

The TOASTMASTER

▶ BLESSED IS HE--

▶ THAT LITTLE DIFFERENCE

▶ ARE YOU AN "ANDA PANDA"?

▶ JABBERWOCKY WORDS

February 1953

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 1246 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.

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Our Demi-Gods

Dean Stanley has said that all the gods of ancient mythology were once men, and he traces for us the evolution of a man into a hero, the hero into a demi-god, and the demi-god into a divinity. By a slow process the natural man is divested of all our common faults and frailties; he is clothed with superhuman attributes and declared a being separate and apart, and is lost to us in the clouds . . .

But the world has reached a point where to be human is no longer a cause for apology; we recognize that the human, in degree comprehends the divine. Jove inspires fear, but to Washington we pay the tribute of affection. Beings hopelessly separated from us are not ours; a god we cannot love, a man we may.

We know Washington as well as it is possible to know any man. We know him better, far better, than the people who lived in the very household with him . . . And we find him human—splendidly human . . .

He was a man in very sooth. He was a man in that he had in him the appetites, the ambitions, the desires of a man. Stewart, the artist, has said, "All of his features were indications of the strongest and most ungovernable passions, and had he been born in the forest he would have been the fiercest man among the savage tribes."

But over the sleeping volcano of his temper he kept watch and ward, until his habit became one of gentleness, generosity and shining simple truth; and behind all we behold his unswerving purpose and steadfast strength.

—Elbert Hubbard

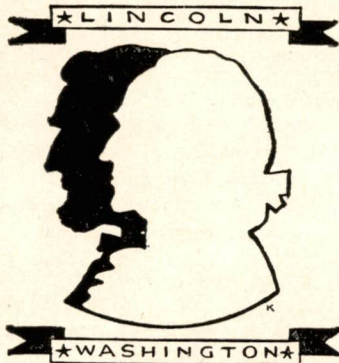


To set the stones back in the wall
Lest the divided house should fall.
The beams of peace he laid,
While kings looked on, afraid.
John Vance Cheney . . . "Lincoln"

Nature, they say doth dote,
And cannot make a man
Save on some worn-out plan
Repeating us by rote;
For him the Old World moulds aside
she threw
And choosing sweet clay from the
breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted, shaped a hero
new.
Lowell . . . "Hero New"

Let him who looks
for a monument to
Washington look
around the United
States. Your free-
dom, your inde-
pendence, your na-
tional power, your
prosperity and your
prodigious growth
are a monument to
him.

—L. Kossuth



The character, the counsels, and ex-
ample of our Washington . . . they
will guide us through the doubts and
difficulties that beset us; they will
guide our children and our children's
children in the paths of prosperity and
peace, while America shall hold her
place in the family of nations.

Edward Everett . . . Speech "Wash-
ington Abroad and at Home."

Simple and brave, his faith awoke
Plowmen to struggle with their fate:
Armies won battles when he spoke,
And out of chaos sprang the state.

Robert Bridges . . . "Washington"

So spoke the great preservers of our Heritage.

This dust was once the man,
Gentle, plain, just and resolute,
Under whose cautious hand,
Against the foulest crime in history
Known in any land or age,
Was saved the union of these States.

Walt Whitman . . . "This Dust Was
Once the Man"

Unheralded, God's captain came
As one that answers to his name;
Nor dreamed how high his charge,
His privilege how large.

John Vance Cheney . . . "Lincoln"

He (Lincoln) has
doctrines, not
hatreds, and is
without ambition ex-
cept to do good
and serve his coun-
try.

E. B. Washburn, in the
House of Representa-
tives on the nomina-
tion of Lincoln, May
29, 1860.

That name . . . will forever be pro-
nounced with affectionate gratitude by
everyone in whose breast there shall
arise an aspiration for human rights and
liberty.

Daniel Webster . . . Speech at Cen-
tennial Anniversary of Washington's
birth, February 22, 1832.

To add brightness to the sun or glory
to the name of Washington is like im-
possible. Let none attempt it. In solemn
awe pronounce the name, and in its
naked, deathless splendor leave it shin-
ing on.

—Abraham Lincoln

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR

Lord Charnwood, referring to
Lincoln's speeches in the debates
with Douglas, wrote thus concern-
ing their qualities of thought and
language.

"Passages abound in those speeches
which to almost any literate taste are
arresting for the simple beauty of their
English, a beauty characteristic of one
who had learned to reason with Euclid
and learned to feel and speak with the
authors of the Bible. And in their own
kind they were a classic and
probably unsurpassed achieve-
ment . . . In expressing the re-
sult of thought so far deeper
than that of most men, he
achieved a clearness of expres-
sion which very few writers, and
those among the greatest, have
excelled.

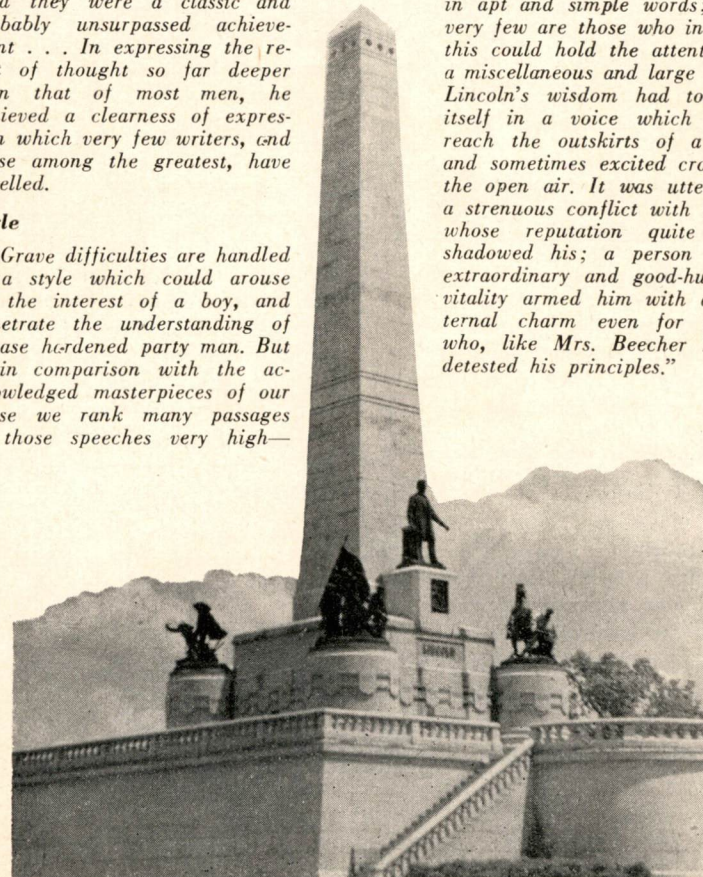
Style

"Grave difficulties are handled
in a style which could arouse
all the interest of a boy, and
penetrate the understanding of
a case hardened party man. But
if in comparison with the ac-
knowledged masterpieces of our
prose we rank many passages
in those speeches very high—

and in fact the men who have appreci-
ated them most highly have been fas-
tidious scholars—we shall not yet have
measured Lincoln's effort and perform-
ance. For these are not the composi-
tions of a cloistered man of letters;
they are the outpourings of an agitator
upon the stump.

Simple Words

"The men who think hard are few;
few of them can clothe their thought
in apt and simple words; very,
very few are those who in doing
this could hold the attention of
a miscellaneous and large crowd.
Lincoln's wisdom had to utter
itself in a voice which would
reach the outskirts of a large
and sometimes excited crowd in
the open air. It was uttered in
a strenuous conflict with a man
whose reputation quite over-
shadowed his; a person whose
extraordinary and good-humored
vitality armed him with an ex-
ternal charm even for people
who, like Mrs. Beecher Stowe,
detested his principles."



