

# THE *Toastmaster*

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TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 1020 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.

MARCH 1952

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# Chicago Invites TOASTMASTERS

By Cliff Massoth

THERE ARE many places to go for a grand summer holiday in this great land of America, but it would be hard to beat Chicago for first choice. While the August heat is beating down on most of the country, Chicago sits comfortably in the breezes of Lake Michigan. If the sun momentarily defeats those breezes, visitors head for the air-conditioned hotels, theaters and amusement spots.

Chicago is a city of superlatives. That's why more people congregate for conventions in the Windy City than anywhere else in the United States. It holds a championship list of "firsts." It is the transportation center of the nation, the world's largest livestock and grain center and the place where Mrs. America goes to shop. State Street has the world's most concentrated single retail shopping center with an average of more than half a million customers daily. Nearby Michigan Avenue is almost as famous. Your convention hotel, the Palmer House, is on State Street in the heart of Chicago's Loop.

A tour of Chicago is not to be missed, for the drive up Lake Michigan and back through the city over the more than 200 miles of boulevards is one of constant

surprises. On the lake front is the famous Art Institute, noted for its magnificent collection of paintings; the Chicago Museum of Natural History, which enthusiasts revisit year after year; Soldier Field, where the famous All-Star Football Game will be held on August 15 during the convention; the Adler Planetarium, where the mysteries of the heavens are displayed before the eyes of the visitors. All these buildings are in Grant Park, a short distance from the Palmer House. The park itself lies along Lake Michigan, where thousands of motor- and sailboats dot the water on a balmy week-end.

During the convention dates, Chicago offers an endless number of things to do, such as baseball at Cub's Park, classical music at lovely Ravinia Music Festival, dining at the atmospheric restaurants on the Near North Side; sightseeing at the spot where the world's first atomic reaction was set off under the stands at the University of Chicago's Stagg Field; or just loafing along Michigan Avenue past the bronze lions of the Art Institute, or pausing to watch the beauty of Buckingham Fountain on the lake front. It's a great town to visit!

The Date: August 14-16, 1952

MARCH, 1952

# 4 Month-of-March Presidents

March is the birthday month of four men who have served as President of the United States. Each man, together with the high lights of his administration, will furnish material for a program or a speech.



## James Madison, March 16, 1751 — June 28, 1836

Fourth President, serving 1809-1817; a member of the Continental Congress and of the Constitutional Convention. In his administration: Indian Wars, War of 1812, Battle of New Orleans.

"He always exhausted the subject upon which he spoke. When he had finished, nothing remained to be said."

## Andrew Jackson, March 15, 1767 — June 8, 1845

Seventh President, serving 1829-1837. "Old Hickory," they called him. He stood for rotation in office, whence the saying, "To the victors belong the spoils" in American politics. He made good use of veto power; led an army in the Indian Wars and won victory at Battle of New Orleans; brought France to terms on payment of debt; overthrew the Bank of the United States; saw the national debt paid off; and met the nullification issue raised by South Carolina, his native state. Spoke the immortal toast at Jefferson Day Banquet in 1830:

"Our Federal Union — it must be preserved."



## John Tyler, March 6, 1790 — January 18, 1862

Tenth President, serving 1841-1845. He was a pugnacious president. Clay opposed him; he replied with vetoes. In his administration: trouble with the U. S. Bank; trouble with Canada over our northwest boundary; initial use of the telegraph; annexation of Texas. Tyler remained loyal to Virginia when that state seceded.

## Grover Cleveland, March 18, 1837 — June 24, 1908

Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth President, serving 1885-1889 and 1893-1897. He was the first Democratic President since James Buchanan. His administrations included such events as Columbian Exposition at Chicago; earthquake at Charleston, S. C.; contest on tariff revision; enactment of Presidential Succession Law; the financial crisis of 1893; repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act; intervention in strike by Pullman employees.

"Though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people."



# Speeches That SPARKLE

By Carleton Sias, President of Toastmasters International

A GOOD SPEECH should be like a good meal — full of nourishment, but well seasoned and pleasing to the taste.

Consider the skillful chef. How does he go about preparing a feast?

First, he prepares the cocktail to whet the appetite for the more substantial food to follow. Then comes the meat or fish course, with appropriate vegetables, but even these are given something to make them more palatable; it may be a dash of paprika or a sprinkling of salt. Finally, for the last course, he offers a tasty dessert, a beautiful cake or tempting pastry.

When you plan your speech, take a lesson from the chef. Surely you would not give us a poorly prepared, unimaginative feast for the mind.

As the chef first stimulates the appetite, begin your speech with a phrase designed to stir the mind. Instead of following with a dry statement of the factual or the obvious, salt or pepper your facts with verbal seasonings.

Men with imagination will not use trite, worn-out phrases, or couch their ideas in the language of the street. They will use variety and imagery to catch and hold attention.

To illustrate the force of imagination as contrasted with commonplace phrasing, and to show what masters of language have done with word pictures, consider these examples:

It is evening, and you have come in from the beach of the broad Pacific, and you tell your friends, "I saw some fishing boats in the harbor." But the poet saw those same boats, and to him they were "Red sails in the sunset."

You may say to your audience, "Truth is always taking a beating." Lowell wrote: "Truth forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne."

You may tell your hearers that the husband should court his wife's affection. Ingersoll said: "Treat your wife as though she were a splendid flower, and she will fill your life with perfume and joy."

The man with imagination will enlarge his vocabulary and his knowledge of the meaning of words. Then he can make of the ideas conceived by his mind vivid, living word pictures for the edification of his audience.

We may never equal the charm and the force of the great literary minds, but we can vastly improve our own speech if we occasionally turn our eyes from the ground and fix them upon the stars.

# THE Toastmaster

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## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Having acquired some degree of ability in speech, what are you going to do with it?

Surely you are not satisfied with merely making an occasional short talk before your club, or with brief participation in the discussion of some topic which is passed around the table. That is good, as training, but it is by no means the end. You can do more. Don't be satisfied with just "speaking pieces." Seek to speak to a purpose.

## You Can Help

In every community there are worthy causes which need support. Valuable support is given through publicizing and explaining these

causes. Audiences are available for men qualified to speak briefly and clearly on matters of public interest.

In your Toastmasters Club is the place to practice speeches for such use. Give your speech about the Community Chest or the Red Cross appeal for blood donors, or the March of Dimes, or the Tuberculosis Association's X-Ray Campaign. Give the speech at your club meeting, and get helpful evaluation. Then go out and serve your fellow citizens by constructive speaking.

## Individual Action

The Toastmasters Club does not sponsor campaigns and causes as an organization, but its members, as individual citizens, properly volunteer to help with causes in which they believe. In some clubs, the appeal for blood donors has been so effectively made by a member that the whole club has volunteered to give blood. This is a demonstration of good salesmanship. It is a commendable activity.

