

THE TOASTMASTER

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“Postponement of the Seattle Convention is a disappointment to all of us, especially to those who have worked so faithfully on the local committees in preliminary work. But remember: We are not abandoning the convention. Instead of one, we are holding ten or twelve. The International Convention will come to your own District with all the inspiration and education that can be crowded into a carefully planned program.”

—President Ernest C. Davis
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The Toastmaster

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THE CONVENTION COMES TO YOU

ERNEST C. DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

YOUR club officers have been notified that action was taken by the Board of Directors to cancel the 1942 Convention of Toastmasters International. Much thought was given to the problem, and the action was well considered.

At first there was a feeling that this was creating our first "war casualty," but as plans progressed, we came to view it as a test of what Toastmasters International could do under pressure. From the discussion came the thought that actually we are not cancelling a convention, but rather transforming one convention into perhaps a dozen.

Your officers and directors are planning to bring convention inspiration to each district and region capable of holding such a gathering. The purpose is to give to each district the material which would normally be presented at the central convention, thus bringing the contact to a greatly increased number of members. It is the intention to send out officers

and directors conversant with both club and district work to be the official representatives in these regional meetings, affording a new opportunity for acquaintance and helpfulness.

In response to the preference generally expressed by the District Governors, a schedule is being arranged for a series of District Conventions to be held in the early fall, from about September 1 to November 1, so that the fullest help may be given the clubs as they enter into the drive of the fall programs.

Postponement of the Seattle Convention is a disappointment to all of us, especially to those who have worked so faithfully on the local committees in preliminary work. But remember: We are not abandoning the convention. Instead of one, we are holding ten or twelve. The International Convention will come to your own District with all the inspiration and education that can be crowded into a carefully planned program.

WHATEVER THE PRICE

DR. HIRAM M. CURREY, EL CAMINO TOASTMASTERS CLUB, SANTA ANA.

ON December 7th we all became inescapably aware that designs made in Berlin can reach all the way to Pearl Harbor, and to our home land. We were made to realize that we are in a fight to the finish.

We have seen every consideration of right and justice discarded. The youth of Germany are singing "Today we have Germany, tomorrow the world." Hitler has promised his followers world supremacy for a thousand years. He has progressed far enough with his plans to leave no possible doubt about his aims.

Hitler must be stopped. We have no alternative. Whatever it costs, it must be done.

We have learned the utter futility of appeasement. We know that no dependence can be placed in any promise from Nazi sources. Only where there is honor on both sides can there be an agreement. Neither the desire for peace nor even strictest neutrality is any guarantee of peace. Holland, Denmark and Thailand bear witness.

Nor can we longer doubt what this "New Order" means. It is a throw-back to barbarism. Instead of a model for the "Wave of the Future" it is a retrogression toward savagery. We now realize that this war is an attempt to enslave the entire world for the benefit of a so-called "master race."

Recent events have made it

clear that progress in material things alone is not enduring. In the words of Woodrow Wilson, "Our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually." Material progress alone is like a ship without a rudder.

Material progress without spiritual balance is the basic cause of the world conflagration. Never before has there been available from science and invention so much to contribute to human welfare, and never in all history have the fruits of science and invention been turned to such slaughter and destruction as now.

Hitler and his associates have capitalized on two important factors. First, the modern means of commerce and communication have gone far to make of the world one economic unit; and second, certain modern mechanical inventions have made possible concentrated forces suited to world conquest. Even while professing concern for peace and disclaiming interest in conquest, Hitler has made his secret preparations for putting into effect his plan for total world control.

In the words of his partner, Mussolini, "It is either We or They."

Such is the challenge. That challenge we must accept. In the name of every schoolboy and schoolgirl, of every man and woman in our land, we accept that

challenge and pledge ourselves to defeat the challengers, whatever the price.

Freedom is a jealous mistress. She remains only with those who are ready to fight for her. Our task now is to end for all time the threat of brutish, savage, ruthless power in the form of foreign aggression. It is going to be a tough job, but it must and will be done.

Every one of our freedoms — speech, religion and the others — has been bought at the price of "blood, sweat and tears." Thus they have been won, and thus they must be preserved. For us of today, there will be a full measure of suffering and sacrifice if our way of life is to survive.

We can lose this war, but we must not. Every one of our freedoms is threatened. If we fail to win completely and decisively, we shall lose not only our freedoms, but all that goes with them. Our homes and our home land can be lost. Our freedom of speech, our freedom of conscience, our free-

dom to live and learn and grow as individuals—all that we have and all that we hope for—can be lost.

In this supreme test, where we must lose all or win all, complacency is fatal. Smugness and overconfidence point the way to defeat. Lack of unity, unwillingness to sacrifice personal comfort, personal ambitions, even personal possessions — these are the characteristics of a defeated people.

The struggle will end either in our remaining a free people, or in our becoming slaves. If we are to retain freedom, it will be because we are willing to sacrifice things held dear in order to preserve that which we hold still more precious.

Victory will cost heavily, — incalculably — terribly. But victory must be ours, whatever the price. As Henry Morgenthau has put it: "War is never cheap, but let me remind you that it is a million times cheaper to win than to lose. The cost of our war effort should frighten no one but our enemies."

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

Speech Is For Everyone

(Quoted by permission from the syndicated feature, "Let's Explore Your Mind" by Albert Edward Wiggam, author of "The New Decalogue of Science.")

"It would certainly be a dreadful world to live in if everybody should become a public speaker. Yet, I think nothing — **absolutely nothing** — develops your personality and increases your influence

over other people as does learning how to speak in public. In speaking to an audience, every muscle, every bodily function and every ability of the mind and personality is working at its highest potential — provided you make a good speech. I overcame the worst case of bashfulness any young man since Adam ever had by forcing myself to speak in public."

FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

L. C. TURNER, AKRON, OHIO. GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT 10.

WHEN considering weapons for our national defense, why not give some attention to training in parliamentary procedure? If chairmen and group members knew the more common rules of parliamentary law there would be less friction, more harmony, and quicker action on needed measures.

Many agree that "Democracy must preserve education if education is to preserve democracy." One of the ways that education can help is to give everyone a working knowledge of this key subject, necessary to the welfare of democracy.

In seeking for a reason for this absence of training, I reviewed my own experience and recalled the class in parliamentary procedure in which I enrolled at college. The assignment for the second day was to memorize the first ten pages of a well known text book. The assignment was similar for the following days. I stood it for a week and then joined a class in another subject that was more interesting and where we did something with our learning. Later, I found that I needed a working knowledge of parliamentary procedure. I looked around for a more practical text and was fortunate in finding one that did not disappoint me; "Practical Lessons in Parliamentary Procedure," by M. R. Plummer.(1)

This book is not a dictionary of facts but a textbook on business

procedure designed for the average person. The author attended a large number of meetings and secured exact minutes of many more. She then wrote the most common items in the first chapter and the next most common in the second, etc. The book will not make a parliamentary critic out of you, but it gives the fundamentals in such a fashion that you can swim a little after the first lesson.

An excellent feature of Mrs. Plummer's book is that a supplementary text is available, giving the exact words of speakers at various meetings to illustrate the principles discussed in each chapter. If the textbook discussion is followed by the reading of these records of typical meetings, the student gets an idea of how the principles are applied.

After some experimenting I decided to copy the speeches of each person on a filing card, giving the cue for each speech as one would find it in a play. I found this to be a helpful method of fixing the facts in mind. It is learning by doing. If the supplementary lesson is read by the teacher and the cards are then handed to the students, they will often go thru a lesson without a mistake. In a short time they are able to do without the cards and will soon have enough confidence to conduct a meeting where only the subject is announced in advance. The following is an exact copy of

one of the cards used in lesson two on amendments. The cue is printed or typed in red and the speech is black, for example:

Speaker -2-

"After the President states the motion made by the first speaker, rise and make the following motion: Mr. Chairman, if it is understood that this \$500 covers the cost of the whole program I am for it; but as it stands it might cover the cost of speakers only and we always have several musical numbers during the year. In order to be explicit, I move to amend by striking out the words "for speakers."

A great deal is said about students gaining attitudes toward life situations from their daily work. They cannot attain these attitudes until they have successfully achieved an objective that is set up as a practical goal.

The study of the rules of parliamentary procedure teaches obedience to law, respect for authority, love of fair play, self-control, tolerance, courtesy, concentration, and mental alertness. All of these are much needed in a society where cooperation is as vital as it is to us.

