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The Toastmaster

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Sixth Annual Convention TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

Hollywood, California

August 13, 14, 1937

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel
7006 Hollywood Boulevard

Registration and Information Desk located on the first floor of the hotel. Special rooms have been reserved at Headquarters for those who do not plan to remain over night.

YOUR CONVENTION GUIDE

The Hollywood Toastmasters Club

Jointly and Severally Extend Cordial Greetings and a Hearty Welcome to Visiting Toastmasters and Toastmistresses in Attendance at the Convention

The following members have placed their services at your disposal to insure that each Convention Attendant receives the utmost in Inspiration, Personal Comfort, Education and Entertainment. We are indeed at your service:

Convention Committee Chairman, Oscar L. Myers (Coordinator)

Program Committee: Gil E. Ellingson, Chairman; Leon Bolter, Harold Brewster, Oscar L. Myers.

Reception Committee: Rudolph Wiedeman, Chairman; J. Jules Lutge, Larry Jenner, Dr. Silas Lewis.

Publicity Committee: J. Jules Lutge, Chairman; Clark Fee, Henry Mather, Dr. William Snyder, Jr.

Secretary and Registration Committee: Al Snider, Chairman; Basil Gannon, Thomas Fitzpatrick, William Glassick.

Banquet and Entertainment Committee: Myron Sunde, Chairman; John Knoble, Kermit Mattson, Dr. Walter Finney.

Finance Committee: Dr. John W. Whitsett, Chairman; Richard Griffith, Paul Reed, Herbert Fischer.

Transportation Committee: Ransom Hudson, Chairman; Fred Koehler, Edwin McKinley.

Ladies' Activity Committee: Detective Lieut. Leon Egan, Chairman; Dr. Neil Lewis, Larry Jenner, William Glassick.

Program

Friday, August 13

7:30 p.m. Reception, Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel.

8:00 p.m. Meeting of Board of Directors of Toastmasters International, Hollywood - Roosevelt Hotel. All Toastmasters are invited to attend this open meeting of the Directors.

Saturday, August 14

9:00 a.m. Registration. Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel.

10:00 a.m. Convention Session. Hollywood - Roosevelt Hotel. Annual Reports of Officers; Nominations for Officers; New Business; Resolutions. All delegates should attend. Ladies are welcome.

12:15 p.m. Toastmasters Luncheon. Women's Club Building, Hollywood Blvd. at La Brea. An "exemplary" Toastmasters meeting. Able speakers from the various Districts. Luncheon, per plate 75 cents.

2:15 p.m. Convention Session. Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel. Practical Aids for Toastmasters Clubs. Discussions of local club problems. Completion of business. Election of officers.

EVENING: The Annual Banquet, at the Masonic Temple, Hollywood Boulevard.

6:30 p.m. Reception and social period.

7:00 p.m. The Banquet. (A Toastmasters Meeting always begins on time.) Jean Bordeaux in charge. A speaker of national prominence, together with installation of new officers and talks by representative members. Entertainment, dancing, music, bridge. The price is \$1.50 per plate. Informal.

For The Ladies

Every effort has been made by the Hollywood Convention Committee to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the ladies who attend. Time has been left for the visitors to follow their individual tastes as to theaters, shopping and sightseeing, but the following special program features have been arranged:

Friday, August 13

7:30 p.m. Reception at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel, followed by a theater party at Grauman's Chinese Theater. (Hand and foot prints of the movie stars to be seen at the entrance. Stars to be seen on the screen.)

Saturday Morning—As you care to spend it. We recommend a shopping tour on Hollywood Boulevard.

Saturday Luncheon

12:30 p.m. Warner Brothers' First National Studio. Luncheon 75 cents per plate. Entertainment, followed by a tour of Warner Brothers' Studio and an inside view of motion picture production. (The luncheon capacity is limited. The opportunity to see the inside workings of the studio is most unusual.)

Saturday Evening

6:30 p.m. Reception at the Masonic Temple.

7:00 p.m. The Convention Banquet, followed by dancing and bridge. Souvenirs for the ladies. The price is \$1.50 per plate.

For those who remain for Sunday, full information as to churches, sports, beaches, parks, museums and other points of interest may be had at the Information Desk in the lobby of the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel.

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The TOASTMASTER Magazine is published quarterly, on the first of March, June, September and December. It is sent to all accredited members of Toastmasters Clubs. It is not for sale or circulation outside of the organization, except in so far as it may be placed in school and city libraries. All communications having to do with the magazine should be addressed to

THE TOASTMASTER
Santa Ana, California

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

JEAN BORDEAUX, President of Toastmasters International

Let us fill up the ranks in our membership.

With more than 80 clubs chartered, we have a reasonable hope of reaching 90—possibly 100—by convention time in August. But not all the clubs have their rosters full. Eighty clubs of thirty members each would give a total membership of 2,400 men. Yet our actual membership is just about 2,000. This means we are twenty percent short of our possible membership.

Now is a good time to fill up those vacant chairs. There is scarcely a community in which it is not possible, with a little effort, to fill the roster and put a few additional names on the "Associate Member" list. We need to fill all the present clubs to capacity as well as to organize new clubs.

The lack of a suitable meeting place has been a hindrance in some cases and there are other local conditions which have interfered, but in almost every instance these conditions can be overcome by determined effort. In many cities the club membership is oversubscribed and numerous candidates are waiting for admission. This should be the habitual condition in every club.

You need a full membership to provide an adequate audience and sustain the interest of members. The larger membership means greater diversity in style and subject of speeches, greater variety in criticism and greater effort on the part of speakers to prepare and deliver worthy talks.

In this final message to you as your president I wish to challenge you to build up your membership both in quality and in numbers, so that our service may reach the maximum number and do the greatest possible good. Let us look forward to the Hollywood Convention on August 14 as the time when we shall report our club membership one hundred percent filled.

One other thing: The Hollywood Toastmasters are exerting themselves to provide a convention on August 13 and 14 which will be outstanding in our experience. We should be there, every one of us who can, and we should make our reservations in advance for our own protection as well as to help the local committees. I predict an overflow attendance.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE WORLD

FRED J. PERRY, Palo Alto Toastmasters Club

The Chinese steward gave us a "Melly Clistmas," as we came to breakfast, but the weather was far from Christmasy. Too hot! We were in Borneo, right smack on the Equator. If you don't believe me, I'll show you the certificate Neptune gave us when we crossed it. I was hot and bothered.

"No mail for you," said the Anglo-Indian clerk at Cook's, Bombay. "Nothing," said the Cingalese at Cook's, Colombo, Ceylon; and it was "Nothing, sir," in Singapore; and "Nichts," in the Dutch East Indies, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Celebes, Borneo. "The children have forgotten us," I moaned to my wife. "And the Toastmasters—sending 'em post-cards from Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris, Munich, Vienna, the Vatican, Jerusalem, and does anyone waste a stamp on me?" I griped. "We're moving around too fast for mail to catch up with us," my wife replied. I guess the heat was getting me down.

At that zero hour I picked up a copy of "Time," two months old, left by a passenger disembarking at Balik Papan. In the letters to the editor was one from Toastmaster Joe Donovan. Joe, too, was griping—about some kind of an aeroplane. He is in charge of our Palo Alto airport.

Joe's letter was like news from home. At least Joe was alive, and Palo Alto must still be on the map.

The "Hi-Y Travelers" at our kirk asked me to give them a talk and shot this question at me: What thing interested us most on our trip? A score of things came to mind, the Magna Charta and the Domesday Book, both in London, Westminster Abbey, the Florentine monastery cell of Savonarola whose protests preceded Luther and the Reformation, the Colosseum, the Pyramids and Sphinx, Tutankhamen's tomb, Bethlehem, the Taj Mahal in India, crowded Canton, whence came all the Chinese of San Francisco, Horyuji Temple, twelve hundred years old, near Nara, Japan, the oldest wooden building in the world—all interesting, but no pleasure in a foreign land like a letter from family or friends. Things, at home, dismissed with a ho-hum and a turn of the newspaper, intrigue the prodigal son—the local weather, the home town "dirt," as we say, the election of a friend to the school board.

One thing we missed was a visit with a friend. "Too bad," I said to friend wife, "International doesn't organize Toastmasters Clubs in every country for a fellow to visit. They would promote international amity."

"You might try your hand at it," was the reply. "Things just don't happen; someone must start the Toastmasters Club before it can raise its voice for peace and good will toward men." I didn't take the hint. Too busy—not my job; I don't know how to go about getting the right men in the right community.

But Toastmasters International is young. When it has trained more leaders with a yen for organizing clubs it will begin to expand. "The movement spreads," said Ralph C. Smedley to me, "by the interest of its members, and it is slowly but surely getting spread out."

My interest, I fear, is confined to the good fellowship of the club, improving one's self in public speaking, the education found in an informative talk by a fellow member, and when Judge Hardy says, "We stand adjourned," I forget all about Toastmasters until the next meeting. Selfish, what?

My wife and I left San Francisco in May, 1936, via Panama Canal, New York and Southampton, traveling upon eleven ships, visiting twenty odd countries in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East, covering probably forty thousand miles. Traveling always east, after eleven months we arrived back in San Francisco. Yes, the world is round.

