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TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 800 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, South Africa, and the Hawaiian Islands, devoted to the work of helping men to become better speakers.

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

(For Information, address Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, California)

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"FLIGHT OF THE SNOWBIRDS"

March winds fill the sails of the "Snowbirds" on Balboa Bay, one of California's most popular centers for sailing boats. The picture is by Rich Bassett, former member of Smedley Chapter Number One, of Santa Ana.

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WORDS — WHAT ARE THEY ?

By RALPH C. SMEDLEY

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

Words are poetry.
Words are music.
Words are pictures.

Words are concentrated crystallized history.

But, fundamentally, words are grunts.

I base this statement on the fact that articulate speech is dependent upon vowel sounds, and every vowel sound (or vocal sound) which man is capable of producing is fundamentally either a grunt or a squeak. From these basic sounds, all language has developed.

Primitive man had little need for language. He had not much to talk about, and very few people with whom to converse. Ideas were most elementary. If the Neanderthal man needed to express anger or hunger or pain or surprise, a grunt or a groan sufficed. He added distinctions and refinements in expression when he required them.

Even today you make a grunt express many ideas. If you were to ask me a question which I did not understand,

I might say, politely, "I beg your pardon," or I could remark, "What did you say?" or "I did not understand you."

On the other hand, I could just grunt, "Huh?"

You might think me unmannerly, but you would know what I meant.

This is one of the simplest grunt forms now in use, with a "rough breathing" to give it direction, but it is by no means the only one. We say "Oh!" and "Ah!" and "Oo!" and "Ee-eeek!" in various circumstances.

The grunt popularly attributed to the American Indian, spelled "ugh!" probably is a carry-over from the aboriginal language. If writers about the Indians are to be believed, it has many meanings, usually dependent on inflection.

But let us take our common speech. Add some breathings, or consonant sounds, to our simple "uh" and see what we get.

"Uh-huh" means agreement.

"Huk-uh" means dissent.

It is difficult to spell these sounds, but you recognize what is meant. No doubt you have used them yourself, as almost everyone has done.

Now take the simple aspirated grunt "huh" and use it with different inflections. You can make the sounds express interest, surprise, disgust, doubt, simply by changing the inflection as you grunt. If you lived in a cave, with your nearest neighbor distant by a day's travel on foot, you could get along well enough with that one-word vocabulary, aided by a few gestures.

As population increased and the recognized ideas and objects became more numerous, more signals were needed for communication. Some more or less distinctive vocal effects had to be produced. Undoubtedly our wilderness-ranging ancestors invented sounds as sounds were needed. Instead of being created with complete systems of language, including grammar and rhetoric, man was endowed with resources which enabled him to create his own language.

An intelligible word consists of a combination of vowel and consonant sounds. The vowel is distinguished from the consonant because the vowel, or vocal, sound can be produced independently, while the consonant (sounding with) can be properly produced only in connection with a vowel sound. It is the

addition of the consonant — the direction or modification by tongue, teeth, lips and breath — which makes possible the vast vocabularies of today's speech.

The development of language may be traced in some measure in the experience of the human infant. As the baby tries to make sympathetic adults understand his wants and wishes, his first vocal efforts are in the form of inarticulate yells, grunts, squeals or cooing sounds. It does not require a great deal of experience for him to learn to associate certain results with certain sounds. Probably that is why he cries when he is cross or hungry or in pain. He knows that crying will bring attention; therefore, he cries.

After a time, he learns to make certain lip sounds, never realizing that he is rehearsing the experience of mankind in discovering articulation. In due course, he learns to talk, adding words to his vocabulary as he needs them, just as his forebears have done from the earliest antiquity.

Civilization and speech have grown up together. They are mutually dependent. Civilization is impossible without some form of communication, and the exchange of ideas, by means of speech, makes possible the advancement of mankind in what we call civilized interests and occupations.

The Omaha Round-Up

By LEWIS C. TURNER



Business and education were effectively combined when the Board of Directors met at Omaha in January, for their mid-winter business session.

Toastmasters of District 24 took advantage of the opportunity to bring some of the inspiration and training of the International Convention into their own region. Led by Past District Governor Hugh McEvoy, as chairman of the local committee, they helped to bring in an audience and performers that made possible an inspiring program. Recognizing the fact that comparatively few of the members can attend the annual convention, the leaders undertook to "bring Mohammed to the mountain" so that some of the desired results might be gained.

The business of the corporation was efficiently handled in the first day, Friday, through the good work of committees and individuals charged with various responsibilities. The affairs of the organization were found to be in excellent shape, with membership growing and

standards of education being constantly raised to higher levels.

The general theme for the second day was "Job Training through Toastmasters." Secretary George Reed started the work with a remarkably good theme address, which led into seminars on "How Toastmasters Training Helps" in a variety of fields, such as business management, professional practices, buying and selling and in community and civic affairs.

"Speech Content and Speech Delivery" was the theme for another session, filled with practical help for the individual speaker.

Some 200 persons assembled for the Saturday evening dinner, at which Director Ralph Lowe officiated as toastmaster, presenting a successful program of speeches in humorous vein.

In many points the event was strongly reminiscent of the great conventions of past years, both in quality of material presented and in the enthusiastic response which it evoked.

The absence of Vice-President Bob Grube, who was kept away by ill-health, was regretted by all. The other officers and directors were present, without exception.

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Chairmanship — the art of presiding — is an essential phase of public speaking.

“To provide instruction and experience in chairmanship” is one of the fundamental purposes of the Toastmasters Club.

To find the best ways to give this instruction and training has been a project enlisting the best efforts of the leaders of the organization. The present equipment of materials and methods gives evidence of the success of these efforts.

Certain principles can be positively stated, on the basis of long experience.

First, you cannot gain skill in chairmanship and in the use of parliamentary procedures by listening to lectures or reading books on the subject.

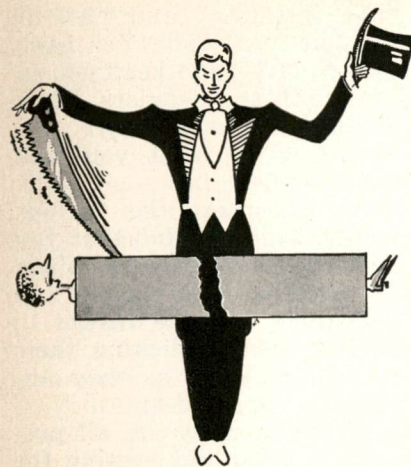
Second, such skill can be gained by active participation in practice, and in no other way.

A reasonable knowledge of parliamentary procedure is essential to the presiding officer. He must know the courtesies, the obligations, the restrictions, the privileges involved, whether he is chairman of a business session, or toastmaster for a program.

In the Toastmasters Clubs, parliamentary practice is encouraged through the use of carefully prepared scripts which lead members through normal experiences in procedure. Such scripts, introduced and briefly explained by one who has studied them, and then intelligently followed through by the members, afford the most practical training for chairmanship.

