

THE *Toastmaster*

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

APRIL 1952

Solecistic Slang

BLIND WORDS *Grammar Is Easy*

It's a Good Idea

QUIZZER

Immortal Longings

Funny? Stories

April Days

Blessings of Brevity

YOU AND YOUR SALESMANSHIP

Chicago in August

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 1085 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.

APRIL 1952

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IMMORTAL Longings

Easter completes what was started at Christmas

In fact, Christmas would have no more significance than the birthday of any other great man if the Easter story had not been enacted. The Man of Galilee would have been just another good man and great teacher, except for the fact that He proved that death could be conquered.

He was not the only leader who laid down life for what he held to be essential. History lists a multitude of martyrs in all lands and among all peoples — witnesses who were willing to die for the truth. But Jesus of Nazareth was the one Great Teacher who not only laid down His life, but was able to take it up again, and thus to assure us that we might follow Him in this victory.

The longing for immortality has been characteristic of men through the ages. It seems necessary and inevitable that life should continue. We cannot conceive of such a thing as the complete and final end of human existence. Perhaps there is an element of egotism in this; possibly we place too high a value upon ourselves, but it is unthinkable that so complex and highly organized a mechanism as the life of man could be annihilated by the circumstance which we call death. That would be both morally and economically unsound.

If there is nothing beyond this life, how can we justify the struggle which every one of us must undergo in order to live through his days on earth?

It is the instinct for continuing existence which stirs us to improve ourselves, to be better and do better.

"I have immortal longings in me," said Shakespeare.

These "immortal longings" are the basis for our aspirations to rise above present achievement. It is the sense of our own worth which stimulates us to greater effort. The man who does not aspire to reach new heights in his own life thereby acknowledges the futility and unworthiness of his purposes.

It is our confidence in a great future, for which the present is a preparation, which makes it possible for us to stand up under the strain of living on earth, and which causes us to make the effort to achieve the best and highest of which we are capable.

4 Month-of-April Presidents

The third, fifth, fifteenth and eighteenth presidents of the United States were born in the month of April. Each administration was marked by highly significant events. An entire program could well be devoted to each of them, but certainly there is abundance of material for a speech about each of the four. It will be informative both to the speaker and to his audience.

Thomas Jefferson, April 13, 1743 — July 4, 1826



The "Sage of Monticello" was the Third President of the U.S., serving 1801-1809. He wrote the Declaration of Independence. He took initial steps in establishment of State Universities by founding the University of Virginia. He suggested and put into effect our present decimal monetary system. He induced Virginia to deed to the Government the Northwest Territory. He carried through the Louisiana Purchase.

"If I could not go to Heaven but with a Party, I would not go there at all."

James Monroe, April 28, 1758 — July 4, 1831

Fifth President, serving 1817-1825. He was a member of Continental Congress; helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase; was Governor of Virginia and later Secretary of State. His administration known as "era of good feeling" through lack of factional quarrels. Florida was acquired (1819); Missouri Compromise enacted (1820); Monroe Doctrine promulgated (1823).



"It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for defense."

James Buchanan, April 23, 1791 — June 1, 1868



Fifteenth President, serving 1857-1861. Native of Pennsylvania; volunteer in War of 1812; Senator, and minister to Great Britain. His administration was just preceding outbreak of Civil War. He failed to meet challenge of secession, and endeavored without success to avoid conflict.

Ulysses S. Grant, April 27, 1822 — July 23, 1885

The Eighteenth President, serving 1869-1877. West Point graduate; served during Mexican War; commanding general in Civil War; administration as President marked by serious scandals, such as the Credit Mobilizer, the Whisky Ring, and attempts to corner the gold market. Personally honest, he sought to eliminate graft and corruption. He was not gifted as a public speaker, being known as "The American Sphinx," but he spoke a worthy sentiment when he said, commenting on the matter of dishonesty in office:

"Let no guilty man escape. . . No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty."



April Days of

NOTE

April is rich in historic anniversaries and birthdays. Program committees have their choice of stimulating ideas around which to construct attractive schedules. All it takes is some imagination, some conference and some planning. If your club's programs fail to include any of these materials, you, as an ambitious member, may still go ahead and do some constructive reading on the subjects which interest you.

Scientists

Study this list of noted scientists who were born in April:

- William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood
- Joseph Lister, founder of antiseptic surgery. His name is perpetuated in "listerine"
- Dr. Robert Abbe, first to treat cancer with radium
- Wilbur Wright, pioneer in aviation, born 1867

Historical Events

- Robert E. Peary reached the North Pole, April 6, 1909
- First showing of motion pictures, April 23, 1896
- U. S. Mint established, 1792 (Study money system)
- U. S. Patent Office established, 1790
- Paul Revere's Ride, April 18, 1775
- Vladimir Lenin born (Look what he started)
- Adolph Schickelgruber born (See what happened to him)
- Lee surrendered to Grant, 1865
- U. S. declared war on Germany, 1917

Birthdays of Authors and Musicians

- Hans Christian Andersen, writer of fairy tales
- Washington Irving, a founder of American literature
- Edward Everett Hale, writer and preacher
- John Burroughs, American naturalist
- Frank R. Stockton, "The Lady or the Tiger"
- Booker T. Washington, "Up from Slavery"
- Edwin Markham, American poet, "The Man with the Hoe"
- William Shakespeare
- General Lew Wallace, who immortalized "Ben Hur"
- Sergei Rachmaninoff, Leopold Stowkowski, Yehudi Menuhin, Franz Lehar and Reginald DeKoven, all of whom have helped to make music more attractive

Select

Of course no club and no individual could possibly cover all these subjects in one month. Make your selections. Read and study and speak on these events and people which have contributed so largely to better living (or worse) in the present day.

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Use Your Mistakes

A good speaker does not practice his mistakes — he corrects them.

—Bulletin of University Toastmasters Club of Seattle

Just This

We joined Toastmasters to learn to speak well, to speak often, and to speak only for the allotted time — no more, no less.

—Bulletin of Dico Toastmasters Club of Seattle

Plans

Remember, "The more important the building, the more careful the plans." This couldn't be applied to speeches — or could it?

—Bulletin of Jaycee Toastmasters Club, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Notes

Don't dive for your notes. Hold them up where you can see them.

—"Uncle Joe" in The Crumb Sheet, Tuesday Toastmasters Club of Spokane

Audience is Needed

A speaker appreciates a good audience. Your attendance at the club meeting is just as important, whether you are on the program as a speaker, or as a good listener. The audience is as essential as the speaker.

—Bulletin of Toastmasters Club of La Canada, California

Watch the Color

In recent months, the off-color story has come in for more attention than should be given it in a Toastmasters Club. We need to remember that while a clever joke or story is always appreciated, in order to be well received it must not offend in the slightest degree.

Our club meetings are designed to educate, entertain and inspire. Let's not weaken this design by offending anyone by the use of questionable humor. Keep your story scrupulously clean, and the entire membership will benefit through being kept on a high plane of thinking.

—V. E. Harrison, Tacoma, Toastmasters Club No. 13

Appreciation

The inspiring paragraph which was printed inside the back cover of the March issue, and which was enjoyed by so many of our readers, should have been credited to *This Week Magazine*, of New York. Dean Alfange, the author, is a lawyer who has gained renown for his interest in organizations and political affairs in New York City. If you missed his words about being an "uncommon man" last month, go back now and read the quotation.

