



The
TOASTMASTER

August 1953

"Toward New Horizons"

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

DENVER

22nd Annual Convention

September 3-4-5

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL is a non-profit educational organization of 1354 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, Scotland, Channel Islands, South Africa, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Alaska and Cuba.

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Evaluation

The Pervasive Principle

By Ralph C. Smedley

Evaluation — criticism — appraisal — discrimination — whatever you prefer to call it, is at the very foundation of all human progress. In no part of your life can you escape it, or keep from using it.

The ability to evaluate objects, conditions, thoughts, ideas, is the human characteristic which brought primitive man out of his caves and trees, and set him on the road to civilized living. The same talent helps him today to reach higher standards of life and to achieve better things for himself and his fellows.

You use the faculty every time you make a choice, for you must evaluate in order to choose. Freedom of choice implies freedom to criticize.

When you dressed this morning, you chose the shirt or necktie or suit that you would wear. If you had more than one choice, you made the selection on the basis of weather, work, associates and other matters which were in prospect for the day. You used discrimination and appraisal in your choosing.

At the office, perhaps you inter-

viewed the man who had applied for a position as sales manager, or clerk, or janitor. Throughout the interview you were sizing him up, appraising his ability, his experience and his personality, mentally fitting him into the position. You evaluated him in his relation to the work, and your decision to employ him or to look further was dictated by your appraisal.

Perhaps a salesman came in to try to sell you his product. At once, you began the work of evaluation. You appraised the salesman as to his apparent knowledge and sincerity. You studied his product, and you inquired into the reliability of the firm he represented. You made a careful appraisal of the whole situation, including the possibility of profits to your own business, before you reached a decision — made the choice.

And then you did not brush him off with "All in all, you have made a pretty good presentation of your subject." Instead of that, you signed the order, or you chose not to sign, which was your right as a person entitled to freedom of choice.

When you started home in the evening, you had another choice to make. Should you take Main Street, where the traffic is heavier

but the pavement smoother? Or, should you drive out of your way to go via Lake Street, where there are not so many lights to impede you? Thus you may argue as you try to make up your mind which way to go, and having debated, you make a choice and then act.

There is hardly a moment in the day when you are not making choices, and there is hardly any choice made without the more or less unconscious exercise of your talent for criticism. Your ability to analyze, compare and evaluate is the basis for all your decisions.

If you are rated by your associates as a man of good judgment, you may be sure that this reputation rests on your power of constructive criticism.

How are you going to learn to evaluate and discriminate with fairness and honesty?

Your work as an evaluator in your Toastmasters Club is an excellent method.

Consider the speeches you heard at the club meeting last night. Recall how you reacted to each one of them. Try to figure out why it was that Toastmaster John Doe won your vote and your approval, while Toastmaster Richard Roe, an excellent speaker on most occasions, fell down in his appeal to you. What was the difference?

If you can answer that question, you will readily see how your evaluation of the speech runs parallel with your appraisal of the

applicant for a job, or of the salesman and his goods. The fact is that your training in evaluation in your Toastmasters Club is a fine training for the use of criticism, or analytical listening, in your business contacts. The opportunity to learn how to evaluate fairly is no less important to you, in your personal development, than is the chance to gain skill in speech.

The ability to criticize constructively is one of the greatest gifts of man. That ability is fundamental in civilization. Without it, there could be no progress. With it, there is no limit to our growth except such limits as are set by our industry and our intelligence.

Do not permit yourself to think that evaluation consists merely in noting a few mistakes in the speech made by your fellow Toastmaster, and then saying to him, "Well Bill, that was a pretty good speech, about as good as you usually made. I noticed that you glanced at the ceiling once, and you put one hand in your pocket, and you cleared your throat once or twice, but otherwise it was pretty good. All in all, it was a good speech."

You owe it to yourself, regardless of the help you can give to others, to school yourself in the art of analytical listening — constructive criticism — honest, discriminating appraisal. Learn how to evaluate honestly, tactfully, constructively in your club meetings, and then practice this skill in every relation in life.

"IS THERE any further discussion of the question?" the chairman asked. "If not, we will take the vote on the motion which has been stated."

The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned. Out on the sidewalk, five minutes later, there was a lively discussion. Men who had sat in silence through the meeting gave free expression of their opinions.

"Why did they go and do a fool thing like that?" one man wanted to know. "Now here's what I think about it," and he launched into a rather intelligent argument on the question.

"That's all very well, Jim," said another, "but it does no good to talk about it now. Why on earth didn't you speak up in the meeting, and tell us those things before we voted?"

"Aw, I can't talk that way," Jim confessed. "You know I'm no public speaker. I can't talk to a crowd. But I know what I think, and I tell you . . ." and so on, far into the night.

Did that sort of thing ever happen to you?

If you are sitting in a meeting or a conference in which you have a right to be heard, say something. Take your part in the discussion—that is, if you have any ideas worth expressing.

Speak up for yourself.

SPEAK

UP!



Don't get up merely to stammer and grunt something about being in agreement (or disagreement) with something someone else has said. Make your contribution to the thinking of the group.

"Take the floor."

The "floor" belongs to the one who claims it. The man who speaks up and then sits down promptly is the one who helps guide the action. He shows evidence of leadership qualities. If his ideas are good, and are well presented, he not only helps the work along, but he attracts favorable attention to himself.

Of course this favorable attention may result in your being appointed on a committee, or given other work to do. But is that bad? Such an assignment may be a step on your way to becoming a more important person, winning your place in the organization or in the community as one of influence.

Don't miss your chance to be heard. Stand up, speak up, and then shut up and sit down. People will like you for doing those four things, if you do them quickly.

THE Toastmaster

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You're Always Making A Speech

Every time you talk, you make a speech.

The ordinary conversation, small talk, chit-chat, is less formal in organization and delivery than the speech given before an audience, but the same elements enter into both. Each one gives practice to increase facility in the other uses of speech.

When you talk, whether to one person or to a great audience, you need to be careful of what you say. You must be sure of its truth, and of its soundness, and of the clearness and coherence of your talk.

This involves preparation,

whether it be for a public address or an informal conversation. The careful speaker will analyze the subject, decide on what he hopes to accomplish, and then he will collect and evaluate his material, and select that which he will use.

Having made these preparations, and determined what he is going to say, he must next decide how he is going to say it. This involves construction, arrangement of materials, speech engineering.

But beyond the arrangement, there must be considered the elements which will produce a sense of communication between speaker and hearer. These elements include a sense of poise and control, a feeling of authority, enthusiasm and sincerity of conviction.

All of these are more surely available if the speaker rids himself of the thought that he is to "make a speech." He must not think of himself as "talking at people," or even as "talking to people." He must realize that he is to speak to individuals, however many of them there may be.

His audience is not a single entity. It is a group of individuals, each of whom must be dealt with as an individual. If he wins or convinces the audience, it will be as individuals. The same approach which will sell a bill of goods to a single customer is likely to be equally effective when used before an audience made up of many individuals.