Parliamentary guides are useful for reference, but they do not provide practical experience. Even *The Amateur Chairman*, useful as it is, does not suffice without actual exposure to the conditions of chairmanship.

As in all other phases of public speaking, we learn chairmanship by doing. Right now is the time for every Toastmasters Club to secure a supply of the *Parliamentary Scripts* advertised on the back cover of this issue, and put them into systematic use for better training in chairmanship for its members.



By WINTHROP K. COXE, Toastmasters
Club of Covina, California

The magician steps out on the stage. He beckons an attractive, scantily clad girl from the wings. She brings out a small table, a glass bowl, some oranges, and a towel. The magician places the oranges in the bowl on the table, and drapes the towel over the bowl.

With a grand flourish, he whips the towel off and — the oranges have disappeared! The audience is all agog. What will the man do next?

A good speech is much like that.

Let us make the magician represent the title. The girl, and the opening sentence, make you sit up and take notice. The various points of the body of the speech, which prepare the audience for the conclusion, are represented by

the **MAGIC** of SPEECH CONSTRUCTION

the motions of the magician as he prepares for the finale. He holds his audience and leads them from step to step, and then — off comes the towel! You deliver a similar punch with your conclusion.

The magician did much work in preparing for his act. So must the speaker in getting ready for his speech. No detail is too insignificant.

The title, for instance, must pertain directly to the theme of the speech. This seems elementary, but I have sat through an entire speech, wondering when the announced subject was going to receive attention. That speaker lost his audience. He disappointed them.

If you can't work up a title which suggests the theme of the speech, the chances are that the speech is not well organized, or does not have good subject matter. Figure out a catchy title if you can, but if not, play it straight and tie it to the speech.

When you rise to speak, remember the example of the magician's helper, the beautiful girl. She attracted the at-

tention of the audience. So must you, and at once. You can start with a short, unexpected statement, and follow it with a short pause. Then, in three or four sentences, complete your introduction.

A great deal depends on those first sentences. They can either wake up your audience, or put them to sleep.

Suppose you are talking about traffic dangers. Don't open with "Traffic accidents are increasing every year." There is nothing stirring about that.

Try something like this: "Man is crazy! He paints a white line down the middle of the road, and then drives sixty-five miles an hour in opposite directions on both sides of it!"

Imagine yourself listening to the speech. If it started with the first opening, you might get ready for a nap. If it had an opening like the second one, you might grin at the craziness of people even while you shuddered at the seriousness of the situation. Certainly you would want to hear what was coming next.

Once you have the attention of your audience, lead them along as the magician did. Feed them facts, arguments, illustrations or what you will, but keep them with you. Such phrases as "Suppose," and

"For instance," and "All of you like . . ." and "You have seen . . ." help to keep you in tune with the listeners. They like to feel that they are participating in what you talk about.

As you make the various points, keep in mind that you must develop in their minds the question, "So what?" and help them find the answer to it. Get them to licking their chops, mentally, as they anticipate the wind-up.

Now that they are all prepared and waiting for something big, don't disappoint them. Remember, the magician made the oranges disappear! That is the kind of effect you are working for — something which they expect, and yet something which comes as a surprise to them when it happens.

When you start to construct a speech, consider the trick of the magician, and you may predetermine the success of your speech. Plan to get the audience on edge for the surprise, and then surprise them!

Next day someone may address you as Daniel "Houdini" Webster.



How important is

The Spoken Word?

This is a symposium of opinion on the use of language, as to choice of words and attention to the rules of grammar. Four representative Toastmasters have expressed their views. All of them appear to believe that some degree of attention to standards of speech is necessary. It may be that readers will hold different opinions. If so, they are invited to state the case as they see it.

This general theme may serve as a topic for table discussion in many a Toastmasters Club. Are the rules of grammar necessary? Should they be enforced? Does it make any difference how you talk, so long as people understand you? Is the language deteriorating in popular use?

Many such questions can be discussed with profit in the club. And now let us see what our "experts" say.

Speech Styles Change

By LEONARD W. FISH, Governor of the Provisional District of New England.

There is a distinct relationship between the style of speech used today, and the accelerated tempo of living conditions.

In the early 1900 days, when things moved in more leisurely fashion, business letters carried such phrases as "I respectfully call to your attention," and "I beg to remain, etc." Public speaking meant oratory in its flowery forms.

Today, everything has been stepped up. Time is precious. Business letters are condensed to "Your order was shipped 1/30/50. Thanks." Men who speak are expected to condense their thoughts into minimum wordage, so as to

save time, for time is money.

Many of our younger Americans balk at studying the intricacies of good speech, and resort to slang as a substitute. Slang, in most cases, is a condensation of accepted words, and it becomes *slanguage* in practice. Aided by certain radio commentators who have their coined phrases printed in magazines and newspapers as clever inventions, the trend to slanguage threatens to undermine good speech. It helps to build up regional dialects, and to overburden an already voluminous vocabulary.

We speak of the Southern drawl, the Yankee nasality, the language of the cowboy

and the mountaineer, and yet we can converse with all these through standard, accepted English words, regardless of tonal inflections. Imagine what it would be if each section of the country were to coin its own language! We should then be really divided against ourselves.

Good Toastmasters should

Not Ignorance But Carelessness

By WILLIAM L. DARRAH, Educational Chairman of Texas District No. 25

The typical Toastmaster is a fairly well educated man, who knows good English. He has been taught correct speech from the primary grades on through high school and even into college, if he went that far. If he butchers the language, it is not because of ignorance, but because of carelessness.

Since he is in the Toastmasters Club to improve his ability to speak, he will appreciate having his errors called to his attention, but he does not need a complete course in English. He has already had that.

I know of a professional engineer, a good Toastmaster, by the way, whose English was terrible. He admitted that he knew the reason. It was because he had developed the habit of speaking in the same manner as the men with less education who worked under his direction. He didn't

be modern in tempo and concise in speech, but they should also recognize the importance of good English, and use recognized words, even at the cost of extra effort.

Grammar will not look out for itself, and without some rules of grammar, language can run wild and completely out of control.

want them to think he was showing off, or "talking down" to them.

No doubt many other Toastmasters have had a similar experience, using the careless speech of those about them so as to keep from appearing superior and condescending. Finally it became a habit, and the educated man talked like an ignoramus, not only with his men, but wherever he happened to be.

It is a habit to be avoided, for careless speech brands a man as ignorant as surely as though he wore a dunce badge on his coat.

I do not advocate the use of big words which are not understood by the average man, nor would I have you be so snobbishly meticulous in your speaking that others will think that we are seeking to parade our erudition. High-brow speech, including the use of "two-bit" words should

be reserved for audiences which can appreciate it.

Before the ordinary audience, a little informality is not out of place. A little slang or colloquialism is all right in most cases.

But before every audience the true Toastmaster should demonstrate that he has a wholesome respect for the King's English in its simpler

forms, and that he understands how the words should be put together to make good sense. If he does this, his audience, whether it is one person or a multitude, will respect what he says because of the way he says it.

