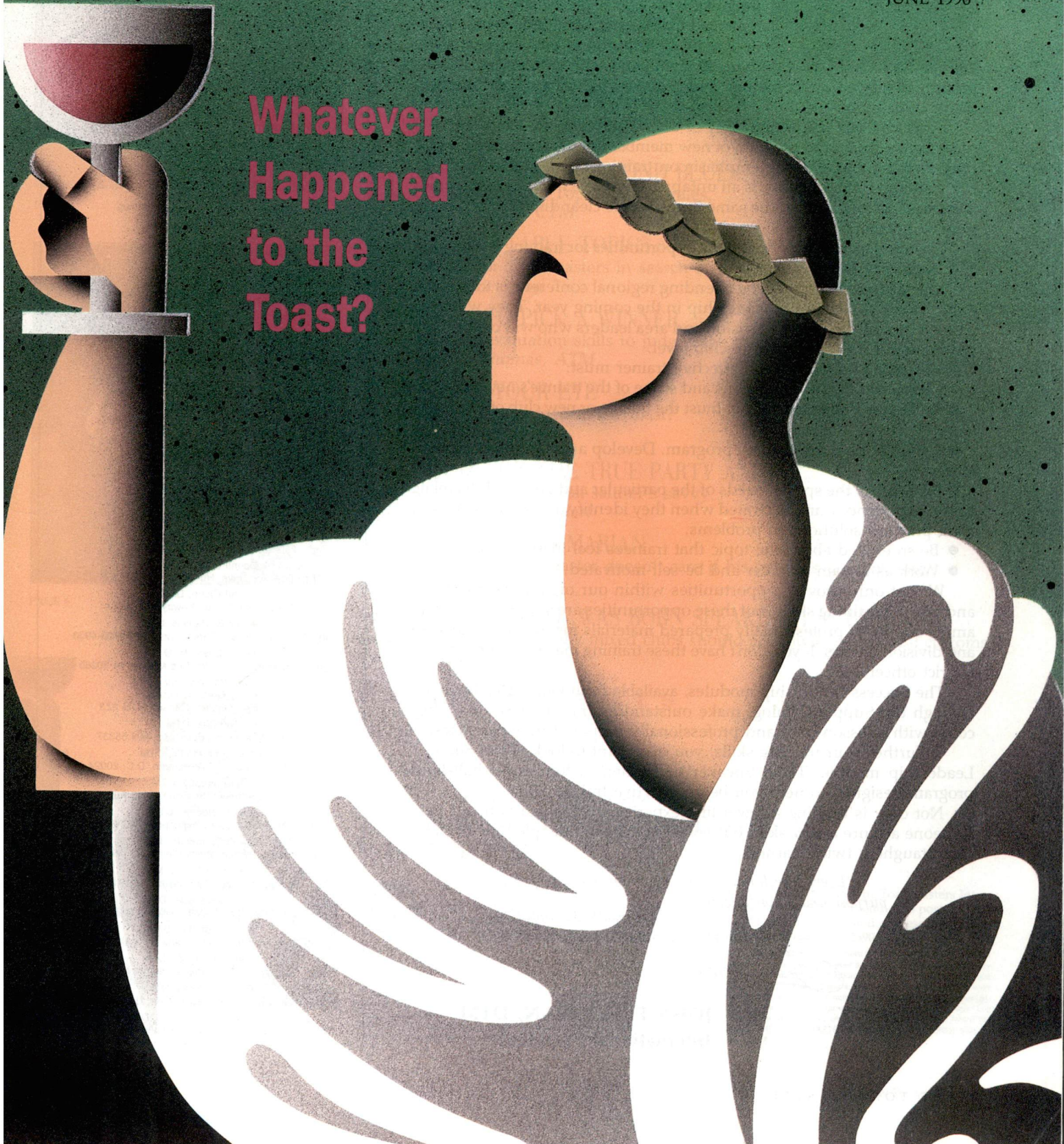
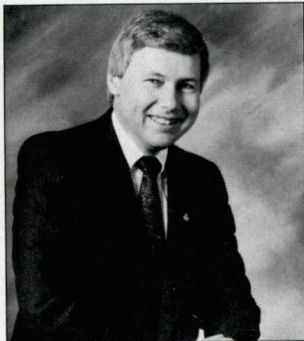


THE TOASTMASTER

JUNE 1990

Whatever
Happened
to the
Toast?





Training: the Added Dimension

I recently attended the 54th anniversary of a Toastmasters club that has several times placed as a Top Ten Club. While discussing the club's progress with one of its senior members, I remarked that the club's continued success undoubtedly contributed to both its size (more than 40 members), the numerous ribbons

proudly displayed on its banner, and the many educational accomplishments of its members.

I was told that the high quality of the meetings was no accident — it came from a structured program of new member orientation, excellent club programming and a strong emphasis on training.

Training, for most clubs, is an untapped resource that can keep senior members involved, and at the same time provide clear direction and focus to new members.

Toastmasters provides numerous opportunities for training both within and outside of the organization.

Your district officers will be attending regional conferences to prepare them for the challenges of leadership in the coming year. They will then pass on this information to division and area leaders who will concentrate on training Toastmasters at the club level.

An especially dynamic and effective trainer must:

- Clearly define the dimensions and scope of the trainee's new position.
- Set learning objectives: What must the trainee or new club officer know to be effective?
- Carefully plan the training program. Develop a lesson plan based on objectives.
- Be aware of the special needs of the particular audience. Adults relate best to experiences, are motivated when they identify a need to learn, and want practical solutions to problems.
- Be so excited about the topic that trainees feel inspired to learn.
- Work as a team member and be self-motivated.

We not only provide opportunities within our organization to learn and practice training skills, but these opportunities are supported with an ample supply of professionally prepared materials for training club, area and division officers. If you don't have these training materials, contact your district officers.

The Success/Leadership modules, available from World Headquarters through the Supply Catalog, make outstanding training sessions. They come with a lesson plan and professionally prepared transparencies.

To further your training skills, you may want to look at the Success/Leadership module "From Speaker to Trainer," a four-and-a-half-hour program designed to help you be an effective trainer.

Not only is training a rewarding experience in which you can help someone acquire a new skill, but you'll be showing people how to train. Once taught is twice learned.

"Every speech must have a point, an objective, a clear purpose and a conclusion."

Dr. Ralph C. Smedley

Founder, Toastmasters International

JOHN F. NOONAN, DTM
International President

THE TOASTMASTER

EDITOR Suzanne Frey
ART DIRECTOR Bob Payne
ASSOCIATE EDITOR Brian Richard-
TYPOGRAPHER Melanie Monros

To Place Advertising Contact:
Toastmasters International
Publications Department
P.O. Box 9052
Mission Viejo, CA 92690
(714) 858-8255
FAX: (714) 858-1207

TI OFFICERS AND OFFICERS

Founder

Dr. Ralph C. Smedley (1878-1965)

OFFICERS

President

John F. Noonan, DTM
2536 Derbyshire Way, N.
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7H 1P8

Senior Vice-President

A. Edward Bick, DTM
7172 Grantham Way, Cincinnati, OH 45230

Second Vice-President

Jack Gillespie, DTM
114 Savoy Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3R 2N9

Third Vice-President

Bennie E. Bough, DTM
4607 Ordinary Court, Annandale, VA 22003

Immediate Past President

Tom B. Richardson, DTM
128 Mohican Court, West Lafayette, IN 47906

Executive Director

Terrence J. McCann
Toastmasters International, P.O. Box 9052
Mission Viejo, CA, 92690

Secretary-Treasurer

Frank Chess
Toastmasters International, P.O. Box 9052
Mission Viejo, CA 92690

DIRECTORS

Robert E. Barnhill, III, DTM
2506 61st Street, Lubbock, TX 79413

Donna L. Brock, DTM
7619 Peacock Drive, Huntsville, AL 35802-2826

Earl Chinn, DTM
13745 Rostrata Rd., Poway, CA 92064

Renate E. Daniels, DTM
907 S. Thompson St., Carson City, NV 89703-4930

Ian B. Edwards, DTM
4017 Stonebridge Rd., W. Des Moines, IA 50265

William (Bill) Gardner, DTM
34 Ivy Green Crescent,
Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1G 2Z3

Pat Kirk, DTM
5 Oak Shore Drive, Burnsville, MN 55337

Doris Anne Martin, DTM
409 N Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024

Clare Murphy, DTM
172 Lutzow St., Tarragindi, Brisbane, Qld., Australia 4121

Jay R. Nodine, DTM
1316 N. Juniper Ave., Kannapolis, NC 28081

Joseph Orzano Jr., DTM
15 Stewart Place, White Plains, NY 10603

Ruth E. Ray, DTM
35 Sunset Drive, New Castle, PA 16105

Charles Rodgers, DTM
202 Third Street, Collinsville, IL 62234

Pauline Shirley, DTM
2220 Stirrup Iron Lane, Herndon, VA 22071

Patricia Van Noy, DTM
3138 Welch Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46224

Eileen V. Wolfe, DTM
905 West 16th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1T3

William W. Woolfolk Jr., DTM
210 Easy Street, #19, Mountain View, CA 94043

features



PAGE 8

4 THREE: A SPEAKER'S MAGIC NUMBER
Triads compel your audience to listen, understand and remember.
by Thomas Montalbo, DTM

6 PROCRASTINATION CAN BE MURDER
A Toastmaster's nightmare about the crime of neglected duty.
by Christine B. Jordan, DTM

7 AVOID TOASTMASTER PANIC
A checklist for last-minute scheduling.
by Mickey Dowdy, ATM

8 TACTICS FOR TAMING TABLE TOPICS
You have license to say anything you want—truth or pure fiction.
by Milton Wood, DTM

11 RX FOR THE 120-SECOND BLUES
Don't play Table Topics by the rules.
by Goetz D. Schildt, CTM

12 SERVING TABLE TOPICS
Sources for Topicmasters in search of the perfect topic.
by Lois Cook Peterson

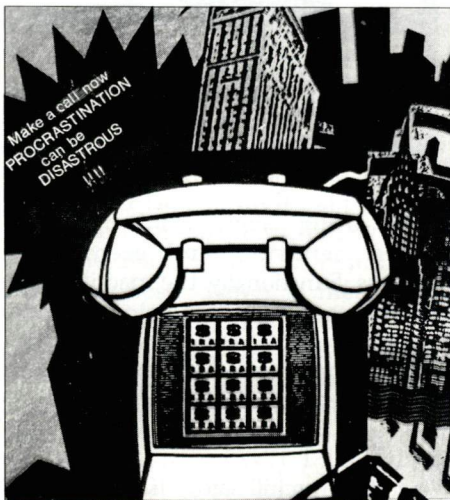
14 LEARN TO PICK A WINNER
Use your evaluation skills to judge high school speech meets.
by William C. Thomas, ATM

17 MUD IN YOUR EYE
Whatever happened to the toast?
by Carol Richardson

18 A QUIZ FOR THE TRUE PARTY ANIMAL
Score your own social saluter's savvy.
by Frances Sheridan Goulart

22 CAN THE GRAMMARIAN
This rookie Toastmaster doesn't care if his gerunds are dangling.
by Dennis Kessinger

24 NOT EVERYONE WAS BORN SPEAKING ENGLISH
Members of ethnically mixed clubs should acknowledge cultural customs.
by Ron Merkin



PAGE 6

departments

20 UPDATE

21 LETTERS

27 JUST FOR LAUGHS *by Gene Perret*

28 YOUR 1990-1991 OFFICER CANDIDATES

30 HALL OF FAME



Cover illustration by Jeff Koegel
PAGE 16



THE TOASTMASTER Magazine (ISSN 0040-8263) is published monthly by Toastmasters International, Inc., 23182 Arroyo Vista, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688. Second-class postage paid at Mission Viejo, CA, and additional mailing office. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE TOASTMASTER Magazine, P.O. Box 9052, Mission Viejo, CA 92690.

Published to promote the ideals and goals of Toastmasters International, an organization dedicated to helping its members improve their ability to express themselves clearly and concisely, develop and strengthen their leadership and executive potential and achieve whatever self-development goals they may have set for themselves. Toastmasters International is a non-profit, educational organization of Toastmasters clubs throughout the world. The first Toastmasters club was established by Dr. Ralph C. Smedley on October 22, 1924. Toastmasters International was organized October 4, 1930 and incorporated December 19, 1932. This official publication of Toastmasters International carries authorized notices and articles regarding the activities and interests of the organization, but responsibility is not assumed for the opinions of authors of other articles. Copyright by Toastmasters International, Inc. All rights reserved. The name "Toastmasters" and the Toastmasters emblem are registered trademarks of Toastmasters International, Inc. Marca registrada en Mexico. PRINTED IN U.S.A. All correspondence relating to editorial content and circulation should be addressed to THE TOASTMASTER Magazine, P.O. Box 9052, Mission Viejo, California 92690. Phone (714) 858-8255 Non-member price: \$12.00 per year. Single copy \$1.25.



A Speaker's Magic Number

*Triads compel your
audience to listen,
understand and remember.*

*By
Thomas Montalbo, DTM*

After winning a second Motion Picture Academy Award for Best Director, Milos Forman said, "Two feels a little better than one and not as good as three. When you make it once, people wonder if maybe it was an accident. But the second time they think maybe it's not. The third time, they're really convinced."

Forman's observation echoes Benjamin Franklin's assertion, "What I tell you three times is true." The Greek philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras declared three the perfect number. There's even a proverb that says, "All good things come in threes."

Grouping thoughts in strings of threes makes ideas easy to understand and remember. Note the rhythm and the smooth, even flow in these examples: Tom, Dick and Harry; tall, dark and handsome; see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil; love, honor and cherish; faith, hope and charity; healthy, wealthy and wise.

You can make this useful technique work for you in your speeches. Rhetoricians call it the "triad," also known as the "rule of three."

For speakers, here's a more descriptive definition: A rhetorical device that enables you to say things in groups of

threes, using single words, phrases, clauses, sentences and even entire speeches. Functionally, the triad is an all-purpose tool that can help you emphasize points, stimulate thinking, organize speeches, construct humor and create speech titles.

EMPHASIZE POINTS

Winston Churchill said, "If you have an important point to make, don't try to be subtle or clever. Use a pile driver. Hit the point once. Then come back and hit it again. Then hit it a third time—a tremendous whack."

By using three words with basically the same meaning, you triple the impact of your thought. One word creates a little interest. Three words let you reach the highest point of interest. With its cumulative impact, the triple recurrence strengthens your message.

Telling once, then again, and yet again compels your audience to listen, understand and remember. Vocabulary experts say that you can make any new word your own by using it three times. Likewise, a triple repetition will firmly convey any message you wish your listeners to retain.

For example, if you think something doesn't make sense, don't just say "nonsense." Emphasize your point by saying,

"nonsense, bunk, hogwash." Those three words have about the same meaning, but they add the force of repetition. The third word—hogwash—helps more if you hit it with a "tremendous whack," as Churchill advised.

You can achieve a similar effect with three words of different meanings. For example, Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of England, once said, "We are a party united in purpose, strategy and resolve." She enlarged the scope of her party's unity by showing three different ways in which the party is united.

Maybe you're thinking a series of four or more items would have even greater impact. It sounds like a good point, but it flies in the face of the law of diminishing returns and defies the magnetic power of the triad. By using more than three items you would belabor your message and diminish the total impact.

Consider what happened to Churchill's quotation, "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." Note the four-part series. Delete one of the four words and read aloud the remaining three. Sounds better, doesn't it? That's why his words are frequently misquoted as "blood, sweat and tears." This clearly proves the triad's powerful appeal.

However, Churchill definitely knew about the triad and used it often. Here's one of his best: "Never in the field of human conflict has *so much* been owed by *so many* to *so few*." Note that in praising Royal Air Force pilots in the Battle of Britain in World War II, he contrasted the third item with the first two and heightened the dramatic effect of the triad.

