

MARCH, 1958

The TOASTMASTER

Science—a Link Between Nations

By Lee A. DuBridge

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By Harold F. Brigham

The High Road and the Low

By Paul W. Haeberlin



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A Toastmasters club is an organized group providing its members with opportunities to improve their abilities to speak in public, conduct meetings and develop their executive abilities. In congenial fellowship, ambitious men help each other through actual practice, mutual constructive criticism and the assumption of responsibilities within the organization.

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"As a man speaks, so is he."—Publius Syrus, 43 B.C.

The TOASTMASTER

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

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MARCH, 1958

1

SCIENCE . . . a link between

NATIONS

By LEE A. DuBRIDGE

President, California Institute of Technology

WE HAVE heard so much in recent years—in recent weeks—about the role of science in creating weapons of war—about the role of science in promoting enmity between nations—that I think it is time we looked at the other side of the coin. Science is one area of mankind's intellectual endeavor. The findings of science assist men to understand nature. When men understand nature they are better able to create things to help them attain their aims and their desires. If the desire is for winning a war, tools can be created to help achieve that desire. If the overriding desire is for winning a peace, then that desire, too, can be supported by science. In fact, the traditional role of science—of all scholarly work—down through the ages has been a role of peace and understanding between men.

For example, about the year 1670 a British scientist named Isaac Newton was pondering over some observations of an Italian named Galileo, of a Danish astronomer

named Tycho Brahe, and an Austrian mathematician-astronomer named Johannes Kepler. Out of Newton's ponderings (with or without the help of the legendary falling apple) there emerged the laws of motion and the law of gravitation—principles which laid the basis of modern science.

In 1939 a Danish physicist visiting in America brought news that two German physicists, in following up some work reported by an Italian group, had obtained results which indicated that the uranium atom could be split into two pieces by slow neutrons. A group of American physicists, aided by several German refugees, confirmed the finding. The age of atomic energy had dawned.

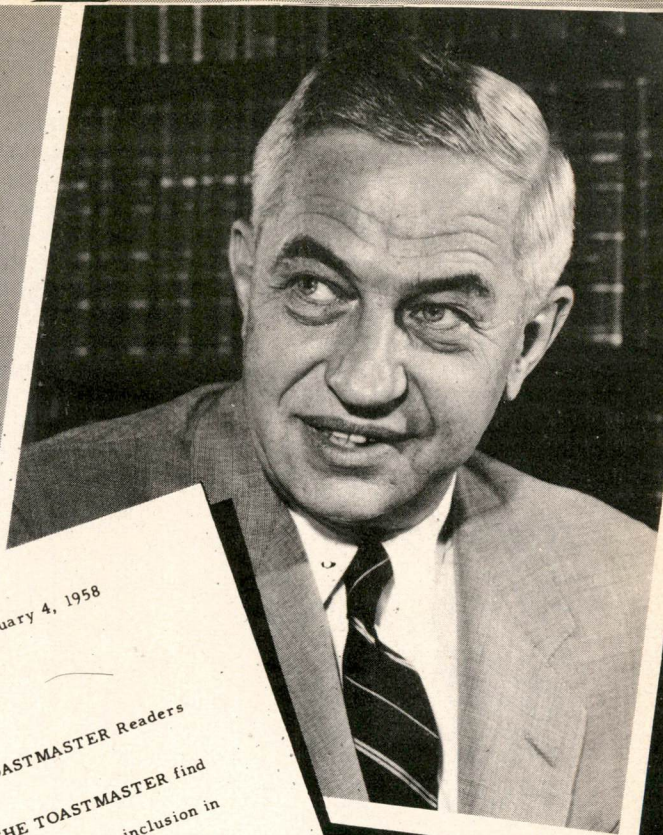
It never occurred to anyone concerned in either of these events to weep over the fact that some of the work was done by a "foreigner," and no one suggested that the results of his work should not be published and made known abroad. Quite the contrary. These two inci-

This article was originally presented as an address before the Pasadena Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations.

To: Maurice Forley, Editor
From: Lee DuBridge
Re: Introductory Message to TOASTMASTER Readers

February 4, 1958

I am pleased that the editors of THE TOASTMASTER find this hitherto unpublished address suitable for inclusion in this magazine. This talk represents an effort on the part of one scientist to communicate with a nonscientific audience and to explain to them the worldwide importance of free communication among scientists as a mechanism for reducing world tensions. It is somewhat ironical that the special language which scientists have invented to facilitate communication among themselves serves as a barrier to clear communication with nonscientists. There are, however, many who are trying to penetrate this barrier and promote clear and intelligible communication among all peoples. I am glad that THE TOASTMASTER takes this broad interest in the subject of communications.



dents were but ordinary examples of the thousands of other cases in which scientific knowledge has been advanced by collaboration among scientists of different countries. These are but typical examples of the community of interest which has always existed among scholars and which has always ignored national boundaries and racial distinctions—as long as scholarly or scientific questions were involved.

This longstanding feeling of kinship among scientists the world over receives further emphasis if we examine the few cases in which it has broken down—just as any rule is best illustrated by its exceptions. When Hitler thought that political conformity or racial purity was more important than scientific competence in making appointments to university or research positions, he caused a wholesale exodus of some of the finest German scientists to England, France, and the United States. Hitler thus sowed the seeds of his own downfall—for these same men helped mightily in the Anglo-American scientific war effort. And the incompetents whom Hitler placed in positions of power became the laughing-stock of the scientific world and they lost influence even over their colleagues who remained. Hitler thought he could destroy “Jewish physics”—unaware of the fact that there is no Jewish physics, no German physics, no American physics. There is only PHYSICS—the laws of nature.

Stalin, too, thought that Soviet biology was better than capitalistic biology and more in keeping with Communist philosophy and economics—and he set the study of

biology in Russia back a generation by trying to establish a scientific dictatorship. The victims of Stalin’s intolerance could not leave the country—though many were sent to Siberia. After Stalin’s death, science and scientists were again freed from political restrictions—or imprisonment—and today science is taking a mighty surge forward in Russia. The iron curtain has been largely removed, at least in some fields of pure science, and a community of interest among scholars is again being established. They are still not revealing anything about their technological progress, of course.

Now, before I proceed further with the subject of international science, I wish to clear the air by making two remarks. The first one is that technology and science are not the same; and the second is that two physicists who agree on the theory of mesons do not necessarily agree on political, religious or international issues.

As to the first point there has been misunderstanding. Because, during World War II, most of the physical scientists in England and America left their science to engage in military technology, many people jumped to the conclusion that science and military technology are inseparable and hence that international collaboration in science is sure to result in giving away military secrets. Nothing could be more ridiculous. It is perfectly easy to discuss nuclear physics without talking about atom bombs; it is perfectly easy to discuss radio propagation without talking about military radar; it is perfectly easy to

discuss aerodynamics without talking about the design of jet fighters. Science is the study of the laws of nature—about which there can be no permanent secrets. Military technology is the design of military weapons—about which practically everything is secret. Over on the Caltech campus there are several hundred faculty members and graduate students working on problems in pure and applied science—and none of it is secret. Every laboratory is wide open—to any honest visitor. Up at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, however, where they are working on military rockets, there are high fences and armed guards.

It is science, not military technology, that is a link between nations.

The second remark about science and politics is also a cause for misconceptions. Politics is inherently an area of disagreement, of conflict, of widely differing opinions—as we are keenly aware in the weeks just preceding election day. Science, on the other hand, is an area of agreement. It is a body of facts and principles accepted as true by all scientists. It is no more possible to have a disagreement between physicists as to the validity of Newton’s

law of gravitation than for two people to argue about the number of cents in a dollar. It is true that at the boundaries of the unknown in science there are facts and theories not fully examined or fully proven or fully understood about which fine and stimulating discussions rage. Such discussions constitute one way by which the unknown is conquered, by which uncertainty is resolved, understanding achieved. They are, in short, vigorous border skirmishes at the edges of a vast and peaceful country.

But the fact that an American physicist gets the same value for the mass of a pi-meson as does a Russian certainly does not mean that the American is a Communist—or the Russian, a capitalist. In other words, scientists can form an international community of scientific agreement—and still each individual can be a loyal citizen of his own country. Even among scientists in America there can be, and indeed there are, vigorous differences of opinion on political matters—as you may have noticed.

Nevertheless, the fact that there is one field of active endeavor in which thousands of people can and do participate in friendly agree-

(Continued on next page)

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Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President of the California Institute of Technology, has had a long and distinguished career and is today recognized as one of the world's foremost scientists. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, member of the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences, member of the Board of Trustees of the Rand Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation, and of the Advisory Board of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. Among his many awards have been the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom, 1946; the Research Corporation Award, 1947, and the U. S. Medal for Merit, 1948.

ment across all boundaries between nations and races is a fact of commanding importance to the future of human beings. For while it is true on the one hand that scientific agreement does not necessarily lead to political agreement, it is also true that scientists are human beings. And if human beings can work together *in person* in certain fields and find themselves in agreement, they are less likely to be taken in by the mouthings of demagogues who claim that all members of another race or another nation or another political party are scoundrels or dopes or subversives or implacable enemies. Science is not an area which has any relation to political, moral, racial or national feelings. But it is an area in which human beings can work together under conditions in which conflicts seldom arise, in which personal feelings are not inflamed. And it just so happens that when human beings work under such conditions they are more likely to become friends than enemies; they are more likely to come to the conclusion that agreements in other fields should become possible, that mortal conflicts need not take place.

It is a frequent assumption in discussions of the approaches to international peace that wars could somehow be avoided if only we could learn something more about psychology or human relations or social studies or something; that somehow there must lie buried in these fields a deep secret of peace which we ought to be able to discover by studying more about human behavior.

Now I am all for more scholarly studies in the fields of human relations, psychology, group dynamics and all the rest. But I doubt whether international peace is going to be insured by new findings in these fields—or that peace is being prevented because of our ignorance in these areas. We know quite enough about human nature, human psychology, social relations, to be able to understand the Russian people and their rulers. We understand them only too well. We know full well that their selfish interests and ours are in conflict; that their ideas of how the world ought to be and our ideas are irreconcilable. As long as these things are true, we are going to face international tension and the possibility of an international quarrel. We can study all the human relations we want to and it won't make the Russians like us any better, nor will it reconcile our ideological differences.

The possibility that human beings will work in harmony rather than in conflict can be increased only when it is evident to those concerned that cooperation is more to their selfish interests than conflict. By the same token, once two human beings find in a realistic way that they can each gain more by working together than by fighting, it doesn't take any course in human relations to persuade them to stop fighting or to persuade them to cooperate. Once the desire to work harmoniously has been established, then the efficiency of cooperation can be enhanced by applying the knowledge of group psychology. But it is the basic motivation for harmony that first must be achieved.

