembered at all, by the average listener."

Information Pleases

A by-product of the Toastmasters program which usually is overlooked is what might be called the encyclopedia value.

Information is an essential part of the program in every Toastmasters Club. Speakers as a rule talk about things which they know. These things may be unknown or unfamiliar to most of the listeners, and all that is necessary is for them to listen, in order that they may acquire quantities of interesting, and even useful knowledge.

The quality and quantity of information given out in the program can be improved by suggestions from the Program Committee, who may ask speakers to make special studies of subjects of interest. Speakers may discuss features of their own business. Material culled in reading may be used.

Themes in history or geography may be assigned with benefit both to speaker and to audience. The

speaker broadens his own field of knowledge, and then informs his hearers.

A program on current history, or on biography, or on geography would add information for all concerned.

What a program could be built around the general subject of "Mining!" You could talk of gold mines, silver mines, salt mines, copper mines—the list is a long one.

Naval warfare, with warships, destroyers, submarines, airplane carriers and the other distinctive equipments involved, would bring a clear picture of matters of keen interest.

The list of subjects is almost endless. The only drawback to such programs is that they require work. The Program Committee must work to plan, and the speakers must work to prepare.

If work is not in your program, don't attempt the informative type.

Strange Ways to Make a Living

We were looking through a list of occupations, and there found some strange names of what people do. We had to resort to the dictionary to find what sort of jobs some of them were. Perhaps you would enjoy trying your own wits on the list.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Abattoir. | 9. Hematology. |
| 2. Alienist. | 10. Horology. |
| 3. Apiarist. | 11. Hydrography. |
| 4. Cadastral Engineer. | 12. Pediatrist. |
| 5. Cardiology. | 13. Rhinology. |
| 6. Dermatology. | 14. Herpetology. |
| 7. Exodontia. | 15. Sericulture. |
| 8. Fellmonger. | 16. Viticulture. |

(Do your best to identify these; then turn to page 13 for help on the hard ones.)



This is "The Bond Wagon," a Seattle institution. Of course the Seattle Toastmasters ride either the Bond Wagon or the Band Wagon, as circumstances dictate.

In this picture, you see a trio of members of the "Totem" Toastmasters Club, not exactly taking a ride, but rather taking on their fellow citizens, assembled in Victory Square, in the sale of War Bonds.

The gentleman at the left is Lou Herron, newly elected president of Totem Club and next to him is the faithful Secretary, Don Courtright, while the one behind the microphone, eloquently discoursing on the merits of War Bonds as an investment, is Franklin McCrillis, Vice-President of Toastmasters International, and also a member of the Totem clan. Totem Toastmasters, in cooperation with the other Seattle Toastmasters Clubs, have been instrumental in the sale of some millions of dollars worth of Bonds. Always they remind us that Seattle expects to entertain the next convention of Toastmasters International, whenever conditions make it possible to hold a convention.

It may be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that The Totem Club is one of the "workingest" Toastmasters in Seattle, or in the whole realm of Toastmasters, for that matter.

Matthew Arnold on Criticism

The creative power has for its happy exercise appointed elements, and those elements are not in its control. Nay, they are more within the control of the critical power. It is the business of the critical power in all branches of knowledge to see the object as in itself it really is. Thus it tends at last to make an intellectual situation of which the creative power can avail itself. It tends to establish an order of ideas, if not absolutely true, yet true by comparison with that which it displaces—to make the best ideas prevail.

Notes About Notes

MAY a speaker use notes? If he does use them, must he be marked down in our rating of his quality? Is it worse to use notes or to forget what one was going to say next?

Let's not be dogmatic about it. Sometimes a speaker should use notes—sometimes not.

If the subject is one which puts too great a tax on the memory, then notes should be used to prevent error. If the speaker is honestly afraid that he can't remember, notes will help to restore his confidence.

It is not so much a question of whether to use notes or not as it is a question of *how* to use them so as not to offend the taste of the listeners. Notes are permissible, if necessary, but they must be *used right*.

First, make the notes as brief as possible. Use catch phrases. Indicate first words of paragraphs and let the notes serve as reminders.

Second, put the notes on small cards. Never use big sheets of paper, or cards of large size. A card three by five inches in size is the largest that can be properly used. Smaller ones are better. Use more cards if necessary, but keep them small.

Third, use the notes only when necessary, and keep them out of the way the rest of the time. Don't wave them around in your hand as you speak. Don't lay them down

on the table and then stoop over to see them.

Keep the notes where you can pick them up as needed. When the time comes, pick up the card you want and frankly glance at it to refresh your memory. Then lay it down and go on with the speech. You can keep on talking even while you glance at the card.

Apply commonsense to your notes. Use them when and as needed, and don't let them get in the way of your speech. Don't let them distract attention. Make them fit into the picture. Especially, guard against loss of eye contact by too close attention to the notes. Glance at them when you must, but keep your eyes on the audience the rest of the time.

Use of notes is a confession of weakness, but there is nothing shameful nor criminal about it. The ambitious speaker cultivates confidence and assurance, and adds care in organization of material, so that he soon becomes able to get along without such aids; but when he feels the need of a memory refresher, he uses his notes unobtrusively, without concealment or apology, and if the Evaluator tramples on him for it, he takes it in good part, reserving to himself the right to determine when and to what extent he must resort to this artificial device.

Use notes if you must, but *don't abuse them*.

What Do You Mean?

PERHAPS you know what you mean to say, but do you make the meaning clear to the one who hears you? It all depends on the words you use.

Every word has at least three meanings.

First, there is the meaning in the mind of the one who speaks the word.

Second, there is the meaning which the word brings to the mind of the hearer.

Third, there is the meaning inherent in the word, by reason of its derivation or usage.

If all these three meanings agree, as they usually do not, it is a fortunate circumstance. If the meanings in the two minds most intimately concerned are the same, understanding will be the result. It is the mutual disagreement in meanings of words which causes confusion.

