

# *The* TOASTMASTER

AUGUST, 1956



**The Interpreter  
Builds a Bridge**



## EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

The month of August conjures up a picture of summer skies, ripening fields, fireflies on hot, still evenings, and the expectation of harvest. It also carries a connotation of vacations, shirt-sleeves and general relaxation.

The pulse of the year seems to slow a bit in August, as if the world were catching its breath before the September step-up in speed.

We hope you are enjoying the fun and fellowship of summer meetings in your Toastmasters club. Picnics and barbecues, clambakes and corn-roasts, all belong to the summer season. If you have never tried speaking in the open air, you will be surprised at the way fears and inhibitions disappear. They are shucked off as easily as you rip off your necktie.

Summer is the time for surprises, for unusual and impromptu programs, for skits and stunts. It's a

time to be different, to try out the novel and unusual. It's all good Toastmasters training, and it can also be the most fun you've had since the day the old red school-house burned down.

There's another thing about summer meetings, too. It's the time when visiting Toastmasters drop in to meet with your club. There's a mutual gain in these visits. Not only do you make new friends, but you gain new ideas and perhaps a new point of view.

And don't forget, when you're on your own vacation, to take along your Toastmasters Directory of Clubs, so that you can visit too.

You'll find that your summer meetings are ranking high among the most profitable sessions your club has had. If you missed them this year, well, there's another summer coming up.

August can be fun!

## MEET OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**LT. COL. PIERRE P. KIRBY** (*Get Out and Speak*) of the Transportation Toastmasters No. 1525 of Fort Eustis, Va., is a career officer who has seen service the world over. The publication of his article will see him in Italy, where he plans to organize a Toastmasters Club. "Toastmasters training is invaluable to the military," says Toastmaster Kirby, "since the military is continually called upon to speak—in briefings, conferences, meetings, lectures and instruction." . . . **JOE F. DAVIS** (*The Speaker Takes a Word*) is Past President of the Federal Toastmasters No. 1037 of Washington, D. C., and immediate Past Governor of Area 3, District 36. Joe is an agricultural economist, currently employed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is interested in Boy Scout work in and

around the capital. . . . **ROBERT F. STEINKE** (*What's Wrong with Pockets?*) is a member of Skokie Toastmasters No. 1608, Illinois. He has just finished a term as Assistant Area Governor, Area 1, District 30. As Sales Training Director, Allstate Insurance Co., at the Home Office in Skokie, he spearheads preparation of sales training material and recognizes the value of speech training, Toastmasters style! He recently had an article published in the magazine of the Insurance Company Education Directors Society, and it was about—guess what? Toastmasters! . . . **ERNEST S. WOOSTER** (*Gentlemen, I Give You*) of the Santa Ana Toastmasters No. 15, now has his own weekly radio program, on which he speaks on topics relating and of interest to the newly-organized Senior Citizens Group.

# The TOASTMASTER

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

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Ralph C. Smedley, *Editor-in-chief*

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AUGUST, 1956





## THEY CAME TO A RIVER...

"Oh, I came to a river, and I couldn't get across . . ." Old Song

**I**N THE early dawn of civilization, so anthropologists tell us, primitive tribes migrated in search of better living conditions and wandered until they were stopped by some natural barrier. So they settled down, built their campfires and killed a sabre-tooth tiger for fresh meat, tidied up their caves and staked an aurochs or two out in the back yard to show that they were now men of substance and property. And within a short period of time, a few hundred thousand years or so, they stopped being Neanderthal or Neolithic men and became ancestors—ancestors of Scandinavian, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and all the rest of the people who live in the world today.

Among other things, they developed languages.

Every high school boy who has struggled with first year French, Spanish or German, has probably wished heartily that those primitive people had not wandered at all, or that they had not settled down so firmly. For if all languages spring from a parent stem, some of the branches certainly lean

in extremely different directions. Why is German, for instance, full of guttural syllables formed in the back of your throat? But a Frenchman, just across the river, makes his sounds with his lips and teeth, using facial muscles which are almost atrophied in his Anglo-Saxon neighbor across the channel. On the shores of the Mediterranean, the Italian communicates in open, melodious vowel sounds, familiar to every lover of grand opera and O Sole Mio.

The poor language student, already going down for the third time in the mazes of vocabulary and grammar, must develop new ways of forming sounds as well, in order to cope.

The natural barriers which put the period to tribal wanderings were usually mountain ranges, deserts, forests or rivers. And of these, the river presented the greatest difficulty. Forests could be penetrated and mountains climbed, eventually, but to cross a river you need either a boat or a bridge.

The world would have remained completely static had bridges not been built. The need of man to



*differing languages arose from barriers,  
but bridges can be built across the chasms*

reach out and touch his fellow man is an urge that has never died out. The poets may sing that "home-keeping hearts are happiest," but every man who has ever attended a convention knows that you have a lot more fun if you get out and mingle a bit.

The first bridge ever constructed probably provided the first effort toward community get-togethers. It's too bad that we can never know whether the experiment ended in peace or war, in the exchange of constructive ideas or a free-for-all.

A bridge is probably the most functional of all structures. Its primary purpose is to enable people to get across. In fact, even today on our great highway suspension bridges, people who stop in the middle to look down at the water usually find a policeman regarding them with a suspicious eye. And it's not a good idea to run out of gasoline, either.

A bridge must be soundly constructed in order to bear the weight of traffic. Even primitive man recognized the need of this. He, too, had a dislike of being let down suddenly. The Brooklyn Bridge,

which at the time of its opening in 1883 was the world's longest suspension bridge, required fourteen years in the planning alone.

Yet with all its functional sturdiness, there was never a bridge that was not a thing of beauty. From the twisted liana boughs that span a jungle chasm in Brazil to the triumphant towers of the Golden Gate, a bridge brings joy to the eye and a lift to the heart. One wonders whether a part of this lift does not lie in the fact that the ability to cross over, to get on the other side, is now available to all. Ol' Man River may still be rolling along, but he doesn't frustrate us any more.

That a bridge can be more than just an engineering structure is aptly expressed in the words of poet Charles G. Roberts, who wrote, when the Brooklyn Bridge was first opened to the public:

*"No lifeless thing of iron and stone,  
But sentient, as her children are,  
Nature accepts you for her own  
Kin to the cataract and the star . . .  
Your anchorage upbears the march  
Of time and the eternal powers.  
The sky admits your perfect arch,  
The rock respects your stable powers."*



**Opportunities are all around  
you, Mr. Toastmaster . . .**

# *get out and speak*

By Pierre P. Kirby

**A**T A RECENT District meeting, I listened to a number of Toastmasters from various clubs complain that speaking opportunities were too limited. Their clubs, they said, met only twice a month; a speaker could "stand and deliver" only two or three times a year.

Here is a procedure which our club has found helpful.

Appoint a Speakers' Bureau, or a Speech Engagement Committee. Membership need not exceed three; the logical choice for Chairman would be the Educational Vice-President. As a matter of fact, one member can usually handle all details.

The appointed representative then sounds out the community and nearby surrounding communities in search of public speaking opportunities. This sounding is a simple matter of effecting contact with local newspapers, clubs, organizations, churches and other groups, and letting them know that speakers of quality and in quantity are

available upon request.