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Editor R. C. Smedley
Associate Editor, Wayland A. Dunham
Editorial Board: Glen E. Welsh, G. R.
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Boardman Perry, Henry A. Wright.
Address all communications to
The Toastmaster Magazine, Santa Ana, Calif.

It Is a Pleasure

Never permit a Toastmasters meeting to become drudgery or uninteresting routine. Enjoyment is one of the fundamentals.

It has been well said that "We learn in moments of enjoyment."

To make this enjoyment possible is the reason for keeping the club meeting free from the schoolroom atmosphere, and staging the program around the dinner table, so as to insure the proper social setting.

Each meeting should be planned with regard to its entertainment value as well as its educational quality. This is why there is continual insistence on program variety. The variety is essential

to stimulate interest as well as to give the members experience in different speech situations.

Any Toastmasters club which limits its meetings to a routine of five six-minute speeches, preceded by a perfunctory period of Table Topics discussion, and followed by a casual and unstudied time of so-called "evaluation," is on the downgrade right now. You cannot blame a member for being careless about attendance when he knows in advance just what will happen, and knows that he is not particularly interested, unless he happens to be on the program for a speech.

The opportunities for planning programs for interest and entertainment are almost unlimited. The value of such planning is unquestioned. It is good for the planners. It stimulates interest and holds attendance to a high level. It gives the members new and desirable experience. Best of all, it presents an educational program in an attractive, amusing, recreational manner, so that one may learn in the most agreeable fashion.

Shakespeare had the right idea when he wrote: *No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en.*

It Is a Privilege

There are many sections of the world today where *creative expression* is impossible. When you feel inclined to slip into a rut, just pause and thank your *lucky stars* you live in America . . . then set out to *enjoy* your privilege of being creative.



By Joseph K. Sidebottom, of Windjammers Club, No. 1077, Lynn Mass.

Good music and good speech have the following common objectives: capture attention, maintain interest, arouse emotions, provide enjoyment. Because the speaker and the musician have these same goals, it seems reasonable that the speaker can use some of the musician's "tricks of the trade."

The musician gives his music color, variety, and expression by means of five classes of "sound effects," all of which can be used by the speaker. They are speed, pitch, volume, phrasing and mood:

SPEED

Fixed tempo, fast (*allegro*) or slow (*adagio*); Gradual change in tempo, increasing (*accelerando*) or decreasing (*rallentando*); Rhythm

PITCH

Tone
Key, bright and cheerful (*A Major*) or somber (*C Minor*)

VOLUME

Loud (*forte*), very loud (*fortissimo*), soft (*piano*), very soft (*pianissimo*); Gradual change in volume, increasing (*crescendo*), decreasing (*diminuendo*)

PHRASING

Rests Accent (*Sforzando*) Clipped (*Staccato*) Slurred (*Legato*)

MOOD

Majestically (*Maestoso*), Humorously (*Giocososo*), Sweetly (*Dolce*)
With boldness (*Con bravura*), With fire (*Con fuoco*), With brilliance (*Con brio*)
With complete and utter boredom (*Con grando bordome*)

Look for these techniques, all except *con grando bordome*, in good music and in good speeches. The next time you write a speech, review it to determine where these techniques can be used and note them between the lines of your manuscript, just as a musician notes them on his score. Then when you deliver your speech you can confidently begin *allegro con brio* as in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and roar down the home stretch like the *finale* of a Rossini overture by pouring on *crescendo* and *accelerando* working up to a rousing *fortissimo allegro con fuoco*.

Tribute to a Speech

By George L. Cashman, who is custodian of the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield, Ill., and a member of the Lincoln-Douglas Toastmasters Club No. 51.

On August 7, 1946, an event took place in the Congress of the United States unparalleled in the annals of this great republic. The 79th Congress adopted a joint resolution setting aside a Day of Dedication in honor of a speech.

On this date the Honorable Louis Ludlow of Indiana introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling on the President of the United States to proclaim the day, November 19, 1946, Dedication Day. This unprecedented action was taken in honor of the address given by President Abraham Lincoln on November 19, 1863 at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Eighty-nine years ago, Abraham Lincoln, a tall, gaunt man, dressed in familiar somber black, rose from his seat on a flag-draped platform. Taking a sheet of paper from the pocket of his frock coat, and there on the very spot where one of the world's greatest battles had been fought, he began to speak:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers . . ."

It was not a long speech. It was perhaps the shortest prepared speech that Lincoln ever delivered. About two minutes was all of the

time needed to conclude it. Lincoln, himself, thought that the speech was not particularly impressive. It was received with very little applause and Lincoln was patently disappointed in the reaction of the 15,000 persons who listened to him. In this speech he said, "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here . . ." In this he was never more mistaken. World authorities recognize and proclaim it as one of the greatest patriotic documents and the outstanding classic of all ages.

Lord Curzon, in an address on Modern Parliamentary Eloquence, named what he thought were the three masterpieces of English oratory: The Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's Second Inaugural, and William Pitt's toast after the victory of Trafalgar; and the Gettysburg Address the greatest of these.

Today, as never before, we need fundamental soundness of the national character and steadfast devotion to the highest principles of democratic government as exemplified in the actions, words and life of Abraham Lincoln.

Study the Gettysburg Address and become imbued with the spirit of that heroic figure, nearly divine in his attributes, yet wholly human.

"BLESSED IS HE

Who Has Nothing to Say—"

By Dr. J. Edward Sterner, of Angeles Mesa Toastmasters Club No. 50, Los Angeles, California

This is part of a quotation, — the rest of it goes: "and Cannot Be Persuaded to Say It!" Yet every week, in our session of Table Topics, we are presented with a situation in which we may find ourselves with "Nothing to Say," and still are expected to say it. But what of the day when we may be assigned a subject which we know nothing about?

It is not hard to make a speech when you have something to say, but it is very difficult if you have merely to say something. What can you do when the subject matter lies totally outside of your own interests, or knowledge?

Editor's Note: This is humor in a mumble-chuckle form, but don't pass over it too lightly—there is much food for thought in its funpoking.

Many a time, especially in the earlier days, I shivered as I waited my turn, wondering what I could find to say. Then I began to notice how older members handled the situation; so tonight it is my purpose to bring you, especially the newer members, a presentation of what might be called a "Primitive Primer of Subtle Subterfuge." It is based upon what others have done when they were totally ignorant of the assigned subject.

First, I have the *Feedback*

Category—one section of which I will call the *Neat Repeat* or *Eager Echo*. It goes something like this:

"I agree entirely with the previous speaker. He has expressed my sentiments far better than I would have done." This is a very popular form, and you will notice it can be used even though you did not hear the subject, or even if you were just awakened from a short nap. If you find yourself using it too often, switch to the *Carefree Contradiction* instead: "I do not agree with the previous speaker, etc."—either will prove satisfactory. Another of the *Feedback* devices we might

call the *Double Take*, a variety along the lines of an *English Joke*—you must ignore the subject just given you, and comment on one (more to your liking) that was given to a speaker who preceded you by several turns. The audience then receives the impression that you are quite a thinker and have pondered long and deeply on something really worth while.

There is a larger grouping under *Evasion Tactics*, varying from the simple *Deflection Shots*

(one variety of which starts: "That reminds me of a story") to other more complicated *Transient Twists*. Under this heading one might make use of the *Dissection Technique*, in which you pounce upon one word and gnaw on it. For example, when asked to "comment on the trend of socialistic tendencies in Upper Slobovia," you choose the word *trend* and say: "Changing times bring changing *trends* in all places, and I find myself especially interested in the trend of feminine fashions, as, for instance, portrayed on Television."