Toastmasters do not need to be taught good English. They need only to be reminded of it.

Words Must Be Exact

By BRUCE LAMPSON, Governor of Eastern Washington District No. 9

Success in leadership, which is just another name for good human relationship, can be realized when we follow the techniques for building such relationships. One of the first and most important of these techniques is careful and exact speech.

In the field of science, exact speech is a primary requirement. In view of our present flood of marvelous inventions and discoveries, it is clear that there must be clearness and definiteness of meaning in our language if we are to understand and use these products of progress.

There must be such an understanding that we shall be able to give proper support to the most useful innovations in our constantly changing conditions, and to eliminate the less essential ones. This requires the understanding of words.

The general public cannot understand many of the technical terms used by the scientist. The layman's language, on the other hand, is not sufficiently exact in meaning to interpret and describe the processes of scientific research. This principle holds true in almost every field of modern life.

Obviously, our present and prospective developments demand a more careful study of words, and far greater care in their use. Our dependable contacts are limited to those who understand what the man is talking about.

This works both ways, for in turning to popular use the discoveries of our research workers, there is an increasing demand for the translation of scientific terms into the language of the layman, and for the layman to study

the meaning of scientific terms.

Such words as *electrons* and *electrodes*, *irradiation* and *biodynamics* have become fairly well fixed in our speech, but few laymen have any idea about *isotopes*, *electrometry* and *biosophy*, all of which are familiar to the ears of the scientist and the research worker. Confusion results from the use of such words unless we take the trouble to know what they mean.

Bad Habits Spoil Speech

By W. B. NORMAN, Past Governor of Oklahoma District 16

Our speech consists of a multitude of habits.

If we train ourselves to build good habits, we never lack the right word when it is needed, and we know how to use it.

Sometimes, however, we develop speech habits which are even more annoying than the misuse of verbs and pronouns. The man who habitually grunts, hesitates, uses a prolonged "ah-h-h," and connects his sentences with "and-uh" ruins the effect of his speech. We could endure bad grammar better than this.

A speaker may start a sentence, stop in the middle and start off on something else, or say "You know what I mean." We could properly inquire, "Then why tell us, if we already know?"

The essence of progress in a democracy is the clear understanding of thoughts expressed by those with whom we come in contact. The one who can understand and make himself understood is the one who progresses to leadership.

Our social and political safety, and our scientific progress, demand increased attention to accuracy in speech.

Carelessness is the trouble—just plain thoughtlessness.

We Toastmasters should eliminate these faults above all others. We can do it by having them called to our attention, for in many cases we do not realize our guilt, and our evaluators serve us by making us conscious of the bad habits.

If we plan our talks, and our talk in conversation, selecting the colorful adjectives, definite nouns and forceful verbs, the right word will be at hand when needed.

It is the unprepared, unthinking man who resorts to meaningless phrases and grunts in the effort to cover up his lack of plan. "Think before you speak" is the remedy for most of our verbal sins.

"Thanks For The Lesson"

By BILL MAGEE, of the Sierra Toastmasters Club of Fresno, California

Author Magee protects himself by saying that any resemblance to any person or place, living or dead, is purely coincidental. In other words, this is entirely fictional in every respect, but he believes that it might very well happen to some salesman he knows, with benefit to all concerned.

"But, Joe, regardless of what you say, business is good. Your sales have fallen off not because your implements are no good, but simply because you have no sales force. No matter how good they are, they can't talk for themselves. The good quality must be backed up by some one who can show them off. In short, you need a salesman who knows the value of good speech in selling."

That is what I said to a very good customer of mine. In spite of being hard-headed, he is a mighty fine mechanic, and he has developed some excellent farming implements, which he manufactures, but does not sell with much success.

"All right, Bill," he replied. "Maybe you've got something there. But how can I be sure of it, and where is there a salesman for me?"

"There is one way," I told him, "one way I can show you that will make even you believe in good salesmanship and good speech. You come with me over to Western Implements, and I can show you a demonstration there almost any time in the day."

"But, Bill," he argued,

"Emil sells my implements up there at Western."

"Sure, he does, and he sells a lot of others that aren't your make, too."

"Well," said Joe, "I was always taught that if a man makes a better mousetrap, the world wears down his lawn trying to buy it from him. My machines are good enough to sell themselves."

So Joe gave up and we went over to Emil's store, the Western Implement sales agency. On the way we discussed the various aspects of selling, which was the very thing that Joe didn't believe in. He held that producing a good implement was enough. People ought to come along and buy it because it was good.

When we reached Emil's combination shop and store, we first spotted Al, the husky master mechanic who was the shop superintendent. He greeted us with a cheery "Hi, Bill! Hi, Joe! I'll be right with you."

Joe remarked, "That guy Al is always friendly, and come to think of it, I've never heard him cuss."

"Yes," I told him, "Al believes in good speech. I have noticed the way he talks, my-

self. He belongs to the Toastmasters Club here in town, and I guess he shows the effects."

"Toastmasters Club? That is the outfit you belong to, isn't it, Bill?"

"Yes, I'm in it too, and it seems to be helping me, but it takes time, like all good things."

Just then Al came to us and I said to him, "Al, do you suppose we could fix it so that Joe and I could listen in on some sales talk? I know that a good many salesmen call on Emil, and I will appreciate it if you can put us where we can hear one of those pressure boys turn on the heat."

"Why, sure," said Al, "I think we can fix that up. But what gives?"

"It's just a point I'm trying to prove to Joe. I tell him that he needs somebody to sell his machines, and I thought that if he could hear a good man in action, it might convince him. Of course, we don't want to be seen. That might slow the salesman down."

"You're right about Joe's stuff," said Al. "He makes mighty good ones, but the good talkers outsell him all the time. Come on over here behind the office. There's a keen salesman in there right now, and the walls are thin enough so that we can hear him and still be out of sight."

We were in luck. The salesman was just getting into action. He had a small work-

ing model of his machine for demonstration, and he had the smoothest sales talk I ever heard. He covered points logically and convincingly, but he was not boring, and he knew when to stop. Even with a hard-to-convince customer like Emil, he made the sale.

I turned to Joe and said, "Now do you see what good sales talk does for a product? That fellow's implement is not really as good a one as yours, but he will sell dozens where you deal in singles, because he knows how to show it. That is why I keep telling you that you need someone to sell your product, good as it is, if you are going to stay in business."

Joe was quiet as we walked back to his shop. He had something to think about. It was the first time he had ever realized that it takes good talk to make a sale, even of the best article. He had a lot of readjusting to do.

When we stopped at his place, he stuck out his hand and said, "Thanks for the lesson, Bill. I don't know why you went to all that trouble to show me my mistake, but I appreciate it. I am going to do something about it."

He did that something. He found a couple of men who could sell and put them to work. He kept on building good machines. The result: Sales are soaring, and he is enlarging his factory.

Words Can Be Confusing

By THOMAS J. ROCHE, of Glenview Toastmaster Club, of Glenview, Illinois.

I have a few words to say about words, what has been done with them, what we do with them, and what we *can* do with them if we exert ourselves.

