

THE TOASTMASTER



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The Toastmaster

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STOP ME IF----

R. C. SMEDLEY

*"Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man, in days of yore
Could say, when he had told a
joke,
I've heard that one before."*

HERE are no new jokes. We have a dozen or so comical situations, recognized by all ethical jokers, and all our wit and humor revolve around them. Since man first learned to laugh, he has laughed at these things. Each generation takes up the old ideas, dresses them in modern styles, adapts them to modern conditions, rewords them, and then passes them out for new. But they are the same old jokes, after all.

The salvation of the after-dinner speaker lies in the fact that the oldest joke may be new to someone. In every audience there are those who have heard the story before—perhaps many times before—but there are also those to whom it is new. Thus, those who know the joke laugh at their old friend, or out of politeness, or just from sheer boredom, to cover up their yawns, while the others welcome it as a novel jest.

"A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him who hears it; Never in the tongue Of him who makes it."

With this Shakespearian authority, let no one hesitate to use a pointed story, however old and familiar it be to some. Depend upon it, someone in the audience will hear it for the first time, and by his pleasure he will give the old joke a new lease on life.

That our jokes are old ones is demonstrated in the collections of facetiae which have been made through the ages. The one best known in English is "Joe Miller's Jest Book," which was published in 1739. In its original form it was a mere compilation of witticisms drawn by the versatile John

Mottley mostly from 16th and 17th century jest books, the very best joke in it being the name of Joe Miller. He was a professional



comedian of the 17th century who,

in spite of his profession, is said never to have made up a joke in his life. He merely told them. Because of the use Mottley made of his name, "Joe Miller" stands to this day as a synonym for stale jokes, while few of us have ever heard the name of the man who wrote the book.

Back in 1525 there appeared the earliest known English jest book, entitled "A Hundred Mery Tales," which was the source of many a witticism of the writers and speakers of succeeding years. This furnished Mottley with the inspiration for his collection, two centuries later.

While this collection of "Mery Tales" was the first joke book in English, it had many predecessors in other languages. In the Greek, the Arabic and the Persian, as far back as we can go, stories were collected which give us the ancestry of many of our choicest witticisms of today.

When we tell a story about "Pat and Mike" or about the dimwit who tried to teach his horse to live without eating, or about "it must have been two other fellows," we prove our kinship with wits of long ago. They laughed at the same jokes.

Hierocles, an Alexandrian philosopher of the 5th century, made one of the early collections of traditional jokes, and to him we are indebted for the information that the ancients were as fond of the "noodler" type of stories as we are. This ancient humorist used for his absent-minded professor,

his dumb yokel, a character whom he called "Scholasticus," which we could translate as "pedant." And one of his choice offerings is the tale of the Scholasticus who wished to teach his horse to get along on smaller quantities of food. The horse starved to death, whereupon Scholasticus complained, "Just when I had taught my horse to live on nothing, he died."

Caught in a shipwreck, Scholasticus observed that his fellow passengers were lashing themselves to different articles to help them keep afloat, so he tied himself to one of the anchors.

He had to cross a river, and he insisted on going on to the ferry boat on horseback. When asked why he did this, he replied that he was in a hurry.

He had a house to sell, and so he called upon prospective customers with a brick as a sample of the house. His servant told him that he yawned and made horrible faces while he slept, so he had a mirror placed at the foot of his bed, that he might watch himself when sleeping. In another version of this tale, which was a general favorite, he stood before a mirror with his eyes shut to see how he looked.

Compare this with the modern story of the dear old lady who was being shown over a battle-



field. Her guide explained that it cost more than a thousand dollars to fire one of the big guns, whereupon the lady exclaimed, "And what a waste, if no one is killed!"

Hierocles tells of Diogenes, who watched a very unskillful archer shooting at a mark, and then went and seated himself by the target. When asked why he sat there he replied, "So that the archer may not hit me." That same honest philosopher, when asked what wine he liked best, replied, "Another's."

Archelaus went to be shaved by a talkative barber, who asked how he would prefer to be shaved. "In silence," said Archelaus, thus originating or perpetuating a jest which has been found acceptable in countless forms.



Two Athenians were rival candidates for office. One lacked eloquence while the other talked too fluently. When the loquacious one had, in a long and brilliant speech, promised the people everything he could think of, the other rose in his turn to speak and said, "Men of Athens, all that he has said, I will do."

In Rome, Fabia Donabella remarked that she was thirty years old. Cicero answered, "It must be true, for I have heard it these twenty years."

When you were a youngster you probably called to some other

boy—or perhaps some other boy called to you saying, "Hi, fellow, who put you under that hat?" Or it may have been "Hi, boots, where are you going with that boy?" But Augustus had a son-in-law named Lentulus, a man very short of stature. Seeing him with a long sword at his side, Augustus called out, "Who has tied my son-in-law to that sword?"

From the Persian comes the tale of the thieves who tried to break into a shop. The servants heard them, and one servant called to the robbers, "Go away, and come back when we are asleep."

Take the familiar Irish story which pops up with infinite variation. "I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster Bridge the other day, and I met Pat Hewins."



'Hewins', says I, 'How are ye?' 'Pretty well,' says he, 'thank you, Donnelly.' 'Donnelly,' says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith, no more is mine Hewins,' says he. So we looked at each other again, and sure it turned out to be neither of us."

This story dates back three centuries in the English language, and then can be traced through other languages until it loses itself in a Greek original, which probably is not original at all, but derived from some still more ancient source.

No, there just aren't any new

jokes. Our fun comes to us from remotest antiquity, from the Indian, the Syriac, the Hebrew, the Arabic, the Persian, the Greek and the Roman, and where they got the ideas we can only guess. But jokes which have survived the ages and have been found amusing by our ancestors since the dawning of human intelligence must be good. They ought to be good enough for us, at least until we can invent some new ones, so let

us use them freely and without fear.

There is always someone to whom your story is new, so tell it to him. Tell the story well, with few words, in an appropriate place. Never drag a joke in by main strength just for the sake of telling it. If it does not illuminate the point at issue, leave it out. And don't begin with "Stop me if you've heard this one" or you will get to tell very few of your jokes.

★ ★ ★

A Magic Treasure

A king once gave a citizen a magic treasure which would protect his family, increase his income, raise his social standing and multiply his joys. The grateful citizen proudly took home the treasure, put it on the shelf, planned to use it sometime, and then forgot about it. Of how much good was the magic treasure to its possessor?

Toastmasters International gives us a comparable treasure of speech material, services and opportunities—and yet, we don't use it as we should. Our Toastmasters treasure does us no more good than the citizen's magic treasure unless we use it.

—The Gavelier, Minneapolis Toastmasters.

★ ★ ★

"In one's language, one conservative should be
Speech is silver, and it never should be free."

—Guy Wetmore Carryl.

★ ★ ★

Notice

The following advertisement was printed in a rural weekly: "Anyone found near my chicken house at night will be found there the next morning."

★ ★ ★

What Did He Say?

Observing a young lady standing alone, the fresh young man stepped up to her and said:

"Pardon, but you look like Helen Black."

"Yes," she replied, "I know I do, but I look worse in white."

THE SAME OLD SPEECH

By GEORGE F. STINES, *Eagle Rock Toastmasters Club*

IN looking over a list of chapters of Toastmasters International, I noticed one in the city of Minneapolis called "The Russell H. Conwell" Chapter. This brought vividly to my mind the first time that I heard a man who during his life delivered the same old speech over and over again to the inspiration and encouragement of literally millions of listeners all over America.

That one speech, entitled "Acres of Diamonds," earned money to



found a great university and two hospitals, and aided in the education of hundreds of struggling college students over a period

of thirty-five years. Who was this man who could give the same old speech to crowded houses, to people who had heard it before, hold their attention, receive their applause, and make them pay money to hear it?

