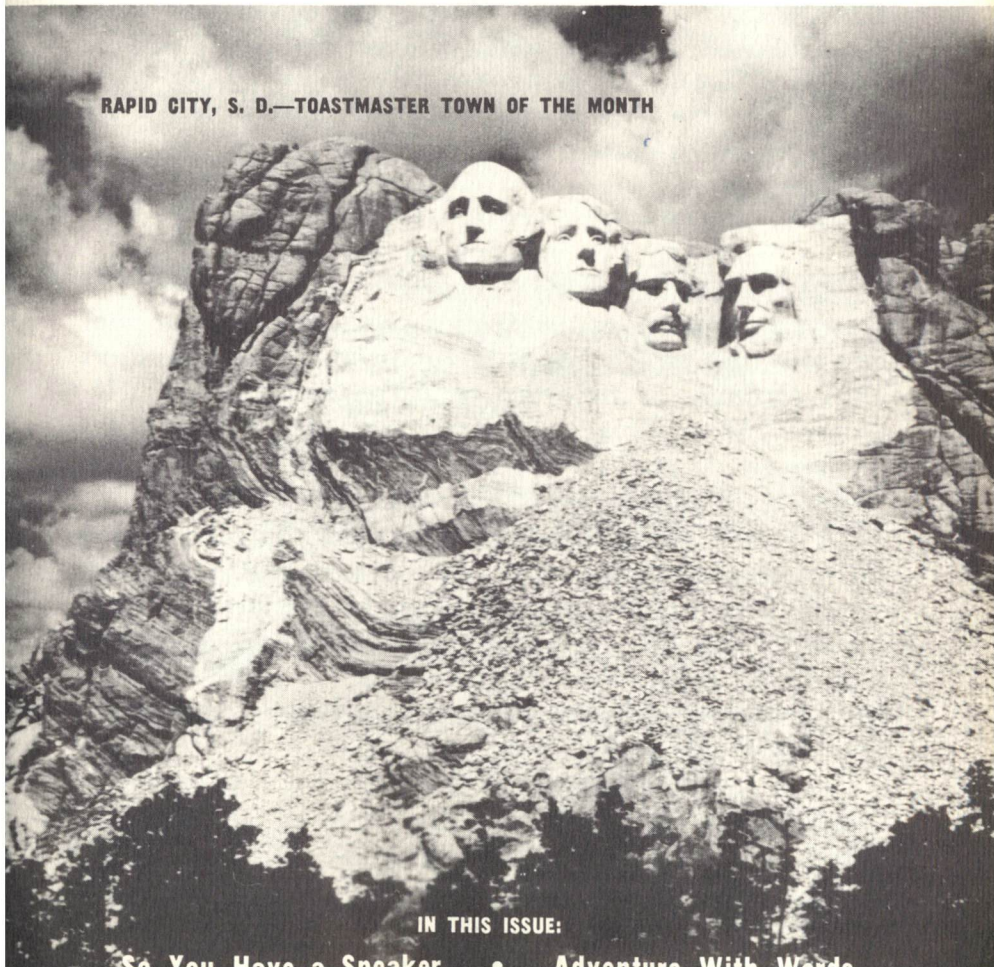


FEBRUARY, 1962

THE TOASTMASTER

FOR BETTER LISTENING, THINKING, SPEAKING

RAPID CITY, S. D.—TOASTMASTER TOWN OF THE MONTH



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So You Have a Speaker • Adventure With Words

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... a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian educational organization which has helped more than half a million men through its program of self-expression and self-improvement. There are now more than 3,400 clubs which are located in every state of the Union, every province of Canada and in 42 other countries.

A Toastmasters club is an organized group providing its members with opportunities to improve their abilities to speak in public, conduct meetings and develop their executive abilities. In congenial fellowship, ambitious men help each other through actual practice, mutual constructive criticism and the assumption of responsibilities within the organization.

Each club is a member of Toastmasters International. The club and its members receive services, supplies and continuing counsel from the Home Office.

"As a man speaks, so is he."—Publilius Syrus, 43 B.C.

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The TOASTMASTER

For Better Listening—Thinking—Speaking

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So You Have A SPEAKER

By HERBERT W. HILDEBRANDT and L. LaMONT OKEY

“GOOD EVENING, ladies and gentlemen. The speaker whose name we publicized as being here for this evening’s meeting could not come. As you know, he was to have spoken to us on the interesting topic of ‘The Mining of Diamonds.’ We’ve all looked forward to this speech with a great deal of anticipation; it has stimulated talk ever since it was announced by our program committee at the start of this year’s activities. We’re sorry that our speaker could not be with us this evening and we’re making efforts to secure him for some future event. Watch your calendar for a new date. In the meantime, however, we did manage to obtain a man whose topic we hope you’ll find as interesting. May I present Mr. _____.”

Such an introduction, unfortunately, was actually given for a speaker, and to put it mildly, did

little to raise his prestige in the eyes of the audience. Another example:

“Ladies and gentlemen. I do not see our speaker for this special meeting in the house. Nor do I expect to see him. He informed the committee that travel connections made it impossible for him to be here on time. The man sitting to my right was to have made the introduction of our guest, however, he will now become the speaker of the evening on very short notice. With such little time for preparation, I think we can excuse his hastily composed address. Mr. _____.”

“Our speaker, uhm, is from, uhm, Michigan State (You are from State, aren’t you? . . . You’re not? Did you say University of Michigan?) Anyway, our, uhm, speaker is here from Michigan to present his impressions of, uhm, Europe. Mr. _____.”

Whether the above examples are exceptions is not the question; they have occurred. They suggest to the guest speaker that someone in the group failed to prepare adequately for a part of the program to which the lecturer has devoted sincere effort. What the writers are proposing by implication is that the progress of events from initial contact of a group with the speaker to his departure does influence, does affect, and does enter into the decision to meet with a specific gathering, now, or in the future. Nor is it naive to suppose that the better received speaker will do his utmost to repay the courtesies.

What we then intend is a brief suggestion of procedures which will improve the relationship between the speaker and his listeners. Destroy the rapport between the speaker and his audience and you have lost the interstimulation so necessary for a provocative, challenging program.

To improve speaker receptivity we propose four areas of responsibility: initial contacts with speaker, reception of speaker, introduction of speaker, and departure of speaker.

Initial Contacts

“Dear Sir:

This note is just to remind you of our telephone conversation of last summer. Remember, you agreed to talk to our group. If you have any questions, please call me or drop me a line.”

The speaker called! And in many instances he must communicate fur-

ther because the initial letter of contact between group and speaker is devoid of specific information. Among speakers, there is the feeling that you can visualize the gathering by simply reading an invitation to speak. Granted this generalization is overdrawn, but the initial impression is influential.

In the letter of invitation it is better to give too much information rather than too little. Specifically, many speakers desire the following details:

Date of speaking engagement with alternate dates if group sincerely desires speaker.

Name of group.

Length of speech desired. Be specific in minutes.

Directions on address, parking, room number.

Time of presentation.

Whether an informal coffee hour will precede speech; whether speaker is expected to be present for this informal gathering; and whether the business meeting will precede or follow his presentation.

Who to contact on arrival. Specifying two names will assure him of at least one person being present to meet him.

Equipment available. Whether group will furnish lectern, blackboard, tape recorder, projector.

Audience

Is group all female, male, or mixed audience?

Occasion

Special meeting, monthly meeting?



Customs

Whether questions will follow speech; whether certain rituals surround meeting.

Honorarium

This frequently is discussed by the representative of the speaker but can be mentioned to speaker.

Reception

Assuming that the lecturer and the group have reached agreement, another phase in welcoming a speaker is when he arrives for his presentation. As too frequently happens, unless you are a person known to many, a speaker is sometimes forced to shift for himself until someone realizes that an individual with a lost look on his face is wandering about your meeting hall. Perhaps the greatest discourtesy is leaving the speaker alone, not greeting him with warmth, and failing to introduce him to others. The following incident, slightly changed to protect the guilty, happened recently.

Speaker: (After considerable wandering about) Hello, I'm Mr.—the speaker for the evening.

1st voice: How do you do.

(Long pause) Good to see you.
(Silence)

Speaker: (Seeing another person) Do you see your chairman for the evening?

2nd voice: I, ah, don't see him about. He's, ah, usually late. There's someone from the program committee, maybe you could ask him.

Speaker: Hello, I'm Mr. ——— the...

3rd voice: (Loud!) Hello, hello, hello. Jake said he'd bring a new

member this evening. Got your dinner ticket yet; here, I'll get one with you. Say, how about meeting some of the boys; hey, Phil...