Continued on page 23

"As Others See Us"

Paul Talbot, in his "back page" editorial which is a widely read feature of the weekly forecast bulletin published by United Business Service, Boston, Mass., has this to say about Toastmasters:

The Back Yard

"You may know about *Toastmasters Clubs*—I thought I did, but I have recently learned a lot more. What started very modestly as a sort of 'self-education' enterprise has now blossomed into an international organization with over 1200 affiliated clubs. They are all devoted to training in the art of public speaking.

"The ability of any individual to express himself simply and clearly to a group of listeners—to think on his feet before a crowd—is a tremendously valuable asset. It is often spoken of as a 'gift', but that is seldom an accurate designation. Much more frequently, it is the result of many hours of practice and training.

"The *Toastmasters Clubs*—to their everlasting credit—have turned their training process into fun. Their members work and like it—they reap rich rewards in improved self-confidence and better diction. Specifically, these club members give themselves training in (1) *parliamentary procedures* and the conduct of business meetings; (2) *impromptu speech*—two or three minutes, without previous knowledge of subject; and (3) *prepared talks*—five to ten minutes, with emphasis on clarity and objective. Each club limits its membership to thirty, so every member is given an opportunity to speak, as well as to listen, at every meeting.

"Here, indeed, is a club with a purpose, and a worthy one. You may, or may not be interested in finding out more about the *Toastmasters Club* in your community. Or if there isn't one, of learning how easily one can be started and how worth while a community asset it can become. Any inquiry you care to make should be addressed to Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, Calif."

(signed) Paul Talbot

Important educational and business authorities are quick to see the almost limitless potential that Toastmasters training has to offer.

Are you collecting your full dividend for the time and effort you have invested in your Toastmasters Club?

Come to Denver in September and discover how your latent ability may be effectively put to use in your business and everyday affairs.

Response

*'Tis thankful we, the gods should gie us
A chance to know how others see us.*

Wad

Be Yourself!

By George Boardman Perry

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "Whoso would be a man, must be a non-conformist."

"Insist on yourself," said Emerson, "never imitate. Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous half possession."

To put Mr. Emerson's words in the modern vernacular: Be yourself. Don't try to be someone else. You cannot do it successfully.

The majority of people do not try to be themselves. They do not think for themselves. They are mob minded. They think as their friends think or as their favorite newspaper tells them they should think. They act as the crowd acts. They are victims of mass psychology. They seem to have lost the capacity to think for themselves.

Because mass psychology is a potent force, the man who does his own thinking — who voices his own convictions and acts upon them rather than on the opinions of the masses — is usually considered queer. His contemporaries

will be heard to remark that he is an opinionated ass who cannot possibly be right because the mass or the mob disagrees with him.

That is why so few people have the courage of their own convictions. They find it easier to follow the lines of least resistance. It is easier to accept what the other fellow thinks than it is to think for one's self. It is easier to act as the other fellow acts than it is to be one's self and risk the criticism of one's friends.

Thinking for one's self and acting on one's own convictions certainly pays off.

Henry Ford's contemporaries thought he was crazy when he started to work on his horseless carriage. But, Henry Ford and the few people who thought for themselves and went along with him became millionaires. The mob was wrong. Henry was right.

Fulton and his steamboat were ridiculed. Steam couldn't possibly drive a ship, said the masses. But Fulton, the man who could think for himself, was right. The mob was wrong.

Thomas Edison, Eli Whitney, Harvey Firestone, George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell,

Orville Wright were all considered crackpots in their early days. But time has proved that these men could and did think for themselves. These men who had the courage of their own convictions, were benefactors of mankind.

Their contemporaries—the men with little minds who thought of these great inventors as crackpots—what happened to them? Nothing much! These poor little people are long since forgotten! Few mourn them. Few know they even existed.

Washington Irving once said, "Great minds have purposes—others wishes. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune" (or shall we say opposition); "but great minds rise above it."

Actually the best way to handle opposition is to ignore it. "Is it so bad . . . to be misunderstood?" asked Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"Pythagoras was misunderstood, and Socrates, and Jesus, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood."

So be of strong heart. If you are a profound thinker and your ideas do not conform to those of your contemporaries, be not alarmed. You are in good company.

If you are convinced that your ideas are sound, go ahead and don't let anyone talk you out of them.

Don't conform to the pattern set up for you by the masses. Think for yourself. Act for yourself. Be yourself.

Then and then only can you look the world in the eye. Then and then only can you be true to yourself and to the great Creator who gave you life.



Don't Be Stingy With Words

There are many ways to say one thing. For instance, when you criticize a speech you need not limit yourself to saying that it is "punk" or "rotten" or "splendid."

Here are some words with which to vary your comments:

A speech may be feeble, tame, meager, insipid, uninspiring, dull, cold, dry, frail, weak, sketchy, careless, rambling, slovenly, loose, inexact, puerile, monotonous.

Or it may be spirited, lively, warm, glowing, lofty, elevating, sparkling, pungent, grand, weighty, eloquent, forceful, vehement, impassioned, piquant, racy, bold, enlightening, convincing, concise, logical, sincere, natural, sensational.

"As long as you are green, you are growing."

Cliff Newquist in "The Spokesman"

Subjects?

By Ernest Wooster

What shall I talk about?

It's a problem to some Toastmasters. Here's how one man joined two commonplace subjects in a club talk and eventually expanded it into service-club length.

His materials were the alphabet and spelling. His treatment of a portion of the alphabet part ran something like this:

"Can you spell cat?"

"You think you can, but if letters represent the sounds they are supposed to, you are not right when you spell it c-a-t.

"There are about 40 sounds in the English language, but only 26 letters to represent them. Obviously, some letters must double or triple or quadruple for other sounds or else they work in combination to make up the deficiencies.

"On the other hand, there are letters which have no sounds of their own. They are as useful as burglars in a bank, which they somewhat resemble.

"So, if you use the *sound* of the letters you need in cat, you'll spell it k-a-t. The letter *c* has no actual sound of its own. It is either *k* or an *s*. As the alphabet is already supplied with *k* and *s*, why should *c* be used instead of *k* in cat? Or

(They're Everywhere)

anywhere else? What benefit is it to anyone to have this counterfeit masquerading as a separate sound and thus encouraging confusion and error?

"There is one way in which *c* has a partial use. That's when, married to the letter *h* it gets half a sound in such words as church and cheap. But it is quite as likely to enter into an illegitimate alliance with *h* and appear in such words as chrome, character and choir where it has no place at all and where it merely continues its iniquitous career as a meddler, a sort of alphabetical mischief-maker.

"Still a sinful and nearly superfluous letter, it tries, like some people, to appear useful while it is merely surplus material. That's when it arrogates a place preceding the very useful, though very much unappreciated, letter *k*, which it so frequently displaces. It then betrays its real futility. This is when it appears in such words as *check*, where, as a repeater within a single word, it has, in its second appearance about the same value as a second steering wheel in a car.

