

THE TOASTMASTER

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MAY, 1945

No. 5

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Note the Cartoon on Page 22. We are proud to present Cartoonist Burr Shafer's idea of introductions.

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Opinions expressed in the articles in this magazine reflect the views of the writers and do not necessarily indicate the attitude of the organization, Toastmasters International.

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Free Speech and Free Press— The Foundation of Freedom

ROBERT M. SWITZLER



The first three words of the Constitution of the United States are "We, the people." The first amendment to the Constitution provides for freedom of speech and of the press. The great document has many other provisions affecting the welfare of "we, the people," but none more important than these two.

Remove these freedoms, and the whole structure will collapse. The power of kings and dictators may have gone, but nothing has yet appeared to destroy the power of free speech and free press—the power of publicity, written or spoken in controversial matters—"freedom of information" as our late President termed it.

The Articles of Confederation were a league made by "the States." The Constitution was a

league made by the people. There is all the difference in the world between the two.

If a league is formed at San Francisco, it will be by the States—the Nations—without the confines of the United States (but including the United States.) Will it be merely a league on paper, or can it be made workable?

To make it workable, freedom of speech and of the press must be mandatory. Russia, which thus far lacks both these freedoms, must be influenced to publish not only the findings and decrees of the Conference, but also the views expressed by its members, rather than permit the use of a muffler or silencer.

Had the friendly views of America been freely published in Germany and in Japan, including our attitude of neighborliness and conciliation, those people would never have made the speeches of hate nor written the articles of antagonism which preceded and helped cause the war. It is the spirit of the people which finally counts.

Publicity in all nations, including Japan, Germany and Russia, is indispensable to the success of the San Francisco Conference or any other effort for international peace.

The Toastmasters Club is one of the great agencies for free expression. We could not exist without the right to speak freely, and we believe that this right should be enjoyed by all men.

Thus far, our growth has been largely in America, and among English-speaking people. Perhaps the time is coming when we must reach out to further fields, even

into different languages. We stand ready to serve men of every nation as we have done in our own land.

Watch us grow, and watch democracy grow throughout the world by the exercise of the right of free speech, so well known among Americans, and so thoroughly practiced by Toastmasters.

Have you, as a Toastmaster, ideas about how we may carry on our service in the larger fields? Your President wants your suggestions, and your help on the problem of how to meet our world-wide opportunity.

Are You Interesting?

Do people like to listen to you? Do they appear to be interested in what you say? Would you care to listen to yourself talk at considerable length? Are you really interesting? You are if you make the effort to be. You have ideas and experiences which are worth relating, provided you know how to relate.

What do you know that is worth passing on to others? They do not care much about your individual aches and pains, or your personal peevishness and preferences, or even your views on tomorrow's weather. They have their own thoughts on these matters, which they would rather tell you than listen to yours. You must know something else—something which can be told briskly, in not too many words, and not duplicating the thoughts of your listener. You can make your conversation interesting by planning it.

A good conversationalist follows one of two lines. He may select his own ideas and experiences and present them concisely, and then wait for the other man to match him. Or he may ask leading questions which will draw out his companion. Either method is good, provided one does not talk too much. It's an odd thing that the speaker who restrains himself is the one who gains the reputation for interesting conversation.

Soldiers Need Speech Training

MAJOR ARTHUR F. WILLIAMS

Major Williams is back on his old job with the Indianapolis Y.M.C.A. after three years in uniform. As a pioneer in Toastmasters Club work in the Middle West, he carried his interest in speech throughout his military career. Here are some of his observations:

SPEECH Training is a necessity for all military personnel, commissioned and non-commissioned alike. The man who lacks it is at a disadvantage in all his work.

Back in 1942, while taking a refresher course in O. T. S. at Miami Beach, Florida, I found that all officers were required to take a short course in public speaking. My experience in the Toastmasters Club was a real help to me.

In the service, I discovered the absolute necessity for ability to speak. Officers frequently have to address whole companies of men. Their messages must be simple and clear in content. They must speak distinctly so that they may be completely understood.

When a non-commissioned officer is able to drill his men well, and issue commands clearly so that they can be executed without misunderstanding, he gives his company a good chance of winning honors in contests, and he gains for himself a place at the top of the list for promotions. Unfortunately, many non-coms have difficulty in drilling men because they have not had speech training.

In training for combat, it is necessary to pass messages up and down the line. If one man fails to relay the message clearly, the next man does not understand, and so when he passes on what he thought

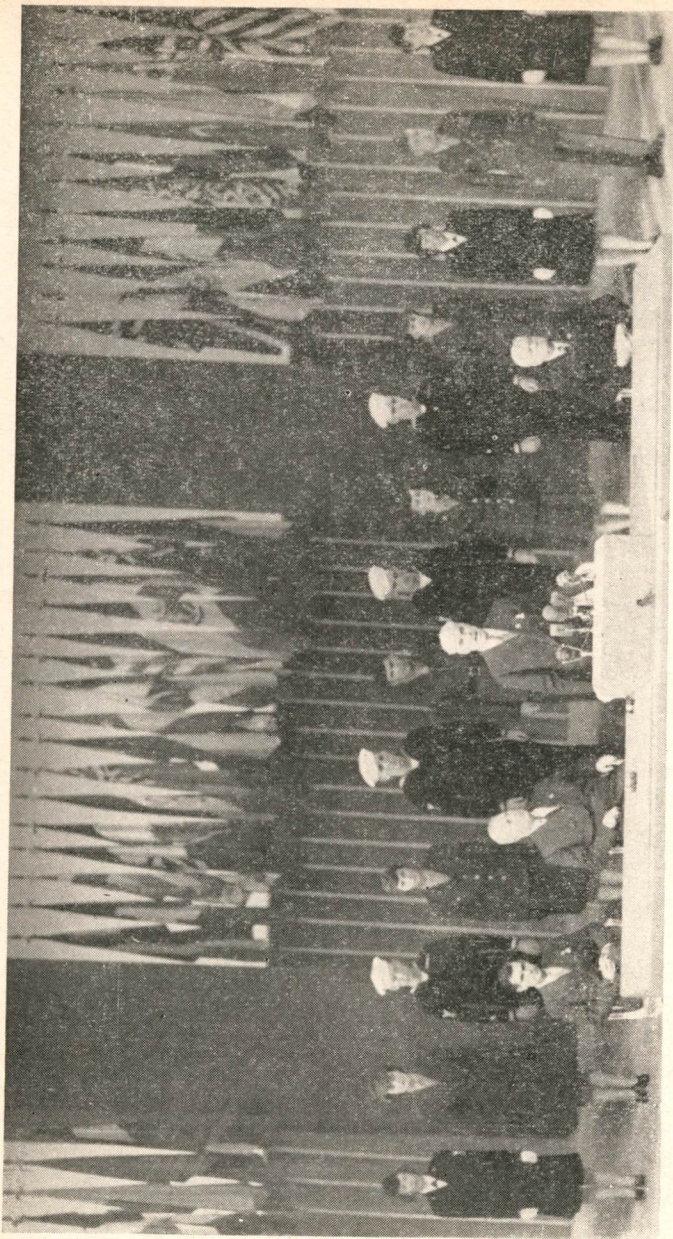
he heard, error is the result. Obviously, the effectiveness of a squad or platoon in battle is hampered, and the results may prove disastrous.

I have observed officers addressing their men when the speech was neither heard nor understood, and yet the men were responsible for carrying out the instructions, made incomprehensible by faulty utterance. The officer who can't talk well to his men cannot maintain the respect to which he is entitled. He could gain and hold that respect by learning how to speak.

My heart has gone out to men in the Army, trying to conduct some business meeting without any knowledge or practice in parliamentary procedure. What a mess can be made of things when the chairman does not know how to do what must be done!

Certainly the Toastmasters Clubs have made a splendid contribution to speech effectiveness of men in the armed forces. Toastmasters in uniform have been conspicuous for their ability to make themselves heard and understood.

And since we know that speech training is essential both in the Army and in civilian life, there comes to us, as Toastmasters, a new challenge to extend our service until all men have the opportunity to profit by our work.