Of course, even in so good a cause as this, unanimous action is not often possible, for some men who are quite willing to give blood are disqualified by reason of age or some physical infirmity. Don't be concerned about unanimous action. Let every man act for himself, but do your part, as a trained speaker, by responding to the call when it is for something which you can recommend. You will get the greatest good from the service you give.

*Can You*

# MAKE THEM LISTEN?

By Fred J. Graham, Tacoma, Washington

From his address at the Portland Conference

THE ALL-AMERICAN tackle rises to speak, draws himself up to his full 6 feet 4 — strong, virile manhood personified, a picture of strength — until he says (in a high, squeaky voice), "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen."

The contrast is ludicrous — the voice just does not fit the man. Audience reaction? The speaker either lacks vitality or is badly frightened. In either case, no one cares what he says.

Contrast this with the scene that occurred one day in March, 1933. Banks all over the country were closing, and public morale was at an all-time low. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke briefly over a national hookup, and after this, his first speech as President of the United States, millions of Americans had a new light in their eyes, new confidence in their hearts.

His strong, vibrant, yet soothing voice induced Americans to conclude, rightly or wrongly, that the speaker was a person of power and possessed a character adequate in strength and assurance to meet the crisis. True, the speech was beautifully constructed, but had the same words been uttered by a monotonous voice and sounded like the dull thud of hobnail shoes on a concrete floor, the stock

market no doubt would have fallen another notch and public confidence with it.

## The Magnetic Voice

The voice is the magnetic part of any speaker. It is the medium by which ideas are conveyed by him to the audience. It is to the speaker's message what this box (exhibiting an attractive box) was to the watch I gave my daughter for graduation last June, merely the means by which it was transferred from one to the other. This box (an unsightly one) could have contained the watch, just as a harsh, raspy voice could have conveyed the idea, but it would not have been so well received.

The voice is the box, the wrapping, and the ribbons, inside of which ideas are packed for conveyance to others. If the voice is strong and clear, and carries conviction, the audience will have confidence in the speaker and what he says; if it is melodious and warm, it is disarming and persuasive.

## Easy to Listen

A sense of poise and authority accompanies good speech. It is pleasing to hear, and whatever makes it easier for the audience

to listen makes it easier to believe. A weak, shaky, raspy voice quickly loses the confidence of the audience and attracts so much attention to itself that there is none left for the ideas. Ideas can no more be conveyed effectively by a weak voice than water can be carried by a sieve.

Do you want your voice to be as good as it can be? The greatest single requisite to the accomplishment of that end is correct breathing. The old Shakespearean trouper said, "Pack your tones against your belt." In other words, breathe normally, using your abdominal muscles.

### Punctuate With Pauses

We must breathe deeply and must take time out to do so. Pauses are the punctuation marks of a speech. They indicate the transition of thoughts, announce conclusions. Such pauses effect a two-fold purpose — they permit the listener to interpret the thought and permit the speaker to breathe properly, deeply.

But you cannot learn to speak from books any more than you can master golf, tennis, or automobile driving from books alone. Practice is necessary — speak frequently, so that you are relaxed on the platform as at the dinner table, for, no matter how skilled you are at breathing, opening your throat, or using properly all the other organs that combine to produce sound, you will not use them properly if you are not relaxed, and relaxation will come only with regular and frequent platform experience.

To avoid monotony — fix clearly in your mind the meaning of what you say, and then speak so that the meaning will be clear to those who listen. Put in another way, the fundamental rule is, understand what you are saying and then so speak as to make your listeners understand.

### Vocal Variety

Voice modulation comes from within. If you are in earnest, keenly concerned with what you are saying and eager to interpret it correctly to others, your speech will reflect your feelings. If your mind, however, is dull and you are not interested, if you are mentally sluggish, your voice will be the same and will put the audience to sleep.

Warmth, compassion, friendliness, humor — these are the qualities that endear the speaker to his audience. They can be built into the voice as well as into the facial expressions, and must be, if we hope to speak effectively either on the platform, at the breakfast table, or at business conferences. Merchandisers learned a long time ago that, no matter how good the product is, unless it is attractively wrapped it will not sell. Likewise, no matter how brilliant, sound or novel your ideas might be, they will not sell, they will not be accepted, unless attractively wrapped in a pleasing voice which carries conviction and inspires self-confidence. Don't let your ideas fail for want of a proper medium. Keep your audience awake and *make them listen.*

# The Gentleman Turns KILLER

By Ralph C. Smedley

**T**HUGHTLESSNESS — carelessness — discourtesy — can you tell one from the other? All are killers.

Wrap them up in one package, and in that package you will have the chief cause of highway accidents — of most of our traffic casualties. Eliminate them from our driving habits, and thousands of lives will be saved, millions of dollars of damage averted.

I put the question to the Chief of Police.

"What difference would it make in our traffic," I asked him, "if people generally were as polite when in their cars as they are when on foot?"

"All the difference in the world," he replied. "Politeness would save lives."

"Take any three men in this room," he continued. "If they all met at the door trying to get out at the same time, every one of them would stand back to let the others go first. Put those same men in their automobiles, and let them come to an intersection to-

"Sorry, I didn't think," was what  
The careless driver said;  
But the man he hit lay on the spot,  
Unquestionably dead.

gether. Every last man will do his level best to get ahead of the others. Courtesy does not seem to count in the car."

### Pedestrians, Too

"People on foot are just about as bad," he said. "They step off the curb into traffic without ever looking. They stroll across the street with the green light, and hold up a whole line of cars that are trying to make a right turn. Sometimes it seems to me that they are actually daring the motorist to run them down.

"Youngsters on bicycles or scooters take chances that would turn your hair white. We do our best to convince them that a bicycle is a vehicle, and ought to obey the signs and signals, but sometimes it looks like a hopeless task. How seldom you see a boy or a girl on a bicycle come to a stop at a boulevard stop sign! It does happen, and when it does, I always think that here is a youngster who has had some wise training at home.

"Speaking off the record, I

would say that the pedestrians are about as much to blame for what happens to them as the drivers are.

"Most of our traffic regulations would be unnecessary if people would only use common sense and courtesy when they drive. Most of the traffic laws are to protect the drivers against themselves. Every driver ought to count himself an officer for law enforcement on the highway."

### Condemned to Death

About 35,000 people in the United States are doomed to die in traffic mishaps during 1952. That is a terrific price to pay for the privilege of being unmannerly. And not one of us can be sure that he is not on the death list.

But every one of us can be a life saver if he will, saving his own life as well as the lives of the others.

The formula is simple.

This is a subject on which you may speak with earnestness and deep conviction. It is non-controversial, which will make it a relief in this year of political argument. It is constructive, being a direct effort to stop destruction of life and property. It provides opportunities for originality in presentation. It is wonderful speech practice, and it should produce results.

**"Politeness is like an air cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts."**

Obey all traffic laws. Be careful. Be courteous.

If everyone would do just those things, the highways would cease to be like battlefields; we could get to our destination safely, and usually in a shorter time; we could save our tempers and our dispositions as well as our bones.