If the experience of our club is any criterion, you will receive so many replies that every member of your club will have the opportunity to deliver a speech once a month or oftener!

Possibilities are unlimited. Our club members have delivered speeches to P.T.A. meetings, high school assemblies, service and fraternal organizations, Boy Scout groups, and have even played Santa Claus for a gathering of 2,000 children. Topics have ranged from "Learning a Foreign Language" to "The U.N."

What are the benefits that can be derived from such an activity?

First of all, you will become a leader in the affairs of your community. As you take an active part in community projects, you will make new friends. You will bring new members into your own organization.

Second, these speaking engagements must serve to advance your Toastmasters training. If you are

*(Continued on page 25)*

**IT NEVER HURTS TO**

# **DIG A LITTLE**



By John W. Haynes,  
President, Toastmasters International

Have you read the one about the Texas couple who complained because they wanted some good water on their place and couldn't find it? Seems that every time they dug a well to find water, they struck OIL.

Fortunate is he who knows what he wants and can attain it. Perhaps even more fortunate is he whose path presents obstacles which, when encountered, disclose unlooked-for rewards.

So it is with Toastmasters.

We Toastmasters can cite many instances of men who, like Demosthenes, worked to overcome the obstacle of some speech impediment and developed other rewarding attributes in so doing.

On the other hand, many a *Mr. Glib*, with a faculty for tickling the funny bones of his fellow club members, falls into a pat pattern in order to win the weekly cup. If this is all he wants, very well. But the pat pattern won't work in all situations outside the club. I once heard a speaker panic an audience at a Toastmasters Ladies' Night dinner—and fail miserably with the same speech at a Toastmasters area stag meeting.

We learn that every talk must be tailored to the audience both in subject matter and treatment. Maybe Mr. Glib knows this and can do it to accomplish his purpose; at Toastmasters, in business, in the community and at home. If he can and does, then he is very accomplished indeed.

Most of us, realizing that the club is a laboratory for our use, will continue to explore in order to uncover and develop every asset. Not for us is the rut of limited accomplishment. Unplowed fields surround each of us, and wells must be dug to water the fields. Perhaps we too in drilling for water may sometimes strike oil. This is the way of *Progress Unlimited*.

AUGUST, 1956



# The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I Give You . . .



and he meant

# ME!

By Ernest Wooster

THE chairman's voice penetrated my ears. I realized dimly that he meant me. I was the occasion's gift to the audience.

He didn't bother to give the title of my speech—"How I Conquered Smoking." Looking back now I am glad that he didn't. It wasn't a good title—no punch, no suspense, little interest value.

But he showed a deplorable lack of showmanship when he launched me with the customary "I give you . . ." and a monosyllabic mention that I was to talk on smoking.

Now, my bouts with Lady Nicotine had not been mere skirmishes. I had struggled through a long, hard war, not a mere battle or two. My victory had been purchased at a high price. It had taken persistence and fortitude.

As I looked out over my audience, I realized that I could well and safely assume that most of them were smokers. They wanted to remain smokers. They were perfectly willing to inhale a large amount of nicotine daily and let Nature worry about the consequences.

I was not facing a group eager to embrace a new conviction, to change the course of their satisfying and conventionalized habits. If one could call me a crusader, then I was facing about the poorest collection of prospective adherents possible. They could easily become hostile. I was supposed to hold their interest and attention for twenty-five minutes.

Could I do it?

There were already two counts against me—the lack-lustre introduction, and my own drab title,

still unannounced. I had to seize the initiative, and do it quickly. Then I had an inspiration.

"You who smoke," I started, "find it difficult—frequently impossible—to quit. This is because you have become drug addicts."

This was a calculated insult intended to make them listen. I waited a moment to let it sink in.

"Nicotine," I continued in a voice of authority, "is a drug. It ranks with caffeine, alcohol, marijuana and the poppy derivatives. All drugs make slaves of their users."

Perhaps I was giving the truth a slight—very slight—stretch. But I had accomplished my purpose. They were listening to me, interested, not hostile, and not bored. For the next twenty minutes, I hammered along this line, recounting my own experiences in throwing off the thrall of nicotine.

After the speech, I came to a few conclusions. There were some things which I would have to do differently next time.

First, I should have prompted the program chairman to introduce me or present me in a way that would occasion respect or interest. As it was, I was thrown to a captive audience, bound by rules and tradition to listen, but in no way

compelled to be interested.

Second, I should have had an alluring or arresting title for my speech, and should have seen to it that the toastmaster mentioned it in the course of his introduction. "How I Conquered Smoking" suggests a sermon. A better one might have been "I Flirted with Lady Nicotine," or "My Trial by Fire." The latter two are a little more obscure than the first, but they have more interest value.

Third, a device must be employed which will compel a jaded audience to listen with interest. It must capture attention immediately. Any audience that listens each week to a talk becomes a jaded audience.

"Gentlemen, I give you . . ." doesn't necessarily mean that the recipients are thrilled with the gift. So the speaker has to do much more than if he hadn't been "given."

From now on, at Toastmasters meetings and in other speaking situations, I intend to be ready for any emergency. I'll check my title, opening and introduction beforehand.

Being a gift is all fine and dandy, only it's nicer to be one that will be appreciated at the first unwrapping.

You will never stub your toe standing still. The faster you go, the more chance there is of stubbing your toe, but the more chance you have of getting somewhere.

—Charles F. Kettering



# It's a GOOD IDEA!

## ✓✓ Invocation

At a recent Ladies Night of the Calamity Point Toastmasters of Palisades, Idaho, the invocation was given by Toastmaster Gus Swanson, and was so impressive that club members wish to share it with other clubs. It was a quotation from Henry P. Van Dusen, President of Union Theological Seminary, printed in *Pulpit Magazine*, and reads: "Accept our thanks, our Father, for every good gift—for food that nurtures our body and for friendship that nourishes our spirits. Grant that both alike may strengthen us for Thy truer services. Amen."

## ✓✓ Cabinet Ministers

The Thunderbird Toastmasters of Victoria, B. C., recently held a terrific table topics session which they titled "Exercise Potboiler." The Topicmaster was "Speaker of the House," and five experienced Toastmasters were designated as "Cabinet Ministers."

Before the meeting, each "minister" was assigned a one minute speech dealing with his office, but they were given no other clue to the purpose of the exercise. At the same time, envelopes were handed to 15 other Toastmasters, each containing a specific question to be directed at a special minister.

As each "minister" completed his speech, the Speaker of the House recognized a member of Parliament who had a question for that minister. Question and answer were allotted one minute. When three questions had been asked, the meeting moved on to the next speech.

Trick questions thrown at a man in public office should not confound the Thunderbird Toastmasters in future.

## ✓✓ Try Your Luck

This one comes from the Winnipeg (Man.) Toastmasters, as reported by Educational V-P Wheeler:

Each table topics participant was asked to take a lump of sugar and dot the numbers 1 to 6 on the cube. The Topicmaster displayed a board with six numbers, and opposite each number was a subject title. Each participant "threw the dice" to determine what his subject would be. If he threw a four, he spoke on No. 4 subject, and a new topic was placed opposite the No. 4 on the board.

