

The
TOASTMASTER

DECEMBER, 1956



EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

To all officers, directors and members of Toastmasters International, from Greenland to Venezuela, from New York to Australia, in whatever part of the world this Christmas season finds you:

The Founder, Executive Secretary and the Staff of the Home Office wish to extend to you through the columns of *The Toastmaster*, their best wishes for a season of peace, progress and good will.

It has been our happiness to serve you in your quest for self-improvement through understanding and mastery of the arts of communication and leadership. It is our hope to go on serving you through these times in which our problems—personal, national and universal—grow more and more complex. It is our wish to help you in every way possible to meet these challenges.

Our reward comes in your achievement. As you progress in your Toastmasters' training, as

you gain assurance in communication, as you steadily approach the goals you have set for yourself, so do we rejoice with you. Your letters reporting progress and achievement give us the opportunity of sharing your happiness in success. Each one is treasured here in the Home Office.

As we share your success, so must we share your problems. The sole purpose and function of Toastmasters International is to help you. To this end our training materials have been devised, and are constantly being revised. We urge you to make full use of them.

As the Christmas season approaches, bringing with it the carols, the holly, the gift-laden fir trees and the reverent remembrance of the Child who was born in Bethlehem, we take this opportunity to thank you for your fellowship, and to wish you the continued joy that comes through growth and progress.

MEET OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DANIEL P. DEVINE (*Bring 'Em Back Alive*) is Assistant Advertising Director of the Sun Ray Drug Co. and Editor of the company magazine. He is a member of the Liberty Bell Toastmasters of Philadelphia, a Past President, and has served two terms as public relations chairman of Dist. 38.

LESTER W. LINCKE (*More Blessed to Give*), charter member and Past President of the Southshore Toastmasters No. 923 of Chicago, is the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Wholesale Company and of the A. M. Cameron Company. . . . **CHARLES A. STODDARD** (*Formal or Colloquial*) has served his club, the Kennewick (Wash.) Toastmasters No. 316, as Secretary, Treasurer and Educational Vice-President, and is now President. He is a Realty Officer under the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation at Kennewick. . . . **DR. H. R.**

NOVROS (*Clothes—Speech Makes the Man*) of Atlantic City (N. J.) Toastmasters, says of his article, "While no one is ever around when a man opens his mouth to gargle, someone is always at hand when he opens his mouth to speak. He's a marked man long before he makes his mark." When pressed for details of his Toastmasters career, Toastmaster Novros insisted that his wife Louise, President of the Atlantic City Toastmistress Club, is the better speaker of the two. . . . **MARTIN L. SELTZER** (*Words Are Potent Things*) affectionately known to Toastmasters and friends as "Bromo," has in his eleven years of Toastmasters affiliation served in every office in club, area and District. He is the present Governor of Dist. 19 and was chairman of the Fun Luncheon at the recent Detroit International Convention. . . . Cover design for December Toastmaster is by **FRED ENTRIKEN**.

The TOASTMASTER

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

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DECEMBER, 1956



WHAT DO YOU

TOASTMASTERS is a selfish organization. We join a club because we want something, and the club helps us to get it. It's as simple as that.

And when we have obtained some measure of the success or the skill we have been trying for, we leave the club flat. That's selfish, isn't it?

You know, somehow or other around this time of year, with Christmas coming and the New Year sticking its head around the corner, a man starts taking stock of himself. He reviews his losses and gains, strikes a trial balance and takes a good long look at himself. In any such appraisal, to a Toastmaster, his club and what it has given him take a place pretty high up on the list. Maybe that's selfish, too. Maybe he's asking, "What has Toastmasters done for me?"

I've been a Toastmaster for around eight years now. I think our club is pretty special, but I suppose that considering clubs throughout the world, over 2200 of them now, that we'd probably

rate as high average. We maintain a fairly good attendance, but it's true that quite a few members drop out. Maybe they do it from selfish reasons, but I'd like to tell you about some of them, and let you judge for yourself.

There was Joe Daily, for one. I remember when Joe first came into the club. He was shy, spectacted, intense, awkward and practically inarticulate. He blushed when someone said, "Hi, Joe." Joe was a research chemist, and a good one. After he got the ice broken, he told us a lot of fascinating things about his profession.

The point is, that there came a time when Joe had to give a long talk before a professional society. He was scared when he practiced the speech before the club. When he finally made it, his company was impressed. He got further opportunities to speak. Now his company has sent him to a European university for further study. This may be the first time you have heard about Joe, but I'll wager it won't be the last one.

HAVE TO OFFER ?

Ellsworth is going to drop out, too. If Ellie had left two months after he joined the club, nobody would have cared much, for a worse stuffed shirt than he was, I have never known. It was a pleasure to watch the stuffing drop out and a real human being emerge. Ellie is a teacher in our local State College. My daughter goes there, and she says that the kids fight to get into his classes now. Yes, we're going to miss him. He is going to be on the faculty of the State University next year.

Pete Vines, Ron Fairfield, and Sam Hendrix have dropped out, too. The reason was the same for all three—increased business pressure and too many outside activities. They've all had big promotions and are active in community affairs. Pete's heading the Community Chest drive and doing a good job of it. There's some talk of running Sam for State Senate next term. These men had one thing in common. They joined Toastmasters for what they could get out of it. But what they got out of it has enriched others. If

this is selfishness, I'm for it.

Toastmasters is no get-rich-quick or how-to-win-promotions-and-be-a-leader-in-ten-easy-lessons course. It doesn't hand you any trick gimmicks or show you a sure and easy road to success. Like everything else, you're going to take out exactly in proportion to what you put in. But if you have the stuff, as the kids say, Toastmasters will help you bring it out. Even if it is only that you have a little more confidence in meeting a situation, you've increased your stature and therefore your value to yourself and to the world. Dr. Smedley said something that's worth a great deal of pondering when he said, "Get more, in order that you will have more to give."

So maybe the real question is not, "What does Toastmasters have to offer?" I suspect that it's, "What do you have to offer?" And whatever it is, Toastmasters can help you to give it.

Ed. Note: The Toastmaster who sends us this article has asked that his name be withheld. The case histories are true, but names have been changed.

REFLECTIONS and RESOLUTIONS

By T. Vincent McIntire
President, Toastmasters International



It is Sunday afternoon in a big city. Outside my hotel room the muted sounds of a city at rest filter through softly. Even the calendar on my table conspires to invite reflections as I contemplate the finality of the single page left to be torn away.

My first thought is to wish the joys of the Christmas season to all Toastmasters everywhere. My next is to share with you my reflections of the year past, and our resolutions for the year ahead. The two are not disconnected, for they share a happiness that pervades the world at Christmas time.

Your Officers and Board of Directors have been busy in your behalf. In the months that have followed the Detroit convention, they have worked as a smooth, well-functioning machine to fulfill their promises to you.

In October the Board met to consider proposals for Bylaws revisions for submission to the Dallas convention in 1957. These revisions reflect changes long desired. The major proposal contemplates regional representation on the Board, assuring equitable geographic distribution of Directors.

Early in 1957 the Board will meet to review the results of efforts by the Bylaws Committee, the Home Office and legal counsel. The resulting revisions of the Bylaws to be proposed to our next convention will reflect the joint efforts and study of all those responsible for their application to the administration of our far-flung and rapidly growing organization.