### What To Do

You, as a Toastmaster, have an exceptional opportunity to help.

Talk safety through courtesy, and practice it.

Talk it in your own Toastmasters Club. Find opportunities to talk it before other audiences. Seek new and striking ways to present the facts. Make yourself a nuisance if you must, but preach safety and carefulness whenever you can get listeners.

You may save dozens of lives, but if you save only one, it will be worth while, especially if the life you save is your own.

## CHOOSE YOUR RUT

By R. W. Dively, North Canton, Ohio

**A** MAN DRIVING along a back country road came to an especially bad stretch. It was muddy and rutted. Confronting the driver was a sign which read: "Choose your rut carefully — you'll be in it for the next 20 miles." There was a parable in that sign for every one of us.

Our daily habits are ruts. We shave in a certain way, at a certain time, at a certain place each morning. We tie our tie, eat our breakfast and walk to work by a certain way; and then we say "Good Morning" to the boss with an accustomed inflection. These things are not particularly important to you on your job except the last — how you say "Good Morning." This might also include how you say "Good Bye," "Thank You," "I'll See You Later," "I Think We Should Do It This Way." All of these are simple phrases, but they are part of *how you speak*. They are part of your personality. This is the part of our personality which first makes itself felt on the people around us.

There is one man who annoys me every time I talk with him on the telephone. His voice gives me the impression that he is angry at everybody — he is angry at me, at his boss, at his employees, and

even at himself! Apparently somebody told him at one time that in order to get things done he would have to growl like a lion over the telephone. If this is the case, the man surely was misguided, for instead of encouraging cooperation, the tone of his voice discourages it. Down inside, that man may be as gentle as a lamb. Around home he may be just John Q. Citizen, but in the office he is the man with a big noise and a warped personality.

What does all this mean to us? You may say, "We are Toastmasters — we are learning how to make after-dinner speeches. We are learning how to become public speakers. That's what is important to us." Don't fool yourself! The most important speech you will ever make in your life is that seemingly routine phrase in the office each morning, just plain "Good Morning."

All this is what I would call "Conversational Speech."

I sometimes think that we Toastmasters pay far too little attention to plain conversation, but it should be our first consideration. Make your "Good Morning" fit your design. Choose your rut carefully, you'll be in it for the next 20 years.

## The Sixth Reader

This is the sixth and last installment of the series of lessons in reading. In the April issue we shall begin a series of practical studies in the elements of English grammar, under the head of "How to Talk."

Some clubs and some individual members have made good use of the material on reading. Others have neglected it. Some have held stubbornly to the idea that speakers should not read. Thus, it is every man to his own opinion.

Those who have made an earnest effort to improve themselves in the art of reading aloud may well be proud of their achievement. The ability to read well is rare, and it is very desirable. Poor reading is in evidence almost every time some important functionary makes a speech. He has to read, for he must be careful what he says — but how poorly he reads!

Here are examples of several kinds of reading. Try your voice on each of them; in private, if you like, but if possible, in public, where you may be told how your reading suits the words, and how your interpretation makes clear the meaning.

### Declaim This One

**Between the acting of a dreadful thing  
And the first motion, all the interim is  
Like a phantasma or a hideous dream:  
The genius and the mortal instruments  
Are then in council, and the state of man,  
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then  
The nature of an insurrection.**

—Shakespeare: Julius Caesar

Speak these lines in your most sonorous tones, in orotund, oratorical style. Try to imagine yourself addressing an unfriendly crowd in the Roman Forum, and give them your best.

**Cowards die many times before their death;  
The valiant never taste of death but once.  
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,  
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;  
Seeing that death, a necessary end,  
Will come when it will come.**

—Shakespeare: Julius Caesar

### Make This One Lively

**The lettuce is to me a most interesting study. Lettuce is like conversation: it must be fresh and crisp, so sparkling that you scarcely notice the bitter in it. Lettuce, like most talkers, is — however, apt to run rapidly to seed. Blessed is that sort which comes to a head, and so remains, like a few people I know; growing more solid and satisfactory and tender at the same time, and whiter at the center, and crisp at their maturity.**

—Charles Dudley Warner: My Summer in a Garden.

Read that paragraph in a lively, slightly humorous manner. Make your reading suggest the crispness and the sparkling quality of the words.

### In Lecture Style

Read this as though you were delivering a learned lecture on language:

Language is the expression of thought by means of words; that is, by means of signs of a peculiar sort made with the vocal organs. Since the tongue is one of the most important of these organs, and since we are habitually conscious of using it in articulation, we often call our language our "tongue" — and the word *language* itself is derived, through the French, from *lingua*, the Latin name for that organ.

—Greenough and Kittredge: Words and Their Ways.

### Another Lecture

The term *correct pronunciation* is often used. Yet it is probable that many who use the term would find it difficult to give a precise and clear definition of the sense in which they use it. As every kind of correctness implies a standard of measurement, so in pronunciation it is intimately bound up with the question of standard pronunciation. It has been stated that there are certain extensive regional types of cultivated English speech that have spread far beyond the area of their local origin, as the Southern British or the general American type. It might be reasonably maintained that it would be incorrect for an educated native of London or Oxford to say *ask* (with the flat *a*) or to pronounce the *r* in *farm*, just as it would be incorrect for the Midwestern American to say *ahsk* or *fahm*; for in both cases it is contrary to the standard which prevails in each region.

—Webster's New International Dictionary

# Clear and Forceful

By Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Editor of the Standard Dictionary

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Millions of dollars might be saved every year if all the persons who use the telephone learned to speak so clearly as to be instantly understood. Salesmen can promote their efficiency by speaking pleasantly, and by so inflecting their voices as to avoid the discordant harshness common to many of them.

The monotone is characteristic of American life, and any effort that will relieve us of its monotony deserves encouragement. Actors, and alas, actresses too, although they are supposed to be past masters and mistresses in correct speech, frequently know very little about it.

If they but knew how to use their vocal chords they could pronounce distinctly, and if the art of breathing were properly explained to them none would be found wanting through shortness of breath, and all could add charm to their performances by making the language they use fall rhythmically on the ear.

If you want to know how a stranger gets your measure; that is, can tell *who* you are and *what* you are, you have only to mind your manners and watch your speech.

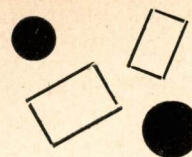
Slips of the tongue are made far more frequently than slips of the pen, and although many wise words have fallen from foolish

lips, far many more foolish speeches have come from the mouths of the wise. As our speech is so are we, for it is by the spoken word that we show the degree of our culture or betray the depth of our ignorance.

When in conversation with your fellow men and women, remember that *what you say goes*. You are accepted at your face value, and that should be sterling. Either you know what you wish to say, and how to say it to win, or *you do not*. If you do not, quit at once that fool's paradise, built in the shifting sands; for the bliss derived from the wisdom of ignorance will not enable you to hide your defects.

