

THE *Toastmaster*

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FEBRUARY 1952



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LINCOLN SAID IT . .

Abraham Lincoln is one of the most widely quoted of American statesmen; but many of his best sayings are overlooked. Here are a few of his less familiar words, which deserve to be remembered:

I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burden.

—Letter of June 13, 1835

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law.

—Speech at Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837

I shall try to correct errors where shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.

—From Letter to Horace Greeley

If we do not make common cause to save the good old ship of the Union in this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage.

—Address at Cleveland, Feb. 15, 1861

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

—First Inaugural Address, 1861

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

—Message to Congress, 1862

I have endured a great deal of ridicule without much malice; and have received a great deal of kindness, not quite free from ridicule.

—Letter to J. H. Hackett, 1863

I have not permitted myself to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked to a companion one day that it was not best to swap horses when crossing a stream.



—Speech to Union League, 1864



WASHINGTON WROTE IT

George Washington did more writing than public speaking. He was a prolific letter-writer, and we know much about him from this source. Unfortunately, after his death his good wife destroyed the letters he had written her, hundreds of them, thus depriving us of much more information about his thinking.

But we have access to enough of his work to reveal his noble character.

In a general order to his troops in the early days of the Revolution, he wrote:

"The general hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor so to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

At the close of the conflict, when relinquishing his official position, he wrote to the Governors of the several States:

"The great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to return to that domestic retirement which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh, through a long and painful absence, and in which, remote from the noise and trouble of the world, I meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose."

His hope for a life of retirement was shattered when public sentiment called him to the presidency. An entry in his diary, on March 16, 1788, reads:

"I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity; and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its call, but with less hope of answering its expectations."

Elbert Hubbard has paid eloquent tribute in the closing words of his "Little Journey" to the home of Washington:

"We know all of Washington we will ever know; there are no more documents to present, no partisan witnesses to examine, no prejudices to remove. His purity of purpose stands unimpeached; his steadfast earnestness and sterling honesty are our priceless examples."



EDISON DID IT. . .

Thomas Alva Edison, born February 11, 1847, was a worker, rather than a speaker or writer.

In 1890, at the height of his career, he was invited to speak at a meeting in his honor. His reply, declining the invitation, gave his personal appraisal of his speaking ability in the words, "a total failure," adding that he wouldn't make a speech for ten thousand dollars. What a wealth of wisdom he might have given the world if his talents had included speech-making!

While he never acquired great wealth for himself, he laid the foundations for many fortunes. It is estimated that the electric light, which he brought out in 1879, has been the means of building an industry worth more than thirty billion dollars. In 1876, when Philadelphia was planning the Centennial Exhibition, Mr. Edison told those in charge that if they would postpone it for a year, he would light it with electricity. It really took him three years to complete his project, but he made the adequate lighting of later exhibitions possible, at any rate.

When asked which one he considered his greatest invention, Edison named the phonograph. In addition to its being his favorite because of his love for good music, he rated it first because of the joy it had brought into millions of homes throughout the world.

Mr. Edison was not a church member, yet in a letter to Roger Babson he disclosed an interesting philosophy. He wrote: "I do not pose as a preacher, but let me tell you that if there is a God, He will not let us advance much further materially until we catch up spiritually. A fundamental law of science is that all forces must be kept in balance. When any force goes off at a tangent, there is a smash."

His opinion of the after-dinner speakers of his day is reflected in this comment: "When I read the other day that a certain scientist had developed a short-term anaesthetic, the first thought that came to me was that it should be served out at banquets to people of good hearing."

One of Mr. Edison's greatest contributions was in his pioneering of organized research. His Menlo Park laboratory surrounded by industrial plants manufacturing his many inventions, has its counterpart in every great industrial organization today.

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SOMETHING MORE

*Prepare for promotion.
Increase your income.
Get a better job.
Build up your personal prestige.*

Those are the inducements usually held out to the man who is invited to join a class in public speaking. You can make more money if you learn to sell yourself and your abilities. You can get to be a "big" man if you can talk.

There is a great deal of truth in those promises. By years of experience and by thousands of cases, we in Toastmasters know that a man's chances of winning promotion are improved as he gains skill in speech.

We know that a great many men are in better positions today, commanding larger incomes, es-

tablished in better lines of occupation than they could have attained without ability in speech. We know that many are filling places of leadership in their own communities which they would never have reached if they had not developed themselves as speakers. The financial and other visible rewards are almost a certainty.

But there is much more to it than these obvious things.

Far greater in value than the advancements in salary or in position are the spiritual and ethical profits to the man who learns to express himself. The one who fails to cash in on these values misses the better part of his possibilities.

Training in the art of expression and communication leads to the enlargement of the horizons of life for the thoughtful man. It helps him to discover new talents within himself, and to put them to work for him. It opens new fields for reading and observation. It extends his interests and broadens his vision. It strengthens his "linkages" with humanity.

It is the high privilege of every Toastmasters Club to bring its members into the larger life to which their training ought to lead, and to help them to attain that "something more" which is within the grasp of every man who will use the opportunities for self-development.

The best service a Toastmasters Club can render is to plan programs which will give to its members the inspiration to live and work at their best.

Card Carrier

Toastmasters Style

By Herman E. Hoche

Twenty 3x5 cards, held together with a rubber band, make a packet less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick. I can't notice them in my coat pocket. But they are there. *Always!*

These cards contain about 70 notes accumulated during the past three years. Last year nearly 100 such memos filled the twenty cards. I culled the notes to 50. Next time I have a hundred, I'll cull again. In the years to come, I will have not just notes, memos or reminders on these cards. The content will have been sifted, leaving many of the best ideas and pearls of wisdom to which I have been exposed.

We often hear a story, a quote, a bit of wisdom, a formula, or a toast we want to remember. We will be sure to remember that one! (so we think). But more often than not, later we are distracted by the fact that we have forgotten. The one way to be sure, is WRITE IT DOWN, at the moment.

Each of us has basic concepts, certain ideas and definite shades of economic, political, social or religious belief. When we hear phrases, words and ideas that amplify or picture our thoughts more clearly, we need to remember them. By writing down their substance, we broaden our knowl-

edge and implant in our minds more reasoning power for our areas of thinking.

The June, 1950, *Toastmaster* carried the excellent "Speech in Your Pocket" idea. It stated that we should always carry one or two speech outlines so as to always be prepared.

I believe we can carry much more than two speech outlines. Over a period of years, after jotting down reminders of the things we especially want to remember, periodically separating and keeping only the best, we can carry outlines for dozens of speeches on a few 3x5 cards.

