

THE

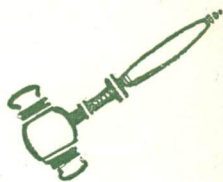
# Toastmaster

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

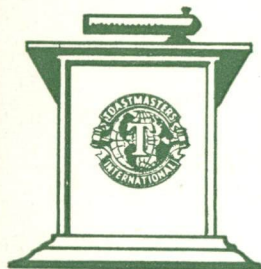
AUGUST 1952



for



men



who



speak





TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 1160 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, South Africa, and the Hawaiian Islands, devoted to the work of helping men to become better speakers.

AUGUST 1952

Vol. 18 — No. 8

CONTENTS

THE SPEAKER WAS EMBARRASSED —Elbert Hubbard, II. 1
AUGUST DAYS OF NOTE. 3
EDITORIAL—YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE. 4
THE LIFE OF THE PARTY —Jack Kulka. 5
TONES—William H. McGuffey. 7
ADVICE FOR STATESMEN —Vaughn Mingus. 8
SILENT SPEECH. 9
GRAMMAR IS EASY. 10
ALMOST A LAPLANDER —Lawrence E. Perry. 12
TODAY'S CHALLENGE...EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT—Morris I. Pickus. 13
THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AT A GLANCE. 15
MEET THE GOVERNORS. 16
WHAT'S GOING ON. 18
CARELESSNESS OR IGNORANCE. 22
WORDS IN EVERYDAY LIFE. 23
HOW WE TALK —Russell H. Scott. 24
RECOMMENDED READING. 25
THIS MONTH IN YOUR CLUB. 26
NEXT MONTH IN YOUR CLUB. 27
IT'S A GOOD IDEA. 28
NEW CLUBS—WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET. 30
GREAT THOUGHTS OF GREAT MEN. 31
THE QUIZZER. 32

OFFICERS

President—Carleton Sias
1000 Waterloo Bldg., Waterloo, Ia.
Vice-President—Nick Jorgensen
1630—15th Ave., W., Seattle 99, Wash.
Secretary—Everett K. Kindig
917 Azalea Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
Treasurer—Tracy M. Jeffers
1293 Grand Ave., St. Paul 5, Minn.
Past President—George W. S. Reed
5229 Lockhaven Ave., Los Angeles 41, Cal.
Founder—Ralph C. Smedley
Santa Ana, Calif.
Executive Secretary—Ted Blanding
Santa Ana, Calif.
Admin. Associate—Wilbur M. Smith
Santa Ana, Calif.

DIRECTORS

Paul W. Haeberlin
701 Security Bldg., Windsor, Ont.
John W. Haynes
1111Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 17, Cal.
Harry La Dou
3226 Udal St., San Diego 6, Cal.
Hugh E. McEvoy
2735 N. 47th Ave., Omaha 4, Neb.
T. Vincent McIntire
18-22 S. 1st St., Zanesville, Ohio
George W. McKim
209 S. 3rd St., Albuquerque, N. M.
Russell V. Puzey
3900 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.
Irv L. Saucerman
210 U.S. Courthouse Bldg., Portland 5, Ore.

HOME OFFICE—Santa Ana Community Center, 1104 West Eighth Street. Opinions expressed in the articles in this magazine reflect the views of the writers and do not necessarily indicate the attitude of the organization, Toastmasters International. Published monthly at Santa Ana, California. Copyright 1952 by Toastmasters International. Name Registered, U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 25, 1941, at the Post Office, Santa Ana, California; act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

Printed in U. S. A.

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS: TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

The Speaker WAS EMBARRASSED

By Elbert Hubbard II

Speaking of unusual, unconventional speech situations, as seems to be the practice with Toastmasters in the month of August, I am reminded of three such occasions in my own experience. These may be suggestive to some other speakers who are caught in the net of circumstance and need a way out.

At one of the Roycroft Conventions, about thirty years ago, at which were assembled a couple of hundred intellectuals from widely scattered territory, it fell to me, as toastmaster, to introduce John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union. For no reason at all, but just as one of those unexplainable slips of the mind, I introduced him as John W. Barrett, although of course I knew that he had no middle initial, or if he had one, he never used it.

When he rose to speak, he remarked, "Mr. Hubbard has done something for me that no one else ever did — not even my mother. He has given me a middle initial, and I don't know why he did it, nor what it stands for, unless it may be 'Whosit!'"

You can imagine the redness of my face!

On another occasion, I was pro-

gram chairman for our Kiwanis Club at East Aurora, where a hundred active business and professional men are members. I booked Strickland Gillilan, humorist and philosopher, as speaker. Only ten days prior to the meeting, our first president, a man greatly beloved, had committed suicide. It appeared to me not at all inappropriate to have a sympathetically humorous speaker for this occasion, to help cover up the deep feeling of sadness prevailing in the minds of our members. Strick should be just the man for this day.

He started off in his usual funny style, telling some corking stories which should have set the crowd in an uproar of laughter, but it didn't work that way. The stories just did not go over. The boys were in no mood to laugh.

Strick, being a wise and experienced campaigner, sized up the situation immediately, and knew that he was up against it. He executed the quickest and prettiest change in subject and appeal that I have ever seen. He switched from his usual humor to a beautiful, philosophic, serious discussion that captured the attention of the men and held them spellbound for the



entire period. Only a man with great understanding of the human heart and a wide experience in addressing all types of audiences could have extricated himself from embarrassment as Strick did.

Here at Roycroft, for several years in the early 1900's, my father used to lecture every Sunday afternoon in the Roycroft Salon, a beautiful little chapel.

One hot Sunday, the hall was packed to overflowing. Fra Elbertus had been talking for fifteen minutes when my little daughter, aged five, slipped away from her mother and me as we stood in an alcove, and wandered into the hall. With childish unconcern, she climbed up on the platform, put her arm around the speaker's leg, and just stood there, looking up at him with her big brown eyes.

He smiled, and attempted to go on with his talk. The youngster let go of him, sat down on the platform and took off her shoes and stockings. The audience was greatly amused, but the speaker was disconcerted. He remarked, "I see that I have strong competition today."

Her mother and I tried frantically to catch her eye, but she just

sat there in her place, having her fun, totally oblivious of any audience. But finally she did look our way as we held up a favorite bonbon to tempt her. She calmly gathered up her sandals and socks and walked out to us.

We were out of sight of the audience, but in full view of the platform. My father handled himself and his subject as only a master could have done. He left his subject and his formal speech, and for the few minutes of interruption, talked feelingly about the beauty of unabashed childhood.

So well did he handle it that the audience could well have believed that it was all staged to happen so, but if they could have seen how the child's mother and father were suffering from embarrassment, they would have known better.

Every public speaker is likely to encounter his moments of embarrassment, and he needs to be prepared to turn the unexpected circumstances to his own benefit when it does occur. Thus you Toastmasters are working wisely when you arrange for unusual situations as practice for your speakers at times when they may recover without the distressing effects of a public catastrophe.

### Shoot Him on the Spot

The important man was about ready for his speech when a news photographer was observed jockeying for a vantage point, for an action shot. The chairman, fearing that the speaker would be annoyed, called the photographer and said, "Don't take his picture while he is speaking. Shoot him before he starts."

## August Days of

**NOTE**

### What in Common?

In the following groups of names, there are certain points of likeness. Try to figure out what subject of mutual interest to each might be discussed at a birthday party attended by the persons named in each group. For example, what might Herbert Hoover and Benjamin Harrison wish to talk about?

Francis Scott Key—August 1, 1779  
Katharine Lee Bates—August 12, 1859

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe—August 28, 1749  
Alfred Tennyson—August 6, 1809  
William E. Henley—August 23, 1849  
Maurice Maeterlinck—August 29, 1852  
Edgar Lee Masters—August 23, 1869

Benjamin Harrison—August 20, 1833  
Herbert C. Hoover—August 10, 1874

Confucius—August 27, BC 551  
John Locke—August 29, 1632  
Count Leo Tolstoy—August 28, 1828

Lee De Forest—August 26, 1873  
Charles F. Kettering—August 29, 1876

Oliver Wendell Holmes—August 29, 1809  
Francis Brett (Bret) Harte—August 25, 1836  
Edgar Wilson (Bill) Nye—August 25, 1850

### Historical Happenings

Smithsonian Institute established August 10, 1846  
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates began August 21, 1853  
19th Amendment (suffrage) became effective Aug. 26, 1920  
A-Bomb dropped over Hiroshima, Aug. 6, and over Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945  
Missouri became a state on Aug. 10, 1821 and Colorado on Aug. 1, 1876  
(Apply your imagination, and devise some thrilling speeches on August history.)