Secretary of State Stettinius, Jr., (standing, center of rostrum) opens the Conference. Seated at right is Mayor Roger Lapham, of San Francisco. Governor Earl Warren of California sits beside Mr. Stettinius and at the far left is Alger Hiss, Acting Secretary to the Conference. Honor guards and flags of all nations are in background.

Planning For Security

WILLIAM A. DUNLAP, Past President of Toastmasters International, and Official Observer for Toastmasters at the San Francisco Conference.

"WHAT do you think of Molotov? That is the usual question asked one who has attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, California. There are other equally powerful figures in attendance. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States; Anthony Eden, United Kingdom; T. V. Soong, China; are prominent, but Molotov is picturesque.

Why is Molotov the center of interest? He is a mystery; he speaks no English, he talks little, but when he does speak it is effective.

Walking down the street of any American city, Molotov would pass unnoticed. In a director's meeting, a service club convention, political meeting or any other deliberative gathering, he conducts himself as would any American business leader.

Mystery and fear are often found together. Americans have little real knowledge of Russia, her leaders, her people, her problems, her aims. True, there are opinions, but too often they are formed from the headlines instead of by reading the small print. Russia must be reckoned with in the future—the American public must be informed, not merely the statesmen. Toastmasters International can be a real force in the coming years in this regard.

The locale selected for the Con-

ference is fortunate. San Francisco typifies the West and its traditions, one of which is that the stranger is accepted as a friend until he proves himself unworthy. That is the spirit of San Francisco today; it is the attitude of the representatives of the United States Government; it is the only attitude which can bring about the objectives of this Conference. That it is infectious is being demonstrated as the deliberations proceed.

The spontaneous gaiety which would ordinarily have greeted the distinguished visitors was submerged in the remembrance of the late President Roosevelt. There was suppressed excitement, however, as the importance of this Conference became more and more evident. A Conference of 46 nations, assembled to plan for future world security, is an historic occasion.

Although not decorated gaily as originally intended San Francisco has shown a sincere welcome. Store windows display welcome messages, along with reminders of the man who called the Conference into being. The United States flag is flown at half staff. Hotels extend every courtesy to visitors; one can even get a pack of his favorite cigarettes. Taxicab drivers who speak foreign languages are identified to assist those not speaking English. San Francisco, through a special committee, has provided many entertainment features. Baskets with various California products were

placed in each guest's hotel room. The San Francisco Press Club has kept open house 24 hours a day for visiting press and radio representatives.

Large buses, operated by the U. S. Navy, driven by attractive and skillful young women, furnish transportation from hotels to the Civic Center where sessions are held. Special Army cars care for the delegates. The San Francisco Police and Military Police protect and regulate traffic. It all runs very smoothly.

In the Opera House, where the Plenary Sessions are held, the effect is simple and grand. The stage is carpeted in powder blue. Behind the rostrum, in stunning array, are the flags of the 46 nations; the backdrop is azure blue. One is immediately conscious of the significance of a flag.

Delegates are seated in alphabetical order, those nations whose names begin with the first letters of the alphabet in the front rows. The "Diamond Horseshoe," the balcony and galleries are crowded to overflowing with the press and radio, photographers, accredited representatives of organizations and special guests. The somber appearance of the delegate body is relieved by a sprinkling of United States, French, Russian and British Army and Navy uniforms. The Arabs, in their white head-dress and brown robes are most striking in appearance.

The official opening of the Conference was on Wednesday, April 25, but the first formal session was held the following afternoon. First

order of business was a tribute to the late President Roosevelt, read by Dr. Guillermo Belt Ramirez, Ambassador to the United States from Cuba. It was in the form of a Resolution which was adopted by acclamation by a silent standing vote. Following this ceremony, opening addresses were given by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S., T. V. Soong, China, V. N. Molotov, Russia, and Anthony Eden, United Kingdom. Molotov spoke in Russian, his address being immediately interpreted into English and French.

All four speeches were inspiring, sincere and delivered with intense fervor. The theme of the afternoon can best be stated in the closing words of Anthony Eden when he said, "We have a job of work to do if we are not to fail our fighting men. Let us do it with courage, modesty and despatch." An impressive and encouraging start.

On the lighter side, there has been entertainment provided, though little until after May 12, the end of the official mourning period.

The hospitality of the City of San Francisco has been complete, and it is rumored that costs are being defrayed from the city's Disaster Fund. The office of the Russian News Agency, TASS, contains a small desk designated, "Warsaw Poles." It has been dubbed, the "Demi-Tass." Curious throngs have jammed the block long lobby of the St. Francis Hotel where 22 of the 46 delegations are housed. On several occasions the police have had to clear a path from the

elevator to the street so delegates can leave. H.R.H. Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz, and his secretaries from Saudi Arabia, brought their own sheep and goats; servants prepare the food, one of the items being boiled sheep's eyes, a rather startling dish to the uninitiated. Lately, Secretary Stettinius is rumored to be singing in his bath. The song: "Molly and me, and Eden makes three, we're happy in our blue heaven."

The State Department, by including accredited representatives of the leading organizations in the U.S. as consultants and observers, has brought the conference to the public and met the handicap of limited space. These representatives may attend the plenary sessions, and in addition are invited to special meetings which are addressed by members of the official delegations, who inform as to progress, and problems to be faced. Questions are answered, and suggestions presented on behalf of the organizations are considered.

This has been an important way of correcting the general impression that this is a "Peace Conference." It is not. It is a "Security Conference" establishing basic international procedures by which

governments may adjust their differences peaceably in the future. The common understanding of state problems and their free discussion by the delegates will go a long way to facilitate settlement of differences between governments in the future. Agreements can be reached only through compromise, and the willingness of delegates to come to a common agreement is evident. Each delegation has strongly urged adoption of its ideas. That is natural, but there have been no dead-locks. That is encouraging.

By the time this is in print the results of the Conference may be known. At present there is no reason to doubt that a workable plan for international relations will be produced. However, a plan is valueless unless used, so in the final analysis the desire of the signatory nations to carry out and enforce the agreements determined upon will spell the success of the Security Conference. In many instances such an agreement must be ratified by the people; that is the case in the United States. Our representatives in Congress must know what we, the people, desire. Our desires must be based on informed, intelligent thinking.

Business Changes

After 15 years with the Seattle Times, Franklin McCrillis, Vice-President of Toastmasters International, has quit the newspaper to open his own public relations office, located at 209 Seneca Street, Seattle. On the Times he has been automobile editor, real estate editor, merchandising manager and national advertising representative. In his new office, he will be consultant on advertising, publicity and sales problems for a group of selected clients.

Words of Action

JOHN L. TAMKE, Mission Toastmasters Club of San Francisco

OF the tools which every public speaker must use, words are the most necessary. Without them, we of course could not speak. And yet, are we all familiar with the use of words? Is it necessary to have an extensive vocabulary to get across our message in a forcible manner? Do we try to impress people by the use of *Big Words*? I do not think so!

It was my pleasure to recently to hear a minister speak about words and their use in the Bible. Now every one will agree that no book carries a more forcible message than the Bible. We also know that it has been for years the "best seller" among books and has been translated into any number of different languages. And yet, this minister, who should know whereof he speaks, told us that there were less than four hundred different words used in the whole of the Bible. Of this number, the majority were words of one syllable. Such words are the ones that pack the punch.

Some would-be humorist once made the remark that a speech was like a long-horned steer from Texas. A point here and a point there and a lot of bull in between. But if you want to put your message across it takes more than bull. It takes words, and words of one or two syllables.

Remember General Putnam's famous words, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes" when the British stormed up Bunker Hill. How long do you think you

would have remembered his words if he had said: "Do not discharge your weapons until their proximity permits you to observe the whites of their eyes?" How do you think his men would have responded to such an order? It would never have carried the punch that was necessary to inspire these men.

John Paul Jones is better remembered by his famous retort "I have not yet begun to fight" when he was asked to surrender by the British, because his answer was to the point. They were short, sharp fighting words—words of action! Would he have been remembered if his reply had been "Even though my vessel is in a sinking condition, I shall remain in the conflict?"

And Patrick Henry did not look for fancy phrases when he made his famous speech, which ended with his demand of "Give me liberty or give me death." He did not have to use the *Big Words* to tell his audience what he wanted them to know.

This leads me to impress on you, my fellow Toastmasters, that if you would put punch into your speeches, if you would put across your points, do so with the words of one or two syllables. Use the words of action. They carry the punch with which to hammer home the thoughts you want to put across.

