

The
TOASTMASTER

- ★ ACCENT LEADERSHIP!
- ★ MORE THAN A WORD
- ★ HAVING TROUBLE WITH YOUR AHS?
- ★ HOW CHEAP IS TALK?
- ★ DRAW THE LONG BOW

July 1953

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL is a non-profit educational organization of 1344 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, Scotland, Channel Islands, South Africa, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Alaska and Cuba.

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MORE THAN A WORD

By Wayland A. Dunham

On the eve of our great national holiday, the Fourth of July, it is well that we pause and give thought to a word that is closely associated with this occasion.

The word is *patriotism*, a word frequently misused, often abused, and seldom given its rightful place as one of the most meaningful words in our language.

We have read many profound works on patriotism; we have listened to long-winded orators expounding on the privilege and sacred duty of every free man to express his love of country by deed as well as word; but we have never thrilled with the true meaning of *patriotism* as when we heard a small negro Boy Scout, when asked for his definition, answer: "It's jes doin' my dog-gonest to be the bestest that I is."

Marvelous! He hit it right on the nose, didn't he? What could lend more inspired meaning and surer activation to the term than the idea of taking advantage of every opportunity that our individual potential and personal freedom make possible?

What a challenge to every free man! What a challenge to every Toastmaster!

Toastmasters International holds the greatest potential for good of any secular organization in the country today—yes, in the world. This extravagant statement is not original but is the substance of a recent discussion with Major Charles T. Estes, a high official on the Federal Mediation Board at Washington, D. C. (who, incidentally, may be a speaker at our Convention in Denver).

Major Estes goes on to say that our instruction in analytical listening, our increasing ability to appraise and our growing wisdom in the art of unbiased discussion and arbitration are more valuable to us and to the world than we realize.

"Man has been getting the 'cart before the horse,'" he believes. "We have been letting the spark of our individual and collective self-interest light the fire that destroys. Then we have been spending billions in putting out the fire.

"How much more sensible it would be," he continues, "were we to learn to apply the rules of 'fire prevention' before the fire started.

"This can only be accomplished," he concludes, "by learn-

ing to objectively analyze on the basis of not only the best for us but the best for all, for our economy, for our Nation; and then proceed to sell the idea to our neighbor through example."

No country, in the history of man, has ever been founded on a higher standard of ethics and morality than the United States of America; but standards must be upheld, values must be guarded, and no thesis of guiding principles may remain potent unless it is used and made manifest in the personal lives of its protagonists.

Upon the individual rests the great responsibility of progress. The word of a single man has more than once changed the course of history. The unified word of many men, trained in self-ap-

praisal, analytical listening, able reasoning, unselfish sharing and dynamic expression, is the only answer to the challenge of world chaos.

Toastmasters International uniquely develops the finest climate for the self-discovery and growth of the individual and is an ideal medium through which this world-consciousness may come into being.

But what has all this to do with *patriotism*? Everything! You are a traitor to yourself, to your country and to your fellow men everywhere if you do not "do your doggondest to be the bestest that you is." And where may you find a better place to accomplish this end than in your own Toastmasters Club?



A Prayer for True Happiness

Let me do my work each day; and if the darkened hours of despair overcome me, may I not forget the strength that comforted me in the desolation of other times. May I still remember the bright hours that found me walking over the silent hill of my childhood, or dreaming on the margin of the quiet river with a light which glowed within me.

Spare me from bitterness and from the sharp passions of unguarded moments. May I not forget that poverty and riches are of the spirit. Though the world know me not, may my thoughts and actions be such as shall keep me friendly with myself.

Southern Accent (bulletin), Atlanta Toastmasters



Having trouble with your -ahs-ahs-ahs-ahs-ahs-?

By John W. Parker

The most efficient method of eliminating the undesirable parts of our speech is to be made conscious of them through evaluation.

The club evaluator and grammarian endeavor to do just that. However, there are still a few shaggy, loose ends that become habits with us and are extremely hard to control.

In order to eliminate these unwanted speech habits, the most common of which is "ah," an immediate check as they occur would make the speaker more conscious of their existence. It is amazing the number of "ahs" that may be detected if you listen.

In Aerojet Club we have a remedy that appears to be keeping the "ah" habit well in hand. The idea originated with our Mr. Les Bunning after he visited the El Monte Club. They were using a jar to drop pennies into every time an "ah" was detected during the course of the meeting. This gave Mr. Bunning an idea. He set to work to build our "Ah Meter."

The design of the "Ah Meter" is very simple. It consists of a rectangular box, measuring four inches on a side, and stands twelve inches, with four baffles, set at 45 degree angles on the inside. There is a slot at the top for dropping in the coins, and an opening on the side at the bottom for their return. The entire assembly was fabricated from 16 gauge sheet metal, spot welded together, and painted to make the gadget easily seen from any part of the room.

When a coin is dropped into the slot, it produces a sequence of strange noises while bouncing from baffle to baffle on its descent to the bottom opening. The gadget is used as an alarm — not a depository. The "ahs" are counted and collection of a penny per "ah" is made at the end of the session.

When the meter was adopted, we anticipated two things; the elimination of "ahs" and an increase in the treasury. In the first six months of operation, the treasury netted anywhere from thirty cents to a dollar a meeting. Now the treasury seldom increases more than three to five cents for the evening.

Why not fabricate an "Ah Meter" and observe how your members take on a new glow as they progress through an "ah-free" meeting!

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Habits Build Your Pattern

Life is mostly a matter of habits.

We walk, talk, breathe, eat and perform most of the conventional acts of living by habit. It is a good thing that we can do so.

Imagine having to walk by conscious volition, lifting each foot and setting it down again as a separate process. Suppose you had to drive your car in that fashion, or inhale and exhale each breath by direct effort. You couldn't live that way. While you were thinking about the next step, you would forget to breathe. While you were pushing the starter button, you would forget to release the clutch, or step on the accelerator.

"Man is a bundle of habits," said William James.

It is a wonderful provision of nature that we are fitted to live in complex surroundings, carrying on without conscious effort most of the vital functions while giving our conscious thought to things which demand attention at the moment.

Your habits as an adult are definitely influenced, if not fixed, by the habits formed in childhood. That is not bad, provided the childish habits were good ones. If they were bad ones, you may have to fight them all your days.

This is why it is so important to help children form good habits of speech.

Talking is a habit. Your style of speech, as to fast or slow, distinct or blurred, friendly or frosty, correct or wrong, is all a matter of habits formed through years of following some pattern. It becomes a part of you, and to change it in fundamentals may require almost a major operation.

Elbert Hubbard spoke wisely when he said: "Cultivate only the habits that you are willing should master you."

If your speech is impeded by any bad practice, it is worth all it may cost to remove this handicap and put something better in its place.

Cheer up! Good habits are no harder to form than bad ones, if you set yourself to it.

Accent --

Leadership!

By D. Joe Hendrickson

At the silver wedding anniversary of a Washington diplomat one of the guests was a Frenchman who had recently come to this country, and did not understand the significance of the occasion. One of the American guests tried to explain -- "You see, Monsieur, they have lived together for 25 years without separation."

"O, I see," exclaimed the Frenchman with enthusiasm, "and now he marries her!"

When you joined a Toastmasters Club you were told that the purpose of the club was to teach you to present your thoughts to others more effectively -- to learn to sell your bill of goods.

Many of you have conscientiously studied your Basic Training, Evaluation and Chairmanship manuals. The progress you have made in this direction is directly in proportion to the efforts expended. You may not admit it readily, but when you stand back, as it were, and critically study yourself you find that in learning to improve yourself in the art of speech you are also developing your personality; you are building character in learning to accept gracefully the criticism offered and striving to improve accordingly.

When you make such a back-seat evaluation of yourself you realize that Toastmasters has a by-product. This by-product is leadership.

Why is leadership so important?

Every man is deeply concerned about attaining success in his particular line of endeavor. He is anxious to rise as high as possible in the ranks of his vocation in order that he might make possible for himself and family the full enjoyment of life.

Throughout all history people have looked to great leaders -- Moses, Alexander the Great, Caesar, Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln and a host of others.