In a recent issue of *The Toastmaster*, Bernard Baruch is quoted as saying that "the ability and facility to express an idea is almost as important as the idea itself." John Ruskin said that accuracy in the use of words marks "the entire difference between education and non-education."

We know that our language evolved from an assortment of Anglo-Saxon dialects, Latin leavings from the Roman occupation, and French phrasing brought over by the Norman conquerors. Chaucer and other early writers helped to stabilize this mixture, but it is only within the last two or three centuries that definite attempts have been made to standardize the language as to spelling and meaning. Dr. Johnson's great dictionary was published in 1755, and the first Webster's dictionary in 1806, setting up needed standards for uniformity and correctness.

Today, we have our dictionaries containing hundreds of thousands of words, defined

and pronounced according to the best usage, starting with *aardvark*, the African ant-eater, and ending with *zymurgy*, the study of the processes of fermentation, as in brewing. We should endeavor to use such words as these, and work them into our conversation. For instance, we could say, "It is advisable to discontinue your *zymurgy* (the study of brewing) when you see *aardvarks* on your bedpost." Such a vocabulary will startle your friends, and perhaps increase your influence.

We must be careful, however, to understand the real meaning of words and their usage if we would avoid pitfalls. There are some terms which all of us use freely, but which few understand.

No doubt you have read advertisements like this: "For sale—6-room house, 3 bedrooms, one and one-half baths."

Now take that last term—*one and one-half baths*. You know what it means, and I think I do, but suppose we had to explain it to somebody who does not understand. Suppose someone should ask you, "So what is one-half of a bath?"

You describe the room to him and he says, "In that dinky little washbowl you can't take even one-fourth of a bath. So what half do you wash, the top half or the lower?"

Then you explain that baths are not taken in the room, that it is just called a bathroom, but is in reality a powder room. He protests, "I don't use powder." You tell him, "But the ladies do." He says, "I'm not a lady." Then you say, "And I'm not a gentleman."

Then you bop him, and that ends the argument.

From this incident you can see how one word leads to another, as the saying goes, and what a mess words may get you into.

Speaking of the ladies, as we usually are, need we be

reminded that our conversation with them and about them must be even more exact? We might assume that the words *chicken* and *hen* are synonymous, but we must not attempt to use them interchangeably, as "pet" names. You may call the lady a kitten, but never a cat. She might even be called a mouse, but not a rat.

Sight and *vision* are practically the same, but if you mix these words where the ladies are involved, your "vision" may make you a "sight."

Thus we see that words are wonderful things, to be used with care, discretion and understanding. To summarize, we must first know words, and second, know how and when to use them. Come to think of it, that is precisely why we are in assembly met, in Toastmasters joined.

The Point of View

Nothing is particularly funny about a humorist, a joker, or a comic in themselves. Nothing is funny about a good story with a twist or a ludicrous situation or anything like that — in itself. No cataclysm makes a noise if no ear is there to hear it. It always depends on the point of view of the listener or the reader. Everybody doesn't see everything that passes for humor as being funny, but everybody — that is, nearly everybody — can see the humor, the incongruity, the absurdity of some things, and everybody laughs at something. It is a universal trait without which man would be lost — drowned in his own melancholy. It's all in the point of view.

—OSCAR J. FRIEND: The Kid from Mars.

Across The Desk

By TED BLANDING, Executive Secretary of Toastmasters International



A comment frequently heard from men attending the conventions of Toastmasters is, "I am amazed at the age level of the members attending! I thought this was for young men."

Similar comment is heard from older men, not Toastmasters, who visit the Home Office. From them we often hear, "I wish I could have been in a Toastmasters Club when I was younger."

Why is it that men of mature years are so strongly attracted to Toastmasters, and why is it that our service to the members is being used with ever more effectiveness?

As we have studied these problems, we have become convinced that the reason for this development is that Toastmasters training is geared to the mature mind.

Colleges and universities offer speech training to their students, but they admit that a primary problem in these courses is that the student does not understand the value of training in speech for himself. Thus, we conclude that the psychological awakening

— that desire on the part of a man to equip himself for leadership through speech training — does not come until the mind is mature enough to recognize the importance of that type of training.

This realization comes when the man takes his place in the economic scheme and starts moving toward success. He soon discovers that if he is to be truly successful, he must be able to impart his knowledge to other people. To do this, he must express himself effectively in conversation and in group discussions.

He may have taken "public speaking" courses in college, but he failed to make use of the training. Having come to maturity, he realizes that he must add speech and leadership to his personal equipment for success. He sees his opportunity in the Toastmasters Club for additional "job training," and he tackles the problem with serious purpose, not only to help himself, but to help others in the club.

Much will be said about the theme, "You and Your Job" as we approach the Spokane Convention in August, 1950, where a new emphasis will be given to this interpretation of our work.

What's Going On

Minnesota Centennial



Last spring, the Wenell Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis challenged the other clubs in District Six to a contest in presenting the best pageant for the Minnesota Centennial. The demonstration was staged at the Fall Conference of the District, and Wenell was proclaimed the winner. Impersonating historic figures were members of the club and their ladies. Mrs. James Schroeder was the historical coordinator and Ray Vawter was chairman of the pageant. All the historic figures shown are impersonated by these Toastmasters and ladies, except for the Indian dancers in the front row, who are members of Boy Scout Troop No. 72 of Minneapolis.

Education at Schenectady

At Schenectady, where the Toastmasters Club meets on alternate Wednesdays, the Educational Committee has started holding informal meetings on the off-schedule Wednesday evenings, inviting any members who desire extra practice and help to attend. The response has been encouraging. Some of the men have discovered that this is the way to double the benefits received from the training.

More opportunities to speak result in more rapid development of speech ability.

Hi-Jinks at Joplin

Toastmaster Harry L. Hill, of the Toastmasters Club of Joplin, Missouri, reports special attention to humorous speeches. The club studied the recordings of the Hi-Jinks luncheon at the St. Louis Convention, and then developed a local program built on similar lines. This entertaining demonstration has been given at several service clubs, with good results, and it is to be presented before other groups which have extended invitations.

In the Deep South



The charter for the Sales Executive Toastmasters Club (No. 740) of New Orleans was presented by Richard B. Davis, Lieut. Governor of the Deep South Provisional District. The charter was received by the retiring president, E. H. Mowen, who passed it on to his successor, President William A. Pace. The occasion was a joint meeting of the new chapter with the New Orleans Toastmasters Club, which holds charter No. 234. Plans are under way for the organization of a third chapter in the city.

When You Travel

Carry your Club Directory when you travel, and visit clubs whenever possible. When you get to South Africa, you will find in Johannesburg two speech clubs eager to welcome visitors. The Johannesburg Toastmasters Club has Charter No. 587, and the Speechmasters Club is at work, although not yet chartered. The problems of distance and of financial limitations imposed by unfavorable exchange rates and other restrictions have made it difficult for these groups. The men welcome contacts

with all visiting Toastmasters.

