

The TOASTMASTER

- ▶ HERE IS THE CHALLENGE
 - ▶ "ACRES OF DIAMONDS"
- ▶ HOW'S YOUR P R?
 - ▶ MAKE IT CLICK
- ▶ CLIMB HIGH IN TOASTMASTERS
 - ▶ THE EASY WAY

April 1953

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HERE

Is The Challenge

"There are more poor, ineffective speeches being made today than ever before in the history of man."

By Dean F. Berkley, of Sioux Falls Club No. 224

An editorial in a recent metropolitan newspaper carried the following: "There are more poor, ineffective speeches being made today than ever before in the history of man."

Unbelievable? Not when coupled with a remark made by Dr. Ralph Bunche last summer when he said: "If current peace negotiations fail, it will probably be because someone has failed to speak correctly."

These provocative and stimulative statements led me to investigate American public address.

Disregarding the fact that it is our habit to glamorize the past, and the fact that there are more speakers today than ever before, I level this indictment against American speech on three basic counts:

In the first place, there has been a deterioration of delivery in our speech. Remember the forum series you attended last fall? Sure, you were primarily interested in learning of the state of the world, first hand, from

speakers of renown—but remember how you came away disgusted with their poor delivery, their slouching on the lectern and their many objectionable mannerisms?

Secondly, there is a deterioration in the literary style of American speech. Most of our professional speakers are drawn from the ranks of minister, politician, and lawyer. They live in a hurried

Make Your Point is the point of emphasis for the month of April. Dean F. Berkley, debate coach at Washington High School in Sioux Falls, So. Dakota and member of Club No. 224 of that city, makes his point that most present-day speakers fail to make theirs—and he does it in a convincing manner. His proposed solution invites your consideration.

age—in an age in which they have little time for study and reflection, or the maturity of a style.

They live in an age in which they read less the classics — more the newspapers and periodicals, a reading that is more journalistic and less literary.

Too often the speeches of today are the mere assemblage of clippings. The result is a hodgepodge, devoid of unity, perspective, personality and craftsmanship.

One has but to read the speeches of Bryan, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt to be struck by the current stylistic decline in American speech.

Thirdly, and the most significant, is a deterioration of *content* in the so-called speeches of consequence in America. A. Craig Baird of Iowa University, once said: "The very facility to vocalize invites the substitution of tones and languages for ideas. The problem we face is how we can, with the rising tide of oral output in America, retain a reasonable amount of substance."

What is this "substance" of which Dr. Baird speaks? It is, very simply, the examination of the fundamental principles, the locating and analysing of conflicting points of view, and the arriving at a conclusion based on that examination.

Speakers today are too often assuming a point of view, setting up a point program to implement that assumed point of view—thus arriving at an assumed conclusion. Speakers too often ignore competing ideas, or dismiss them with an epithet, and when a speaker fails to take into consideration the conflicting points of view he is selling himself short intellectually.

Basic Problem

In short, the basic problem with the content of American speeches today is that speakers are *proclaiming* rather than *debating*.

The **April Fool** is the Toastmaster who is only casually interested in taking full advantage of the potentials his Club has to offer.

We have seen the "debates" stemming from the MacArthur dismissal; we have heard the talks relative to the recent steel strike; and we have just endured a long period of listening to political aspirants proclaiming their theories and prescribing their panaceas, and in too many cases we are failing to get an analysis of the basic problems at stake—important, crucial and significant issues in American history.

"When we fail to meet the responsibilities demanded in speech, that very freedom withers and dies."

Solution

Where is the solution to this problem? To me the solution rests, in part, with the Toastmasters Clubs across the length and breadth of America — for we represent the *grass roots* of American speech. What we do may *effervesce* in our respective communities, and demand of our local, state, and national speakers that a good speaker is obligated to concern himself with effective delivery, originality in style, and soundness of content.

The challenge and the opportunity rests in regarding these three basic and fundamental aspects of public address with more concern. Toastmasters, here is the *challenge*, here is the *opportunity!*

What to talk about



By A. James Martin, Federal, No. 1037

It is not the tough job you expect! We all have ideas — many of them. Our problem is to choose the best one for the occasion, measured by the following considerations:

Elements of a good topic:

- Timely and appropriate
- Group interest and appeal
- Lends itself to good speech organization
- Makes a worth-while contribution to the meeting

Meet them this way:

- Know what you are talking about.
- Be "sold" on the subject.
- Be alert. Make a note of good ideas.
- Watch other speakers, noting "audience interest."
- Be sincere. If you cannot be, discard the topic.
- Prepare material. Never worry about "over preparedness."
- Listen as a "listener." Is it well invested time?

Topic suggestion:

- Amusing or interesting personal experiences which will inform, teach a lesson, tell a story, or make a point.
- Review, summarize, emphasize, demonstrate and instruct, using Toastmasters material.
- Use historical side lights or mystery stories for variety.
- Present your idea of current controversial subjects.
- "Kill two birds with one stone" and talk about the Club's business.

Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" was found in his own back yard. Do not go far afield for a subject — you have a wealth of knowledge and experience from which to draw, and we talk the best about things we know and with which we have had personal experience. Prepare carefully, review your notes often, approach your presentation enthusiastically — and your speech will take care of itself.

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How Far Can You See?

From the top of a high hill, on a clear day, you can get a long view. Distant ranges and far vistas show themselves to your inquiring eye.

Down in the valley, you cannot see far; but even when the range of vision is limited, there is much to be seen if you will look. What you see depends not so much on your position as upon what you are looking for.

Three men stood beside a field of wheat. One, a farmer, saw the promise of a good yield of grain, which would bring him a profit. Another, a miller, saw prospects of keeping his mill running for

months, turning the wheat into flour. The third, an artist, saw the beauty in the coloring, the grace in the wheat stalks moved by the breeze, the vision of loveliness which could be transferred to his canvas.

As a general rule, you see what you are looking for, and what you are prepared to see.

How far can you see in your own life? Are you prepared to meet and resist those "bludgeonings of fate" of which the poet spoke?

Do you take the long view of your career? Do you try to see what and where you may be ten years hence? Do you try to perceive what old age may bring?

Do you see an ordered plan in creation, with a benevolent and wise Creator back of it all?

Long View

The long view helps with your planning; and life takes planning.

You do not start a trip without planning where and how to go. You do not start to build a house without preliminary layouts.

Your house of life needs planning if it is to be well built.

Purpose determines the plan and the direction. For tomorrow's success and happiness, look ahead. Make your plans, and set your goals. Make the goals high ones, and then go to work to reach them. What is your purpose? Is it a worthy one? Will it lead you to lasting satisfaction? Does it make your future look attractive?

From your present vantage point, what can you see?

The Easy Way

By Ralph C. Smedley

For almost every problem there is a simple solution.

For the sake of efficiency, you should take the easy way if there is one — and there is an easy way, as a rule. By taking it you can avoid tiresome conflict and can get better results more quickly.

For example, suppose you are to conduct a conference of your employees or your associates in business, to deal with some question of policy or procedure. Before you go to the meeting, formulate plans. Study the question and try to discover answers which may be satisfactory.