'OLECI.'TIC . 'LANC

By Sherman E. Coryell, of the Toastmasters Club, No. 404 of Grand Rapids, Michigan

How often have you heard the general evaluator and the individual critic conclude their remarks by saying: "You did a swell job."?

I have made myself an unmitigated nuisance by constantly objecting to this obvious misuse.

According to the American College Dictionary (1949) the definition of these oft-repeated words are:

SWELL (verb intransitive) — 1. to grow in bulk, as by absorption of moisture, by inflation or distention, by addition of material in the process of growth, or the like. (adjective) — Slang, (of things) stylish; elegant; grand; as, a "swell hotel."

JOB (noun) — 1. a piece of work; an individual piece of work done in the routine of one's occupation or trade.

Try justifying these two words by using their synonyms:

SWELL

increase
expand
wave
sound
emotion
fop
swagger
extol

JOB

position
business
occupation
work
chore
mission
care
duty

excellent
good
fine
polished
splendid
concise
eloquent

speech
address
discourse
oration
talk
recitation
declamation

or: deserving of praise
worthy of commendation
exceptionally well done

Select the one that is apropos to the particular type of speech

Now combine any two of the above words to describe a speech. Are you convinced that a speech cannot possibly be a "swell job"?

you are evaluating. Practice by writing down a dozen or more of your own thoughts. Use a thesaurus to build up a variety of utterance.

May I facetiously suggest that you remove all doubt of your educational status by using the solecism, "Youse sure done a *Swell Job.*"

Speech Improvement

The purpose of all training in the Toastmasters Club is *speech improvement*, but those two words make up the title of one perennially popular evaluation form published by Toastmasters International, and available to all the clubs.

This is how one evaluator dealt with a speaker, using the "Speech Improvement" formula as a guide.

As I Saw You

You made a good appearance. You stood up straight, utilizing your full height, but you did not stand aloof from your audience. You paused for a few seconds, before starting to speak, and you surveyed your audience with a friendly smile, as though you liked them. Your hands hung at your sides, relaxed and easy, and then they swung into action naturally and spontaneously. There was nothing about your stance or your gestures which detracted in any way from my attention. You are a good-looking speaker.

As I Heard You

That was the trouble. I couldn't hear you very well. Your voice, which has excellent quality, lacked force and volume. I had to strain my ears to catch the words, some of which were mumbled while others were swallowed. When you tried to be emphatic, your voice took on a harsh quality. You had a smile on your face, but it did not reflect itself in your voice. Such a nice voice you have, it is a shame to treat it as you do.

As I Reacted to You

In spite of your poor vocal performance, you sold me on your proposition. Your purpose was clear, and you stated it well in the beginning. You caught my attention with the first sentence. Your argument was logical, and your conclusion was definite in its appeal. You told me just what to do, and I shall try to follow instructions. I would have been easier to sell if you had sounded more friendly, but your argument did the work.

To Improve

There is plenty of room for improvement. Work on your voice. Loosen up your throat. Learn to breathe from the diaphragm. Get your words out so that they can be heard. Your speeches usually are good, well prepared, purposeful. Your appearance is satisfactory. Your misuse of your voice is the most urgent problem for you to face. Concentrate on improving it, and surprise us next time you talk. If possible, make a recording, and listen to yourself. That will show you what I mean, better than I can tell you.

YOU AND

Your Salesmanship

By Briant Sando

YOU MAY not be a salesman in the usual sense of the word, but everybody has to sell himself, his services, his ideas. So you are a salesman regardless of the kind of job you are in.

You will get ahead faster in your work and in your other interests if you understand and apply the principles of sound salesmanship.

Everything you say, everything you do from birth to death is a form of selling, helping to determine your status in business and in society. Whether the final result is good or bad depends upon you.

If you are selfish, careless, thoughtless, or an "old sourpuss," things will come back to you in much the same manner. Hence the tremendous importance, if you want to get ahead, of saying and doing things in a manner to impress others favorably.

Be Helpful and Constructive

The foundation for this is a friendly and helpful attitude. Meet other people a little more than halfway; show them that you are eager to cooperate.

This goes deeper than just being a backslapper. It means that you should show a cheerful disposition,

a constructive and not a destructive attitude.

Remember the selling job you did in your courting days? Remember how you considered all the angles, were careful about your words and actions, then bolstered up the sale with action, drama, showmanship. That's the kind of selling that is most effective in the various campaigns of life.

When you open your mouth to speak, two things are of nearly equal importance: (1) what you say, and (2) how you say it.

First, be sure your words are full of meaning and that they tell your story clearly. This takes some skill and practice, for the average person is inclined to pour out a jumble of sentences not always interesting nor straight to the point.

Listeners lose interest when you ramble around and miss the target. It pays to cultivate the habit of thinking straight and talking straight. Approach the situation from the standpoint of the other fellow's interests; tell him what gain or benefit he will derive by doing what you suggest or buying what you want to sell.

The Proper Approach

If there is a secret of success in selling it probably is to be found

in the "You-not-I" approach. This means talking in terms of your prospect or listener's interests rather than your own. He cares little about your ideas, merchandise or services except as they will benefit him in some way. Find those ways and emphasize them, and your sales talk will go places.

On the final point, the tone of your voice and your mannerisms help decide the effect of your talk. How you say it may be as important as what you say.

Cultivate the "voice with a smile." Make sure that it is well modulated and not monotonous. Fit it to the occasion; sometimes you'll do better with a mild conversational approach, while other times may call for force and emphasis.

In the latter event your actions and gestures take on added importance. However, these should be appropriate and not overdone.

People like energy and animation in speakers and salesmen, but they shy away from too much force — so go easy on the shouting, jumping-jack style.

Benjamin Franklin gave good advice on this subject, as on so many others. He wrote: "If you have no honey in your pot, have some in your mouth."

Everyone who came in contact with Franklin recognized the charm of his conversation, humor, wisdom and kindness. He knew that you can win arguments and at the same time lose sales; that the best salesman never tries to force his wares or his ideas on customers. One of his mottoes was: "Would you persuade, speak of interest, not of reason."

You will search far to find a better slogan for the salesman than that homely thought of Benjamin Franklin's.



ZONE CONTESTS

Plans are under way in all zones for the speech contests to be held in June to select finalists for the contest at the Chicago Convention in August. Locations and dates have been announced as follows:

Zone A	Yakima, Washington	June 14
Zone B	Waterloo, Iowa	June 7 or 14
Zone C	Detroit, Michigan	June 14
Zone D	Dallas, Texas	May 24
Zone E	Phoenix, Arizona	June 21
Zone F	Fresno, California	To be announced

A Toastmaster's PRAYER

By James A. Dunlop of Hamilton
 Toastmasters Club No. 796
 Hamilton, Scotland

O Lord, may Nineteen-fifty-two
 Improve me as a speaker;
 Reveal to me the hidden clue —
 I've been an earnest seeker.

I wander in a wordy maze,
 In clammy perspiration,
 And wonder if I'll get the phrase
 To save the situation.

How I have longed to burn my boats!
 But all the time I stammer,
 Depending on those blasted notes
 And worried over grammar.

There's still that tremble at the knees
 My cowardice revealing;
 Put me, I pray Thee Lord, at ease,
 Remove that sinking feeling.

And may all Table Topics be
 On not too high a level;
 These questions always seem to me
 Inventions of the Devil.