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

"The chairman should not only be familiar with parliamentary usage and set the example of strict conformity thereto, but he should be a man of executive ability, capable of controlling men. He should set an example of courtesy and should never forget that to control others it is necessary to control one's self."—Robert's Rules of Order.

The normal student feels that he should not try to learn parliamentary procedure because he thinks that he has to memorize a mass of facts and rules. This argument is answered very well by Arthur T. Lewis in "Parliamentary Rules Simplified." In this excellent text he says, "Fundamentals are more readily remembered than the rules which are based upon them. The average citizen knows but few of the laws written on the statute books of his country or state, but, as a rule, he is familiar with the Ten Commandments, and obedience to them will result in a right course of action in any problem of human relationship. Similarly, a knowledge of the fundamentals of parliamentary law will usually enable a member of an organization to proceed correctly." (2)

1. Plummer, Mary Redfield — "Practical Lessons in Parliamentary Procedure."

Phyllis Plummer, 19801 Winslow Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

2. Lewis, Arthur T. — "Parliamentary Rules Simplified" — Associated Authors Service, 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ills. 1935.

TAKE A LESSON FROM JACK

RALPH C. SMEDLEY

JACK BENNY has not had the privilege of belonging to a Toastmasters Club, but he owes a large measure of his success to his faithful use of principles which Toastmasters recognize as essential. Of course, he has his voice and his personality, and some very good script writers, but in addition to these, his daily work gives a place of major importance to preparation, timing and criticism.

The program to which you listen with pleasure on Sunday sounds as spontaneous and lively as though it were being made up on the spur of the moment, but don't let that fool you. All week, Jack Benny has been working with his writers, Bill Morrow and Eddie Beloin, lining up the program. He spends as least four hours a day on this assignment, and no one knows how many more hours the writers put in.

At noon on Sunday, the cast is assembled at the broadcasting station, and for four hours the script is worked over and rehearsed. When four o'clock comes, they have ready a program that has been tried and tested to the last degree, with the company of players on their toes and ready to go. Preparation is complete, thorough and tireless. Of course, somebody may miss a cue or misread a line, or even toss in a bit of impromptu material, but everything is under control, and Jack and his associates are able to "go along with the gag." Nothing throws them off

the main track. They are prepared.

Timing is important in any program, but it is vital in radio work. The program, limited to twenty-eight minutes, must make allowances for laughter and applause, some of which may come at unexpected moments. Half a minute overtime is not necessarily fatal, but it is not good.

Perhaps you have noticed how abruptly the program ends sometimes, with Jack's "Sorry, folks, but we are late" as the wind-up. That is because, in spite of all the timing plans, something took more time than was allowed for it. If this delay is caused by extra laughs, no comedian on earth will complain, but any practiced radio worker knows that he must have his material figured down to a split second before he takes the air. When your time is up, it is up, and that is all there is to it. There is no penalty for overtime. There just isn't any overtime.

But it is in his use of constructive criticism that Jack Benny really demonstrates Toastmasters technique. Not only does he want to know, but he really **has** to know how his stuff goes over. That is one reason for the studio audience, which gives a cross section of the great invisible audience listening at home.

The other day, a tourist visiting the N B C studios in Hollywood was startled when a man rushed from the door of Studio "B" and accosted him.

"Say, listen to this and tell me if it's funny," said the intruder. He proceeded to spring a gag on the tourist, and then watched for the laugh. The visitor responded with a generous grin and said, "That's a good one, Mister. I never heard it before."

"Thanks," said the stranger, and he dashed back to Studio "B."

The tourist turned to the guide and said, "Who was that guy telling me jokes?"

"That was Jack Benny, rehearsing next week's show," the guide responded.

That was how it came about that the tourist was able to remark casually to some of his friends, "Why, yes, I was advising Jack Benny this afternoon on the script for next Sunday's show. We worked out a pretty good gag together."

Jack Benny is a glutton for criticism. He asks anybody, anywhere, and he listens to what he hears. He wants the audience reaction to his routine, and he goes to the audience to get it. That is one reason why he continues to head various popularity polls, year after year. He knows what people like, because they have told him.

He could get many suggestions from experts in radio work, and naturally he seeks their help at times, but for genuinely useful criticisms and suggestions, he depends on the man on the street, the eleator operator, the messenger boy, or anyone he can reach when he needs an opinion.

Any Toastmaster will recognize the similarity between the practice of this professional and that of the well-managed Toastmasters Club, when it comes to criticism and evaluation. While we do not decry the value of speech teachers and other experts, we find our greatest help in the reactions of our fellow members, however inexperienced they may be. We realize, as Jack Benny does, that ninety-nine per cent of the audiences we address are not trained in the art of speech, and we know that it is the John Does and the Richard Roes whom we must please.

Jack Benny has what it takes, or he never would have reached his present place, but with all his natural ability, he could not have achieved his success had he been impervious to criticism. If you ask him, he will tell you readily enough that he values the reactions of his listeners, frankly expressed, above almost any other source for improving his work. Compliments mean little to him, but honest criticisms are his meat and drink.

Toastmasters may observe, in the success of "Waukegan's gift to the air," the most graphic demonstration of the value of criticism.

Furthermore, a ny Toastmaster who will faithfully follow the Jack Benny technique of tireless preparation and unrestricted criticism will achieve, in some degree, the success in speech which is the dream of every person who undertakes to express himself in public.

IN THE GROOVE? — SHAME ON YOU!

JEAN BORDEAUX, PAST PRESIDENT, TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

"GET in the groove" is the cry of the jitterbug. That may be excellent for the jive boys — but it's a poor place for a good Toastmaster or critic.

What started this was the remark the other night of a near-by Toastmaster who stage-whispered, "It's time that critic dug up some new adjectives. I'm fed up with his 'good,' 'strong,' 'weak' and 'fair.' There must be other words. Maybe he never heard of the dictionary."

On my way home I thought over that sarcastic comment. Mentally I reviewed criticisms heard in the past few meetings of our club and in others I had visited. Undoubtedly the complainer had a just basis for his complaint.

Some reader may say, "All right, what can you suggest in the way of words to describe a speaker's appearance, material and delivery?" That's an easy way to dodge the effort to add to your own knowledge by doing your own digging, but since there is an unwritten law in our federation that no member may criticize unless he is prepared to give helpful suggestions to the one criticized, I'll give you some pointers.

Let's start with the appearance of the speaker, for that is the first thing we observe. Can we say anything except, "You stood very well?" Of course we can.

For example, a person coming

before an audience may have a semblance of alertness — an air of being ready. His looks and manner depict an attitude of easy poise, free from worry.

What about his dress? Is he primly meticulous or foppishly fastidious? Maybe he's a little finicky or mincing in his posturing. Or he may be spruced up almost to the point of being dandified or dapper and sprightly. Some speakers are jaunty while others seem fussy or pompous.

Occasionally a speaker looks like a human who has swallowed a ramrod. He is so stiffly decorous that his movements become annoyingly clumsy and awkward. Another ambles around like a cow hunting a tasty tuft of clover. Again we see the jack-in-the-box who leaps about as though imitating a drop of water on a hot stove.

Suppose the chap is slovenly and untidy—what more can be said?

Why, Webster's interesting volume will give you enough verbal ammunition to force any uncouth Toastmaster into an attempt to better his sartorial sloppiness. The words are there. Just go and get them.

Instead of being tastefully garbed, adroit and tidy to the point of trimness, one may be disorderly, casual, haphazard and actually disarranged in dress as well as in speech. Some speakers assume a pugnacious and bellicose air which arouses hostile reactions

in listeners and makes them antagonistic to any argument.

You can be messy, slipshod and lackadaisical in your appearance, or you can be brisk and correct in costume, sparkingly crisp and pungent in your delivery of gestures which are just as essential as the words you utter or the thoughts you share with fellow members.

We have given only a few minutes to the comments which can be made on a speaker's appearance, and already we have more adjectives than the average critic uses in ten meetings. Twice as much could be written about the words to be used in discussing a

speaker's garments and his attitude.

What about the openings, the material, the voice, the conclusion, and the multitude of other points on which we are supposed to comment when we serve as critics? Can you cover all these things with the one simple word, "good?" When there are so many other excellent words of varied shades of meaning, there is no reason to work one word to death. Let's give other expressions a chance.