Just as more than three words or parts would be too many to add emphasis, less than three would be too few to gather momentum. For that reason lists of only two items or parts appear to be incomplete. That's why we frequently hear speakers use a vague generality such as "et cetera" or "and so forth" to round out a triad. For a triad to be effective, however, each of the three items or objects must be definitely stated.

STIMULATE THINKING

Using the triad to emphasize points is effective. Another good use for the triad is to stimulate thinking.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "The hardest task in the world is to think." To make thinking easier, the triad is a handy tool. By asking yourself three basic questions, you can start thinking and developing ideas for your speeches.

Ask yourself:

1. What's the purpose of my speech?
2. Who is my audience?
3. What will I talk about?

The English philosopher Francis Bacon once said, "A wise interrogation is half the knowledge." Asking yourself those three questions will prime your mental pump. Your answers will trigger your thinking processes and crystallize your ideas.

ORGANIZE SPEECHES

Another use of the triad is for organizing your entire speech, as in these patterns:

● **Tell-Tell-Tell.** First, tell what you're going to say. Second, tell it. Third, tell what you said.

● **Past-Present-Future.** First, say, "Looking back..." Second, say, "Let's consider today's situation..." Third, say, "As we look ahead..."

By using more than three items you would belabor your message and diminish the total impact.

● **Problem-Cause-Solution.** First, state a problem. Second, say what caused it. Third, give your solution.

● **Point-Point-Point.** When your speech material doesn't fit any of the above patterns, use the three-point plan. You simply divide your subject into three points. For example, if your speech is about the lifestyles of the rich, you could choose three items, such as Cadillacs, condominiums and caviar, which become the framework of your speech.

CONSTRUCT HUMOR

The triad can also be used to develop humor.

Some of Adlai Stevenson's favorite humorous stories were fashioned with the triad. Among them is the one about a woman who went up to him after his speech. Bubbling with enthusiasm, she said, "Oh, Mr. Stevenson, I think your speech was absolutely *superfluous*." He said, "Thank you, my dear. I think I shall have it published—*posthumously*." Then she said, "That's fine, *the sooner the better*."

Note how Stevenson grouped three short gags in a row to get laughter three

times, each with greater impact than the preceding time. Based on a "good, better, best" hypothesis, each succeeding gag generates more laughter until the cumulative effect explodes into a triple whammy.

CREATE SPEECH TITLES

When used in speech titles, the triad has several advantages: the appeal of threefold expressions; conciseness; simple construction; and potential for alliteration or rhyme. Alliteration occurs when the same letter starts successive words, as in this sentence. Rhyme consists of words that correspond with each other in sound, such as "gold and bold" or "home and roam."

Those advantages are evident in the following speech titles, each conveying a strong message about the speaker's theme:

"Conscience, Curiosity and Compassion." In this commencement address, the speaker advised the graduates never to lose three things: (1) the sense of what's right and wrong; (2) a desire to find and know things; and (3) the capacity for kindness. Note that these characteristics are summarized in the three words of the title.

As listeners respond to alliteration because of its rhythm, so they react to rhyme. Rhyming words interrelate with one another and reinforce their meaning. For example, "Investigate, Educate and then Regulate." In this speech the speaker discussed and agenda for dealing with acid rain, proposing a three-phase program.

Threefold speech titles can be striking even without alliteration or rhyme, as shown in this example.

"Who lives? Who Dies? Who Pays?" Punchy and intriguing, this title stimulates interest. Dealing with the advanced technology and soaring costs of America's health care system, the speaker urged that we create a system that's fair and efficient or face rationing health care.

As we have seen, saying things in threes is an all-purpose technique, suitable for emphasizing points, stimulating thinking, organizing speeches, constructing humor, and creating speech titles. In your next speech, why not try the triad?

◆
Thomas Montalbo, DTM, a member of Sparkling Toastmasters Club 3602-47 in St. Petersburg, Florida, has received a Presidential Citation for his articles in The Toastmaster. He is the author of *The Power of Eloquence, a book on public speaking available from Toastmasters International.*

Procrastination Can Be Murder

A Toastmaster's nightmare about the crime of neglected duty.

By Christine B. Jordan, ATM

I glanced at my watch as I stepped from my car. One minute to go. I began to regret making that phone call. Now I didn't have time to make those necessary last minute substitutions since I, as Toastmaster of the Evening, had neglected to call participants scheduled for tonight's program.

Oh, well, this had happened before without serious effects to the program — the meeting just wouldn't flow as smoothly as usual. I grabbed my briefcase and hurriedly jogged up the sidewalk to the meeting room, feeling the sting of my guilty conscience.

My contemplations were rudely interrupted by a piece of yellow police tape stretching across my path, denoting a police investigation of a crime scene. But at a public library? A policeman stationed at the scene walked up to me, stared at my Toastmasters pin and asked, "You were to attend the meeting here tonight?" I nodded. "Please come inside. The lieutenant wants to ask you some questions."

I followed him inside to a room adjacent to my club's usual meeting room. The lieutenant sat in front of a tape recorder on a table. He introduced himself and motioned for me to sit. "I tape all my interviews in major crime investigations. This will provide an accurate record in case someone later claims to have been misquoted. You feel comfortable being recorded?" Again, I nodded. I seemed to have lost my tongue.

I was shaken that the victim might have been an acquaintance, or worse, a member of my club. Each member was a trusted friend who had helped me overcome my fear of public speaking — a friend who always willingly helped, no matter the problem. In fact, these Toastmasters were more than friends — they were family. And I could not afford to lose one of them.

My voice came back. "Lieutenant, is the victim someone I knew?" His nod confirmed my worst fears.

"We need your help in identifying the



victim," he said. "Will you help us?"

Numbly, I followed him into the meeting room, over to the blood-stained sheet. He lifted a corner. I stepped back in horror.

Of course I knew the victim. And I suddenly realized who perpetrated this horrible crime. That battered, grotesquely disfigured victim was tonight's meeting! The crime of neglected duty had taken its toll.

We walked back to the table. He turned on the tape recorder. With a sigh of remorse, I began my confession:

"Lieutenant, I knew two weeks ago that I was scheduled to be Toastmaster of the Evening. I kept postponing calls to verify that members scheduled for this meeting would be available. They should have called me if they had conflicts — but it was my primary duty to call each of them so they would be prepared or arrange for a substitute. I was too busy. I also neglected to check the back pages of my Communication and Leadership Manual to refresh my memory on the suggested meeting outline and the different duties. I should have been here at least 15 minutes early to take care of any last minute emergencies and to greet visitors."

The lieutenant told me that when the

first members arrived they found that the room had not been set up for the meeting. I was late. Two of the three speakers were not available. The General Evaluator was away on a business trip. Two guests had come to visit our club and were interested in joining. No guest book was out for visitors to sign.


The lieutenant's grim expression told me I was in real trouble. Sweat rolled down my face as I waited for him to speak. "The very best you can expect is involuntary manslaughter."

The telephone rang, jarring me awake. I jumped from the sofa, delighted to be awakened from my nap just in the nick of time. After my conversation, I hung up the telephone and sat at the table. Using poster board and brilliant colors, I made a sign to put on the wall by the phone. It read: Make those calls now. Procrastination can be disastrous.

I picked up my Toastmasters club schedule and began dialing. After all, I only had a month left to prevent a poorly run meeting. I had learned my lesson.

Christine B. Jordan, ATM, is a member and past president of Richmond Club 1397-66 in Richmond, Virginia. She is an electronic billing clerk for Reynolds Metals, Co., a master graphoanalyst and a document examiner.

THE TOASTMASTER'S CHECKLIST

- President Welcomes everyone; introduces Toastmaster
- Toastmaster Introduce Grammarian _____
- Introduce Timer _____
- Identify Vote Counter _____
- Introduce Table Topics Master _____
- Table Topics
- Toastmaster Announce Break
- Call to Order
- Introduce Speakers:
- Speaker #1 _____
- Speaker #2 _____
- Speaker #3 _____
- Speaker #4 _____
- Call for Timer's Report _____
- Request for Vote _____
- Introduce Humorist _____
- Introduce Master Evaluator _____
- Master Evaluator
- Toastmaster Introduce Reader _____
- Presentation of Awards
- Return Control to President
- President Makes announcements, adjourns meeting
- 

Avoid Toastmaster Panic

By Mickey Dowdy, ATM

Whenever it's my turn to be Toastmaster for the Day, I think, "No problem, the assignments are made. All I have to do is introduce each portion of the program." But it is easy to panic when some of the scheduled participants don't show up.

To remedy this, I have devised a plan which has helped me revamp and reorganize under pressure at the last minute.

A day or so before the meetings (after contacting most of the participants), I fill in the names by the assignments on the form (see illustration). I highlight each Toastmaster's time to preside. Names of

members who have no job for the day are listed on one side. As members arrive, I draw a circle around each person's name.

Just before the meeting begins, I can see at a glance which people need to be replaced. I get replacements for the uncircled names. The replacements are secured from the "no job" list quickly and easily.

Better organization and less anxiety makes presiding smoother. ♦

Mickey Dowdy, ATM, a member of *Cowtown Club 4005-25 in Fort Worth, Texas*, is a freelance writer and actress.

TACTICS FOR TAMING TABLE TOPICS

You have license to say anything you want— truth or pure fiction.

By Milton Wood, DTM

After 12 years in Toastmasters I still haven't mastered Table Topics! At each meeting I still feel that small lump of ice in the pit of my stomach as we play the Russian roulette of "who's next?"

Because Table Topics has given me so much trouble, I've tried several strategies to make the task of responding to a topic a little easier, and a little less stressful. Since many Toastmasters seem to have a similar problem (particularly new members), perhaps some of my techniques will be of value.

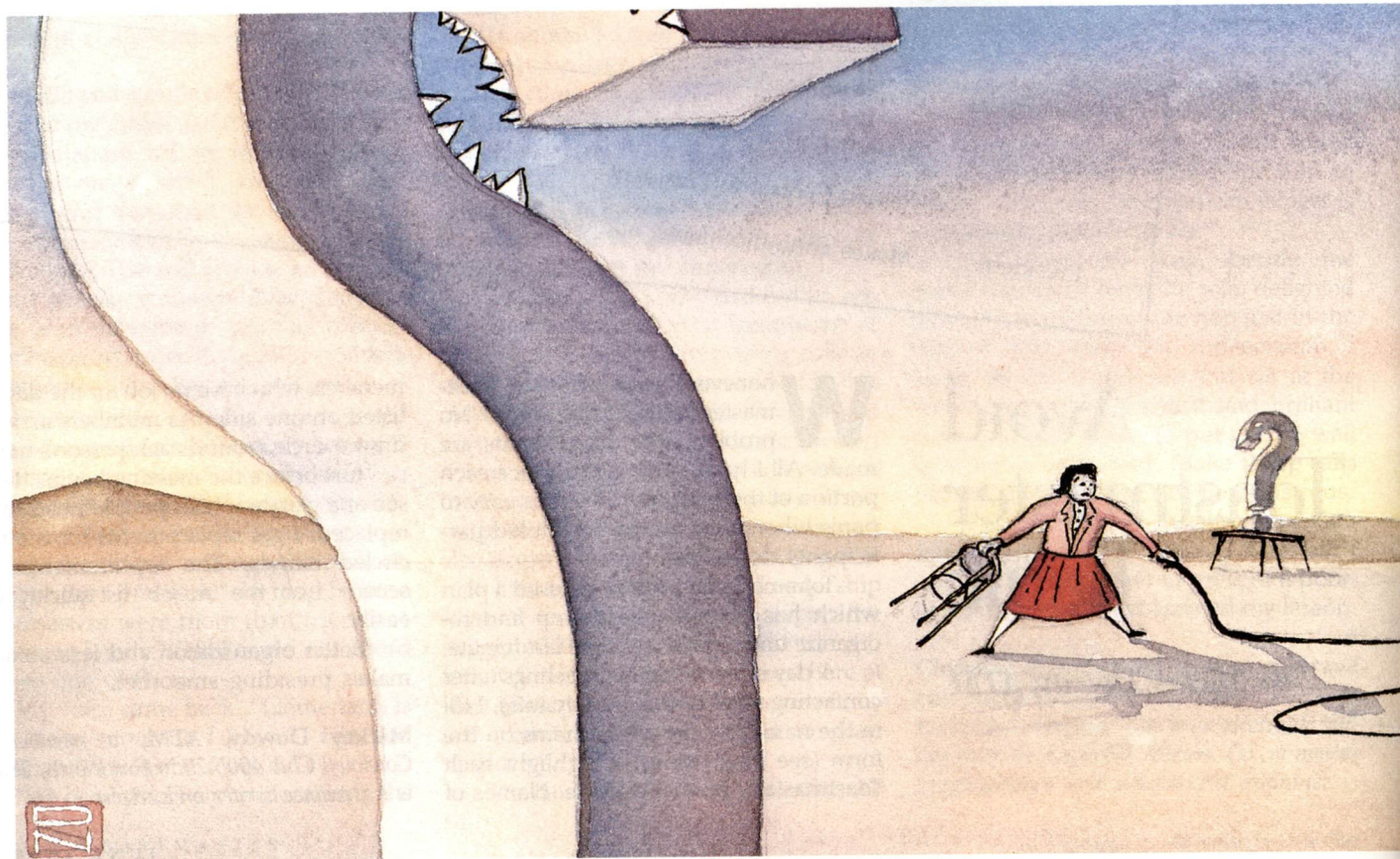
GETTING READY

Most Toastmasters clubs I have belonged to use a theme-of-the-day to guide the subject of Table Topics. Usually this theme is included in the program schedule. If this is the case with your club,

you have an excellent opportunity to start thinking about some of the things a Topicmaster may ask long before the "event" occurs.

For example, if the theme is "birthdays," you can start warming up on this topic a day or two before meeting time. Think about your best birthday. Mentally describe your worst. How do you select a birthday card? A few minutes spent thinking about birthdays before the meeting will establish a mind set that will make it easier to respond when your time comes.

When your time does come, try to be cool. Don't let panic take over, because panic reduces your ability to think and learn. One calming preparatory technique is to organize your thoughts before you begin to speak. If an approach has not emerged, take a few seconds to verbally repeat the question as an introduction to your comment. You



can even develop a sub-issue that you feel comfortable with. By now, half of your time is up. A few more words and you have it made!

THE "NEVER FAIL" APPROACH

Early in my Toastmasters career, when I dreaded Table Topics even more than I do now, I came up with a fail-proof method that removed much of the stress from Table Topics. All I did was prepare a "generic" Table Topic response before I had to speak. When I was called to participate, I stood up, smiled and thanked the Topicmaster for my topic. I acknowledged the specific question asked of me, but quickly "bridged" to my prepared response.

The first time I tried this I remember building a prepared response around why the "K" in the "Circle K" sign of a convenience market had a circle around it. Sure enough, the next meeting I was given some profound topic like "What is Gorbachev's basic problem in achieving Glasnost?" I was ready! Quickly, I said, "I recognize the challenge of Glasnost...but on my way to Toastmasters this morning I saw a Circle K sign, and I began to wonder why they put a circle around the K..."

THE "TELL A LIE" APPROACH

Do you stand in front of 20 or 30 people and tell an outright lie? You bet your life you do if Table Topics is the name of the game. In my early Toastmasters experience, a Topicmaster once ask-

All you have to do is start talking without the slightest idea of where you'll end up.

ed me to describe my last roller coaster ride. Well, as best as I could remember, I had never ridden a roller coaster! So what was I to do? Being a reasonably truthful person, I informed the audience that I had never ridden a roller coaster... and sat down.

Since then, of course, I have found that Table Topics gives license to say anything you want—truth or pure fiction. Table Topics is simply an opportunity to think on your feet and to practice as many of the "part tasks" of public speaking as you can. Should I ever get the roller coaster question again, I will tell the club how my heart pounded as I climbed on board one of the "worst" roller coasters ever constructed! Then, using my best imagination, I will recreate the slow climb to the top, and the sickening loss of gravity as the car full of screaming people pointed straight down to the bottom!