We talked with everybody, everywhere. Sometimes in French no Parisian ever heard, sometimes in German, equally rotten, but mostly in English, which is understood universally and spoken by foreigners in a variety of ways, some good, some bad, some just "cockeyed," as the saying is.

Now that we are home I have one regret; no, two regrets. Why didn't I visit one of our Toastmasters Clubs in England and why didn't I interest some of the men with whom I talked in foreign lands in Toastmasters International? I throw myself on the mercy of the court. Next time, I'll - - - - . You, gentle reader, you fill in the blanks.

But what, you may ask, does one get out a trip around the world other than the pleasure—and the hard work—of sight-seeing? Answer: Just what you put into it in studying the social, economic and political conditions in the countries you visit. You acquire the background necessary to understand events occurring in other countries—to appraise them in reference to our own country. For it is obvious even to the casual student of world affairs that whatever affects Europe or the Orient will have its repercussions on the United States. We no longer live to ourselves alone, despite all the legislation to establish in advance our neutrality.

Our trip disclosed one continuous picture. The countries of Europe and the Orient girding themselves for war. Yet it is as plain as a pikestaff that we have built up over the years by trial and error method the framework for enduring peace. It is, I believe, in a reinforced League of Nations in which every country, including our own, shall be effectively represented. Without it we face an armament race of staggering proportions and in the end—chaos.

THE SUCCESSFUL TOASTMASTER

The Toastmaster's Manual, by Harold W. Donahue, President, The Advertising Affiliation. Published by Maxwell Droke, Indianapolis. Price \$2.50.

This is a complete textbook, guide book or reference library for the man (or woman) responsible for conducting a meeting. It is designed to meet the needs of the program chairman, the toastmaster, the president, the Sunday School superintendent, the sales manager or anyone else who has to arrange and administer a program. It discusses in detail such practical matters as financing and advertising the meeting, getting speakers and taking proper care of them, starting and stopping on time, and a score of other items, any one of which can make or break a toastmaster.

The author is a man of wide experience as a toastmaster, president, manager and program builder, and he has built the book around his information gained by experience and observation. This is presented in a lively, non-technical manner, easy to read and readily understood.

The table of contents makes it easy to refer quickly to the problem under consideration, and in each case there will be found abundant material of the most helpful sort. The "Toastmaster's Check List," included with the book, is a valuable aid to the busy chairman. The book deserves a place in the library of any Toastmaster.

COLLAR-BONE BREATHER

W. J. HAMRICK, Governor of District Number One

If you are convinced you know less than I do about this breathing business, you are eligible to join our B. B. Club. B. B. meaning Better Breathing, or Busier Bellies, according to your cultural proclivities. In any case, the emblem of the club is a button everyone wears.

There are many different forms of breathing exercises, all of which have value. After years of study on this subject, experts have agreed on two as being of greater value by far, than all others. Namely, "Diaphragmatic," or Belly Breathing, and the "Yogi Full Breath."

Breathing may be considered the most important of all the functions of the body, for, indeed all the other functions depend upon it. Man may exist some time without eating, a shorter time without drinking, but without breathing his existence is measured by a few minutes.

The average adult is considered a shallow or collar-bone breather; meaning that one-third or less of his lung capacity is used. Hence the great amount of interest shown in teaching the art of breathing. The so-called "belly breathing" exercise is not taken for the purpose of chest enlargement, or to get more oxygen into your blood, for you can't do either by breathing alone. The main purpose of belly breathing is to increase your circulation. Belly breathing exercises should be taken the first thing in the morning before getting out of bed, and the last thing at night upon retiring, bearing in mind that the body while lying on your back should be completely relaxed. Knees may be flexed if desired. Through the nose or open mouth draw in a slow, full, even breath, expanding the bellows or lower abdomen. Hold the breath a moment, then allow the bellows to deflate passively. Repeat slowly eight or ten times. Exhaling should be done after each inhalation with the idea of cleansing the lung cells.

"Complete Breathing" includes all the good points of high or shallow breathing, mid- or diaphragmatic-rib breathing, and low or belly breathing with the objectionable features of each eliminated. It brings into play the entire respiratory apparatus, every part of the lungs, every air cell, every respiratory muscle. The

entire respiratory organism responds to this method of breathing, and the maximum of benefit is derived from the minimum expenditure of energy. The chest cavity is increased to its normal limits in all directions, and every part of the machinery performs its natural work and functions.

The following simple exercise will give you a clear idea of what the Complete Breath is:

(1) Stand or sit erect. Breathing through the nostrils, inhale steadily, first filling the lower part of the lungs, which is accomplished by bringing into play the diaphragm which, descending, exerts a gentle pressure on the abdominal organs, pushing forward the front walls of the abdomen. Then fill the middle part of the lungs, pushing out the lower ribs, breast-bone and chest. Then fill the higher portion of the lungs, protruding the upper chest, thus lifting the chest, including the upper six or seven pairs of ribs. In the final movement, the lower part of the abdomen will be slightly drawn in, which movement gives the lungs a support and also helps to fill the highest part of the lungs.

At first reading it may appear that this breath consists of three distinct movements. This, however, is not the correct idea. The inhalation is continuous, the entire chest cavity from the lowered diaphragm to the highest point of the chest in the region of the collar-bone being expanded with a uniform movement. Avoid a jerky series of inhalations, and strive to attain a steady continuous action. Practice will soon overcome the tendency to divide the inhalation into three movements, and will result in a uniform continuous breath. You will be able to complete the inhalation in a couple of seconds after a little practice.

(2) Retain the breath a few seconds.

(3) Exhale quite slowly, holding the chest in a firm position, and drawing the abdomen in a little and lifting it upwards slowly as the air leaves the lungs. When the air is entirely expelled, relax the chest and abdomen. A little practice will render this part of the exercise easy, and the movement once acquired will be afterwards performed almost automatically.

It will be seen that by this method of breathing all parts of the respiratory apparatus are brought into action and all parts of the lungs, including the most remote air cells, are exercised. The chest

cavity is expanded in all directions. You will also notice that the Complete Breath is really a combination of low, mid and high breaths, succeeding each other rapidly in the order given, in such a manner as to form one uniform, continuous, complete breath.

At the beginning of practice, you may have more or less trouble in acquiring the Complete Breath, but a little practice will make perfect, and when you have once acquired it you will never willingly return to the old methods.

“Cleansing Breath”:

- (1) Inhale a complete breath.
- (2) Retain the air a few seconds.
- (3) Pucker up the lips as if for a whistle (but do not swell out the cheeks), then exhale a little air through the opening with considerable vigor. Then stop for a moment, retaining the air, then exhale a little more air. Repeat until the air is completely exhaled. Remember that considerable vigor is to be used in exhaling the air through the opening the lips. This cleansing breath will be found refreshing when one is tired and generally used up.

If you give any attention to your breathing, your circulation, your physical fitness, acquire a daily habit of the above breathing exercises and retain your good standing in the B. B. Club.

STAGE-FRIGHT

SHELDON M. HAYDEN, Director of Toastmasters International
Head of Speech Department, Santa Monica Junior College

Fear is man's worst enemy. It has kept many from making a success of life. It is the first problem that confronts the beginning speaker and it should and can be solved. This ancient bugaboo of the new speaker which results in trembling hands, shaking knees, and a quivering voice is known as “stage-fright.”

If this is one of your problems do not think you are alone. It may surprise you to know that it is universal among speakers. Seasoned orators and actors always have it when they first appear but they soon get it under control. Wendell Phillips, who made lecturing the principal business of his life for fifty years, used to say that he never walked out on a platform to face an audience without wishing that the platform would sink out of sight and he with it.

Disraeli, Napoleon, Sheridan, Fox, William Jennings Bryan and Lloyd George all admitted that their first talks were ordeals they would not care to repeat. Each suffered from stage-fright when he began his career, but we would never have heard of them if they had not conquered their fears.

Modern psychologists tell that a little fear is a good thing for the speaker. It means that he is “keyed up” for the occasion. He realizes the responsibility that faces him and will put forth every effort to do his best.

When this fear goes too far, however, it is a handicap. It indicates a lack of self-control and results in excessive energy. The answer is control of yourself. The suggestions given in this article will help you overcome this handicap.

Adequate preparation always builds faith in yourself. If you do not know what you are going to say your fear of failure will increase and your chance of being a success will be small. When the chairman presents you to a group the time for preparation has passed and the time for delivery has arrived.

Fear is a mental as well as a physical condition. If your mind is at ease as far as your material is concerned you can concentrate on your delivery and there will be far less fear as to the outcome of your speech. Any athlete who enters a contest thoroughly trained has a much better chance of winning than one who breaks the training rules and neglects adequate preparation.

Here are a few suggestions that will help you banish fear of forgetting.

1. Thoroughly prepare your opening sentences. Write them out word for word and memorize them. They should be short sentences, for a long one will increase your nervousness. After you have acquired experience as a speaker these opening remarks may be adapted to the occasion, but exact preparation here will always give you confidence.
2. Outline your material so that you know exactly what you are going to say. Have your main ideas follow one another in logical order so that your audience will be able to follow the progress of your speech. This will also help you to remember your material.

3. Practice several times before you deliver your talk. Do not memorize word for word the body of your talk but strive to improve the phraseology each time you rehearse it. Always keep the actual situation in mind. Imagine you are really addressing your audience.