When the speaker uses a certain word, he uses it because it names a certain idea or picture in his own mind. As the word strikes the ear of another person, it brings up in his mind some idea, some concept, which may or may not be the same as that in the speaker's mind. If the hearer's concept differs from that of the speaker, misunderstanding is certain to follow.

This is why it is so important that both speaker and hearer interpret the word in the same way. Only then is accurate communication possible to them. All too often it happens that both speaker and listener interpret the word in some

way foreign to its real meaning. Then confusion is still greater.

It must be borne in mind that a word is merely the name or symbol of a mental concept. It does not necessarily describe the concept or object for which it stands. It has been clearly pointed out by Dr. Hans Oertel that a word does not really become a symbol until it ceases to describe. He says that a name or word is not descriptive of the object any more than a wardrobe check is descriptive of the coat or hat for which it calls.

This is why it is so important for every user of words to be sure that he and his hearer have the same idea in connection with the word used.

Our word concepts vary according to our disposition, our education and our experiences; perhaps our prejudices.

Take some of our commonest words, such as *capitalist*, *communist*, *lobbyist*, *bureau*. The meaning depends on so many influences that it is hardly safe to use one of these without defining it.

A lobby, for instance, starts out as a small room or enclosure, etymologically related to lodge. The old German word back of both these modern words is *laube*, an arbor or leafy bower, because the word *loub* meant foliage. Our lobby, properly speaking, is a passage or hall or waiting room. The hotel lobby is an enlargement of the old idea. Since institutions and offices must have a waiting space for people waiting to see the "big

shots," the name has been applied to such waiting rooms, especially in connection with governmental offices. Thus far there is no unfortunate connotation.

But people who visit Congress or a State Legislature usually have some special motive, aside from sightseeing. They wait in the lobby until access is gained to the person to be seen, whom they hope to influence, or persuade to some action which they desire.

Thus, the inoffensive word *lobby* takes on sinister meanings. To call a man a "lobbyist" may give serious offense. To mention an organized "lobby" is bad, unless you are sure that your hearer agrees with you in politics.

You may mention that you have been in a "lobby" in Washington, and thus invoke suspicion of being an unscrupulous politician, when what you meant was that you were waiting to be assigned to a hotel room.

A "capitalist" or a "communist" may be something in your mind, or in the other fellow's mind, entirely different from the basic meaning.

A "bureau" may be an ordinary piece of bedroom furniture, or a governmental device which you view with alarm.

When Humpty Dumpty told Alice, "My words mean exactly what I mean them to mean," he voiced a common error. His words meant to him just what he meant them to mean, but he had no assurance that they meant the same to the one who heard him speak. Neither have you.

Every speaker is responsible for using words which are understood by his hearers. When he gets out of their field of understanding, he may as well speak in an "unknown tongue." That is what he really is doing. And when the language is not understood, the speaker may as well remain silent—better, in many cases.

When you speak, choose words which, by usage and custom, carry clear meanings to those who listen. If there is any doubt as to confusion of meaning, take time to define your terms. It will save misunderstandings and apologies.

STRANGE WAYS TO MAKE A LIVING—Definitions of Words on Page 9

1. A slaughterhouse.
2. A specialist in mental disorders.
3. One who keeps bees.
4. One who prepares maps or plans for determining value and ownership of real estate, for apportionment of taxes.
5. Study of the heart.
6. Study of the skin.
7. Dentistry specialty—extraction of teeth.
8. A dealer in "fells" or sheepskins.
9. Study of the blood.
10. Making of watches and clocks.
11. Surveying and mapping of bodies of water.
12. One who specializes in medical care of children.
13. Medical treatment of the nose and nasal passages.
14. Study of snakes.
15. Breeding of silkworms.
16. Cultivation of grapes.

Jokes Are Dated

CERTAIN popular jokes can be located in time. Such are those related to the automobile.

We know that any joke about automobiles can hardly be more than forty years old. But we may forget that some jokes on motor vehicles are simply carried over from the horse and buggy days.

Thus, there is that perennial favorite about the chap at a party who said to another guest, whom he mistook for a servant, "Call me a taxi." And the other responded, "Okay! You're a taxi."

But the same story is told of Charles Lamb, who, while waiting for his own carriage to take him home from a dinner party, was accosted by a supercilious guest who demanded, "Call me a four-wheeler." Charles Lamb responded, "Very well, sir. You are a four-wheeler."

No doubt some ancient Greek or Roman thrilled himself with his quick wit when someone told him to call a chariot and four.

Do you remember that excruciatingly funny one which went like this? Joke—"They say Henry Ford isn't going to make automobiles any longer." Yoke—"My goodness! Why is that?"

Joke — "Because they're long enough already."

That must have originated since Ford cars came into being. But we older folks can remember how the same theme was applied to fire-crackers and sky rockets and

yardsticks and other objects, long, long ago.

Here is one which has been going the rounds lately, without identification as to source. Its age may be estimated by the fact that it is attributed to James Russell Lowell. A friend once asked Mr. Lowell how long he was going to speak at a certain function.

"About twenty minutes," said Mr. Lowell.

"Take my advice, James," said his companion, "if you don't strike oil in five minutes, stop boring."

Any story told of Charles H. Spurgeon can be given its date without hesitation, as in this case:

He remarked one day to one of his students: "Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir, I can't. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."

From England of a generation ago comes this one, profitable reading for every speaker:

The preacher had preached long and earnestly, recognizing Lord Yelverton in the congregation. He came down from the pulpit ready to be congratulated on his effort.

"Well, my Lord," said he, "how did you like the sermon?"

"Most wonderful," replied Lord Yelverton. "It was like the peace of God in that it passed all human understanding; and like His mercy, I thought it would have endured forever."

"THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER"



Left to Right: Vice-President O. E. Farough, Sergeant-at-Arms M. M. Wylie, Deputy Governor J. Ten Haft, President A. R. Hodson, Treasurer M. A. Gordon, Lt. Governor E. A. L. Hammarstrand, of Winnipeg Toastmasters Club, who presented the charter, Secretary H. O. Webb, A. Mahaffey, President of Winnipeg Toastmasters.

This picture was taken at the presentation of the charter to the Toastmasters Club of Brandon, Manitoba, on January 20. The idea was carried to Brandon last year by Toastmaster Joe Ten Haft, of Winnipeg, and the new club has been sponsored and encouraged by Winnipeg Toastmasters throughout its course. It has a full roster, made up of men who are eager to improve themselves through Toastmasters training. The charter meeting, held at the Prince Edward Hotel, was a notable affair, launching the club as one of the city's effective agencies for service.

And now the clubs at Brandon and Winnipeg are making overtures to other cities in the neighborhood, with the expectation of adding more clubs in the near future.

ODDITIES IN WORDS

Is there any word in our language which does not contain at least one vowel?

No, for strictly speaking, there cannot be a word without a vowel sound. There are symbols, like *sh* (meaning "hush") and *psst* (to attract attention) but these are not properly counted words. But there is one word, *strengths*, which contains eight consonants and only one vowel. Can you find another to match it?

If you could persuade some friend to ask you whether there is any word containing all the vowels, you might answer him: "Unquestionably!" If he did not get it, you could say: "I did not speak facetiously." And then you could overwhelm him with one which not only contains all the vowels, but which has them in their order. This word is "abstemiously."

Editorial

PRACTICE IS NOT ALL

To give men practice in public speaking is one of the primary objectives of the Toastmasters Club. But practice is not the end of it. Performance follows practice.

What's the use of practicing if you are never to perform? And what performance should follow practice in the Toastmasters Club?

Intelligent discussion of current problems of vital interest is one of the privileges and obligations of a man trained in Toastmasters. He is supposed to have acquired ability to listen critically, or analytically, to evaluate facts and arrange them logically, and to present his ideas in an attractive, constructive manner. If he has these abilities, or even part of them, he is in a position to serve himself and his nation, by practicing in public what he has learned in his Club.

Today, with problems of tremendous importance facing the world, the Toastmasters Club is more than ever a place of opportunity for the thoughtful man. It is a forum in which he may speak his thoughts and try to convince others; a town meeting in which he may exchange his ideas with others and with them seek to find out the truth; a crucible in which he may submit his ideas to the searching heat of criticism, applied by his fellow members who have learned to listen critically. It is, in a word, a place in which convictions, prejudices, theories may be aired before a constructively critical audience, and then, by frank discussion, hammered into shape for use.

There are at least a dozen problems of paramount importance to every citizen, which are now before the public for discussion and action. Many of them are even now before the Congress. All of them will get there in due time, for action. Every one of them affects you, as an individual citizen. You are personally concerned about compulsory military training, compulsory health insurance, "work or fight" legislation, taxation plans, post war policies, demobilization of our army, world organization for peace, problems of race relationship, and many other questions on whose solution our prosperity and safety will depend. The Toastmasters Club should serve two purposes for every member.

First, it gives him the chance to inform himself on current issues, both by speaking his own thoughts and hearing these thoughts criticized, and by hearing other members talk on these subjects.

Second, it prepares him to speak intelligently and convincingly before other groups of people, interested in these same subjects. It fits him to be a leader of thought in a day when leadership is sorely needed.

What an opportunity lies before us! We have practiced. We have learned how to think and to talk. Now let us put our skills into use. Practice is a good thing, because it prepares us for performance. But when we have practiced, the time comes for us to perform. Now is the time.

IT MIGHT BE WORSE

It is annoying to have our mail lost, or delayed in reaching us. We have been so accustomed to one hundred percent mail service that any deviation from perfection irks us. And yet, considering the wartime handicaps under which the postal system operates, we have been well served, even at the worst. The Home Office of Toastmasters International handles about 10,000 pieces of mail each month. There have been occasional delays, and a few instances of loss, but when we figure up the totals, we find that our known losses and inconveniences amount to about one-twenty-fifth of one percent, which is not really bad. The Santa Ana Postoffice, which is not different from most offices of its class, has lost about one-third of its force of one hundred experienced employees to the armed forces. A constant procession of untrained, inexperienced workers goes through the place, helping out as may be, but without knowledge of the work to fit for efficiency. In spite of this, the mail goes through and the public is served. It would not be a bad plan for every one of us to take occasion to speak a word of appreciation to those who fetch and carry our correspondence. When tempted to scold the carrier because an expected letter is a day late, let's thank him and our whole postal system that in times like these, with half the world in flames, we still get our letters and papers and magazines with reasonable regularity and promptness. It might easily be a great deal worse. And when looking for a live and interesting speech subject, let us not overlook the fact that any postal employee has enough material, gleaned from his daily work, to interest and inform any audience in the land. There are worlds of speech material and human interest stories in any postoffice. You could enjoy the experience of gathering the facts at first hand.

BLOOD AND MONEY! It takes both to keep the Red Cross functioning. Give your money during the March Campaign, but keep on giving your regular deposits to the Blood Bank throughout the year. It may mean life to someone who is fighting for your liberty.

IT HAPPENED IN ST. LOUIS



The Carondelet Toastmasters Club, one of our newest chapters in St. Louis, received its charter at the capable hands of Lieutenant Governor W. V. Metzger, of Alton, Illinois. He is shown at the right, explaining the obligations of membership in Toastmasters to President W. C. McCaslin, of the Carondelet Club, as he presents the charter, while Mrs. McCaslin looks on.