### Other Birthdays

Izaak Walton—The Compleat Angler—Aug. 9, 1593  
Herman Melville—Moby Dick—Aug. 1, 1819  
Pierre Charles L'Enfant—Designer of Washington City—Aug. 2, 1754  
Queen Elizabeth, August 4, 1900  
Ralph Bunche—American Diplomat—Aug. 7, 1904

*History is neither more nor less than biography on a large scale.*

—Lamartine



# THE Toastmaster

Official Publication of  
Toastmasters International, Inc.  
A non-profit educational corporation



Editor . . . . . R. C. Smedley

Editorial Board: Jack Haynes, Don Harris, D. Joe Hendrickson, Frank E. Learned, Clifford Massoth, Martin L. Seltzer, E. M. Sundquist, George Waugh, Glen E. Welsh, Ernest S. Wooster.

Address all communications to  
The Toastmaster Magazine, Santa Ana, Calif.

## YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

It is the right and duty of every citizen of a free nation to go to the polls and cast his vote on election day.

"Bad officials are elected by good citizens who do not vote."

The record in the United States has been discouraging, even disgraceful, in recent national elections. With less than fifty per cent of the voters taking the trouble to cast their ballots, we have been developing a government by minorities rather than by majorities.

Primary elections held this year in many states have shown an improvement. In some cases, the vote has gone as high as sixty per cent, which is still far too low for a representative government. Unusual efforts are being made to

bring out a greatly increased response in November.

Toastmasters can help in this effort, not only by voting themselves, but by speaking at every opportunity on the obligations of the citizen. Don't miss a chance to urge "Get out the vote."

Figures recently published by *United Business Service* on a survey made in an industrial community in Ohio give emphasis to the seriousness of the situation. These figures are attributed to members of the Ohio State Medical Association, who did the research work.

In the community studied, 21 per cent of the members of the Chamber of Commerce did not vote, and 15 per cent of those members were not even registered. Of the public school teachers 11 per cent failed to vote, as did 18 per cent of the physicians, 32 per cent of bank employees, and 33 per cent of the retail grocers.

Probably the Ohio voters were no more neglectful than those of other localities. Such figures, reflecting indifference to government on the part of such representative groups in business and the professions, must cause deep concern, and stir all of us to action.

Get the figures in your own community on elections in recent years. Then join with other good citizens in the attempt to arouse the indifferent ones so that at least a definite majority of your fellow citizens shall refuse to disfranchise themselves on the next election day.

# The LIFE of the Party



By Jack Kulka, of Progressive Toastmasters Club, Huntington Park, California.

All my life I have admired those clever people who could converse freely and with interest, and who were always the life of the party. I have tried to discover the secret of their ability, but never figured out the formula until Toastmasters came to my aid.

It is remarkable how closely public speech and ordinary conversation are related. In each case we have the exchanging of ideas, with the same problems of gaining interest, holding attention and making a point.

We have three different types of speech, the written, the formal public speech, and the conversational or informal. In writing, or in public speaking, we may grope for the right words and use detailed introductory phrases, but in

conversation we have little time for this.

When we are "just talking" we must bring out our thoughts quickly and with vigor. Sometimes we do this at the expense of correct grammatical usage, construction of sentences, and other fine points of speech. That is not necessary if we have had Toastmasters training. Indeed, it appears that the same material which we use in the club for speeches or in Table Topics discussion may be useful in conversation, as are our comments on books, current events, magazine or newspaper articles, or our own personal experiences.

Fortified with this knowledge, I tried the theory out, and soon I learned that there are several different kinds of talkers and listeners.

First, there is the fellow who monopolizes the whole conversa-

This article is adapted from his work on Project 15 of Beyond Basic Training, which deals with the art of conversation.



tion. As I understand it, conversation is supposed to be the exchange of ideas between two or more persons, but this fellow does not know that, and I have never found a chance to tell him.

He came to see me because he wanted to get some information about how I handle certain production problems in my work. He stayed for an hour, during which time I had hardly a chance even to say "yes" or "no." Then he thanked me for my courtesy and assured me that he had learned a lot.

Second, there is the one who knows everything and knows it a little better than I do. This seems to me a very mechanical, one-sided kind of conversation. I suggest the subject, and he takes it from there, tells me all about it, and runs on and on. When he shows signs of running out I feed him another, and away he goes again. It is like winding up a clock. After hours of it, he tells me how much he enjoyed our talk — and he really means it.

Third comes the story-teller who tells the story in such complete detail that you wish it had never happened. He relates every detail and reconstructs every sentence with an endless flow of "I said to him" and "he said to me." I would like to say to him, "Well, who cares?", but I am restrained by politeness. So I just sit there and let him bore me, while I fake an interest.

The fourth kind is the one who sits there and says nothing. I give him the speech which won honors at the Toastmasters meeting, and

he says not a word. I give him the best and newest jokes, and he grunts occasionally. I don't know what to do with him except to send him home.

These are not all the types. There are many more, such as the argumentative one, who is always right; and the poor soul who is always sick. He wants to tell you about his operation and nothing else.

With all these types, about all you can do is to be a patient listener.

But one can develop himself as a conversationalist by applying the rules of Toastmasters. One can practice his speeches in conversation.

Find an intelligent listener who will talk sensibly part of the time. Tell him what you are planning to make a speech about, and get his reactions. While doing this you can practice good grammar, good argument, good construction of sentences and good organization of material. In this way you need not wait until the next meeting to try out different approaches. You can experiment with this helpless victim. He need not be so terribly bored, either, if you give him a chance for an occasional response or comment. You may learn from him.

The point is that you can practice your speechmaking in conversation, and thus win a reputation as a popular talker, and at the same time improve your skill in speechmaking. Maybe you and I can be popular and come to be known as the life of the party for a fact.

# Jones

By William H. McGuffey

William H. McGuffey (1800-1873), was a professor of ancient languages at Miami University, then a Presbyterian minister, a member of the faculty at Woodward College, and then at Virginia University. He was the author of a series of readers for use in the grade schools, which won wide favor. His series of ECLECTIC READERS began publication more than 100 years ago. Much of what he wrote about reading and speaking is just as true today as when he wrote it. The following paragraphs are taken from Section III of MCGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC FOURTH READER.

If anyone will notice closely a sentence as uttered in private conversation, he will observe that scarcely two successive words are pronounced in exactly the same tone. At the same time, however, there is a certain pitch or key which seems, on the whole, to prevail. This *key note* or governing note, as it may be called, is that upon which the voice most frequently dwells, to which it usually returns when wearied, and upon which a sentence generally commences, and very frequently ends, while at the same time, there is a considerable play of the voice above and below it.

This note may be high or low. It varies in different individuals, and at different times in the same individual, being governed by the nature of the subject and the emotions of the speaker. The range of the voice above and below this note is called its *compass*. When the speaker is animated, this range is great; but upon abstract subjects, and with a dull, lifeless speaker, it is small. If, in reading or speaking, too high a note be chosen, the lungs will soon become

wearied; if too low a pitch be selected, there is danger of indistinctness of utterance; and, in either case, there is less room for variety of tone than if one be taken between the two extremes.

On this point, let the following rule be observed.

**Rule 1.—The reader or speaker should choose that pitch in which he can feel himself most at ease, and above and below which he may have most room for variation.**

Having chosen the proper key note, he should beware of confining himself to it. This constitutes *monotony*, one of the greatest faults in elocution. One very important instrument for giving expression and life to thought is thus lost, and the hearer soon becomes wearied and disgusted.