Put action into your speech by using "words of action."

"THE ARMY AND NAVY FOREVER"

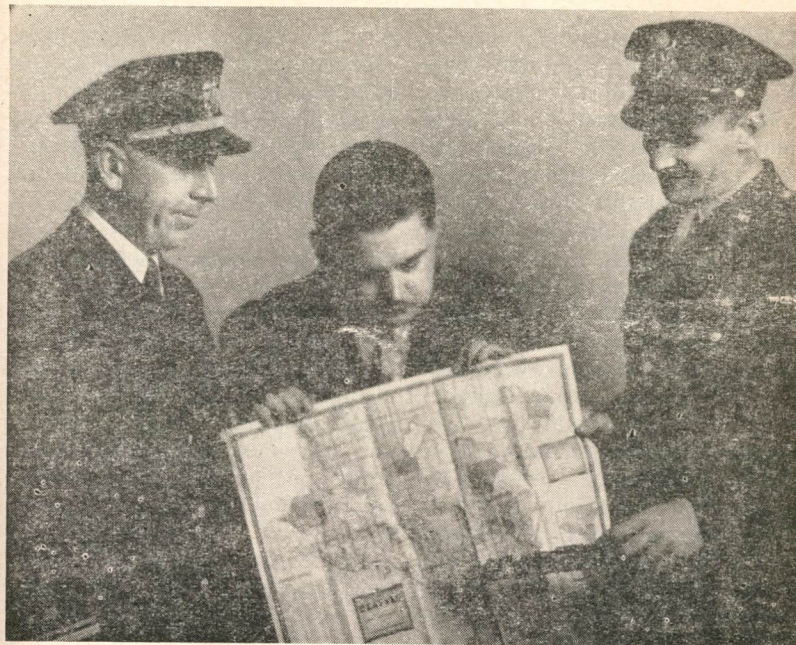


PHOTO BY KENNEL-ELLIS

Navy Lieutenant (jg) Sheldon M. Hayden, past president of Toastmasters International, and A. A. F. Lieutenant John Stokes, past vice-president of Seattle Totem Toastmasters, are seen in consultation with Franklin McCrillis, vice-president of Toastmasters International over the great strides made by Toastmasters in Seattle and the Northwest. Stokes points with a totem pole at the heart of Seattle, where the Totem Club meets. Since Hayden and Stokes went into the service about two years ago, seven new charters have been granted to clubs in Seattle and King County. Both Hayden and Stokes arrived in Seattle at the same time on brief leave, and both renewed their interest and acquaintance in Toastmasters. "The Toastmaster who is in the service," said Lieutenant Stokes, "has not lost his interest. After the war he will be back in his old club or starting a new one. We all know that Toastmasters will help us to secure new opportunities in the postwar world."

Though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people.
—Grover Cleveland.

Speech Contests

HARRY L. BAUER, Santa Monica Toastmasters Club, No. 21

SPEECH contests are doubtless the most enjoyable and beneficial of all toastmastering activities. There is zest for the individual members who vie for honors; there is stimulation for the whole club in interclub competition.

The importance of holding the contest in a suitable place and of providing a varied preliminary program is well understood. However, there are certain weaknesses in speech contests as now conducted that do not seem to be generally appreciated. For example, the first speaker on the contest program labors under a handicap that does not burden the others. The audience (and judges) just after a dinner are often not completely settled down and warmed up to giving alert attention when the number one speaker starts. The seriousness of the matter can be seen in the fact that it is practically unknown for the first speaker to win the cup. Why is it that this honor usually goes to a speaker who is last or nearly last on the program?

The Ice Breaker

In an attempt to reduce the handicap of being the lead-off speaker, Santa Monica Club this year introduced the plan of having the first speaker appear second on the program by having a "dummy" speaker, one not in the contest, open the program and, thereby serve as an "ice-breaker." The same plan was followed in the

Area No. 2 contest recently held. The consensus was that it is a good idea to have a preliminary talk *immediately* before the first contest speaker is introduced. Would it not be well for all clubs to adopt this plan as a matter of routine?

The most important thing about any speech contest is selecting the winners. If this is not done soundly, the whole contest idea is a farce and ought to be dropped. The traditional method of having a small committee do the judging is unsound and ought to be promptly and permanently abolished. The theory is that the members of the small committee are experts with special ability in judging. The fact is that they are usually just ordinary Toastmasters while the audience usually contains dozens of people who are just as competent.

Audience Judging

Unfortunately, the small committee method is so well entrenched that few Toastmasters have questioned its efficiency even though the committee selections sometimes amaze many people. Real evidence that our small committees are inadequate can be clearly seen by merely analyzing a tabulation of the votes of the individual judges comprising the committees. In doing this it will usually be noted that these "experts" differ very widely as to who made the best speech and, furthermore, certain individual speeches will be rated by different judges all the way

from first to last place. Why is there such a big lack of agreement among judges? The only answer is that opinion varies widely as to what constitutes good speaking. The important thing to note is that judging is primarily a matter of personal opinion and that true objectivity cannot be obtained, theories and mathematical score cards notwithstanding. Since judging is chiefly a matter of opinion why not record the opinion of a fairly large group of Toastmasters instead of limiting it to a very few people?

Three years ago the Santa Monica Club, in the hope of obtaining sounder judging, adopted audience voting in its annual speech contest. The results since then have been highly successful. The theoretical evils that were predicted never materialized at all. Club members appear to be well satisfied with the new plan. As a means of getting research data, small committees of the traditional type operated along with the audience. Comparisons of the two methods of judging reveal some surprising weaknesses in the small committee method.

A good example of this was found in this year's contest in which the audience cast 88 ballots, giving 38 firsts to the winner, 27 to second place and only 9 to third place. Obviously the winning speech had much merit. The small committee, however, did not give it either first, second or third place but relegated it to somewhere in the "lower half." The speaker that this small committee did select for

first place was the one rated third by the audience and who received only 9 votes for first place out of 88 votes cast!

A second significant example of the small committee in action can be seen in the results of the recent Area No. 2 contest. According to the method used, the seven-man committee awarded first place and the cup to the winner by a score of 106½ points to 106 for the second place. This is a really hair-splitting margin of victory. The audience, however, had no such difficulty. Of the 90 ballots cast, the winner (same as above) received 45 of the firsts, which is as many as all other contestants combined and is more than twice as many as the next closest contestant. In view of this, does anyone seriously think that the half-point margin given by the small committee correctly represents the differences between the two speakers? Is it not more likely that it was merely a lucky accident that gave the winner the half-point margin?

Safety in Numbers

Since, in the small committee method of judging, discrepancies such as these seem to be the rule rather than the exception, would it not be wise to increase the size of the committees in order to get better judging? The Contest Committee of the International Organization evidently thinks so because the 1945 rules "suggest" that there be "not less" than 9 judges for area, 11 for the district and 15 for the international contest. It is probable that this sensible suggestion will not be generally heeded. No

contest should be judged by less than 15 or 20 persons.

A still better suggestion for getting really good judging of contest speeches may be to let the entire audience do the job. Audience voting has distinct advantages. Objections to it are chiefly mythical and usually made by those who have never tried it. Audience voting is not difficult to administer. If the stage is properly set by the officials in charge of the meeting, it should constitute the soundest of all judging methods. Space does

not permit listing all the measures that have made it a distinct success in Santa Monica Club, No. 21. It may be in order to say that the women in the audience have consistently selected the same winners as the men.

Whether or not clubs and other organizations wish to experiment with audience voting, they will be well-advised to abolish the small committee method of judging the speech contests and give the assignment to a group of at least fifteen or twenty persons.

NO MIKE FRIGHT HERE



PHOTO BY GROGAN

Uncle Joe Cannon Toastmasters, of Danville, Illinois, went on the air via W D A N on a recent evening, and added new laurels as clever and convincing speakers to an unseen audience.

The group of "broadcasters" includes, left to right: Don Morrison, Howard Campbell, William Kerby, Dean Quin, Charles Holbrook and Elmer Grogan.