When critics put me through the mill
 I feel so very humble;
 It cuts me to the heart, and still
 I know I must not grumble.

Some day I hope to "hit the deck;"
 Alas! before I hit it
 I'll often get it in the neck
 For all my sins committed.

But comradeship can make amends
 For trials and vexations.
 I pray for all those loyal friends
 Who share my aspirations.

And may they find in Fifty-two
 The goals that they are seeking:
 The first of these is friendship true,
 The second — BETTER SPEAKING.

Grammar is Easy

No. 1 of a Series

Why is grammar so unpopular? Why do so many people appear to be afraid of it?

Probably the answer is found in popular misconceptions of what grammar is. Many seem to have the idea that it is an arbitrary, restrictive device made up to confuse and hinder people in their talking.

On the contrary, it is a plan intended to aid the individual to communicate more clearly. Grammar is to help, and not to hinder.

The most troublesome part of this branch of linguistic science is found in the inflectional changes in words by which their relations to each other are shown. Communication requires that words be put together in sentences, and when they are so related, certain changes in form are essential to indicate their relations, and the functions of the words in connection with each other.

Childish Talk

Primitive man, with few ideas to express, and few words with which to express them, did not need any system of inflections. Young children reflect this primitive type of communication.

“Dog bite.”
“Horse run.”
“Me hurt.”

That is childish talk, which can convey only the simplest meaning. There is no depth of thought or reasoning in such speech.

Even in the simple expressions, there is room for misunderstanding unless something is added.

“Me hurt” could mean that I am in pain, or that I have been injured, or that I am threatening to harm you.

To show the real meaning in a sentence or combination of words, we are compelled to make use of certain recognized forms; and to make use of various kinds of words, which are classified according to function. It is in learning to distinguish such words and their forms that we run into the rules of grammar, and begin our struggle to talk well.

Classify the Words

Speaking in the broadest terms, and momentarily disregarding the technical classification of parts of speech, we may arrange words in four general groups or categories.

1. *Name words.*

These are properly called nouns, and with them we list their substitutes, pronouns.

2. *Action words.*

These are called verbs, and they include various words which signify a condition or state of being, as well as action.

3. *Descriptive words.*

Classed as adjectives and adverbs, they tell more about what kind of objects and actions we are considering.

4. *Connecting words.*

Conjunctions and prepositions help to hold the other words together and to indicate their relationship.

There is one other kind of word recognized by grammarians as a part of speech, called the interjection. This is just a word or a noise interjected or thrown in for emphasis or as an emotional relief. It will not bother you much, as it is not inflected, and has very little to do with the sentence structure.

If this sketchy outline helps you to keep words where they belong, it will have served its place.

Name Words

Probably all words in the beginning of language were “name” words, naming things or actions, as the case might be. Every word is the shadow or picture of some concept — the accepted name of that which is in the mind and seeking expression. As men began to speak in an orderly fashion, they found that in putting words together in sentences certain problems developed. All of us have that same trouble. It is in making sentences that we make mistakes. Let’s take a look at the sentence structure in its simplest form.

There is a definition of a sentence which says that it is a group of words making complete sense. You can see the difference in two “groups” of words, as to the way they make sense.

If you say “The black horse” you do not tell much about it, but if you say “The horse is black,” there is complete sense in the statement.

Every sentence should make a completeness in meaning, whether it is a statement or a question or a command.

Sentences Make Sense

In order to make complete sense, two elements are required. There must be a subject (a name) and a predicate (action or condition).

The subject, according to the rules, is “the word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated.” That is, the subject is the thing you are talking about. It may be expressed in a single word, as “Dogs bite,” in which “dogs” is the subject; or it may be in a phrase or clause or other group of words, as in “To be, or not to be — that is the question,” in which the grammatical subject is “that” while the entire opening phrase constitutes the logical subject, or the matter being discussed.

The predicate is simply the word or words in a sentence which express what is said about the subject. In the sentence above, "Dogs bite," the predicate is "bite," for that is what we affirm about the dogs. Suppose we say "Ink is not white." In that case, "ink" is the subject, and the other words make up the predicate, or what is said about ink.

All this is very elementary. You learned it long ago in grade school. It is reviewed here because it is fundamental in putting words together in good form.

It brings us right up against one rule which causes no little grief in talking. That rule is that a verb must agree with its subject in number. That is, if you are talking about one thing as your subject, your verb must also be singular.

"Dogs bite" is correct, but if you speak of only one dog, you will say "the dog bites."

There is a funny quirk in grammar. We add *s* to a noun to make it plural, and we add *s* to the verb to make it singular.

This ends our first lesson. Class is dismissed until next month, when we shall carry on with more details about sentences.

BLIND Words

By Louis Fischer

Freedom of speech is freedom of honest speech. In the Soviet Union all are free to speak in agreement with the dictator. But they speak like cracked records. They recite the party line. Some would rather not speak at all in these circumstances. But, no, the Kremlin demands its pounds of words; it demands dishonest affirmations, confessions. They humble the speakers and confuse the listeners. Stripped of truthful words, the victims are powerless to defend themselves against Bolshevik surgery. The Soviet regime has performed a miracle of surgery. It has succeeded in cutting all its citizens down to the size of puppets, the better to dominate them.

Small souls in big places — Stalin for instance — have a dread of big men. Hence the perpetual purge. But not everybody can be purged; somebody has to help in the work. These must be reduced to the dimensions of kowtowing, cringing, faceless sycophants. Occasionally one wondered why Comrade X or Citizen Y had been purged. He had always obeyed, never been in opposition. But he had an independent air, which means that he would ask a question before conforming, he tried to retain a few words. Such characters imperil a dictatorship.

Reprinted by permission from The Saturday Review of Literature, January 5, 1952. Mr. Fischer, author of "The Soviets in World Affairs," "Men and Politics," and "The Life of Mahatma Gandhi," is now at work on a biography of Joseph Stalin.

THE BLESSING OF *Brevity*

By James R. McDearmon, Vallejo, California, Toastmasters Club

Some speakers are inclined to get carried away with their own eloquence. At times they even seem "inebriated with the exuberance of their own verbosity." Occasionally we find one who seems superior from every aspect of the public speaking art, yet who falls short in one significant respect — *he talks too much*. Despite his skills, his audience is likely to grow inattentive or even hostile.

This failing may be more common among speakers whose abilities are the result of cultivation rather than of "natural" endowment. One who, apparently having "started from scratch," has developed fluency and forcefulness, may understandably delight in exercising at length his newly acquired powers. They are taken less for granted than by one who has always had some measure of effectiveness in speaking. Their possessor is more likely to revel in speech for its own sake.

Economize

However, economy in the use of time must be learned before one can attain full stature as a speaker. That is to say, one must learn not to talk longer than is necessary for maximum effectiveness in achieving his purpose.

Of course, a good speech need not necessarily be short. Some of

the greatest speeches in history have been long, indeed, but they were delivered by exceptional speakers under exceptional circumstances. In any case, even a long speech should be as economical as possible in the use of time.

The Pile Driver

On the other hand, extreme brevity itself may be utilized by a speaker to give added impact to his message. Such impact might be likened to the force of a pile driver or battering ram directed against a specific vital or vulnerable area.

There is a story told about Franklin D. Roosevelt (and also about many other lawyers) on an occasion when, as a young lawyer, he confronted an experienced opponent who completely outshone him in presenting his case. That opponent made just one mistake — he talked too long. The jury was bored. Roosevelt noticed this, and when his turn finally came, he said:

"Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence. You have also listened to my distinguished colleague, a brilliant orator. If you believe him, and disbelieve the evidence, you will have to decide in his favor. That's all I have to say."