4. Take your outline with you but do not refer to it unless you have to. When you have gained experience get rid of notes. The above suggestions deal with preparation as an antidote for stage-fright. The advice which follows tells you how to control the excess energy which accompanies stage-fright and how to keep it from increasing.

1. Just before the chairman introduces you, and again after you have addressed the audience pause and take a deep breath. At no time allow your breathing to become rapid and shallow. This means that your rate of utterance at the first of your speech should be slow and deliberate and at all times must never become so rapid that you do not have time to breathe. Deep breathing helps relax the muscles and control nervousness.

2. The best advice to give you for the control of excess energy is to relax. Force yourself to relax as much as possible just before you stand before an audience and when you reach the platform take a relaxed position. As soon as you get control of your action take a more erect and direct position and use your excess energy in delivering your speech.

3. Concentrate on anything else but your trembling knees and shaking hands. Think only of your good points. Avoid thoughts of failure. Believe in yourself. Look at your audience and see yourself succeeding.

Thus we can conclude this discussion by saying that stage-fright is a natural thing which can and must be conquered by the beginner. To do this he must be prepared by outlining and practicing, and the speaker must control his actions by deep breathing, relaxing, and faith in himself. The best closing advice to give is to quote Edmund Burke when he said, "Never despair, but, if you do, work on in despair."

The hope of youth—
A long life;
The fulfillment—
A growing dread. —Dr. A. M. Witham

BE A STRONG ADVOCATE

ROBERT SPEED, Smedley Chapter Number One

Jack Smith's bearing and posture were good, his gestures graceful and expressive, his grammar and diction, excellent. Yet his talk did not impress me favorably. Apparently it had about the same effect on others present. When the vote was taken that Toastmaster's evening I was not surprised to hear his address rated third.

What was the matter? He failed in a way any magazine editor will tell you that a vast majority of amateur writers fail — he was unconvincing.

Tom Brown was a forceful youth, college age. "What course are you studying?" a successful attorney asked him. "The law," he answered. Later the attorney observed, "Tom will make a good lawyer for he is a strong advocate, and that is a prime requisite for an attorney."

Get the connection? Jack did not plead well because he lacked conviction and therefore force. Tom had strong convictions. What he believed he believed whole-heartedly, hence he was convincing.

When one stands before that critical jury, a gathering of Toastmasters, and delivers an address, he is attempting to convince his auditors. If his address be before some other gathering, perhaps less critical, he still is, or should be, trying to "put over" some idea. Then he should, first of all, thoroughly believe in that idea. If convinced himself he is already well on the road to convince others.

Good posture, good delivery with all that includes, large vocabulary, diction and grammar as near faultless as he can make them—all these are essential to a speaker who would make good impression. But greater than these is conviction. Only from complete conviction come the fervency and fire that sway an audience. Every great speaker of history has been outstanding in one quality common to them all — he has been a strong advocate, because he had strong convictions.

And essential to being a strong advocate is sincerity. Did you ever listen to a speaker who was not convincing? Why wasn't he convincing? Had plenty of arguments, didn't he? Presented them logically and forcefully and in climactic sequence, didn't he?

Then what was the matter? I'll wager it was because you thought him insincere. And his apparent insincerity robbed his address of strength, of power, of convincingness. A person can no more convince others when not himself convinced than he can play jazz on a pipe-organ. Strive as he may, his insincerity shows through.

If you believe a thing, believe it thoroughly. Mark you this: the vacillating person, the chap who sways in his opinion like a limp old dishcloth on the line swaying to each changing wind, hasn't much mind to change. No, no! I'm not urging you to be pig-headed. I'm merely saying don't form your opinion till you've heard both sides, but having made up your mind don't unmake it every time a new argument is presentd. "Only a fool changes his mind," you say. Right! But a fool has so little mind that he is no example for you and me. A wise man is always open to conviction, yet if he slips easily from one mental groove to another he will lay himself open to the charge of having loose screws in his mental machinery.

Never was a time when there were so many vitally important questions before the public. Seldom have our citizens been aroused to think as during the last few years. Strong opinions are heard on every side. That is good. Certainly when the people think all cannot be lost.

A multitude of questions for discussion confront the Toastmasters. Think! Have an opinion. Be a strong advocte. Ponder your arguments. Arrange them logically. Deliver them with such grace, good diction, and fluency as is given you, and fear not for the result. But above all, be a strong advocate.

AGREEABLE DISAGREEMENTS

John Steven McGroarty, in the Los Angeles Times

It should not worry anybody to be opposed by some one in an argument. There are always those who disagree. The great Emperor, Charles V, could not make any two clocks strike at the same time, although he spent years in the effort.

There is this to be thought of, however—if one disagrees with some one else, it ought to be done courteously and with kindly feeling. Some folks are abusive when disagreed with. They call names and make snoots, throw mud and brickbats. All of which is not argument.

The way to do is to call the argument off when abuse and epithet are employed by an opponent. Simply make no answer. Just turn on your heel and salute the sun and the green branches of a quiet tree.

A GRACEFUL INTRODUCTION

PRESIDENT KELLENBERGER, of Seattle Toastmasters Number 5, made the following pleasant presentation of the Toastmaster.

Is there one among us who does not take great pride in the ownership of a new, modern, streamlined, beautifully finished automobile?

For most of us, however, it won't remain in that condition very long, but here and there we find a soul who takes as much pride in the appearance of his automobile as does the proud father who gazes upon his newborn babe for the first time.

Our Toastmaster of the evening is one of those prideful souls who takes exceptional care of his car. The merest speck of dirt alighting thereon will soon be the object of a bitter, unrelenting assault, both verbal and physical.

If you were to stand on the corner of 3rd Avenue and Pike Street and have all the cars in King County pass in review before you, you could point to the brightest and most shining of them all and the chances are you would be pointing to the car belonging to our Toastmaster.

He has exercised the same care in the preparation of his program for this evening. It has been polished to a brilliant luster. Therefore you will have a shining example, not of a motor car, but of the highest in the art of Toastmastership.

It is my pleasure to present to you the Toastmaster of the evening, Mr. R. R. Forbes, and to surrender to him the gavel.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST

Finals in the First District Public Speaking Contest for high school students were held in two sections.

At Anaheim, on May 22, the results were as follows:

First, Shirley Flinkman, Santa Monica High School; Second, Robert Larson, Anaheim High School; Third, Polly Mayne, La Jolla High School; Fourth, William Takahashi, Anaheim High School.

This is Santa Monica's third consecutive victory, so the trophy cup becomes the permanent possession of that school.

At Los Angeles, on May 29, the following contestants won places.

First, Earl Bolton, Huntington Park High School; Second, Herman Raskin, Roosevelt High School; Third, Mary Kirk, Venice High School.

The Toastmaster

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ralph C. Smedley

Ernest H. Layton

Arthur G. Porter

THE CANDID CRITIC

(This feature is introduced for a two-fold purpose. First, it gives individual members their chance to speak out on matters which they think should be considered "for the good of the order". Second, it affords a means for passing on from club to club discoveries, suggestions, improvements in technique which are of general interest. The editors invite you to contribute to "THE CANDID CRITIC". No names will be published, but your favorite obsession, your pet peeve, or your earnest conviction on any phase of Toastmastership will be welcomed, and if at all possible it will be printed as you send it in.)

Practise deep breathing! This oxygenates the blood, and prevents puffing and stopping for breath in the midst of a speech. A few deep breaths taken before starting to speak will be found most helpful.

Try "trigger talks." A "trigger talk" is an impromptu talk, with the subject handed to the speaker after he has been introduced. The time limit is two minutes. Good training in these impromptu efforts. You have to think quickly, and to think on your feet. Minneapolis Toastmasters recommend the idea.

One best bit of recent criticism: "A talk has to have 'peaks of interest' and you must occasionally 'retire' from your audience.

Deliver us from the speaker who fails to show up. He not only deprives himself of the chance to gain experience, but he also deprives his critic of the chance to exercise his privilege of criticism. To get the good out of your Toastmasters membership, avail yourself of every chance to speak, and NEVER miss a meeting unless for an insuperable obstacle.

Let's not be stingy with our Toastmasters Club, locally or internationally. Where can you get more value for the investment of time and money? If it cost five times as much it would be worth while. Groups of men are frequently charged twenty-five to fifty dollars for a course of ten or fifteen lessons in public speech, from which they cannot hope to gain results commensurate with those produced by continued membership in a Toastmasters Club at a nominal expense. How our Toastmasters International can function on its present budget and produce such results is a perpetual wonder to those of us who know anything about organizational work. Prompt payment of our small dues helps our organization to do better work for us and for the extension of the movement. The more we individual members come to know of the handling of our affairs in the large, the more we marvel at how much is done for how little.

Uniform terms and election dates for officers of local clubs would be a tremendous help. Why doesn't Toastmasters International do something about it? Fix the term of office at six months as a minimum, and fix the time for new officers to take their places on April 1 and October 1, and it will be a good thing. Let secretaries hold office for longer terms — a year, or even more, if the secretary is a good one. Our present system, or lack of system, with officers changing somewhere every month, is a chronic pain. Let's get onto a standard of practice that is uniform and efficient.