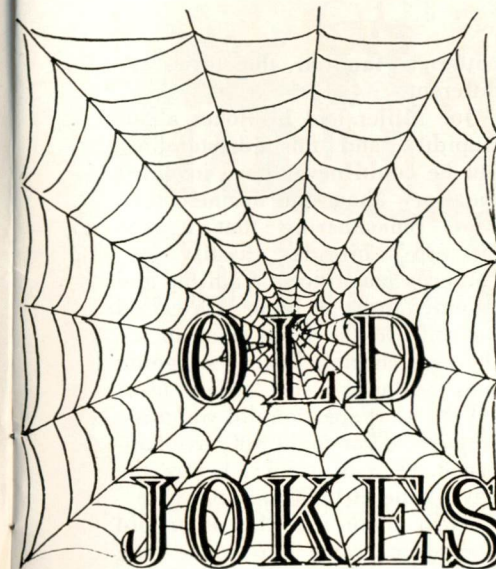
Late in the spring, when Zone conferences are held, an International Officer or Director will be with you to give you a thorough briefing and answer any questions you may have.

At a later date I mean to tell you in detail of the manner in which your Board and Officers are fulfilling their promises to give you improved Zone Conferences. This information will probably be issued after the mid-year meeting of the Board.

And now it is time to return to the real purpose of this page, for this was to be a Christmas message.

And yet it is a Christmas message, written by the men of the Board in their service to you. For they are truly "men of good will" and their opportunity to serve you has been the fulfillment of their long-time dream.

And so, in the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us everyone!" And a Merry Christmas to all of you, everywhere!



Can Be Good, Too

By Ralph C. Smedley

"THERE are no new jokes."

That is a favorite saying with those wise ones who write about jokes and anecdotes and humorists. They point out that there are only a few really humorous situations, and that these basic situations have been endlessly worked over by successive generations of more or less funny folks, until there literally is nothing new under the sun in the way of humor.

These pessimists lose sight of the fact that while the jokes may not be new, there are multitudes

of new listeners, to whom the old jokes are just as funny as they were on the day when they were first given voice.

Shakespeare had a phrase for it, as usual, when he wrote:

"A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it."

When you speak to an audience, and have occasion to use humor in your speech, you may depend upon it that some of those present have heard the story before, but that there are others to whom it is altogether new, and who will find it amusing.

Age is not the test for a joke or an anecdote. The fact that a joke is old does not discredit it, nor does novelty alone make it a sure fire hit. There are other, much more vital tests to be applied. Here is a list of the criteria by which you can judge:

First: is it appropriate?

Does it fit the occasion, the audience, and the subject under discussion?

Second: does it really illuminate the speech? Does it dramatize or shed light on the point you are trying to make?

Third: is it inoffensive?

That means more than mere decency. Of course, we understand that a gentleman does not dabble in dirt for the sake of getting a laugh. But beyond that, he considers whether his story may be interpreted by some of his hearers as a slap at their race, religion, political opinions or other personal interests.

No matter how pointed, appro-

(Continued on next page)

priate or amusing the joke may be, if it gives offense to any listener, it is better omitted.

Fourth: can you tell the story well?

Many a good story is spoiled by bungling in the telling. You need to rehearse the tale in advance until you know it thoroughly, and are satisfied that your use of it is effective in every detail. Don't tell the story unless you know how it goes, and how it ends, and how to crack the whip when you come to the climax.

Apply these four tests to your jokes and anecdotes and humorous quips, and when you can meet the conditions, go ahead and tell the tale, whether it is new or old.

Another test, a very personal one, may well be applied. Does the joke still seem funny to you, even though you have heard it a score of times? Does it make you feel like laughing, or even smiling, when you remind yourself of it? If it seems funny to you, in spite of its age, then you can tell it with enjoyment, and your audience will enjoy it, too.

But really, are there no new jokes?

There must be some, to fit our atomic age, for new situations have arisen, with automobiles, airplanes, atoms, automation and all the rest of the new gadgets which mark our path of progress.

The same old formulas of surprise, pleasurable disappointment, absent-minded professors, mothers-in-law and the rest of them apply to the new conditions. While the

pattern is familiar, the stories are different.

Joe Miller had his jokes about stupidity and misunderstanding, but he could never have invented the story about the business man who, remembering that it was his wife's birthday, hastily purchased a magnificent Cadillac and proudly drove it home. He called his wife to the front door to see the new chariot. Instead of going into ecstasies, she asked him: "Well, what question did you miss, stupid?" That could not have happened, even in a joke, before the day of the \$64,000 question.

Then there was the other old one, which came into vogue long ago when the railroads introduced their speedy "lightning-express" trains. It was a favorite diversion to tell how the yokels came down to the station to see the train sweep through at a mile a minute. They said that it took two men to see it. One looked up the track and yelled: "There she comes!" The other looked down the track and yelled: "There she goes!"

Compare that one with the modern quip about jet planes: "If you can see it, it's obsolete!"

Let us not worry about the age of our stories. They are certain to be new to some people, and even those to whom they are old can get enjoyment out of an old favorite.

1. Is it appropriate?
2. Does it illuminate the point?
3. Is it inoffensive?
4. Is it well told? ❖



Bring 'em back ALIVE

A trek through the wilds of Toastmasters Land

By Daniel P. Devine

TOASTMASTER effendi and fellow gum-beaters:

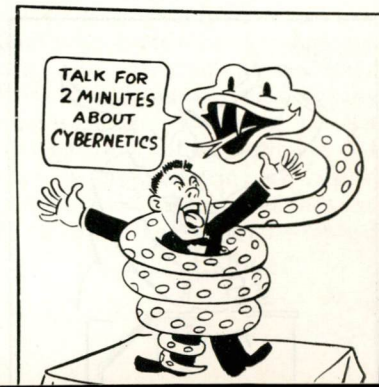
Tonight we are going on safari. Follow me, and I will lead you through the wilds of Rhetoric, into the rocky hills of Basic Training. Together we shall penetrate to the lair of the wily genus *Toastmasticus*.

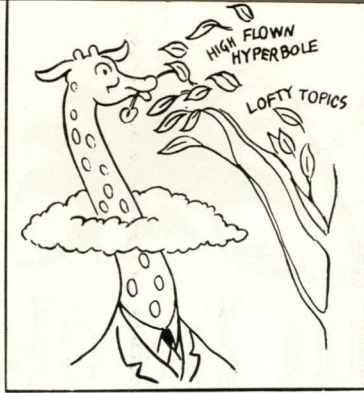
The name, *Toastmasticus*, is derived from "toast," meaning a slow burn, and "masticate," to chew. In combination, it means specifically, "to chew the fat."

The *Toastmasticus* is a peculiar beast. Individual species may often take forms similar to other wild animal life, but your true *Toastmasticus* can be identified by certain unique characteristics. Unlike other creatures of the wild, he seldom frequents water holes, but can usually be found lurking behind a banquet table. He and his fellows gather at regular intervals in herds (called *clubs* or *chapters*) to perform certain vocal gyrations

which appear to be part of an organized ritual. Although it is not unusual for the *Toastmasticus* to be seen in the early morning hours, or at high noon, he is most frequently visible in the early hours of the evening.

As we watch with gun and camera, we find that the first to appear is the *Table Topics Viper*. This species combines the endearing characteristics of a cobra and a boa constrictor. He strikes without warning in any direction. An unwary victim caught in his relentless coils can only gasp for





breath and slump, crushed, into his seat when the ordeal is over.