Timing is important here, however, and this could not be used if the subject of TV necklines had been recently used in Table Topics. Another *Evasion* is handy when you wish to pick a bone with the Topics Master: you can snap back a *Counter Question* to evade the issue and thoroughly confuse the audience.

Occasionally the Topics Master will get involved in a very long-winded question which annoys you and at such times it is possible to make the *Grief Brief* by use of the *Quick Trick*, as follows: "Ehhhhh NO!" — usually good for a laugh from the members, who were resigned to an equally long-winded answer. *Mis-interpretation of the Question* can always be used to allow deviation into a theme more to your liking, or even into the *Total Side-track*.

Those who prefer *Positive Perfectionism* may easily use up one or two minutes in defining words in the question (a *Semantic Quib-*

ble)— such words as *liberal, reactionary, etc.*, lend themselves well to this technique.

Perhaps the largest, and most used division consists of the *Straddles*, to which I have assigned the more scholarly title of *Bi-Partisan Irresolution* in order to impress you. *Straddles* range from the simple *Diplomatic Straddle*: "We must realize that there are two sides to this question . . .", through straight *Teeter Totter* forms into *Vagrant Vacillations* such as, the *Confused Negative*: "I maintain that you are *absolutely* right, stillllll . . .", which most members will find slightly disturbing and perplexing.

Dynamic

Dynamic Oratory comprises another large group, of which you have heard many splendid examples during the election year just past. They go something like this: "As long as the Great American Flag waves overhead, as long as true hearts beat in these democratic breasts . . ."; of course, I haven't said anything new, but wasn't it rousing? This is also known as the *Windblown Job*, or the *Mighty Mumbo Jumbo*.

Finally, we come to the classification we would like to avoid, the *Fumbles*. One of the most disturbing is the *Incomplete Pass* type, also known as the *Dying Swan*, which starts out as a brilliant play, but bogs down and ends up with a dull plop somewhere between the mashed potatoes and the ash tray—passing from *Incompetent Confusion* to

Complete Chaos. We all hope to achieve a *Recovered Fumble* and race 80 yards to a touchdown.

Even if we do fail, however, we should not be too dismayed. Remember that you benefit in many ways, besides that of impromptu speech and discussion. You benefit from much useful information that you might not otherwise gain. You gain also in appreciation of the other fellow's viewpoint—sometimes it comes as a surprise that there is another viewpoint other than the one that you have treasured as your own.

I have found that I was guided into wider interests, that I would discover myself reading articles that ordinarily I would have passed by. Also I found that I was

trying to do more retentive reading, that I would try to read a newspaper item with the idea of remembering the necessary facts and figures so that when the subject came up in Table Topics, I would be ready with a well planned little speech. (None of those items ever did come up!)

Subjects from Table Topics often can be the source of material for future speeches, too; and may be re-organized and amplified into a regular speech, even as this one.

Let's paraphrase the quotation: "Blessed is he who may have nothing to say"—but who, through perseverance and practice and Toastmasters training, can make an effort that leads to success.



Founder Ralph Smedley lays a wreath on Lincoln's Tomb during his recent visit to Springfield. The Honorable John E. MacWherter, Mayor of Springfield and District Governor Harry Hodde, assist in the ceremony.

Grammar Is Easy

No. XI of a Series

Connectives

There are a number of words in the languages whose principal business is to hold the sentence together. Frequently it is hard to know just how to classify such a word, but in most instances, it may safely be called a *preposition* or a *conjunction*.

The Preposition

There are probably not more than one hundred prepositions in our language, and only about fifty are in common use.

The name is derived from the Latin verb *praeponere*, to place before, or in front of. A preposition usually connects a following noun or pronoun, or some other word used in the sense of a noun, to some other word in the sentence in such a way that the preposition forms a modifying phrase with the word which follows it. There is usually a meaning of direction or position or time, or some other abstract relation.

Thus, "Little Jack Horner sat *in* the corner," gives the meaning of the location. You get the sense of direction if you say, "Jack went *into* the house."

Some of the common prepositions are: *about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beside, between, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, near, of, off, on, out, over, since, through, to, under, upon, with, within, without.*

There are also some "compound prepositions" which are merely prepositional phrases used as prepositions. Some of these are: on account of, because of, in spite of, for the sake of.

How to Use Them

A preposition is followed by a noun or pronoun in the objective case. Thus it is incorrect to say "Between he and I" or "For the sake of we people." Always use the objective form in such case. Say, "It is up to you and me," or "Between him and me," or "Because of us people."

It is well to avoid the use of two or more prepositions in succession. Instead of saying, "I walked *across over* the park, it is better to use one preposition, either *across* or *over*. Be economical with the prepositions and you will add to the clarity of your sentences.

The supposed rule about not ending a sentence with a preposition is not so vital. In fact, there are many cases in which avoidance of the terminal preposition leads to awkward constructions, and where

you may quite properly use the preposition at the end of the sentence. Be guided by good taste here as in all language problems.

Bear in mind that such a sentence as "Where am I at?" does not end with a preposition, but with an adverb, for *at* becomes adverbial in this use, and the objection to it is that it is superfluous.

The Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to connect two parts of a sentence, or to join together words, phrases or clauses.

Coordinate conjunctions connect words or elements which stand in the same grammatical relationship, as two nouns (John *and* James) or two verbs (laugh *and* play) or two prepositional phrases (to live *and* to work.)

Subordinate conjunctions connect dependent clauses to the rest of the sentence. For example: "I would go *if* I could," or "Let us act, *lest* we forget."

Some of the commonest conjunctions are *and, but, either, or, however, neither, nor, notwithstanding, than, whether, while, yet*. Some of these are used adverbially, and sometimes called *conjunctive adverbs*.

Conjunctions do not, as a rule, cause much trouble for the speaker. They do not change form for different uses, and in normal use, they tend to take care of themselves.

One important fact to remember is that they should not be unduly emphasized, nor should they be nervously repeated. The "*and, and*" habit is a bad one. Don't let it get you.

The Interjection

This is just what the name implies — an expression thrown in, or interjected, usually for emphasis. It may be part of the sentence, or it may stand out as an independent unit.

Such familiar expressions as *ah* and *ouch* and *oh* are interjections which may indicate surprise or pleasure or disgust or pain. The inflection of the voice gives specialized meaning to the word.

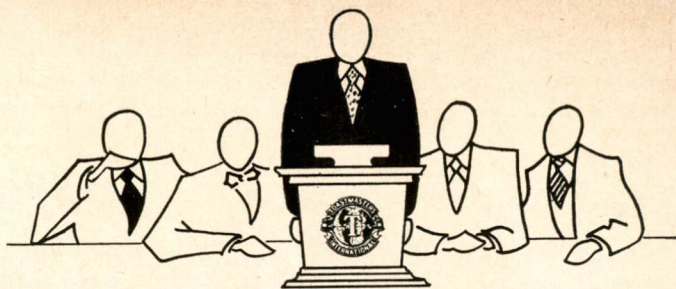
Try your inflections on *ah!* You can give it a half a dozen different meanings simply by changing the tone and the force with which you speak.

An interjection, when written or printed, usually is followed by the exclamation point, as in *Oh! Hello!*

Check up on Yourself

Fill the blanks with the right words:

1. My brother and (I, me) are coming over.
2. The agreement was between him and (I, me).
3. I wish that you were going with Bill and (I, me).