If you wish to convince yourself today that not one person in a hundred speaks English clearly and forcefully, you need not go farther than your office chair. Sit there and listen to the speech of the persons who come in during the day — that's all. Take any ten men of your acquaintance and talk with them over the telephone, then decide for yourself how many of them speak their native tongue with a distinct utterance, clear pronunciation, and irresistible charm.

Remember that the true purpose of speech is to say much in a few words — to get the maximum of effectiveness with the minimum of effort.



By Briant Sando

**L**AST WEEK I visited the regular weekly meeting of a Toastmasters Club. It was a good club but the physical setup for the meeting was terrible. The shape of the room was bad, the waitresses didn't have room to work and they were noisy, while only flimsy curtains instead of a solid door separated the Toastmasters meeting from another one in an adjoining "private" room.

This set me to wondering about the physical setup of the various meeting rooms for our clubs all over the country. How is yours? Have you ever studied it objectively, or asked the opinion of your members regarding arrangement and location of tables and chairs?

Perhaps you can't control all of the necessary factors, but you can at least improve some of them — and here are the main points to watch.

Next to your own effectiveness and the quality of your speech comes audience contact. That's why every good speaker tries to get close to his audience, close in person as well as in his speech processes. Thus it is important to select a room of proper size and shape for your meetings. Then seat your group so that all speakers get the best possible contact.

# The Meeting Room SETUP

## The V or the U

Fill up the front seats first and try to keep the audience right in front of the head table. The U-shaped table setup is common, but it pays to keep the U narrow. When speakers stand at the head of a wide U they talk to a broad expanse of carpet or space instead of people.

The V arrangement is good if the speaker is at the point of the V. If the room is wide, set the chairs to avoid a wide spread; otherwise the speaker has to pivot or have a rubber neck. Also keep the setup so that all parts of the audience can see demonstrations, charts or exhibits. If necessary, provide a small platform to elevate the speaker.

When the presiding officers are located near the speaker, they should remember they are not a part of his props and should remain inconspicuous while others have the floor. Audiences involuntarily watch those who are presiding, and often their whispers, signals or note-writing distract attention from the speaker.

Set up your room so that the entrance and exit for both waiters and audience are behind the speakers if possible. Otherwise listening is cut by the activities of



the waiters or by the late arrivals or early departures among the audience.

### Light and Air

Watch the lighting arrangements so that glare or dazzling light is avoided for both speakers and audience. If you can't arrange the room right, then work out the best spot possible and have each speaker talk from that spot.

Study the ventilation. Try to

keep the air fresh without creating drafts. Stale air puts people to sleep.

Name a special committee to watch your meetings on these points, and to make recommendations for improvement. Changes may lead to surprising benefits for your members.

It is hard work to make a good speech, and the right room setup can help to ease the effort.

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### Convention Delegates

It is time to make plans for your club to be represented at the Chicago Convention, August 14 - 16. Please refer to the Standard Club By-Laws, Article IV, Section 7, for details. It is wise to elect two delegates and two alternates, so that the club may be properly represented in the business sessions.

Notice of election of delegates should be sent to the Home Office as soon as they have been chosen.

### Club-of-the-Year

The end of the year is approaching. Check up on your club to see how it rates on the standards of good club performance. It does not make so much difference who wins the top honors, just so your club has won advancement and improvement for all its members by measuring up to the characteristics of a good club.

### When You Move

When you make any change in your mailing address, be sure to notify the Home Office promptly so that your magazine and other materials may not go astray. Many magazines are returned each month because the addressee has moved without giving notice. A postcard will serve the purpose. Give the old address, the club number, and the new address, and thus avoid missing a single number of *The Toastmaster*.

## SPEECH IN *Full Bloom*

By John Charles Miller, of Fort Collins, Colorado

Last summer I used to stand in our yard, gazing enviously at our neighbor's flower garden. It was a gorgeous array of color. The blossoms were so large that they appeared to be bursting at the seams.

I have always prided myself on being a pretty fair gardener, but last year our garden turned out to be a nice refuge for grasshoppers. For some reason, it was a failure. Our neighbor took pity on us and our weed patch, and shared his flowers with us.

*A speech is like those flowers.* If we treat our speech right, and help it grow, it can burst into glorious full bloom.

This spring I shall take a package of flower seeds, and sow them in a hot bed. Before long, with good care, little sprouts will push their heads through the soil, and develop into strong plants.

I shall carefully select the best of these plants, and transplant them to flower beds. Some will not stand the change, but many will grow strong, and soon they will bud and then burst into full bloom. Then I shall have a flower garden I can be proud to own.

*A speech is like a bouquet of flowers.*

Our thoughts are the seeds of our speech. We gather them everywhere, and place them on cards or in a small notebook. This

is like a hotbed, giving thoughts a chance to grow. Completed ideas may come from words and from fragments of sentences. Some ideas will germinate and grow, while others will lie dormant and then decay.

Now we carefully select the strongest of these growing ideas and transplant them to a larger book, the garden plot of our speech. Here we help the speech to gain strength by checking reference material, the dictionary, books of quotations, and other speech aids.

Margaret Fuller has said, "Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasures of the mind as harrowing and planting those of the earth."

Under such attentive care our speech grows. It still remains for us to make it bloom. With our pencil we prune the speech, cutting out unnecessary material which sucks the sap from our words. We add gestures, facial expression, vocal modulation, all to bring out color and beauty.

At last, our speech blooms. We carefully cut it, making sure that it will be ready in its fullest beauty, and place it on a card as if in an artistic vase, and it is ready to be shown to others.

Before you make your next speech, remember the flowers. Let your speech be exhibited in full bloom.



Crowds inspected the displays of material, and carried away quantities of it for study.

### Talking It Over

Discussion was the keynote of the Educational Conference held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon, for the Northwestern Zone, January 18 and 19, when some 400 Toastmasters and their friends assembled to study how to improve themselves.

The opening session, on Friday afternoon, presented an innovation in the form of half a dozen round tables, at each of which some well-informed official acted as host and leader of the talk for the "Circles of Information." Questions were raised and answered in an informal style.

Again, on Saturday noon, the luncheon period was devoted to "The Idea Exchange," when the entire assembly was divided into small groups, each group being assigned one principal topic for discussion. At the conclusion of the period, brief reports were presented by group "reporters" who summed up the ideas on the various subjects.

Equally lively discussions were carried on almost continuously in the display room, where books and other materials provided by Toastmasters International were shown.



"The Idea Exchange" proved that a large assembly can be broken into small, intimate groups, each discussing some matter of common interest, and producing results of value to all.



"Circles of Information" afforded an opportunity for men to discuss problems and gather help.

### Speeches Were Made

Not all the time was given over to conferences. Formal sessions provided the opportunity for speeches and demonstrations on a variety of matters. The Friday evening symposium produced excellent talks on practical applications of speech to business and profession.

The Saturday morning period presented the intimate workings of the successful Toastmasters Club. The "Workshop" followed in the afternoon, with many individuals and clubs participating, and the President's Banquet in the evening brought the conference to a fitting close, with inspiring speeches and music.