There is another fault of nearly equal magnitude, and of very frequent occurrence. This consists in varying the tones without any rule or guide. In cases of this kind, there seems to be a desire to cultivate variety of tone without a knowledge of the principles upon which it should be done. Some-



times, also, there is a kind of regular variation, but still not connected with the sense. A sentence is commenced with vehemence, and in a high tone, and the voice gradually sinks, word by word, until, the breath being spent, and the lungs exhausted, it dies away at the close in a whisper.

The habit of *sing-song*, so common in reading poetry, as it is a variation of tone without reference to the sense, is a species of the fault above mentioned.

If the reader or speaker is guided by the *sense*, and if he gives that *emphasis*, *inflection*, and *expression* required by the *meaning*, these faults will speedily disappear.

The tones of the voice should vary, also, in *quantity* or *expression*, according to the nature

of the subject. We notice, very plainly, a difference between the soft, insinuating tones of persuasion; the full, strong voice of command and decision; the harsh, irregular, and sometimes grating explosion of the sounds of passion; the plaintive notes of sorrow and pity; and the equable and unimpassioned flow of words in argumentative style. In dialogue, common sense teaches that the manner and tones of the supposed speaker should be imitated. In all varieties of style, this is equally proper, for the reader is but repeating the language of another, and the full meaning of this can not be conveyed unless uttered with that expression which we may suppose the author would have given to it, or in other words, which the subject itself demands.



## ADVICE FOR STATESMEN

By Vaughn Minges, in the Bulletin of Battle Creek Toastmasters Club.

Your editor was at home baby sitting the other night and everything was quiet, so I started to cram in a little philosophy, and ran across a suggestion which, in these days of presidential primaries and popularity polls, seems mighty appropriate. This bit said that any man called into the service of government should observe these cardinal directions:

1. Being careful of his personal conduct.
2. Honoring worthy men.
3. Cherishing affection for, and doing his duty toward, his kindred.
4. Showing respect to the high ministers of state.
5. Identifying himself with the interests and welfare of the whole body of public officers.
6. Showing himself as a father to the common people.

The thing that struck me so oddly was the fact that although all of these points are appropriate to today's candidates, they were written by Confucius 500 years before the Christian era.

# Silent Speech

Although we are provided with a spoken language which is fully expressive, we do not depend upon words alone to speak our thoughts. In normal conversation, our hands are almost constantly in use. They help to give emphasis, to clarify what we say, and to express our own earnestness and emotional reactions.

Can you resist pointing when you give someone a direction?

"The postoffice is one block down, and just around the corner."

Can you speak that sentence without unconsciously using a gesture?

When you tell about a head-on collision between two automobiles, can you keep your hands still?

Of course we realize that gestures do not convey exact meaning, nor do they express complete thought. They do serve to accompany our words and to add to our power of communication.

Try a few common expressions, and see what "signs" or gestures may be used to intensify the mean-

ings conveyed by such sayings as these:

1. **Stop!**
2. **Hurry up!**
3. **Hello!**
4. **Good-by!**
5. **Look out!**
6. **I am astonished!**
7. **Come here!**
8. **Don't you do that!**
9. **Down, Bonzo!**
10. **Drop that!**

You will note that each of these expressions is emphatic, exclamatory, suggestive of action. Your gesture is made instinctively. It is natural. Be sure that it is graceful and appropriate, and that it is correctly timed.

For instance, when you cry "Stop!" you do not wait until after the word has been spoken before your hand moves. Hand and voice work together.

Study gestures which you use as you converse. Then, when you rise to speak, continue to use your hands just as naturally as you did when conversing, and once more you will find voice and hands cooperating to make your speech clear and emphatic and convincing.

**There is eloquence in the way men walk, in the way they stand. There is an eloquence in the physical form . . . So with public speaking. Your body in action is a physical accompaniment to your words. It can give a breadth and sweep of meaning that words alone can never convey.**

—James W. Armstrong, in  
Public Speaking for Everyone



# Grammar Is Easy

## No. V of a Series

Verbs change their forms to indicate changes in time.

Thus, to indicate a present condition, I may say *I live*, or *I walk*. But if the action or condition was in the past, I must say *I lived*, or *I walked*.

If all verbs formed their past tense by the simple process of adding *d* or *ed* to the present form it would be simple, and life would be more pleasant. The English language is not like that. We are at once reminded that if you *break* something today, you *broke* it yesterday. If you *sing* in the present, you *sang* (not *sung*) in the past.

And then you come across other verbs which stubbornly refuse to change form for any use. You *hit* a ball today, or you *hit* it yesterday; and *cast* persists in all forms, although there is a tendency to inflect it in combinations, such as *forecast* and *broadcast*. There is good reason to favor the unvarying form, so as to make it *broadcast* both present and past. *Broadcasted* has an uncouth sound.

## Strong and Weak

The irregular way of making tense forms is called the "strong" conjugation while the regular method, by adding *ed*, is the "weak" one, according to grammarians. Fortunately for us, the "weak" method seems to be gaining favor. Many nouns which are being turned to use as verbs follow the rule, so that we have such words as *sensed*, *contacted*, *featured*, *telephoned*, *televised*, and the like. (Horrible thought! We might have had the past form of *televise* as *televoused*, or *televought*!)

The older verbs, most of which came to us from the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic languages, head us off when we begin to think that we know something about tense forms. Most of them are irregular or "strong." Our duplication of use of words for different meanings adds to the trouble.

Thus, if you say *I lie*, and *I lied*, you are all right if you are speaking of prevarication, but if *lie* means to recline, then the past must be *lay*. On the other hand, if you use *lay* to signify placing or putting, then the past form becomes *laid*. (Oh well, what's the use!)

Try to remember that the correct past form of *dive* is *dived*, in spite of the speakers and writers who want to say *dove*. The dictionary labels the *dove* form as a United States colloquialism.

Look at this brief list of "irregulars" and try to make certain of using the right ones:

rise	rose	risen	ring	rang	rung
begin	began	begun	write	wrote	written
break	broke	broken	see	saw	seen
give	gave	given	go	went	gone
do	did	done	spring	sprang	sprung

If you have any pet mistakes, such as saying "I seen him," or "I have wrote to him," or "I rung the bell," try to correct yourself.

## Wake Up!

One of the oddest expressions in our language is that one relating to the act of arousing from sleep. Four distinct words serve the purpose, and if you know which one is to be preferred, you are ahead of Webster. You can *wake* from sleep, or you can *waken*; and you can *awake* or *awaken*. You may speak of the past by the regular forms, *waked* or *awakened*, or you may use the irregular ones, *woke* or *awoke*.

Why all these forms continue to hold a place is hard to understand. All the words are derived from the same Anglo-Saxon verb. Any one of them would serve, but we are thrown into confusion by having all of them on hand.

## Hung or Hanged?

If you *hung* up your hat, or *hung* a door, your evaluator should not scold you, but if it is a person that you are speaking about, that one should be *hanged*, provided he deserves such punishment.

That is, the past form of *hang* is *hung* when you speak of fastening some object or animal to an elevated point without support from below, but when a person is thus elevated, he is *hanged*.

## Variable Verbs

Let us wind up this confused discussion of the confusion which prevails in our verb forms by quoting the following lines, the author of which is unknown.

A boy who swims may say he swum, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum.

When words you speak, these words are spoken, but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you seek is seldom soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten, but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let can not be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold, but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is never smold.

When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato neatly skun?



## Almost A Laplander

By Lawrence E. Perry, San Joaquin Toastmasters Club of Fresno Calif.

Speaking of unusual speech situations, I ran into one myself recently.

The Fresno Unified School District had a bond issue of nearly ten million dollars to present to the voters. We really needed the new school buildings.

As chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, I not only assigned many speakers for important engagements, but had to take on a number myself. One of the most serious ones was a meeting of the Bar Association, with many dignitaries and legal and political lights present.

To conserve time, I was asked to make my speech before the dinner was completed. While I was presenting my appeal with much enthusiasm, the waitress, unobserved by me, came behind me and tried to serve the dessert, a dish of pudding, to the prominent citizen seated at my left.