Speaker: I'm sorry, but I believe I'm the speaker for this evening.

3rd voice: Oh! (Pause) Well, the chairman should be here in a minute.

Speaker: (Why'd I ever come!)

Granted, the above is the exception. Most groups do make an effort to meet their speaker with some degree of recognition and enthusiasm. But the fact that poor receptions do happen hints at some need for suggestions which make the contact after the initial letter an enjoyable experience, for the speaker and the group concerned.

1. Have an assigned person or persons solely responsible for meeting the speaker the moment he arrives.
2. Designate a special male escort if the speaker is male and the group entirely female, or vice versa.
3. Have either the escort or persons greeting the guest introduce him to other members. Meeting only the brass is both unfair to the members and the speaker.
4. Make sure the introducer meets the speaker for last minute details, pronunciation of name, and other data used in the introduction.
5. Have introducer acquaint speaker with the procedures, whether pledges are rendered, songs sung, and whether the speaker's visual aids are properly located.

Introduction

You are now ready to begin the program. The speaker is in his seat. He has enjoyed his dinner. He is ready to talk. And unfortunately it is here that many meetings kill the speaker's last bit of desire to talk because the inevitable business meeting wanders around like an unguided missile. If the chairman of the meeting and the introducer are the same, as is frequently the case, his responsibility is doubled. He must conduct the business meeting with dispatch and he must present the speaker in a manner which arouses interest and establishes a bridge between the speaker and the audience.

As a chairman, it is his responsibility to move through the meeting without getting bogged down in endless side speeches which spring up from nowhere and appear to go nowhere. There is nothing more discouraging to a speaker than to be informed that he is to speak for 30 minutes and then find later that the business meeting has consumed all but 10 minutes of his talk. As chairman, banish the long speeches, shorten the extended committee reports, and demand, beforehand, that announcements be absolutely necessary. One incident, occurring with one of the writers present, was a 20 minute discussion on who would drive to a meeting in a neighboring city. Certainly a minor matter capable of being handled after the meeting.

The introducer also has weighty responsibilities, perhaps the most

important. It is he who has the general tasks such as seeing that the room is in order, acting as assistant in handling visual aids, making sure the volume of the public address system is adequate, supplying water should the speaker request it, and functioning as liaison between the speaker and audience.

In addition to the preceding general responsibilities, there is the inevitable speech of introduction. "This evening, we, uhm, have with us, uhm, a man who has come to speak to us, uhm, about a topic we're all interested in. It's a pleasure to now, uhm, hear our speaker." Brief, incomplete, and lacking in any sense of direction is the above introduction. It does little to further good will between speaker and audience; it betrays a lack of competent preparation. Therefore, the speech of introduction plays a significant role in receiving a speaker because it may be the only link that many persons will have with the guest. To fail in the introduction is to leave the speaker with a building job which he must construct throughout his talk.

The preceding problems must be solved. To this end, we suggest the introducer consider the following:

Know the speaker

The only acquaintance many introducers have with the speaker is through correspondence or what someone else has given them by way of information. There should be personal contact at the meeting, even if nothing more than determining correct



references to dates, places, names, or degrees intended to be used.

Avoid overstatement

Most speakers can survive a humorous introduction; few will welcome gross exaggeration. Since all speakers desire to make their own impression, overstatement of their speaking ability by calling them 'great orators' is gambling with odds that could be disastrous to introducer, speaker, and audience.

Overpredicting how interesting will be the speaker's topic is just as serious, especially when later some members leave in the middle of the speech. Interest is something the speaker is again responsible for.

Be brief!

There is no necessity for any of the following: "Our speaker was born in 1896 the second child of Emma and Charles. His early home life was happy because his two brothers, Carl and Peter, . . ." Some speakers like to keep their ages secret. Furthermore, a detailed chronology belongs in a reference work and not in a speech of introduction.

The mandatory rule is that the introduction should always be shorter than the speaker's address.

Avoid the trite

The following have been overused: "It gives me great pleasure to introduce . . ."

"Here is a man who needs no introduction . . ."

"And so without further ado, I

give you our speaker . . ."

"We are fortunate this evening to have a man who . . ."

These tired, dog-eared phrases occur too frequently. It is easy to be common; it is difficult to be original.

Specific inclusions

The subject, audience and occasion, and speaker are then necessary inclusions in a speech of introduction. The introducer should be prepared to answer the following questions:

Subject: Why topic is significant and important for today?

Audience and occasion: Why topic has special concern for this group?

Speaker: Why speaker is qualified to discuss topic?

An example for the preceding may be the following fictitious introduction:

Surprisingly enough, our speaker does require an introduction, for it is he who proposed the new Peace Corps plan which has stimulated the imagination of youth and adults alike. As fathers and mothers, as an organization which supports the activities of youth, it seems only right that we learn more about this adventure that could involve us and our children. As preparation for his new job our speaker spent numerous years as head of the Youth Board, engaged in writing for Youth Magazine, and has only recently proposed his daring scheme. Our speaker's topic, Youth in Foreign Service. Mr. _____.

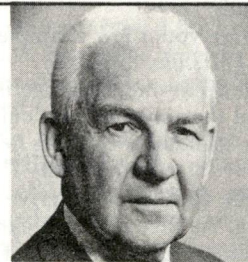
Departure

When the speaker has finished, the responsibilities of the chairman or introducer are not over. Most groups expect the chairman to offer some appropriate concluding comments. What these may be will vary with the occasion, but usually they center around general impressions and how the topic has served to stimulate, inform or entertain the group. The chairman who attempts explicit quotation or who endeavors to present a detailed summary risks making an error in interpretation; his job at this time is not to act as the rebuttal speaker, but as the intermediary who thanks the speaker on behalf of the organization. The shorter the concluding remarks the better: "Without a doubt, Mr. _____ has caused us to consider more carefully the dangers of plunging into a haphazardly organized Peace Corps. Such stimulating, challenging talk is always welcome. On behalf of the

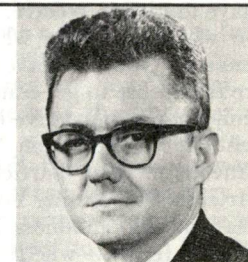
group, Mr. _____, thank you for your sincere appraisal."

Just prior to the speaker's leaving the meeting room any last minute details should be mentioned. These might include future meetings of the group—dates, time, place—at which the speaker will be present, or how the honorarium is to be handled.

One final point. Many speakers do speak gratis. But there are a few discouragements to a speaker who spends time in travel, labors in preparing a speech, and then after his presentation never hears a word of thanks from the group. By all means a verbal *thank you* is acceptable after a talk, but a brief note of appreciation is for some speakers as welcome as a check. A specific person, perhaps the secretary, should always be informed of this responsibility. When this final act is done, the group has fulfilled its responsibilities. ♦



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Dr. Herbert W. Hildebrandt is assistant professor of speech, University of Michigan. He is a member of the Speech Association of America, the Central States Speech Association and the Michigan Speech Association and the author of numerous articles on public speaking. He has recently completed a book dealing with language usage during the Renaissance.



To Get You

By JACK C. HALE

DON'T YOU WISH that building and maintaining your club attendance and participation were as easy as taking a bottle of old Doc Whiffletree's Potent Potion, the potion guaranteed to cure everything? ("Ya say your club's sufferin' from attendanitis? Ya need more members? Well, friend, you've come to the right place when you come to old Doc Whiffletree. Tell ya what I'm gonna do . . .")

Well, there is a cure. But it's an every-member-do-it-yourself project. Its basis is the platitude: "You first have to give to receive."

Give what to receive what? In Toastmasters, you first have to give sincere friendship to get—and keep—members. You must give encouragement and admiration to get spontaneous member participation in your club's programs. You must express honest-to-goodness interest in the other fellow—whether he be a regular member, a potential member, or a first time visitor.

The significance of this truism has been graphically—and geographically—demonstrated for me during the last few years. My work takes me over most of the United States and Canada, and along with

it, I have the opportunity to visit Toastmasters clubs.

Most of the clubs I have visited fall into one or the other of two categories: Either the club meeting was well attended, had a well executed program and gave you the feeling that it was great to be a Toastmaster, or it had only a few members, a dull, uninspired meeting, and everybody cleared out the minute the proceedings were over. I found almost no "in between" clubs, where meetings, attendance and enthusiasm were just so-so, neither particularly good nor particularly bad.