It will be remembered by those who attended as a rare opportunity to gather and share ideas on club operation and personal improvement. The program was on the level of the club and the individual member.

The entire event may well be summed up in the phrase:

*A Conference Which Really Conferred.*

AT PORTLAND, OREGON, January 17, 18, 19

Board of Directors in Session. They spent two busy days for the good of the organization.



# What's Going On

## At Wisconsin's Capital



District Governor Emil H. Nelson presented the charter to the new club at Madison, Wis., in the presence of many local and state officials, in addition to the members who were present in full force. In the picture, President W. A. Wilking has just received the charter from Governor Nelson. At the right is Clifford Teuchert, Lt. Gov. for the Wisconsin Area.

## Down Mobile

Toastmasters of the Mobile-Pensacola Area of District 29 have been making the news columns because of their achievements. At Pensacola, Rinehart Holm, of the Andrew Jackson Toastmasters Club, was elected a member of the City Council. Mobile's Community Chest campaign went over the top, with Toastmaster William Wall as head of the Speakers' Bureau. He is past president of Mobile Toastmasters.

The current Red Cross drive in Mobile has Erwin Stahlman, of Mobile Toastmasters Club, as general chairman, with O. H. May, of the same club, heading one of the important committees. Hendrix Chandler, of Springhill Toastmasters Club, has been elected president of the Springhill Manor Association, a community improvement organization and Bill McGough of the same club was made secretary.

Robert B. Boutwell, of Dauphin Way Toastmasters Club, is president of the Independent Grocers' Association of Mobile County, and Curtis Daniels, of Azalea Toastmasters Club, has been elected a director of this association, with a membership of 200 retail grocers. Benner F. Dismukes, a charter member of Prichard Toastmasters Club, has been chosen "Prichard's Citizen of the Year for 1951," and Pierre Bagur, Jr., Governor of District 29, was recently elected a Director of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

## At the Motor Capital



The N-K Toastmasters Club, of Detroit, received its charter at the hands of District Governor Robert L. Moore. President E. E. Stephenson accepted the charter, while more than 100 members and guests applauded.

The initials N-K stand for Nash-Kelvinator, this name being adopted because the members are executive employees of that corporation. All departments of the business are represented in the membership of the new club, which has developed a remarkable spirit of cooperation.

The attractively designed program for the event was headed: "Everything Begins with an Idea," which seems to express the Toastmasters movement most adequately.

## Toastmasters in the News

The Royal Arcanum Toastmasters Club, No. 320, of Minneapolis, has been offering congratulations to Philip W. Schulte, one of their former members, on his appointment as chief of the information division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. He was to report in Washington on February 1 to take up his new duties.

At Mt. Vernon, Illinois, R. LeBen Garrison was designated "Young Man of the Year" by the

local Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is a charter member of the Mt. Vernon Toastmasters Club, and an active leader in civic enterprises.

Many other Toastmasters have been honored for good service in their several communities. Congratulations to all of them!

## Arkansas, Kansas

When the new club at Arkansas City, Kansas, received its charter, District Governor Carl Sanders and Mrs. Sanders drove from Carthage, Missouri, a round trip of 380 miles, to be present. The charter presentation was a sort of double-pass performance. Governor Sanders presented it to Lieutenant Governor Will B. Arnold, who has been instrumental in getting the new chapter established, and then Lieutenant Arnold had the privilege of placing the document in the hands of Club President Jack Kelly.

## Full-Blooded at Fresno



Recently, the Red Cross Blood Bank was used as a table topic by the Sierra Chapter of Toastmasters, at Fresno, California. The result was that 18 members volunteered blood donations. In the picture, District Governor E. T. Hier presents a Blood Donor's pin to Club President Lou Markarian, with the aid of Jim Cavagnaro and Lew Heinen.

## Deposits in the Blood Bank



Toastmasters of Muskegon, Michigan, really delivered when a score of the members of the club went in a group to help replenish the Red Cross Blood Bank. One of the men made a speech on the subject, and he evidently made the sale, to judge from the response. On the tables are V. G. Moser and Robert McCrea. Standing by are Ted Thomas, Frank Bugaski, John Meulendyk, President W. C. Eyke, Walter Tolley, Joe Tanis and Cliff Smith.

## Wilkes-Barre Grants Degree



At a recent meeting of the Toastmasters Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., much fun was occasioned by the presentation of the honorary degree of "Doctor of the Split Infinitive" upon James Reynold, Secretary of the club. The presentation was made in due form by President R. M. Stapleton, who also serves as Governor of Area 5 of District 13.

## Passing the Gavel



When the Toastmasters of Monrovia, California, changed leaders recently, the new officers were installed by John W. Haynes, of the Board of Directors of Toastmasters International. Haynes is seen at the left, with retiring President Robert Malcho and newly installed President Robert Noland.

## Good Work Everywhere

Christmas inspired many Toastmasters Clubs to deeds of friendship and helpfulness. For example, Aquatennial City Toastmasters of Minneapolis "adopted" a family of four children, and gave them a memorable Christmas time. Several clubs took over Christmas kettles for the Salvation Army, notably San Diego Toastmasters No.

7, and Santa Ana Toastmasters No. 15. There were Christmas parties too numerous to count, and help was given to many worthy causes and individuals as well as to families.

At Pocatello, Idaho, Secretary E. C. Phoenix of the Pocatello Toastmasters Club, was chairman of the speakers for the Red Cross appeal for blood donors. There were 49 speeches before many groups. Result, more than 1000 contributors were secured on a quota of 600.

There is not room even to list the many clubs which have done similar good work. Let us all be proud of our willingness and ability to be of service, as Toastmasters.

Many Toastmasters are not situated so as to be able to make large contributions in money, even to the most worthy causes, but each one of us can make substantial contributions in service, which may sometimes be worth even more than money.

## This Speaker Sings



Walter J. Miesen is a member of "High Dawn" chapter of Toastmasters, Club No. 730, of Portland, Oregon. He has served as Educational Chairman of his club and in other responsible positions. In addition, he is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, which he uses on many occasions. Choir director, organist and soloist, he has appeared with the Portland Symphony Orchestra, the Hood River Music Festival, the Portland Oratorio Chorus and many other musical organizations, as well as concert and radio engagements.

He added much to the recent Zone Conference at Portland when he appeared on the program in much appreciated numbers. It is hoped that he may be present at the Chicago Convention next August, so that he may be heard by many more of his fellow Toastmasters. In business life, he has been for the last five years manager of the commercial warehousing division of the Liberty Transfer and Storage Company.

## GUEST EDITORIALS

### Build Your Vocabulary

The effectiveness of a soldier in the field is measured by the weapons he carries and properly uses. The success of a hunting hawk depends on a sharp eye, swift wings and strong talons. The "secret weapon" of the good speaker is an adequate vocabulary. Your vocabulary is an index to your mentality, your character, your interests and your resourcefulness. Inadequate vocabulary is by a man's own choosing.