In addition to the element of chance, each member found it necessary to prepare, mentally, six speeches, although delivering only one.

## ✓✓ Warm-up

An effective way to loosen tight voices and tight nerves has been tried with considerable success by the Uptown (Chicago) Toastmasters. A "voice warm-up" is held at the beginning of the program. Led by one of the members of the Educational Committee, members rise and repeat in unison a sentence or short paragraph with all the conviction and as many emphatic gestures as they can muster.

A typical selection is the following: "I know men in the ranks who will stay in the ranks! Why? I'll tell you why. Simply because they haven't the ability to get things done!"

New members find it especially helpful in easing the way to full participation in the meeting.

## ✓✓ "They Went Thataway . . ."

A Western-style meeting featuring Western nicknames and costumes for the participants, Western topics and Western atmosphere, was recently staged by the American Motors Toastmasters of Detroit. Meeting notices urged all "sourdoughs and '49ers" to "join the gold rush of '56 for better grammar, speeches, logic and determination." They added: "There's gold in them thar Toastmasters meetings!"

## ✓✓ Biography Sequence

With the idea of providing an interesting, challenging and educational feature to continue week to week, the Y Toastmasters of Omaha, Nebraska, purchased a copy of "Makers of the Modern World," by Louis Untermeyer. Each week a Toastmaster gives a talk on one of the personalities covered in the book. The range of activity of the 92 subjects of the book is as wide and rare as humanity itself, and the treatment by the different Toastmasters varies also. Each speaker has a week to prepare his talk.

In fact, says John L. Brown, Educational Veep, it is proving a good membership-getter, also.

## ✓✓ New Look for PP

When parliamentary practice sessions seemed to be failing in the accomplishment of their purpose, Uptown (Chicago) Toastmasters devised a new format. This "new look" has proved so successful that they want to share it with other clubs.

Five members are assigned as chairmen for the session. Each presides for five minutes over a simulated City Council meeting. After the five minutes, the club Parliamentarian points out the mistakes made, and the session is resumed under the next chairman. Members agree that they get more value in this way, and opportunity is provided for five men to preside each time.

## ✓✓ Mr. Orator

Something new has been added by the NAVCERELAB Toastmasters of Port Hueneme (Calif.) with the inclusion of a ten-minute "Orator's Session." The Orator of the evening—a rotating assignment—presents a reading of a classical or semi-classical selection from literature, chosen especially for vocal variety and dramatic intensity. The Orator concentrates on voice modulation, projection, enunciation and other aspects of delivery, and only his delivery and platform deportment are subject to evaluation. Club members are finding it a valuable training aid.

## ✓✓ Uh-Total

When the Camden County (Haddonfield, N. J.) Club took a count of the number of uh's, ah's, and and-uh's used in the course of one meeting, they were staggered at the total—123. Members decided to take drastic measures to correct this, so the club purchased two goldfish, Homer and Helen. The Toastmaster holding the highest score for uh's during each meeting was awarded custody of the finny pair for the ensuing week. In addition, a large chart was posted, showing the number of uh's perpetrated by each member during the evening. Opposite the high score name was pasted a picture of a fat pig.

As a result, the uh-total has dropped to 10, and club members hope to bring it even lower.

## ✓✓ How's Your Judgment?

Here's one to try sometime.

As each table topics participant is called on, he rises and is handed an 8x10 photograph, similar to those found in any photography contest. His job is to give a one to one and a half minute talk on the merits of that particular picture. Knowledge of photography is not essential—the point is to sound convincing.

Biometric Toastmasters of Beverly Hills (Calif.) found this to be good fun when they used it recently.



## The Interpreter Builds A

# BRIDGE

By Raiph C. Smedley

A BRIDGE is a structure which connects two points. These points are separated by circumstances, and yet they are related. It is necessary to get from one to the other. The bridge furnishes the means.

The interpreter builds bridges between minds. He translates the unfamiliar tongue of the speaker into language which can be understood by the hearer. He constructs a bridge of understanding.

One of the most remarkable examples of this bridging the gap is seen in the auditory mechanism used in the United Nations Assembly. At every seat is an earphone. It carries a dial showing the various languages in which one may listen. Whatever the language and nationality of the speaker, one may hear him in English, French, or various other tongues, by simply selecting the appropriate spot on the dial. Even as he speaks, his words are translated and interpreted to the audience.

Every person who expresses him-

self, by whatever means, is an interpreter. The poet, the musician, the artist interprets himself and his understanding through the medium of his creative work. The painter spreads on the canvas his interpretation, his conception of the world around him, and reveals himself as he interprets.

The teacher is primarily an interpreter, building bridges across the chasm which separates the known from the unknown. His progress is marked by a pathway of bridges, across which he leads the pupil into new territories of learning and understanding.

But the speaker is the universal interpreter, the greatest bridge builder of them all.

It is the speaker who formulates his own ideas, puts them into words, and shares them with others through his use of words. As he shares these ideas, he communicates with those who hear him, insofar as he speaks an intelligible language. Through this communication, he promotes understand-

ing, which leads to cooperative action.

Civilization is built on understanding, which comes through communication. There is no communication unless the speaker is a true interpreter, presenting his thoughts in such a way that they will be clearly understood. When that mutual understanding is reached, the result of true communication between speaker and listener, cooperative action becomes possible, and mankind makes progress. Through the sharing and comparing of ideas and experiences, wise decisions are reached, and the right courses of procedure are mapped out.

Thus it appears that the use we make of words, our tools for communication, is of inestimable importance. Not only must we choose the right words, but we must put them together so that they will correctly interpret our thoughts.

A story is told of Mrs. Einstein, who was asked one day if she understood her husband's theories. She replied, "I understand the words, but I don't always understand the sentences."

If we are to communicate, we must understand the sentences as well as the individual words, for many words have great varieties in meaning.

Consider this word, *bridge*, for example. To a builder, it may mean a great structure created by engineering skill to provide passage over a depression or an obstacle. But the bridge may be any one of a dozen different kinds, depending upon the type of supporting elements. It may be classified as canti-

lever, suspension, double-leaf trunnion bascule, or in various other categories.

To a dentist, a bridge means something entirely different from what it suggests to a card player, while in chemistry, mining, or electrical engineering it has a great variety of applications. In most of these classifications, however, it suggests a means of connection or communication. Thus it becomes necessary, in order that the word may serve its purpose, that the intended meaning be interpreted by the one who uses the word.

When we speak, whether our audience be large or small, let us keep always in mind the fact that we are not only building mental bridges, but that we are interpreting ourselves to those who hear. Our words not only carry information or inspiration to others, but they paint pictures of our own minds. They display to the attentive listener our own mental quirks and idiosyncrasies.

It is not only the words we use, but the way we speak them, the manner in which we connect them, which reveals our inmost selves.

And so it follows that the bridge of communication which we build as interpreters may communicate far more than is implied in the words we speak.

Demosthenes spoke well when he said: "As a vessel is known by the sound, whether it be cracked or not, so men are proved by their speeches, whether they be wise or foolish."