Outline

When the conference begins, outline what you have in mind, both as to details of the question and as to possible solutions.

Do not arbitrarily demand that your suggestions be adopted. On the other hand, do not toss the problem out with no recommendations. Offer the suggestions for consideration, and be prepared to go along with changes which will be developed as the matter is studied.

Group thinking is the best way to deal with problems, but even group thinking needs guidance.

"... it is much easier to sell a definite proposition than some nebulous hope."

In club work, the same situation is encountered.

If a question comes before the club without having been considered previously, dissension and disagreement and unwise action can result.

Suppose there is a proposal to change the time or the place of the club's meeting. Someone suddenly moves to change from Monday noon to Wednesday evening, or to move from the "Greasy Spoon Cafe" to "Sloppy Joe's Hashhouse." Since no study has been made of the interests involved, and the merits of the proposal, unfortunate results are to be expected. Someone's feelings may be hurt, or an unwise decision may be made.

Study

That is why the recommendation is made that matters of business be studied by the Executive Committee, which, having made the study, brings a report or recommendation to the club. With a foundation of careful thought behind it, the problem can be considered intelligently, and the right conclusion can be reached.

This does not interfere with democratic action. Rather, it promotes it, since the men are able

to decide more wisely on the basis of careful presentation.

The "hard way," whether in your business or in your club, is to toss a question out for discussion without any preliminary study.

The "easy way" is the intelligent way of having a committee or a small group investigate the matter and come up with suggestions based on thoughtful consideration.

Application

Let's apply this method to a group trying to organize a new Toastmasters Club.

Five or six men are interested. They secure information. They decide to proceed. They make up a list of men who should want to come in.

Suppose one of these men goes to a friend and invites him to come into the new club. What does the friend want to know first of all?

He will ask how much the membership will cost, and when and where the meetings will be held.

Suppose the inviter says that these matters have not been settled as yet. That leaves the prospective member all up in the air.

But suppose the steering committee has reached some decisions,

Genius

Men give me some credit for genius. All genius I have lies in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the efforts that I make are what people are pleased to call the fruits of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.

—Alexander Hamilton

so that the visitor can answer the questions. Then he can say, "We plan to meet at the Bonton Cafe on Monday evenings at 6:15, and the dues and initiation fee have been set at . . . (whatever figure has been adopted)."

That response may make all the difference. The prospect may count himself out because Monday night is his night to play pool, or he may welcome it because Monday is his one free night in the week. The financial obligation to be assumed will seem so small that he may write a check for it on the spot.

The Point

The whole point is that it is easier to sell a definite proposition than some nebulous hope, and that it is far more effective, even in a committee or other small group to have a program outlined when the men come together, so that they can talk about definite items instead of hazy imaginings.

This is one case in which there is merit in choosing the easy way and dodging the hard way.

Plan in the small group the matters to be decided by the large group, but always be prepared to have your ideas worked over and improved through group thinking.

How's Your

By Briant Sando, Business Men's Club No. 100, Santa Ana

Our modern way of living has become so complex, so inter-related with others, that everything we say and do helps to create or destroy good will. The reactions and attitudes we bring to our daily tasks and to our human contacts are significant — far beyond the chores of each day. The trend is toward PR (public relations)—the selling of ourselves to others.

Toastmasters training can do much more for us than improve our speeches — important as that is. It can also develop the art of friendliness, helpfulness, and a personality that "clicks" with others.

Public Relations

Public relations are mostly human relations — the impressions you make on others. If favorable, you have friends and customers; life and business take on a richness not otherwise known. If unfavorable, you suffer from lack of teamwork and cooperation; you beat your brains out trying to get ahead and get nowhere fast.

Your P R job is good only when people like you, your organization, your merchandise or services. There is nothing mysterious

or impossible about this, but it takes careful training and sometimes long practice.

"You" Beats "I"

Perhaps the first requisite is to think in terms of the other person's interests. A good salesman knows that his strongest appeals are based on the benefits to the prospect rather than his own. He constantly thinks in terms of "you" rather than "I." He knows that "you" do not buy because "I" will make a profit or win a prize. On the contrary, you buy only when I offer something that appeals to your own best interests.

So in your daily contacts, in your Toastmasters Club work, and in your speeches there or elsewhere, try to think and talk from the standpoint of the other fellows. They'll respond better and you will get along better with them.

If you think this point is commonly observed and therefore unimportant, just try telling about your vacation or your operation to an informal group sometime. They'll all register anxiety to tell you about *theirs* — and there is always one in every crowd who will edge in with his own story

and keep you from finishing yours — the old meanie!

So, instead of talking too much about your own health or family or business, turn it around and ask people about theirs. They'll love to tell you and nine out of ten will go away thinking that you are a most interesting conversationalist!

Four Good Rules

In your own talks it is a good plan to observe, along with good speech fundamentals, these four rules of a top advertising writer:

1. State the main idea in one or two concise sentences. (headline).
2. Give the "reasons why" in simple steps which the average person can readily grasp.
3. Dramatize the proposition in terms of the prospect's own usage — the pleasures or benefits he will derive.
4. Tell exactly what you want him (or others) to do about it.

We Make Them Articulate

Through a national survey it has been determined that, among those who choose the engineering profession and fail to make good, the majority fail, not because they lack training and cannot cooperate or adjust themselves to industrial conditions, but because they lack the ability of self-expression. They cannot tell others what they know and as a result are unjustly condemned as incompetent or ignorant or both.

From a speech by Mark L. Rowell before the Engineers Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis

There is no harm in having nothing to say. Just try not to say it out loud.

—Changing Times—Kiplinger Magazine

Destructive or negative ideas are bad. Also stay away from idle rumors and gossip if you want a high P R rating.

Be interested

You can always find out what interests others by asking them a few adroit questions. It pays to do a little probing around, rather than to monopolize things on your own level.

For example, a friend of mine went into a service station to buy some new tires and the attendant kept talking about price. My friend was interested only in safety — he had *skid phobia* because he was in a bad accident on a slippery pavement. As price was no object, he walked out and made his purchase elsewhere.

When people don't "buy" your ideas or your merchandise or your P R, stop and think about their side of things and fashion your talk and actions accordingly. You'll be surprised at the difference it makes!

Make It Click!

From Bulletin of Club No. 1084, Osage, Iowa

How good are you at telling humorous stories? Do you find stories that other people tell have hearers *rolling on the floor*, but the same stories — when you repeat them — are greeted with nothing more than a few embarrassed titters? If so, maybe there is something the matter with your storytelling technique.

If you consider yourself a poor comedian, learn the six fundamental principles. Then put them into practice. The psychology of humor is simple; you can master it in an hour.

Rule No. 1

Be authoritative. If you have a story that's worth telling, tell it without apologies and without hesitation. Don't ask your audience if they have heard the story before. If you show a lack of confidence in your own story, you automatically destroy interest.