In Hawaii there are six clubs hard at work. You will find them in your Directory. Visit them when there is an opportunity.

The same is true of the 16 clubs in Scotland, and of the more than a score in Canada and Alaska, as well as of those in continental U. S. A. There is hardly to be found anywhere a more friendly and hospitable group than in a Toastmasters Club.

Dauphins Check Attendance

The Dauphin Way Toastmasters Club of Mobile has introduced an effective method of checking up on attendance. The secretary, in calling the roll, announces that as each member's name is called, that man's attendance record for the past three months will be given. During the last three months of 1949, for example, there had been 13 regularly scheduled meetings. As the name was called, the secretary indicated first the number of times the member had been present, and then the number of times absent. Thus the lagging members had their absences brought to their attention, while the others were enabled to know just who was responsible for low attendance records.

This roll-call plan is to be made a regular first-of-the-month feature hereafter.



Charter No. 767 was presented to the Toastmasters Club of Alliance, Ohio in an impressive ceremony, witnessed by more than 100 persons. President Roy E. Hess (left) receives the charter from Ted Black of the Canton Toastmasters Club. President Hess is works manager of the Transue and Williams Steel Forging Corporation, of Alliance. At the center (left) appears Vince McIntire, of Zanesville, Governor of District No. 10, and next to him stands Lewis C. Turner, President of Toastmasters International.

Toastmasters Return To School

The Toastmasters Club of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, held a regular meeting in the dining hall of Wayland Academy, a local institution which is now approaching its 100th anniversary. Faculty and students of the Academy were interested spectators, and the members of the club were inspired with thoughts reminiscent of their own high school and college days. The result was a program of unusual variety and interest. Toastmaster Publicity Man C. A. Leisser reports a full membership with high percentage of attendance.

Early Birds Report

West Seattle "Early Birds" No. 650 reported by "Hap" Boulware, Club Editor:

This club received official recognition as the Club-of-the-Area, although it is only one year old. For the special occasion when the award was presented, the club held its meeting in the evening at the West Seattle Athletic Club, but the change was temporary, and the men went back on the 7:30 A. M. schedule the following week. They had more speakers in the recent Red Cross campaign than any other club, and their work for the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign was of outstanding quality. "Men from all types of business," says Toastmaster Boulware, "have found in our club that morning meetings have that edge, freshness and enjoyment which must result in better programs, better speeches, and greater enthusiasm."

Brandon's President Speaks

When Dr. H. A. Trotter was installed as President of the Toastmasters Club of Brandon, Manitoba, he made an inaugural statement worth repeating for all Toastmasters. In the course of his speech he said:

Toastmasters is one of the few educational organizations in the world where students attend the "classes" purely for the love of learning. The only obligatory element in Toastmasters is conscience. There is no rule nor regulation as to attendance or completion of the course. The one reward that the club offers is the reward of feeling at ease when one faces an audience.

Auto-Evaluation

This is from the *Crowl Howl*, bulletin of Crowl Toastmasters Club of South Gate, California:

Our new tape recorder is the un-

District 25 Grows



At Plainview, Texas, Lieutenant Governor Frank De Wolfe, of Amarillo, presents Charter No. 763 to President Raymond Lee Johns, launching the thirteenth club in District 25.

failing friend for whom we have been looking. How easy it will be to give your speech to its unfaltering ears, and then have it speak right back to you, showing up all the "ohs" and "ahs," the hesitations, the unsound arguments, the weak spots of your talk! It will make you your own critic.

In Colorado



The Toastmasters of Boulder, Colorado, are well pleased with their new charter, No. 769, which was presented to them by Area Governor Warner Miller, of Fort Collins, assisted by Past District Governor Gordon Merrick. In the picture, Q. F. Dungan, center, is Boulder's president. Dr. Oliver Taylor, at his left, is vice-president, and Dr. Phillip Pyles, at the right, is secretary. In the back row are Treasurer Howard Tingley, Educational Chairman Ren Read, Sgt-at-Arms Lowery Bishop, and Deputy Governor Vernon Loughran.

Directors Meet At Omaha



In the picture, busy with the problems of the organization, are Carl H. Hasenkamp, Charles H. Griffith, Ralph S. Lowe, Harris O. Johnson, I. A. McAninch, George W. S. Reed, Lewis C. Turner, Tracy M. Jeffers, Glenn E. Johnson, J. Merton Rosauer, Everett K. Kindig, and Carleton Sias.

Spokane, Washington, Convention City for 1950 for Toastmasters, was much discussed and planned for when the Board of Directors met at Omaha, January 27 and 28. Committee reports showed that the local arrangements are well under way, and that the program committee has plans for education and inspiration such as will attract every man who can possibly attend.

A new emphasis is being placed on the practical values of Toastmasters Training in connection with a man's occupation. "Job Training Through Toastmasters" is the theme of studies intended to demonstrate the practical applications of speech training to the everyday life of each member.

The reception given to this demonstration by the Toastmasters of District 24 encourages the committee members to believe that their plans for Spokane will meet with approval.

Careful advance planning made it possible to accomplish a remarkable amount of work in the Board meetings, and to complete the business on scheduled time. Reports and statistics, both on business matters and on club operations and educational affairs, gave reason for great optimism, and encouraged the men to plan larger things for the future.

The next meeting of the Board will be at Spokane, on August 23, the day prior to the opening of the 19th Annual Convention of Toastmasters International.

There are Great Values for

Training In Table Topics

By E. H. RICHARDSON, of Merritt Toastmasters Club of Oakland, California

Every time I attend a Toastmasters Club meeting, I am more deeply impressed with the fine training the Table Topics feature affords, not only to the men who respond to the questions propounded, but also to the man who has the privilege of directing the impromptu part of the program.

At the same time I am struck by the diversity of ways of handling this discussion feature. Sometimes the impression is not so good when the leader has failed to make preparation, resulting in a general let-down for the entire group. It appears to me that the Table Topicmaster has one of the most responsible positions of the entire program. He ought to realize it, and prepare with appropriate care.

There are many good ways of leading the discussion into profitable channels. These have been suggested before, but for the benefit of newer members and newer clubs, it is worth while to repeat.

One may select a general subject, such as "Education," and then ask various specific questions, designed to bring out a good general reflection of opinion on our system for

training youth. I recently participated in such a discussion.

The first question was, "Do you think we are getting our money's worth from our educational dollar?" Then came such questions as, "What effect does the P. T. A. have on the educational system?" "Is the Dad's Club a useful factor, and how?" There is hardly any limit to the stimulating questions which may be brought out under such a general theme, and it has the advantage of giving every member a chance to express himself on a subject of mutual interest.

A good plan is for the Topicmaster to prepare a series of questions and type them on slips of paper. He hands one of these in a sealed envelope to each member. He then calls on the members at will to open the envelopes and respond to the question propounded.