As speakers, we are bridge builders, interpreters, promoters of understanding. It is a high privilege. ❖



# TOASTMASTERS IS DEMOCRACY

IN

*Action!*

**W**E can and should take great pride that our organization, no matter how strict our definition, is truly democratic in principle, in purpose and in practice.

The policy and practice of Toastmasters International are controlled by the individual clubs through their votes at the Convention, both in all constitutional matters and in the election of officers.

The policy and practice of your District are controlled in the same manner by the clubs through their vote in the District Council.

However, the paradoxical truth that "the strength of Democracy is at the same time its weakness," is as relevant to our organization as it is to Government. The liberties and freedom of action we enjoy under such a system make it easy for us to take too much pride and too little responsibility. We look on our right to vote as a symbol of our freedom rather than as an obligation to it. In Government, this in-

different attitude toward the franchise has brought about more setbacks to Democracy than have any and all "outside" forces together. While even the possibility that Toastmasters could ever depart from its fundamentals, sounds so far-fetched as to defy credibility, the only way we can be sure that the will of the majority will always prevail is for each club to accept the responsibility of membership as well as the benefits, by:

a. Making sure its representatives (usually the President and Educational Vice-President) attend all District Council meetings;

b. Seeing to it that it is properly represented in the International Convention by delegates from the club, or if this is not practical, through proxies in the hands of the District Governor or some other Toastmaster of the District.

Remember, your club vote is both a privilege and a duty.

—District Six News

## The Speaker takes a . . .

**WORD**



By Joe F. Davis

**S**OMEWHERE in the jungles of the Upper Amazon, at this moment, a group of savages are huddled around a campfire. They may be making plans for a hunting expedition, maybe even a head-hunting foray on a neighboring tribe.

Somewhere in Russia a group of men are seated about a table, plotting something. What they are plotting I do not know, but I am sure that they are plotting, for that is part of their way of life.

And somewhere in these United States, no doubt, a political candidate is standing before an audience trying to convince them that he should be elected to office.

There is one thing common to all these situations. Someone is trying to convey ideas to other people by uttering articulate sounds. If his utterance is to be effective, he must have words—words to express his thoughts, words he can pronounce and his listeners can comprehend.

The words we know, considered collectively, are called vocabularies. Each of us has four vocabularies—speaking, listening, reading and writing. We shall concern ourselves here with only one of them—the speaking vocabulary.

It seems to me that there are three underlying principles upon which a speaker develops his vocabulary. First, it must be broad enough to convey adequately and express clearly the thoughts he wishes to convey. Second, the words must be understood by his listeners. And third, the words must be pleasing. They must not offend his audience.

Let's examine each of these.

If a speaker is to express himself clearly, he must have a broad and varied vocabulary. For example, if you hold an article before a baby, she may say "Pretty, pretty." You have no idea whether she is talking about the color, form or substance of the article. A few months later, the same child may say "Blue" and clap her hands in delight at her own perspicuity. You know then that she is talking about color, particularly that portion of the spectrum that lies between green and violet. Give her a few more years and she will say "Navy blue," or "sky blue," or "aqua," or some other words to



identify a specific shade of the color.

So it is with ideas. If we would express them clearly, we must put them into precise, descriptive language.

The second rule is understandability. This is so elementary that it seems self-evident, yet we hear the rule broken repeatedly. After all, Benjamin Franklin did not become famous for saying: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man salubrious, opulent and sagacious—"

No. He said "healthy, wealthy and wise," words which anyone can comprehend.

The third requirement is that the words shall not give offense. This also seems self-evident, for no gentleman would deliberately offend anyone. Nevertheless, we frequently hear this principle violated. The greatest speakers are especially careful about this.

Most of us, I believe, will agree on these principles, but arguments arise over specific applications. The conflict in viewpoints was brought into sharp focus during a recent meeting of our Toastmasters club. One member urged that we use the short, direct, terse Anglo-Saxon words. Another observed that those words are overworked, and suggested that we employ the melodi-

ous, beautiful words of the language.

This is a broad path to straddle. But I believe that both views are right. Imagine, for instance, a man listening to bells ringing. He may say something like "Sure are a lotta bells. Make a lotta racket." But Edgar Allan Poe heard the bells and wrote a poem about them:

*"Hear the mellow wedding bells,  
Golden bells,  
What a world of happiness their  
harmony foretells."*

These are familiar words, but they are put together in such a way that they are both melodious and beautiful.

Or consider some other masterpieces of expression:

*"Whither thou goest, I will go;  
and where thou lodgest, I will  
lodge: thy people shall be my  
people and thy God my God."*

*"... government of the people,  
by the people and for the people."*

*"Give me liberty or give me  
death."*

*"He leadeth me beside the still  
waters."*

These are simple words, expressive words. They linger in the minds and hearts of the hearers. To this end we strive, that they will be waiting and ready when the speaker takes a word.

THE TOASTMASTER regretfully announces the resignation of Wayland A. Dunham as editor.

Wayland's talent and skill were much appreciated during the four years of his incumbency. He brought to the magazine a deep measure of devotion. He is responsible for many of the innovations that have appeared in our publication during the time of his editorship.

We are sorry to see him go.

## Your 1956 Convention

# GETS RIGHT DOWN TO CASES

*in a startling and realistic presentation  
of today's demands and how to meet them*

The 25th Annual Convention of Toastmasters International has been designed with a new approach—a factual, down-to-earth appraisal of the problems of life today and an attempt to find definite, practicable solutions to those problems.

For the first time, the program will call upon recognized experts, leaders in industry, management, and civic fields. They will state clearly the needs that exist within the areas of their specific interests, throwing down the challenge to Toastmasters. The challenge will be accepted, and for the remainder of each session, qualified Toastmasters will present in dramatic, visual form, techniques for meeting those needs, as developed through participation in Toastmasters training.

**1. The challenge of life with our fellow men:** An authority in the field of human and individual relations will discuss the types of attitudes toward life, living and social relationships necessary for successful attainment of our objectives. After this keynote speech, the methods and means by which we can use our Toastmasters training to these ends will be demonstrated.

**2. The challenge of life with our jobs:** A well-known "top-management" figure of industry will point out where lines of communication within an industrial organization break down. Toastmasters will then point out and demonstrate methods for improved communication toward better leadership.

**3. The challenge of evaluation** For a discussion of this important phase of Toastmasters training, an authority in Management will present the need for evaluation, with special reference to industry but covering all facets of this important area. The remainder of the program will concern itself with a demonstration of improved methods of evaluation, not only in speech, but in all areas of leadership development. A workshop session will present techniques in dynamic, unforgettable manner.

Of course, you haven't forgotten the fun side—the trips to Bob-Lo Island, Henry Ford Museum, automotive plants and high spots of Detroit; and the Toastmasters' calendar of scheduled events such as the Fun Luncheon, Breakfast with the Founder, President's Reception and others.

So you see, Mr. Toastmaster, your convention this year gets right down to the grass roots of life as we are living it!