How to Write for Publication

By GEO. BOARDMAN PERRY

Editor, American Painter and Decorator, St. Louis Charter Member, Midtown No. 283

This article was written at the request of the Editorial Committee. The Committee felt that such an article would be helpful to Toastmasters who wish to contribute to The Toastmaster or to other publications.

DO you want to write for publication? If so, consider carefully the following suggestions.

The first and most important step in approaching this problem is to ask yourself why you want to write. The second is to give yourself an honest answer.

If you merely want to write in the hope that you may see your name in print, better forget about it, for unless you have a real message to convey—a message which will appeal to the particular self-interests of the readers of the publication to which you intend to submit your manuscript — your chances of getting into print are slim indeed.

Most professional non-fiction writers write to influence the thinking of those who read what they have written. They also write to teach or to impart information to their readers. The more nearly you can approximate their approach, the more likely your material is to be accepted for publication.

Identify Your Purpose

Before you actually start to write an article ask yourself, "What is the purpose of the article? . . . What do I expect it to accomplish?" Give yourself a thoroughly satisfactory answer. This procedure will give you a clear mental picture of your pur-

pose. Without such a mental picture, your writing is likely to ramble instead of going straight to the point.

Next, select a title that accurately describes the subject you wish to discuss. Play with it a while. Make sure that it has a punch. Then stick to that subject throughout the article—don't go off on a tangent.

Your opening paragraphs are the most important ones in your article. Write and rewrite them until you are positive they will get and hold attention. If they do not, your article will seldom be read.

Having built an attention-getting opening, go ahead with your story. Pack the body of your article with facts that enlarge upon and explain the theme of the article. Be sure your facts are accurate, briefly stated and convincing, and that your article rings with sincerity.

Finally, write your conclusion. It is second only in importance to the opening. It should sum up and appeal for action, if action is desired, or for belief, if the purpose of the article is to teach or inform.

Do these things and you have written a successful article—one which will sell itself to an editor and to his readers.

Mechanics of Writing

Remember that it is almost never possible for an editor to publish

all of the material that is submitted to him. In each issue of his publication he has at his disposal a given number of pages. These pages will hold a given amount of copy and no more. For this reason, if no other, he must pick and choose what he will and will not publish.

Editors pick those contributions which they believe will have the strongest appeal for their readers. That is their first and foremost consideration . . . but editors are human, too.

Given two manuscripts of approximately equal merit from the standpoint of subject matter — one properly prepared and the other in such condition that he will have to burn the midnight oil in order to find time to put it in shape for the printer—which one do you suppose he will pick?

Right! The one that came to him properly prepared . . . and can you blame him?

To prepare a manuscript properly, use a typewriter. Don't send it in written in longhand if you can possibly avoid doing so.

Use 8½ by 11 inch paper. Number each page consecutively. Type your article on one side only. Be sure to double space it and to leave wide margins. This leaves room for the editor to make corrections between the lines and in the margins, if they are necessary.

Identify Your Article

Be sure to put your name and address on the manuscript—preferably in the upper left hand corner of the first page. Then leave about three inches of blank space

before you start your article. This leaves room for the editor to insert instructions to the printer.

See that all words are correctly spelled. If you don't, the editor must correct them. This takes valuable time.

See that your sentences are properly constructed—that they are not so long and involved as to obscure your meaning. Punctuate them properly. Sentences with obscure meanings waste a lot of an editor's time. If he can puzzle out your meaning, he must take time to rewrite in words his readers will readily understand. If he can't puzzle out the meaning, he usually returns the manuscript with regrets.

Start a new paragraph whenever you open with a new thought. If your paragraphs are too long, divide them arbitrarily. Long paragraphs are difficult to read.

And, last but not least, keep a carbon copy of what you have written. If you are fortunate enough to get your manuscript printed, compare it with the printed version.

Unless you are an exceptional writer you'll learn a lot, for very seldom does an editor receive a manuscript which is so well prepared that he can print it exactly as it is written.

If you want to write for publication, follow the suggestions contained herein as closely as you can. If you do, and your subject matter is carefully chosen to fit the needs or tastes of the readers of the publication to which you submit it — you'll probably make the grade, if space is available.

This Could Help Toastmasters

WALTER C. CONLIN

W. C. Conlin, active in San Bernardino, California, in speech practice, sees for Toastmasters a still wider field of usefulness and greater opportunity to make civic use of talents developed in the Clubs.

IN every locality in which I have lived I have noted a great lack of general interest in civic affairs.

I assume that this is true all over the Nation. Yet, if our democracy is to function—even to live—more of our people must seek knowledge and understanding of affairs which affect us all, and must be active regarding them.

There is a need in every community for a movement which will stimulate interest in what concerns us as a people, whether locally, in the State or in the Nation—even in world affairs. A means must be found to arouse and stimulate this interest, and to assist people in forming intelligent and logical opinions. For this purpose I suggest "The Little Town Meeting Club."

Three years ago, a few of us here in San Bernardino formed a discussion club of this sort. We operate somewhat the same as a Toastmasters Club, some of us having had experience as members of the Toastmasters organization.

We have the usual officers—president, secretary and the rest. There is a social committee, and—a *subject committee*. This committee has the important task of selecting the topics to be discussed.

The meetings are held in homes. Attendance runs from 20 to 30. The meeting starts at 7:30 and closes at 9:30, with refreshments.

It is conducted as a "little town meeting," but it has one advantage over the usual big town meetings. Every person in the group can participate. In a large meeting this is impossible.

Toastmasters who lack the opportunity to air their views fully in the club which devotes much of its attention to the technique of speech can have their notions handled—sometimes roughly—in a small discussion club. They will find things thoroughly discussed.

On the other hand, persons who find themselves handicapped because they cannot speak fluently, cannot organize their ideas, do not know how to express them, can become members of a Toastmasters Club and gain the needed skill to make them effective in the discussion group.

Here is what a discussion club, or a series of such clubs, can do for a community:

1. It can stimulate a wholesome interest in, and disseminate greater knowledge of public affairs.

2. It can organize public opinion on issues.

3. Should an individual or a group launch a project with a hidden or ulterior motive, the discussion groups furnish the means for bringing the purpose to light.

As a companion plan to the Toastmasters Club, the small community discussion group offers a great opportunity for service.

WITH A SUBSTANTIAL BACKGROUND

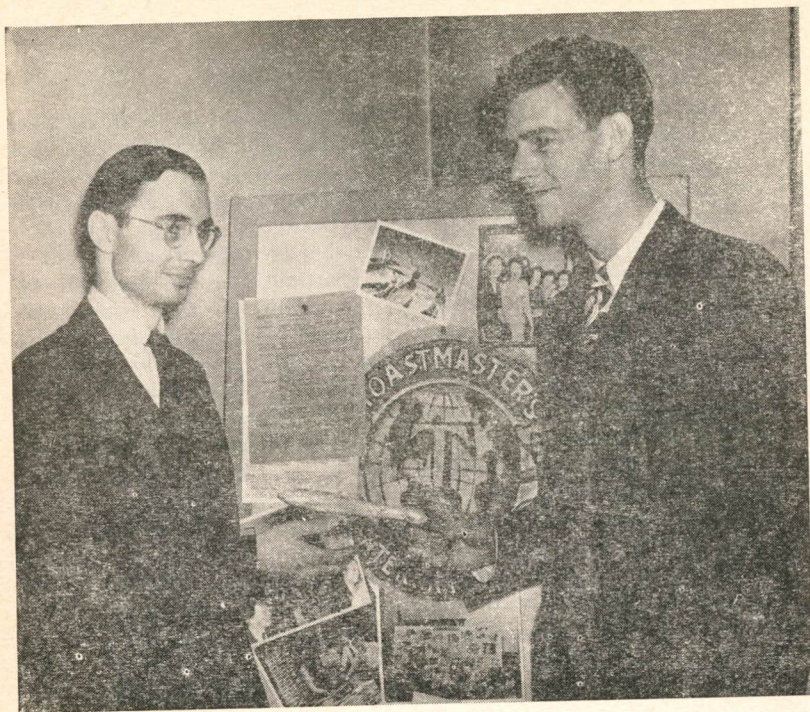


PHOTO BY CHARLES COVER

This picture from the Zanesville, Ohio Toastmasters Club shows James Everhart, incoming president, receiving the gavel from George Nichol, his predecessor in office. The installation dinner was attended by 74 members and guests. Notice the club bulletin board in the background. Around the large emblem of Toastmasters International may be seen photos of club activities with announcements, and news items from neighboring clubs. This club has a full roster of 30 men, with a considerable number on the associate list. During the recent Red Cross campaign, members of the club delivered 24 speeches in strategic places.