Leadership is not restricted to man alone -- every group has its leaders -- ants, elephants, planets, atoms--they all have their leaders. At the head of every successful venture you will find an outstanding leader. Could the 13 colonies have won their independence without a Washington; could the Union have been kept intact without a Lincoln? Many times the qualities of the leader have had more to do with the success of a venture than the merits of the venture itself.

What are these qualities of a leader?

A leader must be ambitious; he must be enthusiastic; he must have ability; he must understand human nature and know how to work with it; he must have adaptability; he must be a planner — working always in advance of the situation as it exists at the moment. He must be able to inspire others. Above all, a true leader must be humble.

Consider the words of the greatest Leader of all times:

“And he came to Capernaum: and being in the house he asked them, ‘What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way?’ But they held their peace: for by the way they had disputed among themselves, who *should be* greatest. And he sat down, and called the twelve, and saith unto them, ‘If any man desire to be first, *the same* shall be last of all, and servant of all’.”

Jules Ormont has said, “A great leader never sets himself above his fellows, except in carrying responsibility.”

Toastmasters training in leadership is twofold. The first phase is speech training. Few leaders can obtain the confidence of others; few leaders can give council and direction and inspire others to greater and better efforts without being able to speak effectively and convincingly.

The second phase of this leadership training is gained through work within the organization. Like all groups, Toastmasters is in need of great leaders. Every International officer has come up through the ranks of his own club, his area, and district. Holding office, however, is not necessarily leadership, but in the holding of that office one has the opportunity to analyze, to organize, to deputize, to supervise, to criticize constructively; to receive the criticism of others and to become a real leader.

Each Toastmaster should take an active part in the operation of his club, the functions of its committees, the work in the area, the district and International. Toastmasters is not just a local speaking group — but an International organization of almost 1400 clubs and close to 40,000 members.

Ten thousand clubs and a quarter million members is a prospect that is not too far in the future. Think of the leadership opportunities within such an organization; think of the tremendous leadership training that is available here!

We have been living with Toastmasters. Let us now marry Toastmasters and put ourselves to work in the organization, for in so doing we will be accepting the challenge of Toastmasters; we will be making the most of our leadership capabilities.

The man who wakes up and finds himself a leader hasn't been asleep.

—Wilson Mizner

LANGUAGE CHANGES

The following excerpts were taken, by permission of the publishers, from an article in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, by Editor Norman Cousins.

When John Russell Bartlett published his “Dictionary of Americanisms” a little more than a century ago, he challenged a popular assumption about the development of language in general and the American language in particular.

The assumption or notion held that language tends to deteriorate under the pressure of dialect and slang. Bartlett contended that the “natural tendency of a language is to improve.” He saw dialect as an endless source of new strength. He believed that the process of natural selection would retain only the most useful expressions in each dialect.

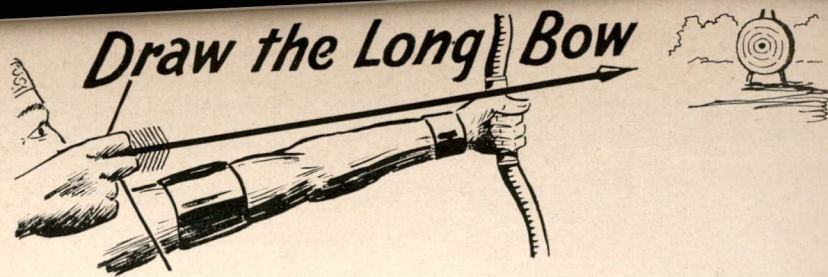
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Seen from today's perspective, Bartlett is vindicated on all counts. The dialects have enriched the language. Even in Bartlett's time, people were getting used to such words as *ranch, lariat, lasso, fandango, tortilla, chile, mesa, canyon*, and *stampede* from the Spanish; or *bayou, levee, banquet (te), distraint, echelon, ennui, bizarre, charlatan, commode*, and *chiffon* from the French; or *chipmunk, moose, raccoon, skunk, persimmon, pecan, maize, tobacco, hominy, succotash, tapioca, canoe, hammock, moccasin*, and *sagamore* from the American Indians. And there has been a continuing healthy accretion from the dialects ever since.

As for the supposed threat from slang or the vernacular — a threat periodically invoked by well-meaning purists — any term coming into common usage has to run a pretty long gauntlet. It is not under-use that kills slang so much as over-use. Sudden and drenching popularity is as hard on words as it is on actors and authors. Slang has to survive the quick enthusiasm it generates in order to avoid the inevitable graveyard of exhausted stereotypes. It has to insinuate itself into the language; it cannot pressure or push its way in. Many of the colloquial expressions of Bartlett's time, good enough to make his “Dictionary of Americanisms,” weren't good enough for the long haul.

* * *

Bartlett was impressed with the staying power of what were then such colloquial expressions as *in cahoots, plug-ugly, hopping mad, to chisel, connoption fit, to boss, heap, let up, let on, let be, to make tracks, dirt* (for earth), *engineer, elegant, ilk, knock-down and drag-out, knocked into a cocked hat, knock-kneed, to offset, play possum, pull up stakes, pull wool over the eyes, or row to hoe*. All these are now fairly standard items of speech and writing.



By Ralph C. Smedley

A favorite resource of the humorous speaker is exaggeration.

This artifice is right and proper, if well used. Like all other forms of speech, it is a failure if not well done.

To exaggerate is to overstate, or to understate, to present stories of incidents beyond all possibilities of happening; in other words, to tell lies so big that listeners recognize them as being untrue, and yet so convincing that there is an impulse to believe them, while at the same time, the impossibility makes the story amusing.

Francois Rabelais, French humorist and satirist of the 16th century, presented a super-exaggeration in his story of Pantagruel, whom he pictured as a giant, under whose tongue an entire army found shelter from the rain, and who drank his wine from a barrel. His story is a bit strong for modern readers, but we may at least give him credit for adding a word to our language — gargantuan, which means enormous, or gigantic.

Paul Bunyan is a favorite hero of North American loggers. He was pictured as a super-lumber-

jack noted for his deeds of cleverness and strength. He was never stumped by any obstacle, and he and his Big Blue Ox never ran across any job too hard to handle.

Baron Munchausen was a German adventurer, soldier, and teller of marvelous tales, who lived in the 18th century. A considerable volume of impossible stories centered around his name, and these were published in a book now long out of print. The best of them have been preserved, however, and have been kept going throughout the years by writers who have cribbed them and changed names and locations. The good Baron would have a hard time to recognize some of his yarns in their modern dress.

It takes a good storyteller to exaggerate successfully. There is a tendency to crudity and obvious impossibility which takes away the keen enjoyment of the joke. Thus, when Babe, the Blue Ox, is used to pull the crooks and curves out of eighteen miles of logging road, the story is too big to be funny. The road was so crooked that miles of it were coiled up and laid behind trees, and the teamsters got tired of meeting themselves coming back as they drove it.

Paul Bunyan had Babe hitched on to the near end of the road, and then he told the ox to pull. It was almost too much for Babe, but he finally made it, and when the crooks were all straightened out, there was enough road left over to lay around a lake where the men skidded logs that winter.

Then there was the winter of the Blue Snow, when the snow was sixty feet deep, and so blue that the men couldn't tell it from the sky. It was so cold that the ice froze too fast. It froze warm, and was too hot to handle. When the snow melted in the spring, the hoofprints left by Babe the preceding summer were all filled up with the blue water, and that is why Minnesota has so many blue lakes. It is ridiculous of course, but there is amusement in it when the stories are well told.

The annual contests of the Liars' Club owe a great deal to Paul Bunyan, and their efforts seem rather clumsy to anyone who has been a friend of Paul.

Modern efforts in exaggeration, as handled by the more expert fabricators, are more subtle and not quite so obviously impossible, until you think them over.

Fred Allen told the story of the farmer who set up a new and terrible looking scarecrow in his corn field. The crows were so badly scared that they brought back all the corn they had stolen in the last two or three years.

There was a story told on "Uncle Joe" Cannon after he had

been on a fishing trip. Chauncey M. Depew is supposed to have said, "What were you fishing for, Joe? Whales, I suppose?"

Uncle Joe replied, "No, I was baitin' with whales."

Of course, fish stories are always a tempting field for the prevaricator.