"But the letter *c* which impudently shows in third position in the alphabet, is a valuable and useful work horse in comparison

with the 17th letter *q*. The only possible use for this virtually needless symbol for a sound which can't be sounded, would be in the word *queue*, where, standing alone and unafraid it would spell the complete word. But no! With our customary and traditional abandonment of common sense when it comes to spelling, we utterly refuse it its one chance. We combine it with *ue*, and then to compound this idiocy, we repeat the *ue*.

"Having lost its only opportunity to be of value, *q* reveals its cowardly character by always being under the guardianship of *u*. Then, teamed in double harness, this parasite and the usually useful *u* abandon all semblance of sanity and responsibility and alphabetical

value and become *kw* in sound." This is all merely an example of how a commonplace and ordinary subject may be ingeniously and imaginatively handled. There are many such opportunities. One with a caustic wit could use the system of weights and measures in a similar manner. It, too, could be expanded to service-club length.

A Briton named Hogben wrote a book, *Mathematics for the Millions*, in which with sly and subtle humor he traced the history of mathematics — and few ever realize that there is such history — making it a highly interesting subject that any Toastmaster could use for a talk of any length.

Subjects? They're everywhere. It's the handling of them that makes them effective.

Pompous Plitudinous Ponderosity

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical, or psychological observations, beware of pompous plitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibility, consistent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune habblement, and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without rodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent vapidness. Shun double entendre, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Avoid "slang." Don't put on airs. Say what you mean; mean what you say; and DON'T USE BIG WORDS!

News Bulletin, Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants.
Contributed by Russ Puzey

Grammar Is Easy

No. XVII of a Series

Let's Not Be Finical

You may say *finical* or *finicky* as you prefer. The dictionary lists both, and the meaning is the same: fastidious, squeamish, over-scrupulous, too nice.

Many students of speech tend to become so particular about minor details that they lose sight of the important things in language. Some word critics develop undue sensitivity and thus spoil the effectiveness of their comments. Let us try to avoid such extremes.

We can agree that such expressions as "ain't," "them fellows," "those kind," "you hadn't ought to of did it," and "I says to him," and "he says to me" are not good English. Some well-educated people say "he don't" but that does not make it right; and some say "he was drug out of the house," but people who really know do not use that locution.

Such errors or vulgarisms are not appropriate in good speech. Talkers should avoid them. But many vigorous idioms are admissible in all but the most formal speech. They can be used to add life and interest.

Idioms are Forceful

An evaluator in a Toastmasters Club reproved a speaker for saying, "A lot of people are sold on this idea." The evaluator held that the speaker should have said, "A great many people approve of this idea."

Another evaluator protested when the speaker said, "The football warriors from Ohio will clean up on the Illini next time they clash." He said that it would be in better taste to remark that "The Ohio football team will defeat the Illinois team in their next game."

Rather piffling evaluation is that, as you will agree. So long as the speaker does not seriously violate the rules of grammar, let him enliven his speech with picturesque passages.

Word Allergies

Most of us are allergic to certain words. These words may be all right in themselves, but some unpleasant experience has given them unfortunate connotations for us. We avoid them, and we may dislike them when others use them. This does not mean that such words are wrong, and not to be used. Our preferences need not control others.

Richard Grant White wrote an interesting book, eighty years ago, in which he gave vent to many of his personal allergies. The title of this book, long out of print, is "Words and Their Uses." Mr. White objected

to the use made of many good words in his day, but many of those uses have become acceptable in good usage since his time.

One of his aversions was for the use of *balance* in the sense of remainder. "We spent the balance of the time in eating," stirred him to anger. The same fault prevails today, in spite of the perpetual protests of good linguists.

Another of his dislikes was the use of *editorial* to designate the comments in a newspaper. He preferred to call it *leader*, or *leading article*. Modern usage defeats him on this point. Still another was the use of such terms as *ice-water* and *ice-cream*, instead of *iced water* and *iced cream*. He might as well have saved his energy on those.

The wise speaker tries to use good words, generally accepted and capable of being understood. The practical evaluator avoids criticism of such words unless they are obviously misused. In his evaluation, he goes after the items which really count. (Note that expression — "he goes after." A purist would insist that we say "emphasizes" or "places emphasis upon.")

Inappropriate Words

Words which are right and acceptable in their proper place become objectionable when used in some other connection.

Technical words are not well used before a popular audience unless some explanation is given. A physician addressing a gathering of doctors can use professional words which would leave an audience of laymen quite in the dark.

Slang and colloquial expressions are out of place in a serious discussion unless the speaker deliberately uses them for humorous relief. The language of modern youth, filled with quaint expressions which are unintelligible to the uninitiated, does not serve well in conversations with those who talk English and who do not "dig the bebop" speech.

The members of a church congregation had a right to shudder slightly when the preacher, describing St. Paul's experience at Philippi, told how the great apostle was "hustled off to the hoosegow." The introduction of the modern slang added nothing to the worshipful spirit of the occasion.

The purpose of speech is to convey a clear meaning to the listeners. The additional purpose of good speech is to convey that meaning in words which do not offend the ear, and which give an impression of intelligence and good taste.

Forceful expressions, when properly used, are acceptable in almost any speech except the very formal and solemn.

Word critics, evaluators of diction, will do a great favor to those evaluated if they will confine their attention to the things which really matter, and overlook the ones which are of little consequence.

It's a Good Idea ■ ■ ■

Squads Right!

The problem of an adequate evaluation of the table topic participation will probably always be with us.

Recently our club tried an innovation: the members were told by the Topicmaster to count off in fours, with Educational Chairman excepted.

Then the No. 4 man in each squad of four was told that instead of speaking on the table topic it was his job to briefly evaluate the other three men in his squad who were to speak on the table topic: his evaluation to take not longer than one and a half minutes.

The Educational Chairman was asked not to participate but to take on a special assignment, namely, at the conclusion of the topic discussion to (a) evaluate the No. 4 squad evaluators, and (b) select the best squad.

This novel idea was well received. It will bear repeating.

Incidentally, the table topic that evening, intended to develop word pictures, was "Describe some object in this room, a cup, a chair, the table or drapes, in words so clear that a blind man could gain a clear appreciation of the object and its uses or its values."

In addition, the Topicmaster suggested the squad could get together on one subject, each man treating a part of the one subject; or the squad members could elect to act as individuals. A minute was allowed by the Topicmaster for the squads to consult together on their approach. One third of the squads chose to speak as individuals; the others chose a squad subject.

Charles J. Short, Community Toastmasters, Akron, Ohio

Well Said!

You don't have to *sell* Toastmasters, but you do have to *tell* what it will do for ambitious men.

—Daniel J. Cohoon,
Connecticut Yankee Toastmasters, New Haven, Conn.

Preferential Duty

Trenton Toastmasters Bulletin has a very gracious (and clever) way of announcing the names of those Toastmasters who are to serve at the following meeting.