When Russell Conwell first gave this lecture, he was a Baptist preacher in the city of Philadelphia, but he had not always been a preacher. Born on a farm in Massachusetts, early in life he showed a great desire for learning and an aptitude for oratory. After two years at Yale, he formed a company of infantry which he captained throughout the Civil War. Following this, he took up the

practice of law and roamed from East to West and back to the East again, always looking for those greener pastures just beyond the fence. Strangely enough, that was the real theme behind this famous speech, "Acres of Diamonds." It was an impressive and inspirational discourse on the ability of any man to gain wealth and success right in his own town if he would only take advantage of the opportunities existing there.

So far as I am able to ascertain, Russell Conwell never gave that speech free of charge but once, and that was the first time when he delivered it at a reunion of his old Union Regiment in 1885. When he returned to his home in Philadelphia, he was besieged with letters from his old comrades begging him to travel here, there and every where to repeat that speech. Conwell at that time was struggling to build a great church from a small one. He hoped to build beside it a great university where boys and girls could study day or night between working hours to gain an education at small expense. He saw in these requests to repeat "Acres of Diamonds" an opportunity to raise funds for his college project and was quick to capitalize upon it.

And so during his vacation periods and evenings free from actual church work, he accepted engagements in almost every village, town and city from Maine to California, always for the same old

speech. But do not get the idea that because it was the same old speech the audience did not get their money's worth. Conwell's personality and manner of delivery were entertainment in themselves. I went to hear him deliver that speech on three different occasions, the last of which was in 1914, when he gave it in Philadelphia to an audience of nearly ten thousand people. That was a special occasion, for it was to celebrate the five thousandth time he had delivered the same old speech.

Altogether he gave the speech over seven thousand times to more than thirty million listeners. Remember, that was before the days of radio.

This is a record never attained before or since by any speaker or by any speech in history. But it was not done to make a record; it was done to further an ideal—the building of a great university.

That ideal was realized beyond his fondest dreams, for he lived to see the founding of Temple University, of which he was president until he died.

That was not all he accomplished with this same old speech, for long after his university was self-supporting, he continued to

deliver this famous lecture, donating the proceeds for scholarships. Many boys who needed help to keep them in college, any college in the land, were the beneficiaries.

Conwell's success with this speech was due not so much to the message it contained, as to his method of delivery. He was a born orator, with a natural ability to hold the attention of his audience and carry them along with him. He was also a constant student of the principles of elocution and published a small book on the subject for the use of his students.

Some of his basic principles were these: "Be absolutely truthful and scrupulously clear." "Use illustrations that illustrate." "And remember, enthusiasm invites enthusiasm."

What an appropriate name for the Minneapolis Toastmasters Club to choose for their chapter: The Russell H. Conwell Chapter! What a record! What a speech! What a man! What an example for Toastmasters everywhere to emulate! Think of it, gentlemen; the same old speech, delivered over seven thousand times, to millions of people, and it never lost its power to attract and inspire.

★ ★ ★

A young peer once asked Disraeli what course of study he had best take to qualify him for speaking so as to gain the ear of the House of Lords. "Have you a graveyard near your house?" asked Disraeli. "Yes," was the reply. "Then," said Disraeli, "I should recommend you to visit it early of a morning and practice upon the tombstones."

—Lord Rendel.

SPEECH CONTESTS

R. N. KINDWALL, *Minneapolis Toastmasters Club*

WE HOLD speech contests in the Toastmasters Club not to discover a "champion" speaker, but to spur every member to do his best and to improve to the limit. It is an honor to be chosen to represent one's club in the finals, but it is a privilege to compete even in the preliminaries.

Year after year, we Toastmasters hold our contests. First in the club, then in the Area and District Semi-Finals, we carry on the competition to select our winner who shall go to the finals at the International Convention. To the new member it may seem just a bit of routine, but to the mature Toastmaster there comes realization that contests are necessary.

In our business, we recognize the value of sales contests and other forms of competition. It seems that a human being is so constructed that he cannot do his best unless he competes, either with himself or with some other. Schools have long been cognizant of this fact. In athletic training exercise becomes monotonous, making it important to promote competitive engagements with other schools to bring out that extra ounce of effort from the

athletes.

So, as Toastmasters attend meetings week after week, giving their best in speech, it becomes a humdrum affair unless some incentive is provided to induce greater effort. Variety is the spice of our program, and a speech contest is a most important variation.

It should be the purpose of every one of us to make each speech better than the preceding one, so that we are always in competition with ourselves. Our critics, by telling us how to do better, help us to win this contest with self.

Any man who follows the plan of perpetual contest with himself through the year is ready, when the time comes for the formal speech contest, to put forth his supreme effort to give the best of which he is capable, built on the year's experience of striving for betterment.

Let's take the speech contest seriously, both in our own chapters and in the inter-club competition. It will bring our clubs into closer unity, and will raise our standards of speech to higher levels, even though it may fail to produce a single "champion" speaker.

★ ★ ★

"A wise old trainer, asked for advice on winning races, said: "Well, the first thing to do is to get out in front at the start, and improve your position from there on."

EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES

FRANKLIN K. McCRILLIS, *President Seattle Toastmasters No. 3*

IF there is one subject which has caused more argument between nearby Toastmasters Clubs than any other, it is the exchange of speakers. Those who object to the interchange can think of reasons against it faster than a magician can pull rabbits out of a hat. The objections are about as real as the magician's tricks—they create a nice illusion but are not based on fact.

Rather than being detrimental to the speakers and the clubs they represent, appearance before another Toastmasters Club actually presents one of the finest opportunities available in our work.

Toastmasters may point with pride to the purposes for which they are organized and may well boast that no other group offers such concrete possibilities for the self-improvement of the individual member. Toastmasters helps a man to think on his feet, to stand before his fellowmen and express his opinions, to develop qualities of personal character and leadership. Above all, Toastmasters teaches an individual, to use a good Americanism, to "take it"—to receive honest criticism and to profit by it.

Those who are reluctant to appear before a rival club for fear of severe criticism are the very

ones who should welcome a "trial under fire." They need it. To become a good Toastmaster, one must develop the "ability to appear effectively in speech before any audience." If we can speak only before those with whom we are very friendly, then Toastmasters has not served its purpose for us. We must banish fear before we can develop our "latent capacities for leadership and service."

Why do we join a Toastmasters Club? Every man who affiliates himself with a speaking group does so because he expects or hopes to be called before some other group at some time to make a speech — and, when that time comes, he wants to be prepared. If the only time a Toastmaster can speak is before his own Club, he has defeated the major purpose which led him to join our organization. He has built a barrier for himself, a mental hazard he may find difficult to hurdle when the time comes that he must put to the test what he has learned.

When the Toastmaster appears before a Club other than his own he gives himself the benefit of criticism by a group which has never seen him before. He says to himself—How do I appear to these people? Do I impress them or bore them? Will they feel that I have given them something to take away with them or that I have wasted their time? There and only there, will the speaker receive an answer to these important ques-

tions. Therefore, to the individual the privilege of being an exchange speaker cannot be over-rated.

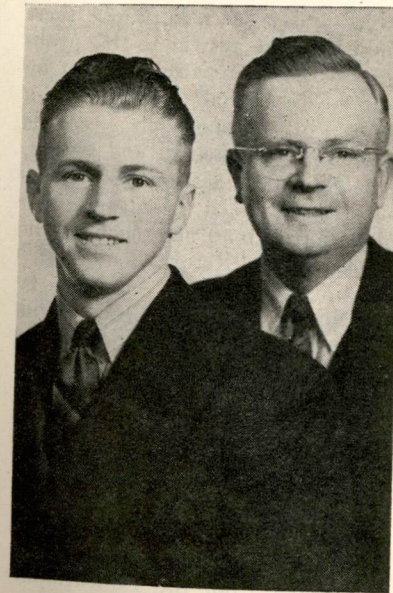
That is also true of the members of the Club before which he appears. Week after week, they hear the same speakers, the same members with whom they become thoroughly familiar. Then comes into their midst a new man, who has learned the same rules but in a different way, since no two programs can ever be identical twins.