Just at that moment I was making an eloquent appeal in behalf of the small children in the ele-

mentary schools, pointing out the thrill that one gets in this work. I compared this to the thrill one gets from shooting a sensational game of golf or landing a big fish. Naturally, in referring to the fish, I showed them at arm's length how big it was. The result was to propel the dish of pudding from the hand of the waitress to the lap of Mr. Big on my left, who immediately sprang to his feet, while the waitress was embarrassed beyond words.

I could picture the people feeling sorry for me. They were thinking, "Gee! Wouldn't you hate to be in his shoes!" But I made a quick recovery, and continued my speech with, "Yes, even you can get as big a thrill from working with these children as you will get out of dumping a bowl of pudding into Judge Wright's lap!" It brought a laugh, and order was quickly restored.

Yes, the bond issue was passed by a big majority, in spite of my awkwardness.

## Errors in English

**There is no more revealing symbol of education than one's style of speech. It will be recognized by discerning men more quickly than a Roman nose or a cauliflower ear.**

**There are at least five errors in the following paragraph. How readily do you recognize them?**

**"The letter had laid on his desk for several days without an answer because he was accustomed to set there and do nothing. He had rose to the position of superintendent and did not know how to set either himself or his staff to work. As the sun sat in the west, he was still setting there."**

—By Dr. Frank Sartz, in bulletin of Knoxville, Tenn., Toastmasters Club.

## TODAY'S CHALLENGE . . .

### Executive Development

By Morris I. Pickus

**YOU WILL** be surprised at what I regard as one of the greatest shortages in America today. It is the shortage of qualified executives and managers. This country has been so busy with politics and production, commies and wars that many men have not had time for proper long range planning on the subject of leadership. Toastmasters training certainly is a step in the right direction.

#### Four Kinds of Managers

Managers — and in that classification, I take in everyone from the foreman or supervisor to the chairman of the board — can roughly be divided into four classes:

1. *Brilliant and Industrious.* This class is smart and hard working. They make excellent top and middle management executives and provide maximum service to their superiors.

2. *Brilliant and lazy.* This class is the rarest and, in the present day economy, the most valuable — especially at top management level. Their tendency to avoid troublesome and time consuming details enables them to maintain the necessary perspective. Their plans tend to be simple, direct and successful.

3. *Stupid and lazy.* Usually these

managers are in the minority. In most well run organizations they have been weeded out. Those that remain can be used on minor tasks. At least, these men will do no great harm.

4. *Stupid and industrious.* This type of executive is the most numerous and by far the most dangerous. Great damage may result from their actions. In backing ill-advised plans with zeal and energy, they may induce disaster. They need a comprehensive personal improvement program.

#### The Road to Development

In the excellent Harvard University book, "Individual Initiative in Business," the president of Proctor and Gamble, Neal H. McElroy, states that "Initiative is probably the most important single force in the development of an individual, a company, or a nation."

#### Executive Qualities

How do you develop initiative in an individual? What makes a good manager? What makes a good leader? A recent survey of books and articles on the subject

Mr. Pickus is president of The Personnel Institute, New York City, and has tested and trained thousands of executives for leading business companies all over America.



of leadership, gives us these major conclusions:

1. *Above-average mentality.* There is a positive relationship between mental ability and leadership. There seems to be no support, however, for the thesis that the more intelligent the leader, the better leader he is. Rather, it may be concluded that the manager generally is just a shade more intelligent than the average of his followers.

2. *A well-rounded individual.* He must have a wide general knowledge, a large number of aptitudes, and he must be broadly interested not only in the work with which he is directly connected, but in all of the affairs of the setting in which he is placed. A good manager is curious-minded and reads widely.

3. *Good communication facilities.* A good manager must be able to speak or write well, or both. Virtually all studies of leadership have found linguistic skill to be one of the principal skills of the successful manager. After all, speech is a primary medium of communication and successful leaders simply have to put themselves and their ideas across to others.

4. *Maturity.* Studies show that the effective executive is mentally and emotionally mature. He has grown up. He must become detached and objective in his thinking and actions — relatively free from prejudice, self-sufficient and well adjusted to life.

5. *Personal motivation.* Inner drive or motive power is an im-

portant element — a strong will to accomplish, an urge to excel and to move forward. Ambition, perseverance, courage, industry, forcefulness and initiative are six essential personal qualities.

6. *Social orientation.* A leader must accomplish things through others; he must learn the secret of getting others to cooperate willingly with him. A recent study showed that most executives are helped by belonging to a number of social and professional organizations. Some also tend toward hobbies involving social activity.

7. *Administrative skills.* A successful manager is marked by his ability to plan and organize the work of others rather than by the amount of work he does himself. Too much detail and inability to see larger issues is a handicap. Needed is vision, a creative imagination, and the ability to make decisions.

### A Successful Program

In our own program, we use the newest and most searching methods to evaluate individual strengths and weaknesses. These methods combine self-analysis, careful ratings by superiors, and objective test measurements. Next a self-improvement program is established, setting up specific goals to be reached.

Both on-the-job and off-the-job activities are designed to aid in the growth and development of the man's *personal qualities*, in utilizing his strengths and overcoming his weaknesses.

# The Chicago Convention

## At a Glance

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13

**MORNING** — Final meeting of the 1951-52 Board of Directors.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 14

**ALL DAY** — District Officers' Training Session; Reception for District Governors in evening.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

**MORNING** — Opening of the Convention and Annual Business Meeting of Toastmasters International; Election of Officers and Directors.

**NOON** — Idea Exchange Luncheon. Each table discusses a chosen topic and reports findings at close of luncheon.

**AFTERNOON** — CONFERENCE ON DISCUSSION. Varied types of discussion groups; business conference techniques; demonstrations of speech types. Audience participation.\*

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 16

**MORNING** — Breakfast with Educational Director, talking over *Basic Training* and *Beyond Basic Training*. "USE WHAT YOU HAVE" Demonstrations and discussions of correct conduct of a Toastmasters Club meeting. Audience participation.\*

**NOON** — "Fun and Fellowship" Luncheon. The humorous speech at its best; presentation of awards for Club of the Year, Travel, Attendance.

**AFTERNOON** — THE SMEDLEY WORKSHOP. Ralph Smedley as Foreman observes his staff of workers and evaluates the jobs they do. Audience participation. A Symposium on Leadership brings session to a close.\*

**EVENING** — President's Banquet. Cap Sias, our host. Installation of next year's Officers and Directors; new President's message. **SPEECH CONTEST.** Presentation of Awards.  
\* Educational Sessions.

### SUNDAY, AUGUST 17

**MORNING** — First Meeting of 1952-53 Board of Directors. President-Elect presiding. *Entertainment for ladies each day. Time free for sight-seeing and for fellowship at the Palmer House.*



# MEET THE GOVERNORS

Complete listing of addresses  
will be found on inside of back cover



D-1  
G. W. S. REED



D-2  
H. BERGLUND



D-3  
D. H. PALMER, JR.



D-4  
T. H. MCGOWAN



D-5  
V. W. BROWN



D-6  
L. TALLMAN



D-7  
J. W. BUCK



D-8  
H. L. HODDE



D-9  
A. R. ALBO



D-10  
C. R. OLIN



D-11  
J. BARTHOLOMEW



D-12  
E. F. BYRNE



D-13  
A. L. ROSSELL



D-14  
M. F. WIEDL, JR.



D-15  
DR. L. M. NEHER



D-16  
J. O. GRANTHAM



D-F  
W. A. DUNHAM



D-17  
J. NIXON



D-18  
J. EWART



D-19  
W. E. SCHULTZ



D-20  
R. E. MOEN



D-21  
J. A. LAFFLING



D-22  
W. B. ARNOLD



D-23  
W. C. PATTEN



D-24  
E. WIEDMAN



D-25  
M. T. DEANE



D-26  
Q. R. DUNGAN



D-27  
E. J. TEJERIAN



D-28  
V. D. EBERSOLE



D-29  
G. G. ARMSTRONG



D-30  
E. H. GROGAN



D-31  
W. R. KEEVERS



D-32  
D. DIGHTMAN



D-33  
C. N. BERRYMAN



D-34  
R. G. CASTLE



D-35  
C. M. TEUCHERT



D-36  
C. W. BINKER



# What's Going On

## "Vocal Variety"



At Reading, Pa., M. Howard Goodman used charts to illustrate his ideas when he gave his Basic Training assignment Number Five. Characteristics of a good voice were stressed, as shown in the picture, where speaker Goodman is at the right, where Charles Roeder helping, at the left.