Roosevelt won his case.

Brevity has been called the "soul of wit." It may at times prove to be the "soul" of a good speech.

CHICAGO

The Wonder City

Chicago, the "Windy City," the "Wonder City," the "Metropolis of the Midwest," the "Convention City," looks forward to entertaining many conventions during the coming months. None of these will be more seriously purposeful, and more fruitful in results, than the great gathering of Toastmasters, August 14-16.

The eight hundred Toastmasters of District 30, which centers on Chicago, are enjoying the experience of planning and preparing to welcome their fellow Toastmasters from all parts at the Convention Headquarters in the famous Palmer House.

These Mid-Western Toastmasters take their training seriously. They realize its worth to them, and they intend to miss none of the benefits, both in their club work and in the broader aspects.

They take pride in the fact that there are today thirty-six clubs in District 30, where there were but four clubs seven years ago. They promise that accomplishments up to date are but a foreshadowing of what is to be achieved with the enthusiasm which will be generated in the convention.

The Program—Plus

While the formal program of the convention is shaping up in a way which promises much, the sharing of ideas and experiences



and the comparing of methods which will take place outside the regular sessions will perhaps even transcend the program itself. But these benefits are not all that is promised.

Chicago is a wonder city. Her own citizens admit this.

The convention will be located in the heart of this great metropolitan center, where countless attractions are within easy walking distance of the Palmer House.

For Sight-Seers

There is the Chicago Museum of Natural History, with its thousands of original relics and lifelike restorations of animal and plant life as they have been through the ages.

Just across the street from the Museum is the Shedd Aquarium, with a wonderful exhibit of fish in natural surroundings.

A block further is the Adler Planetarium, which is full of information about the sky and its wonders.

Grant Park, on the Lake Front, has the great band shell where you

may hear orchestral concerts under the stars, while near by is the world-famous Buckingham Fountain, with beautiful lighting effects, and the largest forced volume of water used by any fountain in the world.

The Art Institute carries continuous exhibits of the world's greatest art treasures, worthy of study by all lovers of beauty. Plan to spend a few hours in this world-famous Institute.

For Shoppers

Also in the Loop there is the Chicago Board of Trade Building, with the highest observation point in the city. You may wish to stop off at Russ Puzey's office on the 39th floor for a "free look" out the window. On lower levels are the grain pits, where voice modulations and bodily gestures may be studied as the grain traders ply their trade.

Of special interest to the ladies will be the great stores on State Street — Marshall Field, Carson Pirie Scott, and other famous names. The Hospitality Committee is planning a luncheon for ladies at Field's on Friday as one extra feature. They will also visit



the Breakfast Club with Don McNeil on Thursday morning, besides other radio and television events. Some of the convention leaders will be on the air in special broadcasts.

Entertainment

The Chicago All-Star football game on Friday evening will attract many. A block of tickets has been reserved. Those who wish to attend will need to get their ticket reservations in early.

The Convention Committee is wisely planning to leave most of the evenings free so that all may have a chance to take in the theatrical and musical attractions. Those who wish to attend plays, concerts and football game should send word as soon as possible since thousands of other people will be after the same attractions.

Well, now, doesn't that sound like an attractive layout?

And the Convention

In addition to all these delights the 21st Annual Convention of Toastmasters International will open on Friday morning and continue through Saturday, to conclude in a brilliant speech contest that evening.

The Board of Directors will meet on Wednesday. District Officers' Training Sessions will be the center of attraction on Thursday. Friday and Saturday, except for Friday evening, will be packed, morning, noon and night, with speeches, discussions and demonstrations of interest.

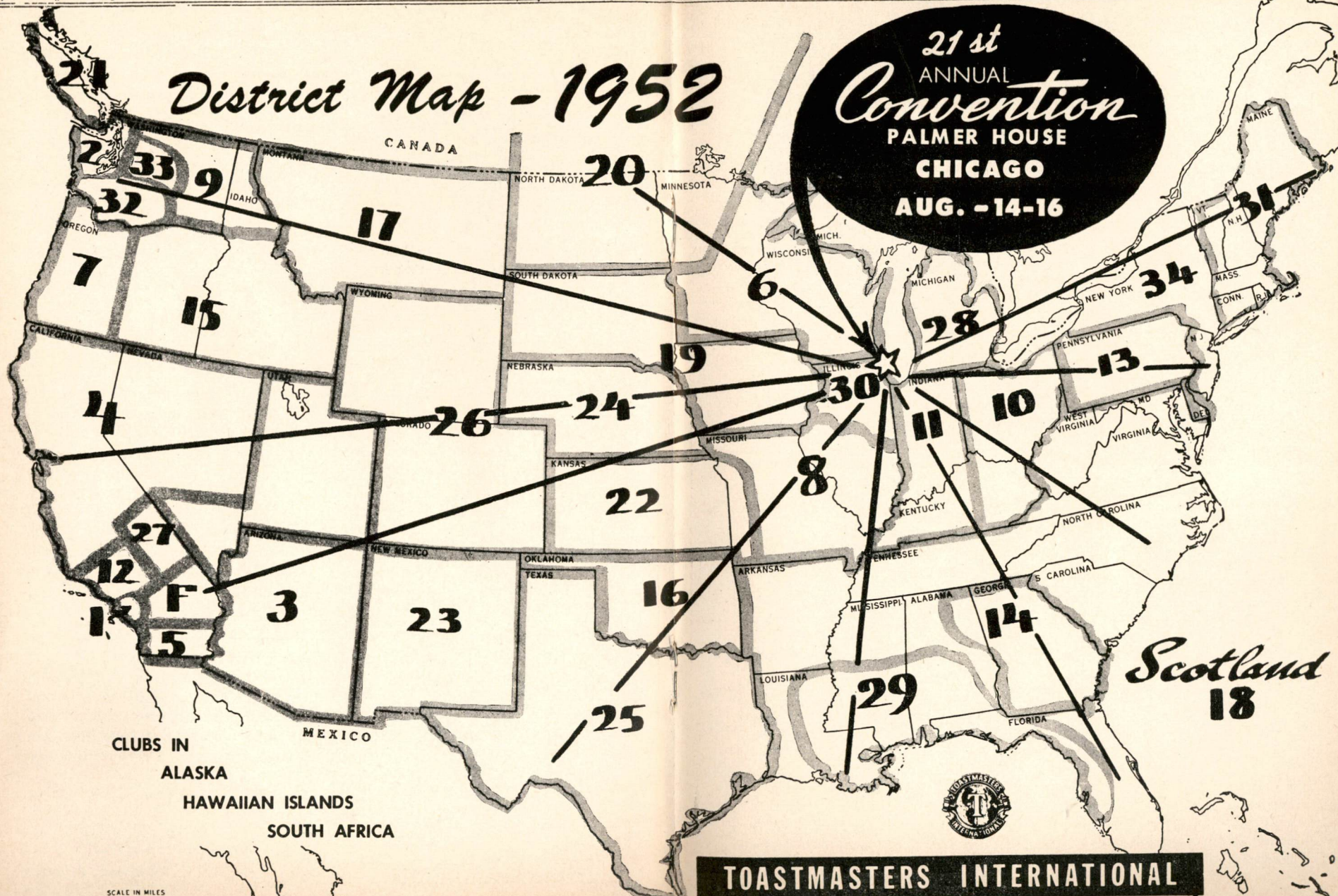
Let's All Go

CHICAGO

August 14--16

District Map - 1952

21st ANNUAL
Convention
PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO
AUG. - 14-16



CLUBS IN
ALASKA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
SOUTH AFRICA

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

What's Going On

On the Board Walk



Members of the Atlantic City Toastmasters Club No. 1033 will talk on any subject at the drop of a hat. While the hat is not shown, those participating in the "off-the-cuff" speaking are James Maxim (seated), club president, and (left to right) Ray Adams, program chairman; George Chartier, deputy governor; Vernon Roth, vice president; and Albert Pell, publicity chairman.