Now I claim there *is* a basis for harmony among nations; there are areas in which cooperative endeavor can advance the selfish interests of all. And these areas of potential harmony are inherent in the fact that all human beings live here on the same planet. It is a finite planet and it is not going to get any larger. It will only get more crowded with human beings. Now it is quite natural for each group of human beings to fight to preserve the particular piece of the planet that that group has come to occupy. But it is also becoming increasingly obvious that no piece of real estate on this earth is supplied with all the things that the people who live on that real estate would like to have. It is perfectly obvious, of course, that the family which owns 10 acres of desert land is going to have to import some of the things it will need for food, shelter, warmth, and comfort. But it is also true that the whole United States is not fully self-sufficient; nor is Russia or any other nation. And, to tell the truth, unless something is done, the day is going to come when the whole earth itself does not yield the materials that the people living on it will need and will want in order to stay alive and to live comfortable and fruitful lives.

You may not believe that statement, so I must digress a moment to explain it.

The basic needs for any group of human beings who wish to live a civilized life are for food, for materials and for energy. Food to keep

alive; materials of which to make shelter, tools, and the equipment of daily and of community living; and energy to supply heat for their dwellings, power to run their factories and farms, to produce and transport the basic foods and materials themselves.

Now our food comes from plants and animals that grow on the fertile earth and in the sea. The areas of the fertile earth and sea are finite. Sooner or later, *unless something is done*, there will be too many people for the amount of food available. What can we do? We can let people starve, we can have fewer babies, or we can grow more food. But we must choose our course and do something. If we do nothing, we are, in fact, choosing the course of starvation.

In the same way, the materials we need come from the earth—from mines and quarries and wells, from the sea and from the forests and from the air itself. It is obvious that some of these sources of materials are being exhausted at an ever increasing rate. The sources of high-grade iron and copper and gold ores in the country are already well depleted. Imports from other areas are becoming more im-

portant to us—but the inhabitants of those other areas may need materials, too. Again, unless something is done, our cheap sources of certain metals and minerals will some day be gone; a highly industrialized world population of 6 billion souls in the year A.D. 2500 or so cannot be supplied by sources



which can now be visualized. We can, again, have fewer people, have a lower standard of living, or find ways for getting more or newer materials or of making our needed things from materials which are more abundant. But we must do something—and we ought to be getting busy.

Finally, the people of the world need energy—not only the human energy supplied by food, but energy to do all the work that needs to be done. Now I should like to remind you that 200 years ago the world did not need much energy other than food. People did not even know that inanimate energy existed and could be transformed and used. Work was done by either animals or slaves—plus, here and there, an occasional windmill or water wheel. The steam engine changed all that. The steam engine provided a magic wand that transformed the hidden energy in wood or coal into mechanical work. The pyramids were built by the muscular energy of thousands of animals and slaves; the Empire State Building was built with the latent energy in coal and oil. Only 200 years ago all the labor required in the growing of food was supplied by men and animals. Today great oil-fired machines do the work better and faster. Food and transportation, the production of all the materials and equipment of civilized life, require energy in amounts which have grown by leaps and bounds in each successive decade. The steam engine became supplemented by the electric generator and partly replaced by the internal combustion engine. Wood gave

way to coal and then, in part, to oil as the source of power. And now on the horizon is the uranium reactor as a source of heat, of energy, and maybe someday the unlimited energy of thermonuclear reactions—the conversion of hydrogen to helium. A few years ago there was cause for fear that, as coal and oil supplies were used up, available energy might someday on this planet be our most scarce commodity. That possibility we need no longer fear—though the cost of reclaiming the energy from uranium and hydrogen may remain high. Again—there is *something to be done*. We must understand better the nature and sources of energy and how it can better be used. We will need more and ever more energy—to grow more food on less land; to dig deeper for iron and copper and oil; and even uranium; to make substitute synthetic materials; to power the agricultural and industrial machinery in all parts of the world.

Possibly I have said enough to illustrate the thesis I stated a few moments ago: *Unless something is done*—the day will come, possibly in 50 or 100 or 200 years, when the planet Earth will not be able to supply the food and other materials that men need to live happily and comfortably.

But now I can state the thesis positively: There is something that can be done so that our finite little planet will supply the needs for a growing human population. The great challenge facing the human race today is to find way of using the earth's resources so that no group need have its existence

threatened by any other group so that extermination of the others appears to be the only path to continued existence.

The earth can support—if its resources are properly utilized—a population three times or more as large as it now has *even if all have the same standard of living as the United States!*

Now I submit that the achievement of that end is one of the greatest goals the human race could set for itself. It is a goal which transcends all the petty rivalries between groups and nations. It is a goal from which all nations could benefit. And it is a goal which cannot be achieved unless all peoples do work together.

The need for working together can be stated simply: The earth is rich enough to supply all the resources needed for all its people; but the resources are so distributed

that no single area, no single nation, no single continent, is self-sufficient. Never was an old adage so true on so grand a scale as the one that says, "United we stand; divided we fall."

Now what does it take to achieve this goal of a human race living in moderate comfort on a planet which is none too big?

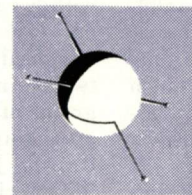
Primarily it takes more knowledge. I have been talking about things which seem possible but which are not yet attained. We need to know more—much more—about atoms and molecules, about radiation and energy, about materials and chemicals, about food

and health and disease. An intensive, world-wide attack on the science and technology of all these areas could eventually yield the knowledge and technology which we need. Why should not all nations unite in this attack, from which all would benefit, rather than prepare for a war, from which all shall certainly suffer or be utterly destroyed?

To a certain extent the attack on the frontiers of knowledge is under way—it has been under way a long time. The scientists and engineers of the world—a large share of them—are laboring daily in all nations to learn nature's secrets so man may live better.

But this effort is suffering from many attacks and misunderstandings. It suffers, first of all, from the popular misconception which has grown up since the last war that science serves primarily

the cause of war—not of peace. Hence, many conclude, the cause of peace will be advanced by stopping or slowing down science—not by accelerating it. A good many of the arguments used to encourage more training of scientists and engineers are based on the need of such people in our defense program. Well, we do need them there—desperately, I assure you. But please do not conclude that that is the only place they are needed or that their usefulness is confined to the needs of war. A large segment of our scientists and engineers—thank God—are working now on the causes of peace—are seeking the knowledge



of resources of energy and of men that are needed for a peaceful, thriving earth. The progress made even in the past five years toward understanding these problems has been startling. Five years ago—or certainly 10—I could not have been so hopeful about the future. But today the future, though clouded, is tinged with a hopeful light. If all international organizations could continue to speed the attack on the unknown, the light could get brighter.

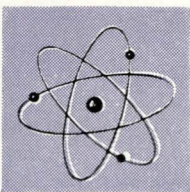
Some such international efforts now exist or are in the making. The International Geophysical Year, in which practically every nation is cooperating, is one of the greatest world-wide scientific or intellectual efforts of all time. Most of the publicity has been about the earth-satellite project—with much attention given to its military aspects. But the IGY is a vast attack on the mysteries of the earth—its resources, its structure, its atmosphere, its weather. It is to be hoped that the IGY, which is really a 5-year program, can be made the first step in a permanent effort of scientific collaboration.

The field of nuclear physics is another one in which international efforts are developing. Ironically enough, the military dangers of nuclear weapons have long delayed an effort toward improving the world-wide problem of more energy—an end which, if achieved, might make weapons obsolete. But nuclear science and nuclear technology are now non-se-

cret fields in which international efforts can proceed and in which the hope for progress is very great. For many nations which are short of fossil fuels the major hope for adequate power for future generations lies in the field of nuclear energy.

There are many other areas in which fruitful international collaboration can take place, including especially such fields as biology and medicine, public health and disease, the technology of new materials, including new alloys, plastics, and many other areas.

What are the mechanisms by which progress can be expected? The first is that there be interest within each country in these international problems. Such interest is indeed growing. During the past twelve months, for example, a group of Caltech faculty members consisting of Professors Harrison Brown, James Bonner, and John Weir, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Bartz, have made a series



of tours consulting with the top officials of some thirty major industrial companies on problems of the world's resources and the future of the world's population and its needs. A number of the things that I have been saying come directly out of the discussions which they have evolved. Their ideas and conclusions were put into a book entitled "The Next Hundred Years" published in the spring of 1957 by Viking Press. The interest of the company officials in this field was very great indeed and it is

hoped that this publication will have an important effect in arousing further interest in such problems not only in the United States, but throughout the western world.

A national vehicle for further international collaboration is, of course, UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. It is unfortunate that the work of this important organization has been impeded by misunderstandings, mistakes, and lack of funds. But it is engaged in a small way in many projects in the fields of health, mineral resources, meteorology, and there are many other areas into which its efforts could well be extended.

As I said at the beginning, it is probably only the exceptionally

farsighted—or possibly the exceptionally irresponsible—man who can forget the critically tragic problems of today to look forward to the next twenty-five, fifty or one hundred years. However, I might point out that twenty-five years hence, when uranium is a major source of power, the struggle for sources of oil may have less critical importance and therefore less tragic potentialities. The United Nations organization itself was built to look to the future rather than the past. And if, underneath its continual concern with recurrent crises, there can be a steady surge of interest in the long-term problems of the human race there will be increasing assurance that both the UN and the human race will survive. ✦

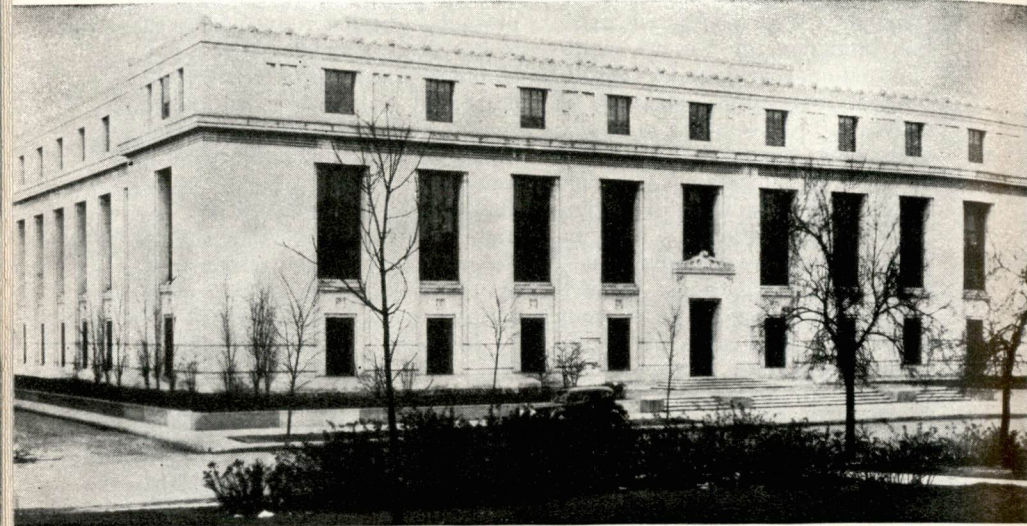
That community is already in the process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where non-conformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection; where denunciation, without specification or backing, takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions in the open lists, to win or lose.