But there is one—the only one—species of Toastmasticus which does not fear the Table Topics Viper. This fellow, the *Old Bull*, is a veteran of many a table topic skirmish. He roars and snorts and tosses his arms. When he returns to his place, all the assembled Toastmastici applaud and murmur to each other, “The Old Bull’s in form tonight, eh? Uh—what was he talking about?”

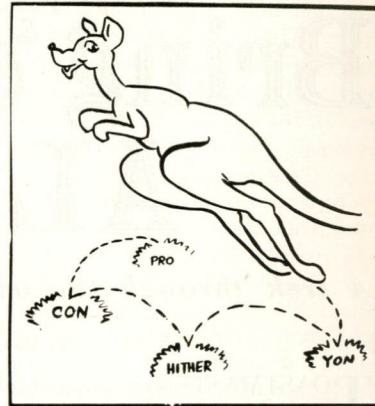
But there are other varieties of the Toastmasticus which can be noted with a fair degree of regularity. Let’s see if in our safari we can spot a few.

Look over there in the distance! No, higher! Here we have a fine specimen of the *Toastmasteraffe*. You will notice that his head is in the clouds. He always talks



over the heads of his audience, delighting in a diet of highflown hyperbole and lofty topics.

In contrast, observe this prime

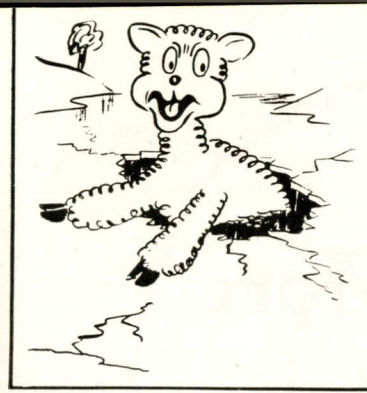


specimen, the *Toastmasteroo*. Notice that he has a very long “tale” and observe how he hops from pro to con, from hither to yon, with great agility. His course is very difficult to follow, and usually his audience doesn’t even try. They merely vote him the best speaker of the evening and continue with the program.

Next we have a once-in-a-lifetime trophy. Behold the poor, bleating, innocent lamb, caught just as he is “breaking the ice.” He shivers and trembles and does not know which way to turn. But if he can survive this ordeal, he may develop into a full-grown Toastmasticus. He may, in time, become even a little bit *rammy*.

Most of the species we have seen are herbivorous, grass-eating beasts. To put it bluntly, they are full of hay. They are relatively harmless! But not so this next

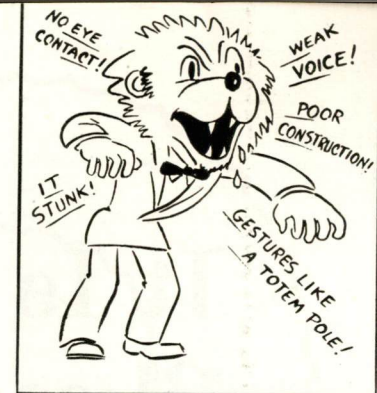
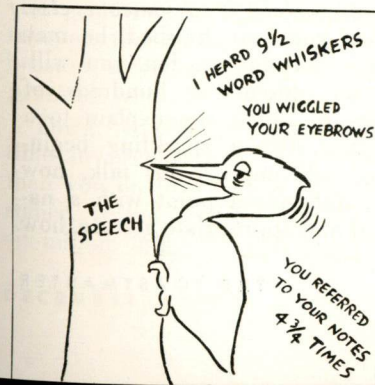
THE TOASTMASTER



creature! Here is the *Roaring Lion*, the Evaluator seeking whom he may devour. He believes that the only good evaluation is the rough evaluation. His favorite prey is the poor lamb we have just seen. If his mauling is up to par, the poor lamb goes over the hill, never again to be seen at a Toastmasters gathering.

But look closely! Here is another, more insidious pest. Here is the common type Evaluator, the *Fuzzy-Headed Woodpecker*. This species is a concentrator. He concentrates so completely on the small deficiencies of a speaker that he is completely unable to see the over-all effect of the presentation. When properly equipped with a stop-watch and a word-whisker calculator, he can turn the best speech into a shambles, a worthless heap of splintered wormholes.

But of all the Toastmastici, the



most fearsome species in this—the *Wild Bore*. He prefers to appear during the business session of the meeting. Here he jumps to his feet at the slightest provocation. He has a fierce hatred of



time limitations, and can trample on a schedule until it is completely destroyed. His favorite pastime is to muddy the simplest motion with irrelevant amendments. Even though unnourished by any encouragement whatever, he can ramble for fifteen minutes or more, without uttering an intelligible phrase. As he rambles, so do the other Toastmastici—toward

(Continued on page 22)

It Is More Blessed To Give...

By Lester W. Lincke

IT IS more blessed to give than to receive!

This fundamental Christmas truth has come thundering down through the ages to a world which has not always understood nor accepted it. In Toastmasters there is considerable evidence to support a similar conviction that *it is better to evaluate than to be evaluated!*

This may seem startling at first. It may be difficult to understand or accept. It means simply that when you constructively criticize another Toastmaster's speech, you help yourself more than you help the one you are evaluating.

Does this jar some egos? Some of us old-timers rather enjoy the

idea that we are fountain-heads of knowledge, dripping pearls of wisdom on those who obtain our evaluations. We'd better be sure that we're not just "drips."

Let's examine some of the ways in which we ourselves are benefited in making good evaluations.

First, it has been said that if you wish to learn how to do something, *explain it to someone else*. When you have finished, he may not understand it, but you will. In the dozens or hundreds of times in which you explain to a speaker how a sparkling beginning will improve his talk, how to emphasize a point with a natural and appropriate gesture, how

to hold his audience with a scintillating "for instance"—each and every time it is inevitable that you will sell, instruct and improve yourself on the point even more than you sell or instruct the one to whom you speak. Any teacher or psychologist will confirm this.

Second, we learn most easily by making critical observations. A class of young children who had never jumped was divided into groups and each group taken to watch experienced jumpers of different styles. On their return, the children were asked to jump. Those who had watched the roll-jump tried to roll-jump; those who had watched the scissors-style used that. The ones who had watched the pole vault looked around for a pole before they tried to jump.

Some beginning Toastmasters hesitate to criticize experienced speakers, and often apologize when called upon to do so. Some clubs even discourage the procedure. Nonsense! We old-timers learned a great deal in our early days by evaluating good, experienced speakers. You beginners will help yourselves tremendously by an honest, courageous criticism of the best speaker in your club. Evaluate every opportunity you get, and don't be afraid to take on the big ones. You will become a better speaker in the process.

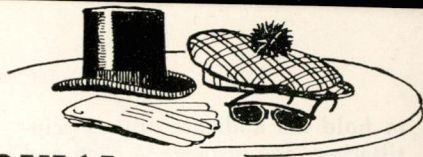
Third, you spend much more time in preparing an evaluation than you do in giving it. For instance, if you are to evaluate a six-minute talk, you will begin a

careful, minute observation of the speaker as soon as he rises from his chair. You will then spend several minutes after he concludes in reviewing your observations and checking them against your own experience and common sense. Then in the space of about three minutes, you deliver the evaluation. The person being evaluated shares only his last three minutes, or about one-fourth the total time employed by you as the evaluator.