Let me give you a few examples: *The Case of Mistaken Identity:*

I showed up at one club meeting only to find that that particular evening the meeting was being held half an hour later than usual. This made me the first man to arrive at the meeting. As the members came in I introduced myself and got a cheery hello—and that was all. They sold me a ticket for the dinner and from then on I was on my own. The meeting opened and the president looked around (there were about 11 or 12 of us there) and asked if there were any visitors! I guess I must have looked enough

Have to Give

like one of their absent members to qualify as a case of mistaken identity. Later the area governor showed up, and fortunately for me, sat down next to me. He made me feel that I wasn't entirely alone on a desert island.

The Case of Never Forgetting a Face but Never Remembering a Name:

In another city I went to a Toastmasters club meeting with a friend. He introduced me to the president and to the Toastmaster of the evening. When table topics came around—subjects were on slips of paper—one was given to me. I had the opportunity of mentioning my home town two or three times. Later in the program the toastmaster acknowledged me by name and by my home town. At the conclusion of the meeting the president thanked my friend for bringing me—but he called me by another name and had me living in another town!

No one took the time to introduce himself after the meeting. In this club the program was a haphazard thing. Two of the four speakers for the evening were asked during dinner to speak on that evening's program. There were just about enough members present to fill the necessary program jobs.

The Case of the Friendly Canadians:

The club I visited in Canada was a contrast to the two above. And

what a contrast! I was showered with attention from the time I arrived. I was included in the program and at the conclusion of the meeting they even drank a toast to "the visitor from the States"!

After the meeting I had a most enjoyable experience, a truly unforgettable one, in meeting and talking with the members. Boy! That's the club I want to visit again. It made me proud to be a Toastmaster. Would I hesitate to take a visitor to this club? You bet I wouldn't.

What can you do to spark up, pep up, build up your club meetings? On the theory that nothing succeeds like success, here is a composite of the things I've seen in other clubs that should be a sure fire cure for lagging interest and attendance:

1. When a visitor arrives (either alone or with a member) prepare a name tag for him to wear. Not just a piece of scratch paper with his name written on it with a fine lead pencil. Have some ready-made tags. (You can run some very good ones on a mimeograph.) Use a big black crayon to write his name. Something that can be easily read.

2. Then have him sign the Guest Book. (You get his name *and* address this way.)

Items 1 and 2 are jobs for the sergeant-at-arms. But just to be sure it is done *every* meeting, have your sergeant-at-arms select an as-

sistant to step in when he is absent. The assistant comes in handy too, if you have several visitors at the same meeting.

3. Have your members alerted and primed to talk with the visitor before the meeting. If your members are tongue-tied before strangers (this is a Toastmaster?) then have the visitor included in a group discussion.

At all costs, be sure he meets the president and other officers *before* the meeting.

4. If the visitor comes with a member he will usually sit with the member. If he doesn't, or if he comes alone, be sure that a member is assigned to sit with him during the meeting—to answer his questions, explain the program, etc.

5. Be sure the president welcomes the visitor by name at the beginning of the meeting. If he came with a member, by all means have the member introduce him.

6. Ascertain in advance whether the visitor wishes to participate in table topics, and ask him in such a way that he will have no embarrassment in refusing. But use your best judgment and give him a second chance if it seems indicated. Often a man who is sure, before the meeting starts, that he would rather die than speak, will become fired by the discussion and want to put in his two cents worth. Watch him; you'll be able to tell.



7. Somewhere before the conclusion of the meeting, call on the guest for his impression of your Toastmasters meeting, or any comment he may care to make. Again, use good judgment. If he still appears tongue-tied and scared, don't press him. If you've really gone all out to be friendly, the chances are ten to one that the visitor will stand up and say something—even if it is only that he has enjoyed the meeting very much.

8. Be sure your president invites the visitor to come back to next week's meeting.

9. If you have a club bulletin (and if you don't you should consider it) be sure to mention the attendance of the visitor. And be sure to send a copy to him. You have his address in the guest book. And to be really friendly, send him a copy of your next two or three bulletins.

To get all this friendly atmosphere pervading your club meetings takes a bit of doing on the part of *each one* of your members. But the surprising thing is that this friendly bit rubs off and in turn helps solve many of your other club problems.

At least this is what some of the outstanding clubs have told me. And I might add it has worked in my own club. It can work in yours too. ♦

Jack C. Hale is senior research writer for Safeway Stores, Inc., at Oakland, California. He joined San Leandro Toastmasters 452-57 in 1959 and has served in all club offices; is now immediate past president.

Part III

Make Membership More Meaningful

By HERMAN E. HOCHÉ

President, Toastmasters International

IN JANUARY, discussing our theme for the year, we explored briefly how to increase our awareness of new member Fred's individuality. This could give deeper insight while observing his efforts, resulting in more personalized evaluation of his speeches. Thus, his membership would become more meaningful to him.

I realize that a common barrier to effective evaluation is not knowing what to look for, and thus I see only what I want to see. But having learned something of Fred's individuality and his distinctiveness, I now can be more assured that my evaluation will be in terms of things that are really important to him, not some stereotyped routine from line 6 of rule 4 on page 18 of the

book. If it is natively characteristic for Fred to drop final consonants, I will refrain from criticizing his enunciation. Having told me he feels comfortable with his left hand in a coat pocket, I will exercise great care in that kind of criticism even though I abhor hands in pocket. Having told me his weakest point is speech organization, on *this* I will concentrate with thoughtful suggestions.

Improvement in organization of his thoughts is what *he* wants from club training. This then is primary in my evaluation, and secondarily I can weave in fundamentals from the book when the time and circumstances are appropriate. But I know what to look for. My evaluation for Fred immediately points to specific



goals in terms of his desires. And I won't be passing judgment solely in terms of my own likes and dislikes.

To help Make Membership More Meaningful for Fred, I must continue to focus the spotlight of evaluation on *his* uniqueness, that something that makes him different from the others. Of course, I should not ignore the rules of Basic Training. Every new Toastmaster needs that. Like the squad that reports for spring football training, each prospect goes through the same fundamental conditioning exercises. But very soon, special attention is given each player according to what he wants to do, according to his special abilities, and his special weaknesses. One player becomes a guard.

One an end. One a quarterback. The coach develops these talents and desires on the foundation of prior conditioning exercises.

So it is with our training in Toastmasters. As his coach and evaluator, I will be most useful by helping him develop his special abilities within the framework of Basic Training. Having discovered these abilities when he came into the club, I give them thoughtful consideration.

Knowing Fred's real purpose in joining Toastmasters, and then knowing what to look for in my evaluation of him, my next task is to communicate my observations and suggestions to him effectively.

Next month, let's continue on that note. ♦

OFFICIAL CONVENTION CALL

TO ALL CLUBS:

In accordance with Article V, Section 4 (b) of the By-laws of Toastmasters International, you are hereby notified that the 31st annual convention of Toastmasters International will be held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August, 1962, at the Radisson Hotel.

All Toastmasters are earnestly urged to attend.

Board of Directors, Toastmasters International

By: Herman E. Hoche, Chairman

Words, like tranquil waters behind a dam, can become reckless and uncontrollable torrents of destruction when released without caution or wisdom.

—W. W. Ward, "Scandal Sheet," Graham, (Tex.) Rotary Club

Adventure With Words



By ADRIAN D. SMITH

THE CADDIE HOUSE is at the foot of a small knoll. On the top of the knoll is the professional's shop, the pro shop, as we always called it.

In front of the pro shop is a practice tee. On the tee, the pro himself is practicing his woods; at the far end of the fairway, a caddie is shagging the balls that drop about him at regular intervals.

A second caddie sits on the steps of the caddie house. It is the end of a long day and he wants to go home. But the shagger at the far end of the fairway is his brother and they plan to go home together.

The caddie on the steps wonders when the pro will have enough of practice, when his brother will be free. He observes that the pro is in no hurry, that he takes several free swings before he hits each ball.

The caddie decides to go home. He won't wait for his brother. He's tired, hungry—and out of patience.

But before he goes, he must find where his name is on tomorrow's list. Caddies are assigned in rotation; if he finds his name at the top of the list he'll have to be back not later than eight o'clock the

next morning. If he finds his name farther down the list, he may not have to show up until noon.

The list is in the pro shop. He must ask the pro's permission to enter the building.

He hesitates. If he follows the pattern of his fellows, he'll approach the pro and say: "Kin I go in and see what out I am?" The pro will nod, the caddie will have his look at the list, and he'll be on his way home.

But the caddie is 16, somewhat timid, and, in many large areas, totally unsure of himself. He has a question to ask—but how shall he ask it?

"Kin I go in and see what out I am?"

He is self-conscious enough to recognize the clumsiness of the question and its outrageous grammar. But, in his self-consciousness, has he the courage to phrase his question properly? At 16, dare he risk attracting attention by so noticeable a departure from the ways of his peers?

