

THE *Toastmaster*

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

M A Y 1 9 5 2

Galena
(General Grant Memorial)



CHICAGO
Convention
August 14-16

Rock Island
(Blackhawk's Watchtower
R. I. Arsenal)

★ Chicago

ILLINOIS

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(University of Illinois)

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(State Park)

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(Lincoln Memorial)

New Salem
(Early Home of Lincoln)

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(Cahokia Indian Mounds)

Vandalia
(Early Capital)

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 1104 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, South Africa, and the Hawaiian Islands, devoted to the work of helping men to become better speakers.

MAY 1952

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A BIG TERM WITH A GREAT MEANING

GROUP DYNAMICS

By Warren O. Mendenhall
Chairman of the Educational Bureau

What was the purpose of that meeting you held last night? You had a group of ten people there. What for?

Maybe it was a meeting of the Educational Committee. Perhaps it was an informal discussion of some community issue, or a conference on business matters. Regardless of the way it was titled — *what was the purpose of the meeting?*

Let's face it frankly. Very frequently, regardless of the value of actions taken or glowing reports presented, such meetings are something less than democratic in nature. All too often the motives are ulterior. Actual situations such as the following come to mind:

a. **The Committee chairman, feeling the importance of his job and the power of his ability, calls the members together to form a closely knit little pressure group with him as the center.**

b. **The Committee is called together to approve the plans and ideas of the chairman, or of one or two others who are supposed to be leading lights.**

c. **Someone has thought out a bril-**

liant idea or course of action, and some work horses must be called together to carry out the ideas concocted by these so-called thinkers.

d. **A great personage is on the scene; a meeting is called of those who should be duly impressed and stimulated by his ideas. The purpose of the meeting is to "soak up" and not to "give out." It is not for discussion, but for listening.**

Of course, some good things may emerge from such situations; but nothing more than could be done by one individual acting alone or, at most, working with various individuals one at a time. What is missing is that which comes from the group *because it is a group*. The thing we are after is group thinking instead of individuals thinking in isolation.

There is a new term being used to denote this type of experience. It is to be hoped that this term may not become hackneyed, misused or abused. That term is "Group Dynamics."

This group process is described as the means by which the individual can participate, with satisfaction to himself, in social plan-

ning and control, and may feel that his own efforts will not be lost or submerged by forces too great for him to cope with as an individual. It is the means by which the resources of all the individuals involved are mobilized by themselves into a group for coming to agreement on common goals, and for directing effective action to the attainment of these goals.

In a word, it is a process for stimulating and directing "group thinking" or "community thinking" through free discussion.

Certain assumptions are basic in this group process:

a. Each individual, no matter how humble or lowly, has some contribution to make.

b. It is essential to marshal all facts concerning the common problem for solution. This requires that the diversity of interests, backgrounds, points of view, attitudes, and even prejudices which may exist within the group are of highest importance in a full analysis and study of the problem.

c. The contribution and opinion of each individual merit respect and consideration.

d. No person is obligated to defend a contribution, once he has made it. The acceptance of change is a characteristic of democratic life — including the changing of one's mind.

e. The purpose of such a discussion is not to reconcile differences, but to integrate them into a workable solution.

f. The group sets its own speed of progress, and is not coerced into poorly considered judgments.

Some of these essential char-

acteristics of group dynamics have become an integral part of procedures in the Toastmasters work. This may have been done unknowingly, and without formal recognition, but the values are there. It is possible that the greatest lesson learned in a Toastmasters Club is not the ability to win speaking contests with great orations. The ability to exchange ideas with others, and to evaluate these ideas, is one of the supreme values.

In reaching this end, such regular activities as Table Topics, Idea Exchanges, Discussions, both formal and informal, Experiment Stations, and service to the community have attained great importance.

The most valuable contributions made, in terms of the American way of life, may possibly be the training which Toastmasters receive in recognizing the potential, and perhaps unused, abilities of each man, such as: in listening attentively; in considering with respect the varying and opposing opinions of all participants; in evaluating critically, constructively, kindly and honestly; and in encouraging each individual to develop the techniques essential to effective participation.

The Toastmasters Club is essentially a place where men may exchange ideas in a friendly atmosphere, and where they may disagree without being disagreeable. It is a ready-made laboratory for training in the use of that important modern tool which we call "Group Dynamics."

May Days of



NOTE

Let these important anniversaries stir your imagination. Individual speeches, or complete programs can be built around them. The review of history will shed new light on today's events.

Birthdays

May 8, 1884, Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the U.S.A. was born. This is the only Presidential birthday in May.

Aviation

May 21, 1878, Glenn H. Curtiss born.

May 20, 1927, Charles A. Lindbergh took off for Paris on first nonstop transatlantic flight.

May 20, 1932, Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly Atlantic.

British Birthdays

May 7, 1812, Robert Browning, poet.

May 9, 1838, James Bryce, jurist, diplomat, historian.

May 10, 1850, Sir Thomas Lipton, tea and yachts.

May 13, 1842, Sir Arthur Sullivan, organist and composer, and partner in the Gilbert and Sullivan combination.

May 17, 1749, Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination.

May 22, 1858, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes.

May 28, 1759, William Pitt, "the Younger Pitt," one of the greatest Prime Ministers.

May 24, 1819, QUEEN VICTORIA.

Birthdays in General

May 3, 1469, Niccolo Machiavelli, Italian statesman and philosopher.

May 3, 1849, Jacob Riis, Danish born American journalist and social worker.

May 4, 1796, Horace Mann, educator.

May 5, 1818, Karl Marx, German political philosopher. *Das Kapital*.

May 6, 1856, Sigmund Freud, Austrian neurologist, who started psychoanalysis.

May 9, 1800, John Brown, whose "body lies a-mouldering in the grave."

May 14, 1686, Gabriel Fahrenheit, German physicist, who invented our scale for the thermometer.

May 15, 1859, Pierre Curie, French chemist, helped Madame Curie to work with radium.

May 24, 1850, Henry W. Grady, editor and orator. His speeches are well worth reading.

May 27, 1819, Julia Ward Howe, Battle Hymn of the Republic.

May 29, 1736, Patrick (Give me liberty) Henry.

Historic Events

First postage stamp issued, England, May 6, 1840.

Lusitania torpedoed, May 7, 1915.

U.S. Department of Agriculture established, May 15, 1862.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775.

The Johnstown Flood, May 31, 1889.

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TALK ABOUT SAFETY

Our modest attempts to focus attention on hazards in traffic have produced some results. Many Toastmasters have made speeches on the theme, approaching it from various viewpoints. Many more, it is to be hoped, will follow this example.

Favorable comment has come from some of the automobile clubs and insurance companies, all of whom are interested in reducing the accident rate. Toastmasters who wish to secure authoritative materials for speeches on the subject are advised to confer with local casualty insurance agencies and with local offices of the automobile clubs.