**WANTED—
FOURTEEN BILLION DOLLARS
FOR 7TH WAR LOAN!**

Can You Talk English?

By RALPH C. SMEDLEY

THE fact that English may be your native language does not guarantee that you can speak it well.

But whether you speak it well or badly, your speech gives you away to every discerning listener. Every time you talk, every time you write, you reveal what you are. Your use of speech either helps or hinders you by its unflinching revelation.

When you use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you violate the common rules of grammar, when you use trite, commonplace words, you handicap yourself. You give yourself a low rating which may or may not be deserved.

Thousands of people make mistakes in their ordinary speech, and don't know it. Their friends are too polite to tell them. And they are too careless to watch themselves. They use common words, flat, colorless, and use even these without thought of rules of grammar. Some of them try to liven up their talk by use of profanity, vulgarity, or cheap, popular slang, thus still further reducing scanty vocabularies, and making their speech even less inspiring.

When it comes to writing, the picture is just as bad. Misspelled words add their influence to the misuse of grammatical forms and

the use of wrong words. A letter which is poorly worded, incorrectly spelled, or illegibly written, defeats its purpose on the start. On the other hand, a letter which shows expert handling of language has a balance in its favor from the start.

Speech is largely a matter of habit, and to form correct habits of speech is little harder, if it is harder at all, than to fall into careless ways. This is one reason why slovenly speech is so great a handicap to the one who wishes to get ahead in life. It reveals habits of carelessness and laziness which extend to other matters than speech, and it may be a warning signal to the observant person on whom the speaker's advancement depends.

When you talk, you give yourself away. You reveal your true character in a picture which is more true and realistic than anything an artist can do for you. Better check up on your English. Maybe you will not be flattered by the self-painted picture you are showing to your associates.

If your mistakes are caused by ignorance, you owe it to yourself to gain information, such as is no further away than your City Library or High School. If carelessness is the cause of your slips in speech, then—well, maybe you can afford it. Most of us can't.

For Better Evaluation

SPEECH evaluation is easily the weakest spot in many Toastmasters Clubs. The reason is obvious. Too many members are not willing to give sufficient study to the task of criticism, and so they never learn how.

What is the standard for speech evaluation?

The one absolute test of a speech is this: *Did the speaker have a definite purpose, and did he accomplish it?*

If he had a purpose and accomplished it, then his speech was a success, whatever errors he may have made.

Such matters as gestures, mannerisms, mispronunciations, and misuse of words, disregard of the rules of grammar and the like are important simply in so far as they affect the success of the speech. Absence of gestures, awkward movements, hands in the pockets and all such considerations are to be judged as to whether they interfered with the speaker's message. If they distracted and prevented him from making his point, they were bad. If they did not interfere, they may very well be disregarded.

It is the obligation of the speaker to make the sale of his idea. If he does it, his speech is good. If not, the speech is not good.

Try This for a Change

Instead of appointing individual critics, appoint *two* critics for each speaker. At the conclusion of the program of speeches, let the Chief

Evaluator call upon each pair of critics to discuss the speech which they were observing. He can guide them in their analysis, and other members may be invited to offer comments. Three minutes of informal discussion of the good and bad points of the speech will do more for the speaker than a lengthy going-over by some one individual.

Or This as Another Variation

Appoint one man as Chief Evaluator for an entire month. Instruct him to plan the evaluation program for the month in advance. Let him use the same group of critics each week, in so far as possible.

In addition to the advantage of a constructive program of evaluation laid out by the month, there will be the great value of comparison of criticisms by the speakers. That is, if the same men serve as evaluators this week and next week and the week after, the club members have a chance to see how they function on speakers of different types. Perhaps one man has an experienced, able speaker to criticize this week. Next week he has a beginner. The following week he deals with one whose progress is slow. The next week he may have one notorious for his failure to make preparation. Let's see how he handles these varieties.

By using the same panel of critics for a whole month, the critics are given a special type of training and the members learn to estimate

the value of their comments by comparison.

Always Something New

There is no lack of changes that can be made in the type of evaluation. Any Program Committee with even a modicum of originality can plan the critical methods to be used so that the club will never fall into a rut. It takes study and planning. It is worth all it costs.

According to the Critic

A recent issue of "The Manito Ghost," bulletin of the Manito Toastmasters Club of Spokane, carried the following resume of the evaluation of the evening's program. It gives good advice to every speaker.

According to our critic all the speeches were excellent. What the critic said may be summarized in the following:

Vary your tone, voice pitch and quality.

Gestures — nature's charms always come in curves.

In A Shrinking World

In a shrinking world, it becomes day by day impossible to build a fence around anything. You cannot fence peace against war. You cannot fence liberty against tyranny. You cannot fence wealth against poverty. Not in a shrinking world.

—Robert Ardrey, in "Worlds Beginning."

Is This A Sandwich?

Said the chairman: "Between each speech there will be a one-minute interval for the judges to mark their sheets." Better say: "After each speech." It would be really tough to put an interval or anything else "between each speech."

Speak to the rear of the room. Let your voice carry on.

Animate with your eyes.

Open your mouth.

Swallow if you must, but don't let your voice go down.

Keep going and put resonance in your voice.

Another Suggestion

The following paragraph is from the Bulletin of the Toastmasters Club of Seymour, Indiana. The problem indicated is not peculiar to Seymour. What club has solved it?

Editorial: At the last meeting the discussion brought on by Jerry Shibe's remarks seemed to indicate the need for establishment of some sort of uniform critical standards. Each member, when he acts as critic, necessarily depends on his own personal viewpoint. Perhaps some study should be made with an idea of setting up a club-wide set of standards for use of critics in judging talks, so that there will be some basis for comparison of the work of each critic, as we go along. How about it?



The presentation of the charter to the Alexander H. Stephens Toastmasters Club, of Atlanta, marked the climax of more than a year's planning and work. The climax is only a temporary one, however, as these Dixie orators are still spreading the good news of Toastmasters, and other chapters in and around Atlanta are developing. Mayor William B. Hartsfield, an honorary member of the Alexander H. Stephens Toastmasters Club, was a guest speaker, and his talk proved of so great interest that it developed into a regular forum discussion. Presidents of the two other Toastmasters Clubs in Atlanta were on the program. N. E. Smith, president of Atlanta Toastmasters Club, presented the charter, and W. B. Farnsworth, president of the Henry W. Grady Toastmasters, presented the gavel.

In the picture, from left to right: William M. Parker, General Secretary of Atlanta Y.M.C.A.; Stanley Alford, President of Stephens Toastmasters Club; His Honor, Mayor W. B. Hartsfield, Jr.; N. E. Smith, President of Atlanta Toastmasters; W. B. Farnsworth, President of H. W. Grady Toastmasters.

A public speaker's lot is not an easy one to bear;
There's many a slip 'twixt thought and lip which takes him unaware;
For the ablest chap will meet a trap he never dreamed was there.

—Edgar Guest.

Jobs for the War Disabled

From a pamphlet prepared by The American Veterans Association

EVERY one of us has an obligation and an opportunity to back up the fighting men with something more than words, and to prove our appreciation for what these men have done, by taking action now to carry out our share of the job preparedness program.

It is all-important that the right sort of job be available within range of the place where the disabled veteran lives.

Whose responsibility? The Government's?—Yes, and yours and mine. It is everybody's responsibility to see that the veteran is treated with understanding consideration and not made to feel like a sort of sideshow exhibit.

All it needs is a little intelligent advance planning.

Here is what to do now:

Appoint a committee whose specific duty it is to help fit the jobs in your plant or in your community to the capabilities of disabled veterans applying for work. Study the needs and the opportunities.

For information about what others have done or what methods are recommended by authorities, write to *The American Veterans Association*, 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Then let your Toastmasters Club do what it can to publicize the needs in your own community.

Program Suggestions

The following programs are selected from club bulletins. The subjects discussed may give other clubs a suggestion on lines neglected or overlooked.