When visiting Toastmasters are in Atlantic City, they should make it a point to visit this very active club.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE ALMOST SWAMPED

Time was when the Elections Committee had to search every nook and cranny of Toastmasters International to find suitable and willing candidates for all of the offices. Then the suggestions began to trickle in in a small stream which has grown larger and larger until this year it has come as a veritable flood. Hundreds of summary sheets with from two or three to a dozen or more names on each sheet have been received and it will be a major clerical task, as well as one of practical and diplomatic decision, to select from the hundreds of names the twelve who shall be recommended to the Chicago convention.

The Elections Committee is grateful indeed to the men in the field for their enthusiastic cooperation, and takes this occasion to thank all of you who have sent in summary sheets.

—Raymond J. Huff, Chairman, Elections Committee

25th Air Division (Defense)



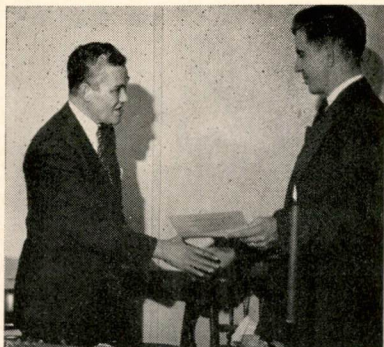
Headquarters for club No. 1014 is McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington. The charter presentation to these flying Toastmasters was made January 24 with 160 persons attending the ceremony. On hand for the occasion was Brigadier General H. W. Bowman, Commanding General of the 62nd Troop Carrier Wing. Official photograph, U. S. Air Force, McChord Air Force Base, shows Dr. J. M. Ogle, Governor, District 32; Nick Jorgensen, Vice President, Toastmasters International; Capt. Kenneth L. Charpiiloz, Vice President; Capt. S. J. Phillips, Deputy Governor; Maj. Franklin L. Fowler, President; Lt. Benjamin Katz, Secretary-Treasurer; Maj. Earl A. Tamble, Sgt.-at-Arms.

Engineers Figure



Some professional engineers know that besides slide rules and calculus, many problems are solved by proper speech communication. In Akron, Ohio a group of these wise men formed the Professional Engineers Toastmasters Club. In the picture Lewis C. Turner, Past President of Toastmasters International, presents Charter No. 204 to Club President A. V. Alexeff, as Otto Sords, President of Akron District Chapter, Ohio Society of Professional Engineers looks on with approval. Lt. Governor, District 10, Mickey McGee, with gavel in hands awaits his turn for congratulations.

With Appropriate Gestures



Everett K. Kindig, Secretary, Toastmasters International, offers the hand of fellowship to Frank Trayer, President of the newly chartered "Circle W" Toastmasters Club No. 1016 of San Francisco. Needless to say, Secretary Kindig's words were as expressive as his gestures when he made the charter presentation speech. The W in "Circle W" stands for Westinghouse, indicating that the club is made up of members of the Westinghouse Electric San Francisco office.

Mail Was Destroyed

A vast amount of mail (about 30 tons of it) was destroyed by fire in a train wreck in Utah on February 27. It was mail from the East, directed to the Pacific Coast. Undoubtedly the loss included letters addressed to Toastmasters International. If you sent any such mail between February 23 and 27, it may possibly have been in the wreck. One day's mail from the East to Toastmasters International counts up into a good many pieces. If any order or other communication which you sent to Toastmasters International has not been properly cared for, please repeat it now, on the assumption that it was burned up and thus did not reach its destination.

Career Planning

The annual career planning conference put on by the Big D Toastmasters Club of Dallas has attracted much favorable attention. The purpose of the conference was to present the advantages, disadvantages, requirements for preparation and opportunities offered by various professions and businesses. It affords excellent training in study and speech for the members, and enables them to render a real service to men interested in vocational information.

How Do You Look?

The Toastmasters of Carthage, Missouri are getting a look at themselves while speaking. The member photographer catches them unawares. No speaker knows just when he is going to be shot, and so he runs the risk of being caught in some awkward pose. The result of this photographic evaluation is a notable improvement in stance and gestures.

Father and Son Combination



Bob Hovey (on the right), son of Glenn Hovey (on extreme left), was the first member of Santa Monica Toastmasters Club No. 21 to receive the Certificate of Merit. Next came Bob Newcomb (on the right of Bob Hovey), then Glenn, and now Larry Whittet (with Certificate in hand). Father and son Hovey plan to box in many other members of this club for completion of Basic Training.

Mattison is Honored



Minneapolis Toastmasters Club No. 75 honored its "old-timer" members recently, giving especial attention to its first president, Harry W. Mattison, who later served as President of Toastmasters International. High spot of the event for Harry was presentation to him of a framed letter of appreciation from Founder Ralph Smedley. Clarence Davis made the presentation.

Off to the Races

Much imagination went into the planning of the "Derby Day" program recently staged by the Hot Springs National Park Toastmasters Club of Hot Springs, Arkansas. Each member had his special assignment, all the way from Veterinarians and Word Jockeys to Track Judges and Bookies. The speech titles did not relate to rac-

A Friend is Lost

E. K. (Kenny) Sturzenger, of Santa Monica, California, was instantly killed in a traffic accident near Stockton on February 18. He was a leader among Toastmasters twenty years ago. He was instrumental in formation of District Number One, serving as its first District Governor, in 1935 when our entire organization numbered 39 clubs, 27 of these being located in California.

ing, but the handling of the program was in real race track style. The local track season has just opened, making this program most appropriate.

Beating Inflation

Some Toastmasters Clubs have been embarrassed by the cost of dinners. Increasing expense caused some men to drop out for financial reasons. The problem has been solved in some instances by eliminating the dinner. For example, at Pueblo, Colorado, President H. A. Braggins reports that the club has changed its meeting to 7:30 P.M., with adjournment at 9:30. Refreshments are served at eight o'clock, immediately following the table topics. Reduction in expense has helped attendance.

Speechcraft in Colorado

From 19 members last November to 29 members in January was the experience of Fort Collins Toastmasters, who presented *Speechcraft* in that period. This comment by Gordon Merrick is interesting: "One of the big thrills was to see how some of our newer members responded when they were given speech outlines for the *Speechcraft* talks. Many of their minor faults evident in previous speeches disappeared, and in many cases have not reappeared."

Do You Understand?

The purpose of all your talking is to make yourself understood.

Without understanding, there is no communication. If the words you use do not mean the same to the hearer as they mean to you, mutual understanding is impeded.

If there is to be understanding, both of you, speaker and hearer, must put the same interpretation on the words. Endless conflicts and misunderstandings could be averted just by making sure that our words mean what we want them to mean.