The speech began with only the top card showing, with its outline of the letter "T." As the talk progressed, other blank cards were removed until the full structure for a life program had been revealed.

## Convention Recordings

The various parts of the convention proceedings will be recorded by Toastmaster Joe Dalton, of Long Beach, California, who handled the recordings so ably at San Diego last year. He will be prepared to quote prices and take your orders for any speeches which you may wish to carry away with you. Prices are based on actual cost of production. See Joe Dalton at Chicago if you wish to get any of the recordings.

## Are You Moving?

Thanks to the many members who promptly report changes of address. This helps to prevent errors in mailing and insures correct delivery of the magazine. A post-card notice suffices, if it is legibly written. Send it before you move, so that the change may be made in time. Of course you remember to give the postoffice your forwarding address. Otherwise they send back your mail endorsed GNO, which means "gone—no address," and that is equivalent to the war-time word, "sunk without a trace."

## Triplets in Washington



At the meeting held in Washington, D. C., to plan the organization of new District 36, there was an interesting charter presentation. Provisional District Governor Kenneth R. Aldrich gave charters to Walter Short, Airport Toastmasters Club 1054; Don Lueck, Anchor Toastmasters Club 1110; and Lt. Joseph Weisenberg, Windjammer Toastmasters Club 1124. These are the enthusiastic gentlemen who appear in the picture.

## C. A. A., Fort Worth



This club was formed through the combined efforts of the "Plus Two" Toastmasters Club of Fort Worth and Past District Governor Joe Shirley. The initials refer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The membership of the club is recruited largely from the aeronautic ranks. The charter was presented by District Secretary J. C. Peyton, and accepted by President J. Paul Jones.

## Good Speech Subjects

Dico Toastmasters, of Portland, Oregon, had a series of speech subjects which should have attracted a full attendance, for these subjects were announced in advance in *The Dico Dispatch*, the club's bulletin.

1. This Year's World Series
2. U. S. A. 1975?
3. I Like Portland!
4. Should White-Collar Workers be Unionized?
5. Learn to Loaf and Live Longer
6. Are National Presidential Primaries Eyewash?

## Sound Advice

This is from the bulletin of Commodore Toastmasters Club No. 654, of Decatur, Illinois: "If you haven't read it lately, get out your copy of *Basic Training* and read 'A Personal Word' on the back of the title page; then read 'Introduction' on page 1; and then keep right on reading and thinking."

## Toastmaster Will Lecture

Cartoonist Burr Shafer, creator of *Through History with J. Wesley Smith* and of *Louder and Funnier*, member of Business Men's Toastmasters Club of Santa Ana, was in New York recently, signing up with Columbia Lecture Bureau for an extended lecture tour next winter. He will take "J. Wesley" with him for further rambles in history. Perhaps his schedule may bring him your way. Watch the local announcements. You will enjoy meeting Cartoonist-Toastmaster Shafer.

While he was in New York, he had the pleasure of visiting Knickerbocker Toastmasters Club. His J. Wesley Smith cartoon series continues in *Saturday Review of Literature*.

## Skyline, Colorado



It was a big night in Lakewood, Colorado, when the Skyline Toastmasters Club received charter 1038 at the hands of Area Governor Frank Borstadt, who is seen at the left in the picture, handing the document to Club President Gordon F. Burk. The officers were installed by Lt. Governor Q. R. Dungan (recently elected District Governor) and the orangewood gavel was presented by Gordon Merrick, of Fort Collins Toastmasters Club.



## At Guantanamo Bay



Toastmasters of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, recently invited their wives to a special demonstration program, to show the progress being made. The meeting was held in the Tropical Dining Room of the Naval Operating Base Officers' Club. In the picture is seen Captain John F. Hagen, CHC, USN, as he delivers one of the formal speeches.

## They Will Keep Records

Lincoln-Douglas Toastmasters, of Springfield, Illinois, are raising a fund to purchase a recording machine, which will be used to help the members with self-evaluation. Listening to your own speech is always an illuminating experience.

## Mr. Chairman! I Nominate Senator Soapus!



At El Monte, California, the Toastmasters staged an imitation "Republican National Convention." You can see the men in action in the picture. Everyone had a good time, and the rafters rang with the impassioned oratory. Excellent speech practice, and no harm done, since the affair was not "official."

## At Sioux City



District Lieutenant Governor Norman E. Noyes came over from Sioux Falls, S. D., to present the charter to the new Business and Professional Toastmasters Club of Sioux City, Iowa. Receiving the charter, No. 1122, is Robert Hurst, club secretary, while Ray Sawvell, club president, smiles his approval.

## Knickerbockers Get Publicity

Local newspapers gladly print timely-titled talks of topic-minded Toastmasters. Ill-motivated politicians hesitate to infiltrate wide-awake articulate citizenry. The *Hartsdale News* has printed "volumes" on our club. It's a pretty clean town we have.

—From Knickerbocker News, bulletin of Knickerbocker Toastmasters Club, New York City.

## In the Cotton Bowl



At Dallas, Texas, District Governor E. E. Armstrong presented Charter 1055 to the Cotton Bowl Toastmasters Club, and President Lee Adams accepted it, with a few "well-chosen" words. Local atmosphere was emphasized by the use of cotton bolls for table decorations. Since the natural cotton was out of season, some of the ladies had prepared realistic imitations made of cotton and crepe paper, which blended well with the beautiful floral pieces. This club claims Joe Shirley as an honorary member, since it was largely through his encouragement that the new chapter was formed.

## "Plane" Talk



Toastmasters of Burlingame, California introduced real variety into its program by holding a meeting at Pan American Airways. They had an opportunity to inspect the various types of airplanes, and to observe the testing processes used to insure the safety of the long flights. Dinner in the company cafeteria put them into the mood for a speech program of unusual interest.

## St. Louis Goes Alphabetical

The "Buzzer," bulletin of St. Louis Toastmasters Club No. 170 translates activities into alphabetical designations, just as a Washington bureau might do. P.O.E. means Point of Emphasis and C.O.Y. stands for Club of the Year. Anything which emphasizes these important functions is good, even to the point of calling the Toastmaster of the Evening T.O.T.E.

## What Would You Do?

At Pullman, Washington, the Toastmasters worked on "Meeting the Situation" with good results. Among other things, the Topic-master came up one evening with this question: "If you were selecting the Table Topic for this evening, what would it be?" This brought out some stimulating ideas.



## CARELESSNESS OR IGNORANCE

Few people talk as well as they know how.

Carelessness is a far more deadly enemy of good speech than ignorance. If each person would undertake to speak as well as he knows how, the level of communication would be immeasurably raised.

For instance, here are several direct quotations from speeches heard in legislative halls. These are not identified as to source. It might be embarrassing if names and places were mentioned. The sad fact is that similar misuses of words can be found in any State Legislature, in the halls of Congress, and even in the average City Council meeting.

Thus, speaking of economy in government, one thoughtful assemblyman stated: "This idea of saving is more or less a backdrop in front of our eyes."

Another statesman, referring to a certain proposed bond issue: "It was completely incomplete."

Concerning a special session of the Assembly, this pronouncement came from a high official: "The special session will run extemporaneously with the budget session."

"Among" and "amidst" appear to set a pitfall for many, as in the case of the chairman, speaking of some distinguished guests being introduced, who observed: "They also are among our midst."

Reporting on a protest from his constituents, one representative said: "The other day a young,

rather elderly widow woman came into my office."

A disturbed legislator must have been filled with a sense of parliamentary propriety when he stated: "I object to that motion, because it is superperfluous." His enthusiasm puts him into the class with a fellow senator who shouted: "Ha! What folly and follollery!"

Mixing of metaphors gets many an impassioned orator into confusion, as in this one: "Then these slot machines aboard ship must be kept under lock, stock and barrel!"

The wrong word in the right place can alter the meaning. Thus a member expressed himself: "Like other members, I, too, have received a dearth of telegrams on these measures." (Just what constitutes a dearth?)