Fourth, in your evaluations you will cover the fundamentals of each Basic Training talk several times. For example, as a Toastmaster you will normally prepare, deliver, and be evaluated on Basic 5 only once. But through the years you will evaluate other speakers on Basic 5 many times. Each time you will review and appraise the official requirements and suggestions as given in the Basic Training Manual. Your eventual mastery of the Basic 5 principles and techniques will come largely through these evaluations.

If all the benefits of evaluation accrued to the recipients only, it would be easier and simpler to have them made by a committee or an appointed officer. Very few of us would tolerate such a proposal! The regular established pattern for Toastmasters programs provides for everyone to participate equally in this important work. Obviously, those who originally set up this pattern recognized the importance of evaluation to the evaluator himself. It is truly more blessed to give than to receive! ♦

Take Your Pick...



FORMAL or COLLOQUIAL

By Charles A. Stoddard

THE English language has two standards of usage. Everyone speaks his mother tongue in at least two ways—formally or colloquially. The differences between the two are considerable.

The two styles of speech are defined as follows:

Formal, an adjective: As it pertains to speech, done in accordance with regular and established forms, methods and dignity; scrupulous observance to form; conventional; literary.

Colloquial, also an adjective: Common or informal speech as distinguished from formal or literary usage, acceptable and appropriate in informal speeches.

The tendency of grammarians has been to regard "good usage" as synonymous with conformity to the literary style of printed books rather than to the more informal speech of cultivated speakers. This applies not only to pronunciation, but to grammar and choice of words as well.

The colloquial style exists none the less, and popular custom is the controlling principle as to whether or not it is recognized as good taste. There has been an increasing trend in the past two decades, toward the acceptability of less formal usage of words in both speech and writing. Slang words frequently rise to the ranks of

colloquialisms, and sometimes over a period of years, gain admission to the ranks of formal language.

Colloquial speech may be as correct as formal speech. Whatever is customary for the occasion determines the usage. Sometimes, colloquial speech will be more effective than precise and formal speech. To talk like a book in ordinary conversation or in an informal speech is as absurd as to write a formal essay in the clipped, slurred, and elliptical language of everyday conversation. It is equally absurd to use the same style when you talk to a group of loggers in the Northwest or a group of cotton farmers in the deep South as you would use in addressing a group of educators or scientists in an urban community.

In preparing a speech, consider your audience. Consider the occasion. Choose a proper topic, and choose material that will be of interest to the particular group whom you are to address.

Then, if you would effectively accomplish your purpose, you must also use a style of language that your audience will readily understand and which they are accustomed to hearing. Consider the background of your audience and the popular style of diction as ordered by local custom. Then choose your speech style, formal or colloquial, to fit the occasion. ♦

Are You Over-Word-Weight?

Like Excess Pounds, They Impede You.

If You Don't Need Those Extra

Words, Discard Them!

MANY a statement is as over-stuffed as the fat woman in the sideshow.

Look at this lead from a newspaper story.

"A flashlight, hurriedly taken from the toolbox of an outboard motorboat just before it sank in the middle of the Catalina Channel at 1:15 a. m. today, brought about the rescue of four men."

The reporter used a bucketful of words to misstate a cupful of facts. Let's dissect this sentence.

"A flashlight hurriedly taken from the toolbox. . . ."

Comment: People in danger of drowning don't hesitate very long about picking up a flashlight or anything else they need.

"Taken from the toolbox. . . ."

Comment: It is comforting to know that the flashlight wasn't in someone's pocket or on the bottom of the boat. But is it essential?

"Just before it sank. . . ."

Comment: Very, very few flashlights are taken from toolboxes after boats sink.

How about the facts?

Omitting the long clause and adding the next paragraph from the original newspaper story, it reads: "A flashlight . . . brought about the rescue of four men. A fishing boat spotted its feeble beam and pulled them from the water two hours later."

So, it was not the flashlight that brought about the rescue. It was the "feeble beam" of the flashlight. Did the fishing boat "spot"

the feeble beam and pull the men from the water? It is an active and intelligent boat if it did. Could it have been the *men* in the fishing boat who made the rescue?

Let's tramp down on this pile of words and throw out the excess ones. "A feeble beam of light, seen by two men in a fishing boat, brought about the rescue of four shipwrecked men in Catalina Channel at 1:15 a. m. today." It comes down from the original 49 words to 29.

This may not be a perfect rewrite, but it squeezes out 20 words and tells a more direct and factual story. Let's try again.

"Four men were rescued at 1:15 a. m. today when their feeble flashlight signal brought help from the crew of a fishing boat." A few more words have been eliminated, but still others can go.

"Flashlight" indicates that it is nighttime, so the "1:15 A. M." is not needed. Almost any flashlight would give a feeble beam from water level, so "feeble" can go out.

Statements bulging with surplus words are common in Toastmasters clubs. Many a narrative speaker starts with an overload something like this: "I want to tell you tonight of a trip my wife and I took into the State of Blank."

Let's tramp this one down. "I want to tell you." Obviously the speaker wants to tell it. Even if he is a conscript to the evening's program, he intends to present his audience with this particular travelogue. "Tonight?" Well, tonight is when he is making the talk. "The State of Blank?" Most of his hearers are aware that Blank is a state of the Union. Why tell them what they already know?

This can be tramped down into "My wife and I took a trip into Blank." This may not be a startling or dynamic statement, but it is not word-heavy either.

Toastmasters who will tramp down their words can present more facts in less time and make better talks to capture greater interest.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forgo an advantage.

—Disraeli.

What I admire in Columbus is not his having discovered a world, but his having gone to search for it on the faith of an opinion.

—Turgot.

Those who are commended by everybody must be very extraordinary men, or, which is more probable, very inconsiderable men.

—Greville.

Maturity—the time of life when, if you had the time, you'd have the time of your life.

—Changing Times.

Words are Potent Things

By Martin L. Seltzer

WORDS are potent things. Once spoken, they ring down the avenue of time, reverberating like an echo in an endless cavern.

There are words of love, truth, faith, praise, hope, scorn, envy and hate—words expressing every emotion of mankind from the basest to the most noble.

Words are the expression of thoughts and ideas. Their influence for good or evil is beyond calculation. They set up a chain reaction in human behavior, the good doing more good and the evil, more evil.

Words are the reflection of the intellect of men. They form the destiny of the world. The stature of a man can be determined by his words. Words reveal character, personality and intellectual capacity with unerring accuracy.

There are many types of words. There are flaming words which inspire men to action: *They shall not pass; Don't give up the ship; Give me liberty or give me death.*

There are fighting words, such as *You always: You always nag*

at me; You always spend all the money; You always squeeze the toothpaste tube at the top. "You always" are two fighting words which I suggest should be used sparingly.

There are soft words which are like pure gold, words of truth, love, faith, and praise. Listen to some of them: *I love you; I believe in you; Well done, my faithful friend.*

Then there are hard words, words that cut like the tempered steel of a sharp knife, words of scorn, contempt, envy, and hate. They sting and burn the soul.