Beware of Idleness

Idleness, the badge of gentry, or want of exercise, the bane of body and mind, the nurse of naughtiness, the chief author of all mischief, one of the seven deadly sins, and a sole cause of this and many other maladies, the devil's cushion and chief reposal, begets melancholy sooner than anything else. Such as live at ease, and have no ordinary employment to busy themselves about, cannot compose themselves to do aught; they cannot abide work, though it be necessary, easy, as to dress themselves, write a letter, or the like. He or she that is idle, be they never so rich, fortunate, happy, let them have all that heart can desire, they shall never be pleased, never well in body and mind, but weary still, sickly still, vexed still, loathing still, weeping, sighing, grieving, suspecting, offended with all the world, with every object, wishing themselves gone or dead, or else carried away with some foolish phantasy or other.

—ROBERT BURTON—The Anatomy of Melancholy.

They Tried It

(This is the first of a series describing plans and methods, some new, some old, which have been used with success by our Clubs.)

THIS interesting discussion of methods comes from Ray Munsee, Secretary of the Toastmasters Club of Steubenville, Ohio:

For four years, the Steubenville Toastmasters Club had met in the evening, for a dinner meeting, twice each month. Attendance was fair, but the opportunities to speak were too far between. Fellowship was slow in developing because we were a new club, and because of the long intervals between meetings.

Last fall we found it impossible to have the 20 men always present which we had to have to guarantee our dinner. As an experiment, we adopted the plan of holding our meetings at noon. We were fortunate in having a cook available at that time who would serve us at a reasonable figure, based on "cost plus." On this plan, we have been able to operate at a little less than 50 cents a person per meal, and the luncheons have been good.

We also changed to a weekly meeting, which gives us twice as many chances to speak, and helps in developing good fellowship.

Next, we went after members. We listed the names of almost 100 men who, in our opinion, should be members of our club. The list was divided among us, and we soon added ten new members.

We set apart one meeting as a "prospective members" occasion, and invited those who had shown

an interest. You may be sure we did our best to present a good program that day.

At this meeting our president, John Erickson, outlined a plan for a progressive series of talks for every member, old or new, to make. The first is on "My Most Exciting Experience." This was chosen because it is easier to talk about one's experiences.

The second speech is a pantomime in which the speaker conveys his thoughts without use of words. Thus he learns that he can move before an audience, and it helps build self-confidence.

In the third speech, he introduces an imaginary speaker. We had some amusing experiences during these sessions, when guests were present who did not know what was happening, and so sat back confidently waiting for the person introduced to make his speech.

The fourth speech emphasizes the introductory part of a talk. While a complete speech is made, major emphasis is placed on the opening attention-getter.

Then we take up speeches demonstrating the body of the talk and the conclusion as numbers five and six. In the seventh flight, the member makes a ten-minute talk on a subject of his own choosing, and the entire speech is evaluated.

After that we take up parliamentary practice, a formal debate, and a speech contest.

We are requiring each new member coming into the club to follow these ten steps in speech, and the results are proving really worth while.

(Editorial Note: Clubs which

have tried out some new plan for improvement of their programs and for producing better progress in speech are requested to send reports to The Toastmaster Magazine, for use in this department.)

Committees Which Work

Tulsa Toastmasters are making a notable record for this year. Well directed enthusiasm and intelligent planning, added to faithful work by all the members, can be cited as the reason.

President H. O. Buoen writes:

At the start of this year I appointed standing committees, not as honorary appointments but as active, working committees to accomplish the following aims of our club:

1. To increase the present membership sufficiently to insure an average attendance of 30.

2. To reactivate those members who are on the inactive or associate list,

who have become irregular in attendance.

3. To assist and encourage those on the active list to put forth more effort and get more out of their membership.

4. To conduct the educational features of our club in such a manner as will improve our methods and produce better results in educating the individual members. This includes not only the thorough coaching of new members, but also the improvement of our more experienced members. We are stressing criticism to the end that if our critics are doing a good job, the speakers will do better also.

These committees are at work, and the success of our Club is the result of their willingness to assume and discharge responsibility.

From Santa Cruz, Frank Beardsley reports on the excellent use of Basic Training which his club has been making:

"The proposed program for Personalized Basic Training sounds very much worth while. I hope we can stir up enough interest among our men to carry it through.

"Your recent suggestions for putting real problems into our programs is particularly good. We like the idea of forum programs, but often our plans have failed for lack of a strong subject. The topics listed in the last two issues of The Toastmaster Magazine are the kind we can use, and I am sure our club will take them up in the near future."

IN THE HEART OF THE ANTHRACITE REGION



This is the Wilkes-Barre Chapter Number 256, of Toastmasters International. The picture was taken at a regular meeting in the Lyman Howe Room of the Wilkes-Barre Y.M.C.A. It shows a fair, average meeting attendance.

In the picture sitting: Reese Hughes, club treasurer Charles Popky, Fred Shaffer, Joseph Powell, President and Ed Harbold, Vice-President. Standing: Peter Jurchak, Deputy Governor, Edward Muha, Dr. J. M. Shumaker, Lloyd Meyer, George C. Magee, Past President, Edward R. Barnum, Secretary, J. W. Buch, Emil Bauman, Frank Wallace, Louis J. Fenski, Ben Cohen, George Malick.

Members absent when picture was taken; Louis Leger, H. W. Peterson, Harry Ohlman, S. B. Illingsworth, Jack Isaacs, J. W. Raub, Phillip O'Connell, J. B. White, Joseph Sabol, Victor J. Wilkes.

This club received its charter November 29, 1943. It has followed the Toastmasters program faithfully, with innovations for special interest. On February 5th they staged a "Biggest Show on Earth" program. All the participants assumed circus titles, with E. R. (PT) Barnum as director. The star aerialists, Ben Cohen, Ed Harbold and Peter Jurchak, who filled their places as speakers with skill. The critics, who "flew through the air with the greatest of ease" were Charles Popky, George Magee and Louis Ledger. "Ringmaster" Reese Hughes introduced the table topic, and "Bandmaster" Joseph Powell, as grammarian, played on words and word uses.

Other successful features are the use of the Parliamentary Scripts, furnished by the Educational Bureau, and a "Mock Trial" which calls out much original thought.