THE "PICK A SUB-THEME" APPROACH

With some Toastmasters experience, it finally dawned on me that one of the best ways to handle a Table Topic, when an immediate response is not obvious, is the pick a sub-theme approach. This takes some quick thinking, but it's one of those skills that you can develop with only a little practice. This approach is based on the fact that every topic has a large group of subtopics associated with it.

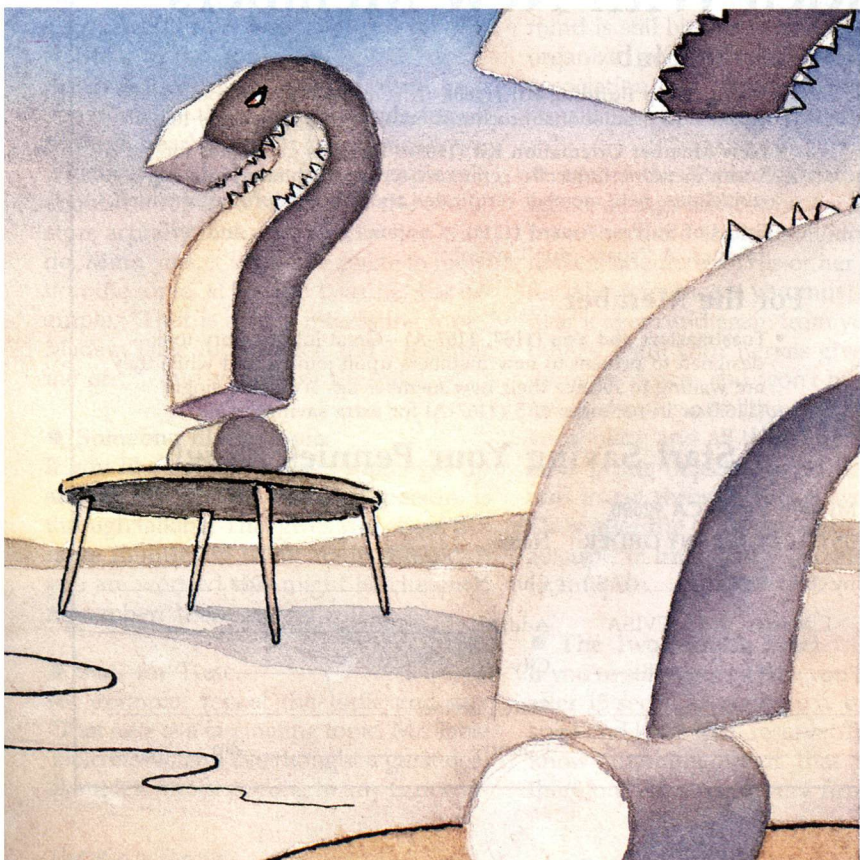
Even though you may not feel comfortable with the "root" topic, you may very well be able to expound at length on some related subtopic. Take this question: "What is your position on the abortion issue?" There could be any number of reasons why a question like this bothers you. Maybe you haven't yet formulated a position. Or maybe you don't want the audience to know your position.

Whatever the reason, let's pick a topic option. Ask the question, "What issues are related to abortion?" There really are an unlimited number: When does a human life begin? What does sanctity of life really mean? What are the political ramifications of abortion? Why is abortion a difficult issue? What are the two sides of the abortion issue? How do different societies view abortion? Why do many people feel uncomfortable with this issue?

When you have selected a sub-issue you can deal with, acknowledge the Topicmaster's basic question and bridge to your subtopic response. For example: "My position is not important, what is important is..." (determining when life begins, etc.)

THE "BE A POLITICIAN" APPROACH

This undoubtedly is one of the most practiced of all impromptu response techniques by politicians. It goes like this: "You have not asked the proper question. The question really is..." (something that I can answer)." It works so well, why not use



I always think of what I should have said after I sit down.

it? As can be seen, this approach is quite similar to the sub-theme approach, except that the new question may or may not be closely related to the Topicmaster's original question.

In the Toastmasters setting, a considerable amount of humor can be generated by bridging to a new question that is essentially unrelated to the original. If, however, you are a good politician, you'll be able to shift your answer to a different question with such skill that few will notice. For example, "Senator, how can we reduce taxes during your term of office?" He responds, "Taxes are not the question. The real question is: How can you make more money so you can pay more taxes?"

THE "DISCOVERY" APPROACH

Since Toastmasters are known to be an adventurous group, here's an approach that takes a little intestinal fortitude to carry off. All you have to do is start talking without the slightest idea of where you will end up. It's just like a teenage date: You start driving with no destination in mind. One idea leads to another until suddenly you realize it's time to return home.

With a little luck you can find your way to a conclusion before your time is up. Actually, the discovery method can be a very sophisticated form of impromptu response. With practice the speaker can learn to let one concept drive another concept without moving far off target.

Since associational "chains" can move in a

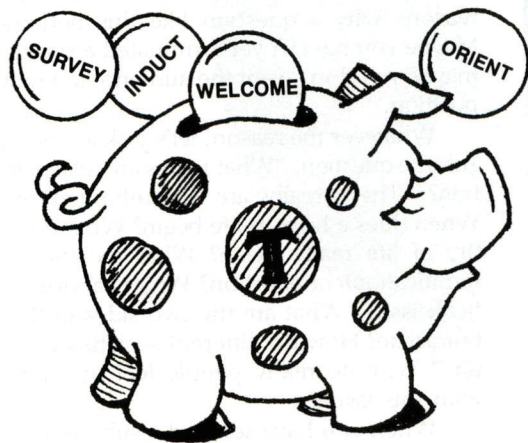
million different ways, one can always select an associative idea that is within the scope of the speaker's knowledge and is easy to talk about. In reality, we all frequently use this approach without even thinking about it. It is only when we stand before a group of people that we lose confidence because a sequence of ideas isn't firmly in mind.

These are a few of the ways by which I have attempted to handle Table Topics through the years. In some instances the topics chosen are too erudite or emotionally loaded to be good training tools. In these cases it may not be a bad idea to ask for a different question if one of the above techniques doesn't offer a way out. We should also strive to make a Table Topic response complete in terms of organization, with an appropriate opening, body and closing. This often is difficult due to the stress of limited time and the imperative of coming up with something to say. But good organization and structure are necessary for improvement.

Sometimes our Table Topic responses aren't the very best we can give. In my case, I always think of what I should have said after I sit down. But what difference does it make? After all, Toastmasters is nothing more than a laboratory for developing good communication skills.

Milton Wood, Ph.D., DTM, is a member of Superstition Club 73-3 in Mesa, Arizona. He is a senior scientist with the University of Dayton Research Institute, and a former air force pilot.

Make Your Club Rich With New Members



For the Club

- **Membership Building Kit (1160)**—A complete collection of handbooks and promotional brochures encased in a handsome folder.
- **New Member Orientation Kit (1162)**—Includes guidelines for coach/mentors, induction ceremony script, orientation interview guidelines, new member certificates and other helpful information.
- **Spirit of Success Award (1211)**—Contains guidelines and certificates. A "spark-plug" award.

For the Member

- **Toastmasters and You (1167, 1167-A)**—Great introductory tool, designed to present to new members upon joining and while they are waiting to receive their new member kit. Available singly (1167) or in packages of 5 (1167-A) for extra savings.

Start Saving Your Pennies Now!

Mail to Toastmasters International, P.O. Box 9052, Mission Viejo, CA 92690

___ 1160 @ \$5.00 plus \$1.50 shipping

___ 1162 @ \$5.00 plus \$1.50 shipping

___ 1211 @ \$2.00 plus \$.50 shipping

___ 1167 @ \$2.00 plus \$1.25 shipping

___ 1167-A @ \$8.75 plus \$2.00 shipping

California residents add 6.25% sales tax.

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

Enclosed is my check for \$_____ (U.S.)

Charge my: MasterCard VISA

Card No. _____

Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Club. No. _____ Dist. _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____

Country _____ Zip _____

Rx for the 120-Second Blues

'Stick,' 'stall' and 'spiel' can cure any spontaneous (speaking) headache.

By Goetz D. Schildt, CTM

A few terrified people just joined my Toastmasters club. They shiver whenever their names are dropped by the Topicmaster.

I certainly felt the same way when I first joined. No one gave me any hints back then or even told me what the rules were. Every now and then I would ask a senior member, "Can she do that?"

For the benefit of our new members (and others like them), I shall summarize the rules and provide a few survival tactics. You will stop worrying about what to say and start enjoying the process if you remember that there are very few rules.

Forget about the time limit, and that old cliché about butterflies flying in formation. Time limits are enforced on everything in Toastmasters, therefore, that aspect is not unique to Table Topics. So the only rule I can think of is that *there are no rules*. The Topicmaster gives you a topic and you can pretty much do what you like with it. This means you'll have to familiarize yourself with the following survival strategies:

● Stick to the Topic.

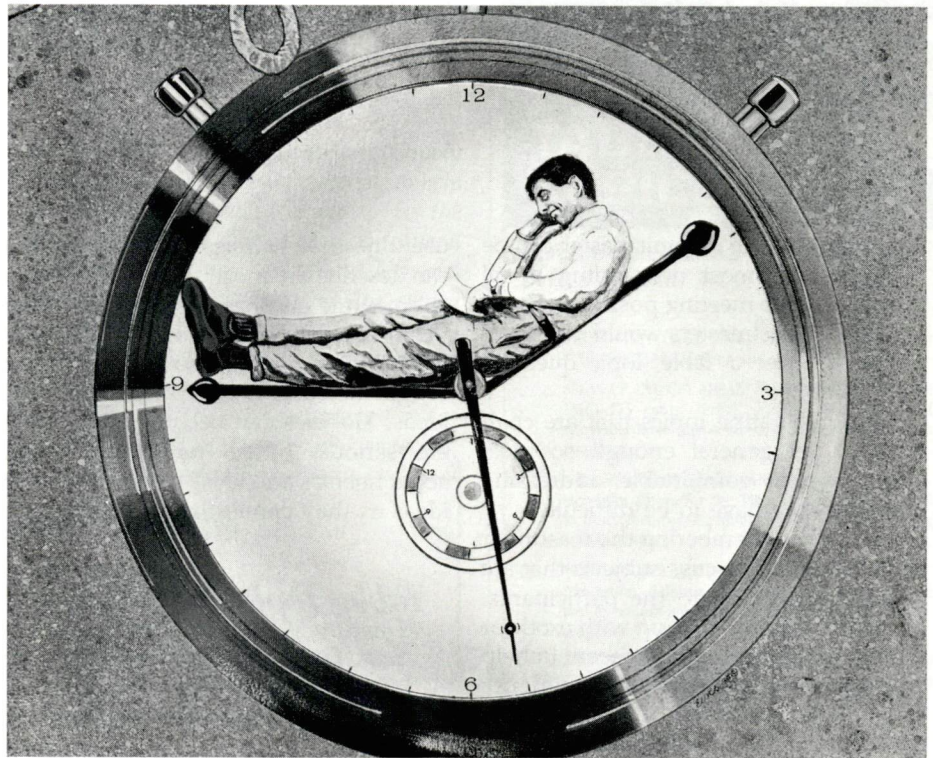
Address the topic only if you want to. If you don't like the topic, go wandering off through nearby hills or far-off meadows, whatever you feel like. Some people talk about the topic so rarely that the evaluators actually look surprised when they do. Mind you, it would be polite to mention the topic, at least in passing. For example, "That is a very interesting topic, Madam Table Topicmaster, and it reminds me of..." and you're off the hook.

● Someone Else's Topic.

If you like someone else's topic, get up and speak on it after that person is through talking. That gives you about five more minutes to think about a topic. If you are worried this might be cheating, remember: there are no rules.

● Stall for Time.

For example, repeat the topic and say, "That sure is a fascinating topic, Mr. Table Topicmaster, and I've thought a great deal about it without coming to any firm con-



clusions. Therefore, when I speak on it, I can only think out loud."

By that time, you can proceed with a "On the one hand..." routine. If your mind is still blank after all that, you can organize your thoughts through free association in a circular pattern, ending your talk with the idea you started with.

● Ignore the Topic Evaluator.

Ignore all sage advice you are going to get from the Table Topic Evaluator. You can make some notes of his or her comments for later reference if you must, but you'll hear it again and again from yourself and others. Until your nerves give you a little more peace, you won't be able to do much about controlling gestures, grunts, vocabulary and all that other neat stuff. Your prime objective is to keep talking and to get through those two minutes. Only after the timer has shut you down a couple of times can you consider other techniques.

● The Two-Minute Spiel.

If you're still worried that you'll freeze up after 15 seconds, cook up a two-minute spiel and keep it on reserve. Try: "I don't know anything about that topic, and therefore have some very firm opinions

on it. Most people with very firm opinions know little about the subject of their opinions..." You get the idea.

Once you have something like that on reserve, you may find that you never need it. You know you won't freeze up and you quit worrying about it. I liked my reserve yarn so much, I got annoyed when I never needed it. Finally, I threw caution to the wind and used it even when I didn't need to. Since then, I have stood without my security blanket, practically bare naked (metaphorically speaking).

I hope this helps. Though I don't need any practice, I wouldn't mind hearing what other tactics people use to combat those unbearable 120 seconds encountered during Table Topics. ♣

Editor's Note: A *Table Topics handbook* (code 1315) is available from World Headquarters for 50 cents.

Goetz D. Schildt, CTM, a structural designer, is a member of Friendship Club 1734-21 in North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. He is vice-president of a professional bargaining association and writes a humor column for The B.C. Professional Engineer newsletter.

Serving Table Topics

Sources for Topicmasters in search of the perfect topic.

By Lois Cook Peterson

The role of Topicmaster can be the most demanding of all club meeting positions. Some Toastmasters would rather answer a Table Topic question than ask one.

But generating topics that are challenging, yet general enough so most members feel comfortable addressing them, doesn't have to be difficult.

Start by remembering the reason for Table Topics: to discuss subjects that are realistic and useful to the participants. You don't have to come up with exotic or wild topics. Table Topics is meant to help your fellow Toastmasters gain experience for real-life occasions; it's practice for topics that might actually come up "at the table."

Next, you have to decide whether to use a theme that ties all the topics together or to offer a kaleidoscope of topics. You can always stay with a theme if you don't have much time, but as you gain practice you'll be able to quickly come up with a variety of ideas. With experience these techniques can also be used in other areas of your life. The following are sources to draw from the next time you're a Topicmaster in search of the perfect topic:

THE MEDIA

One way to get ideas is from the media: newspapers, magazines, television, movies and radio. For instance, when listening to a news documentary, think how it can be turned into a Table Topic. A show on athletes and grades can be a springboard for a series of Table Topics on sports and society. A glance at a soap opera can be turned into a discussion on the value — or lack thereof — of today's television programming.

HOBBIES

Use your hobbies as a source for new ideas — you'll learn more about your fellow Toastmasters in the process. Start by asking someone to discuss the

usefulness of hobbies. Another person can describe the most unusual hobby she or someone else has ever had. The next person can explain why his favorite hobby appeals to him, and so forth. Use your imagination and come up with your own ideas. Hobbies can become jobs. Some are serious, others humorous. What about hobbies and kids? Write down your ideas as they come, then edit them.

*Table Topics is practice
for topics that might
come up "at the table."*

CONCERNS AND ISSUES

Everyone feels strongly about one issue or another. Choose one of your concerns, and have the club discuss it. Allow speakers to choose their own. Or choose a topic and have two people with opposite viewpoints debate the issue.

PEOPLE WATCHING

For a different kind of discussion, offer topics on various facts or beliefs about people. Ask fellow Toastmasters to talk about the most unusual person they've met, their hero or heroine, their most irritating pet peeve about people's habits or behavior, or what they consider to be the most important quality in a person. Talk about what makes people different from animals.

BOOKS

What are your favorite books and why? What category of books do you feel should no longer be published and why? Who, if anyone, should censor material for children? Should adult reading materials be censored? If so, how?