He approaches the man on the tee.

"May I see where my name stands on the list?" he asks.

The pro nods. When the caddie comes out after checking the list, the pro is facing him.

"What are you doing these days?" the pro asks.

"Just caddying," the caddie answers.

"How would you like the job as starter on the first tee?"

How would he like the world with a fence around it? The wage would be good, he'd have his meals in the clubhouse, and every morning and evening he'd be able to play at least 18 holes of golf. Somewhere in the world there might be a better job but he didn't know what it could be.

When his excitement died away, the caddie tried to account to himself for his good fortune—why, out of 30 or 40 eligibles, was he picked for the job? He concluded that a single sentence, grammatically spoken, had caught the ear and the attention of the pro.

He was right. I was that caddie. Some years later, as an adult, I renewed my acquaintance with the pro and got his version of the encounter. It was the same as mine.

I think I am justified in calling this incident an adventure. Any adult will concede as much who remembers how colossal such incidents can seem to a teen-age boy. For me it represented a thrust into new and untried territory, and the fact that it turned out well in no way lessened the seeming hazard.

For turn out well it certainly did. It set in train a series of happenings, every one of which was like a blessing from heaven. My new job

brought me into contact with a businessman who gave me a job which saw me through college. This was at a time when jobs were scarce and when college, without the job, was for me, impossible. Nor do I feel I'm exaggerating in ascribing to this adventure an influence almost beyond calculation. Long before I ever gave serious thought—any thought at all—to the problem of human relations I had discovered the primacy of speech as the criterion by which we are measured in practically every circumstance of daily life.

I have had other adventures with words. Some of them happened years after the sensitivity of adolescence had left me. Some of them I share with millions.

What man who heard the wartime speeches of Winston Churchill would call the experience anything less than an adventure of the most thrilling sort?

What man who has seen the curtain go up on George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" (or, more recently, "My Fair Lady") would call the experience anything but an adventure of the highest order?

Certainly, they were adventures for me. They were magnificent testimonials of the power and the glory of the spoken word. I treasure them as such. But you will excuse my egoism in cherishing, as my finest adventure, a single sentence, spoken by a caddie, age 16.

Adrian D. Smith is assistant standards engineer, Oldsmobile Division, General Motors, at Lansing, Michigan. He is past president of Capitol Toastmasters 639-62 at Lansing.

A SMALL TITTER rippled through the audience. Here and there came a few brief, courteous laughs. The toastmaster of the evening had just delivered the punch line to another of his not-too-successful jokes.

But was the joke really funny? Did it have any relation to either the theme of the meeting or the speaker's subject? Was it in good taste? Was it timely? Was it new?

All these considerations should preface the use of jokes or humor in a talk. The effectiveness of humor in speeches cannot be questioned, but humor must be used wisely. One of the weaknesses of many Toastmasters clubs is the lack of proper instruction, especially to budding young Toastmasters, on the wise and proper use of humor.

This may be done either through educational talks or by good critical evaluation.

Why do so many toastmasters of the day seem to feel they are obligated to be Merry Macs? How often have you suffered through the antics of the evening's emcee as he drags out one tired, misfitting old joke after another? Many otherwise good programs are spoiled by the toastmaster's feeble attempts at jocularity. Too many over-enthusiastic emcees try to imitate George Jessell; they feel they must provide a joke in every interlude and before every program participant.

It is pathetic to see a toastmaster of the evening provide a speaker with a poor or inadequate introduction. And nothing can destroy the value of an introduction more thor-

Okay, Is It Really Funny?

By D. WAYNE LINN



oughly than poorly placed or poorly planned humor. A corny joke tagged on to the speaker puts him in the hole or on the defensive before he has had a chance to utter a single word. He cannot ignore the remarks of his introducer and is forced to handle the awkward situation as best he can. This is especially difficult if the speaker is going to discuss a serious subject. After a wilted joke presumably involving him, it is difficult for the speaker to gain the audience's attention for an impassioned plea for slum clearance or mental health, or the March of Dimes.



On the other hand, a joke by the introducer may be really hilarious, but the speaker still will lose. The audience continues to chuckle or mull over the joke in an attempt to memorize it. Or they are too busy jotting it down for future reference. In either activity, they miss the opening remarks of the speaker.

So how can such pitfalls be avoided? The speaker can equip himself with a few standard rebuttals to bridge the chasm between the introduction and his speech. He may even manage a few with enough corn to cancel the debit.

The speaker must exercise caution to avoid giving the audience the impression that he is attacking the toastmaster rather than his remarks. When a good joke has been used, all a speaker can do is acknowledge it as such and patiently wait. He should never try to top the joke, because that maneuver is

usually fatal. Above all, he must never give any appearance of irritation or annoyance.

A considerable portion of the agony can be avoided by proper discrimination on the part of the toastmaster of the evening. In their efforts to resemble present day stand-up comics, too many of them destroy the continuity of the meeting. Their stories and jokes have no relevance to each other and provide no continuity to the meeting. Do not sacrifice continuity on the altar of poor humor.

Continuity of the meeting can be more satisfying than a series of feeble laughs.

What provides continuity? It can be achieved by selecting a theme for the meeting and following it. Themes are multitudinous, and can come from holidays, special events, literature, music, books, sports, TV, professional fields, home town activities, ad infinitum. Select a theme, build your meeting around it, and if humor is used, fit it into the theme.

The last phrase raises the question—what is good humor?

Humor is defined in the American College Dictionary as: (a) the quality of being funny, and (b) the faculty of expressing the amusing or comical.

Note the first nouns in both these definitions. The *quality*, not quantity of the material. The *faculty* of expressing, not just the expressing, of the amusing. On the basis of a careful analysis of these definitions,

several questions must be considered by the toastmaster if he plans to inject humor into his part of the program.

1. Is it in good taste?
2. Is it really funny?
3. Is it appropriate as to time, place, and person?
4. Is it essential or necessary?
5. Is it excessive?
6. Will it add to the program?
7. Can I deliver it properly—put it over?

If you cannot handle humor, leave it alone. Don't feel bad be-

cause you aren't Bob Hope. Develop your own style, polish it, perfect it, and be content with it. The distinctiveness of your own style may bring you lasting respect and credit. Many famous or near-famous emcees have pleasing platform styles which do not lean heavily on humor.

As with all your contributions to a Toastmasters club meeting, you are the judge of your own material during your preparation. It's up to you to decide, define, develop—or possibly destroy, humor. Be careful.

D. Wayne Linn first joined Toastmasters in Mountlake Terrace, Wash. He is now a charter member and advisor to the USU Gavel Club at Utah State University, Logan, Utah, where he is a candidate for the PhD degree in Fishery Biology from the College of Forest, Range and Wildlife Management.



"Growing up is primarily the process of outgrowing the tyranny of one's emotions. In general, this must succeed before education can succeed. It must at least begin to be successful before a formal education can have a chance.

—Don Robinson, *Phi Delta Kappan*

"Listen before talking, releasing, projecting or making noises of governments, causes or industries. Listen to the reaction of human beings whom you presume to influence. And it is a presumption of grave responsibility. Influence human beings to do what, for whose purpose and for whose good? These ethical and moral questions are inherent in our every communicative act."

—W. Howard Chase, president, *W. Howard Chase & Associates*, speaking before the World Public Relations Congress in Vienna

RAPID CITY, S. D.—

Toastmaster Town of the Month

THE MASSIVE HEADS of four American presidents, hewn from solid granite and crowning the slope of lofty Mount Rushmore, look down upon Rapid City. The memorial, begun in 1927 by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and completed after his death by his son, portrays Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt on a scale which, if the men were made full length, would show each man some 470 feet in height. More than a million tourists arrive yearly to view the world-famous shrine and visit the historic and beautiful Black Hills surrounding it.

Rapid City is known as the eastern gateway to the Black Hills. It is the second city in South Dakota, with a growing population of approximately 70,000. During the summer months, some 7,000 tourists are accommodated nightly in the city's 98 motels and four hotels. More than 5,000 people visited the city as convention delegates in 1961. Rapid City and the Black Hills region have an abundance of raw materials for industry and industrial purposes; gold, silver, iron and oil are present in the area. Nearby Ellsworth Air Force Base is one of the major bases of the Strategic Air Command, playing a key role in the nation's defense. Heavy industry, building, retail services and transportation constitute the backbone of Rapid City's development.