To Understand Capitalism

The way to understand capitalism is not to memorize the long words economists use. It is to go some place where the people don't have it, and see what they do instead.

—WILLIAM L. WHITE,—*"Report on the Russians."*

This is Minnesota Reporting

KING BOREAS Toastmasters, of St. Paul, have been putting on demonstration programs before various groups in that city, with the result that new interest is being stirred up. The Exchange Club welcomed an unusual program offered by the "Kings" and the Association of Office Men was also favored. President Ed Dochterman and publicity Chairman F. O. Lengfeld are pioneering in this line, with the aid of every member of King Boreas, as well as those of other Toastmasters Clubs.

An Executive Toastmasters Club is Born

The promotional work on the new "Executives" Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis was handled by Toastmaster O. E. Wadenstein, who conceived the idea of a club among men in executive positions. Here is the story:

First, the members of Minneapolis Toastmasters Club agreed that they wanted an "Executives" Toastmasters Club. Then Wadenstein went to work. He sent a letter on his personal letterhead to the presidents of prominent industrial firms, inviting them to join. Every one of these presidents responded with appreciation, but most of them were too busy. Next, a list of 130 prospects was assembled, vice-presidents, general managers and sales managers, and the same sort of letter was sent to them, with a postcard enclosed for reply. Thirty of the executives responded, and 28

of them put in an appearance at the meeting of the Minneapolis Toastmasters on February 8.

The club members took hold in a big way. The program was tops and sociability was of the warmest. George Benson, veteran Toastmasters, made what his friends call one of the finest talks on Toastmasters that they ever heard, and then District Governor Watt Welker closed the sale. Every guest was asked what he thought about it, with a response that thrilled everyone. Every guest wanted to get in right now.

The new Executives Club promptly became a fact, and in a short time, with organization completed, this club will be ready to receive its charter.

Wadenstein writes: "Never before in my life have I felt so well rewarded for time devoted to Toastmasters organization work. I wish that every Toastmaster could enjoy the thrill of a lifetime which came through the building of this great club. If any of you desire information about the organization plan we used so successfully, write to me—O. E. Wadenstein, 1020 First National-Soo Building, Minneapolis 2."

And now Wadenstein is promoting another new club, this time in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, while La Crosse is making overtures.

The letters sent out on these projects will be of immense value to any club or District Governor sponsoring new clubs. Better take up this generous offer.

What'll I Talk About

LOOKING for something to talk about?

Need help in organizing your material?

Here are some suggestions which may start your mind working.

For the thoughtful reader, who can take a hint and work from it, there is something good in "A Technique for Producing Ideas," a little book by James W. Young, published by Advertising Publications, Inc., 100 E. Ohio Street, Chicago. It is definitely condensed—just 61 pages of discussion on "How do you get ideas?"

While the book was written primarily from the standpoint of an expert in advertising and business building, it works just as well for the speaker. You can get a copy by sending one dollar to the publishers.

Biography.

One of the most fruitful fields for speech material is in biography. And one of the best biographical references is to that series of books by Elbert Hubbard, which he published under the general designation of "Little Journeys." All of these books are good for biographical backgrounds, but "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen" and "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Reformers" are especially recommended for study by speakers. Your city library should have them.

Current Topics

For authoritative information on the proposed constitutional amendments to make possible a direct vote for President of the United States by abolishing the "Electoral College" write to Hon. Clarence F. Lea, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Mr. Lea, of California, has been urging this matter on the attention of Congress since 1927. He is an authority on it, and his printed speeches and other materials will give you or your club the basis for an intelligent discussion.

Perhaps your club would like to put on a program dealing with the American Merchant Marine, one of the very important branches of our shipping, whose activities are so important to the war effort. For detailed information, write to Rear Admiral A. W. Marshall (Retired) Room 617, 108 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

Publications on Speech

Maxwell Droke, of Indianapolis, has been for a good many years publishing good material on speech. You might like to be on his mailing list, so as to receive announcements about new publications. A postcard, addressed to Maxwell Droke, Publisher, Indianapolis, Indiana, giving your name and address, will put you in line to receive word of new materials as they become available.

A Parliamentary Guide

As to MAIN and SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS based on
ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER, REVISED

(This "Guide" has been prepared by Parliamentarian Grant Henderson in response to requests for a simple and elementary explanation of fundamentals. Study it. Try it out in your meetings. If it is what you want, let the Educational Bureau know, and steps will be taken to put this material into a small folder-card, convenient to carry in your pocket.)

What Is A Motion?

A MOTION is the form of procedure which Parliamentary Law requires for the transaction of business in a deliberative assembly.

How to Present and Dispose of a Motion

The proper presentation and disposition of a motion requires eight separate steps:

1. A member rises and addresses the presiding officer.
2. The member is recognized by the presiding officer.
3. The member proposes a motion.
4. Another member seconds the motion.
5. The presiding officer states the motion to the assembly.
6. The assembly debates, or discusses, the motion.
7. The presiding officer takes the vote on the motion.
8. The presiding officer announces the result of the vote.

Motions

A *Main or Principal Motion* is a motion to bring before the assembly, for its consideration, any particular subject. It takes precedence of nothing—that is, it cannot be made when any other question is before the assembly.

Subsidiary Motions are such as are applied to other motions for the purpose of most appropriately disposing of them. By means of them the original motion may be modified, or action postponed, or it may be referred to a committee to investigate and report, etc. They may be applied to any main motion, and when made they supercede the main motion and must be decided before the main motion can be acted upon.

In the following list the subsidiary motions are arranged in the order of their precedence, the first one having the higher rank. When one of them is the immediately pending question every motion above it is in order, and every one below is out of order. They are as follows:

- Lay on the Table.
- The Previous Question.
- Limit, or Extend Limits, of Debate.
- Postpone Definitely (or to a certain time).
- Commit or Refer (or Recommit).
- Amend.
- Postpone Indefinitely.

Postpone Indefinitely

To *Postpone Indefinitely* takes precedence of nothing except the main motion to which it is applied.