For fun, pick book titles that can be interpreted in more than one way and ask your fellow Toastmasters to make up

the plots and themes for books. For example, ask members: "What happens in *They Never Come Home*, *Night Shift* or *Snowbound*?" Try asking, "If you could write a book, what would it be about?"

CURRENT EVENTS

Current events themes are popular at many Toastmasters clubs, since most events can be used for discussion. Make local, national or international politics your theme and spice it up by presenting opposite views or new perspectives. Another approach is to debate the importance of keeping up with current events, using examples. What difference does it make if you don't keep up? How do you choose what to pay attention to and what to ignore? Have members predict what will happen next locally, nationally or worldwide.

HOLIDAYS

Tie holidays into advertising and have a discussion on holiday sales and gimmicks that persuade shoppers to buy. Decide if there are too many or too few holidays, and discuss why. Ask why people get depressed on holidays, and which holiday is most important for each member, and to the country. If you could create a new holiday, what would it be and why?

HUMOR

A Topicmaster can quickly liven up a meeting by using humor. Find a list of funny quips and have each member discuss one. Have each speaker tell a favorite joke. Or ask each participant to think of new meanings for the letters of known acronyms. For example, the IRS might be deciphered as the Irritated, Red-hot Sportsmen. After creating a new title, discuss the purpose of the new organization. Debate the difference between funny and tacky, and humorous and comical.

BRAINSTORMING

Take old ideas and manipulate them until

you see them from a new perspective. For example, have someone talk about saving money, and then have the next person talk about spending money. Or take a speech you've heard and use it as the focus of Table Topics. An inspirational speech could lead to talks on "Who has inspired you most?" or "What do you do when you need inspiration?"

There are infinite possibilities for every "old" idea. Make a list of ideas as they come to you and don't take time to evaluate them. Keep going until one strikes you as particularly useful. As long as you remember the purpose of Table Topics and your ideas fit this purpose, they can be used. Each idea can be used in a variety of ways.

POSSIBILITIES

Being Topicmaster can be fun — the possibilities for subject matter are endless.

JUNK MAIL TABLE TOPICS

By Diane Konyk, CTM

At home my family has a daily race to see who gets the most mail. But recently, more of our mail comes uninvited—dreaded junk mail. I tried to recycle it, but my community does not recycle glossy or colored paper.

But that doesn't stop me. I now recycle my junk mail into Table Topics.

Junk mail can provide material for fun Table Topics sprinkled with local humor. Here are some of the more common types of junk mail I've recycled into Table Topics:

COUPONS

Coupons can help you create Table Topics requiring the skills of persuasion, debate, impersonation and demonstration. Hand a coupon to a speaker and ask him or her to persuade the audience to buy the product or service advertised. Create a debate by asking the next speaker to discuss why she or he would or would not buy the given product. Have members give dramatic impersonations using vocal variety to mimic famous advertisers. Ask them to demonstrate, using body language and gestures, how the product should be used. The best coupons are simple and familiar, enabling the speaker to quickly read and understand the product or service.

BOOK CLUBS

Tell participants they are authors of a

With practice, you'll find yourself wishing you were Topicmaster at your next meeting.

Lois Cook Peterson is a charter member of Boone Toastmasters Club 4625-37 in Boone, North Carolina. A professional writer, her most recent book is *The ABCs of Being a Teenager*, published by Broadman Press.

Editor's Note: *The Toastmasters Supply Catalog* contains an array of materials to help you when you're called upon to be the Toastmaster, Table Topic Master, general evaluator, etc. Included are Stand Up and Speak! Table Topics Game (1316), which offers ideas for topics, and A Toastmaster Wears Many Hats (1167-D), which contains step-by-step information on all member functions of the club. Check the Supply Catalog for prices as well as other helpful materials.

particular book and interview them by asking Table Topics questions such as, "Why is your topic important to us?" "How were you inspired?" or "How did you come up with your topic?" Answers should have an opening, body and close. This will test the speaker's creativity if she or he has little knowledge of the book.

ADVERTISEMENTS

A picture truly is worth a thousand words. Have one speaker look at a picture advertisement and "work with words"—describe it to the club. Allow the other members to measure the speaker's speaking abilities by showing them the picture afterward. Color photographs can also be used to do a continuing story in which different pictures are given to each speaker. The Topicmaster starts the story with the first picture and subsequent speakers continue the story while including events depicted in his or her assigned picture. Both uses of photographs encourage speakers to use vocal variety, body gestures and vivid language to "paint pictures" for their audience.

The next time you can't think of a new Table Topic, just pick up your mail.

Diane Konyk, CTM, a chemical engineer, is educational vice president for Lunchtime Linguists Club 1472-10 in Maple Heights, Ohio.



TOOLS FOR TABLE TOPICS

Here are materials that can help your club have a dynamic Table Topics program.

Quantity

— THINK FAST! TABLE TOPICS HANDBOOK (Code 1315) \$.50 plus \$.40 shipping and handling.

— SPEAK UP AND GET AHEAD! TABLE TOPICS GAME (Code 1316) 155 cards. Verbal, sentence completion and nonverbal Table Topics. \$6.50, plus \$1.50 shipping and handling.

— A TOASTMASTER WEARS MANY HATS (1167-D) Step-by-step information for the Table Topics Master, as well as other member functions. \$.50 plus \$.40 shipping and handling.

— WORD OF THE DAY (Code 1415) 50 words with pronunciation, definition and use in a sentence. A great tool for improving your vocabulary! \$3 plus \$.75 shipping and handling.

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. California residents add 6.25% sales tax. Where postage exceeds shipping and handling, customer will be billed. Coupon expires 11/90.

Enclosed is \$ _____ (U.S. funds)

Name _____

Club _____ District _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____

County _____ Zip _____

Clip and mail to: Toastmasters International, P.O. Box 9052, Mission Viejo, CA 92690.

Speakers USA

WE NEED

- Seminar/Workshop Leaders
- Speakers, Trainers and Consultants
- Aspiring Speakers and Trainers
- People who speak for public relations
- People who speak for prospecting
- People who speak for fun
- People with a message to share

If the above describes you and you want to get paid for speaking, call or write and ask for our brochure.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ / _____

SPEAKERS USA, INC.

P. O. Box 1460 / Pigeon Forge, TN 37863

615-428-7080

Learn to Pick a Winner

Use your evaluation skills to judge high school speech meets.

By William C. Thomas, ATM

Editor's Note: World Headquarters frequently receives phone calls from youth organizations looking for judges for their speech contests. If you are interested in using your evaluation skills to provide a service that benefits young people, contact your district governor who may be able to refer you to events in your district.

The following article, written by a veteran high school teacher and speech team coach, gives detailed information on how to judge a high school speech meet. Good luck!

Your local high school speech teacher probably will be more than happy to let you and other members of your club judge a speech meet. Because of attrition in the ranks of judges, many speech meets are understaffed. And because you are providing a service, the speech teacher is likely to think favorably about Toastmasters International and may promote your club to parents and teachers. Furthermore, seeing a few Toastmasters exemplify their commitment to public speaking and leadership is bound to generate community goodwill and interest in your club.

The best time to contact a speech teacher is in September, before the speech season starts, but because of the lack of judges, anytime between September and April is good.

SPEECH MEETS IN GENERAL

High school speech meets are normally held every Saturday from October through March from about 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contestants are guaranteed competition in three rounds, and those who consistently win first or second place in their rounds advance to the "finals round." Each round is made up of five or six students and one judge, and usually lasts about an hour and a half.

Students normally compete in four events at high school speech meets: *extemporaneous speaking*, *original oratory*, *dramatic interpretation* and *humorous interpretation*. Two kinds of debate are offered as well: cross-examination and Lincoln-Douglas. Though judging each one is fairly simple, the timing and specialized vocabulary needed to justify the deci-



sions would require an additional article.

The meet is directed from the "Tabulation Room," where score sheets are recorded. Judges are assigned to the "Judges' Table."

THE EVENTS

High school speech events are similar to Toastmasters club exercises and manual speeches, with the exceptions that most competitive speeches at the high school level are a bit longer than Toastmasters allows and that the speakers can't use props or costumes. Evaluations are written on the score sheets and returned to the Judges' Table. There are no oral critiques. Each of the speech events mentioned below is sanctioned by the U.S. National Forensic League, so the guidelines are applicable in all 50 states.

Extemporaneous speaking is a lot like Table Topics except that the student is given 30 minutes to prepare a three- to seven-minute speech on a topic of domestic or international concern. Put in the form of a question like "Will peace

ever come to the Middle East?" or "Is the Strategic Defense Initiative feasible?" the extemporaneous speaker must put together a plausible answer, normally with an introduction, three main points and a conclusion. The only notes allowed must fit on an index card. The student is judged on the plausibility of his answer and the information given to substantiate it. Because the maximum time for this event is seven minutes, the judge normally cautions the student with three raised fingers when three minutes are left, and one raised finger when only one minute remains.

Original oratory, like formal speeches of a Toastmasters meeting, requires a maximum speaking time of 10 minutes, although given the nature and subject of the speech, it can be as short as seven minutes. Without props, note cards or a prepared script, the student will normally try to persuade the audience on topics ranging from nuclear waste disposal to the problem of homeless children. Orations can also be informational, with

Seeing a few Toastmasters exemplify their commitment to public speaking and leadership is bound to generate community goodwill and interest in your club.

topics ranging from lies and deception to the importance of the ozone layer.

The main thing to look for is consistency. If a competitor is trying to persuade his audience to stop buying items that come in Styrofoam containers, does he present a reasonable argument, feasible solutions, and back it up with believable facts from different sources? If a competitor is trying to explain why wars are justifiable, then does she support her ideas with timely examples?

Dramatic interpretation, similar to an advanced manual speech, requires that the student read a work of literature aloud from a hand held script. No other props are allowed. The literature can be any published story. Without moving her feet, the contestant "interprets" the work, allowing her voice to rise and fall, showing anger, happiness, sincerity, desperation, or any number of emotions conveyed in the story. Hand and facial gestures, eye contact and vocal variety are encouraged in this seven- to 10-minute event, which must have a climax and resolution, designated by the contestant's voice and gestures.

Like dramatic interpretation, **interpretation of humor** also requires the contestant to read aloud, but from humorous literature. Without props, the contestant must rely on the timing of his delivery and his facial and body gestures for meaning. Unlike the humorous speeches in Toastmasters' district and regional competitions, the student is not allowed to use his own material, but must adhere to a text. He is not allowed to ad-lib and must interpret the literature in such a way that humor is apparent. The main thing the judge should look for, besides appropriate vocal variety consistent with the characters portrayed, is timing. If the competitor is good, he or she will be able to make the audience laugh by delivering the lines quickly or after an appropriate pause, depending on interpretation of the piece.

JUDGING

The score sheets, commonly called ballots, list a series of questions about the content of the speech or interpreted work, with categories in eye contact, delivery and so on. These are fairly self-explanatory. The scoring system is not.

At the bottom of the score sheet is a line, normally numbered from 30 to 50. Near the line is another line marked "rank." The best of the round is ranked "one," the second best "two," and so on. The best competitor of the round should receive a score of 50, second best receiving 49, and so on.

In order to remember the selections witnessed in a round, it's best to take notes on what you thought was good and bad about each selection on the ballot. Then, after the presentations are over, go through and mark the scores and ranks on the ballots.

For the novice evaluator, judging a high school speech meet can be confus-

ing. With the following tips in mind, a Toastmaster can at least look like a seasoned veteran, even when not feeling like one. Remember, what will impress the competitors and other judges the most is that you, as a Toastmaster, have the self-confidence and ability to project your evaluation skills in a wide range of situations. ♦

William C. Thomas, ATM, a member of Silverstate Club 3017-26 in Aurora, Colorado, is an English teacher and speech coach at Montbello High School in Denver. A member of the National Forensic League and a professional speech trainer, Mr. Thomas frequently conducts workshops for speech judges.

JUDGE'S ITINERARY

1. Arrive at least 15 minutes before the meet begins. This will help you orient yourself with the facility and get up a cup of coffee.

2. Find the Judges' Table and give your name. Make certain that they assign you for "events only," unless you feel qualified enough to judge debate. If you have to leave at a certain time, explain this as well.

3. If score sheets are available, ask for a few blank ones to review the different events and what is expected of the competitors.

4. Wait for your name to be called for judging.

5. Remember that you are expected to be on time in the area or room of the event. You are allowed to tell any obnoxious spectators to leave the round you are judging.

6. Each student is assigned a "code," which he or she will either tell you or put on a chalkboard so it can be recorded on the ballot before the round begins.

7. Remember that critiques are written, not oral.

8. Don't bring a lunch, since it's usually provided. A small stipend for judging is also provided at the end of the day.

9. Bring along a newspaper or something to read between rounds.

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

Ballot: The score sheet judges use.

Code: The number or letter assigned each student for competition so his school, and therefore his coach, will remain unknown.

Drama: Dramatic interpretation.

Event: The category of speech the contestant is entered in: humorous interpretation, dramatic interpretation, original oratory, extemporaneous speaking, Lincoln-Douglas debate or cross-examination debate.

Extemp: Extemporaneous speaking.

Humor: Interpretation of humor.

Judges' Table: The place where judges get their assignments and return completed ballots.

O.O.: Original oratory.

Pay Sheet: Something to ask for after turning your ballots in to the Judges' Table after the third round of competition.

Posting: The sign that tells competitors where their rounds are.

Round: The time in which a student will compete against four or five other students in an event. There are three rounds for each event, and a final round in each event.

Tab Room: The room in which ballots and scores are tabulated.



A QUIZ FOR THE TRUE PARTY ANIMAL

MUD In Your Eye

Whatever happened to the toast?

I must confess that though I consider myself something of a word buff, my first exposure to the word "Toastmaster" came rather late. I was a reference librarian poring over the *Encyclopedia of Associations* for a description of this rather quaint-sounding group. I was doubly surprised when Toastmasters was described as a public speaking association, since the notion of presiding over banquets and such seems to have fallen from the general public experience.

BY CAROL RICHARDSON

D
ink wine and have
observed the
If you
Toasting is one
call for the cl
2,000 ready-m
If your
down—of
dinner in
1. Name
2. The
3. How
4. How
5. How
6. How
7. How
8. How
9. How
10. How

A QUIZ FOR THE TRUE PARTY ANIMAL

By Frances Sheridan Goulart

Drink wine and have the gout. . . drink none and have the gout," observed the 19th century punster Thomas Cogan.

If you'll drink to that—you've got plenty of ways to do it. Toasting is one of man's oldest social customs. Almost any occasion can call for the clinking of a glass, cup or tankard. And there are more than 2,000 ready-made toasts to choose from.

If your social-saluter's savvy is average, you should know a few dozen—a true party animal knows hundreds. Before you accept another dinner invitation, take this quiz:

1. Name one of the three subjects that is taboo in toasting.
2. The word *toast* dates back to the 17th century practice of floating croutons in alcoholic beverages to absorb impurities. True or false?
3. What's missing from the Happy Birthday toast, "May you live as long as you want and never _____ as long as you live.?"
4. Is it proper to return a toast?
5. Where did the custom of breaking glasses in a fireplace originate?
6. In what country are toasts made after each course of a formal dinner?
a) China b) Canada c) Finland
7. Is it proper to raise your glass if you are the subject of the toast?
8. How did the practice of entwining arms before a toast originate?
9. What noted historical figure gets the credit for this toast: "Lord bless him, joy crown him, God speed his career"?'
a) Robert Burns b) Abraham Lincoln c) Oliver Wendell Holmes
10. Fill in the word that's missing from this good fellowship toast: "Here's a health to your enemies' _____."
11. What contemporary custom replaced the floating toast-in-the-toasting glass?
12. In what country is toasting done in the sauna?
13. In what country are toasts made throughout the meal?
a) Denmark b) Australia c) Israel
14. Mao-Tai is a sorghum-based white lightning liquor used for toasts in what country?
15. In what country are toasts made twice: first upon being seated and then during the first course?
a) Sweden b) Great Britain c) Monaco
16. What country is famous for the humor of its toasts and toasting ceremonies?
17. Match the country with the toast below:

a. America	A. Prosit
b. Denmark	B. Salinte
c. Ireland	C. Na Zdorovia
d. Poland	D. Kampai
e. Japan	E. Lchayim
f. Egypt	F. A votre sante
g. Israel	G. Nien nien ju e
h. Russia	H. Skaal
i. China	I. Na Zdravie
j. Austria	J. Fee Sihetak
k. Greece	K. Bottoms up; happy days
l. France	L. Eis igian

"Toastmaster" has become a mysterious word because toasting itself has largely fallen by the wayside. Festive occasions from births to marriages were once marked by a communal lifted glass. No more. Put it to the periodic and present distaste for celebrating or glorifying anything with alcohol. Or blame it on the demise of public speaking as a whole, hand in hand with declining literacy, television culture, or whatever else that has diminished both the occasions and skills that advance the festive, well-chosen word.