The Automobile Association of America has several excellent pamphlets setting forth traffic dangers and their remedies. The

two Automobile Clubs of California, Southern and Central, provide similar material which may be had on request at any of their local offices.

That there is great need for talks on this matter is shown by a statement recently issued by Thomas N. Boate, accident prevention department manager of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies. He predicted that unless there is a public awakening to the growing menace of automobile accidents to personal safety, there will be twice as many accidents and injuries, and a 50 per cent increase in traffic deaths in the next dozen years.

Public apathy remains unchanged, while motor accidents continue to increase in number and severity, according to this well-informed man. Our only hope for improvement of the situation lies in agitation and education, to make people realize their own danger.

Toastmasters, trained to speak effectively and briefly, can serve in this important cause by developing speech programs on safety in their own clubs, and then offering these programs to other audiences.

Let us all try to save lives on the highways in 1952.

Correction

The interesting article entitled "Choose Your Rut" which appeared on page 9 of the March issue was erroneously credited to R. W. Dively, who sent it in, instead of to R. W. Gillman, who was the author. Both men are members of North Canton Toastmasters Club No. 915.

"I Would Like To INTERDOOCE. . ."

By Walter A. Steigleman, Box 695, Iowa City, Iowa

Probably no scourge since the "Black Plague" has inflicted such suffering upon mankind as speeches of introduction. Instead of a few simple factual statements, introductions often co-star with the speech of the evening.

Of course, no one type of introduction covers all situations. A man introducing his boss will sugar-coat, either in a tribute of respect or else in hope that a few meaty adjectives cast upon oratorical waters will come back in his pay check. A man introducing an old flame to his wife probably will refrain carefully from bromides such as: "It is indeed with the greatest of pleasure, etc."

The better known a man is, the less introduction he needs. When Charles A. Lindberg flew the Atlantic he carried letters of introduction, but when he set his plane down in France he found them unnecessary because the whole world was calling him "Lucky Lindy."

Not Too Long

On one of President Wilson's trips south, his train had to make an operating stop in a town in which he had formerly lived. The President agreed to make a talk while crews and engines were being changed. The man chosen to present him spoke 35 minutes.

I expect to be bored by the Toastmaster who Says, "I now introduce without further ado;" But the man guaranteed any program to blight Springs that grand old cliché, "We have with us tonight . . ."

When Wilson finally gained the platform, he had time for only a few words of greetings before the train pulled out.

Introductions, however, should not be abrupt. Senator Spooner once was presented to a Wisconsin audience like this:

"I was told to tell you that Senator Spooner would make a speech. Now I've told you. Now he will do it."

One of the more zany American speech customs is to present a man to present the speaker. At a political rally, I heard the county chairman present the district's state senator who presented the governor who presented a United States senator who presented the speaker—a Washington colleague. Before the distinguished visitor was presented, it was far past my bed time, and I never did learn whether he made the speech.

Not Too Funny

A post-prandial speaker may be presented in an atmosphere of some levity if the chairman is good at quips and can tailor them to fit exactly the speaker and the situation. If the chairman must "reach" for a joke, he probably would obtain better results by emptying the water pitcher over the speaker's

head. Movie comedians get thousands of dollars for that trick.

At a general meeting, the chairman should restrain any impulse to be a Bob Hope. The purpose of the introduction is to get the speaker off to a friendly start. If he is built up too much, he starts with a handicap because the audience keeps waiting for great things that never materialize.

The introduction should be brief but specific. Stating that the speaker is "a man of wide experience and thorough training in his field" is too general. Naturally, he is qualified or he would not be on the platform. The speaker's qualifications should be submitted without embellishment.

Be Specific

The exact title of a speech usually is of little importance because it probably conceals more than it reveals. A good catchy title may sound alluring but may disclose nothing of the subject matter. The chairman who says: "Our speaker will tell us about the 'inside' of Washington," leaves the audience in doubt as to whether it will hear about scandals in governmental agencies, how a bill actually becomes a law, why certain departments spend money publishing booklets on the "Love Life of a Bull Frog," or why Congressmen prefer bread instead of crackers with their bean soup.

All any speaker needs is a little "soap" to let him slip gracefully into his talk. The chairman provides the "soap" in this way:

S—Speech. Why is this particular speech being given?

O—Occasion. Why is this particular speech being given at this particular time?

A—Audience. Why is this particular speech being given at this particular time to this particular audience?

P—Person. Why is this particular speech being given at this particular time to this particular audience by this particular person?

The chairman who answers these questions within a minute and a half makes a good introduction.

Let's assume our speaker is known internationally for his cancer research. The meeting will start a local drive for cancer funds. A secondary purpose is to acquaint listeners with the recognizable symptoms of cancer so that they may seek prompt treatment should they become afflicted.

More Soap

The chairman slips the speaker the "soap" by answering the questions.

S—Cancer is now Public Enemy No. 1 in America, for it kills more people than any other disease and still its cure eludes medical science.

O—We are beginning a drive for funds in order that still more research may be done. If cancer ever is conquered, signs of victory will show up first in test tubes in some laboratory.

A—We all have a vital stake in this fight. Last year ten of our friends and neighbors died of cancer and probably that many more will die this year. Some of us here tonight have seen relatives or friends felled by this scourge.

You and I can't desert our daily work and go into the laboratory to help in the search

for this killer even if we had the training to do so.

But there is a way in which each of us may help. We can contribute to the drive for research funds. And by learning more about cancer, its symptoms, and its effects, we can protect our families and ourselves.

P—Our speaker has been working on cancer research since he was graduated from medical college 25 years ago. For the past ten years he has been director of the Jefferson Cancer Research Institute, the foremost institution in the United States in this work. It was his work that permits us to recognize the symptoms of cancer long before the disease can make crippling headway. Only last week his contributions to cancer research earned him a certificate of merit from the American Academy of Science. I present to you the director of the Jefferson Cancer Research Institute—Dr. Samuel Smith.

That's enough "soap."

Pure "soap" contains no bromidic detergents such as: "It is a rare privilege for me," "it is indeed with great pleasure," etc. The audience has sense enough to realize you were not coerced into making the introduction. The frothiest "lather" is the man's name and nothing should be added after it is spoken.

One common fault observed in several Toastmasters clubs was the tendency of the chairman to turn toward the speaker as the name was pronounced. Most of the audience may know the speaker's name but they want to hear it ring out, for it is their cue to "get into the act" and to welcome the speaker. Besides, Smith knows his own name and there is no sense in bellowing it in his direction.

If the speaker and the chairman are alone on the platform, the chairman turns with a cordial, "Dr. Smith," waits to be recognized, and then fades away. It's Smith's show from now on.