As a speaker or as a critic, get out of the "groove" — which is merely a ten dollar word meaning "rut."

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

Glasgow Toastmasters

Writing under date of March 4 William Goldie, secretary of the Toastmasters Club of Glasgow, Scotland, reports:

"Our office-bearers, including past presidents, have been endeavoring to meet on the first Wednesday of each month, even for a few minutes—if they can spare no longer—at lunch time. At today's meeting it was very heartily agreed that I should write asking you to convey to Toastmasters or their sons in both the United States and Canada a very cordial invitation to meet with us, if and when any of them are in or near Glasgow. We shall look upon it as a privilege to be of any service whatever and I shall be glad to

hear of anyone likely to be in this part of the world. I am glad you are in the war with us — not because of the moral or material support which it implies, valuable as that it — but because of the fact that you will sit at the Conference Table with the other peace-loving nations to settle the peace terms, and also because it proves that no nation can be isolationist all the time.

"I cannot let this go without expressing to you and through you, to all Toastmasters and Toastmistresses in the United States and Canada not only the best wishes and kindest regards of all our members, but our sympathy in the losses you have already incurred and which will yet take place."

THE SPEECH CLINIC

These three speeches were selected for the 'Clinic' because they illustrate adaptability to our present crisis. The first speech shows how one Toastmaster foresaw the action our Nation was to take; the second challenges us to make the most of our membership in the Toastmasters Club; and the third takes a look into the future and its problems.

WHICH PATH SHALL WE CHOOSE?

GEORGE F. STINES, EAGLE ROCK TOASTMASTERS CLUB

Great speeches come when there is a problem to be solved or a choice to be made. This talk was delivered before the Pearl Harbor attack but it is presented because it is a good example of style to follow when speeches are organized about choices we must make. The use of specific instances here makes the choice a vivid one. Too many talks of this type fail because they deal in glittering generalities. This talk gets down to cases. The conclusion is a little too brief for real effectiveness but the idea is good because of its relationship to the title and opening sentence. We suggest that the word "language" be substituted for "tongue" in paragraph five. Toastmaster Stines set a standard before the war that should serve as an inspiration to others in building talks about problems we are now facing. We may not all agree with all that the speaker has said, but we can agree that he said it with force and sincerity worthy of our emulation.

THE time has come when we Americans are faced with the necessity of choosing the path which will permit us to maintain our standards of Freedom and Democracy. Soon we must choose whether to risk the destruction of our cities, our temples and our monuments, by defying the dictates of foreign tyrants, or to appease these godless gangsters and lose our national soul.

The French saved Paris — but in doing so they lost something else, and time alone can tell which was of greater value.

The British chose a different course. They may sacrifice in flame and ashes the greatest city in the world, but they will have saved something far more precious—respect, honor and their integrity as a nation.

Milton's statue crashes down from its niche before the Church of St. Giles. But suppose the statue remained standing while the freedom for which Milton struggled had been lost!

The tombs of Chaucer and Gower are splintered into shards. But suppose the tongue they molded were prohibited in their own city!

The little church beside the peaceful Avon, where Shakespeare sleeps, may fall into ruins under Nazi bombs. But suppose his eloquence were to survive only in Teutonic translations!

The grand old monuments of London may fall. The tombs of Dickens and Thackeray and of the other great leaders of man's fight for freedom may be buried beneath the fallen spires of Westminster; but the British choice has

been made. Britain chose to sacrifice the monuments of the past for the promise of Freedom in the future.

Compare all this with the choice made by France. France chose to sell her soul—her integrity as an ally—her responsibility to her own people! And for what? To save her precious Paris from destruction.

And what, we may ask, are the monuments of Paris as compared with those of London?

What does the tomb of Napoleon signify, that France should sacrifice herself to another dictator even more ruthless and blasphemous than he? What man worthy of posterity's fame reposes beneath the Cathedral of Notre Dame? Not one statue; not one monument; not one building in Paris is worth a stone from Shakespeare's grave. Not all those buildings of ornate design, built by the wastrel monarchs of France, are worth one English signature on the Magna Charta—pattern of all the constitutions of free men.

Yes, France shrank from making a sacrifice of her beloved Paris. Now she is defeated, and sacrifices her honor and her pride in a pitiful attempt to placate her conquerors.

But England has chosen to fight on, cost what it may in the destruction of places made sacred by her poets and her rulers. Well may the marble chest of Nelson swell with pride as he surveys from atop his pedestal in Trafalgar Square the attack on his city by a foreign tyrant. For well does he

know that though the next bomb falling from the skies may topple him into dust, still another, just as brave and fearless as he, will lead his England on to victory.

And there, my friends, lies the choice of our pathways. Shall we follow the example of France and shackle our nation to a Nazi world, just to preserve the monuments of our glorious past, or shall we write a new page of heroism in our history?

For an answer, let us turn to one of America's greatest monuments.

High in the Black Hills of South Dakota, the colossal granite figures of four great Americans — Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and the fiery Teddy Roosevelt—look out across the fertile fields of the nation. And as we gaze on their cold, stone-carved faces, their lips seem to move. They speak! They speak to all America!

"Fight!" they say. "Fight as we fought for freedom! Though enemy guns may grind our granite faces into pebbles, to roll and rattle down the canyon walls — fight on! Though your cities and your temples be destroyed; though bombs may blast the Bell that announced our liberty to all the world: Fight! Fight to preserve that liberty to all eternity!"

Which path shall we choose, Americans? Shall we heed the voices of our great men who have given us this glorious heritage? Yes! That is the path we shall choose—the path we must choose, to maintain our sacred freedom and our national honor.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

DR. A. RECSEI, OF THE SANTA MONICA TOASTMASTERS CLUB

Many of the outstanding talks of today have an eye to the future. This speech is chosen because it should challenge other Toastmasters to give talks about problems we must solve if we are to establish an orderly world. Through talks of this type Toastmasters have an opportunity to clarify their own thoughts and add to the knowledge of others. Parts of the speech could be improved through the use of more human interest material but the thought is there. As Toastmasters we should get down to cases as much as possible. The subject is a broad one and for this reason much is left unsaid. Toastmaster Recsei has taught us here not to try to cover the entire field in a five minute talk. When you speak don't try to jam a rope through the eye of a needle.

IF you want to prevent catastrophic upheavals after this war, you will have to create a better economic system.

The source of our troubles lies in the fact that men have failed to adopt a satisfactory economic system, adjusted to the changed conditions which were brought about by the machine age. Manual production and limited marketing were transformed to mass-production and world-wide distribution.

Numerous economic ills resulted which were attributed to overproduction by the machine. To overcome this overproduction, trusts, monopolies, restricted employment and scores of other methods were concocted, to keep prices at a high level.

Since overproduction has never existed, it was a great mistake to try to find cures for it. What actually happened was under-consumption. Of most products, the world could consume three, four—even ten times as much as was produced. A few years ago, right in this country, millions of eggs were destroyed, at a time when

multitudes of children were underfed. Thousands of hogs were destroyed while thousands of people were hungry.

The owners of such goods are not to blame. Our system is to blame. The producer has to get a certain price for his goods in order to exist. If he finds that he can get more money for ten eggs than for a hundred, naturally he will sell the ten and destroy the rest.

How can such impossible, such deplorable conditions as these exist in a country which is supposed to be governed by the people?

It is not! America is ruled by the organized groups of capital, labor and agriculture. The interest of the consumer was ignored in the great struggle which goes on among these groups. The consumer is regarded as a sort of cow which can be milked indefinitely without being fed.

In our economic life the feudal system of the middle ages still rules, tintured with the law of the jungle. To some extent we have achieved a little political democracy, but not an economic democ-

racy. A **real** political democracy cannot exist unless it springs from an economic democracy.

But what is economic democracy? It is an economic unity in which capital, labor and agriculture work together for the common good. Human nature being what it is, these groups will never do it voluntarily. Capital, labor and agriculture will go down to ruin separately, rather than go up to success together. They will not realize that their own good is inseparably bound up with the common good.

We, the average citizens, who comprise the bulk of the population, have to devise laws which will create an economic unity. Without laws and regulation, no human activity can function successfully. Just as we must be forced to observe traffic rules for the benefit of everyone, so we must be compelled to observe economic regulations for the good of

all. Our personal freedom is sacred, but our personal interests must never be allowed to trespass on the territory of the common good. In our present system, each tries to get a bigger loot for himself, disregarding the rest. This method was effective while men lived in the jungle, but with the interwoven and interdependent economic systems of today we must learn to live and act in the knowledge that we are all responsible for one another.