WAITER, THERE'S A CRUST IN MY CUP

The fact is, toasts are as old as drink. Throughout history sharing food and drink has sealed friendships and agreements. There is some dispute as to whether the word "toast" dates back to the ancient Romans, or is as new as the 17th century. In *The Tatler* of 1709, Isaac Bikerstaffe claims the term was first used sometime during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685). Others cite the origin to the Roman custom of browning dry bread by fire, and then soaking it in wine. Whether this dry bread absorbed some sort of sediment to improve the flavor of the wine, or whether it was simply a tasty crouton is anyone's guess. But regardless of who said it first, a drink to one's health or happiness soon became known as a "toast."

Drinking to one's health, in fact, stems from the literal pledge of one warrior to guard the life of his friend as he tossed back a drink. In *Timon of Athens*, Shakespeare alludes to the murderous habit of a soldier cutting his enemy's throat while drinking: "Great men should drink with a harness on their throats." And the vanquished in Viking times might become the unlucky receptacle for the victor's toast. The skull as mug is in fact the origin of the Norse term for a toast, "skool."

But toasting dates back much farther than Shakespeare, or even Thor. Even in the Psalms, the writer exclaims, "I will take the cup of salvation and call on the name of the Lord" (Psalms 116:13). Plato's famous dialogues have given us the term "symposium," which originally meant an occasion for drinking together. And in medieval times, a good toast could repel the devil. Since Satan and his minions fled the sound of bells, the tone of clinking goblets was a ritual believed to ward off evil.

THE TOAST GOES STALE

The toast, then, has an ancient and venerable history. So why has it fallen into disrepute, or at least disuse? Ancient as the toast are its detractors, owing to its close association of alcohol and excesses. Even St. Augustine mentions "this filthy and unhappy custom of drinking healths." The oldest known temperance society (1517) had the abolition of toasting as one of its platforms. This was because drinking to one's host and health would often degenerate into drinking to one's present friends, one's absent friends, one's lovers, the king, the pretender to the throne, various princes

or strangers, and even the dead. To get through so many toasts required generous quantities of wine.

America, perhaps more than Europe, has always had a certain impatience with alcohol and its attendant crimes. Our strong Puritan heritage led us, in fact, to ban the custom of toasting as early as 1643 in Massachusetts; toasting, of course, being an encouragement to drunkenness. Prohibition in this century not only curtailed the consumption of alcohol, but put a crimp in the dissemination of the lore and customs of communal drinking.

TOASTING MELTDOWN

But the recent demise of the toast, I believe, has less to do with the disapproval of alcohol than with the general decline of public speaking as an art. Perhaps we've become embarrassed at the formality of toasting. Or we're just not inclined to work up the thought and effort a proper toast demands. At dinner parties, the focus is food, not sentiment. At weddings, the best man is lucky if he can muster a "Here's to Sue and Stan." Even at formal dinners of state, a visiting dignitary's customary "toast" may well deteriorate into a 20-minute harangue on the host's foreign policy. Or the host may take on his guest.

RECOUPING A SOCIAL GRACE

Toastmasters are, probably more than anyone, aware of the demise of skilled public speaking. Indeed, the resurrection of the art of speech is the *raison d'être* of the club. It seems that at the very least, someone who claims to be a Toastmaster ought to be capable of delivering a few well-chosen words as a toast.

Even though there are books full of ready-made quips and rhymes, the best toasts are customized for the occasion. Like all forms of public address, a toast does require some thought and practice. The Toastmaster should be able to sense what sentiments would be appropriate for any given occasion. A few heartfelt words of praise, humor, or celebration are all that's necessary. They'll go a long way in setting a festive, convivial tone for the occasion.

And though alcohol is the customary beverage, a perfectly good toast can be given with water, juice, tea, or even a fluid replacement drink, say, for that postmarathon bash. Consider the teetotaling William Jennings Bryan who found himself obliged to toast the British Navy. He lifted his glass of water and said, "Gentlemen, I believe all your victories were won on water."

If there is to be a revival of this friendliest of public speaking customs, who better to lead it than those whose namesake attributes proficiency of the skill? The mantle of Toastmasters is on us. May I propose a toast to the restoration of the raised glass, and to the wordsmiths who make it memorable with *le mot juste*. ♦

Carol Richardson is a freelance writer living in Laguna Hills, California.

Answers to Toast Quiz

1. Sex, money and anything related to the bathroom.
2. True.
3. Want.
4. No, advises the Emily Post Institute.
5. The 19th century English mess hall. After the last "To God, Queen and country" had been drunk, it served as an expression that no higher toast could be made.
 6. a. China.
 7. No, unless you are a diplomat and it is your country being toasted, says Timothy Towell, the U.S. State Department's Assistant Chief of Protocol.
 8. It dates back to the days when Gothic hordes pledged their allegiances with spirits; allegiances were so short-lived that it was necessary to ensure that a change of heart did not lead to a knife in the throat while the drinker's head was thrown back. Locking elbows is a mutually immobilizing act.
 9. c. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
 10. Enemies.
 11. The olive in the cocktail. Originally it was thought that olives absorbed excess oil from the greasy spirits America was importing in the early 1900s.
 12. Finland. Toasts are made while vodka is poured over red-hot rocks.
 13. a. Especially during the winter holidays. A glass of aquavit is held even with the chin, a toast is made and the schnapps is drunk "neat."
 14. China. At formal dinners it is served in thimble-sized cups.
 15. a. Sweden.
 16. Japan, according to etiquette authority Judith "Miss Manners" Martin. But the elaborateness of the tea ceremony is even more singular.
 17. a - K; b - H; c - B; d - I; e - D; f - J; g - E; h - C; i - G; j - A; k - L; l - F.

Scoring: Take one point for each right answer and score one point for each country and toast correctly matched in question 17.

28 - 18: You're a party animal of the first stripe.

17 or less: You need to bone up on the words that go with the bending of the elbow.

Frances Sheridan Goulart is an author of 12 books on health, fitness and nutrition and a monthly "Health Hints" column that is syndicated in magazines worldwide. She lives in Weston, Connecticut.

WHQ Celebrates Anniversaries Of Two Long-Time Employees

Two World Headquarters employees were recently honored for their long-term contributions to Toastmasters International: Marcie Powers and Eddi Sykes, who have served the organization for 25 and 20 years, respectively.

Marcie, the Accounting and Membership supervisor, joined the TI Finance Department in 1964 as a part-time bookkeeper. After her children were old enough to attend school, Marcie decided to stay with the organization and work full time.

WHQ staff recently celebrated Marcie's 25th anniversary as a full-time employee with a company luncheon buffet. Executive Director Terry McCann praised Marcie for her dedication and loyalty as he presented her with a piece of Waterford crystal to commemorate the occasion.

Marcie is one of the few employees remaining at WHQ who knew Toastmasters' founder, Dr.



World Headquarters employees Eddi Sykes and Marcie Powers are honored by Executive director Terrence McCann for their long-time service.

Ralph C. Smedley, and who has seen the organization outgrow two head-

quarters buildings: the facility on 8th Street and the Grand Ave.

building in Santa Ana, California.

Marcie says she has no plans to retire in the near future. She enjoys her work. "The people I've worked with, past and present, have made it enjoyable," she says.

Eddi Sykes, who's worked at WHQ since 1969, says "It's been a fast 20 years." "When I came here, I planned to stay only three or four years."

At a separate luncheon in Eddi's honor, she received a commemorative plaque and a clock from Executive Director Terry McCann. She has recently started her new position in the Merchandising and Policy Administration Department—her fourth position at WHQ.

In November 1969 she started in the Membership and Club Services Department handling ATMs and Gavel clubs. While in this position, she issued Toastmasters International's very first DTM certificate.

In 1971 she moved to the general manager's office and in 1973 to the Executive Director's office working with former Executive Director Robert Engle. Engle, now retired, was replaced by Terry McCann two years later.

Eddi has done everything from dealing with Toastmasters in maximum security prisons to assisting the Board of Directors and handling the details of presidential district visits.

She plans to stay with the organization when it moves to Rancho Santa Margarita in May. "This place feels like a second home," she says.

Toastmasters Promote Membership at Fair

Foothill Toastmasters Club recently participated in the Placer Self-Esteem Faire at the County Fairgrounds in Auburn, California.

Our club joined nearly 30 other private and government organizations whose members manned display tables promoting self-esteem and personal and social responsibility. Our table was colorful with banners, handouts, visual displays and a VCR tape showing winning

Toastmasters speeches. I think it was quite an effective presentation. By the day's end many of the more than 500 fair visitors were better informed about the self-esteem enhancing potential of Toastmasters membership.

Thirteen people signed our inquiry pad, requesting to be contacted after the Faire for more information. In addition, two organizations requested our help in doing a

Speechcraft series.

Although Foothill Toastmasters meets in Roseville, California, about 20 miles from Auburn where the Faire was held, we are proud that we could help promote Toastmasters clubs in that area as an answer to increased self-esteem and social responsibility.

*Sherwood E. Rupp, CTM
Foothill Toastmasters
Club 1070-39
Roseville, California*

FROWNING ON FIBS

The cover of the April issue shows a man, woman, boy and girl — all with no mouths! Are you telling us to shut up or what? Moreover, I was shocked by the article "Take It from a Good Liar," by Deborah J. Hill, Ph.D., and her blueprint for practicing to be a hypocrite. This is my response to her article:

"Deborah Hill
Is quite a pill,
Too big a pill to swallow.
She urges us to practice
lying,
Methinks the lady's hollow.
And what about our
magazine,
That urges us to follow,
A shifty, scheming Ph.D.
And in deceit to wallow!
Such mad advice,
So slick, like ice,
Is not for this Toastmaster,
This Hill of Lies,
Is not quite nice.
Come on! Let's hurry
past her."

*Peter Garland
Alameda Naval Air Station
Club 133-57
Alameda, California*

THANKFUL TOASTMASTER

Your March issue was superb. Every human being can benefit from every article, whether one is a Toastmaster or not. Taking to heart the material presented, everyone can improve all their relationships. Please send me five extra copies of this outstanding issue. I want to share it with my children and friends.

Toastmasters has given me so much in my three

and a half years of participation. A million dollars worth of college could not have matched the hands-on experience I have gained. I am always stepping outside my comfort zone, knees knocking, but the thrill of achievement is worth the chances taken. Thanks to all of Toastmasters International!

*Esther Boroody, CTM
1960 North Houston
Club 2659-56
Houston, Texas*

FIX FLAG SAG

After seeing the cover of the February issue and after attending "x" number of contests and "y" number of meetings in my four years as a Toastmaster, I have had it with the banner pole (the horizontal pole that is supposed to display our banner)! About 90 percent of the ones I've seen are assembled such that the rope pulls the banner inward, gathering and wrinkling the fabric of our proud logo. This problem is relatively easy to fix.

Depending on the type of material used for the pole, most can be drilled near each end. Make sure

the pole measures at least a half inch more than the banner. Use a drill bit size large enough so you can either string the line through the hole or insert a small pin, dowel, screw eye or hook to keep the line from sliding inward. Next, tie a knot on each end. The length of the line depends on the way you want to hang the banner.

Don't tie a loose knot where you estimate the middle of the rope is, or you'll end up with a banner like the one on February's cover. Give your club enough rope to hang its banner, not yourself!

*R. C. Eichacker, ATM
Amana, Iowa*

STEWART'S WORDS 'DIVINE'

Since joining Toastmasters in 1988, I've read every issue of *The Toastmaster* from cover to cover. I found the March and April 1990 issues especially helpful.

Upon reading Rebecca Stewart's article, "Psychologically Speaking" (April), I leaped for joy. I took Ms. Stewart's words, "Most speakers

who talk about alcoholism, for example, share a personal experience to let their audience know how it feels to be affected by this disease," as a divine message to continue pursuing a goal I set after joining Toastmasters. Thanks Toastmasters! I appreciate your support and guidance.

*Janet M. Kenny, CTM
Wayne Articulators Club
5888-65
Newark, New York*

BONE AWARD UNFORGIVING

Kat Avila's letter in the March issue mentioned that her Winners' Club hands out a "Bone Award" to anyone who commits an "unforgivable faux pas." I must say that this is the first time I have heard the word "unforgivable" used to describe mistakes made at a Toastmasters meeting. Mistakes should be pointed out in a way that encourages the person who made it. "Unforgivable" doesn't sound like a winner to me.

*Daniel W. McKenney
Du Pont Club 1664-18
Wilmington, Delaware*

As of June 13, We Have Moved!

We are pleased to announce that the World Headquarters of Toastmasters International has moved to a new, larger building in Rancho Santa Margarita, California.

NEW MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 9052
Mission Viejo, CA 92690-7052

NEW STREET ADDRESS: 23182 Arroyo Vista
Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER: (714) 858-TALK (858-8255)

NEW FAX NUMBER: (714) 858-1207



Can the Grammarian

This rookie Toastmaster doesn't care if his gerunds are dangling.

By Dennis Kessinger

Wat way gardena in yar doom, ellen fremedeon." A powerful and dynamic statement. But did you understand it? Those were English words.

How about this? "Of Engeland, to Caunenterbury they wende, The Holy blisful martir for to seke, That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seke." An effective presentation and a little easier to understand.

This one should seem familiar: "Oh, that this too, too, sullied flesh should melt."

These are examples of English sentences that once communicated clearly to their intended audiences. The first words were from the epic Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf* from circa 1100. The next line was from Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (1380) and the last was from *Hamlet*, written by Bill Shakespeare around 1600.

Of course, few of us speak Old English, Middle English, or even Shakespearean English, so not fully understanding what was said is forgivable. As speakers of 20th century English, our goal should be to communicate clearly to our audiences in a manner and method they can easily understand.

The above examples were grammatically correct but didn't really communicate well. Why this trip down literary lane? It is to put some historical perspective on a troubling trend in Toastmasters: the exalting of the gram-

marian as the arbiter of effective communication.

I suggest eliminating the grammarian at club meetings. Communication is what is important. No less an authority than Dr. Ralph Smedley, Toastmasters' founder, supported this seemingly simple statement when he said, "All speech is for communication, and there is no possibility of communication unless people understand."

My toddler son can say to me, "Winnie Pooh tape. Milk. Please, thank you, good boy." To an outsider this might seem as indecipherable as *Beowulf*. However, I fully understand that my son considers himself to have been well behaved lately, would like some milk, wants the VCR turned on with his cassette tape, and that he thought he would try to butter me up with some "magic words."

He communicated well with a calculating style intending to persuade his audience, namely me (of course, the effectiveness of his speech is rather limited to a small group). Nevertheless, his communication skills are not restricted by the artificial conventions that dictate the form of how he says what he means to say. The method and delivery of his speech is appropriate for his current level of linguistic maturity.

As he develops skills, the structure of his speaking will conform to accepted standards. What he, and adults who try to improve their speaking skills, do not need are critiques on how their sentences are structured. Confident delivery, quality

content, and overcoming nervousness are important. Properly using a reflexive or reciprocal pronoun is not.