The chairman knows that if he should return to his platform seat he will attract attention to himself. The speaker cannot compete for the audience's attention and eye contact with a chairman who shifts his position, scribbles notes on his program, twitches his nose, tugs at an ear, or looks around the room as if he had just spotted a homing pigeon. His slightest move or change in facial expression will focus attention upon him and penalize the speaker.

Since a good speaker has a set ending, the chairman can ask about it in advance. Then he can cue himself to return to the platform at the proper moment. If he waits too long to appear the audience may think he ducked out. If he comes out too soon, he looks like a radio announcer about to lead synthetic applause. The speaker's peroration is thus ruined.

Unless there is a question and answer period, the chairman's job is to resume charge of the meeting and end it quickly. The speaker should not be embarrassed by being forced to sit and listen while the chairman summarizes his whole talk or effervesces about it. A few words of sincere appreciation are all that is called for.

Now go ahead and introduce that speaker, unless, as Fred Allen says, he is a man who doesn't even need a man to say that this man needs no introduction.

Personality by Telephone

By Glen E. Welsh

The impressions you make over the telephone are important to you, personally, and to the firm which you represent. Just how do you "look" to the person on the other end of the line, Mr. Toastmaster, when *your voice is you?*

Your finely tailored suit, that sparkling new tie, the friendly smile or direct look into the eyes cannot be seen. Your voice alone must be the mirror of your personality. We go to great lengths in our training to overcome bad habits in speech. All too often we overlook the vital importance of proper development of our telephone personalities through voice culture. "How to unmake friends and influence people adversely" could well be the title of a pamphlet listing the bad habits one encounters in telephone use.

For instance, it leaves me a little cold when I dial a number at ten o'clock in the morning, ask to speak to Mr. Jones, and the sweet voice on the other end of the line replies, "He isn't in yet." I hear that so often that I'm beginning to believe some of these old boys aren't quite so domestic as I had thought. I wonder what explanation he makes at home if the call from his wife is answered in that manner and he had left for his office at 7:30 A.M.

Then there are those who call you and immediately turn away from the mouthpiece, the voice

fades away as they talk, and you must break in with, "I'm sorry, I cannot hear you," or "What's that? I didn't get it." Surely we would not display such bad manners and discourtesy as looking the other way in our personal conversations. Just as surely we should not do it on the telephone.

Did you ever call a number, ask for your party by name, and be asked, "Who's calling please?" So have I and I didn't like it any better than you did. Must you be properly introduced and present your credentials so the gentleman may first determine whether or not he's in or out to you? By inference, at least, he asked to be called by anyone who so desired when he installed his telephone. How much more friendly we would feel if the young lady said, "May I tell Mr. Smith who is calling, please?"

A conclusion-jumper and interrupter soon is shunned where conversation is concerned. Time is wasted and time is money in our business lives. It therefore follows that being a good, sympathetic listener is not only good manners but good public relations as well.

An efficient, friendly and courteous secretary is a very valuable asset to her employer. He probably has many calls from the same parties. She can learn to recognize their voices on the telephone if she is alert. By answering, "Yes, Mr. Smith, I'll connect you with

Mr. Jones," or "Good morning, Mrs. Jackson, I believe Mr. Jones is expecting your call," she not only pays the caller a fine compliment but builds up Mr. Jones as well, by seeing to it that his clients are addressed in the same courteous manner as his friends are welcomed through the front door of his home.

There is no reason why *your telephone self* should not be just as courteous, friendly and pleas-

ant as *you* actually are. Artificial personality is bad anywhere. Your natural, normal tone of voice on the telephone pictures you.

By constant application of the good speech habits we can acquire through Toastmasters training, we will develop qualities of voice that reflect our true selves to those at the other end of the lines. When using the telephone, your voice alone must paint that picture. Your voice IS you.

Talk About Toastmasters

Your club will be the better for an occasional talk about some phase of the Toastmasters organization and work. Here are some suggestions for the speakers on that theme:

1. **The origin and nature of the Toastmasters Club.**
2. **The history of the local club, its achievements, its service to men of the community, distinguished citizens who have belonged.**
3. **Our club as part of the International movement; relation to other clubs, and to district and area.**
4. **Our educational ideals and methods.**
5. **Our Resources—a review of educational publications from Toastmasters International.**
6. **Success Through Speech.**
7. **Speakers are Leaders.**
8. **Rebuilding the World through Speech.**
9. **Understanding Through Communication.**
10. **Our Heritage—Freedom of Speech.**
11. **Evaluation—Builder of Character.**
12. **"If you can't express it, you don't know it."**
13. **Evaluation, the Test of the Speech.**
14. **What You Say, Plus How You Say It.**

Material for preparing speeches on these and similar themes will be found in the Club Manual, the Constitution and By-Laws, the folder, "Introducing Toastmasters" and many other publications which should be in the files of every Toastmasters Club. Additional information on specific points may be secured from the Home Office.

Grammar is Easy

No. 11 of a Series

One good way to avoid errors in grammatical construction is to make your sentences direct and simple.

The long, complex, involved sentence invites mistakes. It offers many chances for mixing numbers and tenses, and for using wrong words and word forms.

Remember that a sentence, to be a sentence, must express complete meaning. Disconnected phrases and clauses may sometimes add emphasis, but they are not grammatically correct. For instance:

"The story of Sunnybrook Farm is the story of a man and his dream. Of a dream that came to fulfillment. Of the death of the dream. And of its resurrection.

That paragraph is quoted, with a shift in name to prevent embarrassment, from an article prepared for a magazine. Note that it contains just one complete sentence, with three abrupt phrases. It could be corrected by proper punctuation, or by changing the phrase so as to make them proper sentences.

Fundamentals of the Sentence

Keep in mind the three essentials of a sentence.

First, there is the subject; second, the predicate; and third, if the verb is capable of carrying the action over, the object. You can have a good sentence with only the subject and predicate, but those are essential.

"I need money." This is a complete sentence. It states a fact, and it has subject, predicate (or verb), and object. The same idea can be expressed without using the object, if we say: "I am in need." Here we have the subject "I," the verb, "am," and the prepositional phrase to modify the verb, "in need." In each case the sense is completed.

And now, let's turn to a very practical discussion of some perpetually troublesome words. Past President Lewis C. Turner, of Akron, gives us the following on

"Seven Demons"

My experiences during twenty-seven years of teaching adult classes in speech have led me to believe that fifty per cent of all the mistakes

speakers make in verbs can be charged to the seven verbs listed below. Let's try to explain their correct use without going too deeply into details of grammar.

Think of the use of the words with Today, Yesterday, and with Have for completed action.

Today I *set* the book upon the table.
Yesterday I *set* the book upon the table.
Have I *have set* the book upon the table.

If you can substitute *place* or *placed* for the verb, you are right. You must also watch the *ing* form of the verb.