The Club finds in this new man a fresh opportunity to exercise the habit of "critical listening." The members will naturally be more

critical of this outsider than they ordinarily are of their own members. In developing that "critical listening," they find themselves also being more careful in their appraisal of their own performances. They compare their own members with the newcomer. Their "audience reaction" ability is increased, and every member benefits.

Yes, gentlemen, if you are asked to be an exchange speaker, you are not being tricked—you are being offered a gilt-edged investment in your own future.

FATHER AND SON IN
TOASTMASTERS



Left, Sidney Carter, Son
Right, Albert C. Carter, Father

Sidney Carter is secretary of the Santa Cruz "Tuesday Toastmasters". He is 21 years of age, Deputy County Auditor, a basketball enthusiast. On March 15th he went to church with a young lady in Del Monte Chapel, Monterey, for a wedding ceremony. May the honeymoon be perpetual.

Albert Carter is secretary of the first Santa Cruz Toastmasters. Just twice the age of his son, he is an accountant with the Farmers' Cooperative Exchange, interested in landscaping a new home. He visits a different church every Sunday morning and reports his impressions in a column in the Santa Cruz Sentinel under the heading of "The Roving Layman".

Father and Son agree in enthusiasm for the opportunities offered by the Toastmasters Club, and they join in the invitation to "Come to Santa Cruz in July".

ADVICE TO THE SPEECHLORN

What are your speech or club problems? Would you like advice on them? The Educational Bureau has established this department to be of help to you and your club. Send your requests to Educational Bureau, Toastmasters International, 600 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, California.

Q. Should statistics ever be used in a speech?

A. Statistics are a vital part of speech ammunition. They have real value in speaking. They have a bad reputation because most speakers do not know how to use them to advantage. Here are a few things you should keep in mind the next time you use statistics: (1) Use statistics sparingly—too many confuse and bore. (2) Present statistics as vividly as possible—dramatize them. Charts and diagrams help. (3) Whenever possible link the statistics with an illustration. (4) Use round numbers whenever possible.

Q. What is your opinion of illustrated talks and demonstrations?

A. Talks of this type should be encouraged in a club. Whenever a speaker illustrates his talk with some visible object, it creates interest. Recently a toastmaster gave a speech on homing pigeons and illustrated his speech with a live pigeon, certificates of award from racing, ribbons won at shows, and a special watch used in keeping official time. All of these objects kept his audience interested. As the Chinese say, "One picture is worth a thousand words." The audience must be kept in mind, however, in a speech of this type. The objects used must be large

enough for all to see and should be displayed to advantage.

Q. Our club needs help on how to get a speech under way. What is the best way to open a speech?

A. Many speakers have difficulty in securing attention for their subject and establishing a friendly relationship with their audience in their opening remarks. They are at a loss to know how to adjust themselves to the audience and the occasion. By getting off to a bad start, they lose confidence in themselves and, as a result, lose their audience. The answer to this problem has been prepared for you by your Educational Bureau in a series of phonograph records called "The Take-Off and Climb, or Eighteen Suggestions for Opening a Speech." In this dramatized educational material such techniques as the "Retort Courteous," "Paging the Press," "Believe It Or Not," "Professor Quiz," and fourteen others are presented. There are four ten-inch, double-faced recordings in this program. The cost is \$1.00 per record, \$4.00 for the set (cost per member is nominal, about 16c on the average for the set). Over thirty clubs now use these records to educate old and new members. They may be ordered from the Educational Bureau, 600 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, California. Have

your club order a set now. They are worth every cent paid and more.

Q. Should a Toastmasters Club employ a professional critic?

A. The organization of a club does not call for the employment of a professional critic. Over 90% of our clubs operate successfully without such aid. If one is employed, he should be hired for a certain period of time so that he does not become a permanent fixture that cannot be dispensed with when he has served his usefulness. Regardless of how good a professional critic may be, he becomes tiresome when employed for a long period of time. This statement is made with all due respect to the critics employed by some of our clubs.

Any one hired for this job has an obligation to criticize the speakers and help the club members develop into good critics. Individual evaluation should never be dispensed with. It is a part of Toastmaster training. Whenever a member learns to analyze good speaking, he starts to master the principles of effective speaking because he has discovered them in others.

Q. Is it advisable to pledge any kind of support to civic affairs other than our services as speakers?

A. Because of the training received, our most valuable contribution is in speakers. Our talents become valuable when put to work for civic betterment. We feel that other contributions such as time and money should be a personal

matter because so many of our members belong to other clubs that give financial support.

Q. What can we do to give our new members information about Toastmasters International?

A. Every new member or prospective member should be given a copy of the pamphlet on "Facts Concerning Toastmasters International." This publication contains information on the origin, purposes, benefits, operation, membership, administration, publications, and projects of our organization. Several of our clubs cross-examine the new member after he has had a chance to study the material. Instructive talks should be given by old members from time to time on various phases of our work. Real emphasis should be placed on education concerning T.M.I. during our founder's week.

Q. What is your opinion on the value of writing some of our speeches and delivering them from written script?

A. This has value in talking over the radio but should not be encouraged as a usual practice in delivering talks. We have all had to sit through the dull reading of some manuscript and should discourage the practice. If you want to do this as a part of a club meeting, place a microphone in one room and a loudspeaker in your meeting room and then judge a man on his content and voice. This has been done successfully by many of our clubs. It should be conducted as training for radio speaking.

OUTSTANDING SPEECHES

In this department it is the purpose to present speeches of exceptional merit which have been delivered by members of our organization before their clubs. It is requested that such outstanding speeches be submitted to the editors for use in order that our entire membership may have the opportunity to enjoy "the speech you ought to have heard."

A Toast To "The Three Services"

E. E. GREGG, *Victoria, B. C., Toastmasters Club*

NOTE: This speech, delivered at the Annual Christmas Dinner of the Victoria Y.M.C.A., is presented as an example of the "toast" in an exceptionally well handled form.

TODAY Canada has but one object in view, one aim, one ambition—to rid civilization of that vile beast who is goosestepping with bloody strides across Europe. Every sinew, every energy, every effort must be bent in the direction of blotting out that hideous monster and all for which he stands. Pericles spoke a present truth when he said,

"Happiness is Freedom,
Freedom is Courage."

Who today is happy?—only those who are free. Who is free?—only the courageous. Why are we in Canada, in the whole British Empire, proud, happy and free? Because we have *three services*, the personnel of which from top to bottom are gallant, proud, resourceful, free courageous British lads. It is our special privilege and honor to have, as our guests here tonight, representatives of each of those three unexcelled services.

The Navy

Since the days of Drake and Frobisher when the "Invincible" Armada of Phillippe of Spain was

driven from the seas by the smaller and inferior ships of England, down to Nelson at Trafalgar, Beatty at Jutland, Zeebrugge, Harwood at the River Platte, Dunkerque, the Rawalpindi, the Jervis Bay, that expert seamanship, matchless courage, and that indomitable bull-dog spirit of the British Navy has made free the seven seas, to every ship, in days of peace. In days of war, the same British Navy maintains the ocean routes to supply and protect their island fortress, that lone beacon of civilization in the Old World, and to bring help and succor to the smaller, weaker nations who would be ground under the bully's heel.

The Army

The history of our Canadian Army is one of achievement. During the last Great War that army by its deeds of dash and valor made itself at the same time the most admired and feared fighting force on either side. We have good proof of this. Field Marshal Ludendorf—the supreme commander of the

enemy, said, after it was all over, that the Canadian Corps was the most effective fighting force on any field of battle. The sons and younger brothers of that redoubtable company are today doing a job worthy of the army's glorious tradition. They are a part of that great British army which fought so valiantly in Flanders against overwhelming odds, extricated itself from an impossible situation, and lives today to take part in those glorious and gallant exploits in Africa which thrill us to the marrow. Today the army is protecting Britain and at the same time preparing for that grand and final offensive which will bring a victorious, just, and stable peace, the one and only goal sought by our Empire.