To the vacationer, Rapid City opens the door to a western wonderland. Here Custer made his famous "last stand" against the Sioux; here, too, the famed Black Hills Passion Play yearly re-enacts the world's most moving drama in a natural mountain amphitheater. In Custer State Park, Rocky Mountain goat, deer, antelope, elk, bighorn sheep and buffalo may be photographed in their natural state. In nearby Deadwood's Mount Moriah Cemetery, Wild Bill Hickok, Calamity Jane and many other notorious Wild West characters lie buried; their rip-roaring history is re-enacted for the visitor in Deadwood's Days of '76 celebration.

There are two active Toastmasters clubs in Rapid City, Mount Rushmore 1326-41 and Gateway 2158-41. Highly competitive in speech contests, the clubs are strongly united when promoting Toastmasters and when aiding civic and charity projects. Members have been instrumental in informing the citizenry on the pros and cons of a \$3.3 million water bond issue. Throughout the year members may be heard on radio and television and at service clubs, speaking for the United Community Chest, Boy Scouts, Mental Health and Crippled Children. Members come from all walks of life, and every religious faith is represented. Rapid City Toastmasters are particularly proud of Harry Myers of the Mount Rushmore Club, who placed second in the TM International Speech Contest at Atlanta, Ga., in 1960, and they expect to keep on turning out winners in the years ahead.

CLUBS IN THE NEWS

Father-Son TM Team

The addition of a father-son combination has presented interesting and challenging situations to the Pacific Beach (San Diego, Calif.) Club 54-5. Dad Walt Saylor is a past club president and a member of "Post Toasties," a club auxiliary of members participating in Beyond Basic Training. Son Garry rapidly adjusted to Toastmasters procedures and is representative of the club's recently acquired members—young, enthusiastic, and with intense desire for personal development.

To fathers hesitant about bringing their sons into their Toastmasters club, Saylor Senior has this advice: "A man who has spent a period of sincere effort in Toastmasters has developed a talent ambitious sons will be eager to emulate. Expose them to it."

**Pacific Beach Club 54-5
San Diego, Calif.**

* * *

Concours d'Art Oratoire

Contestants from 13 clubs of District 61 (Quebec) met at the annual District French Speech Contest, necessitating elimination speak-offs for the first time since the contest was inaugurated in 1954. Joliette Club 1669 was host to



TMI 2nd Vice President Alex Smekta, Mayor of Rochester, Minn. (left), signs visiting mayors' guest register at West Berlin, Germany, as West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt looks on.

over 120 people attending. M. Charles Vincent, St. Maurice Club 3251, Cap de la Madeleine, was the winner of the Reynolds Aluminum Co. trophy with a speech entitled: "Quelle attitude prendre devant un compliment?" (How to react to a compliment).

With the growth of interest in the contest, plans for next year include area eliminations and a District contest with one representative from each area.

**District 61
Quebec, Canada**



Int. Pres. Herman E. Hoche is guest speaker at banquet at Casper, Wyo., during official visit to District 55. Left to right: Donald Paape, Lt. Gov. Dist. 55; Harold Wellman, Pres. Club 97; Pres. Hoche; Harold Fallbeck, Gov. Dist. 55; Whitney Bradley, Pres. Club 1466; Walt Wicker, Ed. Chmn., Dist 55. Casper Club 97 was chartered in 1937; has been continuously active.



GEN-SIRS Club 2343-22, Kansas City, Mo., presents honorary membership in club to Regional Commissioner W. A. Holloway. Club is organized within the General Services Administration. Left to right: Ad. Vice Pres. Dee A. Patterson; Treas. John Dunn; Mr. Holloway; Ed. Vice Pres. Warren L. Reed; Sgt.-at-Arms Pat Kenny and Club Pres. Robert L. Van Buskirk, shown presenting certificate.



Imm. Past Int. Pres. George J. Mucey chats with 1962 March of Dimes poster girl, Debbie Sue Brown, at New York City Regional meeting of the National Foundation. Mucey is again serving as Western Pennsylvania State Associate Chairman for 1962 March of Dimes.

Professional salesmen of Homelite, a Division of Textron, Inc., attend meeting of Lock City (Stamford, Conn.) Club 865-53 as part of their regular sales training seminar held for a week at company's main office at Port Chester, N. Y.



Dist. 37 Gov. Perry M. Weaver (right) hands gavel to Miss America (Miss Maria Beale Fletcher) at District 37 Council at Asheville, N. C., while Lt. Gov. G. Edison Hill looks on. Miss America is a native of Asheville.



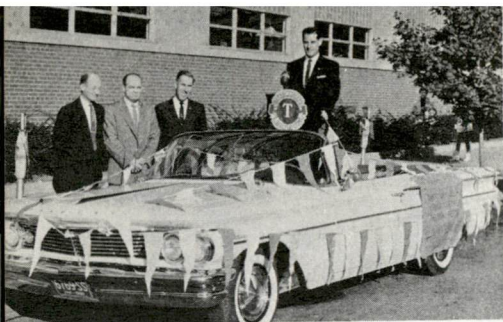
After proclaiming Toastmasters' Week in Texas City, Tex., Mayor Lee Robinson (left) shakes the hand of Club 2231-56 Pres. Robert Quinn, while Area Secretary L. R. Calaway looks on. Members of Club 2231 live in Texas City, La Marque, Hitchcock and Dickinson.



Int. 1st V. P. Frank I. Spangler, who was a loan executive for Milwaukee's United Community Service Fund campaign, congratulates Jean Perkins, winner of the Toastmasters Perpetual Trophy given annually to the student who makes the best speech for the Los Angeles Community Chest Drive. Spangler met Miss Perkins when he was a special guest at a Los Angeles Community Chest luncheon. He was in California to attend a TMI Board meeting.

Int. Pres. Herman E. Hoche (left), Founder Ralph C. Smedley, and Imm. Past Int. Pres. George J. Mucey inspect progress of new World Headquarters building at Santa Ana, Calif., during 3-day meeting of Board of Directors at Santa Ana.





Toastmasters of Areas 7 and 11, Dist. 40, enter TM float in Dayton, Ohio's Columbus Day parade.



Presidents of Wabash and Dresser Gavel Clubs receive charters from Kerele Keller (center left) while Associate Warden J. E. Baker (left) and Assistant Supervisor of Education C. N. Johnston assist.

New Gavel Clubs Chartered

For the first time in its 21 year history, the U.S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., had an international organization chartered within its confines, when Kerele Keller, past governor of District 11, presented charters of two newly-formed Gavel Clubs at the institution. The Wabash Club, inside the main building, charter 78, was named for the famous Wabash River which runs immediately adjacent to the penitentiary. The Dresser Club, located at the Farm Camp,

charter 77, was named in honor of Paul Dresser, American songwriter and author of the classic "On the Banks of the Wabash."

In speaking to the gathering of more than 90 people, inmates and institution officials, Keller congratulated both groups for their foresight in seeking the education that only Toastmasters can provide. He cited institution officials J. E. Baker, associate warden, C. M. Johnston, assistant supervisor of education and sponsor of the Wabash Club, and James Simpson, vocational agriculture instructor and sponsor of the Dresser Club, for their interest in education and their tireless efforts in making Toastmasters training available to the penitentiary population.

The Wabash Club has an active membership of 30 with an associate list of 20. The Dresser Club has an active membership of 23. Plans are being made for future joint meetings with the Terre Haute Toastmasters clubs.

Dresser Gavel Club 77
Wabash Gavel Club 78
Terre Haute, Ind.

* * *

TM's Enter Parade

If Dayton, Ohio, was not conscious of Toastmasters before, it certainly was after, its annual Columbus Day parade of 1961. Clubs of Areas 7 and 11, District 40, entered a TM float which created a great deal of interest and resulted in one new member who joined a club the next day.

The theme of the parade was "Americans All—Working Together." The banner on the TM float elaborated the theme, reading "Toasmasters—Americans All—working together through better listen-

ing, thinking, speaking." Epitomizing the perfect Toastmaster was George Watson, East Dayton Club 2838, standing at a lectern which displayed the TM emblem. The lectern was later loaned to the speakers stand for the program which climaxed the parade.

Picture shows float and riders, left to right: District 40 Governor Otto Althoff, Lt. Governor Frank Thomas, Area 11 Governor Rollo R. Dawson, and George Watson at the lectern.