At a resort on the slopes of Mt. Whitney, where fishermen go to lure the rainbow trout, there hung on the wall a plaque bearing a stuffed trout of almost incredible size and beauty. One evening, a fisherman came into the lodge after a hard day's fruitless toil. He stopped to inspect the wonderful fish on the wall, and then he turned to address his companions. He announced: "The man that caught that fish is a darned liar!"

If you can draw the long bow with skill enough to hit the mark, it will be a real help to you in putting some humor into your speech, but if you can't handle it well, it is just as likely as not to backfire on you.

The notable long bowmen, such as Bill Nye and Mark Twain and Artemus Ward and the rest of the clever liars, spent much time and care in preparing their stories for the public. That is why they were successful. You need to do as well in preparation. A faulty telling can ruin the best tale that was ever dreamed up, but clever handling can put over even a mediocre one.

Grammar Is Easy

No. XVI of a Series

Syntax

This is another division of technical grammar.

Just as orthography deals with spelling, syntax has to do with sentence structure. The word comes from the Greek *syntassein*, to put together in order. That is what we do with words when we make them into sentences: they are put in order, so that they make sense.

The sentence is the basic unit of expression. We think in sentences whenever we think in a systematic, constructive way, and we must speak or write in sentences if what we say is to make sense.

The simpler, more direct the sentence, the more easily it is understood. This is a truth for the speaker always to keep in his mind. When he allows himself to become involved in long, complicated sentences, improperly put together, wandering around and covering too much territory, both he and his audience are likely to find themselves confused.

The Good Sentence

It is characteristic of a good sentence, whatever its length and content, that it must satisfy three requirements: (a) it must be in correct form; (b) it must make sense; and (c) it must be effective for its intended purpose.

It must do all of these things at once, and the speaker must be so habituated to good sentence structure that he will follow this course automatically. If the sentence is not in correct grammatical form, it is not a sentence at all, properly speaking, but is a mangled collection of words, which may make sense if the speaker can follow its incoherency.

A primary requirement of a good sentence is that it has a subject and a predicate. Many modern writers get away from this rule and give us groups of words set off like sentences which are not real sentences at all.

So able a technician as Mary Roberts Rinehart makes one of her characters say: "I had put the house into good shape after years of neglect. Had repaired the old diving platform along the swimming pool." (The Swimming Pool, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.)

In this case, the sense is not impaired by the bad grammar, but one could wish that Mrs. Rinehart had been thoughtful enough to make the second part of her statement either a part of the first, or an independent sentence with its own subject and verb. Examples of this kind could be multiplied. There is, for instance, this one, not by Mrs. Rinehart: "Among her suitors were two she favored most. One a college student, the other a capitalist."

In this last one, the correct punctuation would be implied if it were spoken. There would be a semi-colon after *most*.

Quite as objectionable is the abrupt, rather breathless style: "That's all I want, is a chance to test it thoroughly." In this case, better usage would be to insert a dash: "That's all I want — a chance to test it thoroughly."

Posterior Truncation

This clever term to describe an objectionable style of talking comes from a popular mystery story by Richard and Frances Lockridge. In *A Client is Cancelled*, a character is made to say: "You left before I was ready. I wanted to help you, but I thought probably you'd rather . . ."

Thus the idea, if there is one, is left hanging in the air. Again, the same speaker remarks: "The cook is off Sunday afternoon. Usually we go out for dinner, but today we felt . . ."

Another sentence died of *posterior truncation*.

Memorize that term, and put it on the list of errors you must not commit in your talking. Careful observation will convince you that it is a common error.

Kinds of Sentences

Much of what is given in this study duplicates what was presented earlier in the series, but it is of such importance that repetition may be justifiable.

We have seen that a simple sentence takes a subject, verb and object, or modifier. Thus:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Object or Modifier</i>
Water	quenches	thirst
Water	runs	downhill

By the introduction of modifiers we add details. Thus we can make that simple sentence read: The cool water from the spring completely quenches my burning thirst, which was caused by a walk along a hot, dusty road.

Even with all these modifiers, it is still a simple sentence.

A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses, or simple statements. For example: The men walked, and the children ran.

It is possible to divide this compound sentence into two simple ones: The men walked. The children ran.

The complex sentence, instead of having two or more independent clauses, consists of a principal clause, and at least one dependent clause.

Here are examples: If you are ready, we will go now. (Can you select the principal clause in this?) We will go whenever you are ready. You should not cut the cake until it has thoroughly cooled.

My

Reginald L. Davis

Autobiography

I'm really a lucky devil. My wife loves me, my kids love me, and I love me! Boy! That's just about the perfect love triangle, isn't it? Well, since I think so much of me, I've decided to make that the topic of my talk tonight.

My life began on August 19, 1922, in Henrietta, Oklahoma. For twelve years, I lived a fairly normal life, attending public schools in various small Oklahoma towns. Then, on my twelfth birthday, I received a gift that changed the entire course of my life — a secondhand trumpet. After two long, patient years, my neighbors realized that some drastic action was required, so they arranged my appointment to the Oklahoma Military Academy — 30 miles away.

The Academy is located in Claremore, the home town of Oklahoma's beloved son, Will Rogers. One of the most memorable days of my life was the day that the Academy Band played for the dedication of the Will Rogers Memorial. Inscribed on the base of the statue were the cowboy philosopher's own words, "I never met a man I didn't like." Those words made a deep impression on my mind.

In the three years I spent at the Academy, I learned a few things besides music, such as how to play soldier, how to stay on a horse, and how to avoid standing Saturday morning inspections — also, that schools without girls aren't much fun.

In the spring of 1940, with my trumpet in one hand and my diploma in the other, the powers-that-be of the Academy patted me on my soft, round gluteus maximus and bade me a fond farewell.

I left the Academy with a burning desire to be a musician, little realizing that this fire would soon flicker, leaving the ashes of my ambition on the doorstep of the nearest mortuary. However, after completing nine months of an apprenticeship to be a mortician, I decided this was a rather dead business with too much *stiff* competition in the profession.

Again in the spring, but in the year 1941, I took a job with my uncle. This proved to be a somewhat more exciting job than the other. My uncle, being a generous soul, was very good to me. He provided me with the necessities of life, giving me my clothes with new shiny brass buttons, all the K rations I could consume, and \$21.00 a month to spend on wine, women and song.

For the first eighteen months of my army career, I slaved over a hot trumpet in a U.S. Air Force Band at Portland, Oregon. It was about this time I met the Goddess of Inspiration, and it was she who enticed me to try to become an officer, which I attempted to do, unsuccessfully. I was sent to Florida, and through a typical army misunderstanding I became an aircraft mechanic.

It happened like this: At a reclassification center in Orlando, a sergeant handed me a questionnaire to fill in. As I had had no previous experience in any of the jobs, the completion of the questionnaire was becoming a puzzle, when I noticed one of my buddies had indicated that he was an instrument specialist. A wild idea flashed through my mind, and I listed my job as an instrument specialist. Much to my surprise, my superiors were elated to find they had, not one, but two instrument specialists assigned to them.

All went well for a couple of days. Then the Line Chief sent me out to one of the parking revetments to perform a preflight instrument check on a light bomber. This test of my ability had to come sooner or later, but what was I to do? I decided I would face the challenge and give it a try. Needless to say, my duplicity was short-lived. I had to confess that I specialized in musical instruments, not aircraft instruments. A few weeks later, after many hours of KP, the army sent me to school and I ultimately became an aircraft mechanic.

In 1945, I received that coveted piece of paper, an honorable discharge from the army. When I returned to Oklahoma, my parents were planning to join the mass hegira of "Okies" to California, and in the typical John Steinbeck fashion, we strapped a mattress to the top of our car, and it was "California or bust."

We settled in Long Beach, where I saddled my ambitions on Pegasus and rode into General Petroleum's corral. This ride proved to be as costly as it was profitable, because I paid for it with my bachelorhood. Frances also rode into the G.P. corral, and it wasn't long until we were "pastor-ed" together. This "pastorization" caused a biological duplication and we now have the patter of little hooves out in the south forty. In the near future, these little hooves are going to have company, because we have another in escrow now.

Well, gentlemen, this concludes my portion of the entertainment. It should have been facetious, but I say that with my tongue in my cheek. In any event, the ice is broken, and you have the highlights of the alibiography of Reg. Davis.