For example, there were two men, both engaged in work with youth, and both dependent on volunteer help for leaders. As they discussed their problems, one man complained about the scarcity of leaders. The other reported the opposite experience.

"We have no trouble at all in finding leaders," he said. "We have plenty of them. In fact, you might say that we have a regular dearth of leaders."

The only trouble was that he got the meaning of "dearth" in reverse. His companion had to guess at what he meant.

Some of our words sound so much alike that they are easily confused. For instance, *cancel* and *cancel* are quite different in meaning, but similar in sound, and they are forever being confused by talkers. There was one en-

thusiastic advocate of having restraint placed on the movies in a certain community. "Every motion picture shown in our city should be censored!" he shouted.

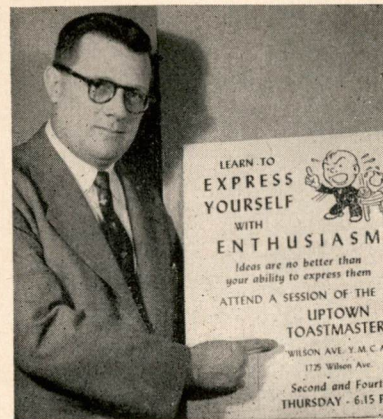
Some of the others agreed that a bit of censure applied in the right place would be a good thing, but what they were talking about was censoring the pictures, not censoring them.

Maybe it will help you to remember the two meanings if we review the origins of the two words. *Censor* is a Latin word, derived from the verb meaning to tax, or evaluate. It was the title of an official who was overseer of morals and conduct in addition to collecting taxes. *Censure* is from the same Latin root, and it had originally the meaning of judgment or reprimand. We have given it the sense of criticizing adversely.

You can *cancel* a matter without condemning it, but if you *cancel* it you engage in fault-finding and condemnation.

To be safe in your talk, first make sure that you know what you mean, and then put your thought into words which cannot easily be misunderstood. If what you say is worthy of being understood, it is worth your while to protect yourself against misunderstanding by choosing the right words, and putting them together in the right way.

TO ILLUSTRATE



The Uptown Toastmasters Club, No. 830, Chicago, needed members six months ago, but today their roster is filled.

This growth is the result of a good publicity plan. While many mediums were used, such as special guest nights, newspaper write-ups, and direct mail, one of the most productive was posters.

Six posters with reply postal cards in boxes were placed in strategic places in the community: barbershops, railroad station for commuters, the Y.M.C.A. and other places of business. The return cards were keyed to indicate the poster from which they came. The Uptown Club received nearly two dozen inquiries from these posters.

The picture shows Club Vice President Gordon Kohler with one of the six publicity posters, which worked so well.

SPEECH # 1... — PURPOSE —

Self introduction to club.
POINTS of EMPHASIS

Opening "memorize" Appearance
Preparation Timing
Closing "memorize" Did story take?
Note only conspicuous faults or mannerisms.

Note qualities to be encouraged
Use of notes permitted Use of hands not required

The Peninsular Toastmasters Club of San Mateo, California, helps the audience to understand what goes on by means of cards 16x14 inches in size, showing the essentials of the several Basic Training projects. When a speaker presents one of these projects, the appropriate card is placed on the table in front. This helps the evaluators, who are warned to concentrate on the points listed on the card.

Educational Chairman George K. Bolt originated this helpful plan, which has been in use for more than a year.

SPEECH # 6

SPEECH CONSTRUCTION

1. Alert audience by opening sentence
2. Carry audience into subject
3. Impress audience with facts
4. Sell your thoughts for action or the need of it

Did speaker accomplish objective of all 4 construction points
Has speaker overcome previous faults

NOTE ~ ~ ~

Posture ~ use of hands ~ voice variety ~ sincerity ~ enthusiasm ~ eye contact ~ vocabulary ~ use of words ~
Suggestions for improvement

HOW WE TALK

By accent we usually mean the stress placed upon a syllable in a word. The extra force given to a word or words in a sentence is called emphasis. The distinction is not always clearly made, however, and we frequently speak of emphasizing a syllable.

There is a vast opportunity for making mistakes in use of accents, especially in certain words in which the shift of stress from one syllable to another changes the meaning, and frequently changes the word from one part of speech to another. Thus, *con vict*, with accent on the first syllable, is a noun, while *con vict*, with the second syllable accented, is a verb. A *con vict* is one whom we *con vict* of a crime.

This word *accent*, which we are using, is another example. When we ac *cent* the second syllable, we make it a verb, but if we place the ac *cent* on the first syllable, it is a noun.

Examples

Here are several words in which this shift regularly takes place: rebel, contract, abstract, compress, conduct, conflict, contrast, contest, convert, digest, escort, export, import, incline, insult, object, record, survey, torment, uplift. This list

is by no means complete, but if you will pronounce each word, giving the shift in accent, you will quickly catch the idea of stressing the first syllable in nouns and the second in verbs.

Of course we have the exceptions to this, as to all rules in language. For example, a *mistake* gets the accent on the final syllable in either use. Better not shift it to the first syllable to make a *mis take* of it. The same is true of *ad dress*. Until quite recently the dictionaries showed only one pronunciation, *ad dress*, whether used as noun or verb. Common usage has made the shift in spite of the authorities, and we now frequently hear *ad dress* used both as noun and verb. Reasons can be advanced for stressing the first syllable when it is used as a noun, but not as a verb. That is, if you prefer to have the speaker give an *ad dress*, you need not fear adverse criticism, but if you ask him to *ad dress* the audience, that is too bad.

There are several words of three syllables which reflect this rule. When you attribute something to somebody, put the accent on *trib*, but when you speak of the attributes, meaning qualities or characteristics, accent the *at*. When a river overflows its banks, stress the *flow*, but when you speak of the water which has gone over, put the accent on the initial *o*.

The general rule is to accent the first syllable when the word is used as a noun, and the last syllable when used as a verb, but you can't always depend on the rule. It is the exceptions that throw you off.

Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



Imaginative Biography

The story of a great man's life may be told factually and accurately without being very interesting reading. Application of the imaginative faculty may help to make the subject a living, vital person instead of a mere historical monument.

Imagine, for example, bringing Napoleon and Beethoven together for dinner, and listening to their conversation. Or consider the combination of Plato and Confucius, or Chopin and Emily Dickinson, or Emerson and Descartes for dinner and an evening of talk.

That is what Hendrik Willem van Loon did in his highly imaginative book entitled simply, *Van Loon's Lives*. It is a refreshing change from conventional biography, and from biographical fiction.

Born in Holland, Van Loon came to America when a young man, and by his own genius became a successful historian, journalist and lecturer. In his interpretation of the story of mankind he declared that his objective was "the humanization and popularization of history." At the time of his death, in 1944, he had done much toward the accomplishment of his objective, through the more than 30 books which he had published.

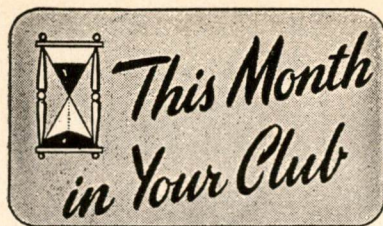
For a different and highly refreshing study of the lives of great

men and women, go over to the Public Library and ask for *Van Loon's Lives*. Then read it without hurrying, and try to acquire a bit of the author's clever treatment of facts and figures so that you may use it in your own speeches.