Not long ago I was on the program to conduct the discussion, and I used for the general theme, "How Toastmasters training has helped me." I put careful preparation on my introduction of the subject. Instead of asking the first man flatly, "Why did

you join the Toastmasters Club?" I dressed it up like this:

"Some men join the Toastmasters Club in order to acquire poise and confidence. Some join to learn how to organize a speech. Others wish to overcome fears and learn to face an audience. Still others seek voice improvement. Just what objective did *you* have in mind when you became a member of this club? And are you reaching that objective?"

With that start, every man had some definite idea for his response, and we heard some surprising and interesting statements.

I try to inject some humor into every program in which I participate, whether I am a speaker, evaluator, toastmaster or topicmaster. It is the spice which puts pep into the speeches. Even the serious speech can be made to sparkle with a touch of fun. Naturally, when I conduct the Table Topics, I frame my questions to encourage humor.

For example, here is a topic which brought results:

"It is some years now since you proposed to the lady who is your wife. Think back to that event, and tell us how, if you had then had training in the Toastmasters Club, you might have improved in your asking."

Here is another: "We realize that the course of true

love is never a smooth one. There are moments of strain and stress in every family. How has your Toastmasters training helped you to meet these situations better?"

Here is a good lead on methods of dealing with others: "Toastmasters training should fit a man to be the master of every occasion. If he knows how to express himself well, he should be able to use that ability every day. Tell us, in one minute, how you are able to handle yourself with clerks in stores, with waiters in cafes, with your boss or your employees, as a result of your experience in the Toastmasters Club."

Controversial matters may be handled tactfully, and the discussion may even help to clear up misunderstandings and clarify thinking.

Once in a great while we find someone who feels that one must bring in forbidden subjects to put punch into the talks. Nothing is further from the truth. Stories and sentiments which are taboo in ordinary good society have no place in a Toastmasters meeting. We have ethical standards to uphold, and we cannot afford to admit anything questionable, even for a laugh.

Let no one fail to realize the value of the training in quick thinking and ready speaking which is given in our impromptu discussions.

*A project for making
Evaluation Visible as well
as Audible*

AS WE SAW YOU

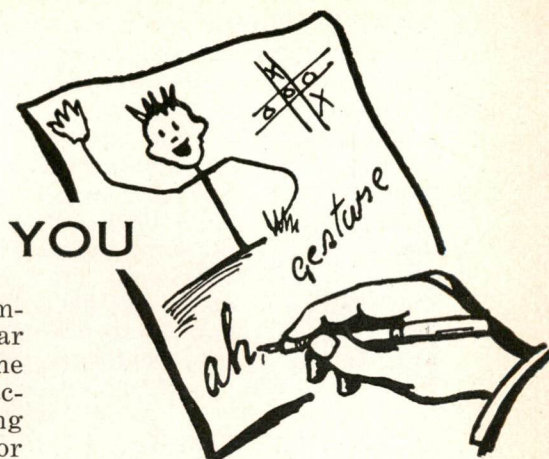
"What we see is remembered long after what we hear has been forgotten," said the General Evaluator. "Also, according to Bacon, 'writing maketh an exact man.' For these two reasons, we are going to make this evening's evaluations completely visible."

He stepped to the blackboard, chalk in hand.

"On this, the right side of the board," said he, "we shall enter the point of the speech which is unmistakably good. On the other side we'll put what we consider the speaker's weakest point, or the one on which he most seriously needs improvement."

Thus did he introduce the plan of "visible" evaluation. It was nothing very sensational — not even new, for most of the Toastmasters Clubs have made use of the one-point, good-bad method in some form. The novelty lay in two points.

First, the evaluating was done by two men, working together. Second, the critical comments were written on the



board, for all to see and consider.

The two critics were seated at the rear of the room. They had to agree on two points — good and bad — which would be listed. It required some discussion between them to reach agreement, but they came to it at last, and the items went on the board.

"Now," said the General Evaluator, "do the rest of you agree with the opinion of the two critics whose findings are listed? What do you think about it?"

Two or three members voiced difference of opinion, and gave their reasons. The two evaluators had to defend their own position. It was all done quickly, without waste of time, and the speaker had a new conception of his speech and the impression it had made.

After the speakers had re-

ceived this kind of evaluation on their speeches, the toastmaster of the evening and the President of the club came in for a turn. So did the Topicmaster and the evaluators themselves. Since the comments were to be written on the board, they were terse and pointed, and based on substantial grounds, rather than spur-of-the-moment expressions. Both the perform-

ers and the critics gained.

This visual type of evaluation is not so easy to present as the oral kind. It takes more thought and better listening, but it is worth the effort. Any club can use it. All the equipment needed is a blackboard, plus a general evaluator who will take a little trouble in making arrangements. It is good for all concerned, including the evaluators.

THE RECORD OF GROWTH

Club No.	Name	City and State	District
791	Boeing	Seattle, Washington	2
792	Henderson	Henderson, Kentucky	U
793	Twin Falls	Twin Falls, Idaho	15
794	Woodriver	Hailey, Idaho	15
795	Pueblo	Pueblo, Colorado	26
796	Hamilton	Hamilton, Scotland	18
797	Monroe	Monroe, Washington	2
798	Cheyenne	Cheyenne, Wyoming	26
799	Espanola Valley	Espanola, New Mexico	23
800	North Shore	Chicago, Illinois	8
801	Cushing	Cushing, Oklahoma	16
802	St. Louis	St. Louis, Missouri	8

REISSUED NUMBERS

458	Farmers Ins. Group	Kansas City, Missouri	22
364	Fellowship	Spokane, Washington	9
492	Rainier District	Seattle, Washington	2
296	Cherry Point	Cherry Point, N. C.	U
631	Corry Field	Pensacola, Florida	U

Toastmasters In The News



Howorth



Bell

Two prominent Southern Southern California Toastmasters were featured recently on the same page of the Los Angeles *Daily Journal*. Both of them are active in civic affairs, and both have distinguished themselves as speakers of ability. It was Howorth who designated the Toastmasters Club as "a constructive fellowship."

Briggs Howorth is a veteran member of Jewel City Toastmasters Club of Glendale. He has served as District Governor, member of the Board of Directors and secretary of the Board of Toastmasters International, and in countless positions on committees. And now he has been elected president of the Los Angeles Lawyers Club, second largest organization of attorneys in California, a position for which his experience in Toastmasters gives him unusual fitness.

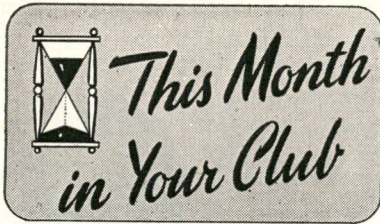
Mechanical Milk Man

Toastmaster Louis D. Peik, past president of Akron Toastmasters Club, was pictured and written up in a feature story in the *Akron Beacon - Journal*, which described in detail his success as an inventor. Among other things, he is credited with inventing the first mechanical milking machine in the United States.

Homer Bell, president of Monrovia Toastmasters Club, has announced his candidacy for the position of United States Congressman from the 12th Congressional District of California. He is an attorney in active practice, and is an active worker in civic affairs in his own community. He was one of the contestants in the Speech Contest at the St. Louis Convention last summer, representing Zone E, and his efforts put him in the top brackets in the judging. He will be a colorful candidate.