This is the third of a series of "Breaking the Ice" speeches which we feel to be unusually clever and worthy of careful study, especially by new Toastmasters. It is an excellent example of how the recitation of chronological events, so often dull and uninteresting, can be made highly entertaining as well as informative.

GUESS WHAT YOU GET

Colorado Quiz

The inspiration and fellowship of Toastmasters conventions annually attract hundreds of ardent members. This year with Denver's and Colorado's scenic areas as added attractions, Toastmasters are expected to combine convention and family vacation pleasures.

By the way, which member of your family can make the best score on this Colorado quiz?

- (1) How many Colorado peaks tower over 14,000 feet?
- (2) What famous Colorado hostelry has the "Face on the Barroom Floor?"
- (3) How many miles of what federal highway is the country's longest road above timberline?
- (4) What famous Colorado peak has both a free auto highway and a railway to its top?
- (5) Can you locate the "richest square mile on earth"?
- (6) What world-famous outdoor amphitheater will be the scene of the 1953 International speech contest?
- (7) How many peaks over 10,000 feet does Rocky Mountain National Park contain?
- (8) How many trout are "planted" for fishermen in Colorado streams each year?
- (9) How much of Colorado's area is devoted to recreation?
- (10) What Colorado mountain contains an inspiring monument to a great American speaker and humorist?
- (11) How many minerals are found in Colorado's Rockies and plains?
- (12) Where is the highest suspension bridge in the world and how high is it?
- (13) Does Colorado's high country provide much natural life?
- (14) Are the Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellings, deserted in the 13th century, available to the general public?
- (15) Will the Denver convention conform to the history and tradition of its location?

Answers:

- (1) Fifty-two.
- (2) The Teller House in the historic mining town, Central City.
- (3) Eleven miles of U.S. 34 above Estes Park on the celebrated Trail Ridge Road.
- (4) Pikes Peak.
- (5) The Gregory Diggings at Central City.
- (6) The beautiful Red Rocks theater.
- (7) Sixty-five.
- (8) 7,826,424 in 1952, three million of which were legal size.
- (9) Over 43 per cent.
- (10) Cheyenne mountain near the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs is surmounted by the Will Rogers Shrine to the Sun.
- (11) Over 250 metallic and non-metallic minerals.
- (12) Over the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, 1053 feet above the river and railway below, is a suspension span 1260 feet long.
- (13) In Rocky Mountain National Park alone there are over 700 kinds of wild flowers and 283 species of birds.
- (14) Yes, twice daily the National Park Service conducts tours.
- (15) Certainly! The spirit of the old west and true western hospitality will animate the whole convention.



By Gretchen Weber,
Denver Post Fashion Editor

Whenever you head for another part of the country the "what to wear" question looms up like an old kill-joy but usually you discover that with a little common sense, fashionwise, and a little knowledge as to the climate of the country you visit, you can get along nicely with just about the same type of clothes as you wear in your home town.

Of course Colorado wants to welcome the Toastmasters with her best foot forward but since early September, while still summer, is considered a 'tween-season, we can't guarantee what the weatherman has up his sleeve with both the last rose of summer and fall fashions budding simultaneously.

"Between season" clothes include a dark sheer crepe dress or dark lightweight suit of cotton, rayon or synthetic blend. If it is hot on the street, you'll feel cool and look smart, and if breezy you might add a stole or lightweight topcoat. Your coat will be a bless-

FOR LADIES ONLY

ing when you sit in the Red Rocks amphitheater or tour Central City after sundown. There's endless need, from dawn to dark, for the cool cotton, linen or silk dress plain or printed, with its own little jacket, bolero or brief cover-up which serves for street, luncheon, cocktails, dining and theater at the Broadmoor, Elitch Gardens, hotel or country clubs, if the neckline of the dress is fairly low and prettily when the jacket is removed.

Small hats travel best without stealing much space and velvet is always a smart choice for late summer and early fall. Three pairs of shoes, the comfy pair you wear for travel and street and a dressy pair for your late-day or short evening dress, plus a medium low-heeled tie pump, oxford or casual shoe for secure walking in the mountain spots, should be sufficient.

Nylon sleep-wear and undies can be washed in your hotel room. With several white nylon or orlon blouses and washable white gloves you can look fresh as a daisy in your one wrinkle-shed suit. Separates, such as a pretty navy or black faille skirt and a couple of bright tops in a boucle sweater style and a satin halter or off-shoulder bodice, come in handy day or night for younger women.

THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS:

The Elections Committee reports its selection of the following names to be placed in nomination at the election at the 22nd Annual convention of Toastmasters International:

(Bylaws of Toastmasters International, Article VI, Section 3: Four directors shall be elected each year, each for a term of two years . . .)



PRESIDENT: RUSSELL V. PUZEY District 30

Club: Wilson Avenue, 169, Chicago, Illinois.

Served: Area Governor; District Secy. and Governor; International Director and Vice-Pres.; 10 International Committees; member 8 years.

Vocation: Certified Public Accountant.



VICE-PRES.: CHARLES E. GRIFFITH District 32

Club: Evergreen, 333, Tacoma, Washington.

Served: Area Governor; District Lt. Governor and Governor; International Director and Secy.; 7 International Committees; member 9 years.

Vocation: Owns and operates Sanatorium; lecturer.



SECRETARY: T. VINCENT McINTIRE District 10

Club: 257, Zanesville, Ohio.

Served: District Lt. Governor and Governor; International Director; 3 International Committees; member 8 years.

Vocation: Owner Zanesville Terminal Warehouse.



TREASURER: PAUL W. HAEBERLIN District 28

Club: 299, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Served: District Governor; International Director; 4 International Committees; member 10 years.

Vocation: Branch Manager—Life Insurance Company.

The proposed changes in the Bylaws of Toastmasters International to be submitted at the Denver Convention will alter the officer and director structure, and if adopted will require additional nominees. The Elections Committee has selected the names to fill additional offices should the amendments to the Bylaws of Toastmasters International be approved, and will place the name or names in nomination from the floor of the Convention at the proper time.



DIRECTOR CARL W. BINKER District 36

Club: Jr. Board, 640, Washington, D. C.

Served: District Lt. Governor and Governor; member 5 years.

Vocation: Controller Insurance Agency.



PAUL R. BRASCH District 19 **DIRECTOR**

Club: 101, Waterloo, Iowa.

Served: District Secy., Treas., Governor; 4 International Committees; member 8 years.

Vocation: Public Relations, Rath Packing Co.

DIRECTOR RAYMOND G. CASTLE District 34

Club: 580, Syracuse, New York.

Served: Area Governor; District Lt. Governor and Governor; member 6 years.

Vocation: Business Consultant.



AUBREY B. HAMILTON District 8 **DIRECTOR**

Club: 170, St. Louis, Missouri.

Served: Area Governor; District Lt. Governor and Governor; 2 International Committees; member 13 years.

Vocation: Attorney at Law.

DIRECTOR DON M. MATTOCKS District 16

Club: Will Rogers, 645, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Served: District Secy., Treas., Lt. Governor and Governor; 2 International Committees; member 5 years.

Vocation: Attorney at Law and Corporate Secy.



EMIL H. NELSON District 6 **DIRECTOR**

Club: Victory, 221, St. Paul, Minnesota

Served: Area Governor; District Treas., Lt. Governor and Governor; 3 International Committees; member 11 years.

Vocation: Realtor.

DIRECTOR ARCH K. SCHOCH District 37

Club: 582, High Point, North Carolina.

Served: District Governor; member 6 years.

Vocation: Attorney at Law.

GLEN E. WELSH District F **DIRECTOR**

Club: 15, Santa Ana, California.

Served: Area Governor; District Governor; 2 International Committees; member 9 years.

Vocation: Title Insurance Executive.



What's Going On

Unbeknownst to Hope



Bob Hope's familiar opening monologue for his NBC Daytime Show was scored by an expert in this department when Walter Atkinson, Vice President of Local 1004 Machinists Union and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Burbank Toastmasters Club, was Hope's guest. Unbeknownst to Hope, Atkinson stood in the studio wings and tallied points on the comic's voice, delivery, pronunciation, speech value and ability to paint word pictures.