Rule No. 2

Keep a straight face. Humor depends on contrasts. If you laugh before you get to the punch line of a story, you break the tension prematurely. A good storyteller keeps building tension up to the moment he delivers, *socko!* The final change in mood — the lightning transition from seriousness to the absurd — is what makes humor.

Rule No. 3

Stick to the point. Keep in mind what your payoff line is going to be — and build up to it.

Rule No. 4

Be terse. The old saying, "Brevity is the soul of wit," is psychologically sound. Nothing can kill a good story more easily than a long drawn-out recital. Keep your descriptions to essentials; a joke is no excuse for a rambling yarn.

Rule No. 5

Talk quickly. Rapid patter holds interest and creates the kind of tension you want. It is not an accident that most successful comedians have an animative *ack-ack* delivery. The speech and directness create a high-tension atmosphere which can be cut with clean, verbal spark.

Rule No. 6

Make your punch line dramatic. The whole point of a joke is contained in the payoff; if you fluff this, the build-up is wasted. When you are all set for the *socko* finish, hesitate a second — to command attention — then deliver the punch. Get the key words out with emphasis and authority. The quick, sharp release of tension is the only thing that can make your final line funny.

Grammar Is Easy

No. XIII of a Series

Punctuation

The period marks a full stop.

The comma is used to mark the slightest pause for which any mark is assigned.

In between period and comma come the colon and semicolon.

The colon is "the mark of formal expectancy." It is used for many introductory purposes. For example: My reason for opposing him is this: I believe him to be a rascal.

The semicolon is rather like an expanded comma. In spite of its name, it does closely resemble the colon in function.

It is used for pauses more noticeable than those marked by the comma. Read the following sentences for illustrations.

- ... He said that he had lent his neighbor a lawn mower; that when he needed the mower again, he had gone to get it; and that the neighbor had denied borrowing it.
- ... I did not go to Canada; I went to Mexico.
- ... Thereupon in order to accomplish his purpose, he reached for his gun; but I was prepared, and knocked it from his hand.

The Comma

The comma, which someone has defined as "a period with its tail unwound," is the most frequently used, and perhaps the most misused, of all our punctuation marks. Confusion is increased by disagreement among the authorities on the finer points of its usage. At least twenty different uses might be mentioned right here without exhausting the list.

Let us take a few of the more common places where a comma is in order. Notice the usage of the comma in the sentences which follow.

- ... His words, to put it mildly, disturbed me.
- ... Evanston, while a suburb of Chicago, has its own government.
- ... London, the largest city in the world, is located in England.
- ... The weather having suddenly turned cold, we decided to stop where we were.
- ... After he had signed the letter, he changed his mind and tore it up.
- ... Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois.
- ... Saturday, July 4, 1953.
- ... John Doe, 135 Main Street.
- ... "Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."
- ... He said, "Tomorrow we shall put them to flight."
- ... "Be on hand early," said James.
- ... He sells hats, suits, shirts and shoes in his store.

These are just some of the ways that the comma is used. There are many more of them.

The general rule, which may be followed with a degree of safety, is to use commas in your writing to indicate minor pauses which help to make the meaning clear.

Commas Change Meaning

The meaning of an entire sentence may be changed by omitting or misplacing a comma. Look at a few examples of such changes in sense made by the insertion of the punctuation mark.

- ... Ever since John has loved the flag. (Insert a comma after since.)
- ... On the path leading to the cellar steps were heard. (Try it with a comma after cellar.)
- ... It is a decided benefit for people who take exercise are not susceptible to sickness. (Put a comma after benefit.)

You can avoid punctuation difficulties by making your sentences direct. Consider this one:

- ... When darkness comes, the street lights are turned on.

Now reverse the order for the sake of simplicity, and make it read:

- ... The street lights are turned on when darkness comes.

The Apostrophe

When the comma symbol is elevated in position, it takes on an entirely different meaning, and adds further confusion to the user. It is now called the apostrophe (') and it is used to indicate the omission of one or more letters or figures. For example, *can't* stands as the contraction for *cannot*. In dates, you may write '53 instead of 1953.

It is used to indicate the possessive case, in which use it originally marked the omission of the letter *e*. This is simple enough when the noun is a simple one. You should have no trouble with such expressions as *the man's hat*, or *the lady's glove*, or *the woman's voice*, or *the boy's shoes*.

But let us put them into the plural form, and then we have *the men's hats*, *the ladies' gloves*, *the women's voices*, *the boys' shoes*.

One of the commonest errors in dealing with the apostrophe is encountered in signs, especially along the highway. Did you ever see a sign on a vegetable stand which read, "Water Melon's," or "Groceries'" or "Fresh Strawberries'"? Such errors are sometimes seen even in artistically lettered signs: even in letters written by business men.

Still another use is in pluralizing letters of figures, as in the case of writing *two 6's*, or *five a's*.

Perhaps the background of the word *apostrophe* may help you. It is a Greek word, a form of the verb *apostrophein*, to turn away. The sense in our use is the "turning away" or omitting of a letter.

Quotation Marks

Another troublesome use of the comma is in the enclosure for quotations. One way to solve this problem is not to write quotations, but to do all your quoting verbally.

Thus we see that a tiny mark, such as the comma, can cause trouble far out of proportion to its size.

A Toastmaster's-

"Acres of Diamonds"

By Gardner Walker, Potomac Club No. 827, Washington, D.C.

Hundreds of years ago, there lived an ancient Persian by the name of Ali Hafed. His holdings were vast and his grain fields and orchards were the envy of all his friends. His diversified investments brought him large dividends and because of his financial security, he was contented.

One day he met an old Buddhist priest and supped with him and listened to his tales of the great world beyond his horizons; how the earth was originally formed; how the oceans were collected together and the mountains shunted into the sky.

But the story that interested Ali the most was how the minerals, copper, silver and gold, were placed in the earth for man's discovery and enrichment, and especially how the wondrous diamonds were made available for man's possession — diamonds as large as a man's thumb, worth a King's ransom, and how, if a man had a diamond mine, he could be King of the world.

Ali Hafed heard all this and went to bed that night a poor man. Not because he was any less wealthy in gold or in lands; but

because he was discontented. "I want a diamond mine," he said to himself, and lay awake all night.

The next morning he learned from the priest that diamonds were to be found in that land where a river runs through white sands. So he sold his vast holdings, left his family with neighbors and set out to find his diamonds, only to perish in poverty during his wanderings.

Some months later the old Buddhist priest, passing again through the countryside, stopped to see Ali's successor. On the mantel he spied a huge diamond, larger than a man's thumb and he exclaimed: "Ali has returned, I see, and what a fabulous diamond he has brought." "No," replied the new owner, "Ali has not returned. What you see is only a beautiful white stone which I discovered on my land where the river flows through a patch of white sand. Surely that is not a diamond."

"But it is a diamond," replied the priest, "worthy of a King's ransom, and you will become, without doubt, the richest man in all the world."

Discovery

And so it is recorded that here on Ali's discarded land was discovered the diamond mine of Golconda, often called the greatest diamond discovery in all history.