There are sacred words. The Bible tells us that God created the universe and all that is, was, or ever will be. *In the beginning was the word; And God said, Let there be Light; For God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten son.*

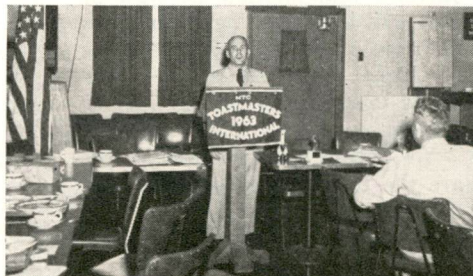
Yes, fellow Toastmasters! Words are the tools of the speaker, and very powerful tools they are. The wise speaker will use them carefully. ❖

What's going on

... on the lighter side

Toastmasters of the **Naval Training Center (San Diego) Club** planned a joke on Toastmaster Gerald Young that backfired under the impact of Toastmasters training. As Gerald arose to speak, a juke box in the back of the room began to blare forth, in rushed a bevy of girls and every Toastmaster arose and began to dance with them. Every Toastmaster except Stan Canova, that is, Stan, as Gerald's evaluator, moved close to the lectern and stared the speaker right in the face. Toastmasters training triumphed, and Gerald, unperturbed and completely poised, carried on to his conclusion.

"The boy stood on the burning deck . . .



"Coises! Foiled again!"

Highlighting their third anniversary party, the **Hartford City (Ind.) Toastmasters** presented an old-time melodrama, "Elviry, the Rancher's Daughter," written and directed by Toastmaster Harry M. Palmer.

Forewarned and keyed to a high pitch by an excellent advance publicity campaign, the audience hissed the villain and cheered the hero. The two-act play was billed as an exercise in voice modulation.

Photo shows, left to right, Cecil Gough as Jeeter Grinstead, Howell Wheaton as Sarah Grinstead, Lester Cale as Elviry, William Cronin as Legree Aims and Flay Crosswell as Gene Grinstead.

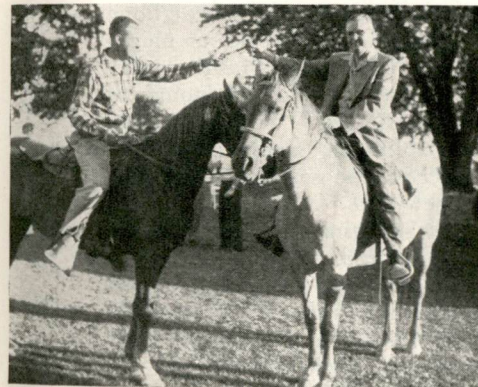
And while we're speaking of things theatrical, meet Toastmaster Harry Diveley of the **Vallejo**

. . . Whence all but he had fled."

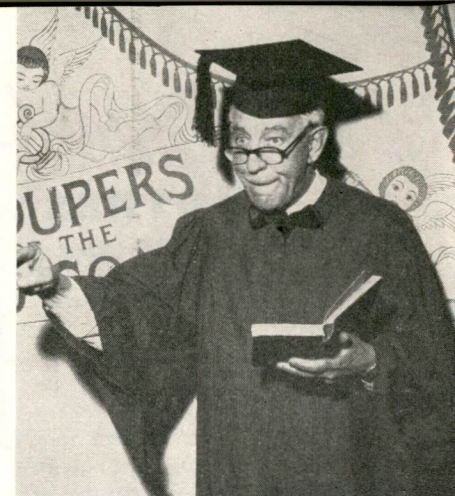
(Calif.) **Toastmasters**. Years ago Harry presented his Basic Training Speech No. 4 at Colorado Springs, Colo. The speech was so well received that it was repeated by request before a number of clubs in Texas and California.

Now we find Toastmaster Harry, a member of the "Troopers of the Gold Coast" theatrical company, an amateur group devoted to the production of old-time melodrama. He is completing his ten-week run. And what is he presenting as his act? None other than his Basic Training Speech No. 4.

"Swapping horses in the middle of the stream."



A bit of the old west came to Peoria when the **Peoria Pimitou Toastmasters** held their August meeting at the farm of one of the members. (We'll wager they aren't repeating it this month!) Speeches were given from horseback. The picture shows Paul Kettering handing the gavel to the Toastmaster of the evening, Harold Claes—fine caballeros both.



"And now, my young friends . . ."

Major Bob Pendleton's fish story, presented at a story-telling night at the **Alexander H. Stephens Toastmasters Club** of Atlanta, Georgia, drew a vigorous reply from Toastmaster John McConneghey, as caught by the candid camera. Story-telling night is a great success, but fish stories are always open to doubt, say the member Toastmasters.

"You should have seen the one that got away . . ."



Speech CLOTHES MAKES THE MAN



By H. R. Novros

HELLO! I see you're sporting a brand-new Christmas tie, with socks to match. You have a new haircut and that suit you're wearing just got back from the dry cleaner. I wouldn't dream of hinting that you bathe less than once a day, and I wouldn't be surprised if you indulged in a squirt of deodorant, just for reassurance. Your nails are manicured and your shoes are polished. You brush your teeth thrice daily, and dispel the last vestige of any clues that might reveal you as a living, functioning animal, by gargling and rinsing.

Our concept of civilization teaches us to do all these things. We take pride in the appearance of our persons, our homes and our offices. Our stationery and calling cards reflect propriety and suggest property. Silver and linens adorn our dinner tables. We drive the best car we probably can't afford.

We work to improve our golf and our bridge games. Sometimes we even brush up on the latest dance steps.

Yes, we're kept pretty busy setting the stage from which we hope to present ourselves to our neighbors in appealing fashion. We are human, and human enough to want to be liked. So we perform our ablutions, anoint ourselves with cosmetic solutions, and don the new tie.

Yet sometimes the responses of the rest of the world are not exactly what we anticipate. Sometimes it seems that a great deal of shoe-shining and gargling has gone for naught. What have we overlooked?

We fail in our behavior. We have disregarded our idiosyncracies, our manners and mannerisms, our manner of speaking and our manner of listening, our manner of agreeing and our manner of disagreeing.

As Toastmasters, our concern is with our manners of speech and speaking. The literature we receive from the Home Office con-

tinually advises us to abandon unpleasant speech and speaking mannerisms, to avoid the use of hackneyed expressions, vulgarity and slang. We are urged and we pledge ourselves to learn to speak correctly, to improve our rhetoric and diction. We believe that the thoughts we express and the way in which we express them, deserve at least the attention we give to tie, suit, car and home.

We know all these things, yet we may be prone to avoid giving them the thought and exercise they require. It isn't because our ability is inadequate. We fail because we harbor certain fixations and prejudices.

What are some of these inhibitions?

The first is the egotistical belief on the part of the individual that he has arrived. (This does not apply to Toastmasters!) It is a complacent conviction that the whole of the man is always measured by the best part of him—never by his least complimentary asset. A man may be a success in business, or excel in sports, bridge, or the slide trombone. But lacking the ability adequately to communicate the general pattern of his thinking through speech, he must soon retire to his business, his golf, card game or be-bop.

Second in line marches the fellow with the Runyonesque patois, intent on preserving the status quo of his established personality lest, Heaven forbid, he lose his identity. Needless to say, regardless of good character, fine accomplishments and elegant ap-

pearance, he will be barred from some desirable business, professional, political, and social orbits.

The great majority of us, who do see the need and the advantages of working at self-improvement through Toastmasters, are just timid. We dread possible ridicule by those who knew us when. We fear we may elicit laughter when we say *imperious*, *empirical*, *dearth*, or *evanescent*. Yet we do not hesitate to pronounce *imperial*, *emperor*, *earth* and *effervescent*. thanks to Caesar, Napoleon, and TV commercials!

Ridicule of honest effort to change what may have been characteristic traits of poor speech, diction, choice of words and phrasing has no place in any decent society—and certainly not in Toastmasters. Those who laugh and those who prefer to hang on to their old bad habits are as miscast in Toastmasters as a fiddle scratcher in a music school who insists upon advancing to more difficult and complex scores while his techniques of bowing and fingering show no signs of effort toward improvement.