The Air Force

"*Per ardua ad astra*"—"Through difficulties to the stars."

How better could we express the gallant prowess, the reckless courage, with which these boys—for just boys they are—have made Goering's much vaunted air force look like an also-ran! At the beginning of this war it seemed hardly possible that the feats of the Bishops, Barkers, Collishaws, and McLaren's could be duplicated. Yet our boys of today have been even more wonderful. Think for a minute of the Miracle of Dunkerque, the Battle of Britain, the blasting of German war preparations, and the sweeping from the air of Italy's forces in Africa. Any words I could think of never could do justice to these boys who

shower "*Hell from Heaven*" on the enemy, who daily achieve victory against heavy odds. *Wings to Victory* is another way of saying "The Air Force."

That greatest man living today, the personification of everything British, that man who through all Britain's vicissitudes has from rear rank private to Premier been the shining example of what the British Empire stands for—I speak of the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, that man, gifted with a unique faculty of expression in simple words, says in reference to the Air Force, "Never have so many owed so much to so few."

The Combination of These Three Services

On a team you can have brilliant players and still lose. Teamwork is the secret of victory. We, as well as the dictators, have outstanding examples of teamwork in this war. How about Dunkerque?—all three services joined to perform a miracle. Look today to North Africa. Here we have a most shining example of co-ordination, and collaboration. Boys, your training is what will make it possible for you to beat the dictators at their own game. Enter your training with zest, get the most out of it because it will stand you in good stead when the day comes for you to add glory to Canada and the British Empire. While you are doing your part, we on the home front do not forget for one minute that every night of peaceful slumber, every day we can carry ourselves erect down a

street in a free country, we owe it to you. Every time we stand to attention before our cenotaph, every time we feel those tingling chills running up and down the spine as we salute the good old Union Jack, or click our heels for the National Anthem, we realize

full well we owe it to our *Three Glorious Services*.

Gentlemen, it is our pride, our privilege, our freedom, to charge our glasses, and to these our most gallant, courageous, and victorious fighting forces, rise and drink.



LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR

DR. J. J. WESTRA, *Owatonna Toastmasters Club*

NOTE: This speech is published for two reasons. First, it presents in a clear and straightforward manner certain underlying values of the Toastmasters Club which many have felt without putting the ideas into words. Second, it is a good study in organization of materials. In order to indicate this organization we have inserted parenthetical notes to indicate the progress of the speech from introduction to argument and then to conclusion. Note how closely the speaker adheres to his subject throughout, and how he refers to it in the conclusion.

(Introduction)

AFTER I had attended my first meeting of this club, I spent some time reflecting on the intriguing fact that this organization was composed of men differing widely in national origins, in religion, in professional interests and in purse. Yet they were agreed in enough worth-while aspirations to constitute an active and stimulating group. That is why I was pleased to accept membership, and it is why you may be assured of my active interest.

The reasons why I am glad to join this club are the same reasons for which I have studiously avoided some other organizations. I have avoided membership in any organization which differentiated men on the basis of their religion, their origins, or their financial status. I admit that many such

organizations stand for and achieve worthy objectives, and in all such constructive efforts I am willing to give my moral support and my financial assistance. But I have always refused to compromise my intellectual freedom.

All of us, at some time or other, have reflected on the capacity and the willingness of men who differed radically in their religious faith, their business and financial status, to stand together as one in the attainment of some worth-while purpose, or to fight something which threatened their common welfare. It is apparent that beneath all these differences there are in men some fundamental likenesses which, on proper occasion, can transcend the distinctions. I would like to consider what some of these fundamental likenesses are, and for the sake of conven-

ience I shall call them "least common denominators."

(Introduction ends;
argument begins)

I. One of these is the quality of tolerance. This is a much abused term. Ask a person casually what he means by tolerance, and he may answer, "to let other people have their own ideas," or something to that effect. Although this conveys the general idea, it is wrong on at least two scores.

I-a. First, to be tolerant does not mean that we are to allow people to do and think altogether as they please, which would amount to anarchism, but that we allow them that privilege only insofar as it does not conflict with the general welfare of the community.

I-b. This popular definition is wrong, in the second place, because it makes of tolerance an entirely passive quality. Tolerance is not just letting people do things—like letting water run down hill. It is a willingness, positively, to see that their rights to do so are maintained. Voltaire is said to have told a friend, "I disagree with everything you say, but I will give my life to defend your right to say it." That illustrates a positive conception of tolerance.

II. The spirit of tolerance has its mainsprings in a still more fundamental quality, a deeply rooted respect for the human being as an individual. This I will designate as the second "least common denominator." This respect for the individuality of one's fellows you will find present in almost direct

relation to the degree of civilization which a people displays. It is the absence of this quality which makes Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy so barbarous in their conduct today, and it is its abundant presence which makes the Chinese as a people so civilized, though they may lag behind the Occidentals in mechanical achievements. This quality is fundamental to the democratic spirit, and it is because it embodied this conception that Christianity made such rapid strides in the early pagan world. Whatever one's religion, this conception is vital to any system of ethics. My father once put it this way when talking about the Golden Rule: "To consider another man's rights above your own feelings, and to respect his feelings before your own rights."

III. One other "least common denominator" is a spirit of service.

This word also has been much abused in the world of modern business. Service, in its truest sense, is a spirit of helpfulness extended without any assurance or expectation of eventual gain. When the hope of reward looms conspicuously in one's helpfulness, it is no longer service, but self-interest.

(Conclusion)

These reflections were stimulated by my attendance at one of the meetings of this club, and I am bringing them back to you now with the wish that these "least common denominators" may be characteristic not only of this club but of all Toastmasters, everywhere.

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

HARRY F. KIBBLER, "Quakertowne" Toastmasters Club, Whittier, California

NOTE: Toastmaster Kibler has used the pledge of allegiance to the flag as the basis for this interesting patriotic speech. Note that the arrangement of the speech follows the formula of the pledge. This type of speech is especially appropriate in the present day. It affords unusual opportunities for the use of gestures and dramatic quality in delivery.

I PLEDGE allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

I want to take some of the words and phrases from our pledge, and talk them over with you to see what meaning we can derive from them.

Our Flag. When we face our flag, we see in the upper left-hand corner a field of blue dotted with stars. The rest of the flag is made up of alternate stripes of red and white. What do these symbols mean? The stars represent our states, each star a state. The field of blue denotes honor—our national honor, our civic integrity. The red stripes symbolize sacrifice—the blood shed by our patriots and soldiers on battlefields both here and abroad. The white stripes stand for purity.

Our flag is the most beautiful flag in the world today, and practically the only flag which has any real meaning back of it—the flag of our country "Where the air is full of sunshine, and the flag is full of stars."

I pledge allegiance to our flag.

Our Republic. When we look at the world today, and see nations that were once republics or which had leanings in that direction, torn, crushed, and bleeding

under the dictator's heel, we can more fully appreciate what our republic means to us, and not only what it means to us today, but what it has meant to us in the past, and what it will mean to us in the future.

I pledge allegiance to our republic.

One Nation Indivisible. We are a sovereign nation made up of sovereign states, each state welded to the others to form a harmonious unit.

Liberty. Our most prized possession. And what is this thing called liberty? It is freedom, that freedom as set forth in our Bill of Rights, our guarantee of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship and freedom of assembly. And this liberty we must guard more zealously in the future than we ever have done in the past. Benjamin Franklin said: "He who sells essential liberty for a little seeming safety deserves neither liberty nor safety. Let's not sell out.

Justice—that goes hand in hand with liberty.

"Truth is its Handmaiden:

Liberty is its child;

Peace is its companion;

Safety walks in its steps;

Victory follows in its train.

It is the highest emanation of the gospel;

It is an attribute of God."

I pledge allegiance to one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

And then consider the three words which begin our pledge, "I pledge allegiance." What life, what vitality and what reality there are in these three words of the pledge!