Living Ideas

Living Ideas in America, by Henry Steele Commager, was published by Harper and Brothers in 1951. The author states that "the book is directed to that growing body of men and women who are concerned about the complex problems that confront our society . . . It is designed to make clear the historical setting of those problems . . . in the firm belief that an understanding of the background will illuminate the foreground and that knowledge of the past will guide us in the future."

It is a big book, of more than 700 pages, containing speeches, documents and articles of historical import, ranging from the Mayflower Compact, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln to F. D. Roosevelt, Peter Finley Dunne, George Santayana, Bernard De Voto and Harry S. Truman. You will never read it through, but you may select from it and study with great profit. It constitutes a sort of encyclopedia or library of American ideas and ideals, which are of deep interest to all the free peoples of the world.



The Educational Committee

The purpose of a Toastmasters Club is to help its members gain additional education, not in the sense of going to formal classes and taking academic "courses" but rather in the sense of discovering and bringing into practical use their native abilities. This education is brought to the members in each club through its Educational Chairman and his committee. This chairman is a key man in the club. His position is one of paramount importance.

Persuasive Speech

The "Point of Emphasis" for April is on speech to persuade and convince. That brings us to sales talk.

Every speech we make is a "sales talk" in some sense, for in each one we are trying to win favor for some purpose or cause. Every one of us is a salesman of his own ideas and abilities.

This month is the time for the Educational Chairman to see that full emphasis is put on this point, and that all speeches given by the members shall be planned as sales talks, and evaluated by the critics from that viewpoint. He is a salesman, now and at all times, as he seeks to lead the club into new and practical lines of effort.

Helps in Education

With April we start a new series of program helps.

For three years we have had the monthly mailings of *Progressive Training* bulletins. Now we start a revised and improved series under the title, *Progressive Programming*. The purpose is to bring to the club officers fresh and helpful plans for making the meeting programs just as lively and entertaining and useful as is possible.

These bulletins are sent to the President and the Educational Chairman of each club (except the very new ones) and they are mailed one month prior to the month for which they are intended, so that plans may be made well in advance. Members may get the idea from this page each month, and they may very properly check up on the educational leaders to make sure that nothing is neglected.

Club Officers

Being duly installed, you are responsible for the conduct of your club for the coming months of your term. Complete information has been mailed from the Home Office to every newly elected president whose name has been reported. If any such new president has not received his "kit" he should write to the Home Office *immediately* for it. This will give him full instructions as to his duties and the duties of the other officers and the committees.

Make every part of your work as an officer contribute to your own growth. Serve your own self as you serve the club.



Talk It Over

The *Point of Emphasis* for May is "Talking Things Over."

Discussion is one of the most important types of speech. Everyone uses it. Everyone should know how to use it to the best advantage.

Each meeting of your club, and each meeting of every committee, can be made a practice in discussion. Your Table Topics period should be used consistently in that way. Pertinent questions of current interest should be selected for the Table Topics, and then thoughtfully discussed.

Make it more than just a process of going around the table with each man in turn saying a few vapid nothings. Discuss the beautification of your city, or how to check inflation, or what to do about Korea or Egypt or the situation in Western Europe, or any other question of general interest, from taxes to television, and try to arrive at some understanding.

Simulated Situations

The Program Committee, working with the Educational Committee, will arrange for speech situations of a very practical nature. Use a panel discussion for one meeting. For another, introduce a regular round table, or "idea exchange" session. Resolve your club into a committee or board meeting, dealing with as-

sumed problems of the business represented. Simulate a conference between company officials and a committee of employees with grievances.

Various types of discussion are described in detail in the pamphlet, *Program Plans*, which may be ordered from the Home Office at 50 cent per copy. Good help on handling discussions is given in another pamphlet, *Conference Leader's Guide*. Price \$1.00.

Evaluation

Group discussions need evaluation of a different type from that used on individual speeches. Consider the importance of the problem discussed, the ability of the speakers to deal with the subject, the intelligence of the leader in conducting the discussion, and the results obtained.

The fine points of speech delivery may be disregarded to some extent in considering discussion. Watch for results, how they are obtained, and what actions or words may impede.

The Idea Exchange

Divide the meeting into three or four groups, with not more than nine or ten men in a group. Appoint a leader and a reporter for each group. Assign to each group a subject for discussion, or let the men select one which interests them. Allow twenty minutes for the group to talk over the problem, then come together again as a whole and have a five-minute report by the reporter for each group. This report may take the place of evaluation.

Preferably, let the subjects be such as relate to club management, or to speech in some aspect.

It's a Good Idea

Always Prepared

Several clubs have hit upon a good plan to make sure that there are no unfilled spots on their programs. Every member who is working his way through *Basic Training* is required to have his "next" speech ready whenever he may be called upon. Thus, when someone assigned on the program fails to appear, the Basic Trainer may be called upon to substitute on short notice. In other clubs, an alternate is appointed for each speaker on the program, and this alternate must be ready to substitute when needed.

Identify Your Bulletin

Many club bulletins are identified only by the club number or name. Some lack even that means of identification. It is extremely desirable that the name and location of the club, and its meeting time and place be shown as an essential part of the bulletin. A well-edited club bulletin is excellent publicity, for mailing or handing to prospective members. Identification is most important for such use.

Another Word

In the Knickerbocker Toastmasters Club of New York City, the word "prepstaller" has been coined as the designation for a

member who delays the preparation of his speech until the last minute, and thus is not properly ready when called upon. Perhaps we need the word to stir some men out of their procrastinatory predilection.

The Guest Book

Many Toastmasters Clubs make a special feature of the "guest book" in which each visitor is requested to register. This book should be carefully kept and preserved, as part of the club's historical records, and as a reminder of visits by interested men. Frequently the visitor develops into an active prospect for membership.

Use the "Ah-Meter"

Not necessarily at every meeting, but very frequently, make use of some device to cause the speakers to realize that they are guilty of too many grunts. In some clubs, a special light is used. The one appointed to watch the grunts flashes the light at each aspirated pause. In other instances, a bell is tapped, or a penny is dropped into a noisy receptacle (at the expense of the grunter) and other devices are invented.

One of the great services which your club can render to its members is to help them overcome the habit of using unnecessary and meaningless noises in speech.

FUNNY ? STORIES

Fair Wage Scale

The new office boy was not much good. The boss, becoming thoroughly disgusted, said to him: "I never saw such a boy as you are! The boy that was here before you was worth twice as much as you are!" The new boy looked up at the boss and inquired: "Did he get it?"

Nothing for Nothing

A Scottish farmer, elected to the school board, visited the village school and tested the intelligence of the children with this question: "Now, laddies, can any of you tell me what naething is?" One small boy rose and said, "Yes, sir, it's what ye gi'ed me the other day for holding yer horse."

This Radio Age

A small boy was taken to church for the first time. After he returned home, his uncle asked him how he liked it. He replied: "The music was okay, but the commercial was way too long."

That's the Question

A mother had been instructing her young son about his duties as a good citizen.

"Remember, son," she said, "we are here in this world to help others."

The boy pondered this fact, and then came back with, "O. K. Mother, but what are the others here for?"

Logical

All of us, when in the wrong, are inclined to lay the blame on someone else. We are like the small boy who was standing on the cat's tail. His mother, hearing the racket, called to him: "Billy, stop pulling that cat's tail!"

He replied: "I'm not pulling the cat's tail. I'm just standing on it. He's the one that's doing all the pulling."