Manito Toastmasters Club of Spokane

"Sleep — the History of Anesthesia."

"A Smile and a Good Word."

"When Do We Get Tires?"

"The GI and His Future in the Service Station Business."

Waterloo Toastmasters Club

"The Burning Question."

"The Story of Pork."

"What is an Abstract of Title?"

"All in a Day."

"Radar."

"What's In a Name?"

Quincy, Illinois Toastmasters Club

On March 20 the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quincy were guests of the Club. They listened to the discussion of such topics as these:

"Future Trends of City Planning."

"The Growth of Population."

"Improved Highways."

"Education for Democracy."

"Our Progressive Churches."

"Our Parks."

"The Benefits of the New Airport."

"Zoning."

"Modernizing, Beautifying, and Stream-lining."

Experience on the Outside

Seattle Toastmasters Club Number One was approached some time ago with the proposition that the club furnish programs for the various service clubs of the city, to take the affirmative side of the question of a compulsory military training requirement of one year for all young men.

Four of the members have made a total of 35 speeches before Kiwanis, Lions, Gyro and other clubs.

These speeches were usually 12 to 15 minutes in length, followed by a speech opposing the measure. Then there was a three-minute re-

buttal by the first speaker. If any time was left, the meeting was opened for questions and remarks from the audience, each question being directed to a designated speaker.

It was excellent training for the speakers, who enjoyed the experience of meeting unfamiliar groups and of having their own arguments opposed by speakers, not Toastmasters, who argued against the proposition. It was also a great campaign of education for the public on an important subject.

—Reported by Harvey A. Warner, Secretary of Seattle Toastmasters Number One.



"This is the further ado that I'm going to introduce you without."

It is My Pleasure to Introduce

WARREN O. MENDENHALL, Chairman of the Educational Bureau.

IT is impossible to compute the crimes that have been perpetrated upon speakers or audiences in millions of introductions. "There ought-a be a law agin it" and the worst punishments reserved for those who know better — Toastmasters.

In introducing the speaker, four items must be considered. What are the interests and demands of each?

1. The Speaker.
2. The Audience.
3. The Purpose of the Occasion.
4. The Time Allowed.

The purpose of the introduction is to establish a proper rapport between the speaker and listener; one which will promote a mutual understanding and attitudes of appreciation, cooperation and friendliness. Any extra flourishes, flattery, and high-sounding oratory above the minimum required to establish this necessary rapport are superfluous and boring.

Introductions are not easy. Careful thought and evaluation are required. The introducing speaker must decide just what information

is necessary and desirable for the audience to know about the one who is being introduced. Then let him turn his back to the temptation to be cute, or unduly amusing, or to exaggerate or flatter.

What is a good introduction at one occasion may be extremely poor at another. For example, an eminent surgeon speaking before a learned medical society demands one type of introduction. At a noon meeting of a service club in the surgeon's home town, an entirely different type of introduction is appropriate. Either introduction, no matter how excellent, would be ridiculous if transferred to the other occasion.

The invitation to introduce a speaker is an honor. As a good Toastmaster, show your appreciation by doing it well. You will thus win the appreciation of both speaker and audience, when your introductory speech is brief, appropriate, and graceful, and affords the speaker an opportunity to start his speech under the most favorable conditions.

Brightness of the Stars

I am sure that the way to say the thing I want to say will come to me after you have gone.
—Bing Crosby.

It's the little people who raise the big questions which the big people can't answer.

Many a man who thinks he is in the groove really is just in a rut.
—Fibber McGee.

I stand easy, sit loose, and when trouble comes, I just go to sleep.
—Beulah, with Fibber McGee and Molly.

KING BOREAS PAYS TRIBUTE



PHOTO BY EILEEN BIGELOW

When the Red Cross solicitor failed to appear at the King Boreas (St. Paul) Toastmasters Club to get the club's contribution, Miss Eileen Bigelow, Red Cross volunteer who was assigned to take a picture of the presentation, became the recipient of the generous check for the good cause. Kenneth Johnson, of the St. Paul Camera Club, caught the scene, which shows Club Treasurer F. S. Johnson, President Lloyd Anderson, Miss Bigelow, and Deputy Governor E. N. Dochterman. The St. Paul Pioneer Press featured the picture and story.

He Broke Into Print

Fred N. McCandless, now with the SeaBees in the Hawaiian Islands, and formerly a member of the Santa Ana Toastmasters Club, had an article published in the April 22 issue of *This Week Magazine*. It is a simple story of an experience in the South Pacific, written with skill acquired in preparation for speeches in the Toastmasters Club at home.

In short, the first duty of a man is to speak; that is his chief business in this world; and talk, which is the most harmonious speech of two or more, is by far the most accessible of pleasures. It costs nothing in money; it is all profit; it completes our education, founds and fosters our friendships and can be enjoyed at any age and in almost any state of health.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

District Roll Call

"The District is the workshop of Toastmasters International"—Ted Blanding, Past President of Toastmasters International.

AFTER ten months of earnest work, we asked the District Governors for a report of progress. Here are some highlights from their replies:

Founder's District

Graham Albright, Governor of this newly formed district, which resulted from separation of District One, reports three new clubs organized; district and area officers working faithfully; successful area and district conferences; enthusiasm and harmony at all points. One club which had suspended activity because of the war is in action again.

Outstanding in interest is the "Speakers' Club" of California Institute for Men," sponsored and supervised by Pomona Toastmasters Club. This serves a group of men who are under restraint at the "Institute," one of America's model institutions for the reclamation of men who have made mistakes, and who find in their speech training a means of preparation for their return to normal life.

District One

District Governor H. K. Clinton attributes the success of his year to the activity of experienced and willing Toastmasters who have carried on as lieutenants and in other positions of responsibility. Three new chapters have been organized in and around Los Angeles, and

two more are immediately in prospect. Area contests have been held, and the district conference is set for June.

District Two

This District, comprising the "evergreen playground of the Great Northwest," is always active. Under the leadership of Governor Nick Jorgensen, aided by a competent corps of helpers, the past year has been one of the best. Governor Nick modestly admits that six new clubs have been chartered, and that there are yet several weeks in which to complete his plans for expansion. When President R. M. Switzler visited Seattle and other points in the District last fall, he found himself in a veritable hotbed of Toastmasters enthusiasm. In percentage of growth both in new clubs and in membership, District Two stands high.

District Three

Steady work among the clubs of Arizona has been the record of the year. Governor Gordon Chambers reports high membership and strong interest in all the clubs. At Tucson, where the work had been suspended for a time, the club is now active again, and plans are under way for further organization in the year ahead. Arizona has been hard hit by war conditions, but the sun still shines and hopes are high.

District Four

District Governor Elliott Taylor, of Reedley, has done conspicuous service as a leader in this Central California District. The clubs are working with intelligent enthusiasm. Sacramento's chapter, suspended when its members went to war, is reorganizing. Several new chapters are in prospect. Inter-club work has been better than ever.

District Five

This San Diego-Imperial Valley District has the distinction of being the home of the present President of Toastmasters International and of the first President, Clark Chamberlain. These veterans have worked with James Noel, District Governor, and a group of strong lieutenants, in developing a program of advancement. Two new clubs have been organized. One suspended chapter is being revived. Interest is at a high pitch, as indicated by large attendance at all district meetings.

District Six

One of the largest districts in area, including the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Manitoba, this district has been the scene of great activity. Proof of the activity is seen in ten new clubs chartered, giving District Six the top place for new clubs for the year, up to date. Governor Watt Welker says that there will be several more. He has for the district goal, 16 new clubs for this year, and it looks as though he may reach it. Local club activities have been diversi-

fied and effective. Governor Welker and his aides have travelled thousands of miles by railroad and automobile, carrying the good news of Toastmasters. From Grand Forks, North Dakota, to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, is about 800 miles. They have covered it more than once, and with good results. Individual clubs have covered themselves with glory by their achievements. "At present, says Governor Welker, "we have 26 clubs. We want a total of 36 in the District before the Convention in July. We expect 400 at the District Conference if we can find a place to hold it."