—R. J. Herschler, Evergreen Toastmasters, Camas, Washinton

### Why Quit?

Other pastures often seem greener than the one in which we are grazing. Thus, we see some of our good members resigning from the club for business and personal reasons.

Most of us will be faced one day with the question of whether we should continue our Toastmasters training or drop it for some other interest and advantage. When we reach this point, we should carefully weigh the advantages of remaining in Toastmasters against the reason for resigning.

Just what has our Toastmasters Club given us?

1. It has helped us to gain poise.
2. It has given us confidence in ourselves.
3. It has trained us to think and speak on our feet.
4. It has put us into contact with other aggressive men who are eager to get ahead.
5. It gives us the needed training for leadership.

Careful consideration of what our club has to offer will prevent many resignations from membership.

As I see it, the question is not whether Toastmasters can do without me, but whether I can do without Toastmasters.

—Pat McPherson, Birmingham, Alabama

### Blind Fliers

Speakers, like pilots, require landmarks and guideposts to measure progress and assure arrival at the objective. The individual evaluator is comparable to the navigator who keeps the pilot on course and warns him of deviation.

Does the Air Force yank an eager beaver off the street, hang a "navigator" badge on him, and start him out to chart the course for pilots? You know the answer. Navigators receive rigorous training, tutoring and examination before they are permitted to take over responsibility for guiding the pilot.

Now compare the development of a navigator with the development of an evaluator in our Toastmasters Club: training, tutoring, examination!

What is the cure? There must be one.

Speech improvement will automatically follow improved evaluation.

—George Blout, in bulletin of Queen City Toastmasters Club of Cincinnati

## Your

## Speech Must Fit

By R. H. Proudfoot, of Eugene, Oregon

**H**AVE YOU ever made a speech before a high school student assembly about fire prevention?

I have done that, and I learned, to my embarrassment, what can happen when you say something which may sound solemn enough to you, but which strikes the teenagers as funny.

Standing before the assembly, I asked all the students who had small brothers or sisters to raise their hands. Almost everyone in the room put up a hand. Then, to impress upon them the seriousness of a fire in the home, I gave them the so-called punch line: "How would you like to see them burned in a fire?"

I expected to see very serious faces as I presented this tragic idea. Instead, I faced a sea of grins. Someone in the back of the room let out a loud laugh. That did it. Howls, whistles and loud laughter ruined what I had counted on for a telling point.

What had I done wrong? My mind flashed back to my school days, and to some of the choice forms of torture I would have liked to inflict on my own bothersome "kid" sister.

Too late, I realized that my speech had not been prepared to fit my audience. I had approached from my own viewpoint rather than from theirs.

I should have asked someone to read my speech to me, putting myself into the place of those whom I was to address. I should have listened with the mind of youth. Had I done this, I am sure that I would have caught the error.

The lesson was a valuable one. It taught me that I must always keep the audience in mind as I prepare to talk. I must think of how they are going to hear it.

For instance, you wouldn't talk to an "ad" club about the waste of money in advertising, nor would you eulogize Harry S. T. at a meeting of young Republicans. You would seek in each case to develop a line of talk which would be adapted to the listeners.

My experience at the high school made me realize that before I prepare a speech, I must put myself in the place of the audience. I must listen to myself as those people out in front will be listening. I must speak so as to appeal to them rather than in the way that may seem best to me.

## HOW WE TALK

### WELL, WELL!

This little word is one of the most used and most useful ones in our common speech.

As a noun, *well* means a hole in the ground from which we procure water. It also means a spring or fountain, or any one of a score of other meanings derived from the original and used in sanitary engineering, architecture, metal working, mining, and many other connections.

As a verb, it means to boil up or spring up or issue forth, and it has a great variety of figurative uses.

As an adverb (with a different etymological background) it means "in a right, just, or praiseworthy manner," as in "You may well say" or "I can very well spare it."

As an adjective, it means in good health, or in a satisfactory condition.

But as an interjection, it can fill almost any place, and all too frequently it does just that.

"Well, what do you think of that?" (Surprise)

"Well, here we are at last." (Relief)

"Well, what next?" (Expectation)

"Well, we shall have to stand it." (Resignation)

"Well, well, think of meeting you here." (Pleasure)

Well, the fact is, we use *well* in many places where it might be as well to omit it. How many of your sentences start with "well" or "well-uh"? Probably most of the ones which do not start with "why" or "now."

It has been built into various idioms which we understand, but which do not make much sense.

What, for instance, is the basic meaning of "well-to-do" or "well-fixed" or "well-nigh" or "well off"?

The big dictionary carries two pages of combinations made by attaching "well" to other words, from "well-able" to "well-yoked." It is a very useful word.

The dictionary also explains our use of the word as a sentence-opener by saying that it indicates "resumption of the thread of discourse" and is "used also sometimes as a mere expletive."

It appears to be just one of those handy combinations of sound which we use so freely and with complete understanding, although most of us would be "well-pushed" and "well-puzzled" if we were called upon to explain its exact meaning and place in most of our "well-worded" sentences.

Very well, then, since "all's well that ends well," we may just as well leave well enough alone; for "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

## Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



### A Biographical Novel

This is what the author, Irving Stone, calls his book, "The President's Lady."

It is an entertaining, very human story built around the life of Andrew Jackson and his wife, Rachel. The author presents evidence to show that the historical matters found in it are as authentic as is possible with the records available. The reader is likely to get a new view of the life of "Old Hickory" from this book, which deals sympathetically with his conflicts and difficulties during the years prior to his election to the presidency.

You, as a Toastmaster, will gain from it some ideas on how to use biographical material in an interesting way in a speech. It may help you to get away from the time-table, chronological style of reciting facts.

Ask for *The President's Lady*, by Irving Stone, published by Doubleday. It should be at your city library or at the bookstore.

### People Today

This is another one of the midget pictorial magazines. In the issue of January 30, 1952, it carried a feature story about Nick Jorgensen, vice-president of Toast-

masters International, which is of interest to all Toastmasters.

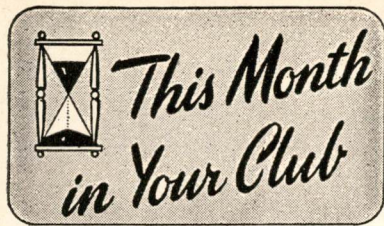
### Essentials of Education

The *Atlantic Monthly* for January presents an article of unusual worth to all of us who are interested in education. You will do well to read it.

This article is entitled "The Essentials of Education." It is by Sir Richard Livingstone, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. You can hardly fail to be stimulated by this thoughtful treatment. "What is the real aim of education?" he asks. Then he answers: "Its aim is to know the first-rate in any subject that we study, with a view of achieving it as nearly as our powers allow." He leads the reader through a careful study of just what constitutes the "first-rate" in life. We can profit by it.