Not more monopolies, but more and better food, more and better clothes and more and better shelter are what we need. In this land of plenty with our resources, our knowledge, our machines, this condition will automatically follow if we create an economic unity.

It is up to you, the single, voting citizen, the ultimate consumer, to see to it that this becomes a reality before it is too late.

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

REBUILDING THE STOREROOM

WARREN E. LARSON, OF THE "MINNESOTA" TOASTMASTERS CLUB

People are picture-minded today. This is why Life Magazine is so popular and our newspapers print so many pictures. A speaker must adapt his speeches to this quality in people and paint mental pictures for his audience. The analogy is one of the best ways to use mental imagery. The author of this speech is to be complimented for drawing a clear analogy between the new room in his house and getting the most out of Toastmasters. This is done in a clear and concise manner which leaves a definite picture. The speech contains a timely message for all Toastmasters today. We hope that this talk challenges you as it did the members of the Educational Bureau.

SEVERAL weeks ago I sat with my family discussing the advisability of insulating the attic in our home. We estimated the cost would be about two hundred

dollars. Because of a family arrangement, I wouldn't have to pay for this. Therefore I was enthusiastic.

Someone suggested that per-

haps the large storeroom, measuring sixteen by twenty-eight feet, could be made into an amusement room. I again volunteered to help. I contacted a contractor friend of mine, whom I considered honest and reliable. After we had explained what we had in mind, he estimated that the room could be remodeled with complete insulation for approximately five hundred dollars. But as we talked about it, someone suggested that it would be nice to have a beamed ceiling. This idea caught on and became part of the plan. However, the contractor explained, lumber is high, particularly this kind of lumber, and of course the cost would have to be added. We agreed to this and the work was started.

The first step was to tear out the composition board sides. We discovered that from these sides to the bottom of the eaves, the original builder had omitted the flooring. This of course, would have to be added to the original figure. As the work progressed, the contractor asked, "What about the lighting?"

We hadn't thought of this, so an electrician was called. The cost of wiring and fixtures had to be added.

Our contractor had a good imagination. He suggested that since we were planning such a lovely room, we should have built-in bookcases. Also, he said, a room finished with knotty pine and with a beamed ceiling certainly would not be complete without a fireplace. The fireplace couldn't be used for actually building a fire,

but it would add to the atmosphere. All this naturally would be added to the cost.

The room was finally completed, and the cost was very near to eight hundred dollars. We are very proud of it and expect it to repay in family enjoyment and friendly associations which will far exceed the cost.

As I sat, the other evening, thinking over what I was to say to you tonight, I couldn't help seeing a parallel between the building of our amusement room and our membership in the Toastmasters Club. We started out with a definite ideal and we definitely knew the cost. It was our purpose to develop the storehouse of our abilities. It meant setting aside every Monday evening. It meant study and preparation of the speeches, and extra effort to cooperate with other members.

We entered into it with spirit and enthusiasm. As we went along, we began to find additional costs. It wasn't so easy to be present every Monday evening. Some of us may have grown a little careless in our attendance. We have found that it is difficult to get down to work and really build a good talk, with proper introduction, body and ending. All these are costs which must be added to our contract.

Then I thought of the three members who have left our club, one for the regular army, another in the marines and another in the medical corps in connection with X-ray work. What wouldn't those young men give for just one Mon-

day evening with us! This reminded me very strikingly how precious are these hours we have together.

How many more of you younger men will be leaving us? In the registration of the manpower of our country perhaps there will be many of our older men who will be transferred to other occupations or other localities. Remember that the Toastmasters Clubs in England

and Scotland have had to discontinue because of the war.

In building this storehouse of our abilities in the Toastmasters Club, let up inwardly resolve to add the extras, the bookcases, the fireplace and whatever else is needed, so that we may make it a room to be proud of while building is still possible.

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

DEFENSE SPEECH

Outline by Vernon A. Libby, of the Los Angeles "Downtown" Toastmasters Club.

Introduction

I. Glad to address this gathering because:

A. This group is a worthy one, because:

1. Its objectives and accomplishments command respect of community, and

B. The subject is of vital importance to all, because:

1. Each civilian should know what part he may play in organization of non-military defense resources.

Body

I. If you want to help, prepare yourself, because:

A. This war is serious business, requiring trained workers.

1. Untrained "helpers" may hinder rather than help.

2. Civilian defense requires that each be fitted for a special task.

B. It is easy to fit yourself for essential defense work.

1. An office is open daily in the City Hall to accept registrations.

2. You may sign up for some Training Program to fit yourself for some definite task.

II. If you want to help, be patient, because:

A. There may not be immediate need for your assistance.

1. Each phase of the program must be related to constituted authority.

2. In war time, more than ever, hit or miss effort is ineffectual.

III. If you want to help, be prepared to surrender temporarily rights you have enjoyed in peace times, because:

A. Those who sincerely want to help must make sacrifices.

B. Though constituted authority is not infallible, to win the war we must give unqualified obedience to authority.

1. Morale is an important element in war. (The five elements of war are men, food, munitions, ships and morale)

2. Our first responsibility is to build national unity.

Conclusion

I. Be prepared. Take some course of training. Civilian defense requires specialized activity by trained workers.

II. Be patient, if your services are not immediately called for, knowing that each phase of the work must be related to organized authority.

III. In this blitz warfare in which we are engaged, you can do your part by willingly surrendering temporarily your peace-time rights and giving unqualified allegiance to constituted authority, because:

A. We have something to do.

B. We have our country to love and preserve.

C. We have victory to look forward to.

ADVICE TO THE SPEECHLORN

What are your speech or club problems? Would you like advice on them? The Educational Bureau has established this department to be of help to you and your club. Send your requests to Educational Bureau, Toastmasters International, 600 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, Calif.

Q. Many excellent speeches are weakened by delay in assembling exhibits. What suggestions would you make for overcoming this?

A. The first responsibility rests on the speaker. He should have his equipment arranged so that it can be moved into position rapidly. When help is needed a fellow member should be notified and instructed in advance. Many an exhibit has been spoiled by an impromptu stooge. The second responsibility lies with the President of the club. He should see that the head table is cleared and ready for action before he introduces the Toastmaster of the evening. This can be done by asking the waiters to clear the head table as soon as possible. It is very embarrassing to a speaker to pick up a glass or knife by mistake or have to search through a group of miscellaneous articles for the proper one. Give your speakers with exhibits a break. Clear the deck for action.

Q. Should you pledge allegiance to the Flag at the start or at the close of the meeting?

A. The usual practice is to start a meeting with the pledge

of allegiance. This is recommended by your Educational Bureau for it is felt that our pledge should not be an anti-climax at the close of a meeting. Let us use it as a guide to our actions during a meeting and not a reminder at the end. If the club is accustomed to having grace said before the meal, the proper procedure is for the chairman to call for all to stand, join in the pledge to the flag, and remain standing while grace is said. The announcement should be made before the pledge, so as to avoid confusion and embarrassment.

Q. What is the approved practice of pledging allegiance to the flag?

A. The approved practice adopted by the National Flag Conference called by the American Legion in 1924 is quoted here:

"In pledging allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the approved practice in schools, which is suitable also for civilian adults, is as follows:

"Standing with the right hand over the heart, all repeat together the following pledge: 'I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with lib-

erty and justice for all.'

"At the words 'to the Flag,' the right hand is extended, palm upward, toward the Flag and this position is held until the end, when the hand, after the words 'justice for all,' drops to the side."

It is of vital importance that the person leading in the pledge shall speak clearly and loudly enough to be heard by all, and that he shall give the proper leadership in the position and motions. If the president does not wish to lead the ceremonial himself, he should appoint the one who is to do so, and notify him in advance.

Q. What is the proper way to display the flag on a speaker's platform?

A. This can best be answered by again quoting the approved practice adopted by the National Flag Conference.

"When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. If flown from a staff it should be in the position of honor, at the speaker's right. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk, or to drape over the front of the platform."

The blue field should always be to the left of those facing it, when the flag is hung against the wall.