Criticism is vital in Toastmasters Club work — and it is our weakest point. Every club should give preferred attention to training in criticism, especially in its younger days. Every member should study the little book on "Constructive Criticism" published by Toastmasters International, and should read and consider the articles on the subject appearing in every number of the TOASTMASTER Magazine. A speech has not really been made until it has been intelligently criticized.

We women want recognition. Toastmistress Clubs are springing up in many communities. Toastmasters International can help us who are already organized and can further help promote more such clubs. We want to profit by the program of Toastmasters. We will agree not to cause trouble if you will give us a chance to associate with you. Most of us are wives or sweethearts of Toastmasters, anyway, and we understand what it is all about. We believe that the general cause of Toastmasters Clubs can be helped if you will let us enlist. Give us a chance.

The office helper who addresses the TOASTMASTER for mailing says: "Why can't the club secretaries make up their minds about addresses for members? Every roster that comes in has a lot of changes in address, most of them being merely from business to residence, or vice versa. We have to make the changes for fear of some serious error, and the result is that our lists are changed back and forth time after time. One list came in the other day with 22 changes out of 26 names and I'm sure that the changes were merely from business to residence addresses, but we had to make them, or else—Please, Mr. Secretary, find out where the member wants his magazine sent, and then let's stick to it."

In your capacity as President of your Club, why not assume the self-imposed duty of acting as your Club's representative at all affairs to which your Club is invited? The time and money necessary will not be much because your term of office is very short. Make the most of your opportunity! Try to attend all other Club functions yourself. You will enjoy the experience! If you cannot attend, be sure some one goes in your place.

Be especially willing to attend Charter Night Parties. A new Club has a right to expect representation from all nearby Clubs on its Charter Night. Mr. President, I move you represent your Club.

"The Amateur Chairman" by Ralph C. Smedley tells us that "the Toastmaster is a host." This means that as soon as the meeting is turned over to the toastmaster of the evening he has certain obligations to fulfill in this capacity. He must consider the audience and the speakers and for each one of these groups our average toastmaster fails to perform two necessary duties. The first is to ask the members of the club to move their chairs back and make themselves comfortable. If this is not done the members of the audience remain so close to the table that they have to sit in uncomfortable positions in their chairs to view the speaker. If your tables are arranged in the shape of a "U" this failure on the part of the toastmaster to be a good host divides the group and leaves a "no man's land" between, to which it is difficult to speak. If the speaker tries to take in all of the audience his head takes on the appearance of a beacon light covering the surrounding country.

The second failure as a good host is in giving the speakers a fair chance to deliver their talks. Some chairmen insist on crowding their speakers so close together that they are afraid to gesture during their speech for fear of putting out the eye of a neighbor. Others place a barricade of chairs and tables in front of speakers so that they are forced to speak from the side of the room. Meanwhile the chairman insists on taking the spotlight at the center of the head table.

Be a good host to your audience and to your speakers by making conditions as favorable as possible for them.

Why is Toastmasters International unique among organizations? And why is there little or no criticism of its aims and objectives? The answer is that it is because the officers of the International and of the local clubs work because they want to and not because they receive or expect to receive any pay; because they travel at their own expense, pay their own way, and share their ideas and their ability freely and with no expectation of reward except in the satisfaction of good work well done. Can as much be said for any other business or professional men's organization? "NO PAID MEMBERS." Let us retain these high ideals on which we have built so successfully!

On time is a cardinal principle of Toastmasters training. It is the duty of the president to see that the meeting starts—and stops—on schedule. Even if the ladies are present, the time limits should not be disregarded. The meeting may be somewhat extended in their honor, but the time of adjournment should be set from the beginning and it should be adhered to as carefully as in any regular meeting. There are very few Toastmasters Club meetings which are entitled to last until ten o'clock in the evening, except where entertainment out of the ordinary is provided. Our training in timing is almost as important as our training in speech.

Parliamentary procedure is not to be stressed to the point of becoming technically objectionable, but the courtesies and formalities of proper procedure should always be considered in our meetings. Too much informality is bad for morale and training alike.

A NEW CRITIC

WILLIAM E. MILLER, Alhambra, California, Toastmasters Club

You have never heard your own voice! Some of you may have made records for Victor or Brunswick, but even so, I can still say that you have never really heard your own voice. What you are conscious of is the sound within your own head. The voice which others hear is quite different. The truth of this statement will soon be forthcoming.

The Acoustigraph will soon be on the market. I recently had the privilege of attending a demonstration of this remarkable instrument. There were five of us in the group and each spoke into a small hand microphone for a minute or two. At the conclusion of the speeches we listened to the reproduction, which was given immediately merely by turning the recording head. Each of the group recognized the voices of the others and insisted that the reproductions were remarkably accurate, but not one of the five was able to recognize his own voice.

The man standing next to me was perhaps sixty-five years of age. I have known him for years and have been familiar with his peculiar manner of speaking, slow and hesitant. After hearing the record of his own voice he said to me, "Do I really talk like that? Do I hesitate and speak so slowly? Why, I did not know that or I would have done something about it."

The Acoustigraph is the result of some ten years of patient development by sound experts. It will look much like your radio. There will be different sizes according to the purpose and the number of hours of recording desired. In the small commercial model there is a continuous loop of celluloid about three inches wide and eight inches in diameter. You speak into the microphone and a fine needle cuts the voice vibrations on the loop. So delicately is this done that it will cut one hundred lines to the inch. Present methods make possible cutting eight lines. As soon as you cease dictation you can turn the recording head and start reproducing your voice.

You can remove the loop, place it in an envelope and send it to some other part of the factory or office, or you can mail it to some place thousands of miles away. When received, the loop may be slipped into a similar machine and there you are, right in the room, speaking. The record will reproduce perfectly every inflection of

your voice and will give the recipient exactly the mirth, pathos or anger which influenced you as you spoke. The record loops can be preserved indefinitely and they cost but a few cents each.

There are larger models which will take dictation, lectures, court testimony or police dictagraph records for several hours at a time. Then there is a model which will be your radio. If there is a program you wish to hear again, you press a button and it will be transcribed on a celluloid reel which can be heard as often as you wish.

To my mind, the great field for this invention is in education. It will be invaluable in teaching, in the art of speech, in voice culture and in the study of foreign languages. The student can make the record of his own voice and when he hears it he can have no ground for argument with teacher or critic.

Think what it will mean to our Toastmasters Club. One of these days we can have the instruments here on the table. It will record our talks and reproduce them. We can save the records and make corrections and watch our progress. A year hence we can hear today's talk repeated and observe the contrast and the improvement.

Here is an accurate and impartial critic, a tireless coach and a teacher of infinite exactness. The Acoustigraph is the kodak for the human voice. It will be our "candid camera" for speech. And so I predict that Toastmasters may soon enjoy the services of a new critic better than any critic we have ever known, and we shall progress in our speech by the help of this remarkable instrument, product of man's mechanical genius.



From Paul Mellon's column, "Behind the News," we clip this choice item for every public speaker to ponder:

Young Henry Cabot Lodge, grandson of the illustrious Massachusetts senator, tells this on himself. During his successful campaign last fall, he delivered an address on peace, setting forth a carefully studied plan. At the conclusion, a few handclaps were heard. His disappointment was so keen he confided in an old politician, who said:

"Son, forget your philosophy. Next time just wave your arms and shout: 'I am for peace!'"

Lodge tried it at the next meeting and brought the audience to its feet cheering.

TO A PAIR OF TOP-BOOTS

JAMES H. HILL, President, Victoria Toastmasters Club

(The following article is an admirable illustration of the "toast" or after-dinner speech, mildly humorous, delightfully discursive, entertaining and amusing. It shows how results can be gained from simply "kidding" a subject, or from taking a variety of stances in viewing it. We offer it for the aid of those who are distressed about the difference between a "toast" and some other types of speech.)

It may be an old fashioned idea but I am of the opinion that for the proper construction of a toast or speech it is essential that there shall be a well-chosen subject—one which will meet two cardinal requirements: first, that it shall be of interest to the hearers; and second, that it shall be one about which the speaker has sufficient knowledge to warrant his speaking upon it.

In my search for a subject there was no difficulty in finding a wide variety which met the first requirement; the second requirement however, presented a great deal of difficulty, so much so indeed that I had practically come to the conclusion that such a subject did not exist, when I remembered having read or heard somewhere that a topical subject was always popular. So I turned my attention to the topical subjects which offer almost as wide a range of choice as for instance, political, that is, anything relating to politics; or mathematical, anything relating to mathematics, or musical, anything relating to music; so, topical, top-masts, top-notch, top-heavy, top-hole. Top-hole at first glance seemed to promise well but after looking carefully into it and finding nothing there I passed on through a variety of other tops until I found at the foot of the list a pair of top-boots. The search ended then and there. Here was the perfect subject, and one moreover with the possibility of a kick in it.

Having settled upon my subject I proceeded with the construction of my toast, but here an unexpected obstacle presented itself, a regular five-bar gate which no pair of top-boots ever made by cobbler could hope to surmount.

Let me explain. Of all the rules laid down for the guidance of those who wish to construct toasts and speeches, there is one which stands out above all the rest. It is, indeed, the only one of them all that I am ever able to remember, and it is that the body of one's speech must be divided into three parts. I am

not able to tell you why it must be divided into three and not into five, seven or nine, but there is the rule, like a law of the Medes and Persians, that the body of one's speech shall be evenly split into three sections.