When you are chairman, a heavy responsibility rests upon you.

You, as chairman, are responsible for the success or failure of the meeting, for the satisfaction of the members, and for the accomplishment of the purpose of the assemblage.

There are certain things you must know, preferably before you go to the meeting, but in any case before you call the assembly to order. Here is a handy check list of items to remind you.

1. What is the purpose of the meeting?
2. What are the time limits? When does it start, and when must it end?
3. What business is to be transacted?
4. What reports are to be called for?
5. Are there any announcements to be made?
6. Are there special guests to be introduced?
7. Is there a program? If so, who introduces the program?
8. Is there a speaker? If so, what is his subject, and how long does he need for his speech?

With these points in mind, prepare a schedule for the meeting.

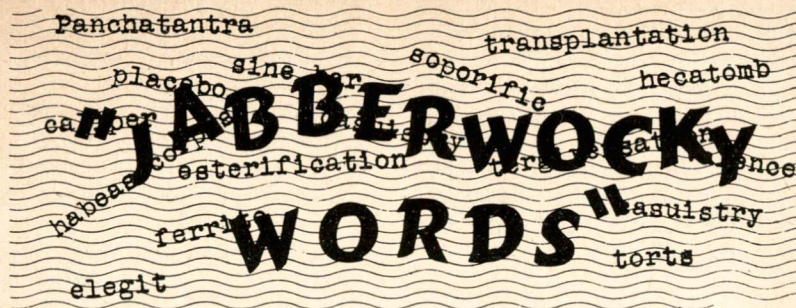
Show the time, as exactly as possible, which may be allocated to each item. Make a copy or two of this schedule, so that you may hand one to the toastmaster or program chairman, if there is one.

Then remind yourself that you are the presiding officer, the guide, the pilot, of the meeting. You are not the speaker, nor is it necessary for you to be the life of the party, shining with brilliant quips and pointed repartee. You are the conductor—the announcer.

Say what needs to be said, and then gracefully efface yourself in favor of the performers or speakers. But never cease to keep your hand on your watch, and to observe that timing is followed.

When you speak, be sure that you can be heard by all those present. When you have said your say, be silent.

Do these things, and do them as well as you can, and your chances for success in presiding are multiplied by infinity. Neglect them, or do them badly, and your reputation as a chairman will sink to the lowest levels.



By Arthur E. Martin, North Long Beach, Calif., Toastmasters Club No. 35

*"T'was brillig, and the slithy toves,
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe . . ."*

These lines are from *The Jabberwocky*, by Lewis Carroll. Doesn't it give you a feeling of frustration and helplessness to try to understand words which aren't even in the dictionary?

A listener has similar feelings if a speaker uses too many incomprehensible words. Whether the speaker uses those words correctly and properly or not, is unimportant. Whatever the listener does not understand sounds like jabberwocky to him.

Purpose

If the speaker's purpose is to transplant thoughts and emotions from his mind to that of the listener's, the only effective words are those which both understand. A large vocabulary is an asset to the speaker because, even though he is limited by the vocabulary of the listener, he will be able to use any word he can comprehend. A large vocabulary is even more useful when listening to other speakers.

The transplantation of thoughts

and emotions from one person's mind to another's is accomplished in the following manner:

1. Person A receives a stimulus from conversing, reading, experiencing or contemplating.
2. The stimulus gives rise to various thoughts and emotions.
3. By processes of reasoning, A develops his thoughts and emotions into orderly ideas.
4. A translates his ideas into words and gestures.
5. Person B either comprehends or does not comprehend.
6. Non-comprehension arouses feelings of mental confusion, inferiority, frustration, anger. Comprehension stimulates B, arousing thoughts and emotions similar to A's.
7. B may develop new ideas after comparing A's thoughts with B's knowledge.

While the above chain of events may be broken off at any step, it should be recognized and re-

membered that step 5 is the weakest. Person A had a comparatively long time to develop his ideas, while B must comprehend as he hears and sees, or B will lose the train of thought. A's presentation must be well organized, simple, lucid and free of jabberwocky words. If otherwise, A will be wasting his breath.

As a speaker, you will want to know how to avoid the use of jabberwocky words. The only definition given thus far is based on the proposition that they are words the listener does not comprehend. Listeners vary. A few have vast vocabularies. The majority can understand most of the words found in newspapers, or heard over radio and television. Others, including smaller children, have even smaller vocabularies. There are also a great many people who use specialized words peculiar to their profession.

The listener's profession is a useful guide in determining what words he may be expected to understand. The following outline is incomplete, but it illustrates the method:

1. Basic words. These words are commonly used by most people. Yes, no, hungry, tires, fun, hurt, I, he, the, man, etc.
2. Functional words. Words in these groups are used by members of a trade or profession to converse with others of the same skill.
Machinist — sine bar, fillet, machine thread, caliper.
Chemist — dehydrogenation,

valence, equilibrium, esterification.

Physician—emetic, purgative, soporific, placebo.

Lawyer—torts, habeas corpus, retainer, litigation.

Civil Engineer—slope, stress, tensile strength, elevation.

3. Esoteric words. Words of this type may be used by scholars and the erudite.

Literature—*Canterbury Tales*, Virgil, *Beowulf*, *Panchatantra*.
Lexicographer — casuistry, homunculus, tergiversation, hecatomb.

In speaking to a chemist, it is safe to use chemical terms and basic words. The use of astronomical terms might confuse him unless the terms were defined. However, in speaking to a chemist and an astronomer, it would be possible to use terms common to both professions in addition to basic words. Medical terms could not be used because that would probably confuse both. Now, imagine an audience composed of persons having widely varied backgrounds. The only group of words that every person can be expected to understand will be found in the basic category. One method of avoiding jabberwocky words would be to use only those words which appear frequently in newspapers, or on radio and television.

All of the preceding remarks can be easily condensed into one sentence: Don't antagonize people with words they can't understand, or you'll walk alone—like a skunk.

HOW WE TALK

A Moot Point

We enliven our daily speech by the use of words and phrases whose meaning is clear enough to us, but whose background is unknown. The background frequently gives new life to the words.

For instance, our "moot point" or "moot question" takes us back to the beginnings of free speech and local self-government in England. The Anglo-Saxon *gemot* was a meeting in ancient Britain, held for the purpose of administering justice or dealing with public affairs. Changed to the *moot* form, it became a verb, meaning to argue or discuss, and an adjective, meaning debatable. Thus, in our modern use of it, when we speak of a "moot" question, we mean one which is open to argument. Sometimes, but less frequently, we hear "mooted" used as the adjective. Either form seems to be acceptable.

Pot Shot

When you are speaking of taking a "pot shot," probably you imply a careless shot, but that is not the original meaning. Literally, a pot shot was a shot fired for the primary purpose of filling the pot. Thus, it was not a sportsman's shot, requiring skill.

It was just a shot at easy range, or at a sitting rabbit, fired simply to kill, without regard to the rules of good sport.

Piping Hot

We go back to Chaucer's "Millers Tale" for perhaps the earliest recorded use of this idiom. It simply means so hot as to sizzle, and by inference, very fresh or new, as if it had just come from the fire.

Another use of "piping" is in "The piping times of peace," used by Shakespeare in *King Richard III*. It refers to an era of peace celebrated by music of the pipes.

A Full House

Card games, like other sports, furnish many lively expressions. If you are a poker player, you do not need to be told that "a full house" is a hand containing three of a kind and a pair; and you know that a "four-flusher" is a player who holds only four cards of the same suit instead of five, but plays as though he had a flush, or five of the same suit. It is a good word to describe a bluffer.