Across the Continent

Board Secretary George W. S. Reed, whose home is in Los Angeles, was called to New York City on business following the recent Board meeting held in Omaha. This gave him an opportunity to visit the Knickerbocker Toastmasters Club of New York, and to share with them some of the inspiration from the Omaha sessions.



WORDS AND HOW TO USE THEM

A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword.

—Robert Burton

Learn to use words better.

That means to use them with understanding of their meaning, with correct pronunciation, according to the best standards, and with reasonable consideration for the rules of grammar.

Concentrate on words during March.

Every Toastmaster should add at least five new and usable words to his vocabulary.

Every Toastmaster should correct and eliminate at least five bad habits in his use of words, provided, of course, that he has that many.

President Lewis C. Turner said, in the February issue of *The Toastmaster*, that if you will take the trouble to correct the 15 or 20 words which you commonly mispronounce or misuse, you will have corrected more than 70 per cent of all the mistakes in pro-

nunciation which you make in daily talk. That opportunity alone is worth all the effort you can put into word studies in March. It does not depend upon your club, but upon your own efforts as an individual.

Special Features

You should have at least one round of parliamentary practice in your club this month. Use Table Topics time for this purpose.

There should be one program devoted to a panel discussion, preferably on United Nations or other matters of international relations.

For New Clubs

Emphasis on words and their use is not limited to the older clubs. Even the most recently chartered chapter can take advantage of this month's theme, without any conflict with Basic Training.

The Executive Section

The club officers have been given detailed reminders and suggestions for work to be done in March. The month brings semi-annual elections, training for new officers, instruction of committees, completion of area speech contests, preparation for installation of new officers for the first of April, and preparation of the spring report due April 1.

Officers will refer to their bulletins for March, and be guided in activities for a successful month.

Recommended Reading

John Fiske (1842 - 1901) was a philosopher and historian who wrote and lectured voluminously.

He was a brilliant youth, entering Harvard as a sophomore at 18 years of age. From childhood he had been a reader of history, and a student of the languages, Latin and Greek as well as modern tongues. He was a thinker, and one who made other people think. He lived to see the day when he was one of the most widely known men in America, and one of the most highly esteemed.

Today, John Fiske has been generally forgotten, except by the few who are loyal to his intellectual leadership.

Probably you will have to go to the public library for copies of his books, unless your own library is well stocked with books of the 19th century. It is worth your while to take some trouble to find him.

The most important of his histories is *The Discovery of America*. If you can obtain a copy of this, and read it, you will gain a new insight into the beginnings of life on the American continent.

More easily accessible are

the *Essays, Historical and Literary*, in two volumes. Do not permit the ponderous title to discourage you. The *Essays* are very readable.

For a clearly stated system of faith and philosophy, take the series of four small volumes in which he undertook to discuss his philosophy of life. These are (a) *The Destiny of Man*, (b) *The Idea of God*, (c) *Through Nature to God*, and (e) *Life Everlasting*. Read them in that order, if you can, for a discussion of the most serious questions and the most unanswerable ones that man can ask of life.

Read them remembering that Darwin's theory of evolution was announced during Fiske's lifetime, and that the philosophy of Herbert Spencer and others had deeply stirred 19th century thinkers. Fiske was never very orthodox, but he was honest and fearless.

If you are willing to do some solid, stimulating reading, and would like to become acquainted with one of the really great thinkers of his time, read at least a few of the writings of John Fiske this month.

There is a great deal of difference between the eager man who wants to read a book, and the tired man who wants a book to read.

—G. K. CHESTERTON

HOW WE TALK

Many a name, once famous, would now be forgotten if it were not immortalized as a part of some familiar word.

For instance, we *macadamize* a road, but few of us realize that the process of road building by means of crushed rock, well rolled and compacted, was invented by John Loudon McAdam, in the year 1816.

The process of *harveyizing* steel is a hardening process invented by H. A. Harvey, an American inventor who died in 1893.

Horace Fletcher, (1849-1919) was an American writer who developed an enthusiasm for thorough mastication of food, and for eating only when one is hungry. His name lives in the verb *fletcherize*, to chew thoroughly.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer was an American pioneer in the matter of dress for women. She held that the wearing of bifurcated nether garments was proper and desirable for her sex. About 1850 she introduced the original *bloomer* costume, which created no end of excitement and opposition. The garments known today as bloomers, while a long way from the style she introduced, are reminiscent

of her campaign and her name.

Mercerized fabrics are commonplace to us, but the idea of treating cotton fiber with a solution of caustic alkali was revolutionary when first proposed by John Mercer, an English calico printer, whose life span covered the years 1791-1866.

F. A. Mesmer, a student of psychology, introduced his version of hypnotism in Vienna about 1775, and his name was promptly attached to it, so that today, the man on the street uses hypnotism and *mesmerism* interchangeably to indicate anything in the line of unconsciousness produced by suggestion.

Shrapnel gets its name from General Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842) of the British army. The *gatling* gun, an early type of machine gun, received its name from the name of its inventor, R. J. Gatling, an American.

The *derrick*, that very useful piece of heavy machinery, carries the name of an English hangman at Tyburn, who served in the 17th century.

Tantalize takes us back to Tantalus, a Greek ruler who was punished for his sins by being placed in the midst of a lake whose water could never come above his chin, while he was perishing with thirst; and *stentorian* reminds us of the loud-voiced Stentor, herald of the Greeks before Troy.

It's a Good Idea

Table Topics Debate

Blackhawk Toastmasters of Waterloo, Iowa, report an interesting variation on Table Topics. The men spoke in pairs, one man trying to sell a product, and the other exhibiting sales resistance. This suggests another two-man plan which is sometimes used with good effect.

In this other plan, the two men carry on a conversation on some suggested topic for three minutes. This can be done by combining the time allowances of the two for individual speeches. Simulate the circumstances of the conversation. The men meet over morning coffee, or on the street corner, or talk while resting from their lawn work or their snow shoveling. Two men instead of one at a time will put new life into the table discussion. Try it.

Badges for Winners

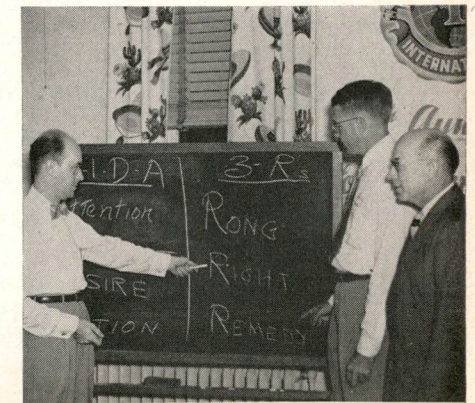
Boston Toastmasters find it an incentive to use large badges or buttons with which to decorate the winners in the club speech contest. Each week, the one adjudged "best principal speaker" and the one distinguished as "best tabletopic speaker" are allowed to wear the respective badges, which are passed on to the next winners when they are chosen. The plan is that

at the end of a prescribed period, the most frequent winners will be permitted to keep the emblems of success.