Areas 7 and 11, Dist. 40
Dayton, Ohio

* * *

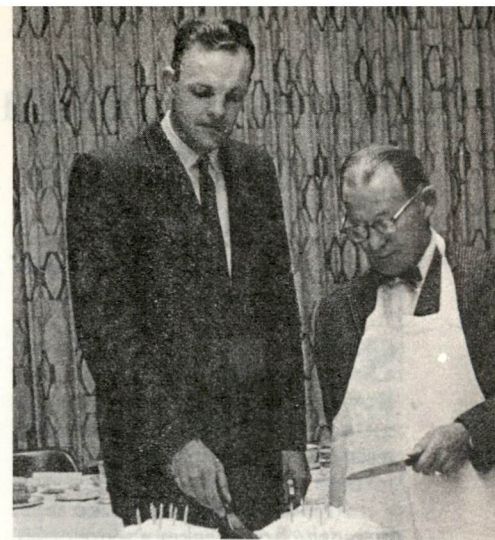
Anniversary Celebration Closes Membership Drive

Coinciding the close of a spirited membership drive with the celebration of its 20th anniversary, Victory Club 221-6 held a gala dinner at which the losing team wore white aprons and served members of the winning team. The contest was a simulated football game, in which a place kick (3 points) was scored for bringing a guest, a touchdown (6 points) if the guest became a member, and one point after a touchdown if the member sponsoring the new member had his dues paid up to date. Net result: five new members in four weeks.

As a member of the losing team, Past Int. Pres. Emil Nelson, the club's first president, wore the white apron, but had the honor of assisting Club President Richard Christensen in cutting the anniversary cake.

The Victory Club was founded shortly after Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1941, hence the club name.

Victory Club 221-6
St. Paul, Minn.



TMI Past President Emil H. Nelson (right) assists Victory Club 221 President Richard Christensen in cutting 20th anniversary cake.

Surprise Table Topic

Admin. Vice Pres. Bill Pendley of Wynnewood Club 1786-25, Dallas, recently conducted an interesting and—to say the least—unusual table topics session. Various articles such as ladies shoes, hats, etc., were pulled from a box and each participant was asked to give a speech on the article. Then Topic-master Pendley announced that the last box had just arrived, and requested help in bringing it into the room. Area Governor Claude McClure was called on to open it and give his speech. Out popped a Powers model dressed in a swim suit.

Toastmasters training assisted McClure in rising to the occasion and giving two minutes of inspiring tribute to the subject. The only criticism of his speech was 32 "Ah's" by actual count—but who could blame him?

Wynnewood Club 1786-25
Dallas, Texas

Eliminate the Guess in Contests

By SYDNEY B. DAWSON

SOME TIME AGO in THE TOASTMASTER magazine, Toastmaster Roy Paetzke presented a new method of judging speech contests. He called this the "50-First" method.

In his article, Mr. Paetzke says: "Give the first speaker a score of 50. The quality of his speech does not matter, in fact, you can give him 50 before you leave home to go to the contest. Listen to his speech. Then listen to the second speaker. Decide—was the second speaker better than the first? If so, give him 75 points. Or was the first speaker better? If so, give the second speaker 25 points. It doesn't matter *how much* better or worse the second speech was; the second speaker always gets either 25 or 75." This system of ratings on a pivotal basis of 50 ensures a decision the instant the last speaker is rated. The highest scorer is the winner.

No doubt the 50-First method would work in some instances, but would it suffice for all? If not, is it satisfactory?

Such a method might be satisfactory if it were a problem of selecting an inanimate object, as say, the best apple from a basket. The first apple could be graded at 50; the following apples would be graded according to the way they

compared to the first apple. Selecting the best apple by this method would work provided the apples were of the same species. Even then the judging might be influenced by coloring! Sometimes a speech is judged to be best because of a humorous story, or because it contains a patriotic appeal.

But suppose the speeches, like apples, were of several varieties? A standard of measurement should be set up, not from the first speaker judged, but from a pre-determined scale of evaluation. This scale would have to be based on a hypothetical example. A standard, so to speak, of perfection.

At first glance, there may not seem to be a great similarity between a music contest and a contest for speakers. But a little analysis will prove there is a close parallel between the two. Both communicate through visual and auditory media. Both have a message to give. Both display familiarity with certain well-understood techniques.

In many music contests, the student is asked to play two selections. One is a required composition, selected in advance and requested of all competitors of the same classification. The second is a composition of the student's own choice.

In some music contests there may be a hundred or more contestants in the same grade or classification. Imagine judging a contest of 100 speakers where each one would recite the Gettysburg Address! The 50-First method would very soon be lost completely. After the first dozen or so speakers it would be impossible for the judges to remember the qualifications of each individual speaker. In such a contest a judge would not only have to depend on a rating sheet, but he would also have to be thoroughly familiar with every phrase of the speech. He would then grade the speakers by comparing each to the imaginary 100 per cent perfect speaker. Under no circumstances should he compare one speaker with another. When he has graded one contestant, that speaker should be dismissed from his mind completely, in much the same manner as a winetaster rinses his mouth with clear water before taking a sip of the next vintage. The next speaker is graded, again compared to the hypothetical perfect speaker.

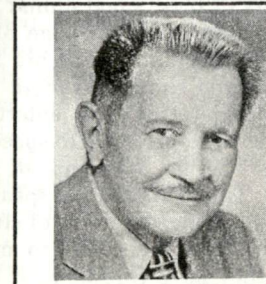
In music contests, the playing of the required composition provides only a part of the student's total score. Sometimes only 20 per cent of the total score is allowed.

However, it provides an excellent basis for grading on such aspects as appearance, personality, poise, and audience appeal.

In many area speech contests—sometimes even in district contests, the judges are familiar with the speakers. They have heard them talk before, at club meetings or on interclub visits. So the judges have the speakers pretty well qualified in advance as to personality, eye appeal, voice projection and other qualities. In this case it is simple to use a 50-First method as an easy way out. But as the contest rises to higher levels—zone, region and International—it would seem that there is a necessity to judge a little more carefully.

Anyone who has ever used the contest rating sheets put out by Headquarters of Toastmasters International, realizes that a great deal of thought and study have gone into their making. They are both careful and comprehensive. A competent and qualified judge would insist on having them. For a less experienced judge, such a rating sheet is imperative.

50-First still leaves another 50 to be accounted for. Let's go 100 per cent and be *right*. ♦



Sydney B. Dawson is owner and operator of Dawson Music Studios at Huntington Park, Calif., and president of the South East District Branch of the Music Teachers Association. A member of Huntington Park's Business Men's Toastmasters Club 531-51, he is immediate past educational vice president of his club and past governor of Area 1, District 51.

PERSONALLY SPEAKING

By RALPH C. SMEDLEY, Founder

Innovation in BBT

An interesting change has been made in the handling of the work of our members who follow Beyond Basic Training. There is nothing sensational about it, but it is our belief that this change will lead to wider use of these advanced studies.

It has been our custom in the past 10 or 12 years to encourage each man to send in reports on the BBT projects as rapidly as these are completed. These reports have been individually evaluated and commented on.

The method of handling has been revised, so that the work can be handled right in the club, under the supervision of the educational vice president and his committee. The member who is working on BBT will not have to send any reports to Santa Ana until he has completed the 20 projects. Then his educational vice president will mail the summary of his work, and will recommend him for a Certificate of Achievement, which we shall issue.

This method should result in making the club's officers, and the educational committee in particular, more keenly conscious of the merits of the advanced training, and we believe that it will lead to greater use of the Beyond Basic Training materials.

The plan of handling the work locally has been used for many years with Basic Training, and the new procedure is intended to bring the entire series of 32 projects into closer and more effective relation to the club. Of course, any man who has questions or suggestions will be expected to write freely to Santa Ana for help, but no one will be required to send in reports *in cursu*.

Let us try this plan thoroughly, and thus let us spread the benefits of Beyond Basic to many more men than have previously undertaken it.

Have You Tried It?

Just one year ago, in the February, 1960, issue of THE TOASTMASTER, I offered some excellent (in my opinion) suggestions for club programs which would have notable values, cultural, educational, and truly inspirational, for both speakers and listeners. Have you tried any of these suggestions?

They were given on page 32 of that February issue. The big idea was that you should, "for an evening of education and entertainment, devote a program to speeches on The Seven Wonders of the World. This will lead the speakers into some neglected fields of study, and will open their eyes to much which they have forgotten, if they

ever knew it; and will provide the material for a series of speeches really worth hearing."

I believe that this suggestion is just as valuable today as it was 12 months ago. The reason I gave the suggestion was that I really believed that it was a good one. I honestly thought that some of our clubs would welcome it, and make good use of it.

But up to this time—one year later—I have not heard of one club which has enjoyed the program on "The Seven Wonders." If any member who reads these paragraphs remembers such a program in his club, I wish he would write me to that effect.

You see, it is rather discouraging for me to offer a program suggestion which I personally know is a good one, and then to have it unannounced ignored and left untried. I realize that the deterrent was in the fact that to prepare and present such a program would require a good bit of work, but I do wish that some of our earnest Toastmasters would take it on themselves to demonstrate either the goodness or the worthlessness of the idea. They might be surprised at the results.