"We are getting down to a beer income," stated a tax conscious member, "and we should cut our cloth to fit it."

"You just can't continue to wash both hands and come out clean," is the contribution from another excited debater.

Let us not condemn our legislative representatives too harshly for their verbal slips. In spite of all their fumbling with the language, they do a pretty good work in directing public affairs, and before we reprove their errors, let us watch our own speech to make sure that we always say what we mean, and say it according to the accepted standards.

## Words in Everyday Life

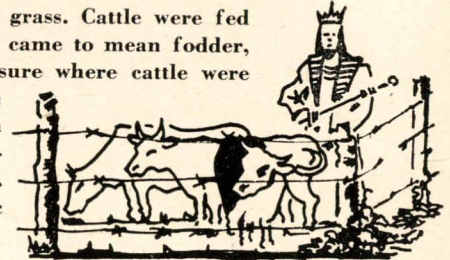
Richard W. Woodruff

### COURT

Courtesy, courtier, curtain, courtship and many other words come to us from

#### Chortos

the Greek word for grass. Cattle were fed grass, and the word came to mean fodder, and then the enclosure where cattle were fed. Thus it took on the meaning of an enclosed space, devoted to many uses. Thus we get the basic meaning of court.



### From Corral to Court

From the cattle yard with live-stock feeding to the dignity of the judge on the bench, or the king on the throne, seems a long way. The transition took many centuries, but the course of development is clear.

When the word was taken over into the Latin, it became *hortus*, an enclosed place, especially when applied to a garden. It developed into *cohors*, a poultry yard, and then any enclosure for animals. The army borrowed the word and used it to signify a military unit in formal array. A "cohort" was a battalion of about 500 men in the old Roman military system.

In the course of time, a *cohors* became *cors*, with the genitive

form *cortis*. This was taken over into the Old French as *cours*, retaining the original meaning of an enclosure. In the Merovingian times it was applied to the entire rustic enclosure or homestead.

The residence of the local ruler was a farm, or estate. Since the ruler administered so-called justice there, the judicial sense came into the word. But the ruler maintained a certain governmental dignity in his establishment, and so the other meaning of *cours* as the household of a king or emperor was added.

It was taken into English as *court*, with the two added meanings, and so it carries on to this day in such terms as court of law, royal court, tennis court, motor court and many other uses.



## HOW WE TALK

By Russell H. Scott,  
Richland, Washington

### IT'S LIKE THIS

Like is a word, the like of which will not likely be found elsewhere in our language. Indeed, some grammarians claim it is the only word in English that is used as all eight parts of speech. They do not say, however, that it serves properly in all eight instances.

We *like* to use it often as a verb.

As a noun it was used correctly as the sixth word in the first sentence.

In *like* manner we may properly use it as an adjective.

It may also be used *like* a preposition.

In the last example, a simple test that will determine whether its use is proper is to substitute the expression, *similar to* or *similarly to*. If either one fits, be assured you are on the right foot. Try this test also on such expressions as:

Singing in the bathtub is *like* singing in the rain.

### Continuous Training

**One needs the weekly benefits of the Toastmasters Club in order to pronounce and enunciate properly the English language as it should be spoken, so infectious are the mannerisms, gestures and vocal expressions of the inhabitants of the several boroughs comprising this great city.**

—Graham Peake, Knickerbocker Toastmasters Club, of New York City

The senator's private life, *like* his predecessor's, is above reproach.

The substitution is plausible in both sentences; therefore *like* is correctly used in both. In the latter, however, beware of this easy error:

The senator's private life, *like* his predecessor, is above reproach.

The same test holds if applied when *like* is employed as a connective or conjunction. Count how many times a day you hear or read such expressions as:

It's just *like* I said.

It looks (or feels, seems, appears, sounds) *like* there will be a storm.

It gets cold here, *like* in New England.

In each of the foregoing sentences, notice how absurd or awkward it sounds to substitute *similar to* for *like*. The expressions are, therefore, incorrect. In the first, substitute *as*; in the second, use *as if* or *as though*; in the last, try *as it does*.

What is the diagnosis? *Like* is a word suffering from overwork.

What is the prognosis? By making *as*, *as if*, and *as though* do their fair share of the work, we can restore *like* to a long and useful life as a respected word in our vocabularies.

## Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



### For Conference Leaders

*The Conference Leader's Guide*, by Waldo E. Fisher, was formerly published by the California Institute of Technology. Their edition was exhausted, and they did not plan to reprint, so Toastmasters International secured permission to issue a new edition. This new one is ready, and you may order as you will.

It carries a thorough analysis of planning and conducting a conference, presented in such a form that even an inexperienced person may not stumble in such a project. The regular price is one dollar a copy, but the book is offered to members of Toastmasters Club at the special price of fifty cents. Order from Toastmasters International, Santa Ana.

### Showmanship

*Showmanship in Public Speaking*, by Edward J. Hegarty (published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, \$3.75) is a good book for the public speaker. Mr. Hegarty is Manager of Sales Training for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, widely experienced as a speaker and teacher.

He has gathered in this book the results of years of experience in keeping audiences awake, and his suggestions are stimulating. He has written in a lively, entertaining style. Any speaker can gain good ideas from his work. The book should be on sale at your local bookstore, and a copy ought to be in the Public Library.

### Essays on Liberty

The Foundation for Economic Freedom has published a collection of 37 articles on liberty and its implications, which have been written by many different authors. Among these writers, ancient and modern, are listed Maxwell Anderson, Henry Hazlitt, Betty Knowles Hunt, Asa V. Call, Leonard E. Read, James Madison, John Hancock, Spruille Braden and many others.

The book contains nearly 300 pages. It sells for \$1.50 in the paper binding, and for \$2.50 in cloth. It contains ideas and information on which many speeches can be built.

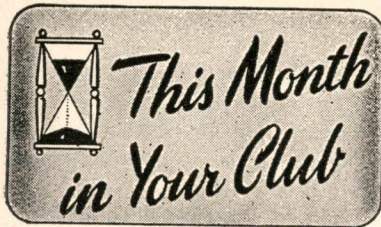
You can order it from The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

*Remember that a book in the hand is worth two in the bookcase.*

—Lydia Roberts, in The Boston Globe



# PROGRESSIVE



## August — Unusual

Now is the time to use imagination in planning the meetings and the programs.

This issue of *The Toastmaster* is loaded with ideas, suggestions, stories of unusual speech situations and how they are met. You have had such experiences, or have seen others become entangled. Call your observations into use. Imagine situations, even if you have not had the experience.

What might happen to you, as a speaker?

How would you meet the situation?

These are questions to induce a lively Table Topic session. Out of such discussion there may come plans for a program of speeches that will be different.

## August Opportunities

Turn to page 3 of this issue, where you will find listed many notable events in the past, any of

which can be used as the basis for interesting programs.

Look up the "Good Ideas" on pages 28 and 29. Here are program suggestions for any day or month in the year. If you don't use them in August, be sure to save them for a later date.

Entertainment, informality, change of pace should characterize your club's work this month. Vacation time is nearly past. Make the most of what remains.

## Prepare

Use one or two warm summer evenings to get the club's officers together for a study of plans for the fall season. The September "Point of Emphasis" is *Better Evaluation*. This is a supreme need in every Toastmasters Club. It will be kept before you continually, with suggestions for improvement, in your own club. It is a problem to be solved only by careful attention and constant planning.

No matter how your club is conducted and what methods are used in preparing programs, *evaluation* is an essential, without which successful work is impossible. A careful study of the matter as it concerns your club should be undertaken now, in August, so that your committees may be ready to start the campaign for better evaluation not later than the first meeting in September.

# PROGRAMING

## September — Opportunity

The "Point of Emphasis" is *Better Evaluation*.

Several questions are raised by this statement. They should be answered by and for your members.

Why do we have evaluation, or constructive criticism, in the Toastmasters Club?

Just what is the purpose of it? What does it accomplish? How does one become a good evaluator? Does it help the evaluator as well as the one he evaluates?

What is our club doing to improve our work of evaluation?