District Seven

Governor Charles McElhinny found himself with the governorship on his hands in spite of himself, and he has headed the work in Oregon to good purpose. One new club has been chartered at Albany. Plans are under way for a separation of the clubs in this District, those along the Coast remaining as District Seven, while those east of the mountains, running southeast from Pendleton, Oregon to Twin Falls, Idaho, will become District 15. It is expected that more effective work can be maintained by this new arrangement, bringing the two groups of clubs each into more convenient relationship to its neighbors.

District Eight

No one can object to the enthusiasm felt by Governor Alvin Otto for the progress made in the Illinois-Missouri District this year. Five new clubs have been added.

The suspended "Lincoln-Douglas" chapter at Springfield is being reorganized. Membership and activity have been maintained at a high figure. Getting together has been a problem because of the distances involved and the travel difficulties, but much has been done through correspondence and through regional meetings. The bulletins issued by Governor Otto have been a feature of the year's work.

District Nine

For a District which covers much territory, consider this one, including Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Montana. Governor Howard Ball and his hard-working Secretary, M. D. Prince, have done what they could to cover the wide open spaces. Director Charles Tyson has gone along with them, and so have many other men of the District. Results prove the effect of their efforts. They already have seven new clubs for the year, and more on the way. Spokane rivals Seattle and other great centers for the number of Toastmaster Clubs per square mile. And now they are talking about making Montana into an independent District, since there are enough clubs in that state to justify such a move. Some people say it is the climate which makes things grow so fast in the Northwest. Better opinion attributes it to the men who make things move. District Nine is fortunate in its strong leadership.

District Ten

"Like troop replacements," writes Governor Stuart Henton, "affairs in this Ohio District move

so fast that we have to run just to stay where we are. Turnover of memberships has been high, because of war conditions, but in spite of handicaps of transportation, rationing, mental strain and pressure of work, the District has come to an all-time high in membership, in club promotion, in effective speech training and genuine interest."

During the year, every club has been visited at least once by one or more district officers. The Governor has an average of better than one regular Toastmasters meeting a week, and he says that something worth while has been gained from each meeting.

He suggests as a slogan for District Ten: "All Toastmasters M. P.'s." The "M.P." means More Power for More People through Maximum Participation."

District Eleven

Indiana has been growing steadily more Toastmasters-conscious under the leadership of Governor Homer Eichacker. The spring conference held in Indianapolis in April attracted large attendance, not only of regular Toastmasters, but also of men from various cities who wanted to know how they could get the benefit. New clubs are in process of formation in Terre Haute and Evansville. Two chapters have been chartered during the year. The District has never been in better shape.

District Twelve

With an over-worked physician as District Governor, this District, which takes in Ventura, Santa Bar-

bara and San Luis Obispo Counties of California, has been having a busy and successful year. Every club is working well, and while no new charters have been asked for, the old ones are carrying on in spite of changes in membership, problems of eating places and the other difficulties incidental to war time. Governor Ed Kluss has worked hard under serious handicaps, and he attributes successes attained to others than himself, as a modest man may do.

District Thirteen

Dr. J. F. Dunn, serving as Governor, has had an active year with the clubs of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Several new clubs are in process of formation. All the clubs in the District are functioning well. This District was the "farthest east" point of President Switzler's trip last fall. The inspiration of his visit has been felt through the months since he was there.

District Fourteen—Provisional

The Toastmasters Clubs of Atlanta have proceeded with organization of "The Dixie District," to which it is expected that approval will be given at the Convention in July. W. B. Farnsworth, of the Georgia Power Company, has been named District Governor. The new District will include Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, and perhaps some other territory, in which many clubs are certain to be established. Another club is forming in Atlanta, while one is in prospect at Augusta, and another at Birmingham, Alabama. Mobile and

even New Orleans may be included in the District for the present.

Other Districts

It is expected that the clubs in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas may soon undertake to establish a District of their own. The division of District Seven will produce a new District in Eastern Oregon and Idaho. There is reason to anticipate that we may have a total of twenty districts within another twelve months.

RELAX

"I never clash with my wife."

"No?"

"No; she goes her way and I go hers."

Employee: "May I have the afternoon off to go shopping with my wife?"

Boss: "No."

Employee: "Thanks, ever so much."

"What time is it by your watch?"

"Quarter to."

"Quarter to what?"

"I don't know. Times are so bad I had to lay off one of my hands."

A noted lecturer curtly but effectively put into his place the gentleman who used 15 minutes to deliver a needlessly long and frothy introduction. The speaker said: "Now I know how a buckwheat cake feels when molasses is poured on it."—Protestant Voice.

Advertising and Building Your Club

LEONARD E. PRICE, Deputy Governor, Cuyahoga Falls Toastmasters Club.

ON Tuesday, April 10, 1945, the Cuyahoga Falls Toastmasters Club made its second annual appearance on the stage of the Cuyahoga Falls High School before the Parent Teachers' Association, to put on a regular Toastmasters program.

Our general theme centered around problems arising at the end of the war. The topic for discussion was, "How Can We as American Citizens Best Help the Returned Veteran?" This was followed by four seven-minute speeches on the following subjects: "The Race Problem at the End of the War;" "Dumbarton Oaks;" "Taxation After the War;" and "Women in Industry at the Close of the War."

During the year we, in Cuyahoga Falls, have had joint meetings with Rotary and other service organizations, and we find that this is one of the most effective ways to advertise our club and add new members to our roster.

Our program committee gives

considerable thought to the type of program and the men who are to make their appearance before the group. They divide the club up so that over a period of a year all members have an opportunity to speak before different organizations. Our men appreciate this chance and invariably they work hard to make a better than average speech. We also analyze our audience carefully in advance, as shown in the above case, where we selected subjects that were of interest to teachers and parents alike.

Look about your city. Surely there are groups that would welcome Toastmasters. Call the various club secretaries and volunteer to bring your club to them. If they are unable to entertain the whole club then send them six men to put on a program. Most organizations are looking for something different, and you will be surprised at the results.

"GRIPES"

The "Downtown" Toastmasters of Seattle held a "Gripe Night" recently. Each member was invited to offer constructive criticisms on the club and its work. In reporting this unusual event, the Bulletin of the club stated:

"It pays to gripe. Last week we had our 'Gripe Night,' we heard twenty-three legitimate gripes. Our reward came from the suggestions offered to obliterate the gripe."

The outstanding gripes were on the critics and criticisms, attendance, the encouragement of members to bring guests, and giving the new member a better start."

Scholarships By Toastmasters

The Toastmasters Club of Greensburg, Pa., has been having a great time promoting and sponsoring a High School Speech Contest. The following paragraph from the club's bulletin, "The Speak-easy," reflects an idea for an enterprise on their part which offers possibilities. It is worth considering.

Some years ago the Toastmasters Clubs of Southern California worked out a plan for awarding scholarships to students for success in speech. It is interesting to observe that the Greensburg Toastmasters are on the same line. Here is what they say about it:

"Since Toastmasters is primarily an educational organization one of our chief aims and purposes should be the sponsoring of Scholarships to Senior High School students, the award going to the one presenting the best talk in the speech finals. Speech Contests and Scholarships go hand in hand with an adult educational organization such as ours, and this particular project should be a *must* on the list of every Toastmasters Club. Since we are not a money raising institution and membership dues are low, our logical contact would be through our representatives who have the authority to issue funds for scholarships. The scholarship idea would give these students the incentive to prepare for leadership in business, social and civic relationships.

The Lights Have Gone On Again

Concrete evidence of the end of the war in Europe comes in the form of an application for a charter for a new Toastmasters Club in Greenock, Scotland.

This club has been promoted by the Toastmasters of Glasgow. Even during the days of bombings and blackouts, when the Glasgow Toastmasters were unable to hold meetings, these sturdy Scots have stood loyally by their training. William Goldie, Secretary of the Glasgow Club, has stood as our "anchor man" in war as in peace.

Largely through the efforts of Goldie, the men of Greenock have been led into their organization and coached in the conduct of their club. With two active clubs at work, it is safe to expect that others will be lining up as conditions continue to improve.

And as the men from Southport return to their homes, their Toastmasters Club will come to life again.

As in America, so in Great Britain people have much to talk about, and in the halls of peaceful and democratic debate, many of the problems of the day may be worked over and some of them solved, through free and frank discussion.

All Toastmasters will join in welcome to the men of Greenock, and in the ambition to plant "Toastmasters all over the world."