No doubt you have recognized this as a brief synopsis of Dr. Russell Conway's famous speech which he made to over 13 million people (before radio) throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and the proceeds of which went to the founding of Temple University in Philadelphia.

The speech "Acres of Diamonds" was delivered more than five thousand times and it always carried the same theme that in this country of ours every man has the opportunity to make more

of himself than he does, and in his own environment, using his own God-given skills, with his own energy and with the help of his own friends.

Today this is exactly the philosophy of Toastmasters. Whether we are planning table topics, searching for speech material or serving as a club officer, the facilities are provided through Toastmaster training to help find, right under our own noses, that which we seek.

As we live each day, there is no doubt but that the very thing we are looking for lies right within ourselves, if we will only search for it. Yes, there are "Acres of Diamonds" in each of us and Toastmasters is helping us find them.

You Too?

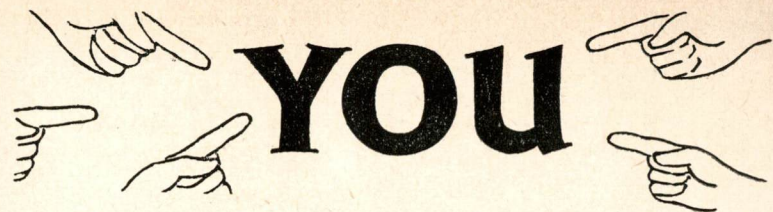
How the amateur speaker's appetite for a good meal is affected when informed that he is on the program for an after dinner speech, is shown by the behavior of a famished lion turned loose to devour a young man convicted of heresy during the first century A.D.

The amphitheater was crowded with a howling mob anxious to see the poor victim torn to pieces, and the famished lion, in his cage, was roaring with rage and hunger. The condemned youth was led into the arena and his clothing removed. The door to the cage was thrown open and the lion sprang out, made for the helpless victim and crouched for the final leap.

Instead of fleeing for his life, the youth approached the brute and stooped as if he were speaking in a low tone of voice, whereupon the lion rose to his feet and with tail between his legs slunk back into his cage and remained there.

The youth was thereupon a free man. But the mob of spectators were disappointed and demanded to know what the prisoner had done to cause the lion to act in such a strange manner. "All I did," said the young man, "was to whisper in the lion's ear that after the banquet he would be expected to offer a few remarks!"

—contributed by C. A. Hawley



By Harry E. Sever, Pullman Club No. 95

Smile! Your expression is the most important of all the things you wear. Develop your personality, for that is the part of you that shows.

People look into your face and eyes to estimate your worth, for every man stamps his own value upon himself and cannot expect to pass for more.

But *You* are deeper than your casual facial expressions—yes, you are greater than you realize and only by deep thinking, constant self-analysis and continual crystalizing of your inner thoughts into words can you ever bring that *real you* to the surface so that others may know what you are.

That is why Toastmasters means so much to me. That is what I have found as the hidden talisman in Toastmasters training—a growing ability to reflect *Me* and my thoughts in my talks—a pulling out—a forming into usable, demonstrable words all the won-

derful ideas that have been but fleeting dreams before.

The more I think, the more I study, the more I form my thoughts into words, the greater ease I find in bringing to the surface these inspirational qualities of being, and sharing them with my fellows.

The fellow I used to think was *I* and who was self-conscious, timid to express himself and devoid of deep, consistent thinking, is now developing into a person who has discovered himself and thrills in anticipation of expressing himself to an audience.

A nice balance of self-confidence and self-knowingness can give one a sense of well being and reserve power that nothing else can bestow.

But the process is only beginning and I look forward to many *blossoming* years of self-discovery and self-expression in the company of my Club.

In The Vernacular

A business man (not a Toastmaster), on being asked to say Grace and not being accustomed to the ceremony:

“Dear Lord: We are in receipt of your many favors of recent date and beg to thank you for same. We hope to merit your continued courtesies.”



The theme of the 22nd annual convention of Toastmasters International in Denver, September, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Toastmasters may here combine new technical inspiration with vacation delights while *discovering* and exploring the highest state in the nation — average altitude 6,800 feet. In fact, Colorado contains 75 per cent of all U.S. area over 10,000 feet.

Fifty-two peaks, all but 15 of the 67 highest in all North America, are 14,000 feet or more. Colorado has 830 others over 11,000 feet.

Many of these are adjacent to the *convention city*, whose *Denver Mountain Parks* is hailed as one of the world's finest vacation regions. Equally famous are three broad, perfectly-engineered highways that beckon *toward new horizons* of scenic enchantment.

Mt. Evans, the highest auto road in North America, 14,260 feet high (just 60 miles to the top from Denver.)

Pikes Peak, America's most famous mountain (93 miles to the top from Denver.)

Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, the longest “high road” in the world, with over six miles above 12,000 feet (98 miles to the crest from Denver).

All are part of magnificent, awe-inspiring, one-day trips from our convention city — Delightful Denver, the friendly city in the sky.

Over 13,000,000 acres in Colorado are National Forest playlands, including game refuges and tumbling trout streams.

Dude ranches, spas, hotels and fine motels provide Western entertainment for all ages. So combine your vacation and convention attendance this summer. Let the whole family look “Toward New Horizons.”

REMEMBER

SEPTEMBER

IT'S DENVER

What's Going On

Honoring His Honor



First to receive his Certificate of Merit in BASIC TRAINING in the Toastmasters Club of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, is the Mayor of the city, Frank Dumbeck, a charter member of the club. He is seen in the picture receiving the certificate from Educational Chairman Martin Smith, with the aid of R. C. Navine, Jr., President of the club.

Brotherhood in Action

Portland, Maine Toastmasters Clubs Nos. 288, 816 and 1094 all joined hands in celebrating Brotherhood Week in a very real demonstration of brotherhood in action. Two speakers from each club made up the formal program and a lively Table Topic session was enjoyed by all present.

"Voice of America"

For a Table Topic, announced a week in advance, propose this question, or one along this line: "If you were directing the 'Voice of America' radio program, what are some of the things which you definitely would or would not include in the broadcasts to foreign nations?"

A Starlet's Dream

To be as popular as the Toastmasters Idea in Scotland.

—The Spokesman
High Noon Club 1200, New York

Little Rock News

According to the *Toastmaster*, bulletin of the Little Rock Club No. 1140, that Club has set a very definite course toward meaningful and instructive speech making.

The bulletin reports a most valuable presentation by John Moncure of a *Report on Spain*, giving both sides of the controversy; and also announced that, beginning with "Benedict Arnold, Patriot and Traitor," presented by Marcus George, the Little Rock club would present at least one biographical sketch each evening.

This is an interesting and instructive means of scheduling definite and worth-while programs.

REMEMBER

SEPTEMBER

IT'S DENVER



Arizona Holiday

We note in "The Toaster," Birmingham Club 512's bulletin, that their "low-pressure salesman" Dick Stewart recently completed a prize-winning trip given by his firm, Brown and Bigelow, to its outstanding salesmen in the United States. It was a sojourn (all expenses paid) at one of sunny Arizona's popular dude ranches.