Then, during the broadcast he joined Hope and the two bandied words and joked for a nationwide audience. The cup Hope is holding is a trophy Atkinson won in 1951 for being "The Most Amazing Liar." Atkinson is an employee of the Weber Aircraft Company of Burbank.



Official Announcement

For the coming year, any individual not on the Priority Mailing List may subscribe to the monthly mailings from the Home Office upon payment of \$3.00 per year.

The Priority List is composed of International Officers and Directors, Past Presidents, Committeemen and District Officers.

Not a Speaking Bee



—but a composite of two snapshots taken as Clarence Meyer (L) and Frank Talz individually (not collectively) spoke before an Old Timers' meeting of the Ceco Toastmasters Club of Cicero, Ill. Membership in the Ceco is largely made up of employees of the Ceco Steel Products Company of that city. The Toastmaster at the left appears to be a bit confused.

New Seattle Club

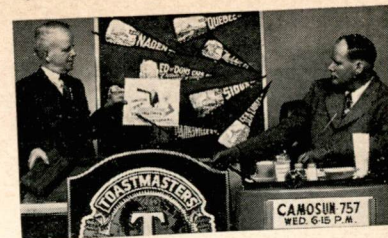
One night recently, under a fictitious Hawaiian moon and galaxy of stars, Public Service Club No. 358 was chartered and its new officers installed. Hillierd Berglund, Governor of District Two, is shown presenting the new Club's charter to its President W. N. Grabill.

Powerful Stuff!



REDDY KILOWATT gets into the act at Polson, Montana, when he assists Jack Nixon (wearing overcoat) of Butte, Montana, District Governor of Toastmasters International, to present a Toastmasters charter to Elmore Viehmann, President of the newly-formed Club at Polson. Watching the presentation are Toastmasters James Rogers and Harold Woody (kneeling, left to right) and Harold Schneider (extreme right), all employees of The Montana Power Company at Polson. Powerhouse of Kerr Dam is shown in the background. Kerr will generate 180,000 kilowatts next year when third unit is added.

Special Honor



Toastmaster Fred Blakeney, speech contest winner of his Club, the Camosun Toastmasters of Victoria, B.C., is shown giving his "Hands Up" speech, as Ed. Ch. S. R. Thomson assists.

The thing that makes Fred Blakeney especially notable is that all of his many high achievements have been accomplished in spite of a physical handicap that would have caused most men to give up. He is a victim of muscular dystrophy and confined to a wheel chair.

Besides being a topflight Toastmaster with an almost perfect attendance record, he is a commercial artist, owns and operates his own business and is recognized as an authority on commercial advertising and display.

— REMEMBER — SEPTEMBER — IT'S DENVER —

Meet Royalty



Erickson Photo

In February of this year, King Boreas Toastmasters Club again sponsored THE DINNER OF THE KINGS in connection with the St. Paul Winter Carnival. Shown above are two charter members of the King Boreas Club, Fred C. Lengfield (L) and Lloyd Anderson, photographed with the King and Queen of the Mardi Gras.

Yukon Charter

Yukon Chapter of Toastmasters International celebrates the granting of its official charter. Viewing the document after presentation by Colonel James A. Ronin, Commanding Officer of Eielson Air Force Base, are (left to right) Captain Robert O. Hurford, Past Pres.; Lieutenant Samuel J. Templeton, Pres. and Colonel Ronin. Major Dean Eichelberger, V.P.; Major Frederick G. Sheffield, Jr., Sec.-Treas.; and Lieutenant Robert E. Skoog, Sgt.-at-Arms were also present.

Dept. of Defense (USAF-MATS-AWS)



Delighted!



—or at least one would gather that Edward T. O'Brien, V.P.; K. M. (Pete) Ahlstedt, Sec.-Treas.; and Harold D. Torgan, Pres.; were not unenthusiastic at the chartering of their new club, The Monarch Toastmasters No. 1296 in Denver.

90 Minute Precision



Founder Ralph Smedley, pauses in New York enroute to Scotland long enough to successfully launch New York's newest Club, 1220 Toastmasters. Roland L. Perron, President, is shown displaying the Charter which Dr. Smedley has just handed him. Area Governor Graham B. Peake is at left.

"The shortest charter meeting I ever attended," was Ralph's characterization of the meeting. Club 1220, which takes its name from its 12:20 noon luncheon meeting completes its full program in 90 minutes. Dr. Smedley was allowed exactly 10 minutes for the charter presentation.

Another interesting visit was to the meeting of Broadway Toastmasters at which were presented members of other New York City clubs. Toastmasters are on the march in Greater New York and soon, it is expected, a Metropolitan District will be established in that city.

Club 1220 especially invites visiting Toastmasters to its luncheon "workshop" any Wednesday at 12:20 P.M. Summer will hold no terror for this enterprising club as they meet in an air-cooled private dining room at the Hotel Bedford, 118 E. 40th Street. Visitors from far and near will always be welcome.

— REMEMBER - SEPTEMBER - IT'S DENVER —

Proud of it Too!



Irby O'Brien, founder and first President of the Central Toastmasters Club of Chicago, was presented a wall plaque of appreciation on the occasion of the Club's tenth anniversary, March 16th.

"It's going to look like this in my office," is what he is telling Russell Puzey (left), V.P. Toastmasters International; Ole Stangeland, Pres. Central Club; and Cliff Massoth, original Secretary of the Club and Toastmaster of the evening.

Waukesha Celebrates

Participants in the chartering ceremony of Waukesha Toastmasters Club No. 1173 are: Chester Hagan, Lt. Gov., Dist. 35; Cliff Teuchert, Dist. Gov.; President W. A. Kummrow; and John Weber, Vice-President of the new Club.



THE TOASTMASTER



HOW CHEAP IS TALK?

By James A. Curry

An Oriental proverb says, "Let thy speech pass three golden doors. Is it needful? Is it true? Is it kind?"

Is it needful? When we speak, do we consider first what objective we have in mind? What is to be gained? What purpose will be served? Is there value to the speech? If we would judge all of our speech by these criteria, it would make a big difference in our daily lives.

Is it true? Most of you have played the parlor game of reading some hypothetical situation from a card in a whisper to the person sitting next to you and having each person in turn whisper to the next what was received and so on around a circle. Then the last person writes down on a card exactly what was whispered to him. When the statement is compared with the original, the lack of similarity is astounding.

Is it true? Do you know from your own knowledge that what you are saying is true? Is that the way it actually happened? Are these really the facts? What proportion of our words cannot pass through this golden door of truth

but have to bypass through the larger, more accessible doors marked "conjecture, surmise, lie?"

Is it kind? What sarcasm and how much of our so-called constructive criticism would find this door open?

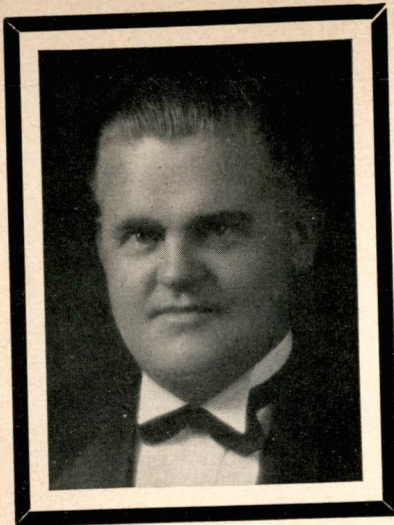
What is there in us which makes us want to hurt others? Fear? Greed? Envy? Yes, perhaps all of these?

The next time we deliberately say some unkind thing about another, let's stop and analyze our own motives. Are we afraid of him? Do we envy him? Do we covet something which he has? Whether it is one of these or something else, we can be very certain it is some deficiency within ourselves which causes us to speak unkindly.

I once heard a very wise Burmese remark: "When you point one finger at someone else you always point three fingers at yourself."

Toastmasters are fortunate in being awakened to those speech potentials that build instead of destroy, and bless instead of condemn.

— REMEMBER - SEPTEMBER - IT'S DENVER —



In Memoriam

ARTHUR H. JOHNSON

1893-1953

It was sad news for all of us to learn of the death of Art Johnson. On the other hand, we realized what his condition had been for the past couple of years. No doubt we have been amazingly fortunate to have had all of the Past Presidents of Toastmasters International living up to the present time.