Other good articles in this issue of *The Atlantic* are, "We All Want Inflation," by John Harriman, financial columnist for the Boston *Globe*; "Rearmament: Too Much, Too Soon," by Sumner H. Slichter, of Harvard College; and "Guided Missiles Could Have Won," by a former intelligence officer, Joseph W. Angell.

This January issue is an unusually good one for *The Atlantic*.



## WORDS! WORDS!

For March, concentrate on the right use of words.

Words are the only means you have to express your ideas, except for a few signs or signals. If your ideas are worth expressing, they are worthy of being phrased in good words. The words have a right to be pronounced correctly and used in the right places to make meaning clear.

Learn some new words — but only such as you need.

Be sure that you can pronounce correctly all words that you use.

Understand the meanings so you will get the word in its right place.

## For Every Speech

No matter what your subject, you will use words in discussing it. You may be on *Basic Training* No. 2, or any other number. That makes no difference. You will need words. You may be an old-timer, with a long record of speeches made. You still use words. Your evaluators may still catch you in wrong use of pronunciation.

Whether you are a beginner or an "ancient" in speech, make this month the time when you will improve your use of words. Try to add 10 words to your spoken

vocabulary, and 25 to your passive vocabulary, or your list of words understood, although not commonly spoken.

Choose your speech theme so that you may use imagination in the wording. Make your words come to life.

If there is a chance, use a speech subject like "How to Use the Dictionary," or "How to Use the Thesaurus," or "How to Avoid Errors in Grammar." Try a descriptive speech. This will help you in gestures as well as in word use.

**"But words are things, and a small drop of ink,**

**Falling, like dew, upon a thought produces**

**That which makes thousands — perhaps millions — think."**

—Byron

## Business

Elect officers. Choose them wisely, for they are to be your leaders. Elect them in due and regular form. Make your club election a training in good procedure.

Let the new officers be sure to make this a month of training. If the election is promptly reported to the Home Office, the new officers will receive their material for training just as promptly. By April 1st every new officer and committee chairman should understand his responsibilities.

Devote one program to a study of your club, if you have not already done so. What do you expect of your club and its officers?

Refer to the February issue of *The Toastmaster*, for a suggestion on what you are entitled to expect.

Make March a month of growth.

## MAKE THE SALE!

April is the month when we concentrate on persuading, convincing, selling people by our speeches. Every speech given in your club this month should have a direct purpose to influence people to buy, to act, to vote, to think according to your line of reasoning.

Have some actual sales talks, in which members sell their own products. Let the insurance man, or the appliance dealer, or the banker or the book agent sell his own goods. He will encounter plenty of sales resistance in his audience.

Even the beginner, presenting his "Ice Breaker" speech, can properly sell either his product or himself.

Have several educational talks on salesmanship during the month.

Use for a table topic: "The Salesman I Don't Want to Buy From."

## Evaluation

Every speech should be appraised as to its power of conviction. Ask each evaluator to answer this question: "Did the speaker convince you, or sell you, and why and how did he do it?"

For this month, "talk shop." Advertise your own business or your own ideas, without fear or hesitation.

## Business

The newly elected officers are installed. They take over the management of your club. You expect



them to handle it well. You will help them. But if they don't deliver, remind them of it. You can do this without being unpleasantly critical.

Suppose the programs are not announced in advance. Suppose the educational themes are neglected. You can rise in meeting and say, "Mr. President, just who is responsible for planning and announcing the programs in your administration? Who works the *Point of Emphasis* into our meetings?" That question ought to bring results.

You have a right to ask such questions, because it is *your* club, and you want it to function well. Of course you are ready to help.

This month of April is the time for district and area activities. Get into all these. It will be good for you.

Now is the time to make definite plans for the great convention at Chicago, in August. Will your club be represented?

Has your secretary sent in his semi-annual report, due April 1?

Is the club roster filled? Now is a good time to add a few more members.

There is plenty to do in April. Do your part.

# It's a Good Idea

## Read the Toastmaster

The bulletin of Oregon District No. 7 reports that in one club, careful reading of *The Toastmaster* was stimulated by the Educational Committee. Each month, this committee selects one item or article in the current issue of the magazine. Whoever, during the month, mentions that article in his speech is treated to a free dinner.

## Gripe Session

C. Fred Cueni, Governor of District 14, recently visited the Toastmasters at Savannah, Georgia, and invited the men to a general "Gripes" or "Pet Peeve" session. It served to bring out answers to many questions, and was so well liked by the men that they are planning to repeat it frequently. Most misunderstandings can be cleared up by bringing them into the open and facing them squarely.

## Evaluate the Evaluators

Occasionally appoint one or two men to criticize the critics. After they have performed their duties, let these "super-critics" say how well or badly it was done. There is a form for this kind of evaluation available at the Home Office. Write for samples if you will use this plan.

## Singing Speakers

At Dallas, Texas, the Big D Toastmasters presented a 15-minute "special event" as a feature of a recent ladies' night event. The various performers "sang" their comments, using familiar tunes to present original words. First, the entire club, then the president, then the quartette of officers, the Educational Committee, and several others burst into song, leading up to a general critique, set to the tune of "The Man on the Flying Trapeze," and, for a grand climax, "The Lament of Toastmasters' Wives" adjusted to "Jingle Bells" and sung with deep feeling by the ladies. If Gilbert and Sullivan could have attended, they might have developed the idea for another opera. It was good fun, but it did take a lot of preparation.

## Fresno, Always Prepared

San Joaquin Toastmasters Club of Fresno, California, never lacks speakers to fill out on short notice, since the plan was established of drawing names for replacements. When a speaker fails to show up for his place on the program, there is a drawing to see who shall take the place. Since the plan is well understood by all, every man is expected to have a speech ready when needed.

# PROGRAM NOTES

## Prepared Impromptu

Glen-Eagle Toastmasters, of Glendale, California, staged an impromptu program of high quality, by preparing carefully for all contingencies. Every item on the program was numbered. The program was published in advance, with the numbers clearly shown.

When the men came to the meeting, each one drew a number. By referring to the program, he immediately knew what he was to do, whether he would be called on for the invocation, for introduction of guests, for table topics, evaluation, or principal speech.

For the speakers, six situations had been assumed. All the men had had the opportunity to prepare on all these, so as to be ready. Here are the suggestions for each:

1. **You have been asked to lay the cornerstone for a new Shrine Hospital for crippled children.**
2. **You have been asked to address the graduating class of the Hick High School of Wahoo. Students, faculty and parents are to be present.**
3. **Your country has been attacked by a foreign power. War has been declared. You are addressing 2,000 coal miners, urging them to buy War Bonds.**
4. **You have been elected Mayor of the city. It was a dirty campaign. You are to address a dinner given in your honor by your supporters.**

5. **You are chairman of an un-instructed group of delegates to the National Convention. You have been asked to submit one plank for the platform, and to argue its adoption.**

6. **You are the retiring president of our Toastmasters Club and at the installation of new officers, you are speaking your last word as president.**

## Debate

Many clubs have been holding formal debates. It is good practice. Give your club a chance at it.