Our New  
**DISTRICT GOVERNORS**  
*who will aid us during*  
**1956-1957**



F—Melvin M. Sikes



4—Abe S. Miller



7—Albert C. Suratt



12—Martin Dewing



17—Victor Klamm



22—Rex P. Meritt



27—John Burke



32—Lionel Schmitt



2—Harvey Gangon



5—John P. Williamson



8—Paul Gnad



13—Robert M. Stewart



18—Edw. A. J. Dodson



23—E. Lee Deeter



28—Dean W. Peterson



33—V. Johnson



3—Edwin Troutman



6—Ed. T. Brown



9—Roger Dyer



14—Wm. H. Marsh, Jr.



19—Martin Seltzer



24—Paul W. Lycan



29—H. M. Hunley, Jr.



34—Norman A. Levin



10—Burt H. Ewart



11—Vern Whitten



15—Daniel Edwards



16—John Daxon



20—Floyd C. Wangrud



21—N. Leslie Corfield



25—Vic Ballowe



26—Anthony Lembach



30—John Morley



31—Merrell E. Rogers



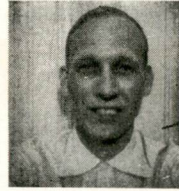
# WHAT'S GOING ON



35—Dr. Ralph Iverson



40—James Base-Smith



45—Richard Sedgewick



50-P—Al Hallquist



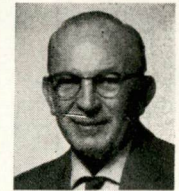
36—R. Montague, Sr.



41—Dr. Dean Berkeley



46—Robert Gibney, Jr.



51-P—Roy D. Graham



37—Ted Davis



42—Byron E. Jones



47—Owen Parrish



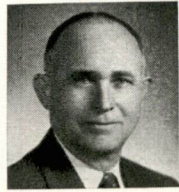
52-P—Robert Dunham



38—John J. Roddy



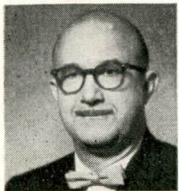
43—Claude E. Patton



48—Harry Jaffe



53—Marston Giddings



39—Elmo Cornelison



44—Fred Balderston



49—Sydney Smith



## Political Preparation

Believing that the average citizen often fails to realize how important his well-presented opinion can be at a precinct or county caucus and that the caliber of the citizens who fill the ranks of a political party organization determines the quality of self-government of community and country, the Gate City (Fargo, N. D.) Toastmasters organized a topic session along these ideas. The stage was set for a typical political party caucus—shirt sleeves, loosened ties, cigar smoke. The problem was to decide whether or not the party should support an important current local, state or national issue.

Since it was a simulation of a real life situation, a sound but poorly-stated view received less consideration than an unsound one well presented. The object was to instill an interest in political party participation in all members without arousing animosity toward any specific party or its philosophy.

## Growth

Two years ago, Northwest Florida could boast of only one Toastmasters Club, the Andrew Jackson Club of Pensacola. But when Commander John Parks, USN (see photo, right), traveled to the District 29 Conference in Biloxi as winner of the Area Speech Contest, he carried the colors for no less than six Toastmasters clubs.

Choctawhatchee, of Ft. Walton Beach; Eglin, of Eglin AFB; Mentors, of Whiting Field NAAS; Wings of Gold, Pensacola, and Panama City, of Panama City, are all two years old or less.



## Pin-up Boy

Toastmaster Jack Mallett of the Queen City Club (Manchester, N. H.) did not get his title as the masculine equivalent of Marilyn Monroe. The picture (above) shows him having his jacket pockets pinned together by his fellow club members to discourage him in his habit of putting hands in pockets during a speech.

Incidentally, the picture made the columns of the *Manchester Union Leader*, New Hampshire's largest daily, in company with an article on Toastmasters by Bob Kane, Treasurer of the club and Public Relations Chairman of District 45.







## High Flying

A program of "Company Nights" has been mapped out by the Lakeshore Toastmasters of Dorval, Quebec, and the beginning meetings have proved very successful. "Company Nights" are extra meetings where the Company represented by the member puts on the show. They usually take place at the office of the Company involved, and include a tour of plant facilities.

Since Trans-Canada Air Lines is represented by five club members, it was selected as the first company of the project. Accordingly, on Trans-Canada Night, Lakeshore Toastmasters held a high-flying meeting 5,000 feet above Montreal. Program participants were all given "flying" titles. Picture above shows the successful meeting.

## For the Birds

Many clubs hold a team competition for new member drives, but the Mansfield (Ohio) Toastmasters staged such a good one recently that it is worthy of note. The theme chosen was "Feather the Nest" and members were divided into "Eagles" and "Vultures" as competing teams. Members and guests wore badges carrying out the bird theme, and members who did not bring a guest had to sport a card stating "I'm a Dirty Bird."

The results? They were definitely terrific, say the Mansfield Tm's. The club nest (see picture, right) now contains nine new eggs!

## Toastmasters In Thailand

From far-off Thailand comes news of the Charter Party of the Bangkok Toastmasters, who received Charter No. 2010 before a group of 100 members and guests. Honor guest was His Excellency Field Marshall P. Pibulsonggram, Prime Minister of Thailand, accompanied by his wife Lady La-iad. His Excellency also presented the charter, which was received by Adam W. Aitken, first President of the club and active in its founding.

The Bangkok Toastmasters is a truly international group, representing 20 different professions and 9 nationalities, including Thai, Danish, American, British, Chinese, Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and Israeli.



Photo shows left to right, Lady La-iad, President Aitken, His Excellency the Prime Minister, and Dr. Samak Viravaidya, Toastmaster of the evening.



## WATCH THOSE WORDS

Don't say, "I suspicion that he stole the money."

*Suspicion* is a noun. *Suspect* is the verb. You may have a suspicion that the man is a thief, but you should suspect that he stole the money.

Don't say, "I mistaken him for another man."

*Mistaken* is the perfect participle. *Mistook* is the past form of the verb *mistake*. Better say, "I *mistook* him for another man."

Don't say, "I just drug him into the argument."

You would hardly say, when you have boasted, "I just brug about my smartness;" nor would you say, "The dog wug his tail;" nor "The guard flug down the train;" nor "That chap nug his wife." You would say bragged, or wagged, or flagged or nagged.

Then let's have the fellow *dragged* into the argument.

All these errors are from carelessness. You know better than to talk that way. Many other careless slips mar our speech.

Back in the war days, someone remarked, "A kind friend just took him in until the duration of the war."

A speaker, carried away by enthusiasm for his subject, affirmed, "Those were two of the most interesting meetings that I thought I attended." Can you untangle the meaning?

Please do not say, "This phenomena is proof that I am right"; and don't say, "This is a good

## HOW WE TALK

media for publicity." Both *media* and *phenomena* are plural forms. Better say, "This phenomenon" or "This medium."

"Either of these books," said the teacher, "are helpful in your studies." He might better have said, "Either of these books is helpful . . ."

A friend was giving directions. He said, "Just go a little ways down the stream until you come to a falls. Right there is a woods." Can you improve his diction?

"I don't know if I can come." Better say "I don't know that I can come."

"He acted like he was sorry." "I felt like I had done my best." Better say, "He acted as though he were sorry." "I felt that I had done my best."

"Most everyone likes apple pie." Better say "Almost everyone" or "Most people . . ."