A recent visitor at the Boston Toastmasters Club remarked, at the end of the meeting, "This is not a speech class — it is a clinic for speakers."

Speech Building

At Zanesville, Ohio, the methods of speech construction presented by Jack Haynes at the St. Louis Convention were carried right into the club meeting. On the blackboard in the picture are seen two of the outlines, the A-I-D-A plan, and the Three R's. Tom Durant, at the left, explains the "Rong, Right, Remedy" plan of building a speech to two new members, Buckingham Bailey and Dennis Betz.





I have trouble holding on to my copy of *The Amateur Chairman*. Every time I get one, some chairman friend or some friend of my wife just can't live without it and I find myself saying, "All right, take it and keep it. I can get another." Sometimes they mention it weeks or months later by saying, "Oh yes, I still have your *Amateur Chairman*. Must return it to you some day." Or it may be "You don't want it back right away, do you?" I think you can be sure they are doing good work helping a number of "amateur chairmen" in our town to get out of embarrassing predicaments. At any rate you'd better send me three copies — one for me (temporarily) one for a new chairman of a woman's organization, and one for a spare.

—F. G. R. Pennsylvania

The company I work for has radio-equipped trucks. I was unable to find time to call one of our members by phone, and as he works for the same

company, I used the truck radio to talk to him and notify him that he was on the club program for a speech. Our stations are about 20 miles distant from each other, and the radio was a convenience.

—R. A. Victoria, B. C.

Public speaking is not something new for me, in that before coming west I was a member of various speech classes. But Toastmasters has many features not found in other public speaking organizations. In particular, I like the criticism. Basic Training gives a personal instruction for almost any sort of situation which might arise. While I had done much public speaking in the past, I never had the privilege of having my faults and mannerisms called to my attention, which has been done most helpfully in our Toastmasters Club.

—T. W. S. Santa Paula, Calif.

Recent pieces of publicity matter issued by the Home Office have been superb. That piece called "Can You Stand to Be Successful?" is, to me, the acme of finger-pointing. It is wonderful. Send me as many of them as you think best, charge me what they are worth, and I promise to place them advantageously. (Now I understand why you are winning prizes for the best in educational material.)

—A District Governor

What They Say About Words

Let thy speech be better than silence, or be silent.

—Dionysius the Elder

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

—Proverbs 25:11

How long a time lies in one little word!

—King Richard Act 1, Scene 3

Oh, many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.

—Sir Walter Scott

Without speech, no reason; without reason, no speech.

—Max Muller

Who hath given man speech? Or who hath set therein
A thorn for peril and a snare for sin?
For in the word his life is, and his breath,
And in the word — his death.

—Swinburne

Oratory is a rustic product. The great orators have always been country-bred, and their appeal has been made to rural people.

—Elbert Hubbard

There is a weird power in a spoken word. — And a word carries far — very far — deals destruction through time as the bullets go flying through space.

—Joseph Conrad

A vocabulary is a large and efficient kit of tools for the work of the thinker.

—Jastrow

Language is the objective of which self-consciousness is the subjective. Self-consciousness and language — two in one — for they are halves of the same thing.

If any animal possessed self-consciousness, it seems certain that it would upon that master faculty build (as man has done) a super-structure of language. But no animal has done this, therefore we infer that no animal has self-consciousness.

—Bucke

MATCH THESE WORDS

By GRANT HENDERSON, of Smedley Chapter Number One, of Santa Ana.

In the middle column of the list below are words selected from Article II of the Standard Constitution of the Toastmasters Club. In the column at the left, there is a synonym for each of the words in the middle column, and in the column at the right there is an antonym for each. It is your task to match synonyms and antonyms to the principal words. The key by numbers is given below.

And here is a problem for you to work on:

Three excellent words are omitted from the list because of the difficulty of finding

acceptable synonyms or antonyms for them. Perhaps you can help with some good suggestions.

Creditably may be defined as *laudably*, but what is its antonym?

Criticism, as used in Toastmasters, has *evaluation* and *appraisal* for synonyms, but what one word can you suggest as its opposite?

Public, as used in the phrase *public speaking*, has *private* for its antonym, but what word will you substitute for it in that phrase, to convey the meaning without change?

Synonyms	Principal Words	Antonyms
1. Emerge	1. Purpose	1. Reduce
2. Common	2. Improve	2. Forfeit
3. Improvement	3. Oral	3. Incapacity
4. Comradeship	4. Expression	4. Prejudiced
5. Inspire	5. Increase	5. Concealment
6. Revelation	6. Ability	6. Lose
7. Impartial	7. Appear	7. Written
8. Augment	8. Encourage	8. Destructive
9. Intention	9. Development	9. Antagonism
10. Creative	10. Secure	10. Worsen
11. Better	11. Fair	11. Vanish
12. Get	12. Constructive	12. Dishearten
13. Vocal	13. Promote	13. Restricted
14. Advance	14. Sociability	14. Aimlessness
15. Proficiency	15. General	15. Unfriendliness
16. Conviviality	16. Gain	16. Retrogression
17. Acquire	17. Fellowship	17. Impede

Match the words according to this list, by numbers, and you will have them right. There is room for justifiable confusion in the case of SECURE and GAIN, since these are virtually synonyms, so that you may count yourself correct if your sequence mixes ACQUIRE — GET or LOSE — FORFEIT.

The Key

6	4	17	12	10	12	8	5	5	4	6
13	12	16	11	7	11	7	1	7	3	13
11	2	15	11	7	11	7	1	7	3	11
15	16	14	6	17	10	6	15	10	2	15
17	14	13	16	9	3	5	8	14	1	9

OFFICERS

- President**—Lewis C. Turner
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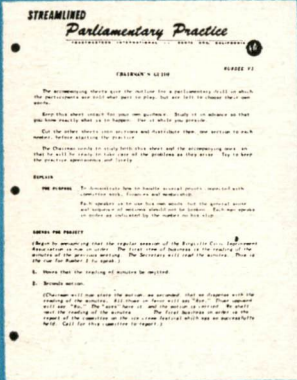
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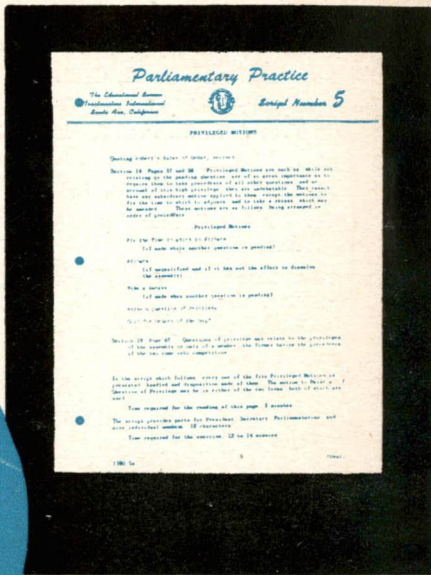


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