Arthur Johnson's contribution to Toastmasters was far greater than many have realized. He was active in the organization of Pasadena Club, No. 6, and later during the year of 1930 when many of us were working toward the federation of the then existing handful of Toastmasters Clubs, he was a source of great strength and inspiration.

As an indication of the regard held for Arthur Johnson at the time Toastmasters International was organized, October 4, 1930, he was elected as our first Vice-President and served with me during that critical year. While he remained continuously active, he did not choose to accept advancement at that time, but he did serve as our third President of Toastmasters International during the year 1934-1935.

In the passing of Arthur Johnson, Toastmasters International has lost one of its most enthusiastic believers, and one who had an important part in the creation of the organization.

(signed) J. Clark Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain was the first President of Toastmasters International and worked closely with Art during those difficult organizational years.

It seemed fitting that his letter be chosen, from the many received, as a formal expression of appreciation for the life and devoted service of the man who was our fellow Toastmaster, Art Johnson.

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 32 TUCSON, Ariz., (D 3), *El Toro*.
- 133 ALAMEDA, NAS, Calif., (D 4), *Commissioned Officers*, Tues., 11:45 a.m., *Commissioned Officer's Mess* (Open).
- 160 RITZVILLE, Wash., (D 9), *Ritzville*, Tues., 7:00 a.m., *Whistlin' Pig Grill*.
- 1330 TAUNTON, Mass., (D 31), *Taunton*, Mon., 7:15 p.m., *Y.M.C.A.*
- 1331 APPLETON, Wis., (D 35), *Appleton*.
- 1332 SHANNON, Ga., (D 14), *Shannon*, Wed., 6:15 p.m., *Model School*.
- 1333 FAIRBANKS, Alaska, (D U), "*Burnt*," Tues., 6:30 p.m., *Model Cafe*.
- 1334 MONTGOMERY, Ala., (D 14), *Montgomery*, Mon., 6:30 p.m., *The Beverly*.
- 1335 HERMISTON, Ore., (D 33), *Hermiston*.
- 1336 WASECA, Minn., (D 6), *Waseca*, Sat., 7:00 a.m., *Pheasant Cafe*.
- 1337 DUBUQUE, Ia., (D 19), *Dubuque*, Mon., 6:00 p.m., *Chamber of Commerce*.
- 1338 CENTRALIA, Mo., (D 8), *Prairie Queen*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., *The Hall Hotel*.
- 1339 OSKALOOSA, Ia., (D 19), *Oskaloosa*.
- 1340 BURLINGTON, Ia., (D 19), *Burlington*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:45 p.m., *Hotel Burlington*.
- 1341 LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., (D 31), *Livermore Falls*, Thurs., 6:30 p.m., *Billings Inn*.
- 1342 LOS ANGELES, Calif., (D 1), *Los Angeles*.
- 1343 PHOENIX, Ariz., (D 3), *AiResearch*, Mon., 5:30 p.m., *The Black Swan*.
- 1344 PITTSBURGH, Penna., (D 13), *East Liberty*, Mon., 8:00 p.m., *East Liberty YMCA*.

FOR LADIES ONLY

(Continued from page 15)

Since leaves on mountain aspens are just beginning to change their dress to spectacular color by late September it is fairly safe to predict that women will be in lined faille, taffeta jersey or other water-repellent coats. Fleeces and furs will undoubtedly be superfluous. If your itinerary permits time for lounging, by all means include your play suit, sundress or prettiest leisure skirt and top. If you have time for golf and other sports, of course you know what to pack. Coloradoans love sportswear and casual clothes, so relax.

HOW WE TALK

The use of good language is a mark of the person who cares.

Poor use of language reflects either ignorance or carelessness, or both. None of us wants to advertise either of those characteristics, so we must be a little careful about how we talk.

Good speech usages place three obligations upon every person who wishes to use words well. First, he must select the right words to say what he means. Second, he must pronounce them correctly. Third, he must put them together in combinations approved by the rules of grammar.

Words well chosen and well used are a credit to any person and a help to communication.

Most of us know how to do better than we do. Most of us, through carelessness and bad habits, fill our speech with unnecessary errors, and thus reflect discredit on ourselves. Is it really easier to speak incorrectly? Certainly there is a vast amount of poor speech for which there is no excuse but carelessness.

Let's discuss just one very common, unnecessary and annoying misuse of a useful word.

The word is "do."

This is a simple little word of two letters with a wide range of uses. Its forms for tense and number are simple, but they often confuse us.

When used as a verb, we say "I do" or "I did" or "I have done" — that is, unless we forget how to express the time element. In that case we may say "I done it" but our reputations are not improved by that usage.

The substitution of *done* for *did* and the reverse are among the commonest slips in speech. You have probably heard people even today making these errors.

It gets us into trouble when we begin to use contractions, like *don't* and *doesn't*.

Don't is a short form of *do not*, and it is used only where *do not* would be right. Thus, we would say "I do not" or "I don't," but we would not say "he don't" or "it don't" unless we are willing to extend it to "He do not" and "It do not," which forms don't (or do not) appear to be compatible with good usage.

Big Talk

At the time of the first atomic bomb test in New Mexico, a young Indian was smoke-signaling a message of affection to his beloved on the other side of the valley.

Mistaking the mushroom cloud for a message from his rival, he disgustingly folded his blanket and slunk away muttering: "Why couldn't I have thought of that?"

Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



Wellsprings of Democracy, by John M. Brewer. (New York: Philosophical Library \$4.50.)

There have been so many books, of late, on parliamentary law and parliamentary procedure, that your reviewer is inclined to give a great yawn of ennui whenever one comes across his desk.

But John M. Brewer's book is like nothing else that has ever been written on the subject. It describes the thing by vividly painting a picture of not only its necessity for political, business and social intercourse, but of the part it has played and will continue to play in making the American way of life more articulate.

Toastmasters will do well to

read this book. It lifts parliamentary law and procedure out of the category of just another tome of complicated rules and presents it as a golden pathway of human rights, well marked by directional signs and cutting a straight course — through the bogs of uncertainty, the labyrinth of arbitrary decisions and totalitarian administrations — to the land of democratic utility.

Dr. Brewer is a crusader for the exercise of all human rights and calls upon us to use these rights in a manner that will not only perpetuate them for posterity, but will make our today more meaningful and more successful.

W. A. D.



Grammar Is Easy

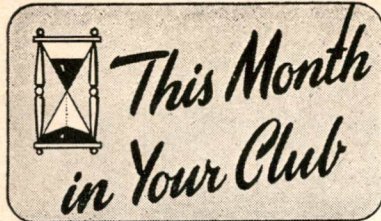
(continued from page 11)

Rules for Safety

We have covered only a few of the basic facts about syntax. Your safety lies in being careful about building sentences until you become habituated to good practice. Here are some rules to help you:

1. Do not use a word, phrase or clause without proper grammatical connection.
2. Do not begin a sentence or a clause and leave it unfinished.
3. Make the verb agree in number with the subject.
4. Use shorter sentences rather than long, rambling ones.
5. Study your own sentences, written or spoken, to be sure that they make sense, are easily understood, and are in good grammatical form.

PROGRESSIVE



For the Club Member

If your Club has been on the beam with Progressive Programing for the last six months, you will be ready for some valuable speech experience during July.

You have been studying how to build and deliver a speech, how best to use the speaker's tools, how always to make your point, the importance of learning the technique of talking things over and how to meet any speaking situation.

In July — you apply what you have learned to *Formal and Informal Discussions of Patriotic and Civic Matters*. To be skilled in such discussions is to make yourself a more effective citizen and leader.

The panel discussion, well conducted, is one of the most effective methods for arriving at conclusions. Every member of your club should secure experience in panel technique, both as a leader and as a participant.

You have a right, as a Toastmaster, to demand that the Program Committee give you such an opportunity.

Evaluation

During July, it is suggested that evaluators forget the more detailed and technical method of speech appraisal and give attention to the worthiness and importance of the matters presented.

Each speaker should be judged as to the appropriateness of his talk, the value of its material, the worthiness of its purpose and its effect on the audience.

Summer Note

Club officers — don't let down on having regular monthly business meetings. Instead, make them informal and enjoyable around the broiler in some member's patio or in a nearby park.