That being the unbreakable law of construction, you may readily appreciate the difficulty, the impossibility, of dealing with a subject which does not conform thereto. Here you have a subject. You proceed to divide it by three, using either the long or short method of division, and the answer is so much and something over. It is that something over, the remainder, as it were, that causes all the trouble. What is one to do with it? It cannot be crowded into one of the main divisions. They are already full of themselves, and so one is forced to leave it lying about on the floor, hoping against hope that his audience may not notice that they have been presented with only part of the subject.

The situation is desperate under any circumstances and might easily be aggravated by the nature or character of the remainder. Suppose for instance, it was the head of one's subject which was left over, or it might be the tail, or both of these indispensable parts might have been cast out in the remainder. Imagine endeavouring to construct and deliver a speech without either head or tail. To be sure this is sometimes done, but we prefer to let others do it. Of course if we let our imaginations have full play we may visualize a situation where the entire 'innards' of the subject were thrown out. In such a case the speaker must not be surprised if he hears some such criticism as this; A. says to B., "Well my boy, how did you like the speech?" "Oh," replies B. "his phraseology was very good but his stuff lacked guts." Of course it did, they were all in the remainder.

You recognize then, the grave dangers attending any infraction of the rule of three as laid down by the best authorities, and you may imagine my dismay when I discovered that of all things in the world a pair of top-boots is the least susceptible to division by three. I tested them by every rule known to mathematics and even took them to where three-legged races were being run, but apparently the only effect upon them was to strengthen them in their resolution to remain intact.

I have no alternative therefore but to confine our examination of the boots to two phases only, namely, soles and uppers.

First then, as to their soles. We know that in man his soul is considered the most important part and I see no reason why this should not be true of a top-boot. Moreover, as the soul of man is a subject not to be approached without a great deal of consideration and preparation, I suggest that the same would apply to the boots and that therefore we defer any further consideration of their soles until a more favourable opportunity.

We come now to our second division. In other words we are now upon our uppers, a colloquial expression by which I mean that the boots and I have reached the end of our resources.

And so in conclusion,—we have examined our subject from, not the three angles of orthodoxy but the two angles of necessity and from what we have learned from that brief but comprehensive résumé of their life and habits I am sure you will agree with me that they are well entitled to receive the honour it is proposed to pay them. I have much pleasure therefore, in asking you to join me in a Toast to a pair of Top-boots.

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"FORGOTTEN"

H. D. HEATH, Seattle Toastmasters Club Number Five

We have heard much about the "forgotten man," but in contrast to that I shall tell you about a "forgotten ship," one of those romances of the sea with which nautical history abounds.

It was three quarters of a century ago that she slipped gracefully down the ways of an English shipyard—her sides glistening with gleaming paint, white canvas hanging from every cross-arm, and across her stem, carved in a huge oaken panel, was her name—the "Gainsborough." On her maiden voyage she proved conclusively that she was the fastest thing of her day afloat, and thereafter it was the proud boast of her captains and crews that she was always the first ship into port, regardless of storms or calms. With the passing of time came steam, but even in the face of that competition she continued to hold her own, as an Indian merchantman running between England and Calcutta.

But the years passed, and her sides were no longer sleek and new, and the steam vessels were now carrying more and more of the cargoes that were formerly hers. So the English government took her over and she was transformed into a carrier for prisoners bound for the penal colony in Tasmania. Once the queen of the seas, she had become the most despised of all vessels, a prison ship, and many are the horrible tales that could be told of what went on between her decks in those dark days.

Much better it was when one day a pirate vessel swept down on her in the Tasman Sea, killed the crew and all prisoners aboard, scuttled their own rig, and took over the Gainsborough. A black flag with the skull and cross bones was run up, and for fifteen years, from every corner of the world, came wild tales of the bloody pirates who pillaged the seas in her.

Finally, after an unusually severe storm, her battered hulk was found wrecked on Diamond Head, at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor. Not a single man of her villainous crew was found alive, all having been claimed by the sea they had ravaged.

The Hawaiians salvaged her and hauled her up on the beach, repaired her stove-in sides, caulked her seams, stepped new masts and rigged her out anew. The flag of the Queen was run up, the "Gainsborough" was rechristened the "Diamond Head" in honor of the reef that brought the ship to them, and she became the proud flagship of Queen Liliuokalani. Later, after Hawaii had been annexed by the United States in 1898, she was used in coastal trade, until finally, old, tired, worn out and outmoded, she was towed into Lake Union, and moored there as an oil tanker to supply the City Light plant. There she rests today. Her stumps of masts point slantingly toward the sky—oily water slaps against her grimy stern—green slime clings to her keel—just a storage tank for dirty crude oil.

IN MEMORIAM

William Lancaster, secretary of the Southport, England; Toastmasters Club, and Director of Toastmasters International, passed away on March 11, after a long illness. As the promoter of the Southport Toastmasters Club, a charter member and a tireless worker from its inception, he had endeared himself to his associates in the work in America although it was not their privilege to know him except by correspondence. Those who were associated with him in business, social and club affairs in his own neighborhood have paid high tribute to his qualities as a man and a friend, and we who have known him only at long distance join with them in mourning his loss.

The loyal service of Mr. Lancaster as an ambassador of the Toastmasters idea in Great Britain, will be remembered by all of us. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of Toastmasters International at their April meeting.

Mr. George H. Newton has been made secretary of the Southport Club in place of Mr. Lancaster, and the work goes on.

"No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness."
—Phillips Brooks.

CAN PUBLIC SPEAKING BE TAUGHT BY CORRESPONDENCE?

RALPH C. SMEDLEY

Some say it can. Some say it can't. We would like to find out. We propose an experiment to that end.

If there are some among our readers—not more than ten or fifteen—who would like to cooperate in the experiment, we want to hear from them. The general plan of procedure will be something like this:

Each person enrolling and accepted for the course will agree to follow instructions closely, to prepare lessons promptly, and to pay a modest amount to cover the cost in postage and clerk hire involved in the project. Each will prepare speeches and outlines which will be sent to us in written form for review and criticism, and each will be required to use these speeches in some sort of public speech practice.

The project will be carefully studied to determine how far and in what manner instruction by correspondence in speech can be effectively used, and what methods are most useful for that purpose. Men or women who are really in earnest about it and who are willing to do their part in such a study are invited to write to Ralph C. Smedley, Santa Ana, California, stating what training or experience they have had in speech, and what general education they have had. In general, preference will be given to those less experienced in the art of speech, but who have had at least high school training. Not more than fifteen students will be enrolled in the group, and it will be a matter of "first come, first served."

When Speaking to Farmers—A rancher was delivering a load of alfalfa hay at the State Hospital for the Insane at Norwalk (or wherever the nearest hospital is located). One of the inmates was assigned to help unload. As they worked together he became talkative.

"You're a farmer, ain't you?" he volunteered.

"Yes," was the reply, "I'm a farmer."

"I used to be a farmer myself," said the inmate.

"Is that so?" the farmer replied, trying to show interest.

"Yep," said the inmate, "I reckon I done a heap of farming in my time. But, say, Mister, did you ever try being crazy?"

"No," said the farmer.

"Well, you ought to try it. Being crazy beats farming all to pieces."

WATCH THESE WORDS

Because of similarity in spelling or pronunciation certain words become confused in our common usage. One who aspires to correct speech should make it a point to discriminate. Here are a few examples:

Wave, or waive?

Wave means to brandish or to undulate. It comes from an Anglo-Saxon word, "wafian" which carried the sense of brandishing, as a sword.

Waive means to relinquish or give up a claim to anything. It is primarily a legal term, and it is derived from the French "wey-ver", meaning to surrender. Thus you can wave a flag or your hand, but if you wish to throw yourself on the mercy of the court you can waive your hearing or your trial by jury, or you can waive your claim to a piece of property.

Censor and censure

In ancient Rome, a censor was one of the magistrates who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community. Today the word refers to one who regulates or tries to regulate morals. It can be used as a verb, meaning to expurgate undesirable parts, as in the case of a book or motion picture which the censors censor.

Censure is an expression of blame or disapproval. This also can be used as a verb. You can censure a person for bad conduct. Or the censor can censure the author of the book he has censored.

Hale, hail!

Each of these two words has two distinct meanings, depending on their derivation. There is a certain relationship between them if you go back far enough.

Hail, when derived from the Anglo-Saxon "hagol", means frozen rain. It may apply to anything falling forcibly, as a hail of bullets or stones. When derived from the Old Norse "heill", it means sound in health, and is properly used as a greeting, as when you "hail a ship" or "hail a friend".

But hale, coming from Anglo-Saxon "hal", meaning whole, also means sound in health, robust and hearty. On the other hand, hale when derived from the Old French "haler", meaning to fetch, has the sense of hauling, dragging by force. Thus we can hale a man into court. The person thus haled before

a magistrate can be hailed by his friends, but they must be careful which sort of hail they use. Some newspaper reporters fail to distinguish between the various kinds of hails and waves when they write their news stories.