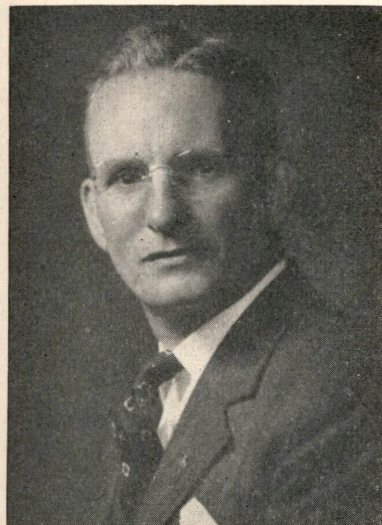
(There are many ways to *make the sale*, Dick, and you seem to have found the best way for you—congratulations!)

Attention Ed. Chairmen

You never really start to learn in Toastmasters until you start to teach others.

—Glen Holsinger

Scotland



Governor Jim Ewart of District No. 18 (Scotland) who will have much to do in helping to entertain our Founder Ralph Smedley on his trip to Scotland this spring.

Self Portrait



ONE THING ABOUT SILL —
HE ALWAYS ARRIVES ON TIME!

... of Toastmaster Frank Sill, Evergreen Club No. 678 of Camas, Washington. Frank's clever drawings have enlivened the pages of many Toastmasters publications.

From the TM News
University Club 304, Seattle

"... It seems to be axiomatic that Educational Chairman Ted Christensen prepares well..."

Ted, no higher compliment could be paid a Toastmaster by a fellow member—Congratulations!

Training Good Scouts

The Webster Groves (Missouri) *News-Times* reports a commendable activity by Toastmasters, who are training local Boy Scouts to qualify for service with the St. Louis Boy Scout Speakers' Bureau. This Bureau includes nearly half a hundred boys who are prepared to take assignments to speak before all kinds of audiences on Scout work and other worthy projects. Toastmasters of the St. Louis area are their coaches and instructors.

HISTORY CAN BE FUN



Toastmaster — Writer — Artist

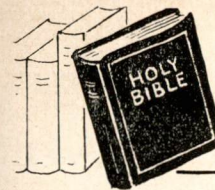
Two years ago we told you about the book, *Frenchmen, Desire, Good Children — and Other Streets of New Orleans*, which John Chase developed on the basis of a five-minute talk before the New Orleans Toastmasters Club.

Now he brings out a "strip" entitled "History Can Be Fun" which is being used in more than 30 newspapers, from Spokane and Los Angeles to Hartford and Princeton. It is the story of the Louisiana Purchase, told in cartoons of the "comic strip" variety. Perhaps it may be in your own local daily. If it is, you will take a special interest in it when you know that it is the work of a fellow Toastmaster.

John Chase, columnist and cartoonist with the *New Orleans States* has developed himself into a "triple threat," pronounced interesting, entertaining and educational, whether in drawing, writing or lecturing.

The picture above shows one of his strips. The one below shows the artist hard at work, creating new ideas for his readers.

Toastmaster Chase at Work



Bibliography-

"In a single word we may find crystallized an entire chapter of human history."

The ancient Phoenician city Byblos (now Jubayl) at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, was noted for its manufacture of writing materials. The pith of the papyrus was made into a form which served the ancients for paper, and Byblos was a leader in its production.

Papyrus pith was cut into thin strips which were then placed together in layers, moistened, and subjected to heavy pressure. The result was a sheet of writing material of such durable quality that we have today manuscripts many centuries old, written on papyrus, and preserving for us literary and historical records priceless in value.

Because the city of Byblos was a recognized source of the papyrus, its name came eventually to be identified with books and writing. The Greeks took over the word as their term for "book." For them, byblos meant a writing.

Our Bible was at first a collection of books, and it was so called, "The Books," or in the Greek, *Ta Biblia*. The Latin language bor-

rowed the term from the Greek, and the early Latin name for our Scriptures is *Biblia Sacra*, "Holy Books."

When the Bible was first translated into the English, the name was adapted without translation, and became Bybel, or Bibal, or Bible. Thus a new word came into the language. Our sacred book became known as "The Bible," which may well be interpreted

by the common expression, "The Book of Books," for that is exactly what it is, a collection of smaller books made up into one great one.

Thus the name of our Holy Book immortalizes the name of that obscure Phoenician city, whose marshes were favorable for the growth of the papyrus plant, and whose people were skilled in making the material for writing. And so it came about that a people who probably never heard the name of Jehovah, and who knew nothing at all of our religion, have given to that wonderful collection of divine teachings its official title.

During this Easter Season it is interesting to give thought to the times and the conditions which effected the name given to that Book which has been of such vital influence upon our civilization.

Thus the name

of our Holy Book immortalizes the name of that obscure Phoenician city, whose marshes were favorable for the growth of the papyrus plant, and whose people were skilled in making the material for writing. And so it came about that a people who probably never heard the name of Jehovah, and who knew nothing at all of our religion, have given to that wonderful collection of divine teachings its official title.



HOW MAY I BE—

A BETTER CLUB SECRETARY?

Gosh—I don't know. Just being sure to write things down as they happen, I suppose—

Oh No! fellow — it's not as simple as that. As a matter of fact, you were sort of *taken in* by your members when you agreed to serve. They saw in you a chap who was a "bear" for work—a person who believed that anything worth doing was worth the best effort one had to give.

Remember shortly after you joined the Club, you became so enthusiastic about Toastmasters you went around telling all of your friends what a wonderful Club you had been elected to, and how you sold many of them on becoming members too?

Then, remember how you undertook to be a telephone committee of one to call all the absentees and acquaint them with the "swell" program that was on the docket for next week, and how you missed them at the last meeting.

Also, although you may not have realized you were laying yourself open for future work, remember that speech you gave as your No. 2 in Basic Training, where you won the "Golden Gavel" for a "durned near perfect" talk on "Taking Advantage of Toastmasters Material?"

Well, you were a marked man from that day on. Perhaps you started as Sergeant-at-Arms, because of your enthusiastic friendliness for visitors and new members; but more likely, you were shunted right in as Secretary.

Why? Well, perhaps because the Nominating Committee knew of no one else who was as well qualified to assume the Club's business operation as you—anyway, you were elected.

Your job, Mr. Secretary, is almost as important as the President's (but don't let him know it). The smooth flow of Club information and direction is in your hands. The immediate transfer to the Home Office of vital officer and membership information (changes of personnel and addresses) is your first responsibility. In fact you are expected to be almost omnipresent and omniscient, reporting all changes even before they happen, for if your fellows don't receive their magazine and other mailing from Santa Ana—you are the "fall guy."

If your semi-annual reportings of membership and dues to International are inaccurate or delayed, you are blamed. Sounds a bit hard, doesn't it? But it is a fact that most Toastmasters mail failure is

traceable to the office of the Club Secretary.

The Home Office lays no claim to perfection, nor does it suggest that the Secretary is always at fault; but the Addressograph-double-check system employed by Headquarters is just about as foolproof as business technicians can devise, and if a member is properly reported and his addressograph plate made, it is almost a certainty he will receive his mailings as long as his status and his address remain as last reported.