At a meeting not so long ago I was given thirty minutes preparation to speak on the subject, "The Effect of Religion in a Chaotic World." The cards in my pocket contained four or five descriptive phrases that reflected my thinking on the general theme of religion. I had jotted these down *during* sermons heard in the past several years. The speech was the best I had ever made to that date. In the thirty minutes prior to the talk, it was not *prepared*, but *formulated*. It had been prepared through the years. The descriptive phrases on the cards provided me with the keys to my outline. As soon as that speech was concluded, I *knew* it was the best I had given.

Occasionally I receive very short notice to give an indoctrination talk to new nurses, interns, or young physicians on the complexities of Navy hospital finance. One of my cards has been invaluable for it contains the important points — the interesting aspects to which the intern or nurse will listen with at least some degree of attentiveness. Another card contains reminders of three of the best humorous stories and quips I have heard about hospitals and medicine. To keep doctors and nurses interested is a challenge, because their primary interest is in direct patient care, not the management point of view.

On several occasions I have been asked to welcome a new member into a Toastmasters club. That two minute talk is one of the most important. One of my cards contains a short outline setting forth the principal points I must not forget. A mere glance at the card refreshes my memory. The talks are not memorized or repeated word for word. Only the basic and fundamental admonishments remain the same.

After Gettysburg

Edward Everett, principal speaker at the Gettysburg dedication, wrote to the President the day following the exercises and complimented him on the timeliness of his remarks. Everett wrote in part:

“Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the Cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes.”

Probably I have unconsciously memorized more than half of the data currently on my cards. But they are always in my pocket. They constantly receive attention, frequently are changed, and continually improved.

The most difficult task is to get started. Once the cards are in a coat pocket, the rest is easy. The habit to transfer them from coat to coat becomes as mechanical as the transfer of a wallet.

Card-carrying — Toastmasters style — has helped me on many an occasion. The cards helped when I was called on to speak without prior notice. They have helped in advance preparation. Once or twice they have even provided ideas to describe a point more effectively in a letter. The greatest benefit is yet to come, because the content is enriched slowly but surely.

There is every reason that such card carrying can help you. Put six or seven 3x5 cards in your pocket today — now. What is in it for you? Everything. For you alone derive the benefits from your endeavor.

WHAT MAKES

A Good Speech ?

By Lucius W. Johnson, M.D., of Ocean Beach Toastmasters Club, San Diego, California

It takes good delivery to make a good speech, or to make a speech good. No matter how excellent the content may be, if it is not well delivered it loses its effect.

Let me share with you some ideas about how a speaker should behave before his audience.

First, you should walk briskly to your place on the platform, exuding self-confidence and enthusiasm. If your supply of these qualities is short, you must assume the appearance of having plenty.

Once in your place, relax slightly. Arrange your notes and exhibits, if you have any. Take a little time. Then smile, and address the presiding officer. He may be sensitive, so be sure not to ignore him.

Begin your speech, if possible, with a dramatic remark, or a question which will catch the attention of your hearers.

Let your posture be erect, comfortable, with assurance of self-control and confidence. Avoid jerky, meaningless motions, swaying or jumping about. The eye

This is the second in a series of articles by Dr. Johnson, based on his own experiences and observations.

of the hearer unconsciously watches such motions, and his attention is distracted from what you are saying. Make every movement a part of the talk.

Eye contact is important. It consists of picking out one person at a time, speaking directly to him for a moment or two, and then passing on to another. Cover all parts of the audience in this way. It makes each hearer feel that he is important to the speaker. Do not fix your gaze too long on one person. You might make him nervous.

Gestures are movements of some part of the body. Do you remember the song, “Every little movement has a meaning of its own?” That is still true. Make your motions mean something.

Perhaps you have seen a comedian set his audience in convulsions by wriggling his scalp or his ears. You can do as well by movements of the face, shoulders, arms or legs. Just be sure you do not set the audience off in the wrong direction.

The textbooks list six conventional gestures. Here they are:

1. Pointing. (The rustlers went that-a-way.)

2. Giving or receiving. (Give me them papers.)
3. Rejecting. (This is used daily by politicians refusing bribes.)
4. Clenching the fist. (Get out! never darken my door again!)
5. Cautioning. (Don't take my speech too seriously.)
6. Dividing. (Separating the sheep from the goats.)

Descriptive gestures indicate height, size, shape, speed, and other details of movement or contour. Study and practice to make each gesture definite, meaningful and well-timed, an integral part of your speech.

Voice gestures are equally important. We are all familiar with the changes of meaning made possible by voice changes in such sentences as "What are you doing here?" and "You are a fine friend!" Changing the emphasis and inflection changes the meaning of the words.

You need a subject of commanding interest if you are to command the interest of any audience. There is an old Japanese proverb which runs, "Fire always makes room for itself." You must

put fire in your words and in your spirit, to warm up the listeners.

People sometimes use ghost-written speeches. It can be done, but it is full of danger. I once heard a politician in Washington reading a speech which had been prepared for him. Probably he had not read it over before taking to the platform. At one point, he read a paragraph, then read it again, smiled, and said, "Gosh! That's good, isn't it? Why, I believe that myself."

To insure the success of a speech on almost any occasion, bring it to the end a little while before the audience expects it, rather than after they have begun to hope for it. And be sure not to signal the finish by saying, "I see that I have only a few minutes left," or "Just one more point," or anything which implies that you are reaching out for the wind-up.

Careful preparation of an enthusiastic speech on an interesting subject helps to make a speech good, but lively, enthusiastic presentation of the speech when prepared makes it still better. Material and delivery are the primary components of good public address.

Gestures of the hands, the head and the whole body serve to illustrate and interpret your speech. The more in earnest you become, the more you will need to use gestures. But the gestures must be controlled. Too many are as bad as none, and awkward, inappropriate gestures are a real hindrance.

—Basic Training, page 13

CONVERSATION IS SPEECH

By T. W. Serviss, Santa Paula, California, Toastmasters Club

"All conversation is public speech."

When I first came across those words, they presented an entirely new idea to me. Conversation no longer is "just talk," to be engaged in without forethought or plan. It is an opportunity to practice speaking and to use what we have learned about how to talk.

How careful we should be, then, in our every-day speech! If we use slang and colloquialisms and are careless about our words and sentences in ordinary conversation, we are likely to talk the same way in formal, public speech.

"It takes two to make a conversation." Here is something of an anomaly. When we refer to a person as "a brilliant conversationalist," we imply that this particular person not only dominates the conversation, but also is a master of English; but we must go further than that, and admit that it does require two, for someone must listen, and the listening often is the hardest part of it all. Good listening is characteristic of good conversation.

Too many of us are just chatters. There may be some continuity in our talk, but there surely is no unity. We just ramble on, never completing a single thought, and frequently not finishing a sentence.

Such talkers are like Tennyson's "Brook," which confesses:

**"I chatter, chatter as I flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come, and men
may go,
But I go on forever."**

Since "all conversation is public speech," here are a few rules which we might, with profit, follow in our conversations:

First, be explicit; avoid redundancy; have something to say, and say it clearly.