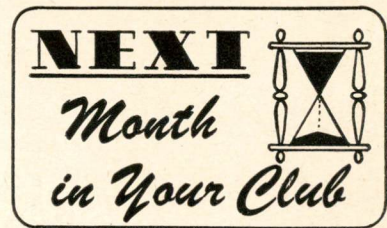
Who is responsible in our club for guiding and instructing the members in this important work?

## Practical Evaluation

Your members are entitled to the benefits of criticism, not only of their efforts in speech, but in all relations in life. Make it practical in its application.

Self-evaluation is helpful. The man knows that he has not done his best. Let him try to tell how he will improve next time. A recording of his speech will do wonders in helping him to realize how he sounds.

The principles of critical, analytical observation which we learn in speech evaluation can be applied to everyday personal and business relations. The salesman and the customer unconsciously



criticize each other. So do the "boss" and the employee, the author and the reader.

Try some studies and discussions on how to use evaluation in daily life.

Remember: "You are certain to be criticized. Do *you* know how to take criticism, and use it for your own improvement?"

## Club Business

September brings us to another election time. New officers are to be chosen and trained and prepared to serve the club. This is a good time to read the club's constitution and by-laws, to see what is to be done, and when, and by whom.

Do your members know what is in the by-laws? Probably some of them do not even know that the club has a constitution.

Here is an exciting suggestion:

Have some studious member make a study of the club's constitution and by-laws, and then report on his studies as a speech assignment. You may get surprising results.



# It's a Good Idea

## Repeat Performance

The lessons of last night's meeting of your club are easily forgotten. Something is needed to fix the facts in the minds of the members, and especially of the participants.

Four weeks after the conscientious critics have advised Mr. Speaker that he ain't to say "ain't" and that "ah" and "er-r-r" are not good English words, the speaker gets another chance to try to do better. But by that time he has forgotten most of the words of wisdom that have been showered on him. In the merry month of May he cannot remember that "April shower."

If you asked the evaluator to recall just what he said about Mr. Speaker's talk, he couldn't tell you. He might not even remember that he was a critic that night.

We need a remedy for this situation — this loss through time lag. Here is a suggestion which may help, if used occasionally as a club tonic.

It is labeled *Repeat Performance*.

It means repeating the program, giving precisely the same performance a second time, with the same Toastmaster and the same speakers and critics.

To make it really effective, there should not be a lapse of four weeks. The repeat should come at

the next meeting. Of course it will have to be planned in advance, so that special efforts will be made to remember. Notification should be given to the performers, so that the speakers will use talks which will bear repetition. Evaluators should be selected with extra care, so that the right members are assigned to older members, and to even the newest ones.

If the program is repeated after just one week, the speakers will retain a certain sensitivity to the errors they made and the criticisms given them. They will be determined to show improvement. The critics can remember what they said, and can watch to see whether their suggestions did any good.

Try this idea in your club. Make careful plans. Enlist the cooperation of the speakers and critics. Members will quickly see the value of this "rehearsal" program.

It will not be used often, but if you put it on once or twice a year, the results will be evident. Effects will be observed in meetings which are not repeated as well as in those which are given over a second time.

There is nothing revolutionary about this idea. Think of it in the light of a "dress rehearsal" for a performance, followed by the main show.

*Note: This idea comes to you from Ernest Wooster, member of the Editorial Committee.*

## The Streets of Your Town

You can pick up good material for an inspiring program right on the streets, according to Milo Graham, of Bakersfield, California, Past Governor of District 12. Remember that John Chase wrote a most entertaining book about the street names of New Orleans, which began in a speech he made at his Toastmasters Club on that subject. All it takes is imagination and some study.

Select a street in your city. It may be Main Street, or Fourth Street, or Broadway or Fifth Avenue or Canal Street or Picadilly Circus or Michigan Avenue. Every street has a story.

Set a historian to work on the history of the street — how it happened to be laid out as it is, and how it got its name, and how it has grown in importance.

Give an engineer, or someone with leanings in that direction, the theme of the grading and paving and otherwise improving the street. This includes drainage and other improvements. What are the problems and how have they been handled?

Someone interested in traffic matters will study the traffic problems on the street, the parking, the control methods and the other elements involved. He may come up with a valuable suggestion.

An architect or other artistic observer will discuss the buildings along the street as to appearance and utility permanence.

A business man will talk about the growth or decline of business on the street, and its relation to

traffic, parking, direction of growth, and such matters.

Other topics which may be appropriate will include the beautification of the street, needed improvements, exciting incidents which have been observed, and, of course, "The Future of Main Street" or whatever its name may be.

Try this kind of program for a stimulating session, from which there may possibly grow some ideas for local improvement. Milo Graham says that material for good speeches and good programs lies all around you. All you have to do is pick it up and arrange it.

## Campaign Speeches

Many clubs have made good use of "nominating" speeches for presidential candidates. These have given good opportunity for enthusiasm and impassioned "oratory" which is excellent practice for many of our members.

Now that the candidates have been nominated, try some campaign speeches. Let the speakers turn loose with arguments in favor of various candidates. The Toastmasters Club is one place where we can argue, whether in earnest or in fun, without losing our tempers.

Some enterprising clubs will stage mock national conventions, and will gain valuable practice thereby in stepping out of character. Don't take the political angles too seriously, but get all the practice possible from the speech opportunities.



# New Clubs

## WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET

- 251 FORT MORGAN, Col., (D 26), *Fort Morgan*, Wed., 7:00 p.m., Fort Morgan Country Club.
- 588 NEWBERG, Ore., (D 7), *Newberg*, Mon., 6:15 a.m., Chamber of Commerce Rooms.
- 685 MUSCATINE, Ia., (D 19), *Muscotine*, Thurs., 5:45 p.m., Hotel Muscatine.
- 1139 GERMANTOWN, Pa., (D 13), *Germantown*, 1st & 3rd Mon., Ross Dining Room.
- 1140 LITTLE ROCK, Ark., (D U), *Little Rock*, Mon., 7:00 p.m., Radio Station KLRA.
- 1141 LONG BEACH, Calif., (D 1), *Naval Shipyard*, Tues., 6:30 p.m., Victor Hugo's, and Wed., 7:00 a.m., Cmdr. Dining Room, Shipyard.
- 1142 LITTLE ROCK and NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., (D U), *Twin City*, Fri., 6:00 p.m., First National Bank Bldg.
- 1143 SYRACUSE, N. Y., (D 34), *Syracuse*.
- 1144 TIGARD, Ore., (D 7), *Tigard*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Redmond's-On-The-Hill.
- 1145 SACRAMENTO, Calif., (D 4), *Sacramento*, Mon., 6:30 p.m., El Rancho.
- 1146 BRISTOL, Tenn., (D U), *Bristol*.
- 1147 CARROLL, Ia., (D 19), *Carroll*.
- 1148 WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (D U), *Reynolds*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:00 p.m., Reynolds No. 8 Dining Room.
- 1149 REDFIELD, S. D., (D 19), *Redfield*.
- 1150 SAN DIEGO, Calif., (D 5), *Hilltoppers*, Mon., 10:00 a.m., San Diego Club.
- 1151 ARCADIA, Calif., (D F), *Santa Anita*, Tues., 7:00 p.m., Carpenters.
- 1152 BEDFORD, Indiana, (D 11), *Bedford*.
- 1153 HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Can., (D U), *Halifax*, Tues., 6:00 p.m., Winnie's Lodge.
- 1154 WEBSTER CITY, Ia., (D 19), *Webster City*.
- 1155 TUCSON, Ariz., (D 3), *Tucson*, Wed., 12:15 p.m., El Presidio Hotel.
- 1156 BOTHWELL and UDDINGSTON, Scotland, (D 18), *Clyde*, Tues., 8:00 p.m., Silvertrees Hotel, Bothwell.
- 1157 COATBRIDGE, Scotland, (D 18), *Monklands*, Tues., 7:30 p.m., A. B. Bronn's Tearooms.
- 1158 ROTHESAY, Scotland, (D 18), *Rothesay*, Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Lorne Hotel.
- 1159 CLARKSTON, Scotland, (D 18), *Clarkston*, Alt. Fri., 7:30 p.m., Helena Place.
- 1160 SAN ANTONIO, Texas, (D 25), *Harlandale*.