Probably you knew all of these before you read this page. Probably you use some of these undesirable expressions in conversation. Probably it is just a matter of carelessness. Is it important to you to be correct in your speech? If so, it may pay you to be careful to "talk as good as you know how."

A speaker said: "I well remember of hearing . . ." You wouldn't say such a thing, would you? Can you say it correctly?







# You and Your Club

By Ralph C. Smedley

*"Things which you do not hope happen more frequently than things which you do hope."*

Plautus wrote that sentiment more than twenty centuries ago. We have condensed it in our modern saying: "The unexpected always happens."

Because of the inevitability and universality of surprise, even for the speaker, we emphasize during August the theme of "Unusual Speech Situations—Speaking Under Difficulties." We assume that the best way to meet the unusual situation is to be prepared for the unexpected. This preparation can be made by the use of simulated conditions.

## Make It a Surprise

In your club program for this month, prepare some surprises for speakers. This must of course be done by a small committee, so that the surprise will be genuine, and the experience instructive.

If the committee lacks experience in the unusual, or is short on imagination, try a table topic for enlightenment. Let each member respond in the topic period by telling about the most unusual, difficult or embarrassing speech situation he has ever encountered, whether it was his own or that of some other speaker.

You may hear of the preacher who sneezed as he began his sermon, the sneeze being of such violence that it blew his upper plate clear over into the front pew. It

may be about the man who was introduced out of turn by a confused chairman, so that both name and speech subject were wrong. Once upon a time, a speaker went to a service club prepared to talk for twenty-five minutes, but there was so much entertainment before they came to him that he had only five minutes left for his speech.

Embarrassment and surprise can be met more easily under simulated conditions than in reality, and the experience may prepare us for actual happenings.

There are many other matters besides surprise that you can use in August meetings. Your Educational Vice-President has received many suggestions from the Educational Bureau. Encourage him to use them for your benefit.

## The Convention

This is our convention month. If your club cannot have a representative at Detroit, it might be a good plan to stage a simulated convention program at one of your meetings. If you do this, make it good.

## Evaluation

In evaluating speeches or programs, always bear in mind the purpose of what is under consideration. The purpose of the speech, considered with the accomplishment, is far more important than hands in the pockets or a few grunts. August is a good time to apply this principle to the evaluation of all parts of your club's work.

## WORD

## CLINIC



### AVOID USING THESE CLICHES

1. *it goes without saying*
2. *untiring efforts*
3. *specimen of humanity*
4. *exception proves the rule*
5. *doomed to disappointment*
6. *checkered career*
7. *undercurrent of excitement*
8. *conspicuous by their absence*
9. *nipped in the bud*
10. *abreast of the times*
11. *long-felt need or want*
12. *tired but happy*
13. *on this particular day*
14. *whetted his appetite*
15. *method in his madness*
16. *truth is stranger than fiction*
17. *stick out your neck*
18. *the straight and narrow road*
19. *one-horse town*
20. *along these lines*
21. *permit me to say*
22. *in the last analysis*
23. *filled with milk of human kindness*
24. *iron constitution*
25. *equal to the occasion*
26. *hanging in the balance*
27. *serve to remind you*
28. *combine business with pleasure*
29. *throw caution to the wind*
30. *landscape is dotted*



(SPEAK—From page 4)

asked to speak about a topic with which you are unfamiliar, you will find that the necessary research, preparation and practice are all conducive to better performance as a Toastmaster.

Our club has long maintained a Speakers' Bureau. Its duty is to correspond with all clubs and organizations in the surrounding communities, and offer the services of our members. The correspondence lists the topics which the club members feel best qualified to present; however, many times a group will request the coverage of a specific topic for a particular occasion.

When a club member has accepted a speaking engagement, another member accompanies him, if possible, to evaluate the speech.

As you can see, speaking opportunities are unlimited, right in your own community! Not only will the topics be varied, but the type and the size of audiences, as well as the occasion and the length of the speech, will vary so as to give you maximum opportunities, and maximum benefits will be derived therefrom. Here is an opportunity to enhance your club and perform useful public services.

So—*get out and speak!* ❖



# How to use a Blackboard



## PART I.

ONCE a speaker has been properly presented to the audience, the Toastmaster, M. C. or Chairman who introduced him should do a graceful fadeout. He removes himself from the center of the stage and leaves the spotlight and the undivided attention of the audience to the speaker.

Strangely enough, however, speakers themselves sometimes inadvertently direct the attention of the audience away from their presentation and their message by poor platform techniques. This is particularly true when the speaker is using an exhibit.

We are indebted to "The Monologue," Bulletin of the Western Electric Toastmasters of Indianapolis, for ten timely tips on the use of that extremely important exhibit—the blackboard.

### 1. Try out your work in advance.

Before you start, it is important to know exactly what you are going to place on the blackboard. Crowded or out-of-proportion drawings will lose their significance. Use an actual blackboard or a sheet of paper in the proper size or proportion and block out the material you are planning to use.

### 2. Arrange group, or have board placed in the best spot for easy visibility.

For best results, the blackboard must be seen without undue straining or neck-twisting on the part of the audience. Avoid glare.

### 3. Draw or write quickly.

Slow drawing or writing causes group interest to lag. Remember that your back is turned to your hearers; eye contact is momentarily lost. If you talk during the writing or drawing, be sure that your voice is raised and your words especially clear. Don't mumble into the board.

### 4. Write, print or draw legibly.

It doesn't matter which one—use the method you feel is best. But be sure that the audience can read or understand it. Remember that practice always helps.

Adapted from "The Speaker" Bulletin of Broadway Toastmasters, N.Y., S. Dan Daniels, Editor.

# CRUSADERS

*the speaker with a cause is the speaker with an effect*

EVERY speech must have a purpose. Otherwise it becomes a mere aggregation of words, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The worthier the purpose, the more worth-while the speech.

The best speeches, as a rule, are made by speakers who advocate a cause. That cause may be a campaign for funds for charitable uses, or a plea for human rights, or an appeal for better citizenship, or any one of a multitude of matters which are designed to lead to human welfare.

Toastmasters in particular are in a fortunate position. They can serve their communities as advocates of worthy causes, and at the same time serve themselves by gaining additional experience in facing and winning audiences under various conditions.

One of the most obvious subjects is the problem of disposal of trash which is so freely scattered along the streets and highways and in the parks, causing tremendous expense to taxpayers who have to meet the cost of cleaning up, and impairing the beauty of the land. Any citizen may well engage in a campaign against the "litter bugs" or "litter louts" as they have been called. It is a matter of appealing to civic

pride and the sense of social obligation which one owes to his community and his state and nation. It will take much education, and the forming of new habits of caring for waste paper and other trash.

Another perpetual problem is traffic and its control. Here is a matter of universal interest. In every land where motor transport exists, there are traffic problems. Lives are sacrificed through human carelessness and discourtesy. Plans for traffic control and for driver education offer some hope, but there is need for much more education through public talking on such matters.

Fire prevention is another appealing cause. Since it is evident that most of the fires which cost untold millions every year are the result of human carelessness, it is equally evident that education in dealing with fire is another necessity.

Unnecessary accidents, other than in traffic, are another enemy of mankind. Facts and figures on these matters can be secured from almost any accident insurance company, and lives may be saved through the work of speakers who become inspired with the desire to help prevent accidents.