Q. What is the proper way to introduce a guest?

A. A guest should be introduced to as many as possible before the meeting starts and formally presented to the group before the regular program starts. The usual practice is to have the one who invited the guest present him to the club. This should be done briefly by giving the man's business or profession and his name. When guests visit from other clubs it is up to the Sergeant-at-arms to introduce them and see that they are welcome.

Q. What is the best method of reducing a long speech to fit the stated time?

A. Many speeches fail cause they try to cover too much territory. It is difficult to talk about the political, religious, social and economic conditions of America in five minutes. The solution is to pick a phase of the subject that can be developed adequately in the allotted time. It is far better for the audience to get one idea about your subject than none at all. Do this by formulating a purpose that can be accomplished in five minutes. Series 1, Bulletin 2 of "Tips To Toastmasters" will give additional information on this problem.

Q. Should you thank your audience when you are through speaking?

A. It is not necessary to thank the audience at the end of
(Turn to page 20)

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THE CONVENTION POSTPONEMENT

Indefinite postponement of the annual Convention of Toastmasters International, scheduled for Seattle next July, may be another case of an ill wind blowing some good.

Sentiment of the Clubs, in response to the questionnaire sent out by the Home Office, was overwhelmingly in favor of dispensing with the Convention this year. The host group at Seattle was of the same mind. The Board of Directors, therefore, met the wishes of the great bulk of the membership in taking its action.

That the Convention will be missed, goes without saying. On the other side, however, is the plan now in work—to hold strong "District Conventions" or conferences. A representative of Toastmasters International will be delegated to attend these conventions. The educational and inspirational programs to be developed in each District will, in effect, bring the Toastmasters Convention idea to more men than would have been possible even if the Convention had been held as originally scheduled.

The District conventions have already been tried, and they hold promise of real usefulness. Such gatherings are especially appropriate under present conditions, when transportation restrictions and the need for staying close to the job would have made convention travel difficult.

This year's District conventions will set a pattern for the future.

"TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL"

Care should be exercised in the use of the name of our general organization, in connection with local clubs. Embarrassment has resulted in a few cases from indiscriminate application of the name "Toastmasters International."

Two facts should always be borne in mind. First, there are no individual members of Toastmasters International. The membership of the corporation is made up of the chartered clubs. Each man is a mem-

ber of a local chapter; but no man can be individually a member of the corporation.

Second, the local chapter does not apply the name "Toastmasters International" to itself. The club is a member of the corporation, but should use its individual name in connection with all matters of business. Thus, a local chapter's bank account should never be carried in the name of Toastmasters International, nor should its officers or members be listed as members of Toastmasters International. They are members of the local club—which is, in turn, a member of the corporation.

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, no serious harm could result from such lack of discrimination; but for the sake of accuracy, and to avoid the possible difficulty which could arise in the one-hundredth case, care should be taken to use the term "Toastmasters International" in its correct legal sense.

MYOPIA?

Charter applications continue to come in from new Toastmasters Clubs. Seventeen new chapters have been chartered during the fall and winter months and two new states, South Dakota and Montana, have been entered by our work.

Many of these new clubs are being formed in parts of the country where the Toastmasters idea is new and relatively unknown. There is food for thought in that fact.

Some of the older clubs are wondering what to do about their "membership problem;" how to overcome inroads made by calls to military service, as well as other demands made by war conditions on the time and energy of the members. A few moments' reflection will make it obvious that these new clubs are not concerned about membership problems. Each new chapter means that a group of men is definitely "making" the time for Toastmasters training, which has not previously been available for them. These men are busy Americans; yet they are setting about to invest their time, thought and effort in self-improvement—to enable them to do a better job (whatever it may be) than they were doing before becoming Toastmasters.

What do these new men, hundreds of them, see in Toastmasters that some of the old-timers seem unable to discern? Can it be that some of us, who have for so long been familiar with the benefits of our work, have lost sight of its possibilities which are clearly evident to those who meet it for the first time? Now, as never before, our service of training for leadership is needed. When we realize what we have and how much it is needed, there should be no question about how to gain and hold a full membership roster in every club.

(From page 17)
your speech. This apologetic attitude seems to say "Well, folks I appreciate the fact that you have not walked out or thrown anything. I know I haven't done very well and thanks for listening." Many speakers substitute the "thank you" for a good closing sentence. They don't know what to say so they mutter this expression and dash for the nearest chair. Have a well rounded conclusion, deliver it well, pause briefly at the end, bow slightly and return to your seat.

Q. Is it ever permissible to keep your hands behind your back or in your pockets?

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

OUTLINE FOR EVALUATION

BY SHELDON M. HAYDEN, CHAIRMAN, EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Speakers are developed by speaking, but even though you do a great deal of it, you are likely to grow but little in ability to influence audiences unless the speaking experience is conditioned by evaluation which points the way toward improvement. This analysis of speaking comes from self-evaluation of results and the evaluation of a listener capable of giving careful analysis and constructive suggestions. This sheet is prepared to enable you to help your self and to help others.

- I. The first two questions to ask in judging a speech are:
- Did it accomplish its purpose?
 - Was this purpose worth accomplishing?
- II. The following should be used to judge the construction of a speech:
- Was the subject adapted to speaker, audience, and occasion; and did it have a title stated to command attention?
 - Did the speech have a clearly defined general purpose and specific purpose?
 - Did the introduction capture

A. The answer to this depends on how it is done. If the action is a distracting mannerism then it should be avoided. When the hands behind the back are grasped in a fashion that makes the body look stiff or the hands appear in gesturing with the suddenness of the magician who is picking the colored balls out of the air then the hands should not be behind the back. If a hand in a pocket makes the suit move as if you are looking for peanuts then it should be avoided. Let your hands hang by your sides except when using them in gesturing and you will be safe.

interest, arouse curiosity, and strike directly into the subject or was it too long and lacking in the elements of interest? Was the introduction spoiled by the use of apologetic statements?

D. Was the speech well developed? Was the thought clear at each step? Was the speech progressive, that is, did it grow and advance, rather than remain stationary or chase itself in circles? Was it free from irrelevant material? Were the main points directly related to the specific purpose? Was sufficient time given for their development?

E. Did the speaker use sufficient speech details in the form of illustrations, examples, statistics, testimony, and reiteration to develop his points? Was this material appropriate?

F. Did the speech have a good ending? Did it reach a logical conclusion growing out of material presented? Did it come to an end at the right place? Did the conclusion have a favorable impression on the audience?

G. Did the speaker use the elements of interest? Did he use the vital by appealing to self-preservation, property, power, reputation and tastes? Did he present unfamiliar ideas in terms of the familiar? Did he use the varied by giving his audience a change in composition? Did he make use of striking and unusual statements? Did he make his ideas definite and concrete by using the specific instead of the general or abstract?

H. Was the language well chosen? Was the grammar correct? Did the speaker have a knack for choosing the right word or was his diction vague, indefinite, approximate? Did he use a variety of words, or did he mill around using the same expressions over and over?

III. The following may be used to judge a speaker's visible person:

A. Did the speaker possess dignity and poise of standing position? Did he rise on his toes, sway, or begin speaking too soon?

B. Was the speaker dressed for the occasion?

C. Did the speaker have animated but controlled facial expression? Did he scowl, look at the floor, at the ceiling, at the wall, or over the heads of his audience?

D. Were his gestures effective or strained? Well executed? Too few? Too many? Appropriate? Did the speaker have trouble with his hands when they were not in use?

E. Did the speaker have mannerisms which detracted from his

speech? Did he play with notes, watch chain, ring, etc?

IV. The following may be used to judge a speaker's audible person:

A. Did the speaker's voice possess sufficient loudness to be heard by all for whom the speech was intended?

B. Did the speaker have clear articulation so that everything said might be clearly understood?

C. Did the speaker breathe properly? Was his breathing noticeable? Did he use the abdominal muscles to control his breath?

D. Did the speaker have an expressive voice? Did his voice have a pleasant quality or was it characterized by impure, harsh, raspy, throaty, shrill, thin, flat, hollow, thick, nasal, or breathy tones? Did he emphasize the important with changes in force and volume? Did the speaker give variety of rate? Did he know how to effectively use the pause? Did the speaker have pitch variety? Was his voice monotonous? Pitched too high or too low?

E. Did he pronounce his words correctly?

F. Was the speaker free from the "ah," "and ah," "er" habit?

G. Was the speech delivered extemporaneously or did it sound memorized? Was it characterized by directness, naturalness, and simplicity?