Second, be willing to listen to what the other person has to say, and do not interrupt before he has finished his statement.

Third, know when to be quiet. If the other fellow does most of the talking, you may discover his weak points.

Fourth, avoid talking about yourself, your "operation" or your golf game or similar matters.

Fifth, guard against being egocentric or regressive. Live and talk in the present. Don't succumb to the "old oaken bucket delusion," talking too much about "the good old days."

Try to "act in the living Present," and to keep your conversation in the same timing.

Practice your principles of speech in everyday talking, and you will become a good conversationalist even while improving your ability as a public speaker.

The Fifth Reader

Communications from many readers indicate a keen interest in learning to read aloud. But there is evidence of failure to grasp the idea of how to give this training right in the club program.

L. J. Pomeroy, of Hinsdale, Illinois, president of Cook-DuPage Toastmasters Club, writes:

"It is my personal opinion that these 'reading lessons' are of prime importance. The training is greatly needed by orators and speakers, and by all those who have a real message for the public. To read a speech and do it gracefully, with poise and ease in delivery, is something which too few of us can do. The general feeling seems to be that so long as it is written, all they have to do is get up and speak the words. Let's try to make men understand that good readers get attention, while the poor and tiresome ones develop audience yawning and a search for exits."

How To

The practice of reading need not disrupt your club's meeting in any way. Devote the time allotted to table topics discussion to this practice. Ask the members to bring their magazines with them. Let them take turns in reading the selections on the next page, with careful evaluation given them on reading. The paragraphs presented for this reading exercise have been chosen because they afford opportunities for practice in vocal inflections and hand gestures. Each one can be read in less than two minutes, and each offers a chance for improvement.

Let one man read the first paragraph, and then let another repeat the same, to see how their styles of reading differ, and to compare them for mutual help. Note the chance for voice and body gestures in the final paragraph, "A Foreigner's Impression."

Reading Is Important

Some of the saddest exhibitions given on radio and television are the fumbling, stumbling efforts by men in high position to read a speech or statement of great consequence to the nation. They destroy public confidence and lose support by their inability to read so as to make sense.

Take a lesson from them, and learn to read well. If your club overlooks this opportunity, practice it at home, all by yourself. You owe it to yourself and to your audiences to be able to read aloud so as to make the words mean what they are intended to mean.

YOUR READING EXERCISES

Try to read the following selections so as to express their meaning. Use gestures. Modulate your voice to suit the sense. If read in a monotone, any one of these paragraphs will lose force, meaning and interest.

An Immigrant's View

As a Dutch boy, one of the cardinal truths taught me was that whatever was worth doing was worth doing well; that next to honesty came thoroughness as a factor in success. I came to America to be taught exactly the opposite. The two infernal Americanisms, "That's good enough," and "That will do," were early taught me, together with the maxim of quantity rather than quality.

Thoroughness was at a discount on every hand; production at a premium. It made no difference in what direction I went, the result was always the same; the cry was always for quantity, quantity! And into this atmosphere I brought my ideas of Dutch thoroughness and my conviction that doing well whatever I did was to count as a cardinal principle in life.

—From THE AMERICANIZATION OF EDWARD BOK, by Edward Bok

A Foreigner's Impression

A French gentleman, visiting for the first time in America, was asked about his impression of the land. He replied:

"I have been much impressed with the dashing strength of your baggage handlers, or baggage smashers, as you so justly call them. In Washington one day I pointed out to a baggage smasher a rather frail gripsack.

"'Is that gripsack strong enough,' I asked, 'to go into the baggage car?'"

"He lifted the grip high above his head and threw it on the ground with all his might.

"'That,' he said, 'is what it will get in Philadelphia.'"

"He took it up again and banged it against the side of a car four or five times.

"'That is what it'll get when it gets to Chicago,' he went on.

"He then tossed it high in the air, and on its descent jumped on it, breaking the lock open so that the contents were scattered over the platform.

"'And that's what it will get in Sioux City,' he concluded. 'You'd better take it in the car with you, boss, if you're going any farther than Sioux City!'"

Here Is What I Like in a Speaker

By Lewis C. Turner, Past President of Toastmasters International

I like to see a speaker walk onto the stage or platform with an air of confidence.

I like to see him quiet a noisy audience by facing them with a smile of confidence and an ability to wait until there is quiet before he starts to speak. That is the mark of experience.

His opening sentence must make sense to my mind. It makes the people settle down to listen and to evaluate what he has to say. The opening should indicate what he intends to do with his speech. He needs to have a plan, and to follow it, illuminating his points with examples and illustrations which are pertinent and appropriate, and which make sense to his audience.

I assume that the speaker has made inquiry in advance as to the type of audience he is to address. In this way he is prevented from talking down to them, or talking

above the limits of their understanding.

I want the speaker to be prepared.

At Gettysburg, Lincoln talked for less than three minutes. Edward Everett talked for nearly two hours. I don't recall what he said. Do you? Probably he was orating, or trying to impress the people.

Lincoln had worked for two months on thirteen sentences. He knew what he wanted to say, and he said it from the heart.

We remember what Lincoln said.

Finally, I like to hear the speaker briefly review what he has tried to say, and then close quickly and to the point. I want him to tell me what to do about what he has said.

That is the kind of speaker I like to hear. I do not hear him nearly so often as I wish I might.

Here Is What I Want From My Club

By Harry E. Sever, Pullman, Washington

What do I wish to accomplish by speech?

I wish to be able to make myself and my motives clear. I want to be able to work with words. I want to develop self-confidence. I want to be able to sell my ability and my services.

Misunderstandings are the causes of most troubles. I want to be understood. I want to be able to analyze and explain. If people understand my purposes, and if they are the right kind of people, they may help me.

Realizing that he is the richest man who most enriches mankind, I want to try to leave some clear-cut, well-defined footprints on the sands of time for others to follow.

I want to learn to speak so as to inspire my listeners to desire for themselves the better things of life.

Make 1952 Your Year To Save Lives By Promoting Courtesy on the Highway

Drive as you would be driven by.

Park by others as you would have others park by you.

In brief, when you drive, treat the other fellow as you would want him to treat you if the situation were reversed.

Application of this simple principle in traffic would be a life-saver — certainly a fender saver — for many a driver. Safe driving is mostly a matter of courtesy, and consideration for others.

Do you drive like a gentleman (or lady) — like a Christian — like a member of civilized society? Most of us do not.

Are you as courteous when behind the wheel of your car as when you are on foot? Few people are. If we were, a great many of the annual thousands of traffic accidents would never happen.

Your Character Index

The way you use your car is a pretty good index to your character. If you are normally polite, thoughtful and considerate, that is the way you drive and park. If you are self-centered, careless,

THE GOLDEN RULE OF THE HIGHWAY

By Ralph C. Smedley

obstinate, a show-off, you reveal those characteristics every time you put your foot on the accelerator.