Instead of just saying, tersely, "The following men will be on the program next week," it says, "The Toastmasters chosen for preferential duty for our next meeting are . . ."

The Toastmaster-Psychologist, Program Chairman for the Club, is Lin Holveck.

ToastMASTER

We like the word "master" in Toastmasters. It sets a high goal, like a star we are reaching for and may eventually touch.

From Buttered Toast (bulletin) Okmulgee (Okla.) Toastmasters

Try It Again

Art Barsh, as Topicmaster, caught many a Toastmaster by surprise, especially the newer members, by calling for an explanation of some function and/or the duties of various club officers. A summary by the Chairman reflected some of the more important things about Toastmasters which everyone should know.

From The Amplifier, Big "D" Toastmasters, Dallas, Texas

CONVENTION WARNING

Since our 22nd Annual Convention to be held in Denver, September 3, 4 and 5, involves the Labor Day weekend holiday, which is the time of general exodus from Colorado's colorful vacationland, it is urgently requested that all Toastmasters traveling by other than their own automobiles make early reservations for return home transportation.

Our Transportation Committee, efficient as it is, will have little chance to obtain rail or air reservations at the last minute under these circumstances.

Why the District?

If it were not for the guidance, inspiration, and supervision of the district field forces, the club could not provide the wonderful opportunity that it does for speech and leadership development. All our work is done through the club, which is operated by short-term volunteers.

It is, largely, through the incentive of the well organized service pattern of the International and the on-the-spot and behind-the-scenes work of the local district and area officers that we maintain a reasonably high quality of officers. In turn, it is only through the sympathetic co-operation of the clubs with these field forces and the willingness of high-quality men to serve that the district and area are able to do their jobs.

No, it isn't the responsibility of any individual. Rather, it is the responsibility of the club, for its own sake, to see that district and area functions succeed.

From Weekly Bulletin Tyro Toastmasters, St. Louis, Mo.

Speechcraft's the Answer

A new town of 23,000 inhabitants, mostly young people, boasts of three progressive Toastmasters Clubs and threatens to form a fourth.

Richland, Washington, more often referred to as Atomic City, is one of those communities that owe their existence to our all-out war effort. Following V-J Day it settled down to becoming a normal American community, albeit with much more youthful enthusiasm than many such communities.

In July 1946, Dr. Ralph Smedley chartered the first Richland Club. Shortly after that a second Club came into being. During 1952, as a result of a super successful Speechcraft Course, sufficient new applicants for membership were obtained to warrant the formation of still another Club. The "Communicators Club No. 1286" was chartered April 7, 1953.

Toastmasters of Richland are great boosters for Speechcraft, not only to keep their clubs at full membership strength, but to spread the story of Toastmasters training so that others may become articulate.



. . . Another "first." For the first time at any Toastmasters International convention, there will be representation from Scotland. District Governor James Ewart and the Governor-Elect, David Moffat, are coming to the United States for the specific purpose of attendance at Denver and a visit to the Home Office at Santa Ana. We shall welcome their participation in many of the sessions. Here again, it will benefit us all to exchange ideas with these delegates from Great Britain, where Toastmasters Clubs now number fifty-nine.



Those "new horizons" are coming closer as September approaches. Program planning is in the home stretch and preparations by the Local Activities Committee are going into high gear at Denver. Arrangements for the extra special plans for our ladies are being whipped into final shape.

In planning your trip to the Rockies and this *Best Ever Convention*, you have probably referred many times to *The Toastmaster* of last May in which we printed an outline of the convention schedule. This schedule is to be followed in its main essentials.

Who are the participants to be? Since this issue of *The Toastmaster* goes to press the middle of June, before many of our scheduled performers have given us the "green light," we must omit names, unfortunately. Your Program Committee and the Home Office staff have designed a convention program which they believe to be outstanding and unique as well as effectively instructive. Its very nature and design, however, require even greater care than usual in selecting "just the man" for each presentation — hence the delay in the announcement of convention participants.

Your Club President will be receiving his monthly mailing for August from the Home Office about this time, and it undoubtedly will include more complete information than we can publish in the magazine.

Four educational sessions this year, mornings and afternoons on Friday and Saturday, will be devoted to the effort to bring distant horizons much closer to each Toastmaster. Briefly, these are the plans—

... **Officer performance at all levels of the organization**—demonstrations to serve as models for the coming year, simply presented so that you can take back useful hints to your club, area and district. Two full sessions will be used.

... **Evaluation.** Work has been going on throughout the past year in preparation for this session. Beginning with evaluation of specific items, we shall proceed to an hour-long conference to discuss how our evaluation techniques may be applied to any circumstances in an individual's life. Perhaps you call it "sizing up the situation" without realizing that you are using a technique which parallels speech evaluation.

... **The annual Convention Workshop**—a shirt-sleeve session, with every Toastmaster at work. After short demonstrations of the process, we'll all get busy and build a speech, then deliver it. Then we shall spend an hour on conference techniques. This year we call it "a clinical conference." Our patient will be called *the conduct of a meeting*.

If your search for self-improvement is a serious one, you will benefit by each contact with your fellow Toastmasters. For example—

... At luncheon on Friday, emphasis will be on exchange of ideas. Near the close of the luncheon period, each table will present the best idea developed during the mealtime discussions.

... On Saturday, luncheon will be for fellowship, with a short and entertaining speaking program, instructive as well.

... Friday evening, the International Speech Contest takes place in an outdoor amphitheater, located in a setting which only Mother Nature can provide. Surrounded by mammoth rocks of red sandstone, the speech contestants will have inspiration aplenty, as will the entire audience.

Business Meeting. Thursday afternoon comes our opportunity to review the past year in business session, to elect our Officers and Directors for 1953-54, and to look ahead to our organization's future.

* * * *

We want you, the individual member, to reap the maximum harvest of benefits from the coming convention. Those benefits should continue coming to you for a long time after the convention has ended. How can this be done?

First of all, the convention program is being designed so that every session will have something important for your personal pattern for living.

Secondly, based on the postulate that you need your Toastmasters Club, it follows that your club needs topnotch officers to administer the club's affairs, to plan the training program, and to see that you receive all the helpful guidance and constructive criticism that you can acquire. For these reasons, training of good club officers takes its place of importance in the convention plans. Training of good area and district officers is equally important, and will be included in the program.

This is not a building up of a top-heavy administrative structure. It is rather a program of training men to know, to speak and act authoritatively on methods of bringing all the best in Toastmasters to the individual member—to YOU.

Meet The New Governors



D-1
F. H. GARLOCK



D-2
M. B. JEWELL



D-3
A. MORGAN



D-4
J.P. WILLIAMS, Jr.



D-5
L. B. PLUMMER



D-6
H. C. GOEBEL



D-12
JACK PAVIN



D-13
H. E. SLAGLE



D-14
C. E. SELPH, Jr.