V. The following may be used to judge the basis of one's speaking personality:

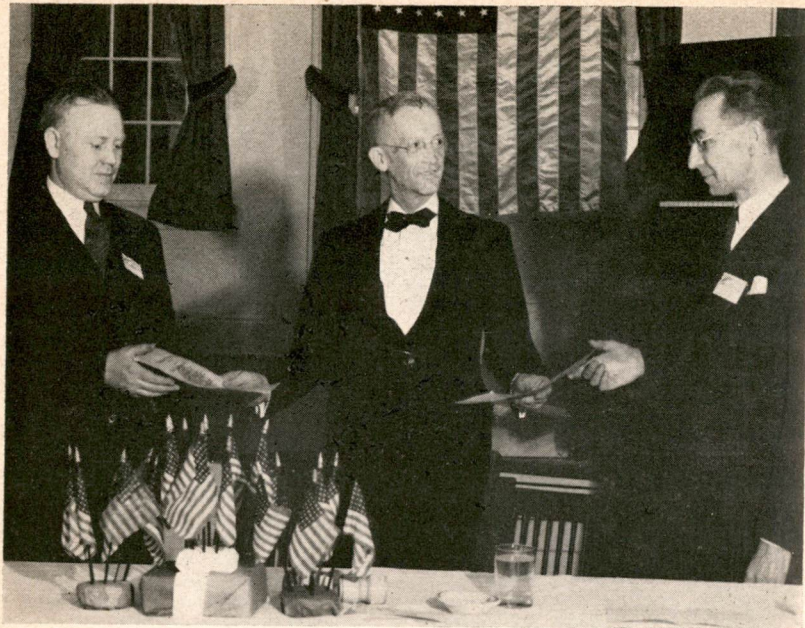
A. Did the speaker have a sense of communication? Did he speak in a conversational way which established contact with the audience?

B. Is the speaker sincere? Does he have an earnest belief in what he is saying?

C. Is the speaker alive, alert, animated?

D. Is the speaker mentally alert while speaking? Does he seem to know what is going on?

E. Does the speaker possess a sense of humor?



Left, President Haskell E. Fox, of the Akron "Progressive Toastmasters, No. 215. Center, Lewis C. Turner, District Governor. Right, President Julian W. Sandberg, of Akron "Rubber City" Toastmasters, No. 214.

AKRON CLUBS COME IN PAIRS

Not the first time that two chapters have been chartered at the same time, but the first time in Toastmasters history that two clubs in the same city have received consecutive charter numbers at the same meeting, was the distinction attending the chartering of these two fine chapters in Akron on March 10th. District Governor L. C. Turner presented the charters at a meeting largely attended by representatives of the five other Toastmasters clubs in and around Akron.

Tacoma Takes Hold

Tacoma Toastmasters, with Charter No. 13, and thus noted as one of our oldest clubs, had a hard time last year. But Secretary Oscar Adams and some of the faith-

ful ones rallied and refused to give up. The result is that during the past winter, the club has been built up to a strong condition, with 26 members at present, and the prospect of filling the roster soon.

THE RECORD OF GROWTH

No. 212—Long Beach, California

The charter was presented at a great meeting, held in the Hotel Lafayette, in Long Beach, on Mar. 5. Among the distinguished guests was Weslie W. Olson, of Quincy, Illinois, Lieutenant Governor for Central Illinois. This club meets regularly on Thursdays at 6:30 p. m., at the Hotel Lafayette. The president is Ernest P. Wheeler, and the secretary is E. L. Miller.

No. 213—San Gabriel, California

February 20th was the charter meeting date for this new club in the shadow of one of California's oldest missions. Pasadena Toastmasters had sponsored the club, and one of their members, Edson Coar, had done faithful work as advisor and guide during the formative period. The agenda for the meeting had been worked out in most complete detail by the president, and the program went thru in the most approved fashion. Regular meetings of the club are held on Fridays at 6:30 p.m. at 405 West Las Tunas Avenue, San Gabriel. The president is Lou Bacon, and the secretary, John C. Campbell.

Nos. 214 and 215—Akron, Ohio

The "Rubber City" Toastmasters and the Akron "Progressive Toastmasters were chartered at a joint meeting on March 10, with impressive ceremonies. Not only was the double chartering of interest, but the fact that the successive charter numbers had been granted in

the same city added a special touch of novelty to the proceedings. Lewis C. Turner, governor of the newly formed District Ten, officiated in making the presentations. Regular meetings are held by the 214 club on Tuesdays at 5:30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A., while No. 215 meets Tuesdays at 6:15 at the "Home Plate Lunch Room." Haskell E. Cox is president and Edgar C. Warren is secretary of 215, while J. W. Sandberg serves as president and Myron L. Sheary as secretary of 214.

No. 216—Orofino, Idaho

This is another addition to District 9, which has made remarkable growth under the leadership of District Governor E. Roy Van Leuven. Orofino starts off with 26 enthusiastic members. The charter was presented on February 25. The regular meetings are held on Wednesdays at 6 p. m. at the Methodist Church. A. B. Curtis is president and Frank P. Schlueter is secretary.

No. 217—Duluth, Minnesota

The "Greysolon" Chapter was jointly sponsored by the First St. Paul Club and the Minnesota Club, with District Governor George Benson not too far in the background. The charter was presented on March 9, with delegations in attendance from the sponsoring clubs and others in the neighborhood. There were 26 charter members. Regular meetings are held on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. in the Medical Arts Dining Room. Elmer S. Olson is president and Alvin I. Johnson secretary.

No. 218—Borger, Texas

The city of Borger is a near neighbor of Amarillo, where a club was chartered in January. However, the Borger chapter started independently and has shown its good qualities in the last three months. Amarillo Toastmasters were due to assist in the charter meeting which was scheduled for April 13. There are 23 charter members, and the regular meetings are held at the Hotel Black on Monday evenings. J. G. Cabbell is president and L. W. Fox secretary. With two clubs well established "deep in the heart of Texas" Panhandle, there is reason to expect additional chapters in that progressive section of the great state of Texas.

No. 219—Paso Robles, California

This club established a new method in receiving its charter. Because of the long distances to be covered by representatives of neighbor clubs, added to the possible inconveniences incidental to blackouts and such military procedures, the charter meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, March 29th. The official visitors were District Governor Herbert E. Morey and Lieutenant Governor Ray B. Romero. The club meets regularly in the U.S.O. building on Thursdays at 6:30. H. J. Reinert is president and Walter Wilson is secretary.

No. 220—Great Falls, Montana

The "First Montana" Toastmasters Club is the distinctive title selected by this chapter, our first in

the state. Although Great Falls is rather far distant from Spokane, District Governor E. Roy Van Leuven has taken an important part in promoting and guiding this new club, which is placed under his supervision as part of the Ninth District. With 33 charter members, and with a background of several months as a provisional chapter, the club was to receive its charter on April 6th. Regular meetings are held at the Paris Banquet Room on Mondays at 6:30. The president is Carl W. Lehman and the treasurer is Jerome A. Waatti.

No. 221—St. Paul, Minnesota

The St. Paul "Victory" Toastmasters Club, sponsored by the First St. Paul Toastmasters and the "King Boreas" Toastmasters, starts off with 25 charter members. Emil H. Nelson is president and Jack C. Baker secretary. The meetings are scheduled for Mondays at 6 p.m., at the St. Paul Y. W. C. A.

No. 222—Wallace, Idaho

This is another addition to District Nine, with Governor Roy Van Leuven as promoter. The new club shows a charter membership list of 26 men, who hope to receive their charter soon. They meet at Samuels Cafe on Thursdays at 6 p. m. The president is James F. McCarthy, Jr., and the secretary is Eloy Enbom.

No. 223—Rawlins, Wyoming

The Toastmasters of Casper, Wyoming have done good work in helping to establish this, their first neighbor Toastmaster in the

state. The men of Rawlins welcomed the Toastmasters idea so enthusiastically that they start off with a total list of 37 members, active and associate. The tentative date for the charter meeting was set for April 25. Regular meetings are held at the Craig Cafe on Thursdays at 6:30. R. O. Salyer is president and E. A. Russell secretary.

No. 224 & 225—Sioux Falls, S. D.