Correct: He was *setting* (placing) the book upon the desk.
Incorrect: The book was *setting* upon the desk. (You can't substitute *placing* in this case. It means that the book is resting on the desk, and the right form is *sitting*.)

Today I *sit* in the shade. (P.S. I wish I could).
Yesterday I *sat* in the shade.
Have I *have sat* in the shade.
The boy was *sitting* in the shade.
The contractor *sets* the building on the foundation, but after he has *set* it, it *sits* on the foundation, because it rests there.
The house *sits* (not *sets*) well back from the road. (Let's say that it *stands*, and keep out of trouble).

Two other troublesome twins are *lie* (to rest) and *lay* (to place).

Today I *lay* (place) the pen on the table.
Yesterday I *laid* the pen upon the desk.
Have I *have laid* the pen on (or upon) the desk.
As he came into the room, I was *laying* (placing) the pen upon the desk. The pen was *lying* (resting) on the desk.

Today I *lie* down to rest.
Yesterday I *lay* down to rest. (This is past tense of *lie*).
Have I *have lain* down to rest each day.
I was *lying* down (resting) when he came into the room.

Correct: He was *laying* brick. (placing)
Incorrect: The brick was *laying* on the ground. (resting - *lying*)

Today I *come* here often at noon.
Yesterday I *came* here often at noon.
Have I *have come* here often.
(Common error) As I *come* by the house, I saw a fire.

Today I *do* the work each day.
Yesterday I *did* (not done) the work.
Have I *have done* the work each day.

Today I *see*.
Yesterday I *saw*.
Have I *have seen* him go by.

Let's check our mistakes with verbs, and try to use these seven correctly.

Who said that grammar is easy?

The New Member Is Inducted

By Dr. Lucius W. Johnson, of Ocean Beach Toastmasters Club, San Diego.

Along about the shank of the evening, when the first pangs of hunger have been somewhat allayed, the Ocean Beach Toastmasters Club holds its induction ceremony.

The members believe this to be of prime importance. It imparts to the new member a favorable first impression, also the realization that he is joining a group of men who are working for a definite goal. That goal is the ability to sell an idea, to think and to express himself clearly while on his feet.

It is our custom for the president to call the new member to the floor and call upon one of the senior officers to welcome him formally to membership. As the two stand facing each other, the induction address follows this general line.

We all join in a hearty welcome to you.

Toastmasters training offers valuable rewards but it is like a jealous mistress, yielding her favors only to those who earn them.

You can gain the full benefits of membership in this organization by fulfilling these obligations:

1. Be regular and prompt in attendance at meetings.

2. Speak whenever your scheduled turn comes.
3. Evaluate others frankly and honestly.
4. Accept evaluation in the same spirit, for criticism is the very essence of Toastmasters training.
5. Never miss a chance to use your talents by speaking for the benefit of the community.

The ceremony ends by repeating the welcome and bestowing the Toastmasters emblem.

This ceremony, requiring less than six minutes, starts the new member on his way with the realization that it is a two-way stretch. He understands that the benefits in fellowship and self-improvement are generous, but also that there are obligations which must be met, or there will be no profit, either to the member or to the club.

We believe that the new member is entitled to a dignified reception into the club, and that all concerned are the better off for starting with a clear understanding.

Incidentally, the address of welcome is just one more opportunity for valuable practice in speech.

THERE'S AN ART IN CONDUCTING A CONFERENCE

By Ted Blanding

TOO MANY conferences and meetings of all kinds are time wasters. As an executive recently put it, "A conference is the confusion of one man multiplied by the number present."

All of us have attended many meetings where there was plenty of talk but it got nowhere. Sometimes the more talk the less accomplished.

Much naturally depends upon the leader. He must preside with tact and precision, giving everyone a fair chance to present his views but also avoiding by-paths and detours.

Some advance thinking and planning always helps. The more important the conference the greater the need for this, but almost every group meeting down to the smallest should have an agenda. Then follow the agenda and keep things moving in logical sequence.

Not only the leader but all present at the conference can aid in its success by straight thinking and clear expression. Talk to the point and make it snappy, for the time you are consuming is worth dollars to every man there. Multiply this time value by the total number present and you can see the im-

portance of keeping the meeting on the track.

Portland Proves It

The recent Toastmasters Conference in Portland, Oregon, is a good case in point. Here we had an earnest, interested group in a number of important sessions. Many different clubs and cities were represented, and there was much to be accomplished in limited time.

Results were so satisfactory that the meeting proved again the value of Toastmasters training, not only to those who presided but also to all those in attendance because of the abilities they have developed to cooperate effectively.

This is not just one man's opinion — meaning my own — for here is what the official reporter had to say about the matter. This man heads a staff seasoned in reporting meetings of all types, and in a letter he stated:

"Regarding the general conduct of your Portland Conference, the reporter's lot would be a happy one if all conventions and conferences and hearings were handled so expeditiously.

"The members of our profession

come in close contact with hundreds of different subjects in our work, and often it is difficult to absorb the technical terminology and other intricacies of the particular subject at hand. Different organizations — whether civic, social, commercial or governmental bodies — have a language all their own and differ widely in the presentation of plans and modes of procedure to achieve certain goals.

“Even while such presentations are in process, the skilled reporter can tell the kind of transcript that will emerge, whether it will be good or bad. In most meetings there are only one or two persons whose presentations are not faulty in a number of respects.

“Generally, there appears to be an epidemic of poor diction, of mispronunciation, of searching for words to express themselves properly — even a fear of their own voices, which are often hardly audible to all present.

“There also is an abundance of *aws* and *ums* and *ahs*, along with grammatical errors and other speech failings. Of such are our nightmares made!

You Are a Citizen

This is addressed to Toastmasters in the United States.

Did you vote in the 1948 presidential election? Perhaps you did, but the person sitting next to you probably did not. Almost half of our eligible voters didn't take the trouble to express a preference. In exact figures, 48.4 per cent of the adult population did not bother to be Americans on that election day. Forty-six million citizens were slackers. Almost half of our adult Americans passed up their obligation to help elect government representatives.

In this year, when the citizens of the United States are hiring people to work for them in government offices, do your part. Be sure of your registration. Prepare to vote intelligently. Work to get your neighbors to vote. Do not be an election day slacker.

“I encountered none of these diseases during the Toastmasters Conference. Those in attendance spoke clearly, distinctly, and with no hesitation except occasionally for the sake of emphasis. All phases of each point were covered adequately without the usual diversion to other questions. The end result was an orderly meeting with no loose strings — a far cry from my ordinary fare of reporting, making it a real pleasure to work with your group.”

You, and Toastmasters generally, are getting a training in your own club meetings that should prove equally effective and valuable.