## Great Thoughts of Great Men

It is no more "impossible" to create a workable world organization than it was for the United States to evolve national unity and internal peace out of chaos and discord. It will take a longer time, but one day it will come to pass; the skeptical will then regret their lack of faith.

—Andre Maurois

**The art of quotation requires more delicacy in the practice than those conceive who can see nothing more in a quotation than an extract.**

—Disraeli

**Every man has a right to his own opinion, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts.**

—Bernard Baruch

Stillness of person and steadiness of features are signal marks of good breeding. Vulgar persons cannot sit still, or at least they must work their limbs or features.

—Oliver W. Holmes

It seems to me that the only hell a man needs is to have his eyes opened to the man he might have been.

—Fred B. Barton

**It is with words as with sunbeams; the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.**

—Robert Southey

When Harel wished to put a joke or witticism into circulation, he was in the habit of connecting it with some celebrated name, on the chance of reclaiming it if it took. Thus, he assigned to Talleyrand, in the *Nain Juane*, the phrase: "Speech was given to man to disguise his thoughts."

—Edouard Fournier

**Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company.**

—Carlyle

**Our chief want in life is somebody who shall make us do what we can.**

—R. W. Emerson

Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust.

—Grover Cleveland

**I have noticed that youngsters given to the climbing habit usually do something when they grow up.**

—Elbert Hubbard

**Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.**

—George Bernard Shaw

You will find that the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people will, in the quickest and delicatest ways, improve yourself.

—John Ruskin



# THE QUIZZER

## Some Brain Teasers

- If you met a toxophilite, would you
  - Ask him for a cigarette?
  - Look for his bow and arrow?
  - Ask him for a blessing?
  - Hunt an antidote for the poison?
  - Be charitable and give him a dime?
- Unscramble the following statements. Make five correct definitions by putting the parts together correctly.
  - A trilobite is a person who lives in seclusion for religious reasons.
  - An anchorite is a nitrogenous animal product of rendering works.
  - A stalactite is an extinct marine anthropol.
  - An ammonite is a vote by the people.
  - A plebiscite is a deposit of calcium carbonate, hanging from the roof or sides of a cave.
- What city is suggested by
 

1. Seal Rocks	7. The Board Walk
2. The Battery	8. The Lincoln Memorial
3. Old North Church	9. Mount Royal
4. Fort Dearborn	10. The Eads Bridge
5. Canal Street	11. Holyrood Palace
6. Peachtree Street	12. The Tower
	13. Champs Elysees

### THE KEY

- |       |  |                 |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| No. 1 | 2 is correct   |                 |
| No. 2 | 1 trilobite—extinct marine anthropol                     |                 |
|       | 2 anchorite—one living in seclusion                      |                 |
|       | 3 stalactite—deposit of calcium carbonate                |                 |
|       | 4 ammonite—nitrogenous animal product of rendering works |                 |
|       | 5 plebiscite—vote by the people                          |                 |
| No. 3 | 1 San Francisco  | 7 Atlantic City |
|       | 2 New York   | 8 Washington    |
|       | 3 Boston   | 9 Montreal      |
|       | 4 Chicago  | 10 St. Louis    |
|       | 5 New Orleans  | 11 Edinburgh    |
|       | 6 Atlanta  | 12 London       |
|       |  | 13 Paris        |

## BEFORE WE ADJOURN

A Grecian sculptor carved a statue which was to be set upon a high column. He was as careful about making the hair perfect as about every other detail of his work.

"Why should you put so much work on that?" someone asked. "No one will ever be able to see the top of the head when the figure is placed on the column."

"No," was the reply, "but God will see it."

## NEW DISTRICT GOVERNORS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Founders—Wayland A. Dunham<br>Box 81, San Marino, Calif.                          | 18 James Ewart<br>Silvermount, 210 Old Inverkip<br>Road, Greenock, Scotland |
| 1 George W. S. Reed<br>5229 Lockhaven Ave., Los Angeles<br>41, Calif.             | 19 Walter E. Schultz<br>Box 356, Boone, Iowa                                |
| 2 Hilierd Berglund<br>7329 E. Marginal Way, Seattle,<br>Wash.                     | 20 R. E. Moen<br>1254 N. 2nd St., Fargo, N. D.                              |
| 3 David H. Palmer, Jr.<br>Suite 10 Valley National Bank<br>Bldg., Prescott, Ariz. | 21 Jack A. Laffling<br>4055 W. 35th Ave., Vancouver 13,<br>B. C.            |
| 4 Terence H. McGowan<br>322 Ralston St., San Francisco 27,<br>Calif.              | 22 Will B. Arnold<br>1218 Rural Street, Emporia, Kansas                     |
| 5 Victor W. Brown<br>1147 Diamond St., San Diego 9,<br>Calif.                     | 23 William C. Patten<br>518 Davidson Rd., Albuquerque,<br>N. M.             |
| 6 Lee Tallman<br>117 E. Rock St., Mankato, Minn.                                  | 24 Edward Wiedman<br>708 S. 4th St., Norfolk, Neb.                          |
| 7 John W. Buck<br>437 N. 16th St., Corvallis, Ore.                                | 25 Marvin T. Deane<br>607 John Adams Dr., San Antonio,<br>Tex.              |
| 8 Harry L. Hodde<br>Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Spring-<br>field, Ill.               | 26 Q. R. Dungan<br>1514 13th St., Boulder, Colo.                            |
| 9 A. R. Albo<br>W. 2510 Garland Ave., Spokane,<br>Wash.                           | 27 Edward J. Tejerian<br>1506 Ninth St., Reedley, Calif.                    |
| 10 C. Ralph Olin<br>2240 Coventry Rd., Columbus, O.                               | 28 Vernon D. Ebersole<br>1516 N. Genesee Dr., Lansing 15,<br>Mich.          |
| 11 John Bartholomew<br>215 E. 10th St., Michigan City, Ind.                       | 29 Gordon G. Armstrong<br>208 Adams Street, Mobile, Alabama                 |
| 12 Edward F. Byrne<br>2307 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.                       | 30 Elmer H. Grogan<br>1107 N. Bahls St., Danville, Ill.                     |
| 13 A. Lloyd Rossell<br>Box 269 Canonsburg, Pennsylvania                           | 31 William R. Keever<br>60 Ralston Ave., Namden, Conn.                      |
| 14 Michael F. Wiedl, Jr.<br>2217 Virginia Pl., N.E. Atlanta 5,<br>Ga.             | 32 Don Dightman<br>2610 N. Puget Sound Ave., Tacoma<br>7, Wash.             |
| 15 Dr. L. M. Neher<br>Jerome, Idaho   | 33 Carl N. Berryman<br>Route 3, Box 39A, Yakima, Wash.                      |
| 16 J. O. Grantham<br>1528 S. Elm St., Bartlesville, Okla.                         | 34 Raymond G. Castle<br>351 S. Warren St., Syracuse 2, N.Y.                 |
| 17 Jack Nixon<br>206 South Idaho, Butte, Montana                                  | 35 Clifford M. Teuchert<br>717 Oneida Ave., Beaver Dam, Wis.                |
|   | 36 Carl W. Binker<br>Suite 340 Woodward Bldg., Wash-<br>ington 5, D. C.     |



Dr. James F. Bean  
1134 Fair Oaks Avenue  
South Pasadena California  
356-f-51b

## THE TOASTMASTERS CLUB

- SPEECH
- EDUCATION
- LEADERSHIP
- BUSINESS AND  
CONFERENCE  
TECHNIQUES



NAME AND NUMBER

### TOASTMASTERS STATIONERY for CLUB OR PERSONAL USE

Post cards in various colors, for personal or club use. They carry official imprint, with space for return address.

Price: 50 cents per 100.

Program assignment notification post cards.

Price: \$1.50 per 100.

Stationery, letterhead as shown in this picture, with matching envelopes.

Price: \$1.50 per 100 for either letterheads or envelopes.

Order from  
Toastmasters International  
Santa Ana, California



TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL • HOME OFFICE • SANTA ANA • CALIFORNIA