D-15
W. R. CHAPMAN



D-16
JACK RECTOR



D-22
PAUL TILFORD



D-23
R. THORWALDSEN



D-24
A. E. STADLER



D-25
R. R. SMITH



D-26
C. E. SMITH



D-32
G. A. W. SPARKES



D-33
K. W. MCKAY



D-34
CARL T. WEBER



D-35
CHESTER HAGAN



D-36
C. F. PENTZ



D-F
RUSS SEARING



D-7
LEW SMITH



D-8
P. H. OGDEN



D-9
BOYD HANNA



D-10
J. C. SELBY



D-11
A. M. HITE



D-17
E. R. MITCHELL



D-18
D. L. MOFFAT



D-19
W. BUTLER



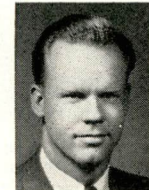
D-20
H. J. MOFFAT



D-21
H. GLOVER



D-27
M. W. SAUNDERS



D-28
S. T. WEBER



D-29
S. O. GRUBBS, Jr.



D-30
Lt. H. E. HOCHÉ



D-31
L. C. TIMS



D-37
R. N. WOOD



D-38
N. E. SIEMS



D-39
E. F. TRAU



D-40
D. R. RAMSEYER



D-41
GEO. G. FABER

What's Going On

Toastmaster Versatility

When the Community Church of Cedar Grove, New Jersey, decided upon a laymen's Sunday—with lay-members taking over the service and functioning in all departments—it was only natural it looked to Toastmasters for the sermon.

Richard Newcomb, Vice-President of Knickerbocker Club of New York City, was the man to whom the challenge came and according to Graham B. Peake, Area Governor in New York, who was present at the service, Toastmaster Newcomb performed like a veteran. The subject he chose was: "Freedom to Worship" and it was developed and delivered with typical Toastmasters effectiveness.

Mr. Newcomb is Manager, in New York, for the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To Facilitate Correspondence



Joe Shirley, Dallas, Area Gov., dispatched a veritable avalanche of letters to practically every Toastmaster in the northern section of Area 4. Members of the Sherman Club were so impressed with his feat they presented him with a new typewriter which Shirley is shown here trying to master. The presentation was at the speech contest held in Sherman, Texas.

Brrr-r—It's Cold!



—but the usual Toastmasters warmth and good fellowship prevails inside the meeting room of the newly installed Iceberg Club No. 1276, Narsarsuak Air Base, Greenland.

This is the first Toastmasters Club organized within the United States Northeast Command and also the first in Greenland. Left to right: John Klinger, Secy.; Bob Milligan, Sgt.-at-Arms; Joe Coe, Ed. Ch.; H. E. Frink, Jr., Pres.; John O'Brien, Treas.; T. R. Shields, Jr., Dep. Gov., and B. B. Karr, Vice-Pres. (USAF-NEAC Photo)

Novel Presentation



When Jack Nixon, the imaginative and hard working Governor of District 17, was called upon to present the Charter to Libby (Montana) Club No. 1079, he selected the J. Neils Lumber Company plant as the ceremony site.

The choice was particularly appropriate, as many members of the new Club are employed in this plant; also, the J. Neils Lumber Company is actively engaged in processing hundreds of thousands of telephone poles—a product which carries with it the connotation of world communication.

President Howie Hunter, on the bank of the mill pond, is shown receiving the coveted parchment from Governor Nixon as the Deputy Governor Earl Grambo smiles his approval.

Silent Critic



According to Jerry Panas of the Lima (Ohio) Toastmasters Club, their new President, Glen R. Angevine, plans to use all the tricks in the book as well as some of his own in order to make Lima No. 917 one of the best clubs in Toastmasters.

President Glen is shown all set to take colored action shots of members on the speaking panel. The movies are run the following club night and speak louder than words regarding appearance, posture, gestures, enthusiasm, eye contact and articulation.

Extra! Extra!



The Russell (Kansas) Toastmasters Charter party, late last Spring, will be long remembered by Governor Will B. Arnold of District 22 and four members of the Emporia Club who joined him in a 366-mile ride through a blizzard to be in attendance.

A high point in the program was the presentation to the new Club of a specially designed lectern with timing lights and buzzer built right in.

Shown in the foreground of the picture are: Tommy Davis, Secy.; James D. Hughes, Pres.; Governor Arnold; George Balloun, Vice-Pres.; and Wm. E. Sellers of Emporia.

The Russell Toastmasters received their charter two months and two days after organizational plans were begun—with a full roster of thirty members plus three associates.

Boss Wrangler

Q. R. Dungan, Boss Wrangler, and Co-Chairman of the Local Activities Committee for Toastmasters International's 22nd Annual Convention at Denver, September 3, 4 and 5, brings us a bit of local color which abounds in the mesa areas of Denver's great back country.

Q.R. is but one of several dozen enthusiastic Toastmasters who are giving liberally of their time and energy to make our Convention the best ever.



"Quonset Toasters"



CDR Chester J. Kurzawa, CEC-USN (left), accepts the President's gavel from CDR Leslie C. Street, USNR, during installation program held at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island. This is one of the many clubs in our armed services, both at home and abroad which are finding Toastmasters training a vital force in the onward progress of their members.

Captain "Eddie" Honored



Double honors were effected at the charter party of the Eastern Air Lines Toastmasters Club No. 1295 of Miami, when Captain Eddie Rickenbacker presented the charter and in turn was made an honorary member of that club.

In his presentation speech Captain Eddie stressed the importance of speech training and highly complimented those employees of Eastern Air Lines who had taken this step toward effective self-improvement.

Present at the dinner were over 350 officers, department heads, station managers and their ladies, representing all points of the Eastern System. In the photograph, Capt. Rickenbacker (L) is shown congratulating W. W. Mohlenrich, President of the newly organized club.

Guantanamo Bay



From far-off Cuba comes a belated photograph of the Charter presentation of Club No. 113 at the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. D. R. White, Pres., is shown receiving the Charter from Captain R. H. Wilkinson (R), Chief of Staff at the Base.

Challenge Accepted!



The Eli Lilly Club of Indianapolis is proud of its Vice President, Dr. H. Latham Bruenig. Although totally deaf, Toastmaster Bruenig is active in public affairs and is heard with pleasure by the audiences he addresses. Seated to his left is John W. Welsh, and to the right, James M. Gorrell.

Civic Influence

The Okmulgee (Okla.) Toastmasters Club has an interesting annual presentation which may well bear copying by other clubs. It consists of a Man-of-the-year award—and is presented by the club to some local citizen who through the use of the spoken and written word, has made the greatest contribution to the people of the city.

Honored



Dayton Toastmasters demonstrate their appreciation of effective club, area and district service by presenting George Roesch of their club with a trophy for outstanding accomplishment over and above the call of duty.

Proposed Bylaws Revision

(IMPORTANT!)