So your job, Mr. Secretary, while one of honor and responsibility, is one of hard work. You are the *watchdog* of your Club and in addition to the normal responsibility of recording club activities, you are actually the liaison officer between your group and Toastmasters International.

Be alert for changes which should be reported. Mail your *new member applications* the same day they are approved. See that you are always well supplied with

Toastmasters literature, applications, *Greetings* packets for new members, and other needed material.

You are *sort of* a "checker-upper" for your President: Keep him advised of regular and special duties for which he should plan ahead, such as speech contests, elections, Area and District meetings, etc. Recommend that you and he study the Club By-laws together so that you will both be conversant with its content.

Yes, you have a big job, but (confidentially) Secretaries who do a good job are most usually the men of preferment in Area and District appointments and elections.

So if you really want to get all that Toastmasters has to offer, start right NOW being the best secretary your Club ever had. The rewards are many—not the least of which is the growing interest of "big business" in men who have proven their right to leadership in Toastmasters International.

Someone Said It—

"A smile is the light in the window of a man's face that tells others his heart is at home."

Mental Organization

Napoleon described his mind as a chest of drawers wherein different matters were kept in individual places. "When I want to consider a certain matter," he said, "I open a certain drawer. When I turn to another matter, I close that compartment and open another. When I desire to sleep, I close them all."

Such mental organization is rare, but everyone can, if he is willing to make the effort, keep the garden of his mind free from a large accumulation of weeds; that is, of useless things and of things out of place.

—Dr. Frank Crane

It's a Good Idea

Impromptu Speech

The ability to give a good, short impromptu speech probably has more application in most of our lives, than the ability to give a longer prepared speech. Therefore, it seems to me that we could be using our Table Topic sessions to better advantage in educating ourselves along these lines.

More emphasis should be placed on making good impromptu speeches having the required components of opening, body and conclusion. Also more criticism of the individual Table Topic speeches should be valuable. Sometime I would like to see the Topic Master cut his topics in half and assign a critic to each topic.

—Bernard Jacoby in
"The Toaster," Club No. 678

Testimonial

"A Toastmasters Club is the only place one can obtain training in analytical listening, thinking, planning, self-evaluation, salesmanship, speech building and delivery, friendly companionship with men who are eager to help one another — the kind of training which prepares men for leadership in our world today, without losing time from work . . ."

—Harry D. Whitten
Educ. Ch. Dist. No. 31

Program Schedules

Foresighted Program Committees plan their assignments three to six months in advance. Thus each member knows when he is to perform, and what he is to do. Necessary adjustments can be made far enough ahead to avoid embarrassment. New members are fitted in as they are admitted to the club.

The Educational Committee takes the schedule in hand and adjusts the assignments so as to complete the themes and subjects, planning two or three months ahead. Its mimeographed programs show the monthly *Point of Emphasis*, and the themes or subjects assigned for each meeting, including type of evaluation to be used.

The special announcements for the next one or two meetings are brought to the attention of the members in the weekly bulletin.

With a program worked out in this manner, the danger of unprepared programs or speeches is reduced to a minimum, and assurance is given that the meetings will be varied so as to provide added experience for each member. Good programs, like good speeches are well planned.

If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it.

—Thomas Fuller

Oral Interpretation

A car salesman *interprets* the make of car, model, upholstery and performance in terms of his customer's needs and desires. The customer *interprets* his needs and desires in terms of what the car and its performance will mean to him.

A bean salesman, talking to a dealer, *interprets* his beans in terms of size, quality, price, and the requirements of the dealer's business. The dealer *interprets* the beans in terms of sales, volume of business, price and profit.

A speaker — any speaker and for any occasion — *interprets* his speech subject in terms befitting the type of audience, the time and place of the gathering, and the reason for its gathering.

All these performances are "interpretations." Interpretation is the idea in the Toastmasters Clubs. *Oral interpretation* is what we are engaged in as we seek to improve communication.

—By Vincent F. Callaway of Kaula
Toastmasters Club, Lilue, T. H.

No Substitute

This week's speaking program demonstrated that if and when the members prepare their talks conscientiously they definitely benefit themselves and give something of value to the audience.

There is no substitute for preparation. If you're *good* it makes you *better*, if you're scared it helps overcome fear, if you're just not naturally a good speaker, it helps you to improve and to hold your audience with what you have to offer.

—Bulletin Grand Island (Neb.)
Club No. 1101

We Expect Much

Perhaps the reason why we think that evaluation is the weak link in Toastmasters training is that we expect so much from it. In defense, I recall from my own experience that evaluation in my club seemed far superior in my earlier days of membership to what it is now. This may be because as we progress we become more discerning, and more demanding, and thus are less easily satisfied.

The dual nature of evaluation makes a proper assessment of its value difficult, for its advantages lie in two different fields.

When a Toastmaster begins to use evaluation, the greatest benefits accrue to himself. The powers of attention, observation and analysis which he must develop, to evaluate competently, constitute one of his finest rewards of the training.

On the other hand, the experienced speaker, when evaluated by a novice, may feel that he is deprived of proper criticism. When this occurs, it is very important to have an experienced member as general evaluator, so that he may take up the slack, and provide what was lacking in the individual critic's work. It is unfair to the speaker when both the evaluators are men lacking experience.

The Program Committee should be careful to assign a well qualified member as general evaluator at every program, for the quality of the evaluation lies with the evaluators.

—By Harry L. Eckles,
New Orleans Club 234

HOW WE TALK

Bothersome Plurals

Foreign words translated into English give us plenty of trouble. This is especially true of words directly from the Latin when we want to use them in the plural form. Ludicrous mistakes are made by talkers trying to be very exact.

Advertising "experts," for example, are prone to talk about "this advertising media," and "this criteria for judging results." Many people stumble on *basis* and *phenomenon* — *phenomena* and *memorandum* — *memoranda*.

In general, it is safer to stay with the customary plural form which ends in *s*, but if you insist on trying to use the Latin form, remember the difference between singular and plural,

Memorandums

To help you understand more clearly the distinctions, here is a list of some commonly used words, with their plurals. The second column gives the preferred usage.

curriculum	curriculum
vacuum	vacuums
dictum	dicta
phenomenon	phenomena
diagnosis	diagnoses
basis	bases
agendum	agenda
bonus	bonuses
index	indexes
medium	mediums
criterion	criteria

Flower Names

The flower names are what really throw us.

Shall we say cactuses or cacti, gladioluses or gladioli, crocuses or croci, narcissuses or narcissi, and as to trees, is it eucalyptus or eucalypti?

The fact is that either form is correct, but unless you are delivering a learned discourse before a botanical society, it is just as well to use the common form. If you do use the classical form, watch your pronunciation, and your audience. Many a Garden Club would lift the eyebrows if you talked about *croci*, pronouncing it *cro-si*, but they all know *crocuses*.