Because we are careless and discourteous, thousands of people are killed on the highways every year, and thousands more are injured. It is true that a small percentage of accidents may result from mechanical defects or other causes beyond human control, but the vast majority of such tragic happenings must be attributed to plain carelessness and lack of good manners.

Classify Yourself

What a lot of thoughtless, impolite people there are among us! Can it be that you are one of them?

If you are willing to face yourself on the "Golden Rule" basis of driving, ask yourself a few questions, and try to answer them honestly.

1. Do you crowd in to get the right of way whether you are entitled to it or not?

If you were on foot, you would step back and wait for the other person to precede you in passing through a door-

- way. Does your rule of manners change when you enter your car?
2. Do you use your horn to blow the other driver out of your way?

If you were on foot, you would hardly yell at the slow walker in front of you, "Get out of the way, you blamed idiot! I'm in a hurry!" But your horn makes that kind of noise when you use it to clear the track.

3. Do you always — or never — use a hand signal to let other drivers know what you have in mind about making a turn, or stopping your car?

Conversely, do you drive along with your hand dangling out of the window when your purpose is only to cool your arm, or possibly to knock the ashes off your cigarette? That is good fun if you want to confuse the driver behind you.

4. When you drive into a parking space, do you look to see whether you are using only one space, or do you jam your car in, regardless, and spoil two spaces with one car? Or do you park with your bumpers so close to the other car that there is no chance for the other driver to get out without smashing bumpers?

5. Do you treat pedestrians as you would like for them to treat you when you walk?
6. And when you are walking, crossing a street (at an intersection, of course, for you wouldn't think of jay-walking) do you step right along, or do you take your time to stroll slowly, perhaps pausing to chat with a passing friend, or to light a nonchalant cigarette in the middle of the street?

Time For Reform

If your conduct does not measure up to at least 90 per cent on these tests, it is time to institute reform measures for your own behavior.

Statistics show that most traffic accidents are caused by carelessness, and carelessness is just thoughtlessness, selfishness, discourtesy, plain bad manners.

Discourtesy on the highways is not good sense. It is dangerous. The introduction of common courtesy into our driving would save many a life.

Paste this bit of rhyme on your rear view mirror until the idea sinks deep into your consciousness:

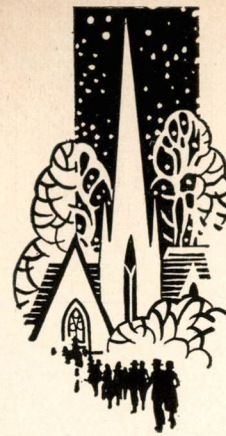
**If you mix your driving with courtesy
And a bit of common sense,
You may save your own life, and help prevent
Many traffic accidents.**

Join the Life Savers of 1952

Preach carefulness and courtesy on the highways

and

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH!



A Toastmasters Club IN CHURCH

By John Linton, Ed. D., of Hollywood Toastmasters Club No. 58

When we consider the value of a Toastmasters Club we usually emphasize the results in terms of benefits to the individual member. Less emphasis is given to the value of membership in relation to other groups in which the man is active.

Our club in Hollywood is sponsored by a church, and its membership is made up primarily of members of the church, which gives us an excellent opportunity to determine the value of the club to our own church.

During a period of five years we have seen many of our club members becoming leaders in their respective church groups, while many who were already leaders were becoming better leaders.

The church group activities have been planned better. The meetings have been better organized and conducted. Much of the work of the church has been more effectively advanced. Strangers have remarked about the progress made by members of the Toastmasters Club, in developing their

ability to present a concise message to a group, or to conduct a business meeting.

The work of any church depends on getting a message to the individual, the group or the congregation. When we work with moral and spiritual matters, we are dealing with ideas most often conveyed by the use of words. These ideas come from the Scriptures, but we must give them life through the medium of words.

Training in the Toastmasters Club helps one to give life to the messages which the church must bring to its members. The church layman can play an important part in the program of service, especially if he has training in how to get his ideas across to others.

Not every church may be able to have a Toastmasters Club of its own, but many of its leaders can avail themselves of the opportunity to join the nearest club in the community, and thereby fit themselves for effective service.