Helpful Introduction

The Toastmaster, introducing the speaker: "Some of us have heard this speaker before. Some of us have not. Those who have not heard him are looking forward with great pleasure to hearing him now."

The Meandering Motorist

He heard the train whistle, and tried to beat it.
The coroner had to come down to meet it.

THIS IS MY PROBLEM

QUESTION: Is not the suggestion in February Progressive Training, Executive Section, as to casting of the ballot by the secretary, erroneous in view of Robert's Rules of Order, page 194: "Thus it is out of order to move that one person cast the ballot of the assembly for a certain person when the by-laws require the vote to be by ballot?"

ANSWER: Technically, the practice is questionable, but as a matter of saving time, it has come into rather common use. Possibly General Robert would not approve, but on the other hand, he might submit to popular demand and give his blessing to the device. The fact is that an organization which adopted the by-laws under which it operates has a right to set aside those by-laws to expedite business. The complete form of procedure is to have a motion to set aside the by-law requiring a secret ballot, and then to have the motion for the secretary to cast the ballot for the one nominee, or for the group of nominees, if unopposed. Omission of the motion to suspend the by-laws does not invalidate the procedure, as followed in the present day.

QUESTION: In our club there are two schools of thought on handling table topics. One idea is that the problem should be read verbatim, and then explained. The other view

is that the table topics talk should have the component parts of a full length speech; that is, that there should be an interesting opening, a body of argument, and a strong conclusion, and that the subject should be implied throughout the speech rather than being flatly stated at the beginning. What do you think on this matter?

ANSWER: There is no set form. The Topicmaster is allowed considerable freedom. There should be variety in handling of the discussion, which should not always be done in exactly the same fashion.

The purpose of this program feature is to accustom the members to impromptu speaking, and to taking part in discussion. Each brief speech should certainly be in the form of a regular talk, with strong opening and conclusion, and as much argument as time permits. Careless, slovenly speaking is exceedingly bad practice in the table topics period. A second purpose of this activity is to afford practice in chairmanship. The Topicmaster should take full advantage of his opportunity to conduct the discussion in proper form, as chairman. The principal weakness of table topics as used in many of our clubs is the lack of preparation and thought on the part of the Topicmaster, who thus misses his chance.

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 219 EDWARDS, California, (D 12), *Edwards*.
- 552 COLLINSVILLE, Illinois, (D 8), *Collinsville*.
- 659 SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, (D 10), *Wednesday*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Y.M.C.A.
- 735 MARYSVILLE-YUBA CITY, California, (D 4), Tues., 7:00 p.m., Johnnie's Quick Lunch.
- 823 LOS ANGELES, California, (D 1), *Los Angeles*.
- 1060 REDLANDS, California, (D F), *Redlands*.
- 1061 GEORGETOWN, South Carolina, (D U), *Georgetown*.
- 1062 CHARLES CITY, Iowa, (D 19), *Charles City*, Thurs., 6:00, Lucille's Tea Room or Oliver Lunch Room.
- 1063 WENATCHEE, Washington, (D 9), *Dawn*, Sat., 7:00 a.m., Cascadian Hotel.
- 1064 DALLAS, Texas, (D 25), *Oak Cliff*.
- 1065 BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut (D 31), *Park City*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., Y.W.C.A., Towne House.
- 1066 JERSEY CITY, New Jersey, (D U), *Jersey City*.
- 1067 MERCED, California, (D 27), *Farmers Insurance Group*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:00 p.m., Hotel Tioga.
- 1068 ROYAL OAK, Michigan, (D 28), *Acorn Chapter*, Wed., 6:30 p.m., Royal Oak Y.M.C.A.
- 1069 LOVELAND, Colorado, (D 26), *Loveland*, Wed., 5:30, Community Building.
- 1070 TACOMA, Washington, (D 32), *62nd Troop Carrier Wing*.
- 1071 INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, (D 11), *Farm Bureau*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:00 p.m., 47 South Pennsylvania Street.
- 1072 ALBANY, New York, (D 34), *Albany*.
- 1073 JAMESTOWN, North Dakota, (D 20), *Jamestown*, Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Gladstone Hotel.
- 1074 DENVER, Colorado, (D 26), *Transportation*, Mon., 6:00 p.m., Y.W.C.A.
- 1075 BAKERSFIELD, California, (D 12), *Kern*.
- 1076 CARNEGIE, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Chartiers Valley*, Wed., 8:00 p.m., Clark High School.
- 1077 LYNN, Massachusetts, (D 31), *Windjammers*, Mon., 5:30 p.m., Hotel Edison.
- 1078 ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, (D U), *World's Playground*.
- 1079 HUNGRY HORSE, Montana, (D 17), *Gleazier*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Tamarack Lodge, Martin City, Montana.
- 1080 WILMINGTON, North Carolina, (D U), *Wilmington*.
- 1081 GRASS VALLEY-NEVADA CITY, California, (D 4), *Twin Cities*.
- 1082 FREDERICK, Maryland, (D U), *Frederick*.
- 1083 CAITHNESS, Scotland, (D 18), *Thurso*, Alt. Mon., 8:00 p.m., Holborn Hotel.
- 1084 OSAGE, Iowa, (D 19), *Osage*, Thurs., 6:00 p.m., Osage Lutheran Church.
- 1085 NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C., Canada, (D 21), *North Vancouver*, Thurs., 12:00 noon, 135 West 15th.

THE QUIZZER

WORDS Grow From ROOTS

The root is *logos*, a Greek word meaning word or thought. Many English words are formed from it. In the following list, each word, when you make it up, will be seen to include *logos* in some form.

The first word, for instance, has seven letters, as indicated by the dashes. You should easily figure out that the word is *analogy*. With that as a start, see if you can complete the list.

1. _ _ _ _ _ Similarity, correspondence
2. _ _ _ _ _ Redundancy
3. _ _ _ _ _ Science of life
4. _ _ _ _ _ Linguistic science
5. _ _ _ _ _ Science of mind
6. _ _ _ _ _ A collection of literary gems
7. _ _ _ _ _ Study of pedigrees
8. _ _ _ _ _ Soliloquy
9. _ _ _ _ _ Arrangement by dates
10. _ _ _ _ _ War of words
11. _ _ _ _ _ Science of animals
12. _ _ _ _ _ Study of religion
13. _ _ _ _ _ Study of legendary lore
14. _ _ _ _ _ Manner of thinking
15. _ _ _ _ _ Sound reasoning
16. _ _ _ _ _ Popular story of past events
17. _ _ _ _ _ Study of mollusks
18. _ _ _ _ _ Study of the universe
19. _ _ _ _ _ Science of minerals
20. _ _ _ _ _ Prognostication by the stars

THE KEY

Analogy	Anthology	Zoology	Legend
Tautology	Genealogy	Theology	Conchology
Biology	Monologue	Mythology	Cosmology
Philology	Chronology	Ideology	Mineralogy
Psychology	Logomachy	Logic	Astrology

BEFORE WE ADJOURN

"If the world is to survive in any sense that makes survival worth while, it must learn to love, not to hate; to create, not to destroy."

—From Christmas Broadcast by King George VI

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34
128

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“We do not need more national development; we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power; we need more spiritual power. We do not need more knowledge; we need more character. We do not need more government; we need more culture. We do not need more law; we need more religion.”

—Calvin Coolidge speaking at
the Tomb of the Unknown
Soldier