The voting delegates at the Denver convention will be asked to approve Bylaws amendments to provide for the most important and forward looking changes in the organizational structure of Toastmasters International in a decade. The proposals result from intensive studies by the management consultant firm of G. W. Bayne & Associates, the Rezoning and Elections Study Committee, and your Board of Directors and have full approval of the Board.

The revisions are necessary because of the phenomenal growth of Toastmasters International in all parts of the country, but particularly in sections east of the Rockies. Ten years ago there were 181 active Toastmasters clubs, more than half located in three states on the west coast and one third in California. Most of the others were thinly scattered throughout the central and eastern parts of the country. Now there are almost 1400 clubs divided into 42 districts well distributed throughout the United States, Canada and other English speaking countries. The work load upon the individual officers and directors and the demands for regional representation on the governing body of Toastmasters International have increased correspondingly. The proposed changes are well designed to provide relief in both directions.

The proposals, in substance, are as follows:

- (1) *To increase the number of directors from eight to twelve, retaining the two-year staggered terms and election at large at the annual convention.*
- (2) *To add a Second Vice-President to (a) facilitate the co-ordination and supervision of committees in pursuance of the committee co-ordinator plan, which proved so successful during the past year, thus (b) leaving the President more time for general supervision of Toastmasters affairs and for inspections and inspirational appearances in the field.*
- (3) *To list in the Bylaws all important, permanent committees as a guide for continuing reception and correlation of ideas transmitted by Toastmasters and, particularly, committee members, in all fields of normal Toastmasters activity.*
- (4) *Finally, to improve the credentials procedure for delegates and proxies at the convention for the better protection of the voting rights of authorized delegates and more accurate and rapid handling of the mechanics of voting.*

All of the proposed changes have been carefully thought out and are beneficial. Your Board of Directors urges club members everywhere to see that their clubs exercise their voting rights at the Denver convention and, especially, to vote YES on all Bylaws changes to be proposed by the official Bylaws committee. A copy of the proposed amendments has been sent to every club in care of its President. If you do not have yours, write the Home Office.

—The Board of Directors, Toastmasters International

HOW WE TALK

STRANGE SEMANTICS

What happens to the English (or American) language in daily use is something which should not happen to any such useful institution.

Every day is open season for attacks on our native tongue, and no day is free from such attacks. Anyone and everyone can take a shot at it when the mood comes on. Sometimes a new term passes into permanent use, and the language is, possibly, enriched to that extent. Usually the new saying drops out in a short time.

Out in the wide open spaces of the West we find many exciting departures from the conventional, in the names which people give to their homes or their ranches. Something in the freedom of the atmosphere seems to stimulate imagination in the new landowner.

Of course, California has no priority on the custom of giving names to estates. In almost any part of the land you may find a "Dewdrop Inn" or "Aw-Kumon-inn" or "Saint's Rest" or "End of the Road" sign.

But California, with its Spanish influence back of American ingenuity, has been a happy hunting ground for thousands whose sense of humor outruns their linguistic ability. "Ranchos" and "Casas" and "Mar Vistas" have been in use for a long time, but those names are too staid and commonplace for the recent immigrants. Strange forms spring from their originality and their sense of humor.

For years, the sign of the "Wife and I" poultry ranch was a familiar sight to travelers near Pasadena, while in Orange County, "El Rancho de los Grande Pepper Tree" was a landmark. (The pepper trees really were big ones.) Names such as "Sunmore" and "Windansea" and "Mountain View" and "Seakist" were plentiful.

Then came the influx of younger people who bought properties on G-I terms, and bolstered their courage by inventing flamboyant names for their ventures. So now we have "Rancho Starveouta" and "Rancho Costaplenty" and "Casa de Rocka" and "Rancho No Resta" and "Rancho Nogotta" and "Rancho G-I Loano" and "Rancho Bareacres" and many others.

The idea appears to be that if you add an extra *a* or *o* to almost any word, it imparts a Spanish flavor such as is appropriate in the land of the Missions. Thus, "Rancho Contento" is far more romantic than "Happy Home" would be.

When we look outside the limits of California, we discover that the naming habit is widespread. In New England, down on Cape Cod, a pleasant summer cottage carries the pathetic title "Hatetokitit," which many tourists mistake for an Indian term until they separate it into four little words. Another "Osocosi" is more obvious. "Whistling Oyster Lane," in Ogunquit, Maine, deserves a place with "The Street of Good Children," in New Orleans.

Britain has its full share of queer names which would seem even more queer if we were not well accustomed to them. California has nothing to excel "Dollywaggon Pike," in the Lake District; and "Gummer's How," in Lancashire. Here are some others which are entitled to consideration: "Bacon Hole," Glamorgan-shire; "Birdlip," Gloucester;

"Biskey How," Westmorland; "Deil's Beef Tub," Dumfries; "Dozmary Pool," Cornwall; "Deeping St. James," Lincolnshire.

With such good examples set by our forebears, there appears to be no limit to what we may do with names for our places, nor is the taste for picturesque names a localized one. Home may be where your heart is, or where you hang your hat, but if you want a title to distinguish it, set your imagination to work and see what you can produce.

You might, by some happy chance, invent a name which would live in history, like Mt. Vernon, or The Hermitage, or Monticello. A good name for a good home is a good way to have the place remembered; but your good deeds may help to give the name a better meaning.

Editorial

(continued from page 4)

Clearness, earnestness, sincerity, logic and friendliness will win, no matter how many people you are addressing. Of course you must raise your voice and speak so as to be heard by all, and perhaps you may address the large audience a little more formally than if you were speaking to an individual, but the basic principles are the same.

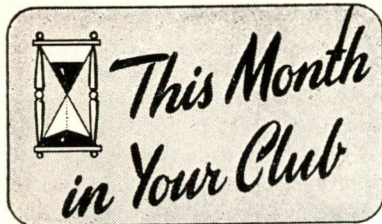
In your Toastmasters Club, you do not go in for oratory and high-sounding talk. You are concerned

about reaching the individual, whom you seek to inspire or convince or entertain.



Frank Sill

PROGRESSIVE



It is the unusual, the unexpected situation which often throws the speaker for a loss.

Program chairmen, therefore, will greatly assist this speaker by creating awkward and difficult situations for him to meet and master. Evaluators should understand the projects undertaken and judge performances on the basis of resourcefulness, quickness, presence of mind and poise.

Personal

August is also a month in which to practice the art of personal interviews. Seek out an important person in your community, draw from him material for an informative speech on some interesting phase of his life or profession.

Better yet, if he is an interested and obliging sort, invite him to the club and actually interview him before your audience.

Practice "sparkling conversation" both within and without the club. Make it a point for this month to talk interestingly and

intelligently with all whom you meet — and never once mention the weather. You may be surprised at its pleasurable results and worth-while friendships begun.

Letter writing is also a project for August endeavor. Whether you use it in club demonstrations or not, strive to make each letter you write during the month a pleasure to read. If it is personal in content, make it enjoyable and enlightening. If it is a business letter make it simple but factual, forceful, concise and yet friendly, using all the rules of a good speech in its composition.