—Judge Learned Hand

If we intend to remain a democracy, and to influence our fellows through wisdom rather than force, American policy can support spending for weaponry only insofar as the spending is required to maintain a shield for development of the securer defenses that lie in good will among men.

—John Lear, in *The Saturday Review*

Your library offers



COME AND GET IT!

By HAROLD F. BRIGHAM

COMMUNICATION is the keynote of Toastmasters, and communication is the business of libraries. Engaging in conversations with the great minds of the past and finding our own application of their thoughts to our life and world today is communication probably at the highest level.

The books on the shelves of every library may be thought of as people, some of great mind, others quite modest and unassuming; some ancient and venerable, others modern and of today—all eager to have conversation with you and

me. They would help us in our daily work. They would acquaint us with the power and beauty of language and speech at its best. They would give us pure enjoyment in story, play, poetry, travel and acquaintance with the lives of other people. They would open the doors of self-education to us in any field of our interest. They would help us understand and solve the problems that confront us daily in our home and community. They would share inspiration and understanding with us concerning our world and a faith to live by.

Needs of People Produce Libraries

We have libraries only because people need them. People need libraries because basically everything they may do or say today is based directly or indirectly on something that has been done or said before. They need to have access to the records of the past. In these times of rapid change they need especially to have—and to *use*—the records of the immediate past, of yesterday as well as those of yesteryear.

Above and beyond such practical needs for libraries there are the personal needs and desires of people, our need for release from the practical, our pursuit of “the good and the beautiful.” All these needs can be satisfied in libraries.

Our time is the inalienable but limited asset of each of us. Television, radio, movies, bridge and countless other attractions compete for our time. Spending it wisely and selectively requires a strong urge and perhaps an even stronger will. I hope it is significant and know it is an encouraging fact that librarians report progressive annual growth in the use of libraries. In Indiana, for example, more than 19,000,000 books were loaned from all public libraries in 1956; this was an increase of a million over the preceding year.

All of us know we are having more free time after working hours. We know, too, that we usually do the things we want to do; we can always find time for the things we consider really important or most satisfying. Reading can be tremendously important and wonderfully satisfying, especially the reading

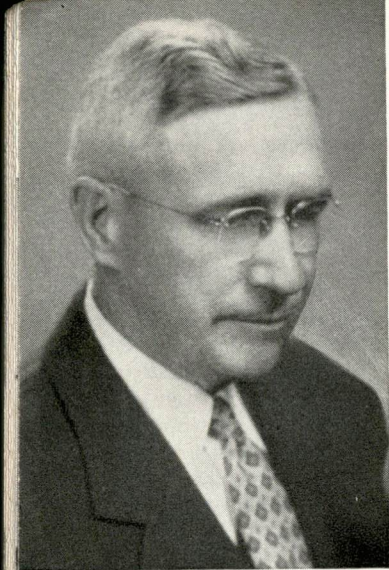
of well-chosen books. A library can be any man’s treasure chest that never empties with use. Use increases the treasure many fold.

Evolution of the Public Library

The public library began in this country as an educational institution strictly for adults. It was to provide the means of continuing education, and men were at first its beneficiaries and patrons almost exclusively. The place of women in society was distinctly subordinate at this time; they had limited opportunity for education and no part in public affairs.

As society changed, the public library changed naturally. Its service embraced women and children in ever increasing numbers. Unfortunately, many public libraries came to be thought of as institutions primarily for women and children. Through all, however, the adult education purpose and function survived and grew. The public library became “the people’s university” and the hand-maid of Democracy; people needed education throughout life and our Democracy needed an informed citizenry.

This conception of the public library holds today and grows in emphasis and significance. State governments recognized this importance of library service for all the people. The first Constitution of Indiana recognized this in 1816. Laws were enacted in many states governing the establishment and operation of public libraries as an essential part of the State’s provision for public education.



Harold F. Brigham has served as Director of the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis since 1942. He is Vice President of the American Library Association, member of the Indiana Certification Board and Public Records Commission (secretary since 1942), co-author of various library surveys and a frequent contributor to many professional journals.

The Indiana State Library is shown in the photograph which heads this article.



In later years emphasis has been placed on the improvement of existing libraries, extension of service to unserved areas and promotion of closer inter-relationships and co-operation between libraries of all kinds. State governments early established "library extension agencies" for these purposes or expanded their state library to embrace them. The library profession adopted national standards for the improvement and development of public library service.

For many years state governments have expanded their recognition of the importance of public libraries by state aid appropriations for the improvement and extension of library service. Such aid has been administered by the state library extension agency or by the state library where it included the extension function.

The year 1956 marked an historic milestone in the march of public library development when the U. S. Congress enacted the Library

Service Act. This Act for the first time made federal aid available to all states, specifically for the improvement and extension of rural library services. "Rural" was interpreted liberally to include towns and cities up to 10,000 population as well as less populous rural areas. Again the state library agency became the administrator of these new funds within its own state.

Evolution of State Libraries

This brings me to my own field, that of the state library. Public library extension service is only one of its functions.

The old original state libraries were sad little institutions, usually little more than the creatures of politics. Modest accumulations of the state's own publications and publications received from other states, mostly volumes of laws, with a few federal documents and an odd assortment of general books, led to the appointment of a state librarian. The appointee was usually a superannuated politician of some respectability or a friend of an incumbent official, who probably had

a reputation for bookishness, not exactly definable. Said state librarian proceeded to organize his library as he would his own private library, if he had one. He quickly learned, however, that he had other unrelated duties which were thrust upon him, probably because a library was then considered of minor importance, but also because no one else could be found to do this other work. Direction of custodial work in the state house was one of the jobs that fell to some state librarians in the early days, specifically in Indiana.

Position of State Librarian gained the general reputation of sinecures, a name that not only sadly retarded the development of state libraries for decades but which has had a lingering effect on their development and their professional acceptance and respectability ever since. Many state libraries succeeded quickly in emerging from the cloud of doubt; others more recently.

Unique Functions of State Libraries

State libraries are a unique kind of library in the scope and variety of their services. Two of their functions have been noted, namely, service to state government and library extension service.

Service to government has focused large emphasis on special materials, i. e., *Public Documents* (publications of the state itself, of other states and of the Federal Government), *Archives of State* (the official public records of the state which, after elimination of tons of the useless, are preserved for their

historical importance) and *Everything about the State*.

State and Local History

The last named category means literally "everything" old or new, that can be obtained by gift or purchase, that relates to the state as a whole and to the counties and cities of the state. This means not only printed materials of all kinds—books, periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, pictures, and maps—but also manuscripts, such as diaries, letters and personal papers, photographic materials such as documentary motion-picture films, film strips, microfilm copies of records and sound recordings of many kinds on tape or disc. This treasury of source materials of state and local history is a prime interest of every state library.

Scope of Extension Service

The library extension services, as I have indicated, played an important role in the development and recognition of the value of public libraries. Extension services include assistance to existing libraries and help in establishing new libraries, also almost unlimited loans of materials to local libraries (including college libraries) and loans to people in the state who have no local public library. Inter-library loans to libraries of the state constitute a large and complex mail-order service that goes on every working day. The extension function of some state libraries even covers school libraries of the state such as those in secondary and elementary schools.

General Library Service, Too

There is a third function of state libraries which may be called its general library service. This refers to the general library collections maintained by every state library, covering all fields of knowledge—books, magazines, pamphlets, out-of-state newspapers, and similar publications. To serve as a library extension agency a state library must have extensive general collections, including fiction and children's books. To serve specialists in government and to serve college libraries of the state it must have superior scientific materials and materials of history, literature, economics, art, religion, philosophy, and all the rest.

Thus a state library is not, as many believe, a mausoleum of musty law books, official documents and dusty archives of government. It is a *Public Library* that serves anyone who comes, and supplements the resources of local libraries. It is a *University Library* that offers many unique collections for the benefit of scholars in and out of colleges of the state. It is finally and fundamentally the *Official Library of State Government*, owing first allegiance to the government which it serves in many special ways.

These are all proper attributes of the state library, and they represent its aspirations, too.

The Indiana State Library

My own library, the Indiana State Library, was born in 1825 when the Secretary of State, as librarian designate also, moved his small collection of books in a covered wagon

from the old Capital at Corydon, near the Ohio River, to the new Capital at Indianapolis, in what was then a wilderness.

The library was established to serve the government—that is, officials and legislators. No one else could borrow from it, and even the officials had difficulty in extracting loans. Books were hard to come by and virtually irreplaceable if lost. Their protection was paramount to their use.

When a public library movement developed in the state, a separate Public Library Commission was established in 1899. A separate Historical Commission was formed in 1915. In 1925 came the legal establishment of the present Indiana Library and Historical Department, which merged the functions of the two Commissions with those of the expanding State Library. Both the Indiana State Library and the Indiana Historical Bureau were placed under a common non-partisan Board. The law further provided that the staff of the agencies be non-political, even prohibiting staff members from engaging in political activity and protecting them from political pressures.

In 1934 the present Indiana Library and Historical Building was completed. It was conceived and designed as a monument to Indiana history and achievement. Its erection took place during an economic depression when costs of material and labor were at their lowest ebb. Costing almost a million dollars, this beautiful limestone building is adorned inside with extensive paneling of native walnut, decorative ceilings, stained glass windows,

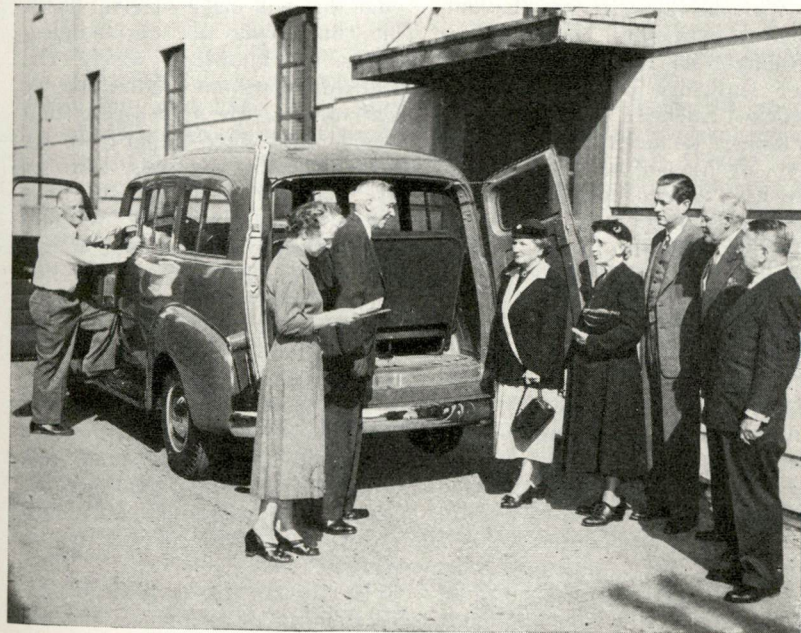
and murals. It is, I am sure, the state's most beautiful building devoted entirely to service functions.