THE INDIANS VERSION OF THE 23RD PSALM

BY H.E. "CHOC" WILKES



1

THE GREAT FATHER ABOVE IS A SHEPHERD CHIEF



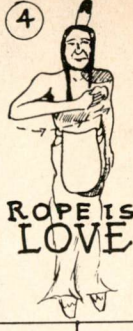
2

I AM HIS AND WANT NOT



3

AND HE THROWS OUT TO ME A ROPE AND THE NAME OF THE



4

ROPE IS LOVE



5

AND HE DRAWS ME AND HE DRAWS ME TO WHERE THE GRASS IS GREEN



6

AND THE WATER NOT DANGEROUS



7

AND I LIE DOWN SATISFIED



8

SOMETIMES MY HEART IS TIRED AND FALLS DOWN, BUT HE PICKS IT UP AGAIN, HIS NAME IS WONDERFUL



9

SOMETIMES IT MAY BE SOON



10

IT MAY BE A LONG, LONG TIME



11

I SHALL GO BETWEEN



12

MOUNTAINS



13

IT IS DARK THERE I WILL DRAW BACK NOT I WILL FEAR NOT



14

FOR IT IS BETWEEN THESE MOUNTAINS



15

I SHALL MEET MY SHEPHERD CHIEF



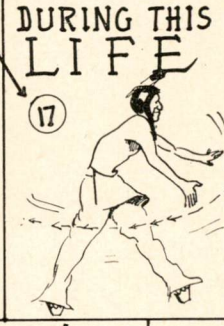
16

AND ALL THE HUNGER I HAVE FELT

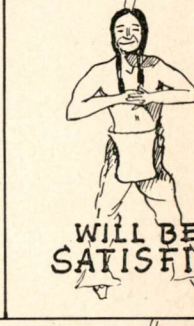


17

IN MY HEART



DURING THIS LIFE



18

WILL BE SATISFIED



19

SOMETIMES



20

HE SPREADS BEFORE ME A TABLE



21

WITH MUCH FOOD AND I



22

EAT



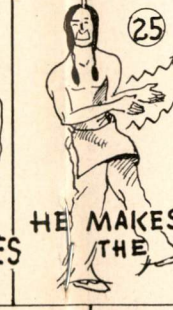
23

AND AM SATISFIED



24

SOMETIMES



25

HE MAKES THE



26

LOVE ROPE INTO



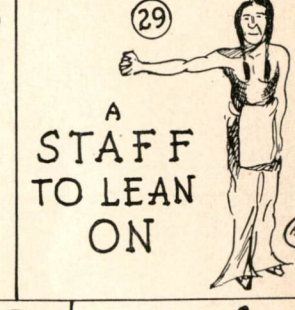
27

A WHIP



28

THEN HE GIVES ME



29

A STAFF TO LEAN ON



30

SOMEDAY



31

I SHALL FOLLOW



32

A TRAIL THAT LEADS



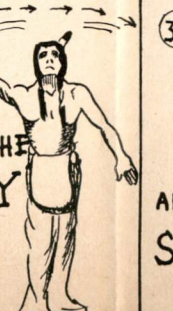
33

FAR INTO THE DISTANCE



34

INTO THE SKY



35

AND THERE I WILL SIT DOWN



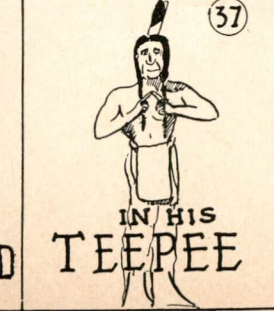
36

BESIDE MY SHEPHERD CHIEF



37

IN HIS TEEPEE



38

FOREVER



What's Going On

Falkirk Toastmasters Are Welcomed



District Governor Colin R. Mackenzie officiated at the presentation of the charter to the newly established club at Falkirk. He is seen in the picture handing the document to President Peter Galbraith, who accepted it with a graceful response, in which he stressed the fine spirit of fellowship which exists among Toastmasters. Another presentation was made by Governor Mackenzie at Aberdeen, and several others are in line for chartering in the near future. Congratulations to Scotland's District 18 on this excellent growth.



THE CONVENTION CALL

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of Toastmasters International and the by-laws of Toastmasters International, you are hereby advised that the 21st Convention of Toastmasters International will be held in the city of Chicago on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August, 1952.

Carleton Sias, President

1008



The number 1008 cast long shadows of future enjoyment and progress for all members of the newly chartered Toastmasters Club in Livingston, Montana. Old and new Toastmasters and their wives were on hand to see District Governor H. C. Skarie present the Charter to Club President John Haslam, and enjoy the fellowship of the Charter Party in the Park Hotel.

Joliet is Signed



Toastmasters Club No. 692, of Joliet, Illinois, has placed six road signs at entrances to the city. Erection of these signs enlightens the traveling public and welcomes visiting Toastmasters. Many cities are similarly decorated. Joliet Toastmasters advise all clubs to use this valuable means for publicity. Louis Fifer and Robert Dolhof are the "bill posters" in the picture.

Banker Prepares Speech



This is the way that Peter Seterdahl looks when he composes a speech for his Toastmasters Club, with the aid of "Wings," his Boston terrier. Pete is cashier of the First National Bank of Breckenridge, Minnesota and is a member of Breckenridge Toastmasters Club. Mrs. Seterdahl sends the picture.

Sertoma



Happily it was given and happily it was received. The picture of the charter presentation of Club No. 954 by District Governor Pierre E. Bagur, Jr., to Dr. Lawrence J. O'Neil, President, Sertoma Toastmasters Club, New Orleans, shows the appreciation of service club members for Toastmasters training. Toastmasters are always happy to share their training with those who are organized for civic purposes. No doubt the members of Sertoma, 954, will quickly apply their speech training to community service.

The Governor is a Toastmaster



Governor C. Elmer Anderson, of Minnesota, is a charter member of the Paul Bunyan Toastmasters Club of Brainerd. He and Mrs. Anderson were interested guests at the recent District 6 Conference, which was held at Hamline University. District Governor Emil Nelson presented to Governor Anderson the "Ambassador-at-Large" scroll in behalf of the district. In the picture, President Carleton Sias looks on at the left as Governor Anderson receives the scroll from District Governor Nelson while Dr. Hurst Anderson, President of Hamline gives his approval.

Franklin is Four



Birthday parties mean cake with all the trimmings. The Franklin Toastmasters Club, No. 524, Columbus, Ohio celebrated their fourth birthday in gala fashion. As wives, guests, and club members wait, President Ed Meyers prepares to cut the first pieces for Past Presidents Ward, Blower, and Shearer.

They Met in East St. Louis



Here are some of the leaders of District 8, who met in East St. Louis to plan activities for 1952. They appear thus in the picture: Al Brainerd, dep. gov. of East St. Louis Club; Harry Hodde, of Springfield, Illinois, lieut. gov.; Phil Ogden, of East St. Louis, area governor; R. H. Rosenthal, of Edwardsville, and Dale Fink of Wood River, each a deputy governor.

The Sign Language

Those who attended the San Diego Convention last August will recognize the picture story on pages 16 and 17. The interpretation of the 23rd Psalm in the "Indian Version" was a notable spot in the program, as presented by H. E. "Choc" Wilkes, member of Conoma Toastmasters Club No. 454, of Oklahoma City. "Choc" is well-qualified to present such a demonstration, since he is one-eighth Choctaw Indian, and is deeply interested in Indian affairs.

This study of the Psalm is a fine exercise in gestures. You may wish to try it yourself. "Choc" is now preparing a sign version of The Lord's Prayer, with which it is hoped that the convention at Chicago next summer may be opened.

Good Citizenship

One has only to read the papers to see that Toastmasters training is worth every hour spent in preparation. Hardly a day goes by that you do not see the name of an active Toastmaster, either in our club or our brother club, who is speaking on some worth-while civic interest.

—The Hourglass, Vigo Toastmasters Club, Terre Haute, Indiana

Education in Reedley



The eye buys, and seeing is believing, according to the experts, and the Toastmasters of Reedley, California, used this principle in acquainting themselves with the materials brought home from the San Diego convention. The speaker shown in the picture is Paul Thurston, with Gordon Scott in the center and George Hagopian at the left. Many a member is surprised to find how much good and helpful material is at his command in Toastmasters.

They Discussed Politics

New Orleans Toastmasters Club No. 234 and Traffic Club Toastmasters Club No. 729 held a joint meeting to talk politics. The table topic was "Eisenhower for President—Any Phase" and the program theme was "National Political Trends—Any Phase." Three speakers from each club presented their own ideas in excellent talks.

There should be much discussion of political and governmental affairs during 1952, with the election coming up. The New Orleans plan of bringing the subject clearly into the open, and providing for frank discussion of "any phase" is to be commended. The Toastmasters Club should always be an open forum for the study of any subject, however controversial. This is the place where "we can disagree without being disagreeable."

At the Rose Parade

Pasadena's annual pageant of the flowers was served this year, according to custom, by Toastmasters of the vicinity, who manned 20 stations two blocks apart, along the route taken by the parade. Beginning at 7 o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day, these stations furnished recorded music and preliminary announcements until time for the parade to come along. Then the men gave word pictures of the floats and information about the details. There were 63 beautiful floats, 20 bands, with some 2,000 musicians, including the University of Illinois Band, 200 horses, and many other impressive entries to be described. Good work by Pasadena Toastmasters!