Administrative

August is a good time to plan for fall and winter campaigns. The incoming president will probably be chosen from the ranks of present club officers and he will appreciate a well-rounded program coming into the home-stretch.

Mr. President, regardless of how excellent your meetings have been — how full the roster and how good the attendance — do yourself the favor and the everlasting benefit, of ending your term in a flourish of power and enthusiasm. Your successor will appreciate it, your club will profit by it and you will have the satisfaction of a job well done.

PROGRAMING

In September, we will stress *Evaluation* — better evaluation.

New Horizons in Evaluation will be a major subject for consideration at our Convention next month in Denver, and as the dream which was Ralph Smedley's grows and grows into the world organization it is fast becoming, we begin to see more clearly, day by day, that *Constructive Evaluation* is the very cornerstone of its foundation.

Not just evaluation of speeches, important as that is, but evaluation of life itself — our life in relation to the world. We begin to realize that the critical listening and the analytical thinking we learn to do in Toastmasters, are but the A, B, C's of the larger program of correct and successful living.

So suppose we practice the broadening of our horizons in evaluation during the month of September to embrace all aspects of our "livingness" — business, home, religion, friendships, and intimate personal thoughts. It will be a worth-while experience.

Administrative

You are about to elect new officers. Make this a study project.

Remember — the proper choice of officers today means a strong club tomorrow.



Analyze the responsibilities of every office. Seek the best man for each job.

Try holding an unofficial nominating convention. Make nominating speeches delineating each candidate's abilities and past experience. Remember the strength of any club invariably lies in the ability, enthusiasm, and demonstrable "do" of its officers — not just the fact that they are good fellows or Toastmasters of long standing who should have the honor.

Then leave the actual nomination to the regular nominating committee — with the privilege, of course, of nominations from the floor at the official election meeting.

My Personal Project

During September I shall become a better Toastmaster through a broader conception of evaluation as it applies to every phase of life.



"That's not news to me," says Joe to Ted, "I know all about the fine job Toastmasters is doing and I'm for it."

Ted Blanding, Executive Secretary of Toastmasters International was in Washington attending a special conference of the State Department when he "chanced" to meet the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

True to form, Ted immediately starts to tell Joe all about Toastmasters, but Joe interrupts to say he has already visited the Wellesley and Fall River Clubs in his home state and is looking forward to other Club contacts as time permits.

Included in the group are (l. to r.) Carl W. Binker, Governor of District 36; Mr. Blanding; Honorable James Utt, Congressman from Southern California; Mr. Martin; Bertram H. Mann, Jr., Treasurer of Toastmasters International, and Charles F. Pentz, Governor-elect of District 36.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you have accepted a program assignment for our Denver Convention, it is of real importance that you attend the Participants' Breakfast, to be held in the Colorado Room of the Shirley Savoy Hotel in Denver, Thursday, September 3rd, at 7:00 A.M.

Even though your part may seem unimportant and your presence of little consequence — it is a vital part in relation to the smooth operation of the whole and your full co-operation will be appreciated.

Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



Lengthen Your Life

That excellent little book by Arnold Bennett, *How to Live on 24 Hours a Day* (Wm. H. Wise & Company), was published more than forty year ago, but it is as lively and appropriate now as it was when first written. It is urgently recommended to you now.

If you have ever excused yourself on the grounds, "I haven't time," you need this book. You need to be shown how to conserve time so that you will have time for things you ought to do. Hurry to the book store or the library and get it, and then study it.

Mr. Bennett holds that the allotment of time is the one truly socialistic feature of life. You have as much time as the richest man in town, and you cannot gain any more, no matter how much you offer. Neither can Mr. Rich.

What you make of yourself depends upon what you do with your inflexible allowance of time. You may not be able at first to live up to your ambitions, but if you will make a start and persevere, you will win.

"A failure or so, in itself, would not matter, if it did not incur a loss of self-esteem and of self-

confidence. But just as nothing succeeds like success, so nothing fails like failure. Most people who are ruined are ruined by attempting too much."

Study this helpful essay, and then act upon its advice, and you may actually lengthen your own life by learning "how to live on 24 hours a day."

Life Begins

This is a good time to read another older book. Reach for Walter B. Pitkin's *Life Begins at Forty*, and read it as a companion to Bennett's time organizing scheme.

Millions of people have reached the age of forty since Professor Pitkin published his optimistic ideas. He holds that "nobody knows much about this complex world until he is close to forty," and he makes his case. If you are near or past forty, this book will do you no end of good.

"Able people blossom late," he says. "Many who distinguish themselves after forty seem to have been stupid, unambitious, or worse, in their 'teens and twenties. But we can teach an old dog new tricks, provided the old dog takes an interest."

SOMETHING NEW

Under the Tongue

By W. L. Presse

In the last century, it has been estimated that over 300 international languages have been invented. Not one has been internationally adopted.

Why is this so? Is it because there is resistance to something new? Is it because we are hidebound to our own language. Is it that we agree with the poet who said: "Things we are used to are things we love best; the ones we are certain have weathered the test."

Today, we are weathering still another kind of test — the test of international harmony — or are we?

Communication has risen to the speed of light; physical travel, to the speed of sound and even beyond; but understanding between the peoples of the world travels with the slow tread of the turtle, far, far behind. It is thought by many that an international language would do much to remedy the situation.

Of the international languages so far devised only a few have received much support. The most popular of these is Esperanto, with 7,000 registered teachers and some 70,000 publications to its credit. It was devised by a Polish educator and physician of Warsaw, who wrote under the pen name of Dr. Esperanto, literally meaning, Dr. Hopeful. At first its progress boomed. At present it is losing momentum.

Now another international language has been developed. It is Interlingua. Research started on it in 1924, when an ambassador-to-be, a chemist, several radio engineers, several educators, editors and linguistic experts began a long and detailed study of what an international language should be. Today, their new language is being introduced to the world!

Interlingua is sponsored by the International Auxiliary Language Association which has received liberal grants of money from the International Research Council along with other foundations and prominent men. An executive staff is maintained in New York where studies are being made in its application to international requirements.

More ►



Question:

Our club has had a long-standing argument concerning the giving of credit to authors and publications from which members take source material for their speeches.

The result is that we frequently hear our speakers stealing thoughts, expressions, titles, almost everything from a wide variety of sources without giving credit. They then take all sorts of bows for having such "original material" and then the big argument comes up again—because it is seldom that anyone swipes material without someone else having also read it.

Answer:

Yes, it is right and proper for a speaker or writer to give credit for material quoted. It is not necessary to go far out of the way to do this, for it is quite the natural thing to say, "An article in the Reader's Digest states . . ." or, "D. W. Brogan, in a recent issue of The Saturday Review of Literature, makes the statement that . . ."

Quoting the source, especially if it is a good source, adds to the force of the quotation, and at the same time indicates that the speaker reads the better kind of books and magazines. Instead of detracting from the speech or writing, it really helps. It proves that the speaker is not the only one who thinks so.