I offer suggestions because I feel the urge to help the clubs deal with their problems. The problem of creating worth while programs is always with us. Will some of you men be willing to try this one, and see what you can do with it?

If you have any interest in the "Seven Wonders," whether as speech material or for your own information, I recommend that you read the book, "Seven Wonders of the World," by Leonard Cottrell.

Published by Rinehart's, and priced at \$4.50, it should be available at your public library. It is informative and entertaining. You will enjoy it.

Captain H. W. Farwell, of Toastmasters Club 1219-13, State College, Pennsylvania, recently reported on his BBT project on use of the public address system. He offered some very keen comments on how to deal with the microphone for best results. I wish to share these comments with all of you, for they are so well stated that every one of us can profit from them. Here is a portion of what Captain Farwell wrote:

The microphone can be a force for good or bad, and it can be a tool which can raise a man high or drop him low. While it is true that "as a man thinks, so is he," it is equally true that "as he speaks, so do his fellow men know him." Surely nothing else has the power of a microphone to demonstrate how a man speaks.

If he speaks well, is a master of the techniques of using the microphone, and has something worth while to say and says it well, then his is a voice that should be heard. But if his message be a good one but his microphone technique poor, he will speak against tremendous odds. If his technique is good but his message not worth while, nothing will tear him down faster than an amplifier which will let others hear him.

Microphone Morals—When you are using a microphone to force your way into the listener's consciousness, you owe it to him to have something worth while to say and say it well. ♦

How to Get Publicity For Your Club

By DOUGLAS R. WITT

WHEN WAS THE LAST time your club was mentioned in the local newspaper or on radio or television? Chances are, it was some time back. Yet, your newspaper and radio and television stations are actively looking for legitimate news to fill space and broadcasts. There are many occasions where your club has a news event suitable for publicity, although this doesn't mean news in a world-shattering way. Small events can be news; one of your members gives a talk before a local group; perhaps the club has an outing, any number of things can be news.

Here's how Dan Patch Toastmasters Club 1280-6 of Richfield, Minnesota handled a news release. The club speech contest offered news because the winner was a local man. The newspaper was supplied with the man's name, where he worked, the name of his speech and the purpose of the speech contest. From that small amount of information the club received good coverage.

How about unusual speech situations? The Richfield club thought a talk on calling wild game had publicity possibilities. The speaker was dressed in a camouflage suit, a flashing headlamp strapped to his head and a game call raised to his mouth;

this had picture possibilities. Pictures were submitted to the local paper. Result: more publicity space.

Some publicity can result without the spot news element. For example, a feature on some facet of speaking. The business men in your club may be the basis for a business page story. Or the women's editor may be interested in what a Toastmaster's wife thinks about her husband's speech training.

In addition to elections, speech contests and other routine events, an open eye and an alert mind can spot other publicity possibilities. Here are some places to look:

1. Did anyone give a speech on an unusual hobby?
2. Is anyone going to talk before a civic group?
3. Is the club going to have an outstanding visitor?
4. What about the club outing?
5. Is the club participating in a community event?

Whatever the subject, try to illustrate it with an action picture. But remember the time element is important to newspapers. Don't hold up a timely news story because you're waiting for picture prints. Pictures submitted with a publicity

release should be no less than 5"x7" on black and white glossy paper.

Writing the publicity release is not difficult if you answer the following questions in the copy:

1. Who is it? (Person's full name, title, home address)
2. What is it? (Title of speech, name of activity)
3. When is it? (Date and time)
4. Where is it? (Location)
5. Why is it? (What was the reason)

This information will be used by the editor or radio-TV newsmen to assemble a story. You don't have to be a writer to supply the facts.

Each news release should have the name, address of the club and phone number of the man to contact for additional information if needed, in the upper left hand corner. Don't write a headline. The newspaper will do this based on the space it gives the story. Type all releases double-space as this allows revision by the news editor. Mail photos flat in a large envelope. Send copy and pictures to the City Desk unless the release is going to a special editorial department. For radio and television, address news releases to the News Desk.

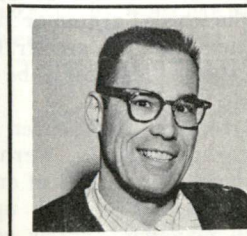
In setting your sights for top club publicity, be sure you don't overlook the smaller, neighborhood

newspapers. These usually have a wide readership and are delighted to have good items. It is a good idea to call and find out the publication and deadline dates of these papers, which are usually published once a week. Then time your release accordingly. For instance, a paper which is distributed on Thursday will usually have a news deadline date of the Monday or Tuesday preceding. Items arriving after that date will have to wait for publication, and may be discarded for more timely releases.

Remember, too, that company publications are pleased to receive news about their employees. If a club member has achieved something newsworthy, send a news release about it to the editor of his company publication.

Two words of caution in writing your releases: don't editorialize and don't try to be cute. Stick to straight reporting: give the editor the facts and let him take it from there.

Good publicity serves a dual purpose in any Toastmasters club. It calls the attention of the community to what the club is doing and it builds new membership. Next time you see an opportunity for club publicity, follow the simple steps outlined here. You'll be surprised at the number of times your club will be in the news. ♦



Douglas R. Witt is a technical publications specialist who handles the publication of instruction and parts books for various companies. He is a member of Dan Patch Club 1280-6 of Richfield, Minn. He is employed by Minnesota Engineering Co. of Minneapolis.



Mr. Grammarian!

By HUMPHREY HUGHES-HALLETT

YOUR ROLE AT THE NEXT meeting, Mr. Grammarian, rates as much prior preparation on your part as the preparation of a formal speech. You should acknowledge this and prepare yourself accordingly.

Too often a grammarian makes no more preparation for his task than to equip himself with a pencil and paper on which to scribble notes. When his turn comes on the program, his notes amount to nothing more than a flagrant trespass on the territory of the appointed evaluators.

Remember: you will be called upon by a group of ambitious men to round out their program of self-improvement by advising them about the niceties of speech.

"As a man speaks, so is he," quoth Publilius Syrus, around 43 B.C. Such a mouthful quoth he that we still quote him.

But ain't it the truth?

(No, Mr. Grammarian, don't jot down those bits of slang. You are above that. Save it for the appointed critic and save yourself for your real job—the job of *educating*.)

But it is true that as a man speaks, so is he. If he speaks nerv-

ously, is he not nervous? If he speaks rudely, is he not ill-mannered? So tell me what he is if he speaks ignorantly, carelessly or sloppily, without regard for the rules of speech. After all, club members observe the rules of the road when they drive to the meeting. The meeting itself is run according to the Rules of Order. So, speeches made in the English language should conform to the rules of English grammar.

It is for you, Mr. Grammarian, to point this out, to make members aware that grammar is not necessarily pedantic, dull, fuddyduddy. Good grammar makes for clarity, conciseness, and good communication.

So, just as you would be willing to spend time in researching for a formal speech, why not do some study on the words "grammar" and "syntax" next time you are Mr. G.? A quick study and you'll be an authority in the club.

Of course, you must listen intently the whole evening. Perhaps you may hear a grammatical error which you recognize and upon which you may hang a few com-

ments. But don't rely on the crumbs from the evaluators' tables, or you may become one of those sorry bumblerers who after being introduced as Grammarian, bob up and say, "Er, after the splendid job done by the critics, there isn't much left for me to er . . ."

What a chance they miss to make a brief speech on any of the following subjects:

Split infinitive. Have fun and call for one, just one, example. (Better have one ready yourself.)

Double negative. Grammarians call it a double negative when we say, "I never said nothing." It's wrong because, when you analyze it, you are saying that you did not say nothing. Therefore you must have said something—which wasn't what you meant to say.

Take a pot shot at those terminal prepositions hanging precariously and unnecessarily at the end of sentences. Educate the members to wince every time someone asks, "Where are you at?"

Try getting "who" and "whom" straightened out. Take a peek at Junior's grammar after he has gone to bed and become the club expert.

Remind them, O remind them, that a noun is qualified by an adjective—your *car* (noun) is *nice* (adjective). But a verb is qualified by an adverb—your car runs *nicely* (adverb). We call that *-ly* the ad-

verbial ending; just tack it on an adjective (except for a very few irregular adverbs) and you'll get your adverbial form. Issue live ammunition and send the members out gunning for the next barbarian who says his car runs "nice"—they'll none of them be missed.

"*Irregardless*" is a word we hear daily and even see sometimes in print—but not in the dictionary. The word is "*regardless*." Take a swipe at that unnecessary prefix.

Mixed metaphors are always good for a laugh, but they're no good when you don't want a laugh. Watch out for them.