The *Object* of this motion is not to postpone, but to reject, the main motion without incurring the risk of a direct vote on it.

The *Effect* of making this motion is to enable the members who have exhausted their right of debate on the main question, to speak again, because the merits of the main question will be open to debate.

This motion cannot interrupt a speaker, requires a second, is debatable, requires majority vote for adoption, and cannot be renewed, if lost.

Amend

The *purpose* of the motion to amend is to modify a motion that has already been presented in such a manner that it will be more satisfactory to the members of the assembly.

There are three methods of amending, or modifying, a motion:

1. By addition or insertion.
2. By elimination or striking out.
3. By substitution (a combination of the first two).

An amendment *must be germane*; that is, it must have direct bearing upon the subject matter of the motion it proposes to modify.

Amendments are of *two ranks*:

- First—An amendment to a motion; and,
- Second—An amendment to an amendment.

No amendment of third rank is permitted; however, when an amendment of second rank is pending, a member may suggest that,

if the amendment be lost, he will propose another (stating exactly what he intends to propose).

A motion to amend cannot interrupt a speaker, requires a second, is debatable, requires majority vote, and cannot be renewed.

Commit, or Refer

The *Object* of the motion to refer to a standing or special committee is usually to enable a question to be more carefully investigated and put into better shape for the assembly to consider, than can be done in the assembly itself.

There are three types of committees to which questions may be referred: Standing committees, special committees, and committees of the whole.

Standing Committees are those provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws of the organization.

Special Committees are appointed for specific purposes, usually for a short term.

Committee of the Whole consists of the entire assembly where the question referred to it is discussed *informally*.

The motion to refer to a committee cannot interrupt a speaker, requires a second, is limited as to debate, and requires a majority vote for adoption. If lost, it may be renewed, after other business has been done.

(Note: "Limited as to debate" here means that the motion is debatable only as to Propriety of the commitment and as to the instructions to the committee.)

Postpone Definitely

The purpose of the motion to *postpone definitely* is to fix a definite time for the further consideration of the question before the assembly. The time so fixed cannot go beyond the next regular session.

The Effect of postponing a question is to make it an order of the day for the time to which it was postponed; and, if it is not then disposed of, it becomes unfinished business.

The motion to *Postpone Definitely* cannot interrupt a speaker, requires a second, is limited as to debate, and requires majority vote for adoption. If lost, it may be renewed, after other business has been done.

(Note: "Limited as to debate" allows debate upon the propriety of the postponement only.)

Limit, or Extend Limits, of Debate

The motion to *Limit Debate* should be in one of four forms, as follows:

1. Limit the time allotted to each speaker.
2. Limit debate to a definite number of minutes.
3. Limit debate to a definite number of speeches on each side.
4. Limit debate to a specified hour at which time a vote must be taken.

This motion may be applied to any debatable motion or series of motions; but, if not specified to

the contrary, it must be applied to the *immediately pending question only*.

The motion to *Extend Limits of Debate* is merely the reverse of the motion to *Limit Debate*.

Neither of these motions can interrupt a speaker, each requires a second, each is limited as to debate, each requires a two-thirds vote for adoption, and each may be renewed, after other business has been done. Either of them may be amended or reconsidered.

(Note: "Limited as to debate" confines all discussion to the immediately pending question.)

In an organization which does not set specific limitations on debate in its By-Laws or Standing Rules, and which recognizes *Robert's Rules of Order, Revised*, as final authority as to parliamentary procedure, the limitations are as follows: In the debate each member has the right to speak twice on the same question on the same day (except on appeal), but cannot make a second speech on the same question as long as any member who has not yet spoken on that question desires the floor. No one can speak longer than ten minutes at a time without permission of the assembly.

The Previous Question

The Object of the previous question is to bring the assembly at once to a vote on the immediately pending question, and on such other pending questions as may be specified in the demand.

The Effect of ordering the previous question is to close all debate immediately and bring the assembly at once to a vote.

A motion ordering the previous question may be applied to any debatable or amendable motion or motions; but, if unqualified, it must be applied to the immediately pending motion only.

This motion cannot interrupt a speaker, requires a second, is not debatable, and requires a two-thirds vote for adoption.

Lay On The Table

The purpose of the motion to *Lay on the Table* is to put the motion to which it is applied aside for consideration at a later time.

The Effect of the adoption of this motion is to place on the table, that is, in charge of the Secretary, the pending question and everything adhering to it.

The motion to *Lay on the Table*,

if adopted, becomes ineffective after the end of the next regular session.

This motion cannot interrupt a speaker, requires a second, cannot be debated, requires majority vote for adoption, and may be renewed after debate.

(Note: The motion to *Take from The Table* is a specific main motion to bring before the assembly for further consideration a question that had been laid upon the table previously. Since it is a *main motion* it can be presented only when no other business is pending; and, it must be presented before the end of the regular session next after the session in which the motion to which it refers was laid on the table. This motion requires only a majority vote; and, if adopted, it brings before the assembly the question with everything adhering to it exactly as when laid on the table.)

Please Mr. Toastmaster, Give Us Time

When you are asked to be Toastmaster remember that the success of your program depends largely on your speakers, and the success of each speaker's performance depends to a great extent upon how saturated he is with the subject he is to discuss. Most of us when we talk must spend some time in research on the subject we are to talk about, or at least we must give our minds time to explore and study the possibilities of different phases of our subject. A few days or even a week is not enough time for this when we are doing it as an extra-curricular activity. Give us two weeks at least or longer if possible. You will be repaid by having a better program and speakers who enjoy being on your program because they didn't have to crowd their preparation too much, thereby losing their chance to give their best.

—Waterloo Toastmasters Bulletin.

Kind Words

Picked up from the Daily Mail. Comments and Queries from Our Correspondents.