Every meeting of the club or of the committees can be made a training in discussion, with benefits resulting to the presiding officer and the members alike. You may not always achieve perfection, but you can always do better than before, and the more and better work you do, the greater the results will be.

You, as a Toastmaster, may very well devote careful attention to *The Art in Conducting a Discussion*.

I Pledge Allegiance



California State Assemblyman Harold K. Levering administers the Loyalty Oath to District One Past Governor George Emerson, Present Governor Jack Kelley, and Past T-I President George W. S. Reed. The event was a feature of District One Council Meeting, in Los Angeles.

AS I SEE IT

By Past President George W. S. Reed

“As I see it,” our individual and group efforts to improve our speaking ability are futile unless we employ that ability to promote worth-while causes. “As I see it,” and as 250 other Toastmasters of District One appear to see it, nothing is more worth while than *loyalty*—loyalty to God and righteousness, loyalty to the nation of which we are citizens, and loyalty to the principles of truth and honesty in whatever we undertake.

“As I see it,” that was what these District One Toastmasters were saying when they recently raised their hands in public meeting, to pledge their loyalty to the United States. It is good to know that before and since that pledge, many of these men have employed their speaking ability, acquired and improved by Toastmasters training, to encourage others in practical application of similar loyalty.

And, “as I see it” still further, Toastmasters everywhere face a challenging opportunity to put their speaking and thinking and listening abilities into service for the preservation of our liberties. Perhaps the protection of these liberties may require courage as great as that displayed by our forefathers who won them in the first place. Let us, as free men, thinking, speaking, listening intelligently, meet the challenge with all our powers.

“As I see it,” that is putting Toastmasters training to worth-while work!

What do you think?

At Ridgway, Pennsylvania



Past District Governor Reverend Grotzinger presents charter No. 1046 to Club President C. F. McGinnis. The chartering of the Ridgway Club was the occasion for a delightful party, attended by the wives of members and by many visiting Toastmasters from Greensburg, Jeannette and Irwin.

Qualified at Quonset



In these days the Navy is always on the move, but the picture at the right shows two of the charter members of the Quonset Toastmasters Club No. 146, of Quonset Point, Rhode Island, who

have stayed at one port long enough to complete *Basic Training* in speech.

Club President LCDR Lewis Hopkins on the left is presenting the Certificates of Merit to the two charter members, LCDR John G. Dooling, and LCDR Willard M. Iverson.

Members of this club have filled many outside speaking engagements, as a part of their training. All are enthusiastic about the value of the Toastmasters training to the men in the armed services of the nation.

At Sioux City, Iowa



For many years, President Sias has had his heart in Toastmasters. Recognizing this fact, the Sioux City Toastmasters invited "Cap" to their annual Valentine party, club speech contest and ladies' night. In the picture, both hearts beat as one as President Sias, at the right, presents the Floyd O. Racker Memorial Trophy to contest winner, Jack Eales.

Why I Joined

THE TOASTMASTERS CLUB

The number 1 — "Ice Breaker" speech of Claude A. Williams to Dearborn Toastmasters No. 726 November 5, 1951.

When a man joins an organization his reasons for so doing are often nebulous. He will have many and varied reasons, but if you put the question — "Why?" — to him, you will usually find his answer hazy, vague, and uncertain. You will find that his motives may run the gamut from a desire to be of public service to that most driving motive — personal advancement.

When I asked myself "Why," I had to admit that my prime reason for joining Dearborn Toastmasters was for personal advancement. I joined to get something from each one of my fellow Toastmasters, to put your speaking experience to use for my own benefit.

I joined because I like to talk and want to satisfy a desire to speak in public. I want to participate in an active group, and here is my opportunity. I wish to broaden my interests and, above all, to improve my speaking.

In high school I took a course titled "Speech." This was a course covering debating, declamation,

some group-meeting activities and general conversational speech. No effort was put forth to make us public speakers, but rather it was to improve our speech on all levels. This was the only training I had, but it has been valuable.

Since getting out of school my work has been in the metal fabricating industry, mainly in automotive manufacturing. In each job it has been necessary for me to do a great deal of talking, to sell ideas, methods and proposals, to persuade those working with me to adopt changes and policies, and to lead small group discussions. My present position requires more speaking and leading of discussions than ever before. Now it is necessary for me to discuss policies and methods with men on a much higher industrial level.

Thus it is evident that an ability to speak well becomes of utmost importance.

It may be asked: What do I want; what do I expect from Toastmasters?

I expect an opportunity to get on my feet and talk. Toastmasters

will be a proving ground for my public speaking ability.

I expect and want honest and sincere evaluation of my efforts.

I expect sharp criticism.

If it is your opinion that my efforts warrant a pat on the back, give it to me. However, if you feel that a kick in the seat of the pants is needed—give me just that, but gently as you can.

Finally, I expect that from the standpoint of public speaking, Toastmasters will make me keep my feet on the ground and my head the right size for my hat.

You may say: This fellow expects a lot from us. Don't we have the right to expect anything from him?

Certainly you do.

You may expect my best effort on every appearance. No half-pre-

pared speeches, no slipshod performances, shall waste your time.

You may expect my wholehearted cooperation in the activities of this club. However, you may anticipate my loyal opposition to all matters I believe to be contrary to the best interests of the club.

I will keep an open mind.

I will accept your criticisms in the spirit in which given and use them to better myself in speaking.

I will make honest appraisals of the efforts of others.

I will criticize for the sole purpose of helping my fellow Toastmasters further their ambitions in the field of public speaking.

Thus, I shall gain and give, in my membership, a policy which I understand to be fundamental in all the work of Toastmasters.

Table Topics

Here are several questions which have been used in various clubs recently, for discussion around the table. Note the timeliness of the matters brought up, and the opportunity for wide differences of opinion. To make the Table Topics in your club truly worth while as stimulants to thinking and talking, always be on the watch for current questions which are worth talking about.

1. Do the great airports constitute a danger to our cities?
2. Should we help the Chinese Nationalists to invade the mainland of Asia?
3. Shall we join in promoting plans to fluorize our water supply?
4. How can the national budget be reduced without damage to the nation?
5. Is installment buying a means of promoting thrift?
6. What can we do to get out a larger percentage of our voters on election day?
7. How would the death of Stalin affect Russian policy?
8. How much financial aid must the U. S. give the rest of the world?
9. What can we do to promote safety on the highway?
10. Is our city ready with proper civilian defense plans?

Selling Technique

By Dr. George A. Swendiman, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A young man in our town took a position as salesman for a firm of shoe manufacturers. Apparently he had every desirable qualification, and yet in two trips over the territory he was able to sell very few shoes, even to the regular customers.

He became discouraged. He wanted to quit. The salesmanager refused to let him resign. Puzzled by the man's frustration, he called him in for a conference.