Try a steak fry with everyone bringing his own steak — and then when the tummy is full and the balmy evening gives one the sense of "All's right with the world," get down to a friendly planning session on how to keep the old Club hitting on all thirty. Yes, July is a grand month for Toastmasters.

— REMEMBER — SEPTEMBER — IT'S DENVER —

PROGRAMING



August is the month for becoming proficient in *Unusual Speech Situations*.

If you are the Toastmaster of the evening make it a point to study carefully the members of your panel to discover the particular speaking occasion or situation that is most troublesome to each one.

For instance, you have a young mechanic who usually makes technical talks about his work. Suggest that he imagine he is asked by the mother of his fiancee, to make a speech at her garden club. Ask him to prepare and give a suitable talk.

Another chap has little trouble speaking to a group but finds it difficult to carry on an interesting conversation with an individual. Suggest that he pretend he is recording or broadcasting an impromptu dialogue, taking both parts.

Then there is the speaker who finds any noise or movement during his speech exceedingly annoying and distracting. Arrange to play a record of background noises (traffic roar, trains passing, dogs barking, etc.) and see how well he adjusts himself to it.

There are hundreds of situations that may be devised, which will be not only helpful to the speaker

but interesting and often humorous to the audience.

Always take the speaker into your confidence beforehand and explain the purpose — that August is the time to learn to meet and handle *Unusual Speech Situations*.

Table Topics

This should be a heyday for Topicmasters. Give your imagination full rein. Conjure up all manner of awkward "spots" for a speaker to be on and assign him the task of getting off in one minute.

Outdoor meetings especially lend themselves to this type of subject matter. Bring the ladies along — everyone likes the informality of such programs.

My Personal Project

During August I shall become a better Toastmaster by conquering that phase of speechmaking which gives me the most trouble!

It's a Good Idea ■ ■ ■

Well Said —

Be communicative — not oracular; don't sound like a book. Be specific . . . colorful . . . picturesque. Be sincere! Avoid repetition . . . weasel words. Be grammatically surefooted! Be clear! Nine out of ten listeners accept lucid statements as true statements.

—J. F. Mason

Seeds for Democracy

Our friends in the Philippine Islands need vegetable seeds for planting, so that their food supplies may be augmented. A campaign is being carried on to meet that need. The project offers an opportunity for Toastmasters not only to talk about a useful and interesting plan, but also to take action to support the movement.

The Toastmasters Club has been introduced into the Islands in recent months, giving us a special interest in helping.

Seeds needed include: Beans (bush, pole and soy), cabbage, tomato, mustard, egg plant, peas, squash, melon.

Seeds and seed packets may be contributed by individuals or groups. They should be mailed in containers which meet government regulations for mailing. The packages should be sent to

Seeds for Democracy, San Francisco, California.

The American Women's Voluntary Services organization assumes responsibility for shipping the seeds to its representatives at Manila, by whom the materials will be distributed to the Filipinos without charge.

For detailed information write to the AWVS Seeds for Democracy Campaign Headquarters, 3rd Avenue and El Camino, San Mateo, California.

July Program Theme

Independence Week comes June 28 through July 5. This brings the inspiration for patriotic programs in all Toastmasters Clubs.

This year we have the suggestion for a different type of patriotic observance, such as will bring recognition to the relationship between our religious heritage and our American way of life. While the date, coinciding with the Fourth of July anniversary, may not be so appropriate to those living outside the limits of the United States, the idea is adaptable and appropriate to Toastmasters Clubs wherever they exist.

Freedom as we understand it is something which does not exist except in lands where the dignity and sacredness of the individual, and his right to self-development are recognized as fundamental.

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord" is a sentiment never to be overlooked by people of the free countries.

Toastmasters Clubs in the United States are advised to present special programs in connection with *Spiritual Mobilization* campaign this year. Those in other lands should make similar plans for their own national patriotic occasions.

For program materials, write to

Spiritual Mobilization
1521 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 17, Calif.

"Mark This Well!"

It would seem that little Barbara Clattenburg is making some such an appeal and doing it quite professionally. Toastmaster I. W. Armes, of the Halifax (N.S.) Club thought so too when he submitted the picture for publication.

Barbara is the daughter of one of his employees. Her little playmate is also demonstrating, but hers is audience reaction.



JULY, 1953

What's My Line?

Governor Bill McLaughlin of Area 4, Founder's District, and his Toastmaster of the evening, Leon Laskowski, conspired to give the audience at their spring Area Speech Contest something to do during the lulls between speeches.

The occupations of the contestants were announced and the suggestion made that the audience try to assign the correct "line" to each speaker. It worked like a charm and there wasn't a bored expression in the crowd even though there were eight speakers and the hour grew late.

Lost—Strayed—Stolen

—A club that gets out an unusually informative bulletin called *THE BLURB*, but failed to include its name, number or location.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of such a club or its name or number will be rewarded by having that club and its Educational Committee highly congratulated by our Founder. His impression was that the full month's planned program, delineated in *THE BLURB*, was one of the best he had seen for a long time and certainly merited commendation.

Publicity Plus

Sammy Hill, Past President of Lynwood, California Toastmasters, is in full agreement with the article entitled "Get Yourself an Editor," published in the February issue of *The Toastmaster*. He writes, "The owner and publisher of the *Lynwood Press and Tribune* is Allen T. Witter, second Vice President of the Club, and I am the Advertising Manager of the same newspaper. Needless to say Lynwood Toastmasters gets the green light all the way."

Name, Please?

Personal names were descriptive terms, used for identification, when naming began. Some personal characteristic furnished the name.

It might be one's occupation or location or physical peculiarity which suggested the identifying label. Thus, the one who worked with a hammer, especially in metals, was called a *smith*. Probably one reason why that name is so prevalent today is that so many of our ancestors were engaged in fabricating materials with hammers.

If your name is *Wright*, it is a safe guess that somewhere in your ancestry there were people who worked with wood. The same may be said if your name is *Carpenter*, or *Mason*. Both words come to us through the French, with a background in the Latin. *Carpenter* is traced back to an ancient word meaning chariot or cart or carriage. *Mason* has a basic meaning of pounding or crushing, which took on the specialized meaning of hammering stone.

Such names as *Baker* and *Baxter* go back to the Anglo-Saxon word for one who bakes, and it is interesting to note that the A-S word for baker was in the feminine gender.

Weaver, *Webster*, *Webb* and *Webber* relate to the ancient and

necessary work of fabricating textiles by interlacing yarns or threads. That indicates that somewhere in the ancestry of the famous Noah Webster there must have been people who were distinguished as weavers of some kind of fabrics.

The *Archers*, *Fletchers*, and *Bowyers* reflect an ancestral interest in bows and arrows. In *Archer* we see the original as the Latin *arcus*, a bow. *Bow* comes from A-S *boga*, to bend. *Fletcher* is from the Old French *fleche*, an arrow.

Such names as Hatter, Harper, Fowler, Miller, Fisher, Walker, Dyer, Gardner, Runner and others of the kind are obviously made by adding the suffix *er* to the word which describes the occupation.

William the Walker, or Henry the Harper, or George the Gardener, or Thomas the Hunter would easily be shortened into William Walker, Henry Harper or George Gardner.

It is interesting to note that most of these words which relate to laborious occupations have come to us from the Old English and other Nordic origins. Our forefathers worked hard, it seems. No longer are we classified by our occupations even though we perpetuate in our names the work done by our ancestors.