Universal Military Training is a good subject. So is the armament program as a preserver of the peace. So is the problem of aid to Europe. Many other live themes suggest themselves. Choose one and let six of your members debate it.

Always state the proposition clearly, and as simply as possible. For example: Resolved, That a program of universal military training should be enacted by the present Congress.

In debate, the first affirmative speaker is also the last speaker in rebuttal. Remember that mere assertion is not argument. Proofs must be given. Debates are won by facts and points, not by eloquence.

**A good program, like a good speech, is carefully planned.**



# Well Said. . . .

*A commonplace statement may be given new life and vigor by the use of lively words and word pictures. For example:*

Method is good in all things. Order governs the world. The devil is the author of confusion.

—Jonathan Swift

**Many an argument is sound — just sound.**

—Banking

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul.

—Joseph Addison

**As happy as a young robin loose in a bait can.**

—Neill Beck

The kind of books that everybody is supposed to read, and hardly anybody does.

—Elizabeth Daly

**He was compact, chunky, and put together with great economy. His hair was as thin as a coat of paint. His features were good, but didn't occupy as much of the face as usual. His eyebrows looked as if they stopped at the minimum width.**

—Robert M. Yoder

The snow was falling gently, and the festive Saturday night atmosphere was as pretty as a Christmas carol.

—O. Patrick

**The best way to stop a bad habit is never to begin it.**

—J. C. Penney

A fine quotation is a diamond on the finger of a man of wit, and a pebble in the hand of a fool.

—Joseph Roux

**To select well among old things is almost equal to inventing new ones.**

—Abbe Trublet

Jests which slap the face are not good jests.

—Cervantes

**The number of millionaires I am personally acquainted with, Venus de Milo could count on her fingers.**

—Wally Boren

The Constitution of the United States declares that all men are born equal — the British Socialist Labor Party declares that they must remain equal.

—Winston Churchill

The first step to knowledge is to know that we are ignorant.

—Richard Cecil

# New Clubs

## WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 239 MILES CITY, Montana, (D 17), *Miles City*.
- 302 WORTHINGTON, Minnesota, (D 6), *Worthington*, Thursday, 6:00 p.m., Gobbler Cafe.
- 450 SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Canada, (D 20), *Saskatoon*, Friday, 6:15 p.m., Clinton Lodge.
- 1030 SOUDERTON, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Bux-Mont*, Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., American Legion Home.
- 1039 TULIA, Texas, (D 25), *Tulia*, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Courthouse.
- 1040 NEW YORK, N. Y., (D U), *New York*.
- 1041 TARRYTOWN, New York, (D U), *Tarrytown*, Monday, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Florence.
- 1042 LOS ANGELES, California, (D 1), *Associates*.
- 1043 LAGUNA BEACH, California, (D F), *Laguna Beach*, Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Hotel Laguna.
- 1044 NEWPORT-COSTA MESA, California, (D F), *Harbor Area*, Tuesday, 6:45 p. m., Norton's Bay Shore Cafe.
- 1045 CHOWCHILLA, California, (D 27), *Chowchilla*, Monday, 7:00 p.m., Farnesis.
- 1046 RIDGWAY, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Ridgway*.
- 1047 MARIETTA, Georgia, (D 14), *Marietta*.
- 1048 COLUMBIA FALLS, Montana, (D 17), *Hungry Horse*, Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Reeves Cafe.
- 1049 NEWARK, New Jersey, (D U), *Gerden State*, 1st and 3rd Monday, 4:45 p.m., Rubberset Company Cafeteria.
- 1050 WHITTIER, California, (D F), *Rose Hills*.
- 1051 PADUCAH, Kentucky, (D 11), *Paducah*, 1st and 3rd Monday, 6:30 p.m., Ritz Hotel.
- 1052 LOCKERBIE, Scotland, (D 18), *Mid-Annandale*, Monday, 7:30 p.m., Lockerbie.
- 1053 LARBERT, Scotland, (D 18), *Larbert*, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Station Hotel.
- 1054 WASHINGTON, D. C., (D U), *Airport*, Tuesday, 12:00 noon, Terrace Room and Cloud Room, Washington National Airport.
- 1055 DALLAS, Texas, (D 25), *Cotton Bowl*, Monday, 6:00 p.m., Sammy's Restaurant.
- 1056 CHICAGO, Illinois, (D 30), *U. S. Gypsum*, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 5:45 p.m., Central Y.M.C.A.
- 1057 SELMA, California, (D 27), *Selma*.
- 1058 LOS ANGELES, California, (D 1), *Grayber*.
- 1059 FARGO, North Dakota, (D 20), *K. C.*, Friday, 7:30 p.m., K. C. Hall.

## TRUE OR FALSE?

Check each one of these statements as to its truthfulness:

- |   | True  | False |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Changing the accent for <i>convict</i> changes the part of speech.                 | ..... | ..... |
| 2. The form <i>it's</i> indicates the possessive.                                     | ..... | ..... |
| 3. The sound of long <i>u</i> is <i>oo</i> .  | ..... | ..... |
| 4. In pronouncing <i>white</i> the <i>h</i> is sounded before the <i>w</i> .          | ..... | ..... |
| 5. The abbreviation <i>i. e.</i> means "therefore."                                   | ..... | ..... |
| 6. The correct past tense of <i>dive</i> is <i>dove</i> .                             | ..... | ..... |
| 7. The accent in <i>deficit</i> should be on the first syllable.                      | ..... | ..... |
| 8. "Each of the men were paid one dollar" is grammatically incorrect.                 | ..... | ..... |
| 9. The correct past tense of <i>lie</i> (to recline) is <i>lay</i> .                  | ..... | ..... |
| 10. The word <i>presentation</i> should be pronounced <i>pree-sentctio-n</i> .        | ..... | ..... |
| 11. <i>Speech</i> is the correct spelling of what you make at your Toastmasters Club. | ..... | ..... |
| 12. To introduce business, always say, "I make a motion to . . ."                     | ..... | ..... |

### The Unanswerable Question

It is said that philosophers of old worried about this problem:

In a certain village there was but one barber. This barber shaved every man in the village who did not shave himself. The question: Did the barber shave himself? Answer: Unless certain qualifications are added, the question is unanswerable.

#### KEY TO TRUE OR FALSE

True: 1-4-7-8-9.

False: 2-3-5-6-10-11-12.

#### Before We Adjourn

"The best way to spend your life is to invest it in something which will outlast it."



**DO NOT** choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon if I can. I seek opportunity — not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me.

I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenge of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the state calm of Utopia.

I will not trade freedom for beneficence, nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before any master nor bend to any threat. It's my heritage to stand erect, proud and unafraid; to think and act for myself, enjoy the benefits of my creation and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done. All this is what it means to be an American.

—Dean Alfange

Dr. James F. Bean  
1134 Fair Oaks Avenue  
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