It matters little, in the long run, what make of car we drive, how nattily we are dressed or how well stocked are our wine cellars. Nobody is anybody until he can express himself in attractive language—which does not necessarily mean the flowery tongue of a Carlyle or a Ruskin.

Language, like music, can be simple and appealing just as it can be complex and appealing.

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INTRODUCING ...



In case you have received a letter from the Home Office signed "Maury," you may be interested to know something about the man behind the signature. So meet Executive Secretary Ted Blanding's new assistant, Maurice Forley.

Maury comes to Toastmasters with a happy combination of talents and experience which should enable him to be of broad service to Toastmasters, both to the members and to the organization. While he holds degrees in law and business administration, his deepest interest has been in the field of human relations. You'll find him friendly, helpful, interested, and capable of unraveling tough problems.

Maury is a veteran of World War II, serving as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army. He has also supervised production and distribution of over 400 non-theatrical films for Government agencies and others. This assignment provided a wealth of practical experience in visual aids to communication, rounding out his experience in the oral fields. He has also served on the editorial boards and has been a contributor to several professional journals of national standing. More recently he has been associated with a large private banking house, as consultant on corporate organization and industrial relations.

Maury comes to Toastmasters from Hunt Foods, Inc., where he was Director of Human Relations and set up several employee-management and public relations programs. He is married and has established his home in Santa Ana, where he is now a member of Santa Ana Toastmasters Club No. 15.

So drop in some time when you are in the vicinity of the Home Office. We think you'll like him. Warning—don't jump when he perpetrates some of the worst puns in the English language. We're trying to cure him, but it's going to take time.

It's this habit of leaping straight from heights to depths, easy glum, easy glow, that's dangerous.

Robert Kazmeyer.

TOO MANY WORDS

The use of too many words is called, in rhetoric, *redundancy*. It means "the superfluity of words in phrasing." It is the opposite of brevity, conciseness, terseness.

Cases of redundant speech are common in most of our talking. Sometimes it is the result of being over-careful to get the exact meaning. More frequently it is simply talking too much, using too many words, through carelessness.

For instance, the speaker says, "And now I will continue on to the next point." But how could he continue but on?

"The meeting is set for tomorrow afternoon at 3 P. M."

That is the same as saying, "The meeting is set for tomorrow afternoon at 3:00 in the afternoon at three."

"Let me revert back to the previous matter." All right, but where would you revert but back?

Not infrequently we hear something like this: "To get results, we must all cooperate together." It's a good idea, but how could we cooperate except together?

When the same idea is repeated in different words of the same meaning, the error is called "tautology." Consider this example: "The youthful lad boldly dared the dangerous peril." You could almost call that one verbosity.

Sometimes a modifying word may serve to intensify the state-

HOW WE TALK

ment, but it certainly does not clarify the meaning. Consider two common instances: "Our file of information is entirely complete." "The two machines are exactly identical."

If something is complete, then it is complete, and if two objects are identical, you do not help by calling them "exactly identical."

You may be surprised at your own redundancy of speech if you will watch yourself critically. You can save a lot of words by schooling yourself to say it concisely.

Perhaps you have used some such expressions as these:

"I first began my speech training two years ago."

"As I previously said before."

"You may or may not be interested in this method."

"For several years now I have subscribed for that magazine."

"I would like to hear that speech over again."

"Please repeat that statement over again."

"My office is right over there across the street."

Let these few examples of prolixity serve to help each of us to study his own talking habits, and those of other people, to discover the carelessly wasted words which mar our speech.

A SONG IS BORN

What would Christmas be without carols? How well they express the joy of Christmastide, when even the least-talented among us is awakened to the spirit of the season through song.

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, 'Glory to God in the Highest. . . .'"

Beginning with this first carol, as the years went by, each people and each nation contributed to the music of Christmas. Traditional folk songs grew up and were passed by word of mouth from one generation to another. Others were the work of great writers and composers.

One among hundreds of the best-loved carols, "Silent Night" seems a perennial favorite. It was composed in the early 19th century by Franz Gruber and Fr. Joseph Mohr in Arnsdorf, Austria. Father Joseph was a priest in the little church of Arnsdorf, and Franz Gruber, the organist. But as Christmas approached that year, there was no organ. For age and vermin had destroyed its bellows and it could no longer be played.

The two good men wanted something special to compensate for the lack of proper music for the parishioners. So Father Joseph wrote a little poem of three verses, and Franz Gruber set them to music. On Christmas morning, to the strains of Franz Gruber's guitar, Father Joseph sang the beautiful hymn for the first time—

"*Silent Night, Holy Night, All is calm, all is Bright . . .*"



(Continued from page 9)

the exits.

Unfortunately, the Wild Bore can not be trained, nor domesticated. The older he grows, the more of a bore he becomes. There is only one sure method of stopping him. It is drastic, but necessary. Shoot him, my friends, shoot him as soon as he opens his mouth.

And so, fellow huntsmen, our safari is ended. As we leave this pleasant land and sail away into the sunset, we recall the melancholy comment of Robinson Crusoe's Man Friday—better known to this generation as Sergeant Friday:

"*The story you have just heard, is true. Only the names have been changed, to protect the guilty.*" ❖

Our readers will be interested in learning that Dorothy Garstang, on the Editorial Staff of THE TOASTMASTER, gave a large West Coast audience impressive evidence of her intellectual ability when she appeared recently on Los Angeles Television Station KTFV's program, "Beat Mr. Genius." According to Art Baker, the able MC of the program, Dorothy was the high point scorer among the panel experts for three successive programs.

Stands to Reason

*When a meeting runs late
There's not much to learn.
As for me, I just wait
For it to adjourn.*

—Lee E. Roeder

A LEGEND IS BORN

Along with the giving and receiving, no modern Christmas is complete without the bringer of gifts, Santa Claus. The genial, cheery, rotund old saint is as much a part of our American Christmas as the stars are part of our flag.

In Asia Minor in the early part of the 4th century lived a man, noted for his good deeds and many gifts to the needful, who became Bishop of Myra. This was St. Nicholas. Years after his death he became almost a legend of goodness and helpfulness in Christian history. He was the patron saint of Greece, old Russia and many other countries, and of many trades and professions. As time passed he also assumed the role of the bringer of gifts (possibly since his feast day came close upon Christmas). The Dutch introduced him to America as St. Nicholas, which American tongues quickly transformed to *Santa Claus*.

It was in New York City that Clement C. Moore, familiar with the legend, wrote "A Visit from St. Nicholas"—a poem for Christmas in 1822 to entertain his children, and all children for centuries to come. The poem was published in a newspaper a year later and then spread throughout the world. Moore was a learned scholar of the classics, but will be remembered more for these fifty odd lines of jingle that served to create the "Santa" whom children know and love today.

How did the reindeer become associated with the good saint, and how did he get from Myra in Asia Minor to the North Pole? The answer is not clear. But our version of Santa came from Holland, a northern country. There the saint had always arrived in mid-winter on the wings of the north wind blowing from the land where—in the cold night of the aurora borealis—lived the Lapps and their sole form of transportation, the reindeer.



(Continued from page 19)

By the same token, like music, it can be irritating.

Let's avoid being fiddle scratchers when we talk by giving our speech the same attention we give to so many of the more material things.