Our first chapter in Sioux Falls was chartered in December. Secretary Gerald Larson, from Minneapolis, realized that one club was only a starter in his new location, and after three months more of training and promotion, he is able to report two additional chapters. The "Sodak" Toastmasters will receive Charter No. 224, and the "Collegians" Charter No. 225 making another joint presentation of consecutive charters which will be conducted by District Governor George Benson early in May.

No. 226—Mobile, Alabama

This great state on which stars are said to have fallen enters our fellowship through the work of W. L. Gholson, who was a charter member of the club at Marshalltown, Iowa, and who carried the idea when he went to Mobile as secretary for men's activities at the Y.M.C.A. It is expected that the "stars" will be found in the Mobile Toastmasters Club, whose charter will be presented about the first of May.

Is Your Club Helping?

Toastmasters Clubs everywhere are stepping up their schedules of activity to meet the opportunities for service presented by the war emergency. New openings are being discovered for our work. New abilities are being demonstrated by our members. This is the time for each club to give its best in whatever phases of war work it can best serve. It is not a time to permit discouragement to enter our minds. It is not a time to surrender in the face of obstacles and inconveniences. The story of one service club (not a Toastmasters Club) is suggestive. This club, in a small western city, held its meetings in a hotel dining room. An army training camp was established near by, and the hotel management had to use the dining room for other than club meetings. The club rented a hall and hired a cook and assistants to prepare the meals. Then the Government took over this hall and the club moved again. The cook became ill. Then the wives of the members stepped in and prepared the meals which were served cafeteria style. That club carries on, stronger because it has overcome obstacles. Some of us will have to suffer hardships, undergo distressing experiences, even offer our lives in the cause of freedom. All of us will meet with inconveniences and changing conditions which will compel us to reorganize our ways of living. Whether our difficulty be great or small, let us meet it with the cheerful adaptability characteristic of true Americans.

CLUBS AT WORK

Stockton, California

The editor of the "Sixty-Four-Eighty" bulletin of the two Toastmasters Clubs of Stockton, advises: "Try to use the one-minute table topic speech to get rid of minor mannerisms of speech."

The Minneapolis Gophers

Secretary J. B. Middleton writes that "the Gophers have had to make many changes because of the draft. Thus far there are fourteen members of our club in the armed forces, and several in defense industries. Many more are likely to be called, but you can say for us, 'There will always be a Gophers Club'."

Portland Toastmasters

Mayor Riley, of Portland, Oregon, designated the week of March 22nd as the time for a "Know Your Neighbor" campaign, as a defense measure. Toastmasters Everett Mitchell and Jack Clenaghan were named co-chairmen of the committee in charge. The purpose as stated by the mayor was "to encourage and increase unity by urging neighborliness which will lead to better understanding and appreciation of all our problems and which will enable neighbors to learn of facilities and special talents which might be available in time of emergency." The campaign was used to spread information on local defense measures and to strengthen

morale. Portland Toastmasters were a natural choice for leadership in the work.

Spokane Tuesday Toastmasters

Secretary George Nichols reports that Ray Bigelow, a club member, won the recent contest of the American Institute of Banking in the Spokane Area, gaining the opportunity to speak in the district contest of A. I. B. at Tacoma. This club has taken an important part in speech campaigns for defense bonds and civilian defense, and has contributed two members to the armed forces, with a third expecting the call. All five of the club's past presidents are still active in membership and regular in attendance.

Musical Toastmaster

Kenneth Rasmussen, of the Long Beach "Gavel" Toastmasters Club, contributes a new patriotic song to the winning of the war. His song, very recently published, is meeting with a cordial reception. When played by the Long Beach Municipal Band its qualities as a rousing march song were demonstrated. The title is "Let This Freedom Ring." The march-chorus runs:

"Lift your voice for liberty;
Let this freedom ring;
Men of earth, ye shall be free,
So let this freedom ring.
Now we join in courage true,
That freedom e'er shall be;
We are bound to see it thru,
And let this freedom ring."

Ontario, California

Training presidents for service clubs appears to be a specialty of this chapter. Dr. C. Roger Brissman, past president of Toastmasters, has just been elected president of Ontario Lions Club. J. Whawell Johnson, secretary of Toastmasters, is president of the Kiwanis Club. William D. Richardson of the Toastmasters Club is a past president of the Kiwanis Club and the present president of the Citrus Valley Morticians Association.

Akron Toastmasters

This club follows the plan of setting aside every fifth meeting for practice in impromptu speech. Subjects are assigned after the men arrive for the meeting.

About District Conferences

Paul Kettenring, secretary of Quincy Toastmasters, wrote in this way about the district conference held in his home city: "Nothing in my experience has done so much to bind me closer to Toastmasters as our Conference. Waldo Fechner, of St. Louis, remarked to me, 'I have never yet attended one of these meetings that wasn't a full success.' He was right. When any group of Toastmasters get together to discuss their mutual problems success is theirs. When the present war danger is past, many more such meetings must be planned. Their benefits cannot be measured."

Century Toastmasters of Santa Ana

In this club on a recent evening, four men were assigned the same subject for an impromptu speech. None knew that his subject was the same as the others until the speeches began. Four excellent talks were made, each man treating the theme in his own way, with very little overlapping.

Can You Remember?

Some evening, in place of the regular Table Topic, ask each member to write on a slip of paper the titles of some speeches made in the club during the past year which stand out in memory, either because they were especially good or unusually bad. Ask each man to report on the speech he best remembers, giving his reasons for remembering it. You can use this as an individual study by asking yourself what speeches by Toastmasters or others linger in your mind, and why. You may be surprised to discover how little is remembered of what is said.

To Save Paper

Paper shortages are being felt. It is a patriotic privilege to help conserve the supplies on hand. Every magazine which goes astray for lack of the right address represents waste. Each club secretary is urged to help our Home Office keep its mailing lists accurate. Every subscriber to this magazine is requested to report changes in his address. Conservation is not stinginess, but just plain common sense.

Vancouver Honors Butchart

Presentation of an honorary life membership in the Vancouver Toastmasters Club to William Butchart was an interesting feature of their meeting on March 2. A charter member of the Vancouver club, Mr. Butchart has served in various capacities, including that of a member of the Board of Directors of Toastmasters International, and his great contribution to the work was thus appropriately recognized by his fellow Toastmasters, to his surprise and deep gratification.

Akron Y. M. C. A. Toastmasters

A carefully prepared plan for the Table Topics was presented recently by President E. C. Shingleton, for use at the dinner meeting of the clubs in District Ten, Eastern Ohio. "Civilization at the Cross Roads" was the theme. The four points of the "cross roads" were "Democracy" "Dictatorship" "Progress" and "Ruination." Four direct questions were raised:

1. Will emotional stability of our religions direct us at these crossroads?
2. Can we follow the Golden Rule for directions?
3. Will the combination of "luck and pluck" point the way to success?
4. The road to "Democracy-Progress" can't be bombed, but can be lost. Will this war make these cross roads a one way street, and if so, in which direction will it lead?

Waterloo and Wealth

"Money in History" was the theme of a recent program at the Waterloo Toastmasters Club. (Yes, they know about money, even in the Corn Belt.) The subject was divided into five speech topics, as follows:

"The Roots of the Evil"—up to 1607.

"From John Smith to Abe Lincoln."

"The Coin" — (Early American Coins)

"Yesterday and Today" (1861 to now)

"Whither Bound?" followed by discussion on the futures of gold, money, credit.

This club has instituted a plan for sending special club greetings to members in the war service. This idea could be used by many clubs, sending a card or letter of greeting signed by all the members, to remind the absent one that he is missed.

Minneapolis Toastmasters

This notable chapter held its "Old-Timers' Reunion" on April 2nd, with an all-humorous program of speeches, and with the speakers in dinner coats, for a change. George Benson was toastmaster, and the list of speakers called the roll of past presidents of the club. Criticism was by a panel of critics, who pulled no punches. This club received Charter No. 75 in January, 1937. Its organization marked the beginning of District Six, which now numbers 19 clubs.

DON'T SAY THAT

LEWIS C. TURNER

Don't say anything that could by any chance harm our soldiers or interfere with our war effort.

According to Ripley, not one person in ten thousand can pronounce all these fairly common words correctly: **era, chic, gratis, data, address, Caribbean, culinary.** How do you rank? Are you one of ten thousand?

A recent survey of mistakes in English speech showed "He don't" to be the most common error.