► Something New (continued from page 28)

Interlingua's keynote is simplicity. Words with similar sound and meaning, common to major languages, are used wherever possible. Our *bank*, for instance, is the same in Polish, Russian and even Persian, and with small variations for the rest of the world. So the selected Interlingua word is *banca*.

Words of science and technology are largely the same in every country, so thousands of words could be automatically included.

The grammar requirements have been simplified. There is but one verb form for each tense, and verbs, nouns and adjectives do not have to agree as in English and other complex languages.

Who knows but that Interlingua, or some other common tongue, may some day become the official language of Toastmasters as our great organization spreads to embrace men of all nations who seek to become articulate?

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 294 SEATTLE, Wash., (D 2), *Phinney Ridge*, Wed., 5:45 p.m., Wrights' Cafe.
549 COLUMBUS, Ind., (D 11), *Columbus*, 2nd & 4th Wed., 6:15 p.m., Central Park Cafeteria.
804 CRESTON, Ia., (D 19), *Creston*.
967 OKINAWA, Ryukyus Islands, (D U), *Okinawa*, Thurs., 7:00 p.m., Castle Terrace Club, Camp Kue, Okinawa.
1075 POINT MUGU, Port Hueneme, Calif., (D 12), *Point Mugu*, Thurs., 12:00 noon, Officers' Club, U. S. Naval Air Missile Test Center.
1095 MIAMI, Fla., (D U), *Miami*.
1160 BROWNFIELD, Tex., (D 25), *Brownfield*.
1345 COQUILLE, Ore., (D 7), *Coquille*, Wed., 6:45 p.m., Coquille City Hall.
1346 ABERDEEN, S. D. (D 19), *J. C.*, Tues., 6:30 p.m., Capitol Cafe.
1347 HARTFORD CITY, Ind., *Hartford City*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Elks Club.
1348 ANAHEIM, Calif., (D F), *Kwikset Locks*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Greenbrier, Garden Grove, Calif.
1349 MOSES LAKE, Wash., (D 33), *Moses Lake*, Tues., 6:30 a.m., Elmer's Cafe.
1350 GREEN BAY, Wis., (D 35), *Green Bay*.
1351 CORTEZ, Col., (D 26), *Cortez*, Wed., 12:10 p.m., Four Corners Cafe.
1352 CHANDLER, Ariz., Williams Air Force Base, (D 3), *Officers*, Mon., 5:30 p.m., Officers Club, Williams AFB.
1353 TRACY, Calif., (D 4), *Tracy*.
1354 MATTOON, Ill., (D 8), *Mattoon*.

POWER OF THE WORD

What a terrific force would be released if a universal period of prayers for the freedom of all oppressed people behind the Iron Curtain were offered up in every church throughout the free world. If these prayers of every faith could be translated, broadcast, released, to be carried by the winds or smuggled across the borders; if they could reach the people to whom they were directed with a request that they join, silently if necessary, in such prayer — what a great force would be at work. Let no skeptic deny its power.

—From an address made by the Hon. William F. Knowland before the California Motor Transport Association and printed in the Congressional Record.

TABLE TOPICS A.D. 1727

Here are some of the questions for discussion at Benjamin Franklin's Junto Club, organized in Philadelphia in 1727.

1. Have you lately observed any defect in the laws of your country of which it would be proper to move the legislature for an amendment?
2. Or do you know of any beneficial law that is wanting?
3. Do you know of a fellow-citizen who has lately done a worthy action, deserving praise or imitation; or who has lately committed an error proper for us to be warned against and avoid?
4. Have you lately observed any encroachment on the just liberties of the people?
5. Have you met with anything in the author you last read, remarkable or suitable to be communicated to the Junto, particularly in history, morality, poetry, physic, travels, mechanic arts, or other parts of knowledge?
6. What new story have you lately heard agreeable for telling in conversation?
7. Hath any citizen in your knowledge failed in his business lately, and what have you heard of the cause?
8. Have you lately heard of any citizen's thriving well, and by what means?
9. What unhappy effects of intemperance have you lately observed or heard; of imprudence, of passion, or of any other vice or folly?
10. What happy effects of temperance, of prudence, of moderation, or of any other virtue?

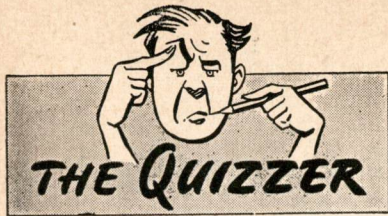
These questions were the Junto's weekly ritual. The members met first at a tavern, later in a room hired in a house belonging to Robert Grace . . . The rules required that "every member, in his turn, should produce one or more queries on any point of morals, politics, or natural philosophy, to be discussed by the company; and once in three months produce and read an essay of his own writing, on any subject he pleased."

Charles R. Ross of Oregon State College and Deputy Governor of the Corvallis Toastmasters, submits this interesting side light in the life of one of our great statesmen. As Topicmaster at a recent meeting of his club he presented this list of topics and found them as applicable today as they probably were 226 years ago.

He suggests that it would add color to the program if the Topicmaster would attire himself in hat, wig and coat befitting the creator of Poor Richard.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.

—Quarles



Sharpen Your Wits

1. A palindrome is a word or sentence which reads the same from either end, as "madam." Take this sequence of consonants, and insert the proper vowels, and when you are done, the result will be a sentence which is a palindrome.
D D H N N H S B S H N N H D D

2. Here is a "drop letter" puzzle. Fill the blanks with the same word, but each time the word is used, drop one letter. That is, put the right word in the first line. In the second line, use the same word, minus one letter, and so on through the four lines.

*My first was of the breed,
Their captain, hot and riled,
To his men found vain indeed,
They only . . . and smoked, and smiled.*

Answers

1. The completed palindrome is DID HANNAH SEE BEES? HANNAH DID.

2. *My first was of the pirate breed,
Their irate captain, hot and riled,
To rate his men found vain indeed,
They only ate and smoked and smiled.*

LIMERICK FOR AUGUST

*A fear of the crowd kept him down;
He felt sure he would sound like a clown;
Then Toastmasters caught him
And pleasantly taught him*

Winner—Thomas Wells,
Beaver Dam (Wis.) Toastmasters

Write a last line to the above limerick and if it is chosen best or runner-up, you will receive a copy of Dr. Smedley's book, *Speech Engineering*. Compose the limerick for use in November and win an autographed copy of *The Voice of the Speaker*. Deadline September 15th.

Last line winners April limerick

1st: Dick Alexa, Glass City Toastmasters
Toledo, Ohio

*For all who would be influential,
Develop their latent potential,
For salesmen, schoolmasters,
Peers, plumbers and pastors,
The Toastmasters Club is essential.*



2nd: Lee Tallman, Mankato (Minn.) Toastmasters
for
Toastmasters makes speech consequential.

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