And then there is the word "moot", which is another relic of early English doings. It is a modernized form of "mot", a meeting for discussion. The national council of the Anglo-Saxons was the "witenagemot" and there was the "folk-mote" and many another sort of meeting under the same terminology.

"Moot" as a verb means to discuss or debate. As an adjective it simply means debatable. When we speak of a "moot question" our actual meaning is "a question open to discussion". Sometimes we hear the phrase "a mooted question". That isn't so good. Better make it a "moot question".

After all, why not just say "an unsettled question" or "a debatable point" and avoid confusion? The use of the word "moot" does not necessarily indicate superior culture and it may get you into deep water.

In reviewing this list of confused words it may interest you to note that all of them except censor and censure come from Teutonic sources through the old English.



"True wit is nature to advantage dressed."

No Thinker No Writer—Denny Chase tells us the story of an American book lecturer in Shanghai, who was speaking before an audience largely composed of Chinese. He had engaged a translator, whose task was to follow the speech closely, and transcribe the English into Chinese symbols on a large blackboard on the platform. At the beginning of the speech the translator diligently drew his signs, but after a few minutes he put down his chalk, folded his arms, and looked impassive. Noting the cessation of activities, the lecturer turned to the translator and asked, "Look here!—why aren't you writing anything on the board?" "Because," replied the Chinese, "our language only has symbols for ideas—not words."

**A Toastmaster's Opportunity—
Hollywood . . . August 13-14**

THE LADIES ORGANIZE

From many localities comes word of the organization of Toastmistress Clubs. The movement has developed spontaneously, without any suggestion or encouragement from Toastmasters International, and it appears to be time for us men to give the women a thought. It has been suggested that time be provided at the Hollywood Convention on August 14 for representatives of Toastmistress Clubs to get together and see what they want to do about promoting their movement.

Reports received show that there are Toastmistress Clubs organized and at work in Salinas, San Francisco, Huntington Park, California, at Orlando, Florida, and at Tucson, Phoenix, Miami, Prescott and Ajo, Arizona. In fact, it seems that the Arizona ladies insist on starting a Toastmistress Club whenever the men get a Toastmasters Club going.

There are decided advantages when parallel organizations are maintained. The men's club and the women's club can hold joint meetings, exchange programs, aid with criticism and help each other mightily. Here are the names of officers of several of these clubs. If the ladies wish to enter into correspondence with the purpose of planning some activity at the Hollywood Convention this will enable them to do so.

San Francisco Toastmistress Club—President, Lillian R. Stauffer,
133 19th Avenue.

Salinas Toastmistress Club—President, Miss Edna Thorne,
Court House, Salinas, Calif.

Tucson, Arizona, Toastmistress Club—President, Mrs. Ethel
Clawson, 1020 Palm Road.

Huntington Park, California, Toastmistress Club—President,
Miss Rose Krier.

AROUND THE TABLE

Minneapolis had hardly set one Toastmasters Club going before another was on the way, and the charter application for a second club in that city is on its way. Secretary Leif R. Larson, of the Minneapolis Toastmasters Club, shows himself a true promoter and we expect to hear of further outbreaks of the movement in his vicinity before long.

Minneapolis Toastmasters are publishing one of the best club bulletins we have seen, "The Gavelmaster."

Springfield, Illinois, is another center from which the movement is to spread. A group of men employed in the State House of the Illinois Capital have been getting together under the tutelage of International Director D. W. McKenney, and a State House Club is about to become a reality.

Oceanside, California, has gone for Toastmasters in a big way. When their charter was presented on April 20, they had not only a full roster of thirty members, but an additional list of twenty-five men who wanted to get in. If the enthusiasm holds it will no doubt be necessary to have a second club to take care of that community.

The Crescent Bay Toastmasters Club of Santa Monica, California is the second group in that city. This club received its charter on May 3, at a delightful meeting with many visitors in attendance. It promises to be a strong running mate for the original Santa Monica Toastmasters Club.

Palo Alto Toastmasters have been doing good work helping to start a group in Oakland which will develop into a regular Toastmasters Club and ask for a charter in the very near future.

Stockton, California, comes through with an application for recognition for a new club, the Delta Toastmasters.

Burbank, California, Toastmasters installed their new officers on May 3 in a manner that will make the event remembered. "Y" Secretary Rudy Abrecht invited them to meet at the "Y" cabin in Big Tujunga Canyon, where a regular mountain dinner was prepared for the Toastmasters and their ladies. The new officers were installed by Past President Nelson Pfister. The club has changed its meeting place to the Airway Cafe, 144 West San Fernando Blvd.

Columbus, Indiana, swung into action with a high school speaking contest which came to its finals on April 14. The general topic assigned for the contest was "The Supreme Court," and during the preliminaries the contestants chose their specific subjects. For the finals, each contestant drew by lot a subject selected by the contest committee. These topics were drawn three hours before the contest, so that the speeches were truly extemporaneous and not, as Secretary Jewel phrased it, "carefully memorized and rehearsed parrottings."

La Jolla Toastmasters elected as president William E. Jensen, and then adjourned for the summer, according to their custom. Jensen was succeeded in the secretaryship by Truman A. Parker.

TWIST YOUR TONGUE AROUND THESE

ERNEST S. WOOSTER, El Camino Toastmasters, Santa Ana

The twilled thriller thought the thrilled triller sought to throttle him.

I think Miss Seth Sessions sells Celia Shells' thin scissors to the six thick Swiss stitch fixers.

Alto R. Alder and Walter L. Ordlen halted their auto and haltered their hired horses to the altar as they argued the harm of altering the odd order of the awed hostler.

On a certain occasion a young man asked Mozart to tell him how to compose. The gentle Wolfgang Amadeus made answer that the questioner was too young to be thinking of such a serious occupation.

"But you were much younger when you began," protested the aspirant.

"Ah, yes, that is true," Mozart said with a smile, "but then, you see, I did not ask anybody."

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6. **Officers Manual** A necessary part of the equipment of every officer, including brief but pointed explanation of duties, standard methods, and instructions as to general club operation. Price Each.... .25
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8. **Critique Sheets**. Two forms are available, both very good.
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 77. **"Facts"** concerning T.M.I.—The only available piece of literature published by T.M.I. giving a brief statements of the origin, history and purpose of the organization, in question and answer form. A very attractive folder with genuine "selling" powers.
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THE RENDEZVOUS

Charter No.

ARIZONA

- 73. Miami, Copper Gavel Chapter—Thursday, 7:30 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Clyde H. Gardner, Y.M.C.A.
Deputy Governor, Herman A. Bell, P. O. Box 1386
- 68. Phoenix, Ocatillo Chapter—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, C. F. Roberts, Box 163
Deputy Governor, A. H. Weber, Y.M.C.A.
- 74. Tucson, Old Pueblo Chapter—Saturday Noon, Pioneer Hotel
Secretary, Roy Confer, care Arizona Trust Co.
Deputy Governor, Albert Gibson, care Tucson Trust Co.
- 16. Tucson, Sahuaro Chapter—Tuesday Noon, Pioneer Hotel
Secretary, R. R. Guthrie, 317 N. Park
Deputy Governor, Dr. T. D. Fridena, 196 North Stone
- 32. Tucson Toastmasters—Thursday, 7:30 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Gerald Houck, Roskrige Junior High School
Deputy Governor, L. C. Bailey, Safford Junior High School

CALIFORNIA

- 34. Alhambra—Thursday, 6:30 P.M., Elks Club
Secretary, Bruce Gorsuch, 524 N. Hidalgo
Deputy Governor, Ray Marchand, 216 S. Cordova
- 2. Anaheim—Tuesday, 6:30 P.M., Marigold Cafe
Secretary, George W. Sloop, Jr., 201 Ellsworth
Deputy Governor, W. M. Kohlenberger, 531 S. Ohio St.
- 69. Azusa—Wednesday, 6:45 A.M., Dick's Cafe
Secretary, Stanley D. McCauslin, Azusa, California
Deputy Governor,
- 43. Beverly Hills—Wednesday, 6:15 P.M., Sheetz Cafe, 422 N. Canon Dr.
Secretary, Franklin Goodspeed, 9039 Ashcroft, Beverly Hills
Deputy Governor, Dr. K. D. Lacy, 9433 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills
- 36. Burbank—Monday, 6:30 P.M., Airway Cafe, 144 West San Fernando
Secretary, A. S. Ricketts, 939 N. Olive
Deputy Governor, Cecil M. Shilling, 626 N. Olive
- 46. Burlingame—Wednesday, 6 P.M., Howard Ave. School
Secretary, Geo. V. White, 1285 Oak Grove Ave.
- 9. Coronado—Wednesday, 6:30 P.M., 735 Orange Ave.
Secretary, Adam H. Messek, 857 Orange Ave.
Deputy Governor, Hilding Weisgerber, 828 D. Avenue
- 76. Covina—Tuesday, 6:00 P.M., Longworth's Cafe
Secretary, C. Willard White, 515 Orange St.
Deputy Governor, Porter T. Kerckhoff, 1506 E. Covina Blvd.
- 54. Escondido—Wednesday, 6:00 P.M., Jordan's Cafe
Secretary, Charles W. Dove, 153 E. Grand
Deputy Governor, William Hawkes, 130 W. Grand
- 37. Fullerton—Monday, 6:30 P.M., Kibel's Cafe, 108 S. Spadra
Secretary, Gale R. Kewish, 215 N. Lincoln
Deputy Governor, Homer Bemis, 324 N. Adams
- 8. Glendale No. 1—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, John T. Howell, 2447 Bywood Drive
Deputy Governor, Dwight Davis, 1353 Justin
- 29. Glendale "Jewel City"—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Sunshine Corner
Secretary, R. I. Sturm, 115 S. Brand
Deputy Governor, Carroll Evans, 5266 Eagle Dale, Eagle Rock
- 70. Gonzales "Y.M.C.A. Toastmasters"—Tuesday, 6:45 P.M., Roma Hotel
Secretary, F. M. Shannon, Box 128, Gonzales, California
- 58. Hollywood—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., Sunset Arbor, 6700 Sunset Blvd.
Secretary, E. O. Snider, 1049 S. Hill
Deputy Governor, Oscar L. Myers, 1717 N. Vine St.