The citizens of every state and every city with a library have a treasure house of ideas, a source of enjoyment, an indispensable tool chest for self-improvement and the best means of communicating with great minds of the past and inquiring minds moulding our future.

The implications of a state library are equally important. Its

existence and use are a constant reminder of the importance of freedom of press and thought and the equally important freedom to communicate ideas. These privileges we consider to be our rights in a democracy; they make possible an informed citizenry, the essential basis of every democracy. For these reasons library service is not a luxury; it is an essential of our way of life, vital to our welfare and to our preservation.

The author (left) presents new mobile unit for inspection of members of the State Library and Historical Commission of Indiana.



MARCH, 1958

Editorially

THE BROADER IMPERATIVES

It seems to us that the current preoccupation with war and peace has obscured some questions of even greater importance.

Of course, a war of annihilation could end our concern with all problems. We hope that national self-interest may restrain any nation from starting something that ends everything for all nations. We grant that our hope is sometimes clouded with doubt. It is, however, all we have to go on—and we must go on. The world cannot hold its breath, curb its progress and keep civilization in abeyance until the question of imminent annihilation is resolved.

War, however, is not the only road to extinction, nor will peace eliminate its possibility. As Dr. Lee DuBridge points out in his article "Science—a Link Between Nations," we face the greater question of human survival whether we have war or peace. Dr. DuBridge affirms that survival is possible even with increasing population on a finite planet. To survive we need more knowledge.

Greater knowledge can and will be acquired if we do not hamper or restrict the search. We must understand that knowledge is not the peculiar property of one nation, one race, or one man. We cannot bound or circumscribe it. We cannot demand that it conform to requirements of religion, politics, color or ideologies. We cannot buy it like a bunch of carrots, or place an advance order for it like a new model

car. We cannot fence it or patent it to prevent others from acquiring it. Knowledge is and must be free.

In the first imperative we face, *survival*, our concern is not with death but with life. Our second imperative is *what to do with the gift of life after we have qualified for it*. The tragedy today is that nuclear physics has focused our thinking and planning on obliteration or escape from it to outer space, when we ought to be thinking of using nuclear physics to bring irrigation, fertility, more food for the hungry and better living for all.

Scientists can give us the knowledge that will make survival possible—but we may not survive unless we use that knowledge wisely. Dr. DuBridge does not predict that we *will* survive. He only asserts that we can, and suggests that if we are to achieve this, we must learn to live together as scientists have learned to learn together. Wisdom and understanding of our fellow men are not products of the slide rule and the test tube. We laymen must learn to work with our fellow men in using the gifts of science well.

This is our third imperative if we are to make the second a reality: *we must understand each other in order that we may live together*. If we continue to misunderstand each other, we will die together.

In this context, a plea for understanding is neither a call for

Speaking . . .

impossible perfection nor a cliché of visionaries. It is the one thing you and I can do as our contribution to a better world. We must do it. Nobody else can do it for us. It can be done.

The common denominator for all mankind is man. Long ago Alexander Pope said, "The proper study of mankind is man." The world over, men have similar feelings, hopes, aims, triumphs and despairs. Different customs, environment, dress and language modify men's behavior, but the heart of the Paris sophisticate, the New York banker, the Argentinian gaucho and the Australian bushman beats faster, each in response to the same impulses.

If the peoples of each country understand those of other countries, there will be less mistrust and less fear—and hence, less likelihood of armed clashing and annihilation. Ethnocentrism will be a constructive source of pride in national contribution to world riches rather than a barrier of intolerance erected by chauvinists. Will Rogers said: "I can't hate a man I know."

This understanding is a man-to-man proposition. Its dimensions are within the grasp of each of us. It grows from knowledge that each of us can acquire. It comes from reading and communication, and is the answer to the unspoken query of every man: "What can I do?"

Harold F. Brigham, eminent librarian and humanitarian, in "Your Library Offers . . . Come and Get It," presents a prescription

for our need. Reading, he reminds us, is a key to knowledge. The road to peace and a better world is as near as your nearest public library.

There is ample and overwhelming proof that men are similar and that understanding of them may be drawn from reading about them. We refer to the Old and New Testaments and the Koran as evidence that certain basic moral and spiritual values are common to all men; that they ignore national boundaries, and that these values can be communicated through books. Tolstoy's characters are Russian, but they appeal to all men and are recognized in all countries because they are human rather than Russian. Shakespeare and Omar Khayyam would not be treasured the world over were this not equally true of their writing.

Reading contributes to understanding. Its achievement is not an overnight process. Having read, we will not arrive at Utopia as we close our 10th or 15th book. Nevertheless, there is a direct causal relationship between reading, understanding and getting along with fellow inhabitants of this planet, and this is up to us—not to Mr. Dulles or Mr. Krushchev. The time is now.

Solomon said, "With all thy getting, get understanding." With understanding, war and peace assume proper perspective as lessening problems. Our personal imperatives hold greater promise for mankind than does any summit conference, and the best of it all is—it's a personal job.—M.F.



Maracaibo Toastmasters and Toastmistresses hold joint meeting (story page 23)



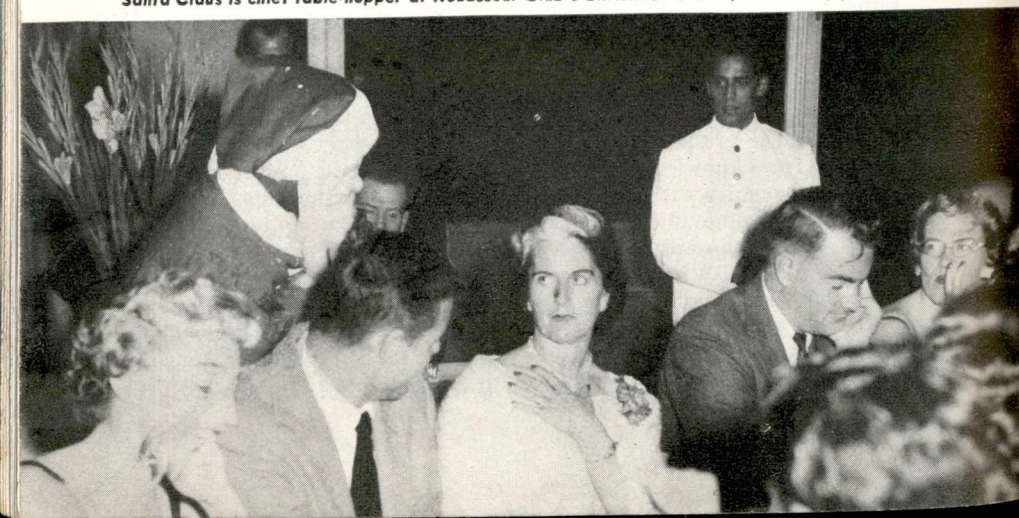
Kankakee Club 1024 combines fun night and Ladies' Night (story page 23)



Santa Claus is chief table-hopper at Nouasseur Club's Christmas Charity Ball (story page 24)

SUPPORT from the DISTAFF SIDE

Detroit Spellbinder TM's invite ladies to celebrate club anniversary (story page 23)



Saskatoon Toastmasters 450
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan:

Table topics were tape recorded for later presentation over a local radio station when the Saskatoon Toastmasters met in the Bessborough Hotel to celebrate the birthday of TMI. The executive committee had located eight of the club's charter members and the program was planned around this group.

Dave Dion, who played a major role in organizing the Toastmasters Club in Saskatoon, was Toastmaster of the evening, and speeches were presented by three charter members, and by the Past-President. Stu Fawcett, the only charter member still active in the club, served as general critic. The performance of the charter members in the various roles furnished a splendid example and inspiration to the rest of the members.

* * *

Panther award winner Dean Leedy of Club 960 displays trophy



Mainland Toastmasters 2231
La Marque, Texas:

Since wives traditionally evaluate husbands, it is logical for them to do it at a Toastmasters Ladies' Night, and the ladies were given their usual final say at a recent meeting of the Mainland TM's. Shirley Knox, wife of Ed. V-P Claude Knox, acted as general evaluator, and Zoe Anderson, wife of Adm. V-P Andy Anderson, was grammarian. Both proved that Toastmasters training is carried back into the home.

Theme of the meeting was "White Elephant Gifts" and each couple brought a present received at Christmas for which they could find no need or use. At table topics, the ladies were asked to select a gift—not their own, and describe it for members to guess its identity. Each lady was allowed to keep the gift selected.

Past President John Lucas in an educational speech, summarized the history of Toastmasters International and offered several suggestions to the wives as to ways in which they could help their husbands in club work.

* * *

Newcomerstown Toastmasters 960
Newcomerstown, Ohio:

An interesting "club within a club" is the Panther group, composed of Toastmasters clubs of Newcomerstown, Cambridge, Coshocton and the two Zanesville clubs. Realizing that joint meetings are a good stimulus to achievement, the clubs meet together every four months, each club acting as host in turn. Each club furnishes a speaker, evaluator and judge for the evening. The winning speaker is awarded the "Panther" and his club keeps the award until the next meeting.

Kankakee Toastmasters 1024
Kankakee, Illinois:

The presence of ladies is no restraint on fun. Club 1024 recently combined Ladies' Night and Fun Night, and found that the two mixed well.

Have you ever tried to make a speech while someone was selling toast, while dishes were falling all around or the audience was walking out? Have you ever tried to speak when the podium was three feet over your head? All these happened that night.

The ladies took part in the program by selling toast and coffee and participating in the stunts. The speakers performed remarkably well in spite of distractions, though needless to say, no "best speaker" award was presented.

* * *

Maracaibo Toastmasters 2123
Maracaibo, Venezuela:

Feminine participation in Toastmasters takes many forms. Recently the Maracaibo Toastmasters and Toastmistresses held a joint meeting in the Hotel Del Lago with over 50 people in attendance. Flowers and decorations were provided by the Toastmistresses.

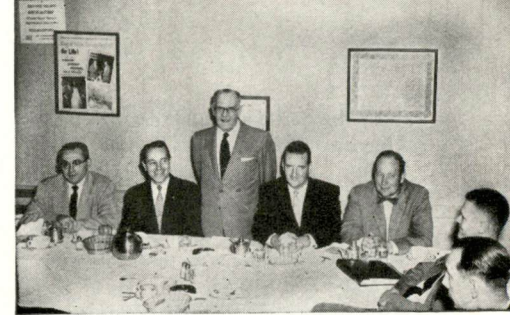
Program activities and responsibilities were divided evenly between the two groups, with men evaluating the speeches of the women and vice versa. Husbands, wives and guests were also invited.