During the conversation, the manager quickly realized that he could not concentrate on what the salesman was saying because he was distracted by the gleam of a large, shiny gold crown on a front tooth. Very tactfully he advised

the young man to have the gold replaced by a more natural-looking porcelain tooth.

The rest of it sounds like a fairy tale, but it is true.

Equipped with unobtrusive teeth and inspired with a new confidence, this salesman went back into the field to win a rather remarkable success.

Not only salesmen, but people in every situation in life can improve their performance by finding out the small things which stand in their way, and then promptly removing the obstructions. A friendly critic who tells you the truth is one of your best friends.

British Wit

What's the good of seeing ourselves as others see us? We wouldn't believe our eyes.

—London Recorder.

There's nothing like the first horseback ride to make a person feel better off.

—English Digest.

A cynic is a person who looks both ways before crossing a one way street.

—London Recorder.

The human brain is a wonderful thing. It starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.

—Irving Hoffman, in The London Recorder.

A man was boasting about his dog's intelligence. "When my house went on fire," he said, "we all got out safely, but the dog insisted on dashing back into the flames. What do you think he brought out in his mouth?"

"Well, what was it?" I asked.

"The fire insurance policy, wrapped in a damp towel."

—The Griffin, Commercial Bank of Scotland.

HOW WE TALK

Run, Sheep, Run!

With elections ahead, it is hard to tell just who is running, or why he runs, or what for. There are so many runs and so many ways to run that you may become bewildered. The Webster Dictionary uses four full columns to define and illustrate the verb, noun and adjective uses of *run*, together with a group of idiomatic phrases.

Thus, you may *run* in a race, or *run* a rumor to its source, or let the interest on your loan *run* past time, or find that the colors in your shirt will *run*, or watch the water in the river *run* down. You may find that your clock *runs* fast, or that Route 101 *runs* down the Pacific Coast, or that the popular play had a two-year *run*, or that we are having a *run* of bad weather. You may make a *run* for home when you discover a *run* in your stocking, only to find that the kitchen faucet *runs* hot water, so that you *run* amuck.

It is another one of those over-worked words. It is too bad that we add to its burden by having candidates *run* for office. It would be much more dignified if we would let them *stand* for election, and perhaps less wearing on their strength.

Election Words

The ballot box was not invented

in America or in England, but it was in the free nations that the ballot was first made universally available to citizens. The word *ballot*, like most of our election practices, has come to us from earlier days and peoples.

Ballot is from the Italian *ballotta*, a little ball. In early times, secret voting was done by means of small balls. Black ones represented negative votes, and white ones the affirmative. *Vote* is, strangely enough, from the Latin *votum*, a vow, or an ardent wish, with a deeply religious sentiment in the background. *Elect*, or *election*, comes from the Latin *electus*, made up of *e* or *ex*, plus *legere*, to choose or gather. Thus we get the earliest sense of "picking out" or selecting one by preference from among several.

We elect officers, or officials to serve in public places. This word, *official*, comes from the Latin *officium*, which is based on *opus*, work, plus, *facere*, to do. *Mayor* comes from the Latin *major*, meaning greater, higher, nobler.

The word *governor* has an interesting background. The Latin *gubernare* means to steer or guide. *Gubernator* is one who steers — the helmsman. Back of the Latin is the Greek *kybernan*, signifying the steering of the ship, and figuratively, of the ship of state. Still further back is the Sanskrit *kubara*, a carriage pole.

Candidate is from the Latin *candidatus*, clothed in white. The Roman candidate wore a white toga, to signify the purity of his motives.

Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



To Develop Creativeness

Wake Up Your Mind, by Alex Osborn (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) is a book which should appeal to people who appreciate the value of "imagination."

It is one of the most stimulating, readable, challenging treatises we have seen in a long time, and it is written in a lively style which makes its reading easy and enjoyable.

The purpose, as stated, is to help readers to achieve greater happiness, both for themselves and others, through stirring up their imaginations. "The more creative we try to be, the more creative we become; and the more creative we are, the more we can get out of life."

The list of chapter heads, as given in the table of contents, suggests some of the novel approaches.

"Little Children Can Spur Our Minds"

"Hobbies—Which Ones Benefit Imagination?"

"Sports As Creative Exercises"

"Problem Solving—Creativity at Its Best"

"Home Chores Creatively Attacked"

"Job-Hunting Calls for Idea-Hunting"

There are 26 such interesting captions to arouse our curiosity. The chapters which they head are not disappointing.

In short, this is one new book which we can recommend without hesitation. It is priced at \$3.00, and it can be worth that much, and more, to the thoughtful reader.

If you do not find it at your local bookstore, you may order it from the Home Office. Send \$3.00 plus 10 per cent for taxes, postage and packing, and it will be forwarded to you.

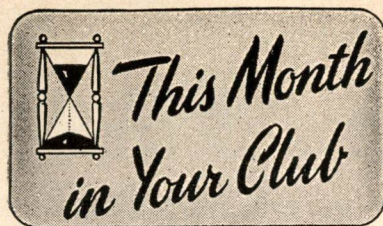
Concentration

Borrow a copy of *Vogue* for March from your wife or your lady friend, or find it at the library. Turn to page 158 and read the thought-provoking article by Abbe Ernest Dimnet, on "The Art of Concentration."

You can profit by the suggestions of this famous scholar and philosopher, who is still thinking and writing at the age of eighty-five. His argument is that we must direct our minds. We need a mental "diet" system to prevent degeneration of our capacity to think. We must make rules for reading. We must make our reading mean more.

"Hardly anybody reads aloud to himself," he writes, "yet it is an infallible way to call back attention when it wanders, and the Ancients who never read otherwise owed to it the fullness which enchants us in Virgil."

Get acquainted with Father Dimnet. You should know his books: *The Art of Thinking* and *What We Live By*.



"Talking Things Over"

This is one of the universally used forms of speech. Whether in prepared discussions or in conversation — ordinary "small talk" — we are always talking it over. Through discussion we polish our own ideas and acquire new ones. We learn from each other, and all are benefited, provided the discussion is worthwhile.

For this month of May, your club should devote most of its programs to the various types of formal and informal discussion.

Types of Discussion

The panel discussion is one of the best, most constructive and most democratic, when properly used. Your Educational Chairman should know how to set it up, and he should arrange for at least one such program during the month. The theme selected for discussion must be one of general interest, with sufficient material involved to make repetitions unnecessary.

A formal debate will be good experience for all the members, both as participants and as listeners.

But one of the most practically useful forms of discussion is the

round-table or informal conference. It would be a great idea if your club could stage such a "talk-fest," perhaps simulating a sales conference or a business conference, or some such common event, in which practice in impromptu talking is valuable.

Educational Talks

This month's Point of Emphasis naturally leads to some speeches on how to discuss intelligently. Someone ought to talk about "How to Disagree Without Being Disagreeable." One talk on the art of conversation, or on "How to Bore People," would be useful.