40

Charter No.

- 14. Huntington Park No. 1—Wednesday, 6:30 P.M., Cole's Cafeteria, 6514 Pacific
Secretary, R. K. Robertson, 3329 Flower St.
Deputy Governor, Alfred M. Witham, 6502 Pacific Blvd.
- 18. Huntington Park "Progressive"—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., Cole's Cafeteria
Secretary, Paul F. Mekeal, 925 Big Dalton Ave., Baldwin Park, Calif.
Deputy Governor, Gordon Howard, 3902 Gage, Bell, Calif.
- 62. Laguna Beach—Monday, 6:15 P.M., Brass Rail Cafe
Secretary, Orville Goodrich, 345 Second St.
Deputy Governor, W. R. Hoover, 271 High Drive
- 22. La Jolla—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Windansea Hotel
Secretary, Truman A. Parker, 6663 Neptune Place
Deputy Governor, Capt. T. H. Messer, Box 1
- 53. La Verne—Wednesday, 6:30 P.M., American Legion Hall
Secretary, Gerald Hartlev, 2242 Third St.
Deputy Governor, John E. Larimer, 2217 Fourth St.
- 11. Long Beach "Gavel"—Monday, 6:00 P.M., Masonic Temple, 835 Locust
Secretary, Carl Broesamle, 720 Belmont Ave.
Deputy Governor, W. J. Hobba, 1982 Olive Ave.
- 35. Long Beach "Toastmaster"—Thursday, 7:30 P.M., 814 Heartwell Bldg.
Secretary, James W. Cuff, 2869 Eucalyptus
Deputy Governor, Von K. Wagner, 911 Heartwell Bldg.
- 3. Los Angeles—Tuesday, 6:30 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, F. D. Schuman, 336 N. Ardmore
Deputy Governor, J. Gustav White, 715 S. Hope
- 50. Los Angeles "Angeles Mesa"—Tues., 6 P.M., Merlen's Cafe, Crenshaw & 43rd St.
Secretary, Leroy Van Velzer, 1048 West 53rd
Deputy Governor, Dr. P. A. Foster, 4730 Angeles Vista
- 48. Los Angeles "Noonday"—Mondays, 12:15 P.M., University Club, 614 S. Hope
Secretary, Cecil Underwood, 416 West 8th
Deputy Governor, Irwin C. Louis, 907 Van Nuys Bldg.
- 44. Los Angeles "Southwest"—Monday, 6:30 P.M., Beck's Cafe, 81st & Vermont
Secretary, Howard D. Markle, 523 Queen St., Inglewood, Calif.
Deputy Governor, Lloyd E. Hopper, 2125 West 81st St.
- 20. Montebello—Wednesday, 6:30 P.M., Palm Grove Cafe
Secretary, M. L. Lamb, 833 Bluff Road
Deputy Governor, Harry Ostrom, Chevrolet Agency
- 78. Oceanside—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., Oceanic Cafe
Secretary, W. S. Adamson, Box 225
Deputy Governor, Phares Swearingin
- 72. Orange—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Sunshine Broiler
Secretary, A. E. Sipherd, 180 N. Waverly St.
Deputy Governor, Carl Bosch
- 66. Pacific Beach—Monday, 6:15 P.M., Casa Buena Vista, 5512 La Jolla Blvd.
Secretary, William A. Evans, 818 San Jose Place, Mission Beach
Deputy Governor, Verne O. Gehringer, 2010 Beryl St., Pacific Beach
- 33. Palo Alto—Thursday, 6:00 P.M., President Hotel
Secretary, Harry J. Hunt, 2343 Cowper St.
- 6. Pasadena—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, E. W. Weigel, 161 S. Chester, South Pasadena
Deputy Governor, H. M. Parker, 2240 Homert Road
- 12. Pomona—Monday, 6:00 P.M., St. Charles Grill
Secretary, Clement Neibel, Claremont, California
Deputy Governor, O. T. Patterson, 555 W. Alvarado St.
- 27. Redwood City—Monday, 6:00 P.M., First Methodist Church
Secretary, L. A. McAtee, 47 Tu nsworth Ave.
- 49. Salinas—Wednesday, 12:05 P.M., Jeffrey Hotel
Secretary, Chase Holaday, 345 Main St.

Charter No.

7. San Diego—Monday, 6:00 P.M., Cuyamaca Club
Secretary, Stanley A. Foushee, 50 22nd St.
Deputy Governor, Stanley A. Foushee, 50 22nd St.
56. San Francisco "Golden Gate" Chapter—Wednesday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Robert Malkin, 220 Golden Gate Ave.
65. San Francisco "Downtown" Chapter—Tuesday, 6:15 P.M., 26 California St.
Secretary, Thomas W. Thompson, 417 Montgomery St.
83. San Luis Obispo—Friday, 6:30 P.M., Gold Dragon
Secretary, Richard L. Willett, 711 Marsh St.
1. Santa Ana "Smedley Chapter No. 1"—Wednesday, 6:15 P.M., Daniger's Cafe
Secretary, D. H. Tibbals, Y.M.C.A.
Deputy Governor, LeRay Quick, 2464 Heliotrope Drive
15. Santa Ana "El Camino"—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Daniger's Cafe
Secretary, T. D. McBird, R. D. 1, Orange, Calif.
Deputy Governor, Fred H. McCandless, 206 N. Main, Santa Ana
5. Santa Barbara—Thursday, 6:30 P.M., El Cortejo
Secretary, Everett Hellweg, 218 Nogales St.
Deputy Governor, Greydon C. Howell, 1809 Loma
21. Santa Monica—Wednesday, 6:15 P.M., Carmel Hotel
Secretary, G. W. Hovey, 465 22nd St.
Deputy Governor, George B. Cooper, 1437 4th St.
77. Santa Monica "Crescent Bay"—
Secretary, Dr. Gilbert Steingart, Central Tower Bldg.
64. Stockton—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Ellsworth Lewis, Y.M.C.A.
80. Stockton "Delta"—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, R. M. Pedersen, Y.M.C.A.
24. Ventura—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Sunset Grill
Secretary, J. G. Hathaway, Box 434
Deputy Governor, John H. Dunshee, R. D. 1
26. Walnut Park—Tuesday, 6:30 P.M., 2563 Clarendon Ave., Huntington Park
Secretary, Geo. S. Smith, 7035 Arbutus, Huntington Park
Deputy Governor, Robert Causey, 10733 San Jose St., Lynwood
30. Westwood Village—Monday, 6:30 P.M., Mrs. Gray's Drive-Inn
Secretary, W. J. Hamrick, 8327 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills
Deputy Governor, W. P. Debley, 5268 Saturn Ave., Los Angeles
19. Whittier "Quakertowne" Chapter—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Dinner Bell Ranch
Secretary, R. G. Peele, 437 Haviland Ave.
Deputy Governor, Carl Cobbs, 1205 S. Central

FLORIDA

28. Orlando—Wednesday, 6:00 P.M., Duck Inn
Secretary, A. T. French, 1413 E. Central

IDAHO

61. Boise—Wednesday, 6:00 P.M., Hotel Boise
Secretary, John Greenlee, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.
Deputy Governor, Leonard Wood, 912 Main St.

ILLINOIS

51. Springfield "Lincoln Douglas" Chapter—Thursday, 6:00 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, D. W. McKenney, Box 153
Deputy Governor, Robert Williamson, 900 South 5th

INDIANA

39. Columbus—Wednesday, 6:30 P.M., Columbus Tea Room
Secretary, A. W. Phillips, Jr.

17. Indianapolis No. 1—Thursday, 6:00 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Harry Steinmetz, 5467 N. Keystone
Deputy Governor, Harold Hollingsworth, 4121 E. Washington
42. Indianapolis No. 2—1st & 3rd Thursdays, 6:00 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, F. R. Jones, 339 W. 30th St.

MINNESOTA

75. Minneapolis Toastmasters Club—Thursday, 6:15 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Leif R. Larson, Central Y.M.C.A.
82. Minneapolis Russell H. Conwell Chapter—Wednesday, 6:00 P.M., Y.M.C.A.
Secretary, Sheldon M. Ostroot, Y.M.C.A.