If you use the Latin plural of *gladiolus*, you must place the accent on the *i*, glad EYE o li. Also, you must be very careful to avoid saying "gladiolia" or "gladiolias" which is a common fault with many good gardeners. Let's stick to "gladioluses" and be safe.

That word, *gladiolus*, is the Latin word for little sword. The reason for the name is clear when you look at the tall stalk of blossoms. In Latin, the *eye* gets the emphasis.

The simplest way to avoid trouble is to use the ordinary English forms whenever possible, but if you go classical, be sure you know which is singular and which is plural, so that you will never turn a single newspaper into "a media."

Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



A BRITON'S SLANT

One Man's America by Alistair Cooke (Alfred A. Knopf \$3.50)

If you are a goldfish, or if you swim with them long enough, it is impossible to say what are the characteristics of a goldfish. But if you drop a mackerel into the goldfish bowl, you can see at once all sorts of things that goldfish have and what they lack.

Alistair Cooke compares himself to that mackerel, an Englishman dropped into the goldfish bowl of America. His book contains a wealth of useful material for practicing Toastmasters. The attitudes of the two countries are compared in his observation that, in the theater, the American audience leans forward while a British audience leans backwards.

Many phases of our national life and oddities are discussed in a keen, yet genial and tolerant manner. Married to an American widow with two small children, his opportunities for contacts and observations are complete. As a journalist, he writes for several newspapers and broadcasts weekly about us over the British Broadcasting system. The chapters in his book represent his more popular articles and broadcasts.

They include descriptions of New England, Arizona and New Mexico, the Pacific Coast. If the United States had been settled from the Pacific eastward, New England would still be undiscovered. There is comment on the American appetite for raping the timber and soil of one region and then moving on with a smack of the lips to the next virgin territory.

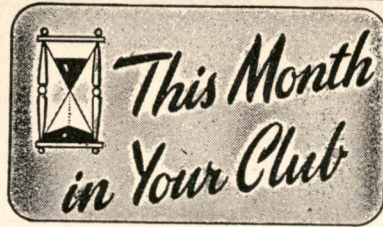
This might well send Toastmasters back to the writings of John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt on man's desecration of the wilderness, especially the latter's State of the Nation message of Dec., 1901.

Damon Runyan, Father Junipero Serra, Will Rogers, New York City apartments, that city's famous ozone (otherwise known as carbon monoxide), all claim his amused attention, and frequently his admiration. Our gadgets, he believes are but examples of the calm American genius for applying intelligence to daily life.

Here is stimulating material for Toastmasters.

L. W. J.

PROGRESSIVE



Purpose: Persuasion

In almost every speech there is a basic purpose to influence the thinking of opinions or actions of the listeners. Persuasion is fundamental.

But in certain types of speech the element of persuasion is conspicuous. The "sales talk" is a typical example. Argument to induce action is another.

This principle of speech is so important that every Toastmasters Club is urged to devote major attention during April to the study of how to persuade—how to sell your ideas or goods or services.

Programs on "selling talk" of various kinds should be planned in your club this month, to give each member some training and practice in the art.

Evaluation

The plan for evaluation this month is very simple. Let every evaluator ask just one question, and then answer it. The question is: "Did the speaker make the sale?"

Whether the answer is positive or negative, the evaluator will explain why and how the sale was made or lost. Pay less attention to the speech, but put emphasis on the one point. "Did this speaker convince me? Did he win my vote? Did he take my order for his goods?" And then tell him why he did or did not get the order.

Political speeches, sales talks, advertising harangues, all of these are in order. All can be subjected to the same evaluation.

Officers' Quarters

New officers were elected in March and they received their training during that month. They are installed at the first meeting in April. The installation should be a real event.

Retiring officers and committeemen are responsible for arrangements through March, and they help the new officers to make the plans for April. By sharing experiences and ideas, they help the club. The retiring Secretary is responsible for the April 1st semi-annual report to the Home Office.

Good success to all you new officers. Don't waste one minute, but go to work from the start to make your administration a good one for the club and an especially good one for your own self.

PROGRAMING

Discussion

The typical Toastmasters Club is definitely a sort of town meeting, a place where men can talk things over. That is discussion, a fundamental process in democratic procedures.

Your club is more than just a place to practice making speeches. It is a chance to exchange ideas and information, and to study problems together. Out of the discussion will come new and better ideas, solutions for troublesome problems, light on subjects which need clearing up.

You need not go far afield for subjects to talk about. Every community has its local problems, and its interest in national questions. Talk about these, preferably in regular discussion sessions.

Try a panel discussion and a formal debate. Divide the club into sections for one evening, and let each group of eight or ten men have an informal conference, or round table discussion. Use the "Idea Exchange" which has been popular at the recent conventions of Toastmasters International.

Let the month of May be a period of special training in discussion for every Toastmasters Club. Even those new clubs which are absorbed in *Basic Training* can very well follow this procedure, without seriously impeding their schedule of talks.



What to Do in May

Cooperate in district and area affairs.

Make plans for a successful summer.

Work to secure adequate attendance at the "Mile-High" convention in Denver, September 3, 4 and 5. Don't miss the "New Horizons" to be found there.

Study the outline of the convention program, which will appear in the May issue of *The Toastmaster*. It will make you eager to attend.

Officers' Quarters

The club officers are its executives. They plan and then make sure that the plans are executed.

But the members are the ones most concerned, for their training depends upon the quality of leadership given by the officers. You, as a member, should help with suggestions and with service.

Let's "talk it over" during May, for the good of our club, our community and our country. Open discussion is the method of free people for insuring progress.

HOW TO CLIMB HIGH IN TOASTMASTERS

By Wayland A. Dunham

So you would like to climb up the ladder—perhaps to the top of Toastmasters International?

That is a laudable aim, for Toastmasters could not progress or even function without its inspired leadership; but are you sure you have what it takes to be a worthwhile leader?

Suppose we make a frank appraisal of ourselves and discover just what we can bring to Toastmasters that will inure to its forward progress.

Do you like people? Do you have the ability to make people like you? Have you the natural inclination to find new and better ways of doing things? Do you have the imagination to plan new procedures and the sticktoitiveness to see your ideas through to a fair trial? Do you have the technical knowledge to direct these ideas into fruition?

Do you have tolerance and a true understanding of evaluation and negotiation through which you meet conflicting ideas and find friendly agreement?

Do you have the sincere desire to be of service to Toastmasters and to perpetuate the *dream* of our founder, which is to bring to every man, in every walk of life,

with total disregard for creed, race or color, the opportunity to become articulate by the process of fellowship and cooperative evaluation and instruction?

Or are your motives those of self-aggrandizement with the desire for power and personal glory paramount in your thinking?

If your sincere answers to these questions prove you to be a man pledged to the common good of all and capable of leadership, it won't take long for your fellows to find you out and literally push you into positions of administrative service—provided you are an indefatigable worker—for high leadership requires much burning of the *midnight oil* and much disciplined thinking and planning when personal pleasures, in other fields, would lure you away with their *siren* call.

Yes, you may even become President of Toastmasters International, but if you would be a president worthy of the name, you must begin right now becoming a superior Toastmaster—where you are.