Sometimes we repeat a phrase or sentence over and over again until it becomes trite, until it becomes a habit, and finally loses all meaning. But I challenge any red-blooded American to repeat our pledge and mean it without finding out that something has come into his life, his heart, and even into his very soul which wasn't there before.

Having discussed these words and phrases, let us take a trial balance and see just where we stand. For this purpose, I want to set up on the blackboard of your minds a simple problem in addition.

First put down	
the phrase	<i>Our flag</i>
Under that	<i>Our Republic</i>
Then the phrase	<i>One Nation</i>
	<i>Indivisible</i>
Followed by	<i>Liberty</i>
Then	<i>Justice</i>
And finally	<i>I pledge allegiance</i>

Add them up and what is the answer? There can be only one answer to this problem, and that is, America First.

America First.

Not merely in things material, but in things of the spirit.

Not merely in science, airplanes, motors, skyscrapers, but in ideals, principles, character.

Not flaunting her strength like a giant, but bending in helpfulness over a sick and wounded world like a good Samaritan.

Not in the easy assertion of rights, but in the glad assumption of duties.

Not in pride, arrogance and disdain of other races and peoples, but in love, sympathy and understanding.

Not in splendid isolation but in courageous cooperation.

Not in treading the old, worn, bloody path that leads inevitably to chaos and disaster, but in blazing a new trail, which, please God, other nations shall follow into that New Jerusalem where war shall be no more.

Unless we are to lapse once again into utter barbarism, some day some nation must take that path, and that honor I covet for my beloved America. And so in this spirit and with these hopes I say with all my heart and soul, *I pledge allegiance to America first.*

Art Work

For the cover design this month we are indebted to Miss Adalene McCune, student in the Santa Monica Technical School. It represents her conception of a Toastmasters Club meeting "on the air". Note the combination of the radio tube, the gavel, the table, and the hands outstretched in gestures.

The black and white drawings which illustrate "Stop Me If —" are the work of Eric Boucher and Frank Lampier, both of Samotech.

The Toastmaster

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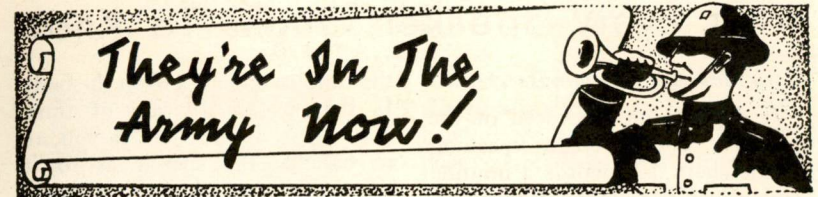
No Lines Are Drawn

Toastmasters International recognizes no racial barriers in its membership. The benefits of the movement are available to all ambitious, self-respecting men, under our policy as established by the By-Laws. Each local chapter is at liberty to determine for itself what its individual policy shall be on this point, but fundamentally we do not bar any man who desires to come with us, and who shows evidence of possessing those qualities which will develop through our training into better citizenship and greater usefulness. We are non-political, non-sectarian, non-commercial. We try to be both tolerant and frank in reacting to those with whom we disagree. Our purpose is to help every member to be the best of which he is capable. We seek to carry no propaganda except that of better speech, better citizenship and friendly service. By helping to promote straight thinking, honest speaking and helpful criticism we shall fulfill our obligation to our members and to society.

Colonel Ingersoll spoke wise words when he said, "Give to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself."

Must We Have Conventions?

Yes, a rallying of our movement at stated times is essential to permanence and growth. No great organization exists long without bringing its members together for training and fellowship. The experience of Toastmasters in recent years is conclusive evidence of the value of the annual convention. By the exchange of ideas and experiences we develop our local clubs; by the training received in the convention we go back prepared to do better work; through the fellowship with other men we gain a new conception of the magnitude and meaning of our movement. The inspiration of a great meeting fires us with new ambitions for our own club's program of service, and the recreational features of these days spent in convention sessions and entertainment in a delightful resort city such as Santa Cruz must not be overlooked. At our convention in July, new friendships will be formed, new ideas developed and new progress planned. Every club should be represented. Every district and area officer should be present. The Santa Cruz Convention will write its record in large letters on the history of our movement.



Club	Member	Branch of Service
Centralia, Washington	Dr. Edward Taylor Don Ahern	Medical. Fort Lewis Natl. Guard, Fort Lewis
Minnesota of Minneapolis	Kenneth Peschau John Hendrich	Marine Air Corps
Danville, Illinois	Geo Tyo	Artillery
Long Beach Gavel Club	Roger Files	Infantry, Fort Benning
Smedley Chapter No. 1 Santa Ana	Gordon Bishop	Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash.
Santa Cruz	Frank M. Treat, Jr. Calvin Gleason	2nd Lieut. 30th Infantry San Francisco 2nd Lieut. Ordnance Dept. Fort Lewis
Baker, Oregon	Lieut. Walter Clark Lieut. George Denny	Infantry Medical
San Diego	S. A. Foushee James L. Harlan Dr. George Dowling Dr. Roy Luetsker	U. S. Army U. S. Army U. S. Army U. S. Army
Chicago Chapter No. 1	John W. Dyer	Fort Ord, California

(Club Secretaries are requested to help keep this list corrected)

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN REPORTING

The following clubs show full rosters. Each has a membership of 30 or more, as shown on our records. We are glad to publish this list, and we congratulate those clubs whose names appear. There may have been mistakes in figuring. If your club deserves mention, and is omitted, please correct us. Maybe the secretary did not report all the new members.

Arcadia30	San Diego31	St. Paul30
Avalon, Catalina Is. 30	Whittier39	Waterloo31
Hollywood38	Bellingham31	Baker32
Progressive of Hunt.	Seattle, No. 130	Boise32
Park33	Seattle, No. 531	Hillsboro37
Inglewood30	Phoenix Ocatillo31	Salem36
L. A. Southwest32	Fresno31	Akron32
L. A. "Angeles Mesa" 42	Calexico33	Fort Wayne30
L. A. "Downtown" .30	Palo Alto35	Pittsburgh42
Pomona34	Brawley34	Tulsa37
Riverside31	El Centro, Cactus31	Chicago Englewood .33
Santa Monica, Club	Palm Springs30	Danville35
of the Year42	Minneapolis37	Jacksonville32
Van Nuys34	Minnesota Chapter .30	Quincy34
Westwood Village33	Mankato33	Springfield30

What Every Speaker Ought To Know

How long is a five-minute speech?

It depends on the speed of the speaker. The average speaking rate is about 125 words a minute. Anyone can test his speed by counting out three or four hundred words in a book or paper and then reading them at his normal rate. If you use about 125 words a minute, then a five-minute speech is 625 words long. Hold the watch on yourself and study your own timing.

Budget your speaking time.

You are assigned a certain time in which to present your speech. To complete it in that time, figure carefully: If you take three minutes for the introduction there will be little time left to develop the theme. In five minutes there are exactly 300 seconds. If you allow 45 seconds for the introduction and 60 seconds for the conclusion, you will have but 195 seconds for the body of your speech. Allowing two words a second as your rate, you will have 90 words in the introduction, 120 in

the conclusion and 390 in the body. Is that a fair division of time? You must decide that if you are to balance the speech as to its three essential parts. If the body is of great importance, cut the time for the introduction and pare a little from the conclusion so as to put more seconds where they count for most. Don't leave the timing to chance. Budget the seconds in your speech as carefully as you do the cash in your bank account—or even more so.

Talk about what you know.

If your speech deals with something you got out of a book, it may be good, but anyone interested in the subject can easily get his information where you got yours. But if you talk about your personal interest, your hobby, your profession, your daily work, your individual contacts with men, you have something original, different, exclusive. You have information which others do not have. By using this exclusive material you can entertain and inform in an individual manner.