Santa Fe Winners



Santa Fe Toastmasters Club No. 235, of Los Angeles, recently adopted a policy of awarding a cup to the member voted best speaker of the evening. The cup was presented by the Santa Fe Railway Company. The winner holds it until the next meeting. The picture shows four recent winners: Back row, Barney Mandel and E. J. James. Front row, Robert Elliott and Ernest Mason.

What Price Freedom?

By Briant Sando

With national elections just around the corner, 1952 promises to be a year of much oratory. This article is therefore presented with a double purpose in mind: 1, to further the cause of good citizenship, and 2, to offer speech ideas you can use in your own club work.

THE WORLD is full of problems today; one of the most basic of all revolves around our freedoms. America was founded by people who braved great hardships to come to a new land where they might have the freedoms of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Now, after all these years, some of these freedoms appear to be slipping away from us. You'd think the people themselves would be alert and eager to preserve the precious principles that have made America great. But a surprisingly large number show little or no interest in the matter. Even those who do, often drift along with agreeable talk and no aggressive action.

They say, "Oh, we're just going through a cycle of world troubles, and our country has to make some changes along with others."

Nothing could be farther from the facts. It is only by holding fast to the principles of our founding fathers that we can preserve our own freedoms and help other nations to do likewise.

Our present position of world leadership is a wonderful thing for a country so young in years. This can quickly change to tragic

responsibility unless properly handled. Our recent course has been wobbly, with some steps in the direction of socialism, and that is a path which eventually leads to communism.

With freedom standing trial for its life around the world, its survival depends upon the strength being built up by the United States and the countries associated with us. Such co-operation is only common sense but it is a new thing among nations.

Instead of letting the free world remain weak and divided, America is helping to strengthen and unite nations, hoping thereby to discourage attacks from ruthless hordes.

While communism hates freedom, it respects force. We are therefore building the kind of strength that will keep Russia or any other aggressor nation in its place. There is no easy way to do this. Our defense against aggression must be total—a powerful and unbeatable military machine along with a stable and productive economy. In modern times a nation's military power can be no stronger than the economy which sustains it.

America is now pouring billions of dollars into military preparations and aid to other countries. There is no margin left for reckless expenditures on unnecessary items. The budget has to be scrutinized and carefully pruned.

Otherwise it will buy us not strength but weakness.

If extravagant expenditures are permitted to cause further inflation, running riot throughout the economies of the free nations, then Russia may obtain the mastery she seeks without all-out war.

As inflation spreads, great hardships are imposed on many people, especially those with low or fixed incomes. Prices and wages spiral upward, making defense so expensive in terms of higher living costs and higher taxes that the public support for defense is weakened and perhaps destroyed.

After a while, people begin to say the effort is not worth what it costs . . . and that is the beginning of the end for the nation and for that people's freedom. America is still strong and solvent, but the time has arrived to call a halt on all unnecessary things. It is time to put a stop to "government by bureaucracies," to increasing taxes, to unwise com-

mitments of men, munitions or money, and to make an end of graft and corruption among those in high places as well as among the ordinary citizens. We need an era of honesty and efficiency.

Every good citizen owes it to himself and to his country to talk and work toward these ends. In this nation we get the kind of government we work and vote for.

As Toastmasters, you are supposed to be trained to listen with care, and to evaluate with discretion, as well as to speak with ease and authority. In the present campaign year, you must exercise those abilities, with diligence. Listen to speakers of all views, but do not be stampeded. Speak your own carefully studied views so that others may be helped.

Be a truly good citizen whether you speak or listen. This is a crucial year for America and for all the free nations. Do your best to help bring the land of freedom to new advancement and new achievement.

Recipe for Success

The bulletin of the Kaiser Steel Toastmasters Club, of Fontana, California, reports a stimulating speech delivered by Albert Shukas on the theme of "Success in 1952." He offered two fundamental rules. First, get everyone to like you; and second, tie your aims to the desires of other people.

This can be accomplished by attention to seven principles.

1. **Be friendly.**
2. **Judge people by their good qualities rather than the bad ones.**
3. **Try to keep from incurring resentment.**
4. **Make personal contacts which are helpful and constructive.**
5. **Try to eliminate or neutralize opposition.**
6. **Express yourself with care.**
7. **Arouse active participation.**

That is a good speech outline. Toastmaster Shukas used it in presenting his No. 5 assignment of Basic Training.

Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



For Entertainment

The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody, by Will Cuppy, (Henry Holt and Company, 1950) is entertaining reading for anyone who likes his humor in Will-Cuppy form. The book was compiled after Mr. Cuppy's death in 1949 by an interested friend, who had access to his notes. The compilation has been well done, including the familiar footnote technique.

While there is no serious approach to history, in this range of observations all the way from Ancient Egypt and Greece to William the Conqueror and Christopher Columbus and Miles Standish, the humorous comments are not without value to the student. They suggest sidelights and contributory facts which are frequently missed by the serious historian. One gains some new ideas about the household of Henry VIII and Charlemagne and other notables from perusing the Cuppy-esque comments.

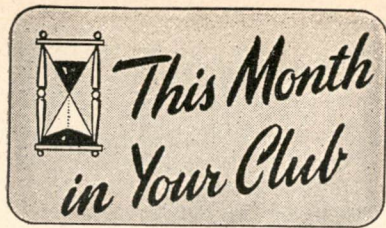
If you are a great admirer of Lady Godiva or Cleopatra or Hatsheput, your sense of fitness may be offended. Otherwise, you will enjoy the book. Read it for relaxation. There may be some speech material in it as well.

Perhaps you like some unexciting reading occasionally — something which does not attempt to solve world problems or to explain the universe.

In that case, you will enjoy acquaintance with the writings of David Grayson, homely philosopher, who wrote about the simple things of life. Look up his "Adventures" in various fields. You will find "Adventures in Contentment," "Adventures in Friendship," and others of the sort. I have just been refreshing myself with "Adventures in Understanding," the theme of which should appeal to every Toastmaster.

David Grayson's real name was Ray Stannard Baker. He was a journalist and editor of considerable note during the first half of the century. His greatest work was his "Life of Woodrow Wilson," but his books of essays on everyday matters were his most popular efforts. The several books in this series sold about half a million copies.

Read "Adventures in Understanding," and get acquainted with the iceman, the postman, and other neighbors. Go out to Hempfield with David and Harriet, and enjoy the farmer friends with them. When you have read this one, you will want to get at the other books of "Adventure," and pursue this philosophy further.



Stand and Deliver

What you say is important — *if it is important.*

How you say it is equally important. You must learn to deliver.

The success of your speech depends upon (a) how you sound, and (b) how you look. That is the meaning of this month's

Point of Emphasis

Speech Delivery, Audible and Visible, will engage the attention of every Toastmaster during February. He will not be limited in his choice of subjects. He can talk about anything, subject to the discretion of his Program Committee, from Washington and Lincoln to valentines and ground hogs, but in every speech he will watch himself for undesirable mannerisms. Every speech will be evaluated as to its effectiveness from the same standpoint.