Follow Suit

This is another term borrowed from the card table. It means to play a card of the same suit as the card led; hence, to follow an example. Similarly to "lay the cards on the table" means to reveal one's plans or resources.

What's Going On

Sherman's Pig



The champion grunter at each meeting of the Sherman (Texas) Toastmasters Club No. 345, is awarded custody of the pig trophy for the week. A quarter must be deposited when the pig is returned and awarded to the next champion.

Recently Sherman's pig was so full of quarters, it was necessary to break it. Toastmaster Jim Esson is shown wielding the hammer while President Lee Shirley suggests just how the job should be done. A new pig will replace the one being "slaughtered."

Geisha Lectern



Service to Civil Service

Topeka Toastmasters rendered an unusual service to the Department of Civil Service of Kansas in connection with recent examinations given by the Board. Candidates were required to present short speeches as part of their tests. The rating board for these speeches included representatives of the local Toastmasters and Toastmistress Clubs, and the judging was done by means of the Speech Contest Work Sheets developed for the contests in Toastmasters International.

Some Man!

According to *The Ubiquitous Buzzer*, a weekly bulletin of the St. Louis Toastmasters Club No. 170, Area Governor Godfrey "Gabby" Hartnett is "quite a guy."

In the words of President Paul Gnadt, Toastmaster Hartnett was "the inspirer, the seller, the talker, the writer, the thinker, the coordinator and the over-all manager" of their successful Speechcraft course recently completed, and the thanks of his fellows are showered upon this hard-working member who really takes his Toastmastering seriously.

Robert Mac Donough presents a beautiful GEISHA music stand from Japan, to San Diego's Club No. 392. It will be used as the club lectern. Founder President J. Colin Hodge is to Mr. Mac Donough's left.

Will Rogers



Tribute was paid Will Rogers on the anniversary of his birth by the WILL ROGERS Club No. 645 of Tulsa. Don Mattocks, club President is seen at the right, presenting rose bushes to the Superintendent of the Memorial under the kindly gaze of the famed humorist's statue.

1000th Anniversary

Yes, this is a fact, and it applies to the Huntington Park Toastmasters Club No. 14, of Huntington Park, California, which held its 1000th consecutive meeting just before Christmas.

The gala affair was held in the banquet room of Huntington Park's Cole Cafeteria, the original meeting place of this club, and counted members and guests of 120, including ladies, old timers and Area and District officers.

Unless we are mistaken, no other Club in Toastmasters International, even Smedley No. 1 (which missed several holiday meetings) can make this ambitious claim.

The officers of Toastmasters International salute you, Club No. 15, and your long list of hard-working and enthusiastic officers and members for making this noteworthy marker on the road to perpetuity possible.

TILLICUM THEATRE presents A Toastmaster Production "MAKING THE SALE"

When members of the Tillicum Toastmasters Club No. 97 became a bit bored of the more or less stereotyped programs they had been having, President Don Noonan and Toastmaster-of-the-evening John McLaughlin decided to do something about it.

The *big idea* they came up with was an evening done in that *Jenny Lind*—old vaudeville theatre manner, with spotlights, grandiose trapping and all. John was the M.C. and as he called off the various features of the program his pronouncement was embellished by cleverly designed and colorfully portrayed placards on an easel to one side of the stage, setting forth the "attraction" and the performer's name.

Here are a few:

- Card No. 1—**
Featuring Topicmaster Bill Churchill
"A Penny for Your Thoughts"
 - Card No. 2—ACT I**
Starring Wally Samuelson
 - Card No. 3—ACT II**
Presenting
George "New York Here I come"
Collins
 - Card No. 4—ACT III**
Jim Neely \$\$\$
 - Card No. 5—ACT IV**
A Toastmaster Extra ???
 - Card No. 6—**
Postlude The Grammarian
"You Caint Say Aint Without Complaint"
 - Card No. 7—**
Critic
(A Caricature of an Ogre)
- and needless to say, a good time was had by all.

Christmas Paradise



Famed Beach of Waikiki, with Diamond Head in the distance, as viewed from the "Hau Terrace" of the Halekulani Hotel where the Aloha Toastmasters Club No. 601, of Honolulu, held its pre-Christmas Ladies Night party.

According to publicity chairman Mark Pinkston, it was a gala affair. C. A. Fromm was in charge of arrangements and John Ord was Toastmaster of the Evening. Peter Yu, Topic Master, evoked profound discus-

sion through his theme-question: "What does Christmas really mean to me?"

Speakers included C. A. Fromm, Chester A. Horn, Leslie Thomas and Z. H. Lane. Responding critics were William Kenda, Mark Shafer, and Leo Alexander. Parliamentarian Richard Wallace; and Alonzo Sullivan presided as General Evaluator.

Dr. R. J. Parker, President of the Aloha Club, is a former member of the Hoosier Toastmasters Club of Indianapolis.

Tip: Get Yourself an Editor

The Copper County Toastmasters Club of Ely, Nevada, always gets *top billing* in *The Daily Times* of that city, not only because this new club is making "headline" news in its weekly meetings, but because Toastmaster James A. Dement, one of the guiding lights in the organization of the club, is also Editor and Manager of the local newspaper.

Likewise, the California clubs in Compton, Lynwood, North Long Beach, Norwalk, Lakewood and Bellflower, find complete coverage for their meetings because Toastmaster Lawrence Moshier is City Editor of the *Herald-American*, which publishes local editions in all these listed communities.

'Nuf said!

THE CONVENTION CALL

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of Toastmasters International and by the by-laws of Toastmasters International, you are hereby advised that the 22nd Convention of Toastmasters International will be held in the city of Denver on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of September, 1953.

Nick Jorgensen, President

Are You an

"Anda Panda"?



Does your conversation (or speech) sound like this?

"Sunday we went for a drive up the Coast *anda* before we knew it we were in Santa Barbara *anda* after we ate lunch in the Patio of the Paseo *anda* the girls window-shopped a bit, we started home *anda* decided to take the inland route *anda* go by Santa Sussana Pass *anda* see the rugged scenery *anda* sunset—etc."

A bit boring, don't you think? Perhaps you will like this version better:

"Sunday we went for a drive up the Coast, *arriving* at Santa Barbara about noon. *Following* a delicious lunch in the Patio of the Paseo, we window-shopped a while *before* starting home.

"Our return route took us inland, via Santa Sussana, where the scenery was *rugged as well as colorful*—etc."

No, it isn't done by mirrors . . . but by using a more generous supply of other connectives (some of which are listed below) instead of the habitual "anda."

Accordingly	Also	As well as
As	Because	Besides
But	Consequently	Continuing
Conversely	Either	Else
For	For instance	Henceforth
However	If	Likewise
Moreover	Nevertheless	Neither
Notwithstanding	Now that	Only
On the other hand	Otherwise	Since
Still	So	Then
Therefore	Though	Whereas
	Yet	

Cut out this list and keep it before you. Build these less-used connectives into your speeches and watch the *andas* disappear. The word *and* has a very natural and necessary place in our vocabulary, but it should not be overused or made into a two-syllable word. Don't be an "Anda Panda!"

It's a Good Idea

Down With Cliches!

Larry Loban, in the *Toaster*, official bulletin of the Evergreen Club No. 678, of Camas, Washington, editorializes with the following:

"This is a special plea for the abandonment of cliches, trite sayings and old bromides. I shall *bend every effort*, put my *shoulder to the wheel*, and *dedicate myself unswervingly* and *without further ado*, to *stamping out* these *Noxious evils*. *Far be it from us* to try to *outshine* the politicians in this field which is *so peculiarly their own*. Let us, therefore, forswear, forbear and avoid these *relics of the past*.