★ ★ ★

Going to Santa Cruz

I am going to attend the Convention at Santa Cruz in July because, like Christmas, it is an event of good will, man to man, powered with quite enough enthusiasm to project itself around the calendar; like Independence Day, it refreshes our awareness of the privileges of freedom and free

speech; like — but why carry the analogies further? Our Convention is deeply so like all great celebrations, yet superficially so unlike any of them, that it must be experienced, for only those who have tasted treacle can know its sweetness!

Harry W. Mattison,
Minneapolis Toastmasters.

WE WANT YOU TO MEET



Last year, one of our needs was a manual for district officers. Ted Blanding had foreseen this and, as Governor of District One during 1939-1940, he had tested out a plan in action. At the San Diego Convention he brought us the results in a manual which has been of great value in all districts during recent months. He was placed on the Board of Directors so that he might carry his project to the attention of our entire organization. For years to come we shall have occasion to thank Ted for his work, for the future development of our work depends largely on the effectiveness of the district organization.

Ted was born at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, on March 6, 1902. School at Harvey, North Dakota was followed by an engineering course in the University of North Dakota. In 1923 he came to Santa Ana, California, where he lives today. Here he started in the nursery business and later went into the field of landscape designing and construction, with an orange grove as a side interest.

When one meets Ted Blanding, the first question usually is, "Are you related to Don Blanding, the poet?" and the answer is that Ted and Don are cousins, and that Ted is a loyal admirer of his cousin's poetry, which he can quote at length.

Painting in oils is Ted's favorite hobby, but he has others. When you call at his Santa Ana home he will lead you to his den for a visit. Here you will note various interesting pieces of furniture, built by himself. Be sure to have him show you his collection of antiques, which formerly belonged to Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster."

Ted maintains that experience in a Toastmasters Club is of real value when it expresses itself in community service. His experience in the "Century" Toastmasters Club put him into such service. As leader for two years of one of the local forums, as a Chamber of Commerce committeeman and a Director of the Orange County Builders' Exchange, he is in a position to serve. In addition, he is a popular speaker before many groups and organizations.

A written introduction is never so satisfactory as a personal one, so come to the Santa Cruz Convention and meet this Toastmaster in person. You will find him leading the section on District Organization and serving on various committees, but never too busy to make new friends.

THE RECORD OF GROWTH

182 Santa Cruz, California

The Tuesday Toastmasters Club is the second chapter in our convention city. With 21 charter members they received their charter on February 11. Sidney Carter, Box 123, Capitola, California is secretary and the meetings are on Tuesday evenings at the St. George Hotel.

183 Minneapolis, Minnesota

The "Gopher" Toastmasters Club took its charter on February 22. Their charter roll includes 22 men. They meet at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evenings. LeBlair Rice, Y.M.C.A., is their secretary. William Brandow of the Minneapolis Toastmasters was the organizer of this chapter.

184 Keokuk, Iowa

Organized in the Y.M.C.A. at the "Dam" City, with meetings on Monday evening at the Y., this chapter starts off with 20 members. The secretary is Frank C. Pearson, 917 Blondeau, Keokuk.

185 Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Minneapolis Engineers' Toastmasters Club makes our sixth chapter in that city. This chapter, made up of members of the Engineers' Club, has 30 active and 9 associate members on its charter list. It meets Monday evenings at the Fountain Terrace Restaurant. Norman E. Cloud, 2429 N.E. Broadway, is secretary.

186 Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Encouraged by the Tulsa Toastmasters, 32 men of Bartlesville

are lined up for this new chapter in the oil country. They meet at the Maire Hotel on Monday evenings. Victor A. Mills, 520 Shawnee Avenue, is secretary.

187 Steubenville, Ohio

This is another Y.M.C.A. Club. It meets at the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evenings, and the secretary is Frank T. Black, Miners & Merchants Bank. There are 27 charter members.

188 Caldwell, Idaho

Promoted by Lieutenant Governor Harry J. Cresswell of Boise, this club is located almost under the shadow of the College of Idaho, and its secretary is Thurlow Bryant, Business Agent of the College. Meetings are on Tuesday evenings at the Home Cafe. The charter list shows 27 members.

189 Princeton, Minnesota

More good work by District Governor George Knowles has resulted in the organization of this club, with Morris E. Johnson as secretary. Meetings are on Monday evenings.

190 Akron, Ohio

The Summit Toastmasters Club grows out of the Akron Toastmasters, starting with 21 members. Meetings are at the Y.W.C.A. on Thursday evenings. W. Herschel Cox, 1522 First Central Tower, is secretary.

Still They Come

191, San Mateo, California

192, Ontario, California

193, Wichita, Kansas

NEWS OF THE CLUBS

Flowers and Gardens

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, on February 23rd, carried this interesting item: "The Toastmasters Clubs are planting a lot of verbal seeds for the National Flower and Garden Show to be held in Seattle's Civic Auditorium March 23-30. They've adopted it as a statewide project and according to Franklin K. McCrillis, speakers' chairman, the Toastmasters are ready to talk any time, anywhere, on the scope, beauty, value and prestige of this foremost floral and horticultural event. In fact, they have filled more than fifty speaking dates already and now that invitations are coming in from all parts of the Northwest, the Toastmasters are finding themselves with full calendars."

This undertaking is headed by Franklin McCrillis, president of Seattle Toastmasters Club Number Three, who is aided by Marilyn Byron of Bellingham, Ray Giusti of Area One, and John Jewett, Governor of District Two. It is a great piece of service and the Toastmasters are doing it well, gaining good publicity for their clubs while boosting the great Flower Show. This is one of the most ambitious projects yet undertaken by any group of Toastmasters Clubs.

Verbal Combat

Toastmasters of Keokuk accepted the challenge of Quincy Toastmasters for a debate on March 5th on the question: "Re-

solved, That the Mississippi Scenic Highway should be on the East side of the River between Hamilton and Quincy." And on March 17th, just among themselves, the Quincy Toastmasters debated the question: "Resolved, That Quincy should have daylight saving time starting the last Sunday in April and continuing until the last Sunday in September."

The Quincy Bulletin, always attractively planned, carries this arresting thought for all of us: "A good public speaker is not made in one meeting, or one week, or one month, but by continuous practice each week before an audience."

Program Variety

Says E. C. Glans, Deputy Governor of Marshalltown Toastmasters: "Recently we gave an evening to speeches on various governmental forms, such as Fascism, Nazism, Communism and Democracy. The speaker on Communism brought a black balloon to which was attached a fuse timed to burn ten minutes. His point was that you think of a Communist with a bomb in one hand, and he typified the character. Drawing assignments by lot has made certain that no man is overlooked in any part of the program."

Genuine Fraternity

When the Mankato, Minnesota, Toastmasters received their

charter, the Sibley Toastmasters of Minneapolis, one of our youngest chapters, chartered a bus and made the trip through weather just about as bad as that part of the country is qualified to provide. Twenty-two of the thirty members, plus James Lichtenberger, their honorary member, were in the party, making a contribution to the attendance at Mankato's charter party and the enjoyment of the program. Leo Schultenover was on the program for a five minute talk, and Arne Waisnen was one of the clever evaluators. And on the way, both going and coming, the members of Sibley discovered that they have enough musical talent to qualify them for a place among our "singing Toastmasters."

This Rhymes, At Least

The Angel City Chapter of Los Angeles sent out a rhymed warning to its members:

Do your knees knock?
Does your voice quiver?
Do your feet get cold,
And you start to shiver?
When you have to speak
If you feel thus,
It's a sign, old boy,
That you need us.

Moving Up

From Rosalia, Washington, Secretary Marvin Jacobs writes that one of their valued members, Vernon W. Towne, has been appointed an assistant in the Superior Court of the State of Washington, at Olympia. He has been serving the Rosalia Toastmasters as their general critic.

More Debaters

The Toastmasters of Pittsburgh have a debating team which has made two successful appearances, once before the Credit Men's Association and once before the Henry George Club, being well received on both occasions.