* * *

Spellbinder Toastmasters 1595
Detroit, Michigan:

Wifely interest in Toastmasters is coupled (no pun intended) with its charter anniversary by the Spellbinder Toastmasters of Detroit. The annual occasion is one of the high points of the club year, and fun is the keynote of the evening.

MARCH, 1958



District 30 Officers in jovial mood

District 30, Illinois:

Guiding spirits of District 30 (northeastern Illinois) recently were captured by the candid camera at a District Council meeting. Picture shows left to right: Don Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer; Dean Kline, Lieutenant Governor; Forest Highland, Governor; William B. Gobel, Lieutenant Governor and Ray Powroznik, Educational Chairman.

* * *

Mid-Pacific Toastmasters 1866
Guam:

Cdr. M. B. "Burt" Brown, USN (left) President of the Mid-Pacific Toastmasters of Guam, presented two trophies to Lt. "Toby" Baker, USN, of the Naval Station Supply Department for capturing honors as both best speaker and best topic speaker at a recent club meeting. And the subject of Toby's speech? "A Clean Sweepdown" no less.

Club 1866 is one of three such groups on the island and is composed of officers of the various armed services and key civilians who hold officers' club membership.

Two at a time for Toby on Guam



**Gail Borden Toastmasters 2260
Detroit, Michigan:**

When the Gail Borden Toastmasters of Detroit received their charter, the event aroused such interest in the company that it was made the subject of a "Photo-Flash" poster—an 11x14" sheet with picture, distributed to all Borden Company plants. Under the caption "Want to Make a Speech?" was the following story:

"Here's a Centennial project that's going places. It's the Gail Borden Toastmasters Club 2260—made up of 27 Bordenites from our milk and ice cream divisions.

"Toastmasters International is a non-profit organization with clubs in hundreds of cities. Members learn to give talks, lead conferences and use parliamentary practice.

"The idea of the Gail Borden Club was Don Noble's. He's general sales manager of Borden's Detroit ice cream division, and first president of the new Toastmasters group. Above (left center) he's shown receiving the club's charter from Paul Haerberlin, President of Toastmasters International."

Borden TM's receive charter from Pres. Haerberlin



**Nouasseur Toastmasters 1904
Casablanca, Morocco:**

Two hundred guests—Americans, French and Moroccans—were present at the Christmas Charity Ball sponsored by Nouasseur Toastmasters 1904 at the ultra-modern Hotel Marhaba in Casablanca. The ball included a cocktail hour, seven-course dinner and dancing till the small hours of the morning.

Guests were received by Toastmasters Barnard Davis, Zoe Hanisian and James Redmond, who also doubled as Santa Claus. V-P Paul Hinckley introduced such notable guests as Mr. Henry Ford, U. S. Consul-General in Casablanca, Mr. Cherki, representative for the Governor of Casablanca, and several other Moroccan notables. President Earl Looker presented 300 gifts and 50,000 francs to representatives of several Moroccan orphanages: l'Ecole Mohammada, l'Oeuvre de la Jeune Fille Marocaine, and the Societé de Biengauance de Berrechide.

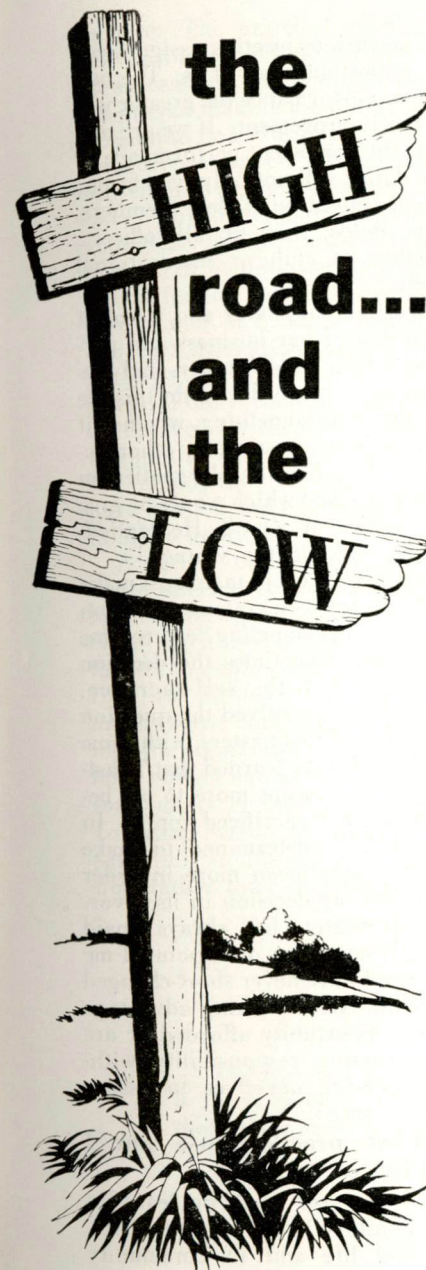
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**Wilshire Realtors Toastmasters 1363
Los Angeles, California:**

Topicmaster Jeff Rice drew on his recent course of study in Labor Relations at the University of California in Los Angeles to provide an unusual table topic. He presented four actual cases, with circumstances which led to cause for grievance. They were:

1. Suspension of employee who refused to work overtime on short notice.
2. Unilateral action of a company in discontinuing coffee breaks on Saturdays.
3. Disciplinary suspension of employees for an alleged strike.
4. Discharge of an employee for medical reasons.

Each case involved four legal positions and each member was asked to speak in defense of a specified position.



By **PAUL W. HAEBERLIN**
President
Toastmasters International

THERE is an old Chinese proverb which states: "The longest journey begins with the first step."

Toastmasters have taken the first step along the highroad to success when they become active members. Each of us in turn is standing somewhere on this highway and we are standing in our identical spot because of decisions that have been made. We will stand tomorrow where our future decisions will take us. Let us pause just for a moment on the highroad of success and perform a do-it-yourself evaluation.

In my 15 years as a member of Toastmasters, periodically I have asked myself three questions and then have evaluated my answers. I have found these evaluation aids to be helpful and hereby pass them on in that spirit:

Why am I still active in Toastmasters?

Each of us has individual reasons for joining Toastmasters, but why, after one, three, five, ten or more years are we still active in the organization? For some it will be the continuing recognition of the need for improvement in the art of communication. Some will have moved up in the leadership-training program and are recognizing the great opportunity afforded them to experiment. For others it is the powerful influence of the evaluation

process. For still others it is the education, fellowship or challenge of accomplishment that causes them to remain in Toastmasters.

Regardless of the reason, there is a universal recognition of a personal need—the recognition that the individual is standing on the threshold of the largest room in the world, the room for improvement. The underlying common denominator to aid in this improvement program is our evaluation process. I like to think of evaluation as a scoreboard. Just as a baseball game would have little excitement or interest unless you know which team is winning, so the progress one makes in Toastmasters is scored and tabulated by means of evaluation.

How seriously am I applying myself?

There is an old adage that says the more you put into something the more you get out of it. This is definitely true of Toastmasters. The rewards for choosing to apply oneself towards self improvement are great indeed.

We receive a great deal of study material and we have a series of Basic Training lessons, but how closely do we adhere to the instructions? How carefully do we try to carry out a specific assignment? In the *Big Broadcast* do we resurrect some old *Reader's Digest* and give the talk from that or do we seriously prepare, in detail, the exacting construction of a timed talk?

Weekly we are given evaluation. Do we follow the advice given to us, or is it going in one ear and out the other? Let us ask ourselves how seriously we are determined to improve ourselves.

The various meeting assignments are important to all of us. The better our performance the greater will be our improvement. If we are officers, the competent performance of our duties will not only benefit us; it will benefit our fellow members. This holds true of all officers, whether at club or international level.

We live busy lives and we must carve out of our business and personal life a time for personal improvement. In order to do this we must give up something, whether it be television or sport or other activity. It is like the old gentleman who was asked which would he give up, women or wine? He replied, "It depends on the vintage."

Frequently, every man must make a choice between courses of action or between competing leisure-time activities. Sometimes the decision includes a little self-sacrifice. When I have resolved the question in favor of Toastmasters, with some sacrifice, I have learned that Toastmasters has meant more to me because I have sacrificed for it. In fact, I have determined to make Toastmasters mean more in order to justify my decision in its favor.

Toastmasters has always "paid off." It has never disappointed me because I have never short-changed my club. Are we taking advantage of the opportunity afforded or are we accepting responsibility without applying ourselves to assure performance?

What practical use am I making of it?

We can use what we learn in Toastmasters in our business life, personal life and in community

service. The practical application will enable us to climb the highroad to success steadily and happily. If we are not making use of our Topic Session to be better in dictating letters or passing on instructions to our employees, then we are missing one of our great opportunities. We should be better prepared to participate in conferences and to use the conference technique method in many areas of business operation. We learn delegation; unless we are putting it into practice we are the losers. If our income has not moved up appreciably then we had better re-appraise our efforts both from the standpoint of what we have learned and how we have failed to apply it.

A great problem in the world today is communication between members in a family. How much better are we as fathers in explaining our position to adolescents? How much better are we in explaining the importance of a household budget and avoiding the pressure points in family arguments? To what extent are we bringing education in the form of discussion rather than argument, to the

family table in the form of domestic Topic Sessions?

Most of us participate in community affairs in the form of service clubs, church or school groups. Many of these organizations are badly in need of improvement both as to organization operation and basic fundamentals of meetings and by-laws. Our 75,000 members have a responsibility to bring to these organizations the principles of communication and leadership. In this way we can perform a valuable service to mankind.

Re-appraise your position. Ask yourself why you're still a Toastmaster and how serious you are in your performance. Of what practical value is it to you? You are somewhere along the highway. Your goal lies ahead. What you make of it can be exemplified in the words of John Oxenham:

*To every man there openeth
A Way, and Ways, and a Way,
The High Soul climbs the High Way,
The Low Soul gropes the Low,
And in between, on the misty flats
The rest drift to and fro.*

—THE WAYS.



*The true way for one civilization to "conquer" another
is for it to be so obviously superior in this or that point
that others desire to imitate it.*

—Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson

PERSONALLY SPEAKING

THERE is one subject which I wish might never need be mentioned among Toastmasters, but which comes up repeatedly and demands attention. This is the matter of decency in humor.

In our earlier days, it was the common understanding that a Toastmaster was a gentleman, and that he would not condescend to use unclean, indecent, or even questionable stories in his speeches. The use of off-color, suggestive stories, or jokes of double meaning, was frowned upon. Unfortunately, this high ideal has been disregarded in many places during the later years of our growth.

The growing popularity of humorous speech contests among our clubs makes it seem necessary to repeat the oft-repeated warning that "filth is not funny" and that Toastmasters do not "dabble in dirt." We know that there is plenty of good, clean humor available, which makes it unnecessary to go to the sewer or garbage pail for jokes.

There is a saying of George Meredith's which every speaker should memorize: "We know the degree of refinement in men by the matter they laugh at, and by the ring of the laugh."