*(Continued on next page)*



All these, together with many others, offer inspiration to the speaker who would like to invest his ability in helpful ways, while gaining good experience for himself.

And it is not only in individual speeches before audiences that a Toastmaster may serve and gain.

There are groups of young people in almost every community who are interested in speech. Boy Scouts, working for merit badges, need to acquire ability in public talking. In one town, some Toastmasters volunteered their services to the Scoutmaster, in helping any of the boys to qualify in speech. They used the simple processes outlined in *Basic Training* with excellent results, both for the boys and for themselves.

### Speech Contests

Each year there are many speech contests, sponsored by service clubs and other groups. These sponsoring groups need help in judging the contests. Toastmasters are qualified to act as judges, and they will profit by so serving. It is a good plan to let the sponsors of local speech contests know that judges are available in the Toastmasters Clubs.

There are many other subjects open to the earnest speaker who wishes to help, such as America's part in the United Nations. This is definitely controversial, and yet controversial matters need study

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He who thinks much says but little in proportion to his thoughts. He selects that language which will convey his ideas in the most explicit and direct manner. He tries to compress as much thought as possible into a few words.

—Washington Irving.

and clarification. Race relations is a touchy subject, but the problems cannot be evaded. It is better to face them frankly and to try to find a solution than to ignore them, and let trouble increase.

Two points must be borne in mind by the Toastmaster who decides to try his hand and his voice at being an advocate.

First, it is a grand chance to use his ability as a talker, directing it to a constructive purpose, and accomplishing some good.

Second, it is an even grander chance to gain experience, to improve his talking ability, to develop his capacity for leadership, and to make himself a bigger and better man.

### New Incentive

Such public service as an advocate gives the experienced Toastmaster a new incentive. He prepares his talks, delivers them to his club, receives evaluation and audience reaction, and then goes out to other audiences to convince people and win their support to worthy enterprises.

To be a really successful and useful speaker, adopt a "cause," or several causes, if you will. Inform yourself thoroughly, prepare adequately, and then accept invitations to talk. There is no limit to the good you can do, both to the community in which you talk, and to your own self, as you "talk yourself ahead."

## THROW AWAY THE MANUSCRIPT!

We are told to memorize the opening and closing, but not the body of the speech. Then how are we to handle the body of the speech?

Here's a suggestion: Read your typed speech through several times and then underline with red pencil the salient word in each paragraph which captures the main thought. In selecting these cue words, try to find some continuity of thought in them. Stagger the cue words and print them in red and blue, in order to facilitate seeing them. With practice, you will find one word in each paragraph will suffice to carry your idea.

Now print these cue words on small cards and practice your speech holding only the cards. Paraphrase your speech from these words, making it slightly different each time over. Only by putting your speech into your own words will it become a part of you. Have someone listen and time you, checking the accuracy of the main idea from the prepared manuscript. Soon you will find yourself able to speak without the manuscript entirely.

The cue card is easy to handle. It gives you confidence in delivering your message.

Let the cue card help you reach that next plateau!

—Arthur R. Dixon

Ed. V.P., Ferguson Toastmasters, Mo.

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### MR. LEXICOGRAPHER

What do you look for when you are the Grammarian? Do you take the easy way, as so many of us do, by picking out the minor flaws which are obviously a slip of the lip or do you strive to look for blunders which are common to a particular speaker or group? It would seem that we could do ourselves, as well as the group, a great service if the Grammarian would come to the meeting prepared to give a one-minute discussion on some basic phase of English grammar, and in evaluating the speakers look for the serious and habitual errors rather than the petty ones. Such a plan would remind us of some of the overlooked niceties of the language and better equip us to be of true service as Grammarian.

—Toastmasters Bulletin,

Business Men's Club 531

Huntington Park, Calif.



# Twenty Years Ago

ON FEBRUARY 1, 1936, the Angeles Mesa Toastmasters Club of Los Angeles applied for its charter, and obtained Number 50. The Lincoln-Douglas Club of Springfield, Illinois, came in just a little later for Number 51.

In April the club at Bellingham, Washington, took Charter Number 60.

THE TOASTMASTER for June, 1936, carried a few pages of paid advertising, with the announcement that "our circulation at present covers about 2000 readers. Its value as an advertising medium for certain lines of goods should be obvious." The policy of paid advertising was discontinued after a few months of trial.

That same magazine, June, 1936, had an article by Treasurer Arthur G. Porter, "Shall We Increase the Dues?"

At that time, the per capita payments for support of the general work were at the rate of \$1.00 per member per year. The budget for

the year ending August 1, 1937 showed expected income of \$2,225, from charter fees from new clubs, per capita payments from all clubs, and miscellaneous sales. Arthur Porter showed the actual need as being for \$3,135. This allowed \$750 for THE TOASTMASTER and a total of \$1,100 for clerical help for the president, secretary, treasurer and editor. The allowance for expense of the annual convention was \$50. It was the Treasurer's argument that a small increase in the dues paid by members would make possible better operation and better service and more rapid growth.

There were clubs at work in eight states, and there were two clubs in England. Three "Junior" clubs were listed in the September, 1936 Magazine. These were in Anaheim High School, Pomona High School, and State College, San Diego.

The annual convention was held in Santa Barbara on August 15, with about 400 members and visitors in attendance.

## Now Read This!

Circulation of <i>The Toastmaster</i> .....	65,000 plus
Approximate number of clubs in all 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii and throughout the English-speaking world (see page 1 for list) .....	2,190
Approximate number of active Toastmasters .....	63,000
Approximate number of men who have received Toastmasters training .....	500,000
Approximate number of officers (Club, Area, District and International) conducting the business and educational training of our organization .....	12,000
1955-56 Budget .....	\$398,350.00
Cost of 1955 Convention in Los Angeles .....	\$ 19,893.00
Registered attendance .....	2,191



### Sane Thinking

Rocking away on the porch of a home for the mentally unbalanced, three old ladies had used up most of an afternoon, when one finally broke the silence with: "You know what I wish? I wish a big strapping he-man would come up the walk and start making love to all three of us girls."

The second one turned to the third and with unrestrained excitement whispered: "You know, Gertie ain't going to be with us long. She's beginning to talk sense."

Husband to wife shopping in a super-market: "Never mind the large economy size . . . get the small, expensive box we can afford."

**The feeling of having done a job well is rewarding; the feeling of having done it perfectly is fatal.**

The nurse motioned to one of the expectant fathers and announced, "You have a son." Another man dropped his cigarette, jumped up and cried, "Say, what's the idea? I was here before he was!"

A Washington bureaucrat parked his car in a lot whose sign read: "All Day Parking—35¢."

At lunch time, the bureaucrat asked the boy at the gate if he could drive his car away to lunch, bring it back after an hour, and not pay a second time.

The attendant's reply was typically Washington. "Sir, each car that comes in has to pay 35¢, and don't argue with me. I'm not on the policy-making level."

**Pioneers are people who blazed the trail and now have descendants who burn up the road.**

A question on a physiology exam read: "How may one gain good posture?" A country boy chewed his pencil, then wrote: "Keep the cows off it and let it grow a while."