"Seriously, I've noticed that when we try to be rhetorical, we get ourselves all involved in stale old sayings that carry the emotional impact of a pan of cold water. These metaphores were fine, delicious new word pictures when they were invented, but now they are overripe, and they smell.

"Maybe we can make some new ones of our own, and let the next guy overwork them."

Career Men

George Steele, of the Sierra (Fresno, California) Club No. 135, in his first stint as Topic Master, used a timely, if not orig-

inal, idea which brought enthusiastic responses from the "statesmen extraordinary" of his club. The question proposed was: "Were you an advisor to President Eisenhower, how would you suggest he handle the many domestic and international problems?"

More Table Topics

William M. Yeager of Club No. 146, Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I., suggests a page each month in *The Toastmaster* given over to new ideas and subjects for table topics.

It's a good idea, Bill, and we will probably do it soon.

—The Eds.

Exchange of Compliments

St. Louis Toastmasters Club enjoyed a novel experience when two radio announcers, Rex Davis, of KMOX, and Bruce Barrington, of KXOX, were guests at the meeting. There was first a general discussion and evaluation of radio announcers and programs, and then the radio men took their turn in evaluating the work of the Toastmasters. No punches were pulled, and no violence resulted, but all who participated gained from the exchange.

A Month of Weeks

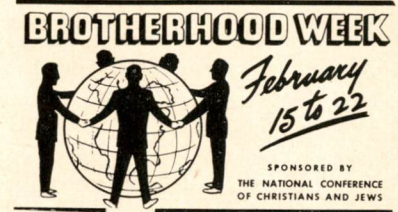
There are many special "weeks" in February, but three of them command attention from the Program Committees of Toastmasters Clubs. They offer excellent program material.

Brotherhood Week, Feb. 15-22, is the annual revival of fellowship and understanding among the followers of three great religious organizations: Jewish, Catholic and Protestant. Not only in your club, but in presentation of special programs for other organizations, there is great opportunity for Toastmasters. For details, write to *National Conference Christians and Jews*, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

Boy Scout Week comes Feb. 7-13. Ask your local Scout leaders about plans and materials. Inci-

dentally, the great Scout Jamboree will be held near Santa Ana, July 17-23. This is expected to bring to Orange County, California, more than 50,000 Scouts from all over America and from many other nations. Some Toastmasters will be present as adult leaders. They are reminded that the Home Office of Toastmasters International is a "must" to visit.

The national campaign of the Heart Association comes in February. Consult local leaders as to how your club may help in this worthy cause.



OFFICIAL NOTICE

Anyone wishing to submit names of persons qualified to be nominated for Officers or Directors of Toastmasters International should send such names to any District officer or to any member of the Elections Committee before February 15.

Dr. Gordon R. Howard, Chairman
306 East Gage Ave., Bell, California

Ralph R. Guthrie
317 North Park Ave.,
Tucson, Arizona

Sheldon M. Hayden
1612 Wellesley Drive
Santa Monica, Calif.

Arthur Hughes
1209 West Sherwin
Chicago, Illinois

Ralph S. Lowe
5632 Jones Street
Omaha 6, Nebraska

Gordon G. Armstrong
Post Office Box 601
Mobile, Alabama

J. E. Brash
18 West Cheltenham Ave.,
Philadelphia 44, Pa.

What is

“THAT LITTLE DIFFERENCE”

... between superiority and mediocrity?

By William F. Loerke, Jr., of the Pacific Beach Toastmasters Club No. 54, San Diego.

Take two structures for example—one a charming home, the other a nondescript house. Both were built from the same blueprint. Both have the same strong foundation, the same walls and the same roof. One house is an emblem of gracious living; the other a symbol of futility. What makes the difference?

Now consider two speeches. Both have the same foundation of an interesting subject. Both have the long-lasting walls of good organization. Both have the same sturdy roofs that cover the material completely. One speech is lifeless and dull while the other is bright and interest provoking. What marks the difference?

Difference

It is the same difference that lies between the two houses: the minor furnishings, the finishing touches. After you have built your speech, become an interior decorator or a landscape gardener. Dress your speech in interesting words and clever phraseology just as lovingly as you would plant roses in your front yard or select fine drapes for your living room windows.

Take this statement for an example: “Eighty-seven years ago, some people in this country started a new government.” This statement covers an important, interesting subject, yet it would not be remembered. So let’s dress it up a little. Instead of saying eighty-seven years, we might try “Four score and seven.” Who were these people in question? Why, they were “our forefathers,” and when they started that government, they “brought forth upon this continent a new nation.” Now we have the same thought but it is expressed in a form so unique and so attractive that it has become one of the world’s most memorable quotations.

Another Example

Here is another example: “Italy surprised France by making war.” This same idea was expressed in a speech delivered by Franklin D. Roosevelt in words so moving that they will never be forgotten. His words were: “The hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor.”

Still another example is: “This small group has done a great deal for the world.” Let’s see how

Winston Churchill said it: “Never have so few done so much for so many.” Notice that there is not one word more than five letters long in that sentence. It is not the choice of words that makes the sentence lasting—it is the arrangement. These few words are arranged in a fashion that is simple but pictorial.

Simplicity

Simplicity, you see, may be made effective. But don’t be timorous about using new words in your speeches. If you discover an unusual word and like it, use it! The words in your speech, like the pictures on your walls, need not be Old Masters, but they should be lucent and polychromatic, care-

fully selected to fit their surroundings. Like windows in a lovely home, these words let in the light.

But in your quest for picturesque words, don’t resort to unnecessary sesquipedalianism. A redundancy of long words in a speech is like a nimiety of decorations in a house. Like the architecture of the Victorian age, they can be overdone. Too much gingerbread trimming makes a house—and a speech—overly rococo.

The clever use of picture words will turn a prosaic discourse into a meaningful and sparkling experience, just as artistic arrangement and decoration will transform a barren house into an enchanting home.

LIMERICK

LIMERICK

*Programing's the secret, they say—
To keep members contented and gay;
For when interest lags,
A club's membership sags—*



Announcement

Toastmasters awards an autographed copy of Dr. Ralph Smedley’s popular book, *The Voice of the Speaker* for the best limerick on *Speech* submitted in February for use in the April issue.

Also

A copy of Dr. Smedley’s new book *Speech Engineering*, will be mailed to the two Toastmasters whose last line to this month’s limerick finds highest favor with the judges.

C
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Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



How to Read

Once in a blue moon there comes across the reviewer's desk a book which stirs him to enthusiastic comment. Such a rare one is *The Art of Book Reading*, by Stella S. Center (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$3.50)

This book is addressed to the men and women who can read the words on the printed page, but who do not always grasp what the words mean. In 300 closely packed pages, Dr. Center covers the subject of how to read with understanding, all the way from short stories to learned essays, from poetry to philosophy, from fiction to biography.

The first chapter, dealing with "Critical Reading" is wholesome reading for the speech evaluator, for the principles of criticism apply with equal force in both fields. The study of how to read sentences and paragraphs is a good study in syntax as well as in understanding of what one reads. Enlargement of vocabulary through intelligent reading is another section worthy of close study.

"People do not read serious books because they do not know how to read them. One must be a competent reader to derive profit and recreation from serious books

that represent the best thinking of writers, past and present . . . The American public is capable of reading more competently books of greater maturity than it now reads. Reading performance lags behind mental ability."