OREGON

55. Baker—Monday, 6:15 P.M., The Nook Cafe
Secretary, Kenneth Robb, 1829 Main
Deputy Governor, Harold Plum, Pacific Tel. & Tel.
67. Medford—Monday, 6:15 P.M., Holland Hotel
Secretary, Dr. F. J. Moffatt, 416 Medford Bldg.
31. Portland—Monday, 6:00 P.M., Kelly's Restaurant, Broadway & Wash.
Secretary, W. Glenn Field, 502 American Bank Building

WASHINGTON

79. Aberdeen—
Secretary, Joel Wolff, P. O. Box 1020
60. Bellingham—Monday, 6:00 P.M., Bellingham Hotel
Secretary, C. F. Oldenburg, 2112 Victoria St.
Deputy Governor, Russell Millhours, R. D. 2
63. Bremerton—Tuesday, 6:30 P.M., Calico Cat Cafe
Secretary, Lieut. O. M. Browne, 145 Lafayette St.
Deputy Governor, Buel Gossett, 1111 Cogan St.
25. Olympia No. 1—Tuesday, 6:00 P.M., Governor Hotel
Secretary, Laurence Booth, Jr., Box 705
Deputy Governor, R. C. Gruhlke, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.
84. Olympia No. 2—Tuesday, 6:00 P.M., Crane's Cafe
Secretary, J. Lee Flynn, 1816 State St.
10. Seattle No. 1—Monday, 6:00 P.M., Washington Athletic Club
Secretary, Truman Cragin, 932 First Avenue S.
Deputy Governor, Alfred Godsave, Pacific Nat. Bank
23. Seattle No. 2—Tuesday, 6:00 P.M., Pine Tree Tea Room
Secretary, Delbert Darst, King St. Dook
Deputy Governor, Armour McDougall, 423 Terry Ave.
41. Seattle No. 3—Monday, 6:00 P.M., College Club
Secretary, George D. Anderson, 1209 Alaska Bldg.
Deputy Governor, W. Harold Hutchinson, 218 McDowell Bldg.
52. Seattle No. 4—Thursday, 6:00 P.M., Elks Club
Secretary, C. J. (Chief) Wilson, Elks Club
Deputy Governor, Dr. Robert Carroll, Shafer Bldg.
71. Seattle No. 5—Tuesday, 5:30 P.M., Helen Swope's Tea Room, 3rd & Pike
Secretary, D. L. Cook, 217 Pine St.
Deputy Governor,
47. Spokane—Monday, 6:30 P.M., Antone's Restaurant
Secretary, Andy Simchuck, 10 Howard St.
Deputy Governor, Gilbert R. Bean, 124 W. Mansfield
13. Tacoma—Monday, 6:00 P.M., Walker Hotel
Secretary, G. L. Beck, 901 E. 56th St.
Deputy Governor,
81. Walla Walla—
Secretary, C. Wayne Swegle, 708 Baker Building
40. Yakima—Monday, 6:15 P.M., Donnelly Hotel
Secretary, Roscoe L. Williams, 702 1/2 S. 16th Ave.
Deputy Governor, Ray Darling, Sylvia Apartments

CANADA

59. Vancouver, B.C.—Monday, 6:15 P.M., Pacific Athletic Club Secretary, F. R. Hall, c/o Shell Oil Co., Ltd.
Deputy Governor, W. Butchart, care Dale & Co., Marine Bldg.
38. Victoria, B.C.—Wednesday, 6:15 P.M.
Secretary, A. G. Slocomb, 2730 Forbes St.
Deputy Governor, Frank Paulding, Y.M.C.A.

ENGLAND

45. Southport—Wednesday, 8:00 P.M., Kardomah Cafe, Lord St.
Secretary, George H. Newton, 22 Lethbridge Road

DISTRICTS AND AREAS

DISTRICT NO. 1—W. J. Hamrick, District Governor, 8327½ Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills.

Area 1—Walter Taylor, Lieutenant Governor, 609 S. Dickel St., Anaheim, Calif.
Includes Anaheim, Fullerton, Santa Ana No. 1, Santa Ana El Camino, Orange and Laguna Beach.

Area 2—Lou Kilgore, Lieutenant Governor, 9607 Denker St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Includes Noonday Club, Southwest Club, Angeles Mesa Club and Los Angeles Club.

Area 3—Leo Coombs, Lieutenant Governor, 1118 S. Rexford Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
Includes Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Westwood Village and Santa Monica.

Area 4—Ray Marchand, Lieutenant Governor, 216 S. Cordova, Alhambra, Calif.
Includes Pasadena, Alhambra, La Verne, Pomona, Azusa and Covina.

Area 5—Dr. J. K. Gilkerson, Lieutenant Governor, 131 N. Orange, Glendale, Calif.
Includes Glendale No. 1, Jewel City, Burbank.

Area 6—Louis Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor, 2909 Olive, Huntington Park, Calif.
Includes Huntington Park No. 1, Progressive, Walnut Park, Montebello, Long Beach Gavel, Long Beach Toastmaster, Quakertowne, Whittier.

Area 7—Robert M. Switzer, Lieut. Governor, San Diego Trust Bldg, San Diego, Calif.
Includes San Diego, La Jolla, Coronado, Escondido, Pacific Beach.

Area 8—Greydon C. Howell, Lieutenant Governor, 1809 Loma St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Includes Santa Barbara and Ventura.

DISTRICT NO. 2—Ray C. Gruhke, District Governor, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Olympia, Washington.

Area 1—Alfred L. Godsave, Lieutenant Governor, Pacific Nat. Bank, Seattle, Wash.
Includes Seattle Clubs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Area 2—Elbert Baker, Lieutenant Governor, News Tribune, Tacoma, Wash.
Includes Tacoma, Bremerton, Olympia No. 1 and Olympia No. 2.

Area 3—William Butchart, Lieutenant Governor, 1006 Marine Bldg., Vancouver.
Includes Victoria, Vancouver and Bellingham.

Area 4—Lieutenant Governor,
Includes Spokane, Yakima and Okanogan.

Area 5—A. E. Kuhnkausen, Lieutenant Governor, 820 S. W. Yamhill, Portland, Ore.
Includes Portland, Baker and Medford.

DISTRICT NO. 3—E. E. Morrison, District Governor, 16 Colter St., Phoenix, Arizona.
A. H. Weber, Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Phoenix, Arizona.

Southern Arizona Area—Dr. T. D. Fridena, Lieut. Governor, 194 North Stone, Tucson.
Includes Sahuaro Club, Tucson, Tucson Toastmasters, and the Old Pueblo Club, Tucson.

Central Arizona Area—J. G. Langham, Lieut. Governor, Miami, Arizona. Includes Miami Copper Gavel Club, and Phoenix Ocatillo

JUNIOR TOASTMASTERS CLUBS

2. Anaheim Junior Toastmasters—Tuesday, 12:15 P.M., Room 14, High School Building; Secretary, Robert Larson
1. Pomona Junior Toastmasters—1st and 3rd Tuesday, 6:00 P.M., Crystal Cafe Secretary, Verna Breazelle, 1207 North Gordon
3. State College Junior Toastmasters, San Diego—Tuesday, 6 P.M., Vincent's Dining Room
Secretary, C. G. Selleck, Jr., 2968 B Street

NOTE: Please notify the Editors of the TOASTMASTER promptly when any changes or corrections are to be made in the listings on The Rendezvous pages.

TOASTMASTERS' EMBLEMS - GAVELS AWARDS - MEDALS

OFFICIAL EMBLEM

JUNIOR EMBLEM

	1 to 6	7 to 12		1 to 6	7 to 12
Gold Filled	\$1.25 ea.	\$1.15 ea.	Gold Plated	\$.60 ea.	\$.50 ea.
10K Gold	2.50 ea.	2.25 ea.	Gold Filled	.70 ea.	.60 ea.
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Gold Plated	3.00 ea.	
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Toastmasters International, Inc., is Organized and Promoted for the Following Reasons:

1. **TO PROMOTE** the growth and establishment of Toastmasters Clubs throughout the world.
2. **TO SPONSOR** the publication of THE TOASTMASTER, official organ of our Federation, and disseminator of the latest and best ideas on toastmastering.
3. **TO PROVIDE** literature and other assistance to make possible the establishment of Toastmasters Clubs.
4. **TO PROTECT** the name Toastmasters Club in order to confine its use to clubs conforming to the standards and regulations established by the majority group through Toastmasters International.
5. **TO STANDARDIZE** and maintain as nearly uniform as practical the procedure and ideals of Toastmasters Clubs.
6. **TO UPHOLD** before all the latest and best principles of public speaking and related conduct and procedure.
7. **TO ACT** as a medium of exchange tending toward the improvement of Toastmastering.
8. **TO ASSIST** individual clubs in solving and overcoming problems and difficulties which may arise in the organization and functioning of such clubs.
9. **TO PROMOTE** friendship among Toastmasters Clubs and Toastmasters.
10. **TO SPONSOR** friendly competition in public speaking among the member clubs of Toastmasters International.
11. **TO SPONSOR** contests in public speaking among organizations outside the Toastmasters Clubs, such as the High School Public Speaking Contest.
12. **TO PROMOTE** the technique of tactfully giving and gracefully taking criticism and profiting thereby.
13. **TO MAKE** the name Toastmaster a mark of distinction and of recognized ability in public speaking.
14. **TO ESTABLISH** the place of the Toastmasters Club in the life and work of the community.