Why Toastmasters

By W. E. Horsefield, Union County Club No. 1165, Morganfield, Ky.

Why do we attend the meetings of this organization? Why do we deliberately subject ourselves to criticism of our posture, our gestures, and even our appearance; to criticism of our speech construction, our diction, our grammar, even of our sectional dialect or twang? It is because there had to come to each of us at some time the challenge to be able to stand on his feet and speak effectively in public.

To the average business or professional man such speaking requirements may be relatively simple and the need infrequent. At a convention, however, he may want to rise with proper timing to place a name in nomination, to make a seconding speech or offer a resolution. He will then need to lift his voice above the hum of conversation to attract the attention of the presiding officer and to assure that he will be heard by all present. At a smaller gathering the conditions might dictate speaking quietly with logic and force in favor of or against a motion or course of action. Here in Toastmasters he is learning to acquit himself creditably on such occasions.

To the man who is an instructor, whether in the service or in civilian activities, the personal touch, the training in presentation, the speaking finesse acquired here should be quickly reflected in the interest and progress of his classes.

An attorney who may have a profound knowledge of the law and a command of the language, can here learn to avoid distracting mannerisms, learn persuasive arts and learn to talk to and not over or around his jury. Without these added attributes he cannot achieve his possible success as a trial lawyer.

A minister might have deep convictions and a good delivery and the best training to meet the demands of his profession, yet here he can learn a personal touch, the feeling of audience response and man-to-man contact which should help him to lift wavering souls and to touch even the stubborn hearts of doubting Thomases.

Here we learn that eloquence alone is not sufficient—that it is necessary to fit the speech to the occasion and that the cause must be just and the crusade dedicated. Here we are willing to try not only to see ourselves as others see us but to hear ourselves as others hear us. Here we bury self-consciousness and false pride and gladly accept criticism. Here we try to improve ourselves and to help others.

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 428 SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., (D F), *Norton*, Norton Air Force Base.
- 746 FAIRVIEW, Okla., (D 16), *Fairview*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Hotel Cornelsen Ball Room.
- 1146 COLUMBIA, Tenn., (D U), *Columbia*.
- 1259 SHERMAN OAKS, Calif., (D 1), *Los Amigos del Valle*, Mon., 6:45 p.m., Rand's Round Up, Ventura Boulevard.
- 1260 TUPELO, Miss., (D U), *Tupelo*.
- 1261 FLINT, Mich., (D 28), *Arrowhead*, Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Flint Tavern Hotel, Todd Room.
- 1262 PORTLAND, Ore., (D 7), *Portland*.
- 1263 SIBLEY, Ia., (D 19), *Sibley*, Mon., 6:00 p.m., American Legion Building.
- 1264 BEAULY, Scotland, (D 18), *Beauly*, Tues., 7:30 p.m., Tulloch's Tea Room.
- 1265 TROON, Scotland, (D 18), *Troon*, Tues., 7:30 p.m., Royal Restaurant.
- 1266 FOUNTAIN CITY, Tenn., (D U), *Fountain City*.
- 1267 FESTUS-CRYSTAL CITY, Mo., (D 8), *Festus-Crystal City*, Wed., 6:15 p.m., Golden Rule Hotel.
- 1268 DURANGO, Col., (D 26), *Early Birds*, Thurs., 7:00 a.m., New Strater Hotel Coffee Shop.
- 1269 NAMPA, Ida., (D 15), *Canyon*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Harmony Cafe.
- 1270 KALAMAZOO, Mich., (D 28), *Kalamazoo*.
- 1271 ROME, N. Y., (D 34), *Rome*, Thurs., 7:45 p.m., Griffiss Air Force Base.
- 1272 MENOMONIE, Wis., (D 35), *Menomonie*.
- 1273 ARLINGTON, Va., (D 36), *Knights of Columbus*.
- 1274 TORRANCE, Calif., (D 1), *Torrance Mid-Day*, Mon., 12:00 noon, 1434 Marcelena.
- 1275 RICHMOND, Va., (D 36), *Richmond*, Mon., 7:30 p.m., Central Y.M.C.A.
- 1276 NARSARSSUAK, Greenland, (D U), *Iceberg Chapter*, Narsarssuak Air Base, Alt. Fridays, 6:30 p.m., Danish Hotel.
- 1277 LA CANADA, Calif., (D 1), *La Canada*.
- 1278 WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., (D 37), *Forsyth*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 6:00 p.m., R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.
- 1279 PORTLAND, Ore., (D 7), *Multnomah*, Thurs., 6:30 a.m., "Two by Four Dinners."

Thought Starters



TABLE TOPICS

How Do You Relax?

Why I Wear a Mustache? (*to one who has one*)

Were I Not I — I Would Like To Be. (*Name some other Toastmaster and tell why.*)

What Are Democracy's Responsibilities?

You have won a Great Dane in a raffle at the Club. Explain to your wife when you bring it home to your single apartment!

The Person Who Most Influenced My Life.

Have You Had Your Goose Cooked Lately?

What Would It Be Like If Everyone Told the Truth? (*Demonstrate with several references applied to your club.*)

You are in court, charged with speeding — guilty or not guilty. What Is Your Excuse?

Speech Stopper!

Hubby: Sorry dear, but we can't afford another operation this year. You'll just have to talk about the old one until Ike has a chance to make times better.

THE QUIZZER

Foolish, but Fun

The Old Book Trick

Open a book at random and select any word in the first 10 lines, and within 10 words from the beginning of the line.

Now double the number of the page, multiply the sum by five, add 20, then add the number of the line you have selected and add 5 to that.

Multiply the sum by 10 and add the number of the word in the line from the left. From the sum subtract 250.

The remainder will indicate in the unit (last) column the number of the word; in the next to the last column, the number of the line; and the remaining figure, the number of the page.

Making Change

A bank cashier has \$1.15 in coin (U.S.), but he is unable to change either a dollar, a half dollar, a quarter or a dime. What coins and how many of each does he have?

Answer: One half dollar, one quarter and 4 dimes.

LIMERICK

LIMERICK

*Eddy Green was the one in our club
Whom we all thought completely a dub;
But like few other men
He kept trying again*



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Toastmasters awards an autographed copy of Dr. Ralph Smedley's popular book, *The Voice of the Speaker*, for the best Limerick on *Speech* received prior to May 18th for use in the July Toastmaster. Also a copy of Dr. Smedley's book, *Speech Engineering*, will be mailed to the two Toastmasters whose last line to April's Limerick finds highest favor with the judges.

Announcement

Out of courtesy to our Toastmasters in Scotland and other distant points, contest closings for February and March will be moved up one month and winners announced later.

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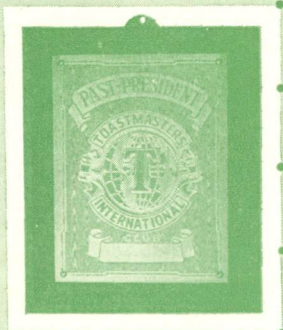
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