Thus writes Dr. Center as she sets about showing how to read and enjoy the best and most worthwhile books. She has condensed into her book what she has learned from years of teaching, and her material is supremely practical, and within the reach of every intelligent reader.

This book will provide genuine help for the multitudes of people who realize that they are missing something from their reading. It will add to pleasure and profit and understanding in the reading of all kinds of books. It is a distinct addition to the supply of books which carry practical aid to all who are trying to find the way to better understanding.

Add it to your library, and study it with care.

Apply the suggested principles and methods to your own reading. The result will be a doubling of the interest and value of what you read. The book will do you no good whatever unless you really use it.

A Toastmaster Philosopher

The Divine Constitution by Charles Z. Smith (De Vorss & Co., Los Angeles. \$2.95)

The Sermon on the Mount was delivered by Jesus early in His ministry on earth, and is considered by most students of the Bible to be a recapitulation of His most important teachings. Many people however, especially the "practical business man," think it too impractical and unworkable for the world today, even though many agree that could a world society be built upon such principles, it would be a wonderful world in which to live.

Toastmaster Charles Z. Smith, in his book, undertakes to present a spiritual key to the real meaning of the words of Jesus, and to show that they are the most practical and probably the most vital words ever spoken. His presentation is convincing, and his book should certainly be read by all those who are interested in a better way of life.

A Toastmaster Turns Poet

Straws for the Lyric Flame, by Erich S. Kloesner (The Wing Press, \$2.00).

This is the title of a volume of poems for Toastmasters and all others who value serenity of spirit, the clear translucent beauty of nature, and the strong, vibrant voice of deep understanding.

The writer, Erich S. Kloesner, is a graduate of Washington College at Pullman where he has spent most of his life, observing events through the General Delivery window of the College Station Post Office. He is a member of Pullman Toastmasters Club. He brings to his song that strength, color and feeling which appeal to the practical as well as to the aesthetic mind.

This quatrain, which prefaces Section One of his book, sets the mood and illustrates the point:

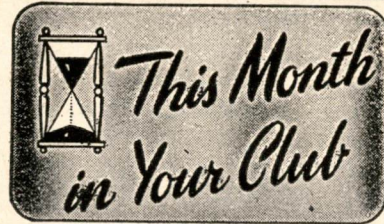
*Count this as one
Intolerable sin;
No quest begun.
No dream to revel in.*

Keen Observers

Once in a while an error gets into the pages of this magazine. Sometimes the error is inadvertent. Sometimes it is included with intention, as a test to the keenness of our readers.

In the November, 1952 issue, question No. 4 in *The Quizzer* on page 32, read "What is the Sixth Commandment?" In the answers, it was stated that this is "Thou shalt not kill." Only two readers have thus far reported the error. M. L. Sweeney, of Convair Toastmasters Club, of San Diego, and Edward J. Giffel, Sr., of Vigo Toastmasters Club, of Terre Haute, are the two keen-eyed readers who caught the mistakes. Congratulations to them.

PROGRESSIVE



How We Do It

For several months, now, we have been stressing the context and mechanics of the speech: This month, we pay particular attention to *how we deliver it* — and try to develop pleasing and forceful modes of presentation, which will cause the audience to consider our words and accept our point of view.

Mannerisms

We are prone to think of mannerisms as undesirable, which is not necessarily the case. In fact, one of the “tricks of the trade” in public address, is to build up a speaking personality which individualizes the speaker and, in many instances, endears him to the audience.

Body movements, hand and arm gestures, facial expressions — especially of the eyes and mouth — all develop into mannerisms when they become a habitual pattern, identified with the speaker. These are good if they enhance the spoken word and please the listener. They become objectionable if they detract from the speech or cause the audience annoyance.

Self Evaluation

February is the month in which we check up on our platform personalities. Work in front of a mirror. Strive for pleasing and expressive delivery. See that the smile is “full-blown,” warm and sincere. Become so busy developing an effective and enjoyable platform personality that all negative mannerisms are crowded out and cease to be a problem.

Table Topics

Give over one Table Topics session to subjects like these: “Bad mannerisms I have overcome, and how.” “Good mannerisms I hope to acquire and how I am going about it.” “Mannerisms I dislike (or like) in others.”

Business

Plan a full-fledged election of officers in March, with nominating speeches and all, and insure its success by practicing parliamentary procedure in February. It can be great fun and exceedingly profitable for all participants, if properly handled.

Educational Chairmen

Buy a movie film for one of your amateur photographers and have him take short sequences of members making a speech. Have a showing when the film is returned, and these pantomime speeches will speak louder than words.

PROGRAMING

“The Speaker’s Tools” is the point of emphasis for March.

Words give expression to thought; bring meaning to observation; provide variance to expression and degree to such variance; give voice to feeling and substance to dreams.

Misused, they become static on the thought waves of the audience; grammatically formed into sentences, they become a pleasant and forceful means of oral and written communication; metrical and phonetically arranged, they become poetry (or at least rhyme).

The effective speaker or writer makes a continual study of words and their ideal associations. He realizes that there is always a particular word to express his particular shade of meaning. Gray re-wrote his “Elegy in a Country Churchyard” more than a thousand times before he obtained the exact effect he desired.

While none of us has either the time or inclination to re-write our speeches a thousand times before delivering them, we can strive for more adequately expressive words that give pleasing and *crystal clear meaning* to our thoughts.

Table Topics

A good word exercise, ideally adaptable to Table Topics, is to select a series of often mispronounced or misused words and



print them on cards (one to a card). As the participant is called upon, a word-card is held up and he must pronounce, define, and use the word in a sentence. A face-saving device may be used, if desirable, by allowing him to offer a word of his own choosing as an alternative.

Formal Speeches

Stress the careful selection of meaningful words and their correct use in speech. Alert the Grammarian to make particular note, not only of incorrect pronunciations, but of correctly used words which may be especially commended.

“How To Use the Dictionary,” “How to Use the Thesaurus,” “How to Avoid Errors in Grammar,” “How to Edit Your Own Speeches,” and similar instructive subjects are indicated for this month.

Good News

We are soon to announce a simple and practical plan to add one new word to your vocabulary each day. Watch for it.



Thought Starters

Match your imagination against these suggested speech titles

Sky-High Playground

A convention speech.

Enthusiasm Plus

The Marines have it.

Double Dare You to Be Different!

All great men are.

High, Wide and How to Reduce

The doctors say you should.

Our Demi-Gods

Anniversary month.

And Then There Was One

Introduction, bridging the gap, argument and then the big job of cinching the sale.

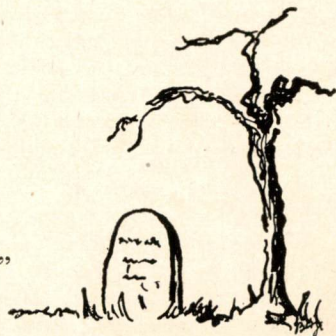
Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?

An educational talk on overcoming fear.

Speech Stopper

(Newspaper headline)

"Father of twelve mistaken for a rabbit."



HOW TO

BE CREATIVE IN EVALUATION

By Wayland A. Dunham

One of the most helpful evaluations I ever heard was at a Zone Conference in a Western city—

A model club meeting was being put on and things weren't going too well. Several of the participants were missing and the demonstration was falling apart—including the speech program, and, especially the performance of a big lunking six-two footer who shuffled to the platform, sprawled on the podium, groaned, grunted, ah-ah'd and forgot most of his speech.

We all expected his critic to "lay him low," but that was where we were wrong—for, because of the cleverness of that critic, we saw a miracle performed, and from then on, the conference soared to new heights of enthusiasm.