Yet, even Toastmasters International, that bastion of communication, that nurturing bosom of self actualization, the very pinnacle of an organized group dedicated to clear speaking skills—has been invaded by the vile virus of the pedagogically pedantic “grammarian.”

For some reason, Toastmasters has actually embraced this creature who makes sure that we don’t dangle our participles or split our infinitives. We shan’t speak improperly. We dasn’t use profane words and above all, we don’t never speak in no double negatives no way because. If we do, we risk the penalty of being evaluated by the grammarian’s priggish pen.

What is a grammarian? Basically, they are short people with glasses who frequently exhibit a tendency to untwist paper clips while listening to speakers. They don’t listen for the content of a speech as much as to the form of it. The tear-jerking tale of a dying puppy leaves grammarians dry-eyed and bored. But let the verb agree with its subjective complement instead of the subject and they grinningly scribble away on their evaluation pads.

Can the grammarian.

An artist uses a brush and paint, a writer words and pen, a speaker his voice and inflection. The goal is communication. But the artist Gaugin didn’t follow the rules. Van Gogh (or as the purists would say, “Van Gock”) was reviled for his poor use of shapes. We remember the artists; their critics are long forgotten.

e.e. cummings was scorned because he never used capitals in his poems. Louis L’Amour was criticized because his constantly best selling novels weren’t quite literary enough for those who really knew the rules on writing and how to form sentences. Yet, both writers were extremely successful.

Will Rogers, one of America’s best “speechifiers,” used “y’all” and “them there.” By golly, a whole passel of words that drove them blue bloods of proper English plump looney. General George Patton cursed and didn’t form his sentences with grammatical niceties in mind. Yet, both were most persuasive speakers.

Communication is what is important.

An expressed part of Toastmasters’ mission statement is “...devoted to mak-

ing effective oral communication a worldwide reality.” A grammarian would probably like it changed to: “...devoted to making correct morphology, syntax, phonology and semasiology a worldwide reality.”

Be careful! Let grammarian-like thinking invade our organization and we will find ourselves slipping down the specious slope of structured silliness. A recent “icebreaker” speech contained the horrid contraction of “all of you” to “y’all.” Such a debate! The content of the talk was quickly forgotten and an argument raged over the use of one word. Who instigated this departure from the confidence building, supportive environment of Toastmasters? A High Priest of Grammar.

Even an organization as committed to communication as Toastmasters International is not immune to the malady that soon strikes most professions: the “high priest” trap. This is where form becomes more important than substance. The ritual of how words are said becomes paramount and meaning becomes secondary.

Lawyers are great at this. Have you ever tried talking to a lawyer? They spend years learning Latin phrases and how to confuse the issue with legalese. “In re-

***Let grammarian-like thinking
invade our organization and
we will find ourselves
slipping down the specious slope
of structured silliness.***

gards to your action in *res ipsa loquitur*, the court has consistently held the doctrine of *de minimus non curat lex*. Moreover, under “Palsgraf” your prayer for relief, *inter alia*, will be decided *per curiam*.” Say what?

Doctors speak in medicalese. “The pre-pubescent male patient inter-labially ingested a foreign substance but abdominal evacuation is contra-indicated.” Which means that a boy ate something he shouldn’t have, but it wouldn’t be a good idea to pump his stomach.

Cops speak in cop talk. “This officer observed the perpetrator of the 459 to exit his ve-hic-le when this officer effected a ve-hic-le stop with my assigned unit’s overhead light bar. I then Mirandized the suspect and went 10-19 with the prior 11-19 prior to Code 7 at I.C.”

Grammarians have become the high priests of English. “Your nominative case didn’t agree with your objective case. Your gerund was incorrect and you used a dangling elliptical clause.” Well, excuse me.

Communication is what is important.

Remember the world-shaking argument years ago over Winston cigarettes? An advertising campaign stated: “Winston tastes good like a cigarette should.” That was the grammarian’s equivalent to Pearl Harbor. The high priesthood went berserk. They shrieked, “*Like* is a preposition! It cannot be used as a conjunction introducing a clause! It should be *as* a cigarette should!”

Get serious. Did you understand the original ad? Will the very foundations of our civilization crumble because *like* was used instead of *as*? Perhaps it was planned. A lot of free advertising was generated because of that one word.

Communication does not require that we speak the King’s English. What is required is appropriate and meaningful communication to your audience. Consider these two statements: First, “I have traveled many places and have had many experiences.” Second: “Waall, I reckon I’ve been up the creek, over the mountain, and had me a store bought haircut.” The first is grammatically correct but rather dull. The second (a real zinger on an evaluation) is a colorful and descriptive use of the English language when used in the proper context.

Revel in the use of words. Explore the diversity and beauty of language. Let communication with your fellow man flow from your heart and don’t worry if you dangle a participle.

Practice on communicating the substance of your speech with sincerity. Will Rogers was sincere, George Patton was sincere; few Toastmasters can match them in effective speaking.

The purpose of the grammarian is to force us to obey the rules, to conform to some elitist view of proper sentence structure, and to be concerned with form over substance. *Beowulf* was grammatically correct...but didn’t tell you anything.

Rules of grammar are like rules of dress. Wingtip shoes and three piece suits may be ever so stylish and proper, but they are rather pretentious and stuffy — just like the grammarian. ♣

Dennis Kessinger is a freelance writer living in Redding, California.



Not Everyone Was Born Speaking English

Members of ethnically mixed clubs should acknowledge cultural customs.

By Ron Merkin

Frankfurt, Germany: He had barely finished his speech when an enthusiastic Toastmaster smiled briefly, raised her arm to eye level and formed her thumb and middle finger into a circle. "Perfect," she meant to indicate. Yet, when the speaker noticed the gesture, his face turned beet red. He looked shocked, tried to control himself, but couldn't. "It's your right not to like my speech," he blurted. "But I thought that during Toastmasters meetings minimal standards of courtesy and decency were observed!"

"I'm afraid there's been a misunderstanding," someone hastened to interject. Our club is composed of native Germans, Americans living here temporarily and people of other nationalities. In

the United States the gesture our American friend just used is complimentary. It signifies 'well done,' 'very good.' In Germany it symbolizes a certain body part. The gesture is considered obscene and is very offensive. Since Mr. Meier is a native German who's never been to the States, his reaction is understandable." Everyone laughed.

"That's really funny. If I'd known I wouldn't have spoken so hastily. Please accept my apologies," Meier said. A mood of relief spread around the room.

Zurich, Switzerland: Ignorance of, or insensitivity to, another cultural custom hurt another Toastmaster's feelings and damaged his pride in a way that was not so easily resolved. In fact, a Zurich Toastmasters club lost a new and valued



HAGNER

member after a woman evaluator tactfully, constructively and honestly evaluated an Egyptian man's ice breaker presentation.

A consulting engineer stationed in Switzerland for three years, Muhamed Alwahah started attending Toastmasters meetings because he frequently had to deliver speeches in today's international language—English—to groups of colleagues visiting Switzerland from various nations around the world. Alwahah wanted to refine his speaking abilities—to improve his grammar, sentence structure and pronunciation. After enthusiastically attending three meetings, he joined and volunteered to give his first talk the following meeting.

However, his initial "gung ho" attitude seemed inconsistent with his failure to return after the fourth meeting, and members speculated that as an Arab male he may have been used to deference, even obedience from females. Perhaps he was offended, feeling as if his dignity had been compromised or denigrated when a woman provided feedback to his first speaking effort. Unfortunately these suspicions were eventually confirmed. "I was humiliated and would never consider coming back," he said.

These two real-life incidents are examples of some problems between native and non-native English speakers belonging to the 223 Toastmasters clubs currently operating in 28 non-English speaking countries. Not all the clubs are located in Europe. For example, 18 clubs meet in Japan, one in Israel, 39 in Mexico, 22 in Malaysia, one in Ethiopia, five in Saudi Arabia, and three in the Soviet Union. With the exception of only a few

clubs in French and Spanish-speaking areas, all club meetings are conducted in English.

About 50 percent of the members of clubs outside North America have a mother tongue other than English. These people live outside their native lands because of their work, or because they've married people of other nationalities. Many have never visited an English-speaking nation. Their fluency in the English language ranges from intermediate to advanced. Most of these Toastmasters are engaged in some profession which necessitates the use of English in communications with associates and clients.

Like the Egyptian engineer, these members join a Toastmasters club with hopes of improving their abilities to convey thoughts clearly and accurately in a foreign language. Many must deliver lectures in English.

Some of the special difficulties experienced by members of ethnically mixed clubs make for enlightening reading. If heeded, their suggestions for avoiding misunderstandings and improving communications might help members in other clubs outside the U.S. Their ideas can be boiled down into the following points:

The fact that Toastmasters originated and is headquartered in the United States is evidenced

The fact that Toastmasters is an international organization doesn't mean its aims include the Americanization of its foreign members overseas.

by the frequent use of American colloquialisms in speeches delivered by Americans, and occasionally, by people of other nationalities. Expressions like *pretty darn quick*, its abbreviation *PDQ*, *pain in the neck*, *don't bug me*, *what the heck*, he or she is *as accurate as Babe Ruth*, and *beats me* (to name only a few) fly right by (to name another colloquialism) most non-native English speakers, as well as some British, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians and Irish. But whereas citizens of these last five nations tend to omit their local phraseology when speaking before international audiences, most Americans tend to ramble on without editing. They, perhaps inadvertently, give the impression of being inconsiderate and not caring whether they are understood.

Americans also have frequently been criticized for "swallowing" their words (not enunciating clearly); speaking with a drawn out, nasal quality that makes sentences sound meshed together and syllables virtually inseparable and unintelligible. This makes them difficult to understand. Someone commented, "Everything they say sounds like it's drowning in the back of their throats." So, when speaking before groups of mixed nationalities, Americans might consider slowing down and trying to pronounce things more succinctly.

An American tendency to refer to people by their first names after just having met them is not shared by citizens of most other nations. Overseas, this practice is considered inappropriate and even impolite. During some Toastmasters meetings, this practice has caused

discomfort and surprise, particularly when American club members are introducing the next speaker who happens to be Spanish, Italian, Malaysian, etc.

On the other hand, those wishing to switch to formal terms of address should be aware that many non-Americans will think people using the word "Ms." suffer from a lisp or some other speech impairment that makes the correct pronunciation of the words "Miss" or "Mrs." impossible to decipher.

The women's liberation movement has progressed at a much slower rate in many countries outside the U.S. To my knowledge, no other nation has modified its language to include a word for women that omits an indication of marital status. Most people unfamiliar with American customs have never heard of the term "Ms." and don't know what it means. (It could be argued that this is a good opportunity for them to learn. On the other hand, those Americans who want to respect local customs and be clearly understood might consider temporarily dropping the phrase when speaking at meetings with ethnically mixed audiences.)

Americans in foreign clubs have also been

taken to task for assigning Table Topics about subjects that anyone not raised in the United States couldn't be expected to know. Questions pertaining to George Washington and the Revolutionary War certainly put native members of a Philippines club at a disadvantage one evening. "It (the war) wasn't exactly the sort of incident that endangered diplomatic relations between our two countries," one of them remarked. "Nevertheless it hardly seemed fair. Of course an American member of our club was voted best Table Topics speaker that night."

Another potential problem is that English speaking grammarians tend to hear more mistakes made by participants whose mother tongue is not English. Sometimes so many errors are pointed out that too much time is consumed. Some European club members suggested that "It might be more productive to concentrate on only a few of the more serious grammatical problems."

"Someone should write down the errors made most frequently during each meeting," suggested one Swiss Toastmaster. "Then a part of every fourth meeting might be devoted to a review of these mistakes. Being corrected once is not always enough to remember for the next time. Repetition is sometimes necessary. It would also help us non-native English speakers to know some rules—in other words, not only that something is wrong, but why."

Some of the most common grammatical mistakes made by non-native English speakers around the globe relate to the incorrect usage of prepositions: "I'm the brother from George," or "I was very impressed for your speech," and "it puts me to a good mood." Verbs, too, often get mixed up. Probably the one error most often repeated throughout the world by non-native English speakers is the phrase "I made the experience." But some people feel that too much emphasis can be placed on what people are doing wrong. "Members whose first language isn't English shouldn't be so heavily reminded of their shortcomings that they lose their courage or spontaneity while speaking," admonished an American member of an overseas club.

The fact that Toastmasters is an international organization doesn't mean its aims include the Americanization of its foreign members overseas. A more suitable goal might be to help these people achieve their aims while not interfering with or ignoring their unique national characteristics; not criticizing cultural idiosyncrasies; and not offering overly harsh evaluations regarding the use of a language that doesn't come naturally to them.

After all, how might American members feel if they first learned Danish in the States, then practiced speech making in this language before U.S. audiences, 50 percent of whom had spoken Danish almost from the day they were born? ♦

Ron Merkin, based in Zurich, Switzerland, is a journalist originally from New York City who writes about European topics for American and European magazines.

An American tendency to refer to people by their first names after just having met them is not shared by citizens of most other nations.

Advice from the Pros on Doing Humor

Select humor you believe in.

By Gene Perret

Someone once asked George Burns whether he was a comedian or a humorist. George said, "If I get big laughs, I'm a comedian. If I get little laughs, I'm a humorist. If I get no laughs, I'm a singer."

Burns didn't get hung up on labels, and neither should you. Don't worry whether your story has a message. That's not important. Your speech has a message; your humor has purpose. The humor is there to relax and refresh the audience; it needn't also educate and edify them.

The purpose of your humor is to get a chuckle from the listeners. It doesn't matter whether it accomplishes that with a quote, a story, an anecdote, a shaggy dog story, or a moment of silence.

It doesn't even matter if your material is old or new. A.P. Herbert said it best: "There is no good reason why a joke should not be appreciated more than once. Imagine how little good music there would be if, for example, a conductor refused to play Beethoven's Fifth Symphony on the grounds that his audience might have heard it already."

Do what Burns does — go out and use the humor that *you* think is funny. When you're going to entertain — this includes adding only touches of humor to your speech — be prepared. Do the research, the rewriting and the practice. Go out there ready for whatever might happen. Don't wing it.

Comedian Tom Dreesen advises comedians to keep their material conversational in tone. "Deliver your comedy as if you and the audience are good friends reminiscing about old times." This intimacy gives your material more credibility and impact.

Dreesen's advice is especially valuable today when most young comics are im-

itating one another's cadence and inflection. The jokes all come out sounding the same because they're all said in the same way.

Spontaneity is another important aspect of humor. Humor should be unaffected, not sounding like the joke before it and the one some comic did right before you.

It's like reading a poem. Poetry is constructed with a rhythm, a lilt. It's very

"There is no good reason why a joke should not be appreciated more than once. Imagine how little good music there would be if, for example, a conductor refused to play Beethoven's Fifth Symphony on the grounds that his audience might have heard it already."

easy to begin reciting in rigid meter. Your recitation can become very "singsongy," and people almost get seasick listening to you. Good actors, though, read poetry like a script, and allow the meaning to overpower the cadence.

Just as they resist the urge to read the poem in the meter in which it was composed, so should you withstand the temptation to recite your humor the way a comic at a comedy club would.

Jay Leno once said that the biggest thing to avoid in comedy is wasting people's time. He said he would rather do a line that was a little less funny, provided it was a little more intelligent. The joke should say something to your audience.

Now, doesn't that contradict what I said earlier about a joke not having to

have a message? No. Your humor doesn't have to preach or educate — that's not its purpose — but it does have to say something. It should have a point of view, and that should be *your* point of view.

This eliminates a lot of silly, childish, immature humor. It forces you to select humor that you believe in, not just a joke that has a funny punch line.

If you were just going to recite gags, you could pick up a Henny Youngman joke book, grab a handful, and throw them into your talk. You might get some laughs, but you would be wasting the listeners' time.

But if you're talking about something, and you have a handful of jokes that apply to that topic and reflect your point of view, then you're funny and worth listening to.

The advice Bob Hope gives, and has followed since he was a brash vaudevillian is: "Wait for your laughs."