The Executive

Your club president is supposed to be an executive, and he has an Executive Committee to work with. These leaders meet frequently to study the welfare of the club. You may be able to help them by offering suggestions for improvement of the work. Don't be hurt if your suggestions are not immediately put into effect, or if they are modified in performance. Even a good suggestion can be improved when a group of men put it through the "talking it over" process.

This Is the Month

For District Conferences.

To prepare for the Summer.

To plan for attendance at the Chicago Convention.

To study the *Manual for Toastmasters Clubs*, in which you will find the answers to most of your questions about how to operate a successful Toastmasters Club.

The Point of Emphasis

"How to Meet the Situation" is the focussing point of interest in the Toastmasters Clubs for June. That can be a great month for every member.

The purpose is to give each man a chance at experience in some of the varieties of speech which any of us may encounter in ordinary life. The program will be planned to provide the opportunity to gain such experience.

What Are the Occasions?

What kind of speeches must *you* be prepared to make?

Here are some of them:

1. Introduce a speaker or a guest
2. Present a report: convention, committee, etc.
3. Prepare and deliver a patriotic speech
4. Conduct or participate in a business conference
5. Make a presentation or acceptance
6. Speech of nomination
7. Welcome a convention
8. Induct new members
9. Sales talk
10. Install new officers

Where are you going to learn how to make such speeches and meet such situations? Right in your Toastmasters Club, of course. This month brings your chance. Make the most of it.



The Executive

A good executive (a) is a leader; (b) is a planner; (c) is an organizer of activities.

He does not do everything himself, but delegates responsibility to others, makes sure that they understand, and then expects results.

He calls for results, follows through on the work, gives full credit where it is due, and inspires men to performance. He is not a dictator, but a leader.

Summertime is the time for alertness, planning, resourcefulness.

Guard against any summer let-down.

Plan for attendance at the Chicago convention.

Use every opportunity for growth and practice, for your own benefit and for the good of your fellow members.

In This Issue

Read Walter Steigleman's article on page 5, on how to introduce a speaker. Then go back to Warren Mendenhall's study of *Group Dynamics* on page 1. Relate both of these to your own club's activities. They will fit.

It's a Good Idea

Read Aloud

Some readers have expressed disappointment because the series of articles on reading has been discontinued. Do not let that trouble you. The purpose of that series was to show the reasons for learning to read, and to start you on that important practice. Keep it up in your club.

Spend a little time in your program, not at every meeting, but frequently, in competitive reading of short selections. You can use paragraphs from this magazine, or clippings from newspapers and other periodicals, or quotations from great writers and speakers.

Ability to read aloud is something which every man should acquire. You gain it by practice and criticism.

Here is what Abbe Ernest Dimnet says about it, in the magazine article mentioned on page 25:

"Hardly anybody nowadays reads aloud to himself, yet it is an infallible way to call back attention when it wanders; and the Ancients who never read otherwise owed to it the fullness which enchants us in Virgil."

A Duel of Words

American Legion Toastmasters Club, of Canton, Ohio, recently gave its members a new experience in speaking under difficulties. For the one evening, every member participated in a two-speeches-at-

once contest. Each man came with a two-minute speech, and all spoke in pairs. That is, two men, one at each end of the room, talked at the same time.

They found that it is hard to keep one's mind on his own speech when someone else, in the same room, is talking at the top of his voice.

For another novelty, each man in turn had to recite "Mary had a little Lamb" in various modulations, sadly, laughingly, dramatically, and in a whisper. It was good experience.

Preparing for Membership

Arthur T. Burstow, of Winnipeg, Governor of International District 20, offers this wise suggestion:

"Many Toastmasters are enthusiastic about the benefits of our training for themselves, but they do not give proper information to prospective members. Paradoxical as it seems, the higher the standard of the club, the less likely it is that the timid person will join. Time and again we run across men who have been guests, but were scared off by the high caliber work on the program. Their sponsors overlooked this reaction, and had not prepared the guest for it. Thus there was a good impression of Toastmasters, but no new member applicant. A planned admission date for new members, perhaps every other month, plus group admissions, may help solve this problem. This, coupled with a little coaching of present members as to what reaction to expect from guests, and how to dispel their fears, may relieve embarrassment."

WHAT THEY SAY

About Beyond Basic Training

Beyond Basic has meant a lot to me. It has made me do much more work than I would ever have done on my own.

I have extended my reading and my habits of investigation. It has led me into wider fields of study. It has added to my information, and it has definitely improved my speech ability.

It has increased my earning power, for people even pay me for my speeches nowadays; and I believe that I am able to give them their money's worth. I am better able to think on my feet, and my delivery is much improved. And now I want to review the projects in *B.B.T.* for I know that I can gain more from them in this way.

I hope that all those who have completed this training before me got at least half as much good from it as I did.

—Richard Bennett, Sunrise Toastmasters Club of Phoenix, Arizona. (He holds certificate No. 10)

Its pages are penciled and dog-eared. Its cover is ragged and worn. It bears scars of frustration, and then of success. It attests to many hours of study at home, and to hours of good fellowship and mutual assistance at Toastmasters meetings. It is the summation of my efforts and progress in Toastmasters, to this date. It is my *Beyond Basic Training Manual*.

There are many benefits beyond increased proficiency in public speaking and chairmanship. First, there is the realization that education is a continuous process, and that it does even the best of scholars little good to possess vast knowledge if he lacks the art of self-expression.

Second, each of the completed projects has added immeasurably to my experience and confidence. The evaluations, instead of shaking my confidence, have developed it. Third, the work has given me a much better understanding of human nature — not only of my own, but also that of others.

—Leon G. Loverud, Aquatennial City Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis, Minnesota. (Certificate No. 11)

About Progressive Programing

Our use of *Progressive Programing* is a direct result of the Des Moines Conference. Five of our members attended, and on our return home, we made our plans to incorporate what we had learned. We have discovered by using the program plans we are able to vary our programs to a degree that was not possible before. At the same time, we allow our Toastmaster of the evening latitude in arranging details.

The continued use of *Progressive Programing* has convinced us that the Educational Chairman is one of the most important officers in our organization. Thus, we allow the Educational Committee from five to ten minutes at each meeting to bring special information. Consequently, our members realize the potential benefits that are available to them.

—Merle Stone, Midway Toastmasters Club No. 383, St. Paul, Minn.

THIS IS MY PROBLEM

QUESTION: What is the correct use of the word irregardless, and how is it pronounced?

ANSWER: There is no "correct" use of the word, unless you are trying to be funny, or to show off your ignorance. Years ago, some comedian used the expression for a joke, and thousands of misguided individuals have tried to use it seriously since that sad day. Consider what it literally means. *Ir* is a combining form of the negative prefix *in*, so that in *irregardless* you have a double negative, since *less* is a suffix of similar import. Thus the word would have to mean "not not heedful," or "not not careful." Silly, isn't it? Discard the word.