It may be added that we can recognize the degree of culture and refinement and intelligence in a speaker by the things which he offers for our amusement.

Wilbur D. Nesbitt, a popular speaker of fifty years ago, wrote a good paragraph in his "After Dinner Speeches and How to Make Them." It runs thus:

"Never use an off-color suggestive story. It may make a hit when told, but the after-effect is bad. We invite people to speak to us because we respect them, and want them to respect us. We, the audience, consider ourselves a pretty decent, respectable, upstanding lot of folks. When you tell a suggestive story to us, you intimate that you have decided that this is our level. It may be—but we don't want it made a matter of public acknowledgement."

Fortunately, these comments do not apply to the greater part of our Toastmasters. In most of our clubs, and by most of our members, proper consideration is shown for the amenities.

To be successful in the use of humor, always try to introduce jokes and witticisms when the subject or occasion seems to make them desirable. Don't drag in a joke just to be telling it, or just to get a laugh. Make every joke pay its own way as a contributing factor to the success of the speech. I call on every loyal Toastmaster to join in the effort to save us from ever permitting a Toastmasters Club to deserve the reputation of being "a dirty-story club." One such club can smear all the other clubs in a region, and one such member can give his own club a lower standing in its community.

Above all else, do not risk offending anyone in the audience by using offensive stories, no matter how funny they may seem. For our own sakes, as well as for the sake of the Toastmasters organization, let's keep our fun clean.

BOOK REVIEW

THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS, by Harrison Brown, James Bonner and John Weir. Published by The Viking Press, New York. \$3.95.

Our survival, not as a nation or race, but as a civilization and a world, is the dominant question concerning all people today. "The Next Hundred Years" is a sober, scientific and dispassionate exploration of this question, written by three of America's foremost scientists. Harrison Brown is a geochemist, James Bonner a biologist, and John Weir a psychologist. All are members of the faculty of the California Institute of Technology.

Toastmasters will find in this book a wealth of speech material which is timely, important and provocative. It is based upon a series of discussions which the trio of scientists held with the chief executives of thirty of America's greatest industrial corporations. The purpose of the talks was to explore the future of earth's natural resources in relation to man and his technology—in terms of raw materials and products, manpower, brainpower and processes. From a study of the past and the present, a forecast of the next century is presented, and an analysis of the immediate steps necessary to ensure tomorrow.

The picture which emerges is no glowing forecast of technological innovations dear to the hearts of science-fiction fans, nor is it a gloomy prognostication of desolation and imminent annihilation. It is a sobering acknowledgment that survival is possible, though problems must be solved and prices paid.

Although its appearance antedated Sputnik by several months, "The Next Hundred Years" answers many of the questions which the satellite has raised—questions such as "Where can we look for our scientists?" and "How can we increase our brainpower output?"

Written by scientists for a non-scientific readership, the book is an example of communication at its finest. The authors have steered a middle course between scientific terminology and its obvious avoidance; as a result the book is thoroughly readable, understandable and absorbing. In addition, a most unusual reward awaits the conscientious reader—as he considers the implications of the possible future, the present and the past become clearer and more understandable. And although the authors have avoided any sermonizing, the part which must be played by today's thinking individual is unescapably clear.

From the thoughtful preface by Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President of California Institute of Technology, to the final sentence of the authors, "The Next Hundred Years" will prove rewarding to the serious reader, both in its thought-provoking material and in the help it gives in considering clearly and without fear, the major problem of today's world.

—D.G.

AS OTHERS SEE US

THE day started out all wrong for Italian newspaperman Luigi Pilo, reporter for the Livorno-published *Il Tirreno*, an independent daily newspaper with a circulation of 40,000.

Actually, the assignment wasn't so bad. His editor had directed him to write a series of articles about the American families stationed with the U. S. Army Logistical Command, USASETAF, stationed at Camp Darby, near Livorno—(Leghorn to the English). The trouble was that this particular assignment came in the middle of the day, all wrong for his usual 6:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. workday. A friend had invited him to lunch where he could see at first hand one of the American clubs in action—a Toastmasters club, something completely new to his Italian readers.

Notwithstanding a minor accident on the way to the American Officers Club and a bad lunch by ordinary standards (so his American friend assured him), he got his story. This is what he wrote:

"Cicero went to the fatherland of Demosthenes and

to Asia Minor for the purpose of enriching his already-strong eloquence. The Americans of Camp Darby—following a tradition which is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons—when desiring to refine their oratorical capacities, do not deem it opportune to go that far, but limit themselves to joining the Toastmasters International, a club which has the above-all purpose of teaching its members through practical training under particularly difficult circumstances and among the most pitiless critics, the art of speaking.

"A gymnasium of speech where the Americans come out diplomaed and the Italian guests . . . disconcerted, because it is without doubts a unique show of its kind in Italy.

"Let's understand each other: they do not have any desire to leave to posterity burning Catiline orations, but simply to succeed in speaking in public (at an official dinner, at a social meeting, during an assembly) with property of language, with style, with efficaciousness, so as to arouse sympathy and understanding, sometimes admiration, in the listeners.

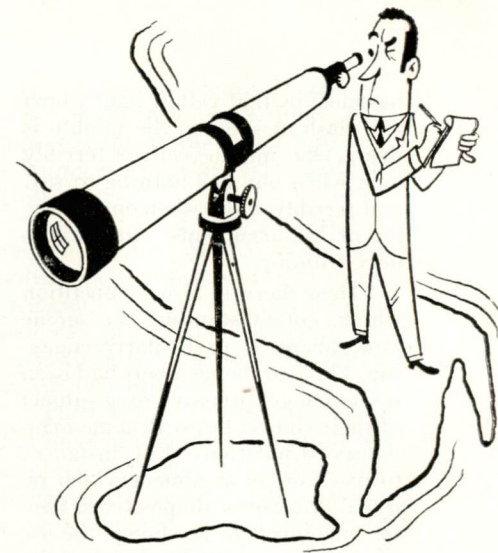
"At first sight, the purpose of this international club which has about two thousand five hundred affiliated clubs all over the world appears to be limited to nothing more than a weekly meeting among friends to exchange a little talk—but if the oc-

casional guest of one of the several clubs is very attentive, he will realize that beyond an apparent superficiality, there is a not indifferent formative function, fully adherent to modern life.

"Every day in the world social and convivial tendencies increase, with the practical result that today it is easier to start dealings for a business or to solve a controversy during a reception or at a dinner, or in a theater between acts, than behind an office desk. The Americans know this, and they are also deeply aware that 'to know and to be known' is the secret of life. And Toastmasters succeeds in carrying into practice a great part of this rule, doing it in such a way that its members acquire a brilliant elocution which goes directly to the purpose; an enviable weapon in the fight for a place under the sun.

"The club holds its weekly meetings around a laid table, capable of assembling all the members—from a minimum of twelve to a maximum of thirty—and some eventual guests. In turn the members are invited to exercise oratory and criticism while a luminous signal and chronometer (which lights up a yellow signal for one minute, white for four minutes and red for over five minutes) rules inflexibly.

"The ritual is of an extreme simplicity: one of the members, who at a previous meeting had been entrusted with the task of chaplain, reads a religious invocation ('In God We Trust,' which is one of the fundamental affirmations of Anglo-Saxon life and system). The ceremony closes with another prayer. After the prayers, the mechanism,

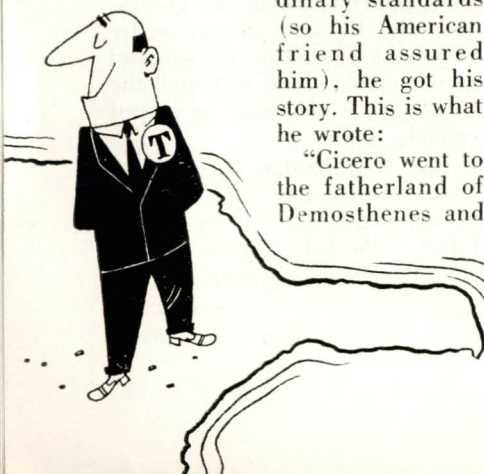


a little complex, of the meeting enters into action. A member, also selected in advance, gets up and announces the theme of the day on which everybody is invited to dissertate in turn, but . . . only for one minute. Whatever the chosen theme might be, the member of the club must carry it condensedly and efficaciously, avoiding commonplaces and maintaining standing in front of the others an impeccable position without gesticulating."

(Note to Ed.: Here he missed the point slightly, for natural gestures are encouraged.)

"It is first class training since each of the members present is aware of being under the direct observation of his fellows (who do not miss either a gesture or a sentence, still continuing to eat) and feels

.....
Lt. J. E. Bardwell of the U. S. Army Logistical Command, USASETAF, stationed at Camp Darby, Leghorn, Italy, is a member of the Tuscany Toastmasters No. 2194.



hastened by that yellow light which will flash as soon as the minute is over. One minute can be terribly long when one has nothing to say, and terribly short when one is master of his arguments. And this is only training.

"Then there is also competition which, notwithstanding the serene atmosphere, is particularly engaging. Three of the members had been invited to get prepared on a subject of their choice, but with some mandatory stipulations. For instance: to dwell on an argument which requires the use of diapositives, photos, or objects to be shown, the use of gestures, of particular modulations of the voice, of an attitude which increases the effect of the speech. A class task, actually, which is assigned following a text book (because Toastmasters regulates its meetings, the study of speech, and the criticisms on the basis of a publication which establishes the rules of this convivial eloquence) and every 'student' has five minutes of time at his disposal to do it.

"At the end of the speeches, three other members of the club, already designated, get up to criticize the speeches from the point of view of syntax, aesthetics and style. Finally, the head critic makes a short examination of the faults and merits found in the speakers and the timekeeper then calls to order those who have exceeded the limit of time allowed for each statement.

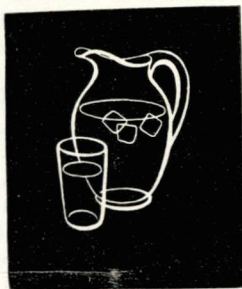
"A silver cup is given to the best orator to be kept for a week. The critics, who are more controlled than criticized, run a serious risk. Those who have been less severe, more flexible, who have passed over the blunders or have weakly underlined the mistakes of the speaker, will receive a white paint bucket with a brush which points out the scarce efficiency of his criticism, his worry of hurting the sensitiveness of his friend; in other words, his will to 'whitewash.'

"One hour of mental gymnastics, actually, which requires a sense of humor, much self-control, and prompt reflections because it seems a joke, but it is a serious matter, even though it takes place in an atmosphere of happy people.

"If the cup is a coveted prize in this hobby of eloquence which later translates into a valid help in life, everyone aims to avoid receiving that threatening paint bucket which has all the air of a white plume for lacking

critical courage. Therefore, the judges are severe, attentive, do not miss any fault of the orator.