Use of words, tone of voice, inflections, modulations, volume, all will come in for study as to audible delivery.

Posture, gestures, facial expressions, stage presence and similar matters will be evaluated in connection with visible delivery.

This month gives every man a splendid opportunity to improve himself in the delivery of his talks.

Whether he is a beginner, working on his early assignments in Basic Training, or an old-timer, speaking with the experience of a veteran, he can do better in delivery. Concentrate for this month on improving every member by eliminating bad mannerisms and cultivating good ones.

Programs

The month is full of good program material. Special suggestions have been sent to the Educational Chairman of your club. Encourage him to build timely programs.

On other pages of this magazine you will find helpful ideas for programs. But, whatever else you do, make it a month of speech improvement in audible and visible delivery.

Business

It is hard to believe that the year is so far advanced already, but election time is coming soon. For all clubs which change officers semi-annually, March is the time.

The Nominating Committee should be appointed at the second meeting in February, to report at the last meeting in the month. The election comes at the first March meeting. (Club By-Laws, Article IV.) Make the nomination and election of officers part of your training.

Make a Record

If possible, have a recording made of every member's speech. Let each man hear his own voice, just as it sounds to others. Then he can criticize his own work.

Preview for March

Your club's Educational Chairman receives the program suggestions for March on or about February 1. You are given a preview of the plans for that month so that you can better cooperate in the preparation of programs which will hit a high level in interest and educational value.

Point of Emphasis

All Toastmasters Clubs will concentrate for the month of March on *Words, and How to Use Them.*

Three points are to be stressed.

1. Learn some new words which will be useful to you.
2. Make sure that you know how to pronounce correctly all the words you use.
3. Learn to use the right word in the right place.

For a Better Vocabulary

Vocabulary improvement does not mean adding a lot of words which you never use. It does not mean learning big words, just because they are big and impressive in sound.

It means developing your command of words so that you will be able to speak your thoughts effectively, to phrase your ideas understandably. Vocabulary improvement is a constant practice with all good speakers. Let it be emphasized in your club during March, but in your own work give it an important spot every month in the year.

There will be educational talks on vocabulary building, how to



use the dictionary, and other related themes. Even the evaluation will stress word use, and the table topics will be used to help, also.

The Toastmaster will carry much material on words in the March issue, but do not wait for that. Start in right now to improve your use of words.

Probably you use words in every speech you make. Use the best ones you can command.

Your Business in March

Having used the Nominating Committee in February to help select leaders, you will hold the election at the first meeting in March if you follow the regular schedule.

The purpose of having the election at this time is to provide the entire month for training of the new officers, who will be installed at the first April meeting. The transaction of business in your club is an essential part of your training. Make the most of this valuable experience.

Let every member participate in area and district affairs so far as possible. Cultivate acquaintance with other clubs and their members. There is benefit in fellowship.

HOW WE TALK

Old Words Rise Again

We are always adding new words to the language as our talkers and writers think up strange combinations to fit situations both new and old. Thus, a nationally circulated business publication recently described one flourishing city as "the *growing-est* city in the state." It is an unconventional word with clear meaning.

On the other hand, we occasionally revive some archaic word and put it to work in modern use. There is the word *worsen*, which obviously means to make or become worse. A number of radio commentators have been discovering its possibilities, and other speakers follow their example. It is a perfectly good word, and there is no reason why it should not be used. We have a good many words similarly constructed.

The old Anglo-Saxon suffix *en* means *made of*, as in *oaken* or *wooden*, and may also mean *to make*, as in *whiten*, *shorten*, *straighten* and many other common words. You simply add *en* to an adjective and it may become a verb, as *sweeten*, or remain an adjective with the sense of being made of, as *woolen* or *silken*.

The adjectives formerly were quite common, but the tendency has been to convert the noun form

to adjective use, as in *gold cup* instead of *golden*, and *wheat cake* instead of *wheaten*, the older form being relegated to poetic use.

So you may have the conditions "worsen" if you like to say it that way, without fear of censure.

This is "Nice"

If someone says to you, "You are a nice fellow," you may feel complimented or offended, depending on the emphasis he uses. But if someone had spoken thus of you long ago, when the word was newer, you would have felt really insulted.

The word comes from the Latin *nescius*, which means ignorant. The old French *nice* literally meant "a fool." The story of the transition in meaning makes an interesting chapter in word history.

Beginning with ignorance or stupidity, there arose a use of the word to mean shy or reluctant, because ignorance created timidity. It was a short step from this meaning to that of fastidious, refined, delicate, discriminating, so that it became proper to speak of "a nice distinction" or "a nice problem." Going on to the ability to make fine distinctions, we may have "a nice ear for music." The thought of being agreeable naturally follows, bringing us to the modern usage to indicate well-behaved, modest, or properly conducted.

This brings us a long way from the original ignorant fool, whose reluctance to face human society gave us the start in breaking away from the first meaning, by way of shyness and reticence.

It's a Good Idea

Criticism in Edinburgh

Charlotte Square Toastmasters Club No. 777, of Edinburgh, tried a plan of evaluation during the speech. Their interesting report follows:

"The meeting took the form of a Parliamentary Election Campaign conducted in an imaginary Scottish mining village, the Chairman of the evening taking the part of the local Provost. The four speakers stood as members of the Conservative, Labour, Communist and Scottish National Parties. Each candidate had to speak against constant interruptions from the floor. These addresses were followed by an evaluation by a Panel of Critics, previously very active in the heckling, and the meeting ended with the election of the Scottish Nationalist—a tribute to his eloquence rather than an expression of political opinion."

Civic Problems

Toastmasters of Ashland, Kentucky, presented a program dealing with subjects of a civic nature, and they invited the Mayor, the City Manager, and the City Commissioners to hear the talks on "Rent Control," "Garbage Collection," "Traffic Problems," "Taxes," and "How to Make Our City Better." Their intelligent discussions of such live subjects should help the city officials in the handling of their tasks. Every Toastmasters Club should present

a program of speeches, or a panel discussion, on matters of local interest. Do this before the spring elections.

Home Work in Akron

The Yusef-Khan Grotto Toastmasters Club has purchased a tape recorder which is used in an interesting way. Each week, some member is permitted to take it home with him for use during his idle hours. He is expected to record the speech which he has in preparation, and to criticize it and rehearse it on the basis of what he hears as he listens to his own voice. Good results are being obtained, according to President Paul Vale.

He Brought Samples

The Tatler, bulletin of North Shore Toastmasters Club of San Diego, carried this item: "George Little — his subject — *It's Pure!* He proved it by telling how Laura Scudder's peanut butter is made, and afterward, distributed samples. We need more speakers who bring samples."