That's not always easy because many times the laughs are slower in coming than we on the podium would like. Sometimes, unfortunately, the laughs don't come at all, but that's all right, too. If you wait for them and they don't come, the audience will assume they were wrong. They'll laugh a little more quickly the next time — now that they realize what's expected of them.

Do your humor with confidence. Don't apologize for it. Go all out and expect the payment you deserve — the laughter and the applause. ♣

Gene Perret is a comedy writer for such performers as Bob Hope, Phyllis Diller and Carol Burnett. His latest book, Using Humor for Effective Business Speaking, was recently published by Sterling Publishing Company in New York.

Your 1990-91 Officer

Here's your introduction to Toastmasters International's 1990-91 officer candidates. In August, you'll have the opportunity to vote for the candidate of your choice while you're "Bustin' Loose" at the International Convention in "Big D" (Dallas, Texas).

Candidates were nominated for the positions of President, Senior Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Third Vice-President by the International Nominating Committee. The Committee's selection is presented here in accordance with Article VIII, Section 1 of Toastmasters International's Bylaws.

The officers will be elected on Thursday, August 16, during the International Convention.

It is the duty of all clubs to participate in the vote, either through their representatives at the convention or by proxy. All members are urged to give careful consideration to the qualifications of each candidate.

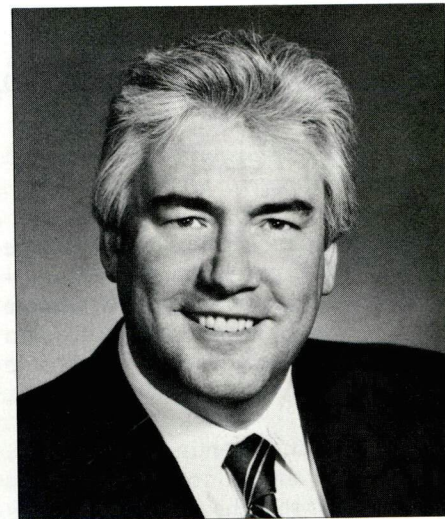
(Additional nominations for international offices may be made from the floor at the Annual Business Meeting. International Director candidates will be nominated at the eight Regional Conferences to be held this month. A Director-at-Large will also be elected at the Annual Business Meeting.)

Nominating Committee—Theodore C. Wood, DTM, Chairman; John A. Fauvel, DTM; George C. Scott, DTM; Jim Casterline, DTM; Lydia D. Boyd, DTM; Denny Saunders, DTM; Mario Pedercini, DTM; Frances Weaver, DTM; Nate A. Parries, DTM; Margaret Flory, DTM; James E. Martin, DTM; Joe Garmeson, DTM.



For President

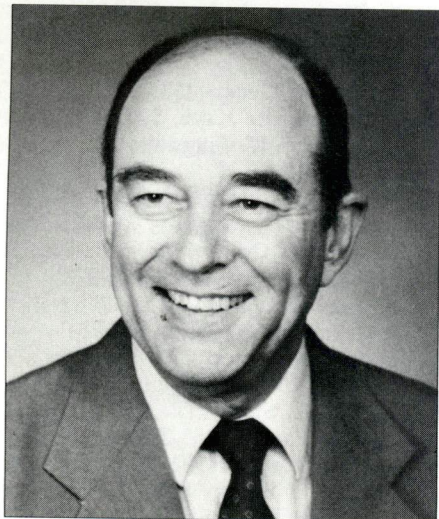
A. Edward Bick, DTM—Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, International Director from 1981 to 1983 and District 41 Governor. While International Director, he served as Chairman of the Membership and Club Extension Committee. A Toastmaster for 18 years, Mr. Bick is a member of Marquette Club 509-41 and a charter member of Chiquita Club in District 40. As District 41 Governor, he led the district to the Distinguished District Award in 1978-79. He was Area Toastmaster of the Year in 1977, and District Evaluation Contest winner in 1985. Mr. Bick is Manager of the Boneless Pork Department for John Morrell & Company Meats. He received a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering from South Dakota State University and has finished one year of post-graduate work at St. Louis University. He is an alumnus of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and has served 10 years on the SDSU House Corporation Board of Directors; five years as its chairman. He served on his church's Congregational Board of Directors and has been Chairman of the Church Congregation. Mr. Bick is a member of the Institute of Industrial Engineers. His wife, Jennifer, is a Toastmaster and has earned her CTM. They reside near Cincinnati, and have one child, Amy.



For Senior Vice-President

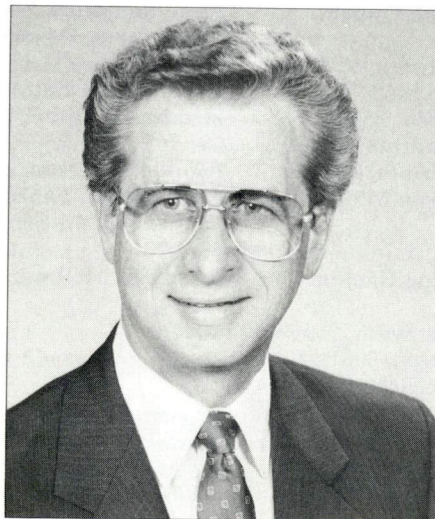
Jack Gillespie, DTM—Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, International Director from 1984 to 1986 and 1982-83 District 64 Governor. A Toastmaster for 18 years, Mr. Gillespie is a member of Winnipeg Keystone Club 3211-64, Entre Amis Club 1421-64, Louis Riel Club 3207-64 and Skyliners Club 831-64. As District 64 Governor, he led the district to a President's Distinguished District Award in 1983. During his second year as Director, Mr. Gillespie served as Chairman of the Membership and Club Extension Committee (MACE). Mr. Gillespie is a member of the National Speakers Association and a past member of ASTD and the Manitoba Society for Training and Development, where he served two terms as President. Mr. Gillespie is currently employed as a Personnel Administrator for the Manitoba Department of Highways and Transportation. His responsibilities include recruitment, labor relations, negotiations, employee assistance programs, classification and performance appraisal. His wife, Grace, is a member of Winnipeg Real Estate Board Club 1429-64. They reside in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with their three children: Jacqueline, Caroline and Roger.

er Candidates



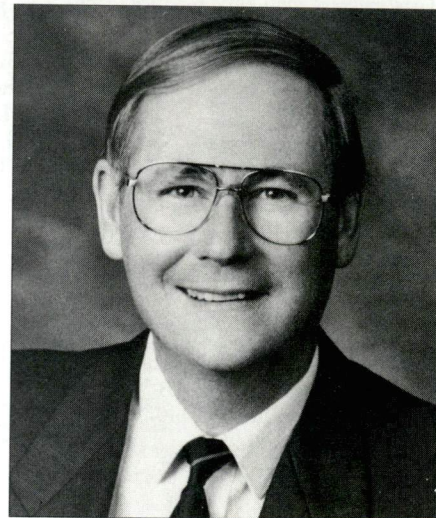
For Second Vice-President

Bennie E. Bough, DTM—Third Vice-President, an International Director from 1983 to 1985 and 1977-78 District 36 Governor. A Toastmaster for 26 years, Mr. Bough is a member of Springfield Club 1792-36 and Advanced Speakers Club 4036-36. Under his leadership, his district received the Distinguished District Award. Mr. Bough is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the American Management Association, and the American Legion. He also is a charter member of the North Virginia chapter of the Retired Officers Association. He is employed as Senior Staff Officer in the Directorate of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in Washington, D.C. He holds a B.A. degree in foreign affairs, an M.A. degree in international relations, and a Ph.D. in international relations. He has served on his church's council, and has been Vice-Chairman, the highest elected lay leader. He lives with his wife, Kathi, in Annandale, Virginia. They have two children: Kristopher and Sara.



For Third Vice-President

G.C. Brown, DTM—An International Director from 1986 to 1988 and District 25 Governor in 1982-83. Under his leadership, the district received the Distinguished District Award. A Toastmaster for 15 years, Mr. Brown is a member of Irving Noon Club 4344-25 and Park Central Club 4095-25. Mr. Brown is a member of the National Speakers Association and the Public Information Taskforce of the Irving Independent School District. He is also a published author in *Bankers* magazine, and a first place winner of the International Speech Contest sponsored by the Dale Carnegie Alumni Association. A professional trainer, he has been a Dale Carnegie instructor for 10 years. Mr. Brown attended the Graduate School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin, and is currently employed as a consultant for MSI (Membership Services, Inc.), a computer software firm. G.C. and his wife Carolyn reside in Irving, Texas. They have two children: J. Byron and Jane Ann.



For Third Vice-President

Neil R. Wilkinson, DTM—An International Director from 1978 to 1980 and District 42 Governor. A Toastmaster for 18 years, Mr. Wilkinson is a member of Southern Lights Club 3689-42 and Wild Rose Club 5374-42. While serving as District Governor in 1977-78, the district was recognized as a Distinguished District. Mr. Wilkinson was District Toastmaster of the Year in 1976 and Club Toastmaster of the Year three times. He served as President/CEO of the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra Board of Directors, and has been active in the World University Games, Commonwealth Games, Klondike Days Association and Junior Achievement, and he is an instructor of speech courses at the University of Alberta. Mr. Wilkinson was "Marketer of the Year" for the Edmonton Chapter of Sales and Marketing Executives International in 1987, and received the Gestetner International President's Outstanding Performance Award five times. Mr. Wilkinson is President/Owner of Barcol Doors in Edmonton where he lives with his wife, Jean, who is a member of Club 3146-42. They have three children: Sharon, Carey and Blair.

DTM

Congratulations to these Toastmasters who have received the Distinguished Toastmaster certificate, Toastmasters International's highest recognition.

Hank Kunkel, 519-F
 Olivia Headley, 5455-1
 John W. Fenwick, 3983-4
 Marie M. Johnson, 2342-6
 Sue Much, 2044-7
 Marcia Brown, 5633-7
 Charlie F. Greenman, 2502-10
 Virginia Vasquez, 3957-12
 Paul Speaker, 6836-12
 David A. Coulie, 5731-23
 David C. Okerlund, 2499-24
 John Fooks, 5509-25
 Barbara L. Hunt, 2184-27
 Victor R. Smith, 4119-29
 Barry Sherman, 1999-36
 John F. Carroll, 3039-36
 Carol E. Williams, 2073-39
 Robert N. Young, 2318-39
 Karen Chileski, 7345-39
 Mark Ulbricht, 3826-42
 Mavis Stegen, 3903-42
 Peter W. Wofford, 3063-43
 Wanda L. Prater, 3702-43
 Mildred Helms Coggins, 5632-43
 L. Edgar Moxey, 1600-47
 Stanley W. Wiese, 3631-47
 Nathaniel Bagley Jr., 3874-48
 Fanny T.F. Vyas, 1416-49
 Barbara Munito, 4507-53
 Curtis C. Yant Jr., 2091-58
 Isobel Hershaw, 2347-60
 John Rumball, 3090-60
 Catherine Phippard, 4210-70
 Karin Francis, 5231-70
 John Mark von Daderszen, 3473-72

ATM Silver

Congratulations to these Toastmasters who have received the Able Toastmaster Silver certificate of achievement.

Norman Terry Riggs, 4211-1
 Olivia Headley, 5455-1
 Hal Slater, 5315-5
 Dave Paxton, 271-6
 James O. Miller, 5369-6
 Richard L. Peterson, 6042-6
 Clyde F. Havens, 431-9
 Leslie Davenport, 1760-9
 G.L. "Joe" Guilford, 6873-9
 Richard T. Moore, 3350-11
 Keith N. Hood, 5498-11

Michael E. Cook, 1844-14
 Georgia Ann Vanis, 5003-14
 Barbara L. Dillon, 1649-16
 Thomas Joseph Oppelt, 7620-16
 Arthur S. Zbrozek, 6163-22
 B.J. Axthelm, 5468-24
 Charles L. Reed, 5378-27
 Robert S. Landrum, 956-29
 Edward T. Gaines, 2095-29
 Midge Cameron Mitchell, 4534-33
 Sherman Lee Hales, 4736-33
 Helen Margene Hankins, 2157-36
 Marcia Peters Sydor, 985-39
 Ruth B. Johnson, 1061-44
 Louise P. Dietrich, 4780-44
 Anthony Goodwin, 5593-45
 Miguel Camacho, 2900-52
 Gene D. Ahlf, 598-57
 Ruth A. Parrott, 3958-57
 Jean-Marie Lemire, 1261-61
 Jared W. Stiles, 5460-65
 Colin Sutcliffe, 5285-69
 Les J. Hewett, 1542-72
 Howard Steinberg, 5008-74

ATM Bronze

Congratulations to these Toastmasters who have received the Able Toastmaster Bronze certificate of achievement.

Rodney A. McCoy, 27-4
 Victor L. Chinn, 2943-4
 Robert Leach, 5151-4
 David W. Yost, 66-6
 Helena Greathouse, 1235-7
 Gail Mangano, 431-9
 Paul A. McAdam, 1556-12
 Michele Wood, 3723-15
 Barbara Dillon, 1649-16
 Ralph M. Wise, 4986-16
 Ruth A. Elder, 1345-18
 Mary-Beth Inglis, 696-23
 Janice Timmons, 2231-25
 Mary M. Reigner, 2876-28
 Michael Rapport, 152-29
 Marc Nagele, 4789-30
 Philip Allen, 1075-33
 Virginia M. Egan, 4333-33
 Jagdish J. Rao, 1595-35
 Thomas C. Dunn, 1278-37
 Marcia Peters Sydor, 985-39
 Virginia Reeves, 2496-39
 George Kerr, 3842-39
 Cleora J. O'Neil, 5218-39
 Mary R. Scott, 5421-39
 Joan Helrich, 6047-39
 Jim Vogele, 453-40
 Michael E. Newman, 1318-42
 Annette Sinclair, 2449-47

Vivian Faye, 1034-57
 Tom Yang, 4762-57
 Paul R. Shotts, 5500-57
 Anne Simpkins, 802-63
 Jerry Wayne Davenport, 6048-63
 Roberta Jean Kalt, 6048-63
 Elizabeth "Libby" Fields, 6612-68
 Frankie Patterson, 880-70
 A.G. Foley, 2130-70
 William Robin Steenson, 5974-70
 Joseph E. McIlroy, 3928-72

ATM

Congratulations to these Toastmasters who have received the Able Toastmaster certificate of achievement.