THE DIRECTORY OF DISTRICTS

Following is the Directory of District Officers as they have operated during the past year. The complete Club Directory will appear in the July issue.

FOUNDER'S DISTRICT—Graham Albright, Governor, Box 1672, Santa Ana, California. (Includes east portion of Southern California except San Diego and Imperial Counties.) District Secretary—H. R. Curtis, Arcadia, Calif. District Treasurer—Carl A. Johnson, Santa Ana, Calif. Area 1—E. H. Dooley, Lieut. Gov. 570 W. Orange, Whittier, Calif. Area 2—M. I. Hull, Lieut. Gov. 1030 N. Caswell, Pomona, Calif. Area 3—V. L. Robinson, 200 E. Hershey, Garvey, Calif.

DISTRICT ONE—H. K. Clinton, Governor, 1333 S. Spaulding Ave., Los Angeles 35, (Includes west portion of Southern California except San Diego and Imperial Counties.) Area 1—M. H. Hayward, Lieut. Gov. 6130 Riverside Ave., Huntington Park, Calif. Area 2—R. L. Ray, Lieut. Gov. 1141 Berkeley St., Santa Monica. Area 3—W. H. Hill, Lieut. Gov., 1849 W. 71st St., Los Angeles 44. Area 4—E. B. Howorth, Lieut. Gov. 3906 Verdugo View Drive, Los Angeles 41. Area 5—H. W. Tash, Lieut. Gov. 921 1/2 W. 75th St., Los Angeles 44.

DISTRICT TWO—Nick Jorgensen, Governor, 2037 Westlake, Seattle 1, Wash. (Includes Western Washington and British Columbia.) R. Bartleson, Secretary, 1018 N. 47th, Seattle, Wash. Earl Meeks, Treasurer, 1811 4th Avenue Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Area 1—Glen Liston, Lieut. Gov. 1807 38th St. N., Seattle, Wash. Area 2—John Vlasick, Lieut. Gov. 312 W. 50th, Seattle, Wash. Area 3—Ed Bissell, Lieut. Gov. Mount Vernon, Wash. Area 4—F. D. Joslin, Lieut. Gov. 115 Henry Bldg., Longview, Wash. Area 5—B. B. Pierce, Lieut. Gov., 4314 Eastern Ave., Seattle 3, Wash.

DISTRICT THREE—Gordon R. Chambers, Governor, Box 3906 Luhrs Sta. Phoenix, Arizona. (Includes all Arizona except Yuma.)

DISTRICT FOUR—Elliott J. Taylor, Governor, Reedley, Calif. (Includes all California north of Tehachapi Mountains.) Area 1—James A. Clark, Lieut. Gov., 500 Russ Bldg., San Francisco 4. Area 2—Roy Davis, Lieut. Gov. S. P. Railway, Watsonville, Calif. Area 3, Silas E. Stites, Lieut. Gov., 1721 W. Flora, Stockton, Calif. Area 4—Walter Martin, Lieut. Gov., Hall of Records, Fresno 1, Calif.

DISTRICT FIVE—James J. Noel, Governor, 1586 Catalina Blvd., San Diego 7. (Includes San Diego and Imperial Counties, Calif., and Yuma, Ariz.) District Secretary, William Wakefield, 846 A. Ave., Coronado, Calif. Area 1—E. A. Woodward, Lieut. Gov., 1020 Tenth St., Coronado, Calif. Area 2—Carl Schoos, Lieut. Gov. 625 State St., El Centro, Calif.

DISTRICT SIX—W. W. Welker, Governor, 4901 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis. (Includes Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.) District Secretary—C. M. Dosh, 3840 42nd Ave., S. Minneapolis. Educational Director—Prof. E. J. Otto, Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn. District Correspondent—L. S. Anderson, 116 E. 7th, St. Paul. Area 1—E. A. Classen, Lieut. Gov. 5136 Chowen Ave., Minneapolis. Area 2—N. V. Knutson, Lieut. Gov. 1100 Pioneer Bldg., Minneapolis. Area 3—Paul V. Webber, Lieut. Gov. Albert Lea, Minn. Area 4—C. J. Cahill, Lieut. Gov., Waterloo, Iowa. Area 5—T. L. Ramsey, Lieut. Gov. Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D. Area 6—E. A. L. Hammarstrand, Lieut. Gov. 362 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Area 7—J. C. Woodward, Lieut. Gov. Moorhead, Minn.

DISTRICT SEVEN—Charles S. McElhinny, Governor, Breyman Bldg., Salem, Oregon. (Includes Oregon and Southern Idaho.)

DISTRICT EIGHT—Alvin A. Otto, Governor, 1036 Grove St., Jacksonville, Ill. (Includes Illinois, Eastern Iowa and Missouri.) District Secretary—Jos C. Mann, 4346 W. Pine, St. Louis 8, Mo. St. Louis Area—W. V. Metzger, Lieut. Gov. 109 W. Third, Alton, Ill. East Central Area—Thomas Sheehan, Lieut. Gov. 1712 N. Gilbert, Danville, Ill. West Central Area—R. H. Wayman, Lieut. Gov. 303 N. 18th, Quincy, Ill. Chicago Area—Jas P. Doyle, 2944 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

DISTRICT NINE—Howard T. Ball, Governor, Box 191, Spokane 2, Wash. (Includes Eastern Washington Northern Idaho and Montana.) District Secretary—M. D. Prince, Box 191, Spokane 2. District Treasurer—Ray T. Bigelow, Box 191, Spokane 2. Area 1—L. B. Gregory, Lieut. Gov. 436 E. 27th Ave., Spokane 10. Area 2—Victor Casebolt, Lieut. Gov., Colfax, Wash. Area 3—John Eakin, Lieut. Gov. Orofino, Idaho. Area 4—Dr. M. I. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Area 5—B. G. Stevenson, Lieut. Gov. Box 1479, Great Falls, Mont. Area 6—Frank Ludwigs, Lieut. Gov. Walla Walla, Wash. District Directors—E. R. Van Leuven, Spokane, Fred J. Heinrich, Spokane, George W. Gordon, Spokane.

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The Record of Growth

Never before in the history of Toastmasters has there been so great a growth in membership and in the number of clubs as in the present fiscal year. This growth is due in part to the awakening of men to their need for speech training, but in far greater measure to the splendid work done by our members throughout the land. The District Officers have done great things in expansion throughout the year. Individual members have worked valiantly. Look at this list of new charters asked for since March:

- 305—Wichita Falls, Texas.
- 306—Renton, Washington (District Two.)
- 307—Albany, Oregon (District Seven.)
- 308—Spokane Valley Toastmasters Club of Spokane, (District Nine.)
- 309—Executive Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis (District Six.)
- 310—Beaver Dam, Wisconsin (District Six.)
- 311—Eli Lilly Toastmasters Club of Indianapolis, (District Eleven.)
- 312—Grafton, North Dakota (District Six.)
- 313—Centennial Toastmasters Club of Winnipeg (District Six.)
- 314—Louisville, Kentucky (District Eleven.)
- 315—Greenock, Scotland.
- 316—Kennewick, Washington (District Nine.)
- 317—Craigmont, Idaho (District Nine.)
- 318—Yakima, Washington (District Two.)
- 319—Billings, Montana (District Nine.)
- 320—Royal Arcanum Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis, (District Six.)
- 321—Capital City Toastmasters Club of St. Paul (District Six.)

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BETTER BE PREPARED

When George Clinton Barcheller was called upon for a speech at a gathering of commercial travelers in the East, he told a story about a piccolo player in illustration of the woes that always follow the man who is unprepared.

"He was always an unlucky fellow, this piccolo player, and because of it he lost the one great opportunity of his life. It was this way:

"Some years ago he was a member of a band of musicians which was playing in San Francisco. One night it happened that among the audience there were three of those fortunate fellows who had struck it rich and had become millionaires through some sudden turn in their mining ventures. They were in a happy state, and just in the humor to do what they did.

"After the concert was concluded, what do you think! Those fellows invited the whole band across the street, and after a treat at a clubhouse, preceeded to fill up their instruments with ten dollar gold pieces.

"And there he was with a piccolo!"

—From "They Tell A Story."

\$14,000,000,000—The Seventh War Loan

Annual Convention of Toastmasters International
Los Angeles, July 27 and 28, 1945.