I Pledge Allegiance

The bulletin of Toastmasters Club No. 260, of Merced, California, carries this pungent parody on the pledge to the flag:

"I pledge allegiance to my audience, and against the abuses for which they will have to stand; one sentence at a time, indivisible, with clarity and a period. That is all."

New Clubs

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 1029 CHICAGO, Illinois, (D 30), *Chicago*
- 1031 PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *Post Office Supervisors*, Thursday, 8:00 p.m., New Federal Building
- 1032 OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, (D 16), *Will Rogers*, Tuesday, 6:30 p.m., Colonial Restaurant
- 1033 ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, (D U), *Atlantic City*, Thursday, 6:00 p.m., Strand Hotel
- 1034 BENTON, Arkansas, (D U) *Saline*, Thursday, 7:30 p.m., First Methodist Church (Temporary)
- 1035 SOUTH PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, (D 13), *South Philadelphia*
- 1036 WINSLOW, Arizona, (D 3) *Winslow*
- 1037 WASHINGTON, D. C., (D U), *Federal*, Friday, 12:00 noon, Executive Dining Room, Treasury Department, Main Treasury Building
- 1038 DENVER, Colorado, (D 26), *Skyline*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Lakewood Grill

NOTE: The above clubs were not listed in the Club Directory, published last month. It is recommended that readers preserve this list with the Directory, for reference. Especial attention is called to Atlantic City, New Jersey. Not only is this our first active club in that state, but its location, in this popular vacation resort should enable many visiting Toastmasters to enjoy its hospitality.

IMPORTANT! ALL CLUB OFFICERS!

Make certain that your club reports, in duplicate, the names of club members eligible for nomination as officers or directors in Toastmasters International. You can do this by sending a copy with names and qualifications to your District Governor, and a copy to

The Elections Committee
Raymond J. Huff, Chairman
2929 16th Avenue S. W.
Seattle 4, Washington

THIS IS

MY PROBLEM

QUESTION: What is a peroration? How does it differ from an oration?

ANSWER: The peroration is the conclusion of an oration. It is what we ordinarily call the conclusion. The Greek orators divided their speeches into five parts, (refer to your January issue of *The Toastmasters*, page 5) and the conclusion, the climax, the final appeal was labeled peroration. Probably most of your speeches will not fall into the class of "oratory" so that you may carry on with a closing appeal, and not try for anything so impressive as a "peroration." But never forget that the conclusion is the vital point in your speech. Make sure that the audience knows what you want done.

QUESTION: Must every member follow through Basic Training? Some of our men do not want to do so. What can we do about it?

ANSWER: There are no "musts" in Toastmasters. The material is set before the members, for them to use as will best serve them. All program materials and instructional publications sent out by Toastmasters International are intended to be suggestive rather than mandatory. Your members are mature men — we assume — capable of choosing for them-

selves. We offer suggestions, based on two score years of experience, but we do not issue orders. If a club chooses to make its own mistakes, declining to be advised and helped, that is its privilege. If a member prefers to "gang his ain gait" in his speech training, let him do it, so long as he does not interfere with the work of the other members, or impede the progress of the club. Toastmasters International recommends and advises, but does not compel. There are many ways to get results. Choose the best.

QUESTION: How should one pronounce either and neither? Is it correct to say ee-ther or eye-ther?

ANSWER: As the Irishman replied to a similar question, "Aye-ther!" It depends largely on the locality in which you live and on your own preference. In some parts of America the "eye" pronunciation is popular. In other parts the "ee" form is favored. It is much like pronouncing *tomato*. General American usage gives the *a* the long sound, while many individuals prefer to call it *ah*. Your safest plan is to listen to those with whom you converse. If they say "to-mah-to" you will do well to follow their example. If they are satisfied with "to-may-to" you are safer to agree with them.

THE QUIZZER

THE SECOND LINE

Each line of verse given below is the second line of the first stanza of some famous poem. Your task is to identify the poem and its author, and fit the proper first line to it. All the lines are by American poets, with two exceptions.

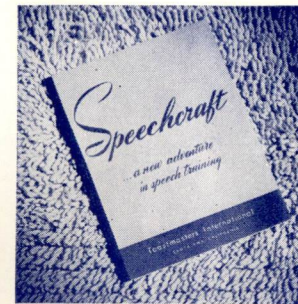
1. Hail, ye heroes! heaven-born band
2. The Turk was dreaming of the hour
3. Touch not a single bough!
4. Clear in the cool September morn
5. As he passed by the door
6. Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown
7. 'Tis summer, the darkeys are gay
8. They have broken your doll, I know
9. I never Hope to See One
10. The village smithy stands
11. Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore
12. Life is but an empty dream
13. But we build the ladder by which we rise
14. Their flag to April's breeze unfurled
15. Raked the meadow sweet with hay
16. Between the crosses, row on row
17. But sturdy and stanch he stands
18. Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay
19. Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground
20. That was built in such a logical way
21. Weep, and you weep alone
22. Black as the Pit from pole to pole
23. In the place of their self-content
24. With a resolute heart and cheerful
25. Side by side on the table sat

THE KEY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hail, Columbia! by Joseph Hopkinson | 13. Gradatim, by Josiah Gilbert Holland |
| 2. Marco Bozzaris, by Fitz-Greene Halleck | 14. Concord Hymn, by Ralph Waldo Emerson |
| 3. Woodman, Spare That Tree, by George Pope Morris | 15. Maud Muller, by John Greenleaf Whittier |
| 4. Barbara, Frietchie, by John Greenleaf Whittier | 16. In Flanders Fields, by John McCrae |
| 5. The Last Leaf, by Oliver Wendell Holmes | 17. Little Boy Blue, by Eugene Field |
| 6. Ben Bolt, by Thomas Dunn English | 18. Sheridan's Ride, by Thomas Buchanan Read |
| 7. My Old Kentucky Home, by Stephen Collins Foster | 19. The Man with the Hoe, by Edwin Markham |
| 8. A Life-Lesson, by James Whitcomb Riley | 20. The Deacon's Masterpiece, by Oliver Wendell Holmes |
| 9. The Purple Cow, by Gelett Burgess | 21. Solitude, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox |
| 10. The Village Blacksmith, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow | 22. Invictus, by William Ernest Henley |
| 11. The Raven, by Edgar Allen Poe | 23. The House by the Side of the Road, by Sam Walter Foss |
| 12. A Psalm of Life, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow | 24. How Did You Die? by Edmund Vance Cooke |
| | 25. The Duel, by Eugene Field |

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CHECKS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. Every Speech has a clear Purpose
2. Every Speech is thoroughly Prepared
3. Every Speech is well Delivered
4. Every Speech is constructively Evaluated

Check your own performance by these points. Your improvement is of primary concern to you, yourself.