From John R. Chambers, Secretary of the new chapter being formed in Wichita Falls, Texas:

"I wish to congratulate you on this work (Basic Training). It certainly simplifies the art of public speaking. I do not see how any normally intelligent person can follow this program and fail to make himself a fair speaker. I own several books on the subject, but have derived more good from merely reading yours than I have out of others intensively studied."

Kenneth Froelich, Canton, Ohio, would like to start a Toastmasters Club where he may attend it. His letter is worth reading, in view of his complimentary remarks about Akron Toastmasters. He writes:

"It has been our thought for some time to start a study club in which we could discuss current events, study parliamentary law and strive to improve our speaking ability. We did not know how to get started, but I had the good fortune of meeting Mr. Ed Chandler of Akron, and he invited me to bring some friends to a Toastmasters meeting in that city.

"My friend, Lewis McGill, and I accepted the invitation and recently visited a meeting at Akron. Before the meeting was half over, we knew that we had found the solution to our problem, and that a Toastmasters Club was exactly what we needed.

"I am sure that if we can form a group that will have one-half the spirit and goodfellowship in evidence at the Akron meeting, we will really have made an achievement. I was never treated better in my life than at that meeting in Akron. It was a real pleasure to spend a few hours with such a group of gentlemen."

The Editors particularly enjoy a letter from C. Ray Moir, of Santa Monica, who has good things to say about the Magazine. He writes:

"Greetings from North Hollywood, where I am trying to get a new club started.

"I have received my copy of the February "T-M-Ideas" edition of the Magazine, and I must say that your Editorial Committee are to be commended for the work and the thinking that went into this number. It will be helpful to new Toastmasters, and will be good to us old-timers too, to keep us from going astray and from becoming stale in our speech. I would like to have 25 copies of this issue for my "prospectives" if you can spare them."

A former Toastmaster who is now located in one of the great war industries, and whose name is withheld, for obvious reasons, is set on putting Toastmasters training into the plant where he works. This is what he writes:

"I am still enthusiastic about the idea, as I always have been since I started with this firm, three years ago. I was more than ever convinced that we need a Toastmasters Club when I attended a school for production control a few weeks ago. Believe me, from a Toastmaster's point of view, it was extremely painful to sit through those classes and listen to key men lecture on subjects pertaining to their work. They knew it all right themselves, but they surely did a very poor job of trying to inform others. Everyone is busy—too busy to take up anything new—but I am staying with it. We need Toastmasters work in our plant."

All in the Day's Work

RALPH C. SMEDLEY

"WELL," said the drop-in visitor at the Home Office, "how are the Toastmasters getting along? Doing any good in these war times?"

"Well," we welled right back at him, "do you want me just to say 'Okay' and let it go at that, or do you have time to listen to details? I warn you that it will take time."

"Sure, let's have the inside dope on it. I can spare half an hour."

"All right, then; let's start with this morning's mail, which is fairly typical. Here is a bunch of new member reports. Each new member is supposed to be reported to us by his Club Secretary as soon as he is received into membership, so that we can send him his copy of "Basic Training," our textbook for beginners. We have in this bunch 27 report cards, coming from 12 scattered clubs. We receive from 100 to 125 such reports each week. That reflects the growth.

New Members

"Here are nine new members reported by the Maricopa Toastmasters, of Phoenix. They have been putting on a course in *Speechcraft*, which as you should know, is our course in public speaking put on by experienced members of the club, and offered for the benefit of new members. Many of the clubs have used it this season.

"The growth in number of members has been good. We are now at about 6200 members, which is our all-time high. This is due in part

to the organization of new clubs, but still more to the constant influx of new members into the older clubs. Of course there is a steady drain on our membership because of the war. For instance, right here in our Number One Club, in Santa Ana, hardly a month goes by that we do not lose two or three members, either to the armed forces, or to some war work which makes it impossible for them to attend the club. That is just one of the hazards of war.

New Clubs

"Then here is an application for a charter from the new University Toastmasters Club, of Seattle. These men have been working for two months on perfecting their organization. Frank McCrillis, Nick Jorgensen, Burt Pierce and many other Seattle Toastmasters have helped. The result is a group of 26 men as charter members. This club will get Number 304, while Southeast Toastmasters, at Huntington Park, come along just before them, for Number 303.

"The way these new clubs keep on organizing in the face of wartime problems of time and meeting places is both surprising and gratifying.

"February was our best month in the history of the organization, for new charters. During that short month, we issued a total of seven. These were the club at Honolulu, Hawaii; the Medical Toastmasters Club of New Orleans; the Alexander H. Stephens Toastmasters Club

of Atlanta; Windsor, Ontario; Whittier, California; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and the Paramount Toastmasters of St. Paul. The month of March promises to equal the February record.

"Well, now," the visitor interrupted, "how do you get all these new clubs started? Do you send someone out to organize, or how does it happen?"

Our Organizers

"That is one of our points of pride," we replied. "The Toastmasters movement has never employed any organizers or salesmen. Every member is a volunteer salesman. Having discovered what the training does for him, he wants to share it with his friends. Toastmasters are a friendly, helpful lot of men.

"We have a district organization which is a great advantage. For example, the Paramount Club chartered in St. Paul represents a lot of work by our many Toastmasters in Minneapolis and St. Paul, District Governor Watt Welker is doing a grand work in expansion. The new club in St. Paul is just one of a dozen new groups in prospect in District Six, which extends from Bismarck, North Dakota, to La Crosse, Wisconsin. I mention these two cities because there are prospective clubs in both places. Down in the Iowa Cornbelt, work is progressing in Des Moines and Cedar Falls. This is also in District Six, where we have the advantage of Gordon Spry, a member of the Board of Directors, being located in Waterloo.

"The club at Honomu has been sponsored by the older club at Hilo. The New Orleans Toastmasters Club has had some physicians in its membership. They saw the values so clearly that they have now organized a club made up of men in the medical profession. Atlanta, Georgia, is going in for Toastmasters in a big way. The Alexander H. Stephens Chapter is the third club in that city, and these men are now helping to start a club in Augusta.