"Recently we were guests of one of the two Toastmasters Clubs at Camp Darby, the Tuscan Toastmasters, Chapter 2194, which is presided over with gentlemanlike efficaciousness by Captain Leslie K. Page, and whose members are Department of the Army civilian employees and officers of the various corps and services. Topic of the



day was overseas experiences.

"In a few minutes' time we heard curious anecdotes with critical observations almost always pronounced with elegance and in a way to arouse a smile or comment. A sincere presentation of subjects, sometimes pitiless (because one cannot humanly think of wasting time to sweeten the pill when the speaker has only one minute at his disposal), crowded with original hints.

"Half of Europe was reviewed in the light of misunderstandings and strange situations caused by the differences of languages and customs.

"Then we listened to the lively speech of Captain Robar from the Air Force who in six minutes (Hail! the tyranny of that lamp which became an incandescent red light after the fifth minute!) was able to tell, with an Elzevir style, the history of the American penny, showing—figures at hand and with bursting dialectics—that the small coin, even though deflated, when used with sense is capable of solv-

ing various problems of minute life, of helping save time and money, and at the same time remaining as a constant symbol of the United States.

"Speakers and critics under the vigilant guide of the President solved their respective charges in a dynamic manner, but the inexorable rule of the club made it necessary to give that terrible white brush just the same.

"Then, the guests had their turn, but most of them in front of the attentive people and that threatening light must have felt uneasy, since, as it was their right, they refused the invitation to file off on oratory."

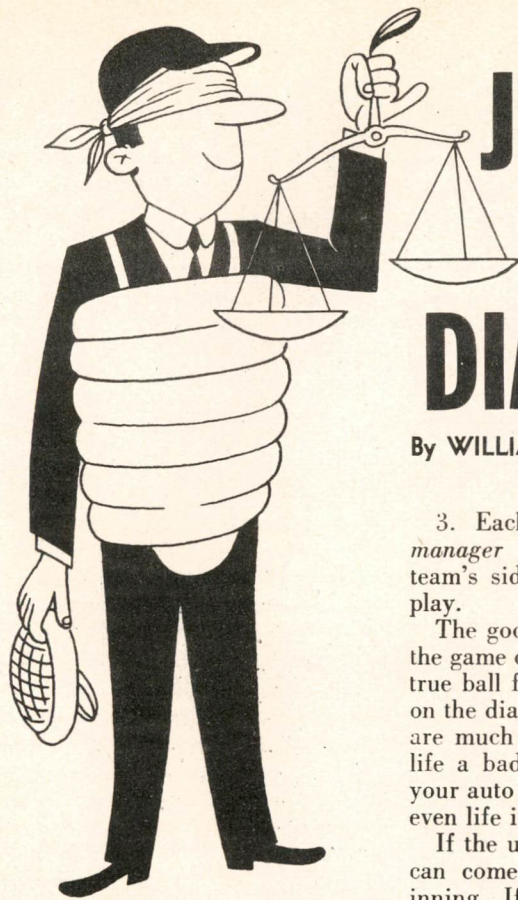
Yes, the occupational hazards of the newspaperman are many, but as he put it in the headline which appeared over his article, "The Americans of SETAF Have the Hobby of Oratory," and they're mighty proud he went to the trouble to show his readers a one-hour segment from the life of a Tuscan Toastmaster. ✦

"If you make people think they're thinking, they'll love you. If you really make them think, they'll hate you."

—Don Marquis

The trouble with most of us is that we would rather be ruined by praise than saved with criticism.

—Quote



JUSTICE on the DIAMOND

By WILLIAM M. MUSSER, JR.

3. Each team must have a good *manager* who will fight for his team's side when there is a close play.

The good citizen loves justice in the game of life even more than the true ball fan loves to see fair play on the diamond, because the stakes are much higher. In the game of life a bad decision may cost you your auto license, home, liberty, or even life itself.

If the umpire calls you out, you can come back to play the next inning. If the judge or jury finds you guilty, you may land in jail or the electric chair. That's why the rules are different in baseball. The umpire calls the play *before* the manager argues about the decision, but the judge makes his decision *after* the lawyer presents his case. The umpire is in a sense a dictator on the diamond, because he must make sudden, quick decisions. If managers were allowed to argue before the umpire made each decision, the umpire could seldom make one and it would take months to play a single ball game.

TRUE baseball fans everywhere love to see justice done on the diamond. They hate to see umpires make bad decisions. How do we get good decisions in a ball game?

1. Someone had to write a set of rules and year after year develop them by keeping the good and discarding the bad until we have the *baseball rule book* of today, which is the real basis for the game.

2. We must have honest and able *umpires* who know all the rules and will call the plays as they see them.

How do we get good decisions in the game of life?

1. We attain justice in the game of life from rules or laws. Just as we couldn't play a ball game without rules, we can't live the game of life without them. Since life is so much more complicated than a ball game, we have many *law books* instead of just one rule book. Like the baseball rule book, year after year laws are rewritten and new ones adopted as new situations arise. It took centuries to develop our present laws and years to develop the baseball rules.

2. Just as we must have honest and able umpires who know the rules to obtain good decisions on the diamond, so we must have honest and able *judges* who know the law and how to apply it without fear or favor to get good decisions in the game of life.

3. If a baseball manager is needed to take his team's side on a close play, a *lawyer* is needed much more to take his client's side if he is to get a fair break.

In the game of life where your life itself may be at stake, we must make certain the judge makes the right decision. That is why the lawyer is allowed to argue his case fully and completely before the judge hands down his decision. Our democracy is founded on debate and in order to do everything possible to help the judge, lawyers on each side of the case are allowed to state their client's side of the picture in the most favorable light.

.....
This article by Attorney Bill Musser of the Lancaster (Pa.) TM's 1723 was printed by the Pennsylvania Bar Ass'n for distribution to high school students during "Court House Tours"—a feature in 17 counties. Bill is Chairman of Public Relations of the Penn. Bar Ass'n, helped organize tours.

That is why our system often seems so slow and cumbersome. We all become impatient with it at times. But the next time you become impatient, think of the quick, umpire-dictator-like decisions—the ones made with a flick-of-the-wrist . . . "YOU'RE OUT!" Would you want to be found guilty of murder without the judge hearing your side of the case? If you want quick decisions, you can move to the other side of the iron curtain where they do not listen to your side of the case. Dictators don't base decisions on debate. As a result their decisions are usually fast but seldom fair.

So how do we try to attain justice in the United States? Through a man-made system of laws, judges and lawyers based on debate and freedom of speech. Man-made and imperfect, just as everything that is man-made is imperfect, but it is still the best system developed anywhere on this earth. Yes, it is a man-made system, and you are the men and women who help make it. Help if you will, for we can thank God that in our Country the quest for justice is everybody's business. That is why the Pennsylvania Bar Association, in cooperation with your local Bar Association, a group of state-wide and local lawyers, is sponsoring these Court House Tours for you. These lawyers want you to know more about laws, judges and lawyers so that you may better understand how you may help to protect and strengthen your Nation.

Letters to the Editor

(Because of obvious space limitations we often print only pertinent portions of letters received. While only signed letters will be considered for publication, names of writers will be withheld on request.—Editor)

Here is a tale of what Toastmasters training has done for me. Through a friend who was President of the Glendale No. 1 Toastmasters Club (Glendale, Calif.) I joined and immediately began to improve my ability to express myself. In my job as Department Representative in Southern California of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, I was an excellent talker to individuals or very small groups. However, talking to a group of any size was unthinkable.

I never did become a terrific speaker but did manage one first place and a few seconds during my tenure with Glendale No. 1. My training was so tremendously helpful that instead of being just a member of a group, I, being able to express myself, was singled out as one of the leaders. In less than one year with the Southern California Chapter of the National Nephrosis Foundation, I was elected president, and at our National meeting in New York this year I was elected a National Vice-President.

William J. McLane, Pres.
Southern California Chapter
The National Nephrosis
Foundation, Inc.

I like the idea of reprinting the best of the year past. I enjoy most of the issues, but this one will really be one to keep. Congratulations on this and on the fine record for the past year. May this one be as good.

Clyde K. Stambaugh, Lt. Col.
Washington, D. C.

A Happy New Year from Club 273,
District 20, Grand Forks, No. Dak.

Here is a novel idea from which I have given a series of speeches. The idea in itself is this: a word is chosen from the dictionary, such as "personality," "materialism," "confidence," etc. The challenge is to enlarge upon the word and build a speech around it. Each time that I have done this, I have won the cup for the meeting and considerable praise for my efforts. . . . I submit it for what it is worth. For the Toastmaster who has spoken on EVERYTHING there is still a challenge in this approach. The stimulus to the speakers from this type of talk brings forth many novel speeches.

George A. Thompson
Grand Forks, No. Dak.

I am beginning to think that in your office there must be a list of "Things to Which We Pay No Attention" and at the head of this list is "Anything from District 30." . . . I know that several officers of District 30, including myself, have sent in articles and photos but in the four years as a District officer I have yet to see anything published.

District 30 is one of the largest, with 62 clubs and last year had the highest percentage of membership of all districts. I am quite sure that many members of District 30 would be more interested in seeing a photo of their District officers at least once, rather than see a man scrubbing a rug (page 23, January, 1958).

Of the 62 clubs in the District one-third are clubs within industrial organizations and more are in formation. On January 9th I will present the charter to the Washington Park YMCA Toastmasters Club No. 341 which is the first club in the entire organization in which all the members are not of the white race. Perhaps I may obtain a photo of this presentation which will be forwarded to you. I shall be quite proud to welcome these fine Negro men into the organization.

Forest Highland,
Governor, District 30
Chicago, Illinois

ED. NOTE: *Able Governor Highland errs. We have many clubs whose membership represents several nationalities and races. However, an unreserved welcome to Club 341 and posies to Governor Forest Highland for his fine work for District 30. We are sending Governor Highland a copy of our newly published "Public Relations Manual for Clubs and Associations" so that District 30 may submit newsworthy material, always welcome. A picture of a Toastmaster scrubbing a rug is more interesting to readers than 60 pictures of District officers, all posed exactly the same, or do our readers disagree?*

Just wanted to say I appreciated Clark Chamberlain's reminiscences of TM's early times and Dr. Smedley's statement of his beliefs and philosophy in the February issue. These are things all Toastmasters should know. Glad to see you using longer articles and giving us all something to think about. Keep it up.

Harold G. Collins
Troy, N. Y.

I am now in receipt of the third issue of your great magazine, which comes to me as a director of the International Toastmistress Clubs.

I do wish to express to you and your organization my deep appreciation for the courtesy you are extending to me in mailing the copies to me, and to say "Thank you" with all my most sincere good wishes to you in the publication of your magazine.

I am enjoying the magazine very much, and it carries much material that is well worthwhile. I note especially the little article this month from Ralph Smedley, whom I had the pleasure of hearing talk to our International convention in Huntington Park some years ago.

Mrs. Pearle Conner,
Director, Northern Region
International Toastmistress Club

A friend kindly gave me a copy of the September, 1957, TOASTMASTER, featuring "Getting Across With Teenagers," by L. J. Z. White.