An Active Club

President Herman Kreitner, of the Lincoln-Douglas Chapter of Springfield, lists an interesting variety of activities carried on in and by the club. He says: "Four members appeared on radio quiz on local station; one member teaches public speaking at the Y. M.C.A.; at least eight members spoke to outside groups; speakers were exchanged with the Athenian Toastmasters of Jacksonville; speech recording and mike practice given all our members. We have had fun and success with impromptu talks of one or two minutes, one-word subjects being assigned, with three minutes allowed for preparation."

Open Forum Program

The "Minnesota" Toastmasters of Minneapolis report successful use of the "open forum" or "town meeting" type of program. They say: "It has been one of the best methods of drawing the less voluble member out of his shell. It is good experience and pleasant diversion."

A New Bulletin

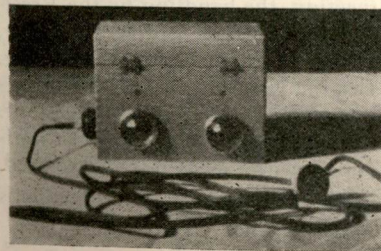
Huntington Beach Toastmasters have fallen into line with a most attractive bulletin, carrying programs and news of the club.

Ladies and Gentlemen

At San Luis Obispo, the Toastmasters recently exchanged a panel of speakers with the Toastmistress Club. At the Toastmistress meeting, the men were criticized by the ladies, while the men acted as critics for the ladies at the Toastmasters meeting.

Another Timing Device

The vice-president of the Englewood Toastmasters Club, James P. Doyle, has devised a simple and inexpensive timing apparatus which is shown in the picture. It is a small wooden box, 4 by 5 by 6 inches, with two bullet signal lenses, one red and one yellow or green on the front. On the back are two mercury snap switches, each controlling one light. The use of these switches eliminates noise. As the signal lights are faced toward the speaker, they are invisible to the audience, eliminating this distracting element. Toastmaster Doyle says that it costs \$7.50 to make up this device, and if anyone is interested, he will be glad to give information. He may be addressed in care of the Englewood Toastmasters Club, Chicago.



On the Air

Station K E L A, of Centralia, Washington, counts on the Toastmasters to help in all community projects. During January, the Centralia Toastmasters furnished speakers to boost the "March of Dimes", and prior to that they worked for the support of the Community Council campaign.

Anachronism

Eagle-eyed Guy Glazier, of La Mesa, California, writes that he has found a startling error in one of the pictures in the February TOASTMASTER. He says: "In the picture of the interior of the Berry and Lincoln store all the articles and fixtures are in keeping with the date except the modern, round-pointed shovels shown in the barrel by the fire place. This type of shovel was not invented or on the market until 1890."

Promotion

Angeles Mesa Chapter has been at work in promotion of new clubs. The new Angeles Mesa Junior Toastmasters Club was sponsored and presented with a gavel and a timing light by this chapter. The Mesans also helped establish the new club at Reno, and President Eric Royston sent a recorded speech of greeting in behalf of the club for Reno's charter meeting. Angeles Mesa has a remarkably well worked out program schedule. Any club desiring to see an example of this schedule may get it writing to the secretary, Berge Lion, 3711 Olympiad Drive, Los Angeles.

A Tough Assignment

Just about the toughest assignment which could be given a Toastmaster was handed Tom Gehegan, of the Century Club, at Santa Ana, when he was asked, at a minute's notice, to act as master of ceremonies at a fancy dress ball, where the man slated to serve showed up missing at starting time. Tom was in the Toastmasters meeting, where he was on the program, when the call came, so he had no chance to prepare or secure information. Arriving at the hall, he was handed sketchy instructions while going to the stage. He learned that he was to don grease paint, then to lead the singing, introduce the acts, and be humorous as possible to enliven the program. So well did he perform that to his amazement, he was handed a check in addition to hearty thanks for his good work. Will any club equal this as a difficult task for a Toastmaster, accepted and well done?

The General Critic

This is a position which requires ingenuity, tact and resourcefulness. A general critic should never rehash what the regular critic has already covered. The general critic can make a hit with the audience if he will in a concise way, criticize the critics, pointing out where they did well or failed properly to evaluate the speaker. Then he should proceed to the Toastmaster

No Loss Without Gain

Waterloo Toastmasters recently staged their annual debate with the "Stentor" Club of that city, and the outcome of the event led to congratulations from Toastmasters to Stentors on winning a close and well handled debate. The Waterloo Toastmasters Bulletin philosophizes: "We may have lost the debate, but we gained a lot of new friends."

Know Your Home Town

Santa Maria Seminar Toastmasters put on a program calculated to help the members know more about the place in which they live. The plan is adaptable to any city. The schedule of topics was: "Santa Maria: 'The History of—'", "The Industries of—", "Clubs and Lodges of—", "The Future of—". And their newsy bulletin attributes to Toastmaster Glenn Seavey the remark: "It is more important to be able to think straight before you speak than to be able to speak easily before you think."

and give him a thorough evaluation. In conclusion, he should comment on the general tone of the meeting, the handling by the President, the work of the Secretary, and all departments of the meeting. Let the general critic by all means be snappy, be brief and to the point. Let him never repeat what the individual critics have already covered. — The Gavelier, Minneapolis Toastmasters.

DON'T SAY THAT

CLETUS J. OWENS

"A word once vulgarized can never be rehabilitated."—*Lowell*

"With *all* the efforts made to *lessen risk*, the sad truth still remains to glare at us that traffic deaths are on the gain." The above series of iambic feet creates a sing-song effect. Prose should be rhythmical but not metrical. Note the monotony, too, as to size of word.

In this crisis we must think clearly lest the *pillars* of freedom be *dashed* against the *rocks*. This sentence contains mixed metaphors, which should be replaced with clearly conceived images.

Where are we going *to*? Omit *to*.

The house *which* is on fire is your home. *That* is usually preferable to introduce a restrictive clause.

To *learn to discern* the *difference* between *independence* and *license* is imperative in a free country. Be on guard for excessive repetition of the same sound within a brief space. Alliteration and rhyme, however, have a proper use in prose.

While going to the camp with him, he related the tale. Insert *I was* to make clear who was going to the camp.

If a peace of conquest follows this war, you *shall* see a treaty based on vengeance, bitterness and fear. The speaker is justified in using *shall* to denote certainty or universality.

It is a *proven* fact that Toastmasters, like golf, requires continuous practice. Omit *proven*. There is no other kind of fact.

I consider Henry's speech one of the most persuasive (speeches) that *has* ever been delivered in this club. Change to *have* to agree in number with an understood antecedent, "speeches."

Seldom has any Toastmaster more deftly delineated his arguments than the refutation just completed by Tom Kelly. Say "than Tom Kelly has outlined his in the refutation just completed."

He neither offered to buy our product nor to investigate its merits. Reverse the positions of *neither* and *offered*; the alternative relation is between "to buy" and "to investigate."

The man is courageous and confident *but* cunning. *And* is better since it is not unusual for a person to have all three qualities.

The boss is usually out to lunch from twelve 'till two. He goes out to lunch but is out *at lunch* (or luncheon).

A number of books were *setting* on his desk. Substitute *sitting*. Set means—to put; to rest.

Toastmasters is not *alone* a method of developing facile speech; it is a broad educational movement. Use *only*. Alone means—solitary; apart from.



10TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA, JULY 16, 17, 18, 19, 1941

Wednesday, July 16, 8:00 P.M.

Reception, in the Spanish Room of the Palomar Hotel.

Thursday, July 17,

Registration at the Civic Auditorium.

10:00 A.M.—Caravan leaves for Salinas.

11:30 A.M.—Picnic Luncheon at Salinas.

(Registrations will be taken at the Picnic.)

2:00 P.M.—THE SALINAS RODEO.

8:00 P.M.—Opening Session of the Convention, at Civic Auditorium.

Friday, July 18,

9:00 A.M.—Convention Sessions.