- Q:** The president of an organization to which I belong introduced a motion. He said, "I move that we do thus and so." Our parliamentarian said that the presiding officer has no right to initiate a motion. The president insisted that he had such a right. Who is really correct?
- A:** The parliamentarian was right, according to the standard practice. A motion is introduced by a member who secures the floor and presents what he has to say. The president or chairman of the meeting recognizes the member, and authorizes him to speak. If the chairman wishes to offer a motion or to participate in formal discussion, he calls another member (usually the vice-president) to the chair, and takes the floor just as any other member would do. He does not offer motions or engage in lengthy discussion while presiding.
- Q:** I was severely criticized for referring to notes in a speech before our club. The evaluator said that the rules forbid a five minute speaker to use notes. He did not find fault with the way I used them, but condemned any use of notes in any short speech. Shall we take his word for it?
- A:** No. The evaluator either was mistaken, or he was expressing a personal opinion. It frequently becomes necessary for a speaker to use notes, especially when dealing with figures or factual matters. It is part of his training in the Toastmasters Club to learn how to make proper use of notes, as well as to master the art of reading from script. Any condemnation of the use of notes or manuscript must be limited to improper use of them. If a script of any kind is allowed to come between speaker and audience, that is not good. The speaker needs to learn how to prevent such interference. Every Toastmasters club should require each member to gain experience in the right use of notes and manuscript.
- Q:** Where can we get forms to help our evaluators learn how to evaluate speakers? What kind of forms do you recommend?
- A:** The Educational Bureau has a variety of critique forms. Samples may be obtained free of charge. There is a small charge for the forms when ordered in quantity. Consult your book, *Speech Evaluation*, pages 21 to 37, for suggestions on evaluation procedure. You can make up your own outlines from these.

Readers are invited to submit their questions or comments on questions or answers previously published. We cannot guarantee to answer all questions received and we must reserve the right to publish only such items as have a general appeal to our membership.

To Write a Limerick!

If one would take the number of limericks and last line suggestions that come in each mail as a sign, it might seem that Toastmasters as a body had joined the limerick parade!

That is good. Many of our fine magazines and hosts of our best writers have succumbed to this "fad" since *The Book of Nonsense* by Edward Lear was published in 1846 and brought about a literary diversion in England that spread to the rest of the world.

There is a prescribed form a limerick must fit. It has five lines with the first, second and fifth lines rhyming and the third and fourth lines rhyming. The third and fourth lines each contain two poetic feet of two unaccented and one accented syllables to each foot. The first, second and fifth lines have three such feet each. The only variance allowable is that the first foot in any line may have but one unaccented syllable if the second one is more or less implied.

Here is a well-known limerick. We have capitalized the accented syllables to illustrate the point:

An EPicure DINing at CREWE
Found QUITE a large MOUSE
in his STEW.
Said the WAITer, "Don't SHOUT,
and WAVE it aBOUT,
Or the REST will be WANTing one TOO."

Submitted limericks *must* conform before they will be considered. Many already received have been clever in idea, but had to be ruled out because they were not true limericks.

LIMERICK FOR JULY

Toastmasters

Beside all the training I seek
It's a chance to get out once a week;
But the wife says to me
I'll be watching to see

(staff written) *

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

*As previously announced closing dates of past limericks have been set up one month to give more time to distant Toastmasters. *Limerickorner* winners for May will be announced in the August issue of *The Toastmaster*.



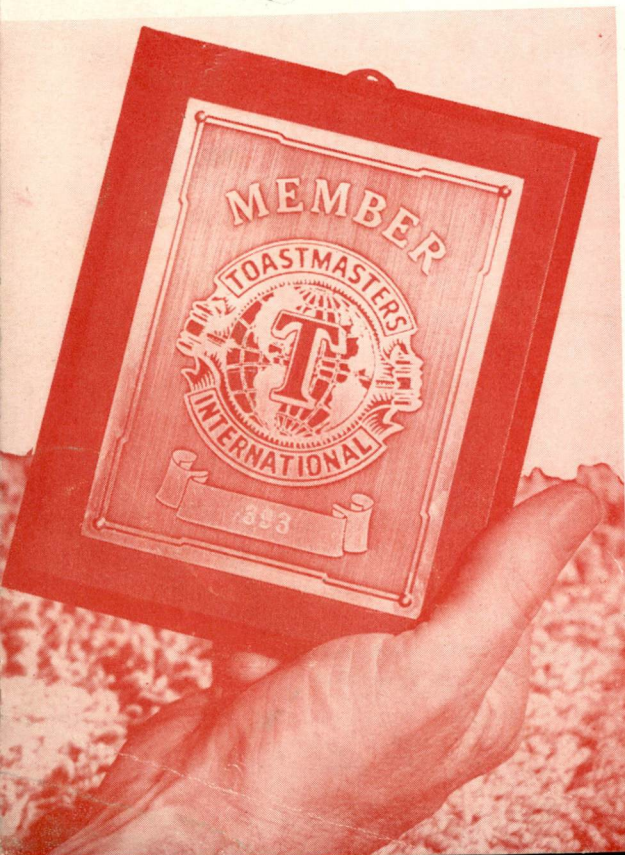
NEWLY ELECTED DISTRICT GOVERNORS

- Founder's—Russell Searing
84 N. Sierra Bonita, Pasadena,
Calif.
1. Fred H. Garlock
1901 Sacramento St., Los Angeles
21, Calif.
 2. M. B. Jewell
601 Lloyd Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
 3. Alfred Morgan
317—20th Ave., Yuma, Ariz.
 4. Joseph P. Williams, Jr.
33 Via Canon, Millbrae, Calif.
 5. Lloyd B. Plummer
3208 Par Drive, La Mesa, Calif.
 6. Herman C. Goebel
138 Montrose Place, St. Paul 4,
Minn.
 7. Lew Smith
P. O. Box 2342, Portland, Ore.
 8. Phillip H. Ogden
1782 N. 36th St., St. Louis, Ill.
 9. Boyd Hanna
Box 971, Elmer City, Wash.
 10. Joseph C. Selby
1326—24th St., N.E., Canton 4, O.
 11. Andrew M. Hite
324 Fincastle Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 12. Jack Pavin
1560 California St., Oxnard, Calif.
 13. Howard E. Slagle
2656 Winchester Drive, Pittsburgh
20, Pa.
 14. Carlton E. Selph, Jr.
1404 Clairmont Ave., NE, De-
catur, Ga.
 15. Wayne R. Chapman
P. O. Box 1, Nampa, Ida.
 16. Jack Rector
3254 N. Roff St., Oklahoma City,
Okla.
 17. Edwin R. Mitchell
917 Fourth Ave., North Great
Falls, Mont.
 18. David L. Moffat
111 Union St., Glasgow, C I,
Scotland
 19. Wendell Butler
The Galloway Co., Waterloo, Ia.
 20. Hope J. Moffatt
118 Balfour Ave., Winnipeg, Mani-
toba, Canada
 21. Herbert Glover
52 Kennedy St., Nanaimo, B. C.,
Canada
 22. Paul Tilford
4103 W. 74th Terrace, Prairie Vil-
lage 15, Kan.
 23. Russell Thorwaldsen
Box 597, Santa Fe, N. M.
 24. Arthur E. Stadler
4228 Larimore Ave., Omaha, Neb.
 25. Robert R. Smith
P. O. Box 5118, Dallas, Tex.
 26. Clifford E. Smith
1343 S. College St., Ft. Collins,
Colo.
 27. M. W. Saunders
325—17th St., Merced, Calif.
 28. Stanley T. Weber
12-221 General Motors Bldg., De-
troit, Mich.
 29. Sidney O. Grubbs, Jr.
c/o Kansas City Southern Lines,
New Orleans, La.
 30. Lt. Herman E. Hoche
U.S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes,
Ill.
 31. Leonard C. Tims
National Shawmut Bank, Essex
St. Office, Boston, Mass.
 32. George A. W. Sparkes
116 Farallone Fircrest, Tacoma 6,
Wash.
 33. Kermit W. McKay
1605 Judson, Richland, Wash.
 34. Carl T. Weber
179 Bartlett St., Rochester 11,
N. Y.
 35. Chester Hagan
2540 N. 65th St., Milwaukee 10,
Wis.
 36. Charles F. Pentz
1650—32nd St., N.W., Washing-
ton 7, D. C.
 37. Robert N. Wood
2519 Saint Mary's St., Raleigh,
N. C.
 38. Norman E. Siems
3792 Woodland Ave., Drexel Hill,
Penna.
 39. Edward F. Trau
1435 Roselawn St., Stockton, Calif.
 40. Donald Ramseyer
6818 Elwynne Drive, Cincinnati
13, O.
 41. Dr. George G. Faber
115 North Duff, Mitchell, S. D.

PROUD TO BE A TOASTMASTER?

Here is a Toastmasters plaque for your office (or den) so that others may know of your affiliation.

It carries the Toastmasters insignia in baked enamel on enduring bronze, mounted on a hardwood base ready for hanging (Size $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$). Sent postpaid for only \$2.25, including tax.



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