It's a good-looking tie. And how's your speech? ❖

Two splendid publicity articles on Toastmasters training have recently appeared in national publications. *Men*, the Goodyear Dealer's Magazine, presents "Do You Panic When You're Asked To Speak?" by Bill Richardson, and *People*, trade publication of the Pacific Plate Glass Co., offers "Talk, Talk, Talk," a picture story of Toastmasters of the Gateway Club No. 1948. Both articles reach a large public and are "recommended reading" for Toastmasters everywhere.

You and Your Club

By Ralph C. Smedley

Happy Christmas Month!

Make December a happy month in your club.

It is a busy month for most of your members. Some of them will be compelled to miss some meetings. The Educational Committee has here a challenge to make each program so attractive that each man will try hard to attend.

We need practice in making entertaining speeches, in "putting on a show," in pleasing our audiences. The Christmas season brings the opportunity and inspiration.

When the Christmas idea has been so thoroughly worked over in the production of appropriately entertaining programs, it will take imagination and originality to bring out anything new. Perhaps we do not need new things. We can present the old themes and ideas in better ways.

Possibly some Toastmasters will develop something really new in the Christmas observance. That would be a real service. Try it.

Here are opportunities for speech experiences in great variety. Plan programs which will bring the members into dealings with different subjects and different situa-

tions—different from the conventional speech situations which they usually face.

December in History

There is inspiration as well as entertainment value in historical events which have occurred in this month. There are birthdays which can be fitted into the Christmas spirit: Clara Barton, Louis Pasteur, William E. Gladstone, Rudyard Kipling, John Greenleaf Whittier, Benjamin Disraeli, and Richard Arkwright.

Washington at Valley Forge, Pilgrims at Plymouth, Wright Brothers up in the air, Declaration of Human Rights in the United Nations, Boston Tea Party, Bill of Rights, and a long list of other December events will afford program ideas.

But good programs and entertaining speeches will not happen unless plans are made. Good planning, based on careful thinking, will insure a good month in your Toastmasters Club.

End of the Year

You might well devote the last meeting of the year to a review of your club and its work. What

(Continued on next page)

WORD

CLINIC



SPELLING DEMONS

Among the worst of our demons we find the problem of *ie* and *ei*. Which letter comes first? Unfortunately, there is no absolute and infeasible rule. The best one available is the old rhyme:

Put *i* before *e* except after *c*,
Or when sounded like *a*
As in neighbor and sleigh;
And except *seize* and *seizure*,
And also *leisure*,
Weird, *height* and *either*,
Forfeit and *neither*.

Memorize those lines, and it may help you. You may also use the name *Celia* as a guide. In this word, *c* is followed by *e*, and *l* by

i, as in *deceive*, and in *relieve*.

Here is a list of some of the more common difficulties:

<i>yield</i>	<i>chief</i>
<i>reprieve</i>	<i>brief</i>
<i>perce</i>	<i>believe</i>
<i>lien</i>	<i>achieve</i>
<i>hygiene</i>	<i>apiece</i>
<i>grieve</i>	<i>priest</i>
<i>fiend</i>	<i>mischief</i>
<i>ceiling</i>	<i>conceive</i>
<i>deceit</i>	<i>either</i>
<i>deign</i>	<i>feign</i>
<i>freight</i>	<i>height</i>
<i>perceive</i>	<i>receipt</i>
<i>seizing</i>	<i>weigh</i>
<i>weir</i>	<i>weird</i>

(Continued from preceding page)

has it accomplished? Is it better now than it was a year ago, or two or three years ago?

One half of the six months' term of your recently elected officers has expired. Three months remain in which to make this administration memorable for its good work. Look back, and at the same time think forward.

Has 1956 brought to you, individually, real progress? Check up on your own progress. If you can honestly say, "I have grown. I am a better man today than I was a year ago," then we can all say, at that final club meeting of 1956, "A Happy New Year to You, and also to Me!" ❖

It's a GOOD IDEA!

Christmas Carols

A novel table topic was introduced for the Uptown (Chicago) Toastmasters' Christmas meeting when Topicmaster Bob Goldman called upon four different Toastmasters with good singing voices to lead the group in Christmas Carols. After each carol, he called upon a Toastmaster to tell the significance to him of the carol just sung.



Hoodunit

A thrilling mystery was solved at a recent Ladies' Night meeting of the Industrial Management Toastmasters of Dallas, Texas, through the cooperation of both Toastmasters and their wives. Mrs. Ralph Chapman discovered the theft of her priceless pearls and immediately called in Topicmaster Bill McKissock, acting District Attorney. Bill accused Toastmaster Pete Stoppi, who had been noticed loitering suspiciously in the hallway, but Pete pleaded not guilty and accused another member. Each member in turn was accused, attempted to exonerate himself and accused the next member. The mystery was finally solved through the brilliant deductions of D.A. McKissock. And who was the culprit? Why—the husband, of course, as always happens in these hoodunits.

Suggestion Box, Toastmasters Style

As Toastmaster Paul Flescher of the San Leandro (Calif.) Toastmasters listened to evaluations of speeches in his club, it occurred to him that sometimes there were certain things he would like to add. He began to wonder if this were true for all the members. Accordingly, he devised a box with five slots numbered one through five.

Each member is given a notepad and asked to jot down any helpful comments which occur to him and drop them in the box. Each speaker thus receives a written, "take-home" evaluation in addition to the regular one; each member gets valuable training in better listening, and no extra time is taken up from the regular meeting.



Children's Hour

A Children's night was held recently by the Corvallis (Oregon) Toastmasters. Members were invited to bring their children, both girls and boys. Table topics and prepared speeches were on subjects calculated to interest the young audience as well as the older one, and included dissertations on magic, sports, and even comic books! The youngsters were invited to participate in table topics, and contrary to popular belief, the boys proved more talkative than the girls.

Ghost of Christmas Past

As the holiday season approaches, a good suggestion for a table topic theme comes from the Devon (Alta.) Toastmasters. The question is: "Where were you on Christmas, 1944?" An exercise in reminiscence sometimes makes us see the present more clearly, and is always interesting.



Timetable

When the Motor City Speakeasy Club (Detroit, Mich.) found its meetings running consistently overtime, they decided to turn a problem into a training tool by means of a time schedule. Each event of the evening is listed on a sheet of paper and followed by the scheduled time, with a space in which to note the actual time elapsed. The Toastmaster is given the schedule in advance, and the timer carefully lists actual times of the start of each event.

A number of time-wasting leaks have been stopped up by this method, which has also served to make the members time-conscious—a valuable part of Toastmasters training.



Introducing . . .

Do you understand the proper use of humor in introducing a speaker? Can you introduce a funny story so that it really fits into the fabric of your remarks? Fort Worth (Texas) Toastmasters in a joint meeting with the Arlington Club, made special plans to

test these questions out in their table topics.

Members of the two clubs were seated so that no two from the same club were next to each other. At the beginning of the meeting, the President had each man rise and give his name and occupation. Each man also received a small card on which a joke had been typed.

When the Topicmaster took charge, he stated that each man was to introduce the member on his right, and incorporate the joke in his introduction. It wasn't easy, but it was good fun and good training.



Can You Top This?

Here's a challenge to all clubs from the Judith Basin Toastmasters of Stanford, Montana. While not prone to bragging, they believe that their club has set a record in total miles traveled by members during fair weather and foul to attend meetings.