3:30 P.M.—Caravan leaves for the Santa Cruz Big Trees.

4:00 P.M.—Tour through Big Tree Grove in company with the Ladies.

7:00 P.M.—Convention Banquet, Trocadero Room, Casa Del Rey Hotel, with floor show and dancing until 1:00 A.M. to the music of Sammy Herman's Orchestra.

Saturday, July 19,

7:45 A.M.—District Governors' Breakfast, St. George Hotel.

9:00 A.M.—Convention Sessions.

12:15 P.M.—Convention Luncheon, Spanish Room, Palomar Hotel.

2:00 P.M.—Convention Session.

4:00 P.M.—Adjourn for Recreation.

7:00 P.M.—Dinner, followed by Finals of the Speech Contest for the Dunlap Trophy, Trocadero Room, Casa Del Rey Hotel.

For the Ladies

Abundant opportunities for entertainment have been provided for the ladies during the convention sessions. Mornings are left free for them to enjoy the beach and other delights of Santa Cruz. Following the Thursday afternoon at the Salinas Rodeo there will be a bridge reception for the ladies at eight o'clock in the Chinese Room of the Palomar Hotel. Friday noon brings a special luncheon at the famous Brookdale Lodge, followed by a tour through the Santa Cruz Big Tree Grove.

On Saturday afternoon at one o'clock there will be a tour of the Cliff Drive and other points of interest, including a visit to the Begonia Gardens.

Of course the ladies will be welcome at all the convention sessions, and they will be well entertained at the evening dinner occasions.

The Rodeo

The Salinas Rodeo is internationally famous. It brings together the most daring and skillful riders of the West for amazing exhibitions of horsemanship. Bulldogging, roping, conquering "bad" horses and all the vigorous sports of the wide open spaces will be seen at their best. At the very least, "a thrill a minute" is guaranteed. Our convention is timed so as to afford ample time for our visitors to enjoy the Rodeo as well as the other attractions of the vicinity. The Thursday noon luncheon at the Rodeo Grounds will be one of the high lights of "visiting time" at the convention.

Accommodations

Convention headquarters will be at the Palomar Hotel, with certain events scheduled for the St. George, just a block away, and others for Casa Del Rey, on the beach. At these hotels, rooms will be available from two dollars a day up. Many smaller hotels, auto camps and courts provide excellent accommodations at low rates. The hotel rates are established, and will not be raised for the convention, but early reservations are advised for choice accommodations.

For Recreation

Santa Cruz is an ideal spot for a family vacation, as well as for the convention. Not only does the beach offer strong attractions, but the city is surrounded by points of scenic and historic interest. It would be difficult to find a place offering better facilities for sport and recreation.

Inspiration

Program plans promise most unusual attractions for all Toastmasters. Visual criticism by means of motion pictures, demonstrations of the technique of group discussion, debate and forum, educational sessions on program management, instruction on radio and recording procedure and other vital subjects will probably be given precedence. The finals of the Inter-Club Speech Contest will be the climax of the whole convention, as well as of the year's work in our clubs. This, our tenth annual convention, should reach a new high mark in Toastmasters history.



Left to Right (Back Row) Chas. Dreistadt, Sgt.-at-Arms, Dr. C. W. Freeman, Promoter of the Club, Max Unger, Deputy Governor.

(Front Row) Chas. Bocksberger, Secretary, Donald B. Sibel, President, Dr. D. K. Hunker, Vice-President.

Greensburg, Penn. Toastmasters received their charter on February 25, the presentation being made by Lee Hostetler, Vice-President of

Pittsburgh Toastmasters, who was the special representative of President Sheldon M. Hayden for the occasion.

Toastmistress Clubs Progress

Charter Number 46, granted to the Toastmistress Club of Portland, Oregon, marks the latest expansion of the women's speech program. They hope to reach a total of 65 by Convention time this summer. Santa Ana, home of the Toastmasters movement, will see Charter Number 44 presented to the new club in that city on

April 4th. It is a pleasure to see the rapid expansion of the work in this splendid organization. Information about the movement and instructions on how to start a club may be secured from Mrs. Edrie Chatterley, Secretary, 236 East 108th Street, Los Angeles, or from Mrs. Vera Hansen, Extension Chairman, 1165 N. Hoover Street, Hollywood.



President Sheldon M. Hayden will devote his spring vacation from school work to a trip of visitation to the Toastmasters Clubs of the Pacific Northwest. Accompanied by Treasurer Leonard M. Woodward, he will leave Los Angeles on Friday evening, April 4th, to spend Saturday in conference with the Santa Cruz Toastmasters on plans for the July convention.

Leaving San Francisco Saturday evening, the two will arrive in Portland Sunday afternoon, where they will be greeted by Ernest C. Davis, Director, and other Portland Toastmasters. On Monday, Hayden will address the clubs of the Portland Area, including the three Portland clubs, Hillsboro, Salem and Eugene. On Tuesday evening, April 8, Olympia will be the scene of a joint meeting, when Centralia, Aberdeen and Tacoma Toastmasters will gather with those of Olympia to meet our leaders.

Wednesday, the 9th, brings Seattle to the center of interest, with the five Seattle Toastmasters Clubs, together with those of Bremerton, Everett and Bellingham, enjoying the occasion together.

Thursday, the 10th, is Spokane day. The two Spokane Toastmasters Clubs will welcome the clubs of Colfax, Davenport, Tekoa, Pullman, and Rosalia, as well as visitors from other interested cities in the neighborhood.

Throughout the trip, President Hayden will use his famous address with cartoons, entitled "Unaccustomed as I Am —". This speech has been delivered ninety-seven times in the eighteen months since it was first presented to the public. All Toastmasters within reach of these special group meetings are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to meet and hear the President of Toastmasters International, and to gain information and inspiration from his addresses.



Left to Right—Gil Strother, Jack Malcolm, Paul Demaree, Bob Calhoun, Carl Buchheim, Si Sommer.

A tense moment in the minstrel show given by Dana Chapter, of San Juan Capistrano, California. Interlocutor Paul Demaree has just received a cabbage from the

The Encyclopedia of Creative Thought

(Maxwell Droke, Publisher, Indianapolis, \$5.00.)

In recent years there have come from the publishing house of Maxwell Droke a number of excellent books for the speaker and the chairman. In the newly issued "Encyclopedia" he has gathered up all that went before, and added much more, with the result that he now offers a volume of more than 1200 pages, covering seven phases of speech.

First comes one of his favorites, a collection of helpful quotations, carefully classified. Next, a "streamlined course in public speak-

ing", which has much to commend it. Third, a section giving information on how to write for pleasure and profit. The fourth section covers a subject of universal interest, "How to Become an Interesting Conversationalist."

Vocabulary building takes up the fifth section, followed by a study on how to use word tools, such as the dictionary, the thesaurus, the encyclopedia and other reference books. The final section is made up of outlines for speeches for all occasions. The volume is recommended to any man who would like to have complete information on these practical subjects all in one handy volume.

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THE PURPOSES OF TOASTMASTERS

The fundamental purposes of the Toastmasters Club are to build personality, develop leadership and create general usefulness through practice and development of ability in speech. To this end the club seeks:

To improve its members in oral expression of thought.

To develop their ability to appear effectively before audiences.

To provide constructive criticism and comment on all speeches, giving each speaker the benefit of "audience reaction."

To develop the habit of "critical listening."

To provide instruction and experience in chairmanship and parliamentary procedure.

To promote good fellowship among congenial men, interested in speech improvement.



THE BENEFITS OF TOASTMASTERS

Membership in a Toastmasters Club stimulates constructive, purposeful thought and study, and helps discover and train a man's ability for leadership. Specifically, it results in:

Opportunity to master the difficult art of short and better speech making.

Ability to appear effectively in speech before any audience.

Ability to listen critically and properly evaluate speeches of others.

Development of latent capacities for leadership and service.

Personal advancement through stimulation of mental processes and development of helpful friendships.