QUESTION: Is acoustics singular or plural in grammatical use?

ANSWER: The answer is "yes." It is both singular and plural, depending on the use made of it. In one use, *acoustics* means the science of sound, including production, transmission and effects. So says the dictionary. In this sense, it is singular. In another use, it refers to the sum of the qualities of a structure with respect to distinct hearing. In this sense, it is sometimes used singularly, and sometimes in the plural.

Some folks say, "The acoustics of the room are good," and others substitute "is." A good way to dodge the issue is to say, "The room has good acoustics," or "Acoustically, it is good."

QUESTION: Do you recommend the use of talks or lectures on parliamentary law?

ANSWER: To a limited extent, yes. We furnish a list of topics or questions, each of which can be discussed in three or four minutes by a speaker who has prepared, and each of which deals with a single point, so that it can be easily grasped. A long talk, dealing with several matters, tends rather to confuse. The only way to learn procedure is by practice. If you are told that a motion should be presented by one person, seconded by another, and then discussed, after having been stated by the chairman, you are much less likely to remember it than if you offered the motion and saw it put through the course of treatment leading to a vote. The "Stream-lined" parliamentary scripts issued by the Educational Bureau are recommended for such training because they are simple, entertaining, and planned to give practical experience.

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 248 HONOLULU, T. H., (D U), *Fort Shafter*.
- 548 IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, (D 15), *Idaho Falls*, Monday, 6:30 p.m., Rogers Hotel.
- 567 WOODBURN, Oregon, (D 7), *Woodburn*, 2nd & 4th Tues., 6:15 p.m., American Legion Club.
- 707 RICHMOND, Indiana, (D 11), *Richmond*.
- 967 HONOLULU, T. H., (D U), *C. A. A.*, Tuesday, 12:00 Noon, Honolulu, T. H.
- 1086 PORTLAND, Oregon, (D 7), *Columbia Power*, Tuesday, 12:15 p.m., Lloyds Restaurant.
- 1087 ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois, (D 30), *Arlington Heights*.
- 1088 BOSTON, Massachusetts, (D 31), *Shawmut*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Thompson's Spa.
- 1089 WASHINGTON, Iowa, (D 19), *Washington*, Fri., 6:00 p.m., Washington Y.M.C.A.
- 1090 WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Knights of Columbus*, Wed., 8:00 p.m., K of C Home.
- 1091 PHOENIX, Arizona, (D 3), *J. C.*
- 1092 DONORA, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Donora*, Mon., 6:15 p.m., Croatin Club.
- 1093 CHESTER, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Chester*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., Hotel Club House.
- 1094 PORTLAND, Maine, (D 31), *Community Center*, Wed., 7:00 p.m., 341 Cumberland Avenue.
- 1095 NOME, Alaska, (D U), *Nome*, Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Nome, Alaska.
- 1096 MUNCIE, Indiana, (D 11), *Muncie*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., Y.M.C.A.
- 1097 CONNELL, Washington (D 33), *Connell*, Mon., Connell Public School.
- 1098 HUNTLY, Scotland, (D 18), *Huntly*, Tues., 7:30 p.m., Gordon Arms Hotel.
- 1099 LOUDONVILLE, Ohio, (D 10), *Loudonville*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Young's Banquet Room.
- 1100 TRENTON, New Jersey, (D U), *Trenton*.
- 1101 GRAND ISLAND, Nebraska, (D 24), *Grand Island*, Mon., 6:00 p.m., Stratton Hotel.
- 1102 ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Canada, (D 28), *St. Catharines*, Mon., 6:30 p.m., Y.M.C.A.
- 1103 ST. CHARLES, Illinois, (D 30), *St. Charles*, Mon., 6:30 p.m., Hotel Baker.
- 1104 WISHAW, Scotland, (D 18), *Wishaw*, Alternate Mondays, 7:30 p.m., Bell's Restaurant.

THE QUIZZER

Well, What Do You Know?

Test your intelligence — or your memory. If you can give the correct answers to all these questions within 10 minutes, and without peeping, you are *pretty good*. The longer it takes and the fewer you can answer, the lower your grade will be.

1. Which is larger, the U.S.A. or Brazil?
2. Is phenomena singular or plural?
3. What is the meaning of *caveat emptor*?
4. What is the plural of *opus*?
5. What do we call a place where bees are kept?
6. Who wrote *Les Miserables*?
7. What is one-half plus one-third?
8. How many inches are there in one yard plus one foot?
9. What two elements combine to form water?
10. What is the Koran?
11. Who was the "Boy Orator of the Platte?"
12. What is meant by F. R. G. S. after an Englishman's name?
13. Who was the first Empress of India?
14. In what book is found the passage: "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb?"
15. What Greek philosopher lived in a tub?
16. Who ran the first Marathon race?
17. What city in British India gave its name to a kind of cloth?
18. What church of England is a national Shrine?
19. What Shakespearean character has the most lines to speak?
20. Who said: "Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry?"

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Brazil | 11. William Jennings Bryan |
| 2. Plural | 12. Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society |
| 3. "Let the buyer beware" | 13. Queen Victoria |
| 4. Opera | 14. Tristram Shandy (Sterne) |
| 5. An apiary | 15. Diogenes |
| 6. Victor Hugo | 16. Pheidippides, to announce the victory of the Greeks |
| 7. Five-sixths | 17. Madras |
| 8. Forty-eight | 18. Westminster Abbey |
| 9. Hydrogen and Oxygen | 19. Hamlet |
| 10. The Mohammedan Bible | 20. Oliver Cromwell, just before attacking |

BEFORE WE ADJOURN

I think it must somewhere be written, that the virtues of mothers shall be visited on their children, as well as the sins of the fathers.

—Charles Dickens

A man never sees all that his mother has been to him till it's too late to let her know that he sees it.

—W. D. Howells

MY PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Rather Put Our Shoulders To The Wheel Than Our Backs To The Wall

I BELIEVE

1. The right to vote in a free election is priceless.
2. If that right is not exercised it will pass away.

THEREFORE

To PROTECT that right and do my duty as an American Citizen—

I PROMISE

1. TO REGISTER PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION DEADLINE.
2. TO STUDY THE ISSUES IN THIS CRITICAL YEAR.
3. TO VOTE FOR THE RIGHT AS I SEE IT IN THE JUNE PRIMARY AND NOVEMBER GENERAL ELECTION.
4. TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST OTHERS TO DO LIKEWISE.

Dr. James F. Bean
1134 Fair Oaks Avenue
So Pasadena California
sp f 8-52

Handwritten signature and initials:
JFB
128
A

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