"When all 27 of us are present, which is more often than not," writes Secretary Gerhart H. Nelson, "we travel a total of 605 miles just to attend the meeting—an average of 22 miles per member. Last February 15th when the mercury was dipping to 25 and 30 degrees below zero, 17 members drove 288 miles in order to be present.

"Since we believe this is an international record, we hereby challenge any club to match it."

Can any club beat the record of these hardly Montanans?

HOW TO TELL

A FUNNY STORY

Everyone should know how to tell a humorous story well. This is true whether you are giving a speech or just holding an informal conversation. The interesting storyteller is always in demand.

We are a fun-loving people. The ability to laugh at one's own foibles is the mark of a civilized and cultured individual. We enjoy the humorous anecdote and the quotable quip. We like to tell stories and we like to listen to them.

The extent to which one should use humor in a speech has always been a controversial subject. Should we use some, plenty, or none at all? The best guide to this is, of course, the nature and purpose of your speech. It is possible that the subject might be so serious that the injection of a funny story would be so completely incongruous that the entire effect of the speech could be destroyed.

There is no controversy, however, over the fact that the use of the humorous story is an excellent attention catcher. A well-told story used as an introduction to a speech is a most effective method of creating interest and obtaining audience reaction. If the joke is on the speaker himself, it has the additional factor of creating sympathy and providing a climate of empathy which is always advan-

tageous to the speaker, whatever his message.

The following general rules are offered for the use of humorous stories in speaking.

1. *Never drag a story into a speech.* If it does not belong naturally and inevitably, throw it out, no matter how funny it may be. Don't make a far-fetched attempt to create a build-up for it. Let it grow out of the speech itself.

2. *Come to the point as quickly as possible.* No one wants to listen to a lot of extraneous matter. No one cares whether the incident occurred on a Tuesday or a Wednesday. The point of the joke can be completely obscured by a rambling exposition, and the effect ruined.

3. *Never explain what the story is supposed to illustrate.* In other words, don't insult your audience by the implication that they can't figure this out for themselves.

4. *Always enjoy telling the story, but avoid laughing at your own joke.* Many a good story has been ruined because the teller indulged in too many guffaws. The response of the audience can easily be, "It isn't that funny." Let the audience lead in the laughter.

5. *Avoid a dialect story unless you can mimic the dialect successfully.* Above all, don't stop in the middle to apologize for your lack of skill with the dialect.

6. *Don't tell a joke you heard on television last night, no matter how good and apt it might be.* The chances are that everyone else heard it, too.

7. *Avoid "He said . . . Then she*
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You and Your Club: reg. feature ea. issue



(Continued from page 28)

said . . . Then he said . . ." etc. An old trick left over from the days of giving "readings" is to turn the head slightly to the right for the first speaker and to the left for the second, while varying the pitch of the voice. This places the characters and avoids confusion.

8. Avoid such bromides as "I am reminded here of a story," and such-like. With a little time and thought, you can do better than that.

9. Always consider your audience when telling a story and carefully avoid anything that might

cause offense. Race, religion and politics can be touchy subjects, and are best left alone. Risque, off-color and double-meaning jokes are, of course, completely outside the tradition of Toastmasters.

10. Never use two stories if one will do the trick. This speaks for itself.

Story telling is an art, and proficiency in this art requires practice. Remember—humor must not be forced; it must be spontaneous, natural, and real.

Adapted from an article by Arthur Kay in "The Toaster," Bulletin of the Glendale Toastmasters Club No. 1, Glendale, Calif.



New Clubs

- 1121 ANN ARBOR, Michigan, (D-28), *Phi Alpha Delta*, Mon., 12:00 noon, Lawyers' Club.
- 1263 GRUNDY CENTER, Iowa, (D-19), *Grundy*, Wed., 7:30 p. m., REA Bldg.
- 1274 LONG BEACH, California, (D-51), *Douglas Aircraft*, Tues., Thurs., 1:00 p. m., Clifton's Lakewood.
- 1814 TUSCOLA, Illinois, (D-8), *Okaw*, Tues., 6:30 p. m., White House.
- 1941 PORTLAND, Oregon, (D-7) *Hyster*, Thurs., 6:45 a. m., Hyster Conference Room.
- 2113 BRUNSWICK, Maine, (D-45), *Brunswick*, 6:30 p. m., Harriet Beecher Stowe House.
- 2124 EMERYVILLE, California, (D-4) Thurs., 5:00 p. m., *P.I.E.*, 5500 East-shore Road, Emeryville.
- 2199 FONTAINEBLEAU, NATO Headquarters, France, (D-U), *Fontainebleau*, Mon., 6:30 p. m., AAFCE Senior NCO Club.
- 2203 RESEDA, California, (D-52), *West Valley*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 7:00 p. m., Raynor's Restaurant.
- 2209 RALEIGH, North Carolina, (D-37), *Bell-Tel of Raleigh*, Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Plant Work Center.
- 2224 PALOS VERDES ESTATES, California, (D-50), *Palos Verdes Estates*, Mon., 6:30 p. m., La Venta Inn.
- 2219 MADRID, Spain, (D-U), *Madrid*, Wed., 8:30 p. m., Hotel Hilton.
- 2222 WEST PALM BEACH, Florida, (D-47), *West Palm Beach*, Tues., 6:45 p. m., Pot Latch Restaurant.
- 2224 WARNER ROBBINS, Georgia, (D-14), *Warner Robbins*, Wed., 7:30 p. m., Isle of Pines Restaurant.
- 2228 DENVER, Colorado, (D-26), *Knights of Columbus*, Thurs., 7:00 a. m., Knights of Columbus Hall, 1575 Grant Street.
- 2229 KANSAS CITY, Missouri, (D-22), *Western Auto*, Tues., 11:30 a. m., Western Auto Supply Company.
- 2233 MONTGOMERY, Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama, (D-48), *Dixie Dictionaries*, Thurs., 6:30 p. m. NCO Club.
- 2234 PARMA, Ohio, (D-10), *Southwest*, Tues., 12:30 p. m., Bobko's Restaurant.
- 2237 AIRDRIE, Lanarkshire, Scotland, (D-18), 1st & 3rd Mon., 7:30 p. m., Tudor Hotel.
- 2239 DEADWOOD, South Dakota, (D-41), *Deadwood-Lead*, Thurs., 6:30 p. m., Black Hills Cafe.
- 2241 FOSTORIA, Ohio, (D-28), *Fostoria*, Tues., 6:15 p. m., Civic Nic-Nac.
- 2242 SACRAMENTO, California, (D-39), *Natoma*, 2nd & 4th Wed., 7:00 p. m., Danisio's Restaurant.
- 2244 RAPID CITY, Ellsworth Air Force Base, (D-41), *Ellsworth Non-Commissioned Officers*, Wed., 6:30 p. m., NCO Open Mess.
- 2245 OAKVILLE, Ontario, Canada, (D-34), *Oakville*, Wed., 6:45 p. m., Motor City Hotel.
- 2246 BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, (D-40), *Bellefontaine*, 2nd & 4th Tues., 6:30 p. m., Railroad YMCA.
- 2249 BITBURG, Bitburg Air Base, Germany, (D-U), *Bitburg*, Wed., 11:45 a. m., NCO Club.
- 2250 MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, (D-6), *Minneapolis Sales Executive Dinner Group*, Mon., 6:30 p. m. Minneapolis Athletic Club.
- 2252 KEYSER, West Virginia, (D-U), *Keyser*, Tues., 12 noon, The Towne House.

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