—Texas Outlook.

**The highest reward for a man's toil is not what he gets for it, but rather what he becomes by it.**

Coach: "What's your name?"  
Player: "Duntaniovilinski."  
Coach: "Good! You're on the first team. Boy, will I get even with the newspapers!"

Sign in a clinic waiting room. "Ladies in the Waiting Room will please Not Exchange Symptoms. It Gets the Doctors Confused."

**No brain is stronger than its weakest think.**

—Industrial Press Service.

**When somebody you went to school with gets elected to public office, you're amazed all over again at America's ability to survive.**

"What kind of sailors are they?" asked St. Peter.  
"Americans," said the gatekeeper.  
"Let 'em in," said St. Peter. They'll be asking for a transfer in six months anyway."



**"Kindness is one thing you can't give away — it always comes back."**





# New Clubs

- 89 SANTA MARIA, California, (D-12), *Santa Maria*, 2nd and 4th Mon., 7:00 p. m., Las Flores Motel.
- 207 HAYWARD, California, (D-4), *Real Toro*, Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Southern Alameda Board of Realtors Auditorium.
- 433 SPOKANE, Washington, (D-9), *Geiger*, 2nd and 4th Thurs., 6:30 p. m., Pine Shed.
- 620 THE DALLES, Oregon, (D-7), *The Dalles*, Thurs., 6:30 a. m., Hotel Dalles.
- 760 GRANGER, Washington, (D-33), *Gavellers*, Mon., 8:00 p. m., Circle Inn.
- 1034 ATHENS, Tennessee, (D-43), *Cherokee*, Fri., 7:00 p. m., Newton's Restaurant.
- 1117 CANOGA PARK, California, (D-1), *Rocketdyne*, Wed., 7:00 p. m., Hangmans Tree Restaurant, Tarzana.
- 1952 KISARAZU AIR BASE, Japan, (D-U), *Kisarazu*, 1st and 3rd Wed., 12:00 noon, Kisarazu Air Base.
- 2062 MONTROSE, Colorado, (D-26), *Black Canyon*, Mon., 6:45 a. m., Power Company Auditorium.
- 2063 TACOMA, Washington, (D-32), *Early Birds*, Wed., 7:00 a. m., Model Grill.
- 2064 GADSDEN & ATTALLA, Alabama, (D-14), *Gadsden-Attalla*, Tues., 6:30 p. m., Buck's Cafe, Attalla, Alabama.
- 2065 AUBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, (D-23), *Kirtland Air Force Base*, 1st Mon., 12:00 noon, and Tues., 6:30 p. m., KAFB, NCO Club Banquet Room.
- 2066 HOBART, Oklahoma, (D-16) *Hobart*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 6:30 p. m., A. & B. Cafe.
- 2067 ROBSTOWN, Texas, (D-25), *Robstown*, 2nd & 4th Mon., 5:30 p. m., County Building.
- 2068 PEORIA, Illinois, (D-30), *Pimiteoui*, Mon., 5:30 p. m., YWCA Tea-Room.
- 2069 GLENVIEW, Illinois, (D-30), *Naval Air Station*, every other Wed., 11:30. N. A. S. Officers Club.
- 2070 GREENVILLE, South Carolina, (D-37), *Palmetto*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:30 p. m., Bihari's Plaza Restaurant.
- 2071 PONTIAC, Illinois, (D-30), *Pontiac*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:30, Palamar Supper Club.
- 2072 ST. LOUIS, Missouri, (D-8), *Downtown*, Mon., 6:15 p. m., Downtown YMCA, 1528 Locust.
- 2073 SACRAMENTO, California, (D-39), *The Air Age*, McCellan Air Force Base, Thurs., 11:30 a. m.
- 2074 GRAND JUNCTION, Colorado (D-26), *Bookcliff*, Mon., 6:00 p. m., Uranium Club.
- 2075 MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, (D-6), *Central Lutheran*, Mon., 6:30 p. m., The Curtis Hotel.
- 2076 HONOLULU, Hawaii, (D-49), *Y.B.A.*, Wed., 5:30 p. m., 1710 Fort Street.
- 2077 DOVER, Delaware, (D-38), *Capitol City*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 5:30 p. m., Alexander's Restaurant.
- 2078 DECATUR, Illinois, (D-8), *Decatur*, 1st — 3rd Mon., 12:00 noon, Y. M. C. A.
- 2079 ORINDA, California, (D-4), *Larinda*, Mon., 6:30 p. m., Casa Orinda.
- 2081 DAYTON, Washington, (D-33), *Dayton*, Mon., 7:30 p. m., R.E.A. Building.
- 2082 SILVER SPRING, Maryland, (D-36), *Suburban Maryland Jaycee*, 2nd & 4th Mon., 8:00 p. m., Citizens Building.
- 2083 CHICAGO, Illinois, (D-30), *Rheem*, every other Tues., 6:00 p. m., Jacy's Restaurant.
- 2085 HONOLULU, Hawaii, (D-49), *Insurance*, 2nd & 4th Wed., 12:00 noon, YWCA.
- 2086 LAKE JACKSON, Texas, (D-25), *Brazosport*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 7:00 p. m., (varies) Port Cafe, Freeport, Texas.
- 2087 HURLEY, New Mexico, (D-23), *Hurley*, every other Mon., 6:30 p. m., Copper Cafe.
- 2089 DENVER, Colorado, (D-26), *Denver Dry Goods Company*, Wed., 1:15 p. m., Denver Dry Goods Company Tea Room.
- 2090 MINNEAPOLIS, Naval Air Station, Minnesota, (D-6), *Twin Cities Naval Air Station*, alt. Thurs., 11:30 a. m., Commissioned Officers' Mess.
- 2091 POWELL, Wyoming, (D-26), *Powell*, Thurs., 6:30 p. m., Episcopal Parish Hall.
- 2092 AUGUSTA, Kansas, (D-22), *Jayhawk*, 2nd & 4th Wed., 6:15 p. m., Ballingers Cafeteria.
- 2093 WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, (D-10), *Lake*, Mon., 6:30 p. m., Bud Marsh's Peppermint Stick.
- 2095 LINCOLN, Nebraska, (D-24), *Easy Eighties*, Tues., 6:45 a. m., Tillmans Kopper Kettle.
- 2096 CLEVELAND, Ohio, (D-10), *Valley View*, Wed., 5:30 p. m., Hillside Tavern.
- 2098 SAN DIEGO, U. S. Naval Air Station, California, (D-5), *Naval Station*, 11:45 a. m., Commissioned Officers' Mess (Open).
- 2100 ZANESVILLE, Ohio, (D-40), *Zane Grey*, Mon., 6:30 p. m., Y. M. C. A., 34 South Fifth Street.
- 2101 FLORENCE, Alabama, (D-14), *Florence*, Tues., 6:30 p. m., Negley Hotel, Florence.
- 2102 MADEIRA, Minnesota, (D-6), *Madelia*, Tues., or Wed., 6:30 p. m., Etter's Hotel, Dining Room.
- 2103 DALLAS, Texas, (D-25), *Village*, Thurs., 6:30 p. m., King of the Sea Restaurant.

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