The author's trenchant, really epigrammatic, appraisal of the superficial values too commonly accepted throughout and controlling our society should challenge all thoughtful adults. Let us hope that we shall actually help the teenager toward "the great adventure of maturing."

Thank you indeed for the opportunity to read and study this fine article. If TOASTMASTERS always has this quality of article, I will find myself jealous because of not being able to qualify for membership in your group.

Mrs. Mildred L. Webster
Dept. Head, Guidance
Santa Fe, N. M.

FOR YOUR CLUB'S ACHIEVEMENT

Does your club have a reliable yardstick with which to measure its effectiveness and achievements?

Are your club officers acquiring valuable training in their positions?

Is your club giving maximum service—practice, education, activities—to its members?

If your answer to these questions is a loud and ringing "yes," the chances are that your club is already participating in the Club Achievement program of Toastmasters International. If not, now is the time to get into the act.

The Club Achievement Award is an annual award made by Toastmasters International to the ten clubs who score the highest rating in effectiveness of operation and member service. These are selected from the Club Achievement Manuals, the official entry forms.

The award year starts on April 1 and ends on March 30. Entries for the award should be sent to the Home Office of Toastmasters International by July 1st. Selections will be made at the annual convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 14-16, 1958.

While qualification for a Club Achievement Award is a singular honor, it is not the sole purpose of the activity. Every club should use the Club Achievement Manual to keep an orderly and permanent record of club events, to chart progress and to measure its operations. It is a useful way of checking whether your club is offering you all the benefits to which you are entitled. It is a productive source of new ideas and a stimulus to progress.

It is not too late to enter the 1957-58 award year. A Club Achievement Manual may be obtained from the Home Office for \$2.50, and completed in time for entry by July 1. If you wish, the Manual may be sent on approval. If not accepted, the club may return it and take credit for the purchase.

For your convenience in nominating articles you would like to see reprinted in the Annual Review Issue of THE TOASTMASTER for January 1959, we offer the following coupon, which will appear monthly. Fill out, clip and mail to THE TOASTMASTER, Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, Calif.

THE TOASTMASTER:

For the Annual Review Issue I nominate _____

(name) _____

(club no.) _____



JUST IN JEST

Jones: "My wife doesn't understand me. Does yours?"

Smith: "Good heavens, old boy, how should I know? I've never heard her mention your name!"

◆◆◆
FOUND: the meanest man on earth. He was stone deaf, and never told his barber.

◆◆◆
Everyone could use a rich and generous relative. Those who have them usually do.

◆◆◆
The difference between a neurotic, a psychotic and a psychiatrist is very simple. The neurotic builds castles in the air. The psychotic lives in them. The psychiatrist collects the rent on them.

◆◆◆
A Cadillac stopped along a Texas highway to pick up a hitch-hiker. As the fellow climbed in, he noticed a pair of thick glasses lying on the seat.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he ventured, "but shouldn't you wear your glasses while driving?"

"Shucks, son, don't let that worry you none," drawled the driver. "This here windshield is ground to my prescription."

◆◆◆
"Okay, okay, so stop nagging me!" growled the burglar to his wife. "I'll get you some money—just as soon as the bank closes!"

◆◆◆
Most of the knocking is done by folks who never ring the bell.

Smith: "What are you up to, Jones?"

Jones: "I'm burying my pet canary."

Smith: "Yeah? Looks mighty like my pet cat you're burying there!"

Jones: "It is. My canary's inside of him."

◆◆◆
One driver in every 8 has an accident. The other 7 carry automobile insurance.

◆◆◆
The only things that come to him who waits are birthdays and second notices.

◆◆◆
The residents of the new suburb were very anxious to keep up the place in high-class style. Therefore, when Brown persisted in working in the front yard clad only in shorts, a committee called to expostulate. Brown advanced the fact that he was wearing as much as he would be wearing at the beach.

"It isn't that," commented the committee. "It's the looks of the thing. For instance, what would you expect the neighbors to think if your wife worked in the garden in a Bikini?"

Brown considered. "Well," he finally replied, "I suppose they would think I married her for her money."

◆◆◆
An egotist talks about himself. The man with enterprise hires a publicity agent.

◆◆◆
Of course money isn't everything. Plentiful, for instance.

New Clubs

(As of January 15, 1958)

- 116 COVINA, California, (D-F), *Architect-Engineer*, Alt. Thurs., 5:00 P.M., Covina, California.
- 227 LEMOYNE, Pennsylvania, (D-38), *West Shore*, Alt. Wed., 6:30 P.M., Shelly's Drive-In Restaurant, 12th & Market Streets.
- 519 HUNTINGTON, Indiana, (D-11), *Huntington*, Tues., 6:00 P.M., (EST), YMCA.
- 786 PRINCE GEORGE, British Columbia, Canada, (D-21), *Cariboo*, Mon., 6:15 P.M., Shasta Cafe.
- 812 SEATTLE, Washington, (D-2), *Sales Club*, Mon., 6:30 P.M., Round the Clock Restaurant, 1000 Olive Way, Seattle 1, Washington.
- 905 ROSWELL, Walker AFB, New Mexico, (D-23), *Non-commissioned Officer's*, Thurs., 7:00 P.M., Walker Air Force Base NCO Club.
- 950 PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia, Canada, (D-21), *Kaien*, Wed., 5:00 P.M., Columbia Cellulose Training Office.
- 1737 ROCKLAND, Maine, (D-45), *Rockland*, Tues., 6:00 P.M., Thurndike Hotel; 4th Tues., Farnsworth Museum.
- 1845 PITTSBURG, California, (D-57), *Columbia*, Wed., 12:00 noon, Molino's Restaurant, Pittsburg, California.
- 1997 WASHINGTON, North Carolina, (D-37), *Pamlico*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:30 P.M., The Rendezvous Restaurant, John Small Avenue.
- 2227 RENTON, Washington, (D-2), *Transport*, Tues., 5:00 P.M., Boeing Airplane Co.
- 2520 GAINESVILLE, Georgia, (D-14), *Gainesville*, Mon., 7:00 P.M., Sky Room of the Avion Restaurant.
- 2622 MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, (D-6), *Mill City*, Wed., 6:00 P.M., Pine Tavern, 301 Harrison NE, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2626 DAYTON, Ohio, (D-40), *Maria-Joseph*, 2nd & 4th Mon., 7:15 P.M., Gentile Air Force Station.
- 2634 ALBANY, Turner AFB, Georgia, (D-14), *Turner AFB*, Thurs., 7:00 P.M., New Albany Hotel, Albany, Georgia.
- 2636 THERMOPOLIS, Wyoming, (D-55), *Thermopolis*, 2nd & 4th Mon., 6:30 P.M., The Emory Corral, Broadway and 6th.
- 2654 KANSAS CITY, Missouri, (D-22), *Engineers'*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:30 P.M., Johnny Goetz Steak House, Kansas City, Missouri.
- 2656 WORLAND, Wyoming, (D-55), *Worland*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 6:30 P.M., Washakie Hotel.
- 2657 CAMDEN, Arkansas, (D-43), *Camden*, Every two weeks, Thurs., 7:00 P.M., Camden Hotel.
- 2660 FUKUOKA CITY, Kyushu, Itazuke AFB, Japan, (D-U), *Itazuke*, 2nd & 4th Mon., 6:00 P.M., former Stag Room of the Kasuga Officers' Club.
- 2661 RICHMOND, Virginia, (D-36), *West End*, Mon., 6:00 P.M., Clover Room.
- 2662 ALBANY, Georgia, (D-14), *Southwest Georgia*, Tues., 7:00 P.M., Davis Bros. Restaurant, Albany, Georgia.
- 2663 EVENDALE, Ohio, (D-40), *Crosley's*, Wed., 4:45 P.M., Crosley's Evendale Plant Dining Room, Evendale, Ohio.
- 2664 JAMAICA, New York, (D-46), *Constellation*, every 2nd Thurs., 5:00 P.M., Howard Johnsons.
- 2665 ANDERSON, Indiana, (D-11), *Del Rey*, Thurs., 6:00 P.M., YMCA, Anderson, Indiana.
- 2667 COLUMBUS, Ohio, (D-40), *IBM*, Alt. Tues., 6:00 P.M., IBM Branch Office, 447 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
- 2669 MOUNT CLEMENS, Selfridge AFB, Michigan, (D-28), *Selfridge Officers'*, every second Tues., 12:00 noon, Officers' Open Mess, Selfridge AFB, Michigan.
- 2670 SUPERIOR, Wisconsin, (D-35), *Superior*, Wed., 6:00 P.M., The Androy Hotel, Superior, Wisconsin.
- 2672 CHESHIRE, Connecticut (D-53), *Giant Valley*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 7:00 P.M., Green Dolphin Restaurant, Cheshire, Conn.
- 2673 ANNETTE, Alaska, (D-U), *Annette Island*, Mon., 5:30 P.M., Pan American Recreation Hall.
- 2675 COLUMBIA, Missouri, (D-8), *Mozark*, Alt. Mon., 5:00 P.M., State Farm Auto Ins. Co. luncheon.
- 2677 ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, (D-23), *Insurance*, Mon., 12:15 P.M., Fez Club, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

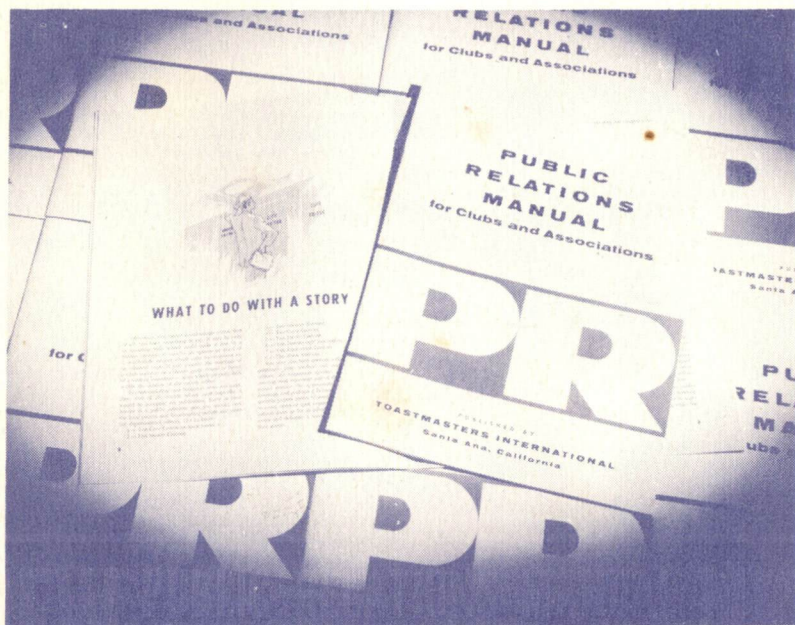
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