"At Whittier, the 'Quaker Towne' Toastmasters have operated for years, and the new club results from the good example they have set. Windsor, Ontario, has been organized altogether by correspondence. It is our first chapter in Ontario. Last fall Clark Chamberlain was in Detroit on a business trip. He met with the Windsor men and gave them a boost, but aside from that the whole thing has been handled from the Home Office, and we are proud of the fine chapter which has been established.

"Oklahoma City's club results from the interest taken by Don Christy, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who has been working for a good while on the project. This club interests our Tulsa Toastmasters, as giving them a new neighbor.

"Just across the border in Texas we have a new club at Wichita Falls, also organized by correspondence, and almost ready for its charter. Up north, at Albany, Oregon, an enthusiastic group of men will ask for a charter in a few days.

Districts at Work

"Of course our Washington districts are always up and coming. District Two, in Western Washington and British Columbia, has another club coming up at Renton, and both Victoria and Vancouver are planning new chapters.

"District Nine includes Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho and Montana. Up here in the wide open spaces, Toastmasters Clubs are well scattered. We have just chartered the club at Havre, Montana, and a group at Billings is about ready to go. Maurice Prince, the busy secretary of District Nine, expects at least one more club in the Spokane vicinity, where there are already four flourishing chapters. We never know where they will strike next. District Governor Howard Ball and Director Charles Tyson seem never to tire of spreading the good news about Toastmasters, and they have a good backer in Roy Van Leuven, a veteran Toastmaster and a past member of the Board of Directors.

"I have just barely started on the story of how things are going. Shall we call this a fair sample, without mentioning developments in Illinois and Indiana and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Kentucky and a dozen other states? Of course I could take a full half hour telling you about things right here in California, the home of Toastmasters. I am confident that we shall have issued in the neighborhood of our 320th charter by the first of July, when our fiscal year ends, making this our best year in growth, and bringing us

close to 7000 members. I could outline some of our problems here in the Home Office as we try to take care of all these men with rather inadequate facilities. You know we can't buy much in the way of equipment because of war conditions, and we are constantly reminded of the shortage of paper and other essentials. But perhaps I have told you enough.

"Yes, that is a pretty good dose for one sitting," said the visitor, "but there is just one more thing. How do you explain this growth? What makes the Toastmasters keep on reaching out and bringing in men?"

Hayden Writes

"Let me read you an extract from a letter which has just come in from Sheldon Hayden, past president of Toastmasters International.

"There is his picture on the wall, and over there is a frame full of pictures of the International Convention at Santa Cruz, our last real convention, which was when Sheldon was president. He is now a Lieutenant in the Navy, commanding a gun crew on a ship somewhere in the Pacific. Here is what he says:

"I am happy in my new role as an Armed Guard Officer. Out here one really feels a part of this war. My crew is an outstanding group of young men. Thanks to the leadership training in Toastmasters, you can tell all the fellows that Hayden has the best gun crew in the whole Armed Guard. Every

man knows his work and will do an outstanding job when called upon in time of need.'

"Thanks to Toastmasters"

"Thanks to training in Toastmasters' is the common expression of our members. When a man gets into the Toastmasters Club and begins to find latent possibilities, unsuspected talents, and to bring them into use, he gets a feeling of growth and improvement such as makes him realize that he is a new man. He wants to pass it on to others. So he tells them, and brings them in as members, or encourages them to promote new clubs, and so we grow.

"So far as I can see, the Toast-

masters movement grows because it meets a need among men. As I watch them develop and step ahead, I am amazed at the results, but my amazement is exceeded by my gratification at observing men double their usefulness and their satisfaction in living. It is a great privilege to sit here at the center of things and see the machinery move.

"And now, my friend, I have given you about all the time I can spare, so if you will kindly get out of here, I'll finish work on the morning's mail and visit with a lot of fine men all over the land, most of whom I have never seen, but all of whom I am proud to number among my friends."

THE RECORD OF GROWTH

Charters granted since December 1 are as follows:

- 292—San Fernando, California.
- 293—Brandon, Manitoba.
- 294—"Industrial" Toastmasters, of Seattle, Washington.
- 295—The "Lutheran" Toastmasters Club, of Omaha, Nebraska.
- 296—The Honomu Toastmasters Club of Honomu, Hawaii.
- 297—The "Medical" Toastmasters Club of New Orleans.
- 298—The "Alexander H. Stephens" Toastmasters Club of Atlanta, Georgia.
- 299—Windsor, Ontario.
- 300—The Whittier Toastmasters Club of Whittier, California.
- 301—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 302—The "Paramount" Toastmasters Club, of St. Paul, Minnesota.
- 303—The "Southeast" Toastmasters Club, of Huntington Park, California.
- 304—The "University" Toastmasters Club, of Seattle, Washington.

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CITIZEN TOM PAINE SPEAKING

"Perhaps one of the greatest dangers which any country can be exposed to arises from a kind of trifling which sometimes steals upon the mind, when it supposes the danger past; and this unsafe situation marks at this time the peculiar crisis of America . . ."

The situation today is much like that in the days of 1782, when Thomas Paine wrote those words. No more timely remark can be offered in the present "peculiar crisis." Let's go on with Citizen Tom:

"We know that we cannot be defended, nor yet defend ourselves, without trouble and expense. We have no right to expect it; neither ought we to look for it. We are a people who, in our situation, differ from all the world. We form one common floor of public good, and, whatever is our charge, it is paid for our own interest and upon our own account."

What was true a century and a half ago is true today. The destiny of America depends on the people of America. And that destiny is being determined in thousands of discussion and study groups, like Toastmasters, in which people seek to discover facts and to plan their actions, as patriots. Study and discussion are two of the birthrights of Americans upon which much of our advancement is founded and upon which our liberty depends.

Speed the Peace with Speech. Buy War Bonds.
Tell Others to BUY.