Martin F. Golden, 770-F
 Janice F. Baylis, 2230-F
 Risto (Rick) T. Santala, 6851-F
 Robert D. Berg, 2980-U
 Johnson Yee, 1015-1
 Nancy A. Schuetz, 6033-1
 Kenny W. Harris, 801-3
 Butch M. Opsahl, 1751-3
 Harold W. Thomas, 3198-3
 Renee U. Tully, 107-4
 Greg Matz, 5825-4
 Timothy J. Cannon, 6521-4
 Michael Pomiak, 112-5
 Olga Carlson, 175-6
 Don Moe, 1523-6
 Roger J. Nielson, 1696-6
 Ellen V. Adams, 4156-6
 Jane Larson, 4591-6
 Bruce Trippet, 4701-6
 Donald Kom, 5582-6
 James R. Hills, 431-9
 Karen L. Ocheltree, 449-9
 Kay Pacheco, 4808-9
 Ramesh P. Shah, 3523-10
 Isabel J. Trovinger, 3293-11
 Willa J. Perrier, 788-12
 Henry H. Slack, 5489-14
 Brenda B. Barkley, 6752-14
 Elsa E. Rodriguez, 3738-15
 Leslie Newren, 5210-15
 Ralph Parker, 1384-16
 Mildred M. Fitch, 6012-16
 Thomas Joseph Oppelt, 7620-16
 William M. Cortese, 359-18
 Jacque Johanson, 597-19
 Lavern Polzien, 2701-19
 George C. Staley, 5999-19
 Eunice Meidinger, 1047-20
 Howard L. Oppgard, 4943-20
 Susan Buchholz Heinze, 6184-20

Norma K. Larson, 6184-20
 Virginia L. Smith, 6845-20
 Cheryl D. Weaver, 3973-21
 Marianne A. Lee, 4989-22
 Florenceruth J. Brown, 2309-23
 T.K. O'Geary, 4581-23
 Marguerite Kaye, 5993-23
 Kathryn D. Fraguela, 2633-24
 Robert I. Beardsley, 6413-24
 Arthur D. Murphy, 3546-25
 Carolyn Cummings, 6082-25
 Barbara Wardlaw, 3231-27
 Joan Kutylowski, 726-28
 Jeannette E. Pahls, 951-28
 George Nuler, 1535-28
 Robert D. Lightfoot, 7396-28
 Roy A. Stout, 535-29
 Sam Farris, 3553-29
 Joan Weldy, 4734-29
 Harold White, 4734-29
 Robert F. Happel, 1743-30
 Carol V. Havey, 1743-30
 Dorothy E. Heinz, 2051-30
 Michael Burnson, 4789-30
 Stanley Trachtenber, 849-31
 Antonio Nunez-de-Villavicencio, 2383-31
 Charles Eric Ericson, 2685-31
 Robert T. Brown, 4604-31
 Neil J. Lewis, 4667-31
 Mark Armstrong, 24-33
 Ross Rudeen, 3498-33
 Kimball R. Gross, 5574-33
 Randolph Smith, 6904-33
 Don A. Ellis, 5010-35
 Bonnie L. Kenny, 6616-35
 Irving Newman, 2627-36
 Juanita M. Parks, 3448-36
 Sharon L. Fakkema, 4654-36
 Annie S. Kornegay, 962-37
 Donald C. Neal, 1420-37
 Allen Trent, 5059-37
 Jane A. Stockdale, 2128-38
 Harry Mossman, 142-39
 Dorothy Ellis, 2695-39
 Clinton D. Ritchie, 2695-39
 Barbara Honey, 4375-39
 Cleora J. O'Neil, 5218-39
 Lois G. Robinson, 6326-39
 Stephen C. Brubaker, 1802-40
 Donald D. Anderson, 1187-41
 Dave Stecyk, 1862-42
 William G. Daly, 2331-42
 Gordon P. Meyers, 3489-42
 Ronald G. Keleman, 4496-43
 Christine A. Twaddle, 5469-43
 Harold E. Jones, 1509-44
 Novie Gilbert, 4780-44
 Dianne Dimitropoulos, 5375-45

Rita Hopper, 3331-47
 Robert J. Brown, 4872-47
 Sherrill Kaye, 5193-47
 Roger S. Weems, 556-48
 Katherine Lentinc, 125-52
 Leonard G. Siebert, 1484-53
 Gail Penniman Turner Slover, 1484-53
 Virginia Sparrow Smith, 1484-53
 Sallie Anderson, 1843-56
 Sharon Marie Sharp, 3439-56
 C.B. Dickerson, 6701-56
 Doris Levine, 6216-57
 Dottie L. Cunningham, 1370-58
 Terri Wilson, 1882-58
 Shelley McVea, 3597-60
 Bernie M. Mazur, 5425-60
 Jacques J. Waisvisz, 3319-61
 Roger Bellemare, 3778-61
 Michel Damico, 5651-61
 Elizabeth Cowan, 5833-61
 Linda Donnelly Wulff, 477-62
 James E. May, 1080-62
 Ros Jennings, 5116-62
 Stephen Charles Allen, 1266-63
 Thomas E. Watson, 3004-63
 George Wayne Huddleston, 3834-63
 Mona H. Raridon, 5711-63
 Anthony C. Palumbo, 1491-65
 Dan Montgomery, 686-66
 Cathrun M. Keller, 1397-66
 Mary E. Marchand, 2870-66
 Charles F.P. Sullivan, 906-68
 Michael E. Bryant, 6342-68
 Trishia Jewellen, 106-69
 George Hancox, 3721-69
 Brian Alexander Davis, 4412-69
 Carmel C. Power, 3783-70
 Catherine Phippard, 4210-70
 Ray Rauscher, 4394-70
 Graeme L. Cruikshank, 4821-70
 Dianne Vecchiet, 5069-70
 Peter Elliott Gambrill, 6419-70
 Conny M. Fechner, 2498-72
 Rolando E. Romblon, 4159-75
 Milagros Covarrubias Jamir, 4313-75

NEW CLUBS

Century Centre, 4242-F
 Irvine, California
 Speaking Sparks, 4794-F

Pasadena, California
Professional Women, 977-1
 Marina del Rey, California
The Talking Saints, 4790-1
 Long Beach, California
Torrance Chamber, 5631-1
 Torrance, California
Fed-Ups, 5810-2
 Bothell, Washington
Talking Heads, 2022-6
 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Mears Park, 5133-6
 St. Paul, Minnesota
Crowning Achievers, 1122-11
 Elkhart, Indiana
Rohm & Haas Speakeasy, 2700-11
 Louisville, Kentucky
Racal Motivators, 2229-14
 Atlanta, Georgia
Georgia Power-General Services Headquarters, 3667-14
 Forest Park, Georgia
UUCA, 5603-14
 Atlanta, Georgia
Panasonic, 6293-14
 Norcross, Georgia
Talk of the Moon, 7652-15
 Vernal, Utah
Speaking Solo, 7655-15
 Salt Lake City, Utah
Red Oak, 4996-19
 Red Oak, Iowa
AG Pies, 7654-24
 Omaha, Nebraska
Metropolitan, 1254-27
 Washington, D.C.
Headliners, 5125-30
 Chicago, Illinois
The Talk of the Tower, 6356-30
 Chicago, Illinois
First Edition, 6378-30
 Chicago, Illinois
Cignificant Speakers, 1465-39
 Rancho Cordova, California
Club Med, 2343-39
 Reno, Nevada
Royal Bank of Canada, 4451-42
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Indian Head, 6324-42
 Indian Head, Saskatchewan, Canada
Razorback Word Masters, 4932-43
 Fayetteville, Arkansas
Enterprises Speakers Club, 7656-46
 New York, New York
Universal, 7653-47
 Miami, Florida
ASU Rappers, 4384-48
 Montgomery, Alabama
AmSouth, 4429-48

Birmingham, Alabama
National Reinsurance, 5449-53
 Stamford, Connecticut
66 Speaker, 3275-56
 Houston, Texas
East Texas, 3485-56
 Huntsville, Texas
Pennzoil, 6069-56
 Houston, Texas
Clarewood 5000, 2941-57
 Oakland, California
Nooners, 5753-60
 Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
V.O.I.C.E.S. of Williamsburg, 3386-66
 Williamsburg, Virginia
S.O.S., 1218-70
 Swansea, N.S.W., Australia
Bankstown, A.M., 4450-70
 Bankstown, N.S.W., Australia
Naas, 3669-71
 Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland
Karori, 1623-72
 Karori, Wellington, New Zealand
E. L. Bateman, 5559-74
 Boksburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa
Bamboo Organ, 3242-75
 Las Pinas, Metro Manila, Philippines

ANNIVERSARIES

45 Years

Seattle General, 277-2
 Business Mens, 281-24
 Beaver Dam, 310-35
 Centennial, 313-64

40 years

Whitehall Triangle, 242-13
 Downtown, 99-22
 Potomac, 827-27
 Quannapowitt, 849-31
 China Lake, 853-33
 Stockham, 818-48
 Skyliners, 831-64
 Johannesburg, 113-74

35 years

Roundup, 1839-3
 Downtown, 1803-4
 Sunrise, 1829-4
 Yawner's Toastmasters, 982-7
 Marshalltown, 1857-19
 Tally Ho, 1826-24
 Summit, 1781-46
 Palolo, 1780-49
 Kaneohe Bay, 1805-49
 Gavel & Glass, 1693-60

30 years

Tainan Taiwan, 3102-U
 Utoy, 810-14
 Box Elder, 794-15
 Bethesda-Chevy Chase, 3094-36
 Plains, 3144-42
 Capitol City, 2048-56
 Rock Hill, 2040-58
 Merrimac, 3125-66

25 years

Kirkland Congregational, 822-2
 U of A Granada, 1772-3
 Roadrunner, 3850-3
 Emerald, 3892-7
 A-B Speechmasters, 3891-35
 Huntington, 1964-46
 Speak-easy, 3235-48
 Executive, 3009-62

20 years

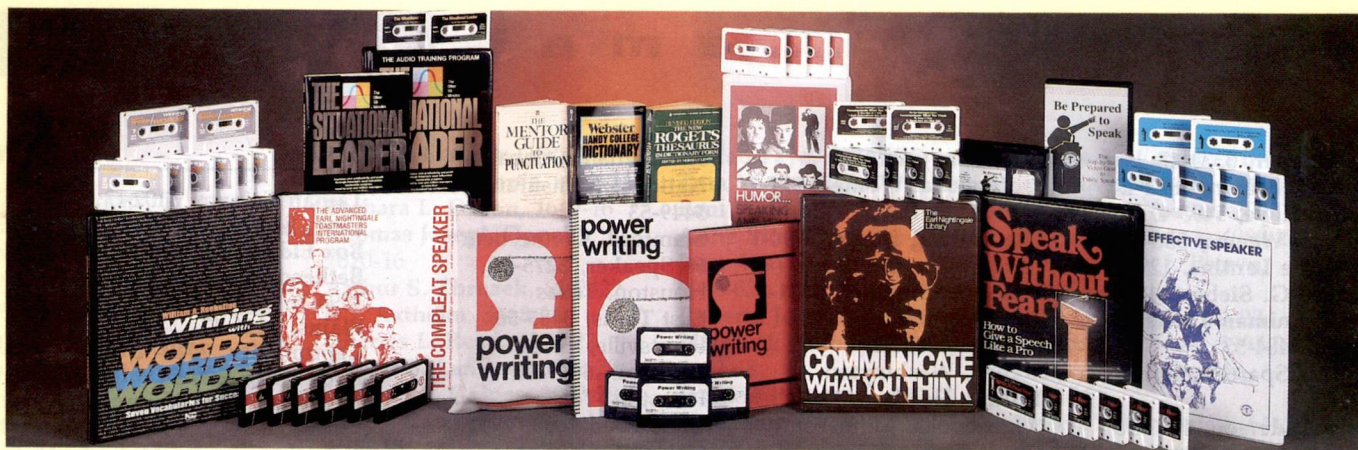
Atsugi Zama, 3162-U
 Golden Gulf, 911-47
 Fermoy, 2846-71

15 years

Mutual Fun, 1823-5
 AC Earlyrisers, 3646-6
 Speak E-Z, 1130-16
 Delta, 1678-16
 ADA, 1971-16
 Diplomats, 3298-19
 Princeton, 925-21
 NCR-ACD, 2516-22
 Bechtel Powermasters, 222-36
 Nooners, 877-56
 New Braunfels, 1722-56
 Sunflower, 2088-64
 Burdekin, 3163-69
 Pakuranga, 3830-72
 Ringwood, 3805-73

10 years

Lake Forest, 4220-F
 Oradores Bilingues, 4222-F
 Castries, 4205-U
 Pan-American, 4214-U
 Culver City, 4211-1
 Electric Toasters, 4200-4
 Switch-on, 4224-4
 Lindbergh Field, 4197-5
 YMCA, 4217-6
 Fairview Heights, 4206-8
 TGIF Singles, 4199-12
 Rosaland, 4202-12
 Electric Toasters, 4198-23
 Twinbrook, 4223-36
 Monahans American, 4219-44
 Post Oak, 3897-56
 Southern Marin, 1441-57
 Guide Dogs, 3270-73
 Valewood, 4203-73



Become a Dynamic Speaker

Become a speaker whose words are heard, understood and acted upon! Learn to share vital information effectively, motivate others to action, inspire people to great heights, and make them laugh until they cry.

Toastmasters International has available an array of the most complete and dynamic audio and video cassette albums ever produced. These outstanding albums are ideal for your own self-development and listening pleasure, or for your own club's learning library.

BE PREPARED TO SPEAK

A state-of-the-art, professionally-produced videotape that can help you excel as a speaker—at an unbeatable price! It's just under 30 minutes long, the ideal length for club meetings, corporate training sessions, or for individuals to view at home.

Code 215-V (VHS); 215-B (BETA); 215-P (PAL); Video \$39.95

HUMOR, SPEAKING AND YOU

Learn the essence of humor, how to find humorous material and how to use humor when you speak. Then roar with laughter as you hear live examples from some of the world's greatest humorists, including Mark Russell and Dr. Charles Jarvis.

Code 252 Audiocassette \$25.00

THE EFFECTIVE SPEAKER

You'll learn time-tested techniques for effective public speaking, and you'll hear them brought to life by some of the great speakers including John F. Kennedy, Winston Churchill, and Will Rogers.

Code 243 Audiocassette \$30.00

COMMUNICATE WHAT YOU THINK

by Earl Nightingale

Offers timeless advice on effective speaking, listening, organizing and persuasion. Topics include getting and holding an audience's attention, how to overcome fear of addressing a large group and more.

Code 240 Audiocassette \$45.00

THE COMPLEAT SPEAKER

by Earl Nightingale

Reveals little-known secrets of effective communication for beginning and advanced speakers. Subjects discussed include tips for writing speeches, making introductions and conducting panel discussions.

Code 241 Audiocassette \$45.00

SPEAK WITHOUT FEAR

by Jan D'Arcy

Guides both the novice and the seasoned speaker in producing smooth-sounding, idea-selling presentations. Learn how to analyze your audience, how to research and select main and supporting premises,

how to structure your speech and how to give it.

Code 245 Audiocassette \$49.95

THE SITUATIONAL LEADER

Helps you develop skills to lead people, diagnose the competency and commitment of team members, differentiate styles of influence, and train and properly reward quality people.

Code 258 Audiocassette/Book \$29.95

WINNING WITH WORDS

by William Koehnline

Build and enjoy a masterful vocabulary. Word groups presented include general interest and value, computers and science, political and legal terms, words about persons and groups, and comprehensive review of the whole course. As you build your vocabulary, you increase your chances of greater success. Great resource for word of the day.

Code 246 Audiocassette \$59.95

POWER WRITING

Gives you a command of writing techniques that get results. It is a step-by-step method of instruction that includes challenging exercises and self-checking solutions. Learn how to write a winning speech.

Code 247 Audiocassette/Workbook \$99.95

THE TEN-SECOND EXECUTIVE HUMORIST

by Doc Blakely

This program combines candid discussions with live excerpts from Doc Blakely's speaking engagements to show you: How to use humor; when humor is appropriate; why humor works; and where to find humor.

Code 248 Audiocassettes \$60.00

Mail coupon to Toastmasters International, P.O. Box 9052, Mission Viejo, CA 92690. Phone: (714) 858-TALK/858-8255. FAX: (714) 858-1207.

Please send me:

Quantity

- ___ Be Prepared to Speak - VHS (215-V) @ \$39.95 each.
- ___ Be Prepared to Speak - BETA (215-B) @ \$39.95 each
- ___ Be Prepared to Speak - PAL (215-P) @ \$39.95 each.
- ___ Humor, Speaking and You (252) @ \$25.00 each.
- ___ The Effective Speaker (243) @ \$30.00 each.
- ___ Communicate What You Think (240) @ \$45.00 each
- ___ The Compleat Speaker (241) @ \$45.00 each.
- ___ Speak Without Fear (245) @ \$49.95 each.
- ___ The Situational Leader (258) @ \$29.95 each.
- ___ Winning With Words (246) @ \$59.95 each.
- ___ Power Writing (247) @ \$99.95 eaCH.
- ___ The Ten-Second Executive Humorist (248) @ \$60.00 each.

Please add \$3 postage and handling charges for each program inside the U.S., or \$4 for shipment to Canada, Mexico and overseas. California residents add 6% sales tax. Coupon expires 12/30/90.

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

___ My check or money order for \$ _____ (U.S.) is enclosed; or

___ Charge my credit card: MasterCard / VISA (circle one).

Credit Card No. _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Club Number _____ District _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____

County _____ Zip Code _____