It was *magic*—the critic (a little fellow with a high voice) strode to the front and literally beamed upon the cowering giant:

"Joe," he squeaked, "I envy you. I envy that whole six-foot two of you—your broad shoulders, your well shaped head with its impressive high forehead, your strong, determined chin and those large smiling eyes.

"I don't believe anyone has ever told you what a forceful

speaker you could be if you threw back your shoulders, pulled in your tummy and strode up to the platform like you owned the world.

"Why you could sway any audience you took a mind to if you would put your natural talents to work. I'd like to hear you use that deep, resonant voice in the convincing manner I know you can . . ."

There was quite a commotion as Joe knocked over his chair in rising and strode to the front, stating (not asking) that he was going to make his speech over again.

And he did—and brother, what a speech! — and how it brought down the house!

Yes, fellows, I had just heard a truly *creative evaluation*.

If you would like to enjoy a truly valuable evaluation session, read this or a similar article during dinner and announce that each critic must use the constructive approach only. Should he fail, he may be challenged by the one being evaluated, who may take over at that point and constructively evaluate his own speech.

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 245 SPOKANE VALLEY, Wash., (D 9), *Spokane Valley*, Wed., 6:30 p.m., Wright's Diner.
- 537 HOBBS, N. M., (D 23), *Hobbs*.
- 624 SAN DIEGO, Calif., (D 5), *Harbor*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., Brass Rail Cafe.
- 728 WAUSAU, Wis., (D 35), *Wausau*, every other Tues., 6:00 p.m., Central Cafe.
- 1226 PORTLAND, Ore., (D 7), *Oregonian*.
- 1227 FAIR HAVEN, N. J., (D U), *Navesink*, Alt. Tues., 7:00 p.m., Willowbrook Inn.
- 1228 MEMPHIS, Tenn., (D U), *Mid-South Navy*, Thurs., (semi-monthly) 11:30 Naval Air Station Officers Club.
- 1229 ST. LOUIS, Mo., (D 8), *Sagittarius*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., Downtown YMCA.
- 1230 SACRAMENTO, Calif., (D 4), *49'Ers*, Mon., 11:30 a.m., Johnson's Del Prado Restaurant.
- 1231 PITTSBURGH, Penn., (D 13), *Nash-Pittsburgh*, Fri., 7:00 p.m., 3968 Forbes Street.
- 1232 FRAMINGHAM, Mass., (D 31), *Framingham*, Mon., 6:30 p.m., 1812 House.
- 1233 DES MOINES, Ia., (D 19), *Meredith*.
- 1234 BETHESDA, Md., (D 36), *Bethesda*.
- 1235 PORTLAND, Ore., (D 7), *Blue Ox*, Wed., 12:10, Monte Carlo Restaurant.
- 1236 SHELTON, Wash., (D 32), *Shelton*, Mon., 7:00 a.m., Shelton Hotel.
- 1237 PACKWOOD, Wash., (D 32), *Packwood*.
- 1238 ELY, Nev. (D U), *Ely*.
- 1239 NORFOLK, Va., (D 36), *Westside*, 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 6:00 p.m., Central YMCA.
- 1240 FAIRBANKS, Alaska, (D U), *Golden Heart*, Wed., 6:15 p.m., Club Juno
- 1241 SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., (D 4), *Argonaut*, Thurs., 12:10 p.m., El Jardin.
- 1242 SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., (D 4), *Blue Monday*, Mon., 12:10 p.m., El Jardin.
- 1243 SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., (D 4), *Cable Car.*, Tues., 12:10 p.m., El Jardin.
- 1245 TACOMA, Wash., (D 32), *Lakewood*, Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Lakewood Terrace.
- 1246 HAWTHORNE, Calif., (D 1), *Hawthorne*, Tues., 7:00 a.m., Carl's Cafe.

FOR
CRYING



OUT LOUD!

Why don't more Toastmasters use their imaginations, show up their I.Q.'s and demonstrate their clever sense of photo-composition?

Help!

Here we sit—the Editors—needing good action photographs for the magazine, and this is what we get: A line of men strung along a table of dirty dishes, looking like they had just read their own obituaries—the center two men either giving or receiving (or both) a gavel or a club charter (when such a picture is reduced for a column cut, you would need a magnifying glass); next, a picture with the background without contrast and often showing objectionable features such as unappropriate decorations, crooked pictures, etc.

Out-of-Focus!

Then, often the foreground is cluttered up with out-of-focus heads and vacant chairs, and seldom is there a suggestion of action or enthusiasm. Last, but not least, we find almost a complete lack of novelty or cleverness.

Why doesn't some club in the cactus country, for instance, take

a picture showing its out-going President pushing the in-coming President against the spines of a large cactus. We could entitle it: "Joe Dokes, retiring President of Shifting Sands Club, giving a few pointers to Jack Rooks, the newly installed President of that club."

Or—why not a shot of an Educational Committee closely grouped around a small table, all fired up with enthusiasm at the idea which has just been suggested?

See what we mean?

Wide Angle!

As Editors of *The Toastmaster* we have a lot of people to please—over 1200 clubs and almost 35,000 members—and pictures, as well as the written material, must have a wide appeal and not be limited to small group appreciation.

You will help us—won't you? What do you say that we make clever photography a spring project in your club and try to come up with something really good?

You will be helping to make *The Toastmaster* a better and more interesting publication, at the same time giving your club some international publicity which will be remembered.

THE QUIZZER

A Test of Pronunciation

Can you pronounce each of these words correctly? Do you know what they mean?

Part A

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Abdomen | 11. Research | 21. Aspirant |
| 2. Adult | 12. Municipal | 22. Finale |
| 3. Acclimate | 13. Abstemious | 23. Acumen |
| 4. Decadent | 14. Insurance | 24. Routine |
| 5. Idea | 15. Condolence | 25. Tenacious |
| 6. Inquiry | 16. Finances | 26. Medicinal |
| 7. Incognito | 17. Finesse | 27. Mustache |
| 8. Intrepid | 18. Insane | 28. Obverse |
| 9. Resources | 19. Inspector | 29. Philology |
| 10. Vagary | 20. Abstruse | 30. Pretense |

THE KEY

All these words have one point in common: in each case, the accent is on the second syllable. For other information, consult your dictionary.

Part B

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Aviator | 6. Casualty | 11. Deficit |
| 2. Culinary | 7. Inventory | 12. Maintenance |
| 3. Latent | 8. Comparable | 13. Mischievous |
| 4. Penalize | 9. Decade | 14. Formidable |
| 5. Accurate | 10. Admirable | 15. Theater |

THE KEY

The common point with these words is that in each one, the accent falls on the first syllable.



Memo for February

Be sure to send *her* a valentine!

BEFORE WE ADJOURN

Here is the Truth in a little creed,
Enough for all the roads we go:
In Love is all the law we need,
In Christ is all the God we know.

—Edwin Markham

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WHERE MEN AND MOUNTAINS MEET**

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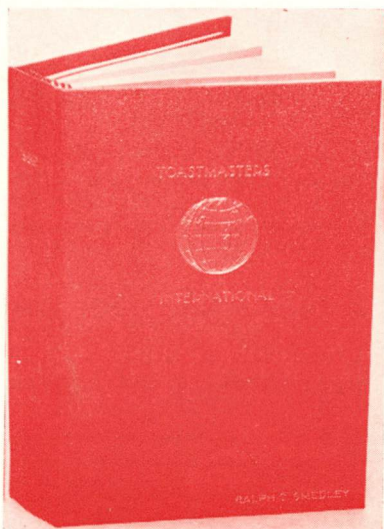
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