The head of the English department at one of our state universities has stated that if one will correct the ten most common errors which he makes in his daily speech, he will correct more than half of all the mistakes he makes in the course of a day. This is too good an opportunity to miss.

Don't use **leave** for **let**; **can** for **may**; **between** for **among**; and do not use **good** as an adverb in place of **well**. That is, don't say "He did pretty good" when you really mean, "He did pretty well."

Words have biographies as interesting as those of people. Look up these words which have unusual life stories: **sincere, companion, January, dollar, grocer.**

Don't tell the story this way:

She—"Do you know a man down your way with one leg named Wilson?"

He—"Well, I'm not sure. What's the name of the other leg?"

Someone has said that half of

our mistakes in verbs are to be found in the following eight verbs: **set, raise, lay, sit, rise, lie, come, run.** The first three of these are used when you place something and the last five when you perform the act. This is one way to get them straightened out. Illustration; You can set a hen, raise your hand, or lay down the law, but you yourself can sit down, rise up and lie down.

Here are five of the hardest words to pronounce to be found in our every-day vocabulary: **despicable, exquisite, poor, inexplicable, sacrilegious.** (Reach for your dictionary.)

Don't use **dove** as a verb. Don't say "**hiss self,**" "**everywheres,**" "**hadda,**" "**gotta.**" They are incorrect or in bad form. Don't say "They's a man here" when you mean "There's a man here."

Pronouncing these short words may cause you trouble and also surprise you somewhat when you look up the correct pronunciation: **err, orgy, quay, deaf, route, often, clique, aviation.**

To correct the mistake of the person who uses "I seen," you may say "I gone" or some other awkward one which he will notice. Then when he corrects you, tell him about "I seen."

Don't say, "I move you Mr. President," or "I second the nomination." You can't move the president when your place is in the audience, and the nomination doesn't need a second.

WHY CRITICIZE A GOOD SPEECH?

HARRY GILBERT, GRIFFITH PARK TOASTMASTERS CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

CRITICIZING a poor speech is easy. Misplaced hands, poor diction, sloppy grammar, unfinished sentences, mispronounced words; these, and a dozen other equally obvious faults furnish the critic with ample opportunity for helpful suggestions.

But far too often the critic tends to pass lightly over the best speech of the evening. Natural as this may seem to the critic, it leaves the conscientious speaker somewhat at a loss. He knows that no speech is perfect, but without the help of the critic he scarcely knows what steps to take for further improvement.

Good speeches should be criticized. Minor flaws which would pass unnoticed in a poor speech may seriously mar an otherwise excellent talk. A bathroom baritone gets away with vocal errors that

would blast Richard Crookes right off the stage. A tiny, roughened spot that passes unnoticed on the sidewalk would stand out like the proverbial sore thumb on the surface of a fine dining table. Failure to point out even small faults in the speech of a fellow Toastmaster because the speech is a good one is a shortsighted sort of kindness. The better the speech, the greater the care that should be taken to improve it.

Toastmasters sometimes hesitate to criticize a good speech on the grounds that one should criticize only when he can do as well or better. The fallacy of this view is obvious; one need not be a Stokowsky to know a flat note when he hears it.

Good speeches should be criticized.

"BUY DEFENSE BONDS"

Simplified Speech Construction

On a sheet of paper, write several statements, setting forth just what is to be done in the speech. Use the form below, filling out each blank with the appropriate statement about the speech to be given. When completed, you will have an adequate outline for the speech.

1. My subject is.....
2. My definite purpose in this speech

3. I shall introduce my subject by saying
4. I shall first discuss using for illustration and proof this material
5. I shall next discuss using for illustration and proof this material
6. I shall conclude by saying

With preparation made in this manner, one has the advantage of a specific purpose, a definite opening, a prepared conclusion, and at least two clearly stated points for the discussion.

WE WANT YOU TO MEET



ONE of those rare specimens—a genuine "native son" of California, is Leonard M. Woodward, Treasurer of Toastmasters International.

The Woodward family has an almost storybook background. Grandfather Woodward came around the Horn in 1848 from New England, in company with such later California "greats" as Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate. The log of their ship (the "Von Humboldt") was written by Granddad Woodward, who was quite a scholar for his times; and it is now on display at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, available to all who are interested in Californiana.

Born in Marysville, Woodward spent his boyhood in the Bay area. Los Angeles called, and in 1905 the Woodwards went south.

Our Treasurer's career started, fittingly enough, with the Security Trust & Savings Bank in Los Angeles. Then followed 16 years in the meat packing business, with Woodward-Bennett Packing Company—started by Leonard's father after he had "retired." After an interval of livestock buying in northern California, Woodward went into real estate, where he is rounding out nearly twenty years as a specialist in business properties and deed restrictions.

Married 27 years, Woodward is intensely devoted to his family. The Woodwards have three daughters and two boys — one in the Army and one in the Navy.

A man of otherwise simple tastes, Woodward has one weakness — "loud" ties. He astonishes his friends with neckpieces that are practically rainbows tied in a knot, or in patterns that would make a futuristic painting look somber.

Woodward has a remarkable collection of old coins; is a violinist of no small ability, and the possessor of a rare old violin made in 1751.

Member and past president of Southwest Toastmasters Club (No. 44), Woodward was elected International's Treasurer in 1940. He is on the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of Toastmasters International. A hard worker and ardent Toastmaster personally, Woodward has given time, thought and effort unstintingly to the work of Toastmasters International.

THE CLUB OF THE YEAR

Keener than ever is the competition for honors in the club-of-the-year contest. At least 15 different chapters are in line for this honor with activities to support their claims, and there are not less than forty more whose records are worthy of consideration.

To select the winner of this honor is going to tax the best resources of the committee in charge. To restrict "honorable mention" to ten clubs is virtually an impossibility with so many notable contenders. The showing made during the past year is such as to bring gratification not only to the club-of-the-year committee, and the instigator of the competition, Dr. Gordon Howard, but to every officer and member in our movement, as we observe the great work which has been done in training, in extension, and in service.

Report blanks for the competition may be secured by writing to our Home Office at Santa Ana. These reports should be sent in so as to reach the committee not later than June 15th.

THE INTER-CLUB SPEECH CONTEST

Postponement of the annual convention makes it impossible to hold the usual finals in the Inter-Club Speech Contest. Arrangements are now being perfected for a most unusual form of competition to take its place. This is to be done by means of recordings of the district contest speeches.

According to Harold T. Crane, Chairman of the Inter-Club Contest Committee, the district competitions will be held as usual. When the winner has been chosen, his speech will be recorded and sent to the Home Office at Santa Ana, identified only by a number. The records thus provided will then be presented in a program of speeches by transcription, and a committee of competent judges will select the winning speech.

"We know that the cancelling of the 1942 convention, with all its fellowship and its educational values, is a keen disappointment to all Toastmasters," says Harold Crane. "The omission of the speech contest finals brings perhaps the greatest disappointment to all, for that event is always a high point in the convention program. But by the use of recordings we shall at least be able to pick the final winner in a novel manner, and we shall then present the Dunlap trophy to the winning contestant and his club. We are asking that arrangements be made by each of the districts to secure satisfactory recordings.

"All the speeches will be on the same basis in the recorded finals, each being judged on thought, composition and general effectiveness as a speech, no consideration being possible as to appearance, posture, gestures and other elements of visible delivery. So far as I know, our competition by recordings will be a new feature in such work. I hope and believe that it may give us some valuable suggestions which will be of use in the future."

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THE PURPOSES OF TOASTMASTERS

The fundamental purposes of the Toastmasters Club are to build personality, develop leadership and create general usefulness through practice and development of ability in speech. To this end the club seeks:

To improve its members in oral expression of thought.

To develop their ability to appear effectively before audiences.

To provide constructive criticism and comment on all speeches, giving each speaker the benefit of "audience reaction."

To develop the habit of "Critical listening."

To provide instruction and experience in chairmanship and parliamentary procedure.

To promote good fellowship among congenial men, interested in speech improvement.

THE BENEFITS OF TOASTMASTERS

Membership in a Toastmasters Club stimulates constructive, purposeful thought and study, and helps discover and train a man's ability for leadership. Specifically, it results in:

Opportunity to master the difficult art of short and better speech making.

Ability to appear effectively in speech before any audience.

Ability to listen critically and properly evaluate speeches of others.

Development of latent capacities for leadership and service.

Personal advancement through stimulation of mental processes and development of helpful friendships.