You can build a two-minute speech around any one of these points and still leave time to finger an individual offender or two if you so desire. But remember, people are often sensitive about the way they speak, and no one likes to have his personal shortcomings aired in public. They are much better helped by a confidential aside or a written note.

And finally, remember that the greatest service you can render your fellow members is to keep hammering away at one single theme:

You can never hope to improve your grammar if you watch it only for that brief time you are on your feet during a club meeting. It's an all day, every day job. ♦



Humphrey Hughes-Hallett was born in Britain and for a number of years represented the Great-West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg, in Canada and the United States. He now lives in California, and is past sergeant-at-arms of Hospitality Toastmasters 683-5, San Diego.

TOASTscripts



O. David Scrimshire joined Redding (Calif.) Toastmasters Club 197-39 in 1950. Today, at 83, he is still an active member.

Scrimshire says he joined Toastmasters because he felt it was an opportunity to learn.

"The trouble with us old codgers," he said recently in an interview for the Redding-Record-Seachlight, "is that we stop learning after a while. I've been fighting this for years."

Scrimshire might add that it's been a winning battle, too. His eyesight partially failed him in 1952, but with the aid of his wife who reads to him and with a record player to "read" with, he has managed to "read" more than 200 books in the last six years. He takes notes on the books so that he can refresh his memory from time to time.

For many years, Toastmaster Scrimshire was a traveling salesman. He often saw children playing in the street and he promised himself that someday he would do something to give children a safe place to play. He kept his promise during World War II. As a real estate salesman at Redding, he had acquired several adjoining lots. He took two of them and spent five years clearing the brush and building. The park has a merry-go-round,

swings, sand boxes, teeter-totters, a baseball diamond and a baseball rack. Scrimshire Play Park is now leased and operated by the city of Redding.

Scrimshire estimates he has given more than 120 talks before Toastmasters. He finds plenty to keep him busy, but he worries about old age for others.

"It's a matter of individual evaluation," he says. "You must determine for yourself the amount of youth you have left. It's expressed in mental alertness and physical agility."

Redding Toastmasters have learned as much from O. David Scrimshire as he has learned from them.



From an Alabama club bulletin: To _____, my apologies for the error in spelling his name last week.



Adding variety to a meeting is always a good way to increase attendance. Take, for instance, a recent Council meeting in District 37 (N.C.). All the district officers did was invite Miss Maria Beale Fletcher of Asheville, N.C., to be honored guest and the meeting was packed.

And who is Miss Maria Beale Fletcher? She is just the 1961

"Miss America," that's all. And you can see her picture with two of the District 37 officers on page 21.



Speaking of pictures, International 2nd Vice President Alex P. Smekta, also pictured on page 19, took more than 200 on a recent visit to Germany. As mayor of Rochester, Minn., Vice President Smekta was one of 24 American mayors selected by the American Conference of Mayors to visit East and West Berlin. A Wirephoto of him with West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt appeared in newspapers from coast to coast. Smekta spent four hours in East Berlin, visited the infamous Dachau concentration camp, was one of the three mayors asked to broadcast on Radio Free Europe, and had a brief meeting at the Munich airport with Edwin Kelley, president of Bavarian Toastmasters Club 2270-U.

Since returning, Smekta has edited his slides and prepared a 45-minute presentation which he has given before 50 civic groups. The title of his illustrated talk is "Berlin, a Divided City."



CONGRATULATIONS: To the Ambassadors Gavel Club at the Utah State Prison for having 11 members eligible for Certificates of Merit at a single ceremony. . . . To Barney Kingston, Speakers Forum Club 371-30 (Chicago), for being selected as the principal speaker at the Sixth Annual North Dakota Inventors Congress. . . . To Manuel Ramires, Kay Cee Club 638-50 (Santa Monica, Calif.) for receiv-

ing the "Citizen of the Year Award" for the Santa Monica area from Sears, Roebuck and Co. The award was presented for his many civic activities. In his honor, the Kay Cee Club held a "Manny Ramires Night". . . . To Chalmette (La.) Club 2352-29 for presenting a basic speech course for Boy Scouts which resulted in 36 Scouts receiving Merit Badges in public speaking. . . . To Harry C. "Cap" Cessna, charter member of Azalea Club 691-29 (Mobile, Ala.), who has a 14-year perfect attendance record. When a lecture course he wanted to attend was held on the same night his Toastmasters club met, he managed to attend both events. Toastmaster Cessna is 72 years old. . . . To James F. McEvay, past governor, District 21 (British Columbia), whose fine public relations program for his dry cleaning business was the subject of an article in a recent issue of the *Laundry and Dry Cleaning Journal*. . . . To John L. Russell, Club 1066-48 (Orlando, Fla.), who founded a Bible sales business which has grown in eight years to an annual gross of around \$7 million. . . . To Barry S. Stuhlbarg of Queen City Founder's Club 1619-40 (Cincinnati, Ohio) for his article "Speak Up," which emphasized the value of Toastmasters training for members of the hardware industry in a recent issue of the *Hardware Consultant*. . . . To District 25 Governor Fred J. Beisecker who was the subject of a "Profile" in *Finance Magazine*. Governor Beisecker is vice president in charge of the Financial Services Department and controller of Braniff International Airways.

Board Report

AT ITS NOVEMBER 17-18, 1961 meeting at Anaheim, Calif., the International Board of Directors took action on the following matters of interest to clubs and districts:

Adopted proposed amendments to the bylaws of Toastmasters International to provide for a four elective officer structure: President, Senior Vice President, Vice President for Education and Vice President for Organization. The proposed amendments will be presented for action at the Annual Business Meeting to be held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, August 9.

Amended Policy Bulletin 12 (Expense Grants Available for District Officers and Speech Contestants) disallowing travel reimbursement to any Zone Conference held outside the 1955 continental limits of the United States and Canada.

Revised Speech Contest Rules providing for prepared speeches rather than extemporaneous speeches. Speech titles will be selected by contestants and submitted to contest chairmen for consideration and assignment.

Revised Speech Contest eligibility provisions for International officers and directors, district officers and area governors so that elective district officers and area governors whose terms expire June 30 preceding the International Convention *are not* eligible to compete in any contest. International officers and directors or candidates for these offices *are also not* eligible to compete in any Speech Contest.

Adopted a policy on district finances providing for a reserve fund to be left in each district's reserve account at the close of each fiscal year. The reserve fund will be 10% of the district's share of per capita fees collected during the fiscal year and will be available for withdrawal by the incoming administration for a period of 60 days, even though an audit report may not have been submitted by the previous administration.

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL SCHEDULE

During March, International President Herman E. Hoche will make official visits to Toastmasters in District 43 at Little Rock, Ark., on March 7-8, and to Toastmasters in District 48 at Birmingham, Alabama, on March 9-10.

Book Review

By ARCHIE McDONALD

Archie McDonald of Chico State College, charter president of Chico's Club 3316-39, writes: "In Club 3316, District 39, we have special reason to want to bring this book to the attention of all Toastmasters. Ishi was the inspiration for the name of our club, the Ishi Club, chartered at the convention of District 39 on May 6, 1961. The publication of Mrs. Kroeber's work on a native of this area vigorously reinforces the wisdom of our choice. With spirit and accuracy, she points up the importance of communication to man. . . . We believe that communication of the importance of 'Ishi in Two Worlds' to members of Toastmasters clubs is highly appropriate."

ISHI IN TWO WORLDS by Theodora Kroeber, University of California Press 1961

WHY DOES ANYONE READ a book? For information? For better understanding of man? For insight into man's relation to his environment? For knowledge of his heritage? For a pleasurable few hours which contribute toward his sense of being at one with the scheme of things?

He may expect to do one or all of these when he gets acquainted with *Ishi In Two Worlds*. This fascinating tale (true) of one man's literal emergence from the Stone Age to a modern, industrial culture was made possible by a series of chances. The stability of Indian culture in California was essential to the perpetuation of a way of life that changed less in three thousand years than an industrial society does in one generation. Mrs. Kroeber writes, "The California Indian was . . . a true provincial. He was an introvert, reserved, contempla-

tive, and philosophical. He lived at ease with the supernatural and the mystical which were pervasive in all aspects of life. He felt no need to differentiate mystical truth from directly evidential or 'material' truth, or the supernatural from the natural; one was as manifest as the other within his systems of values and perceptions and beliefs. The promoter, the boaster, the aggressor, the egotist, the innovator, would have been looked at askance. The ideal was the man of restraint, dignity, rectitude, he of the Middle Way. Life proceeded within the limits of known and proper pattern from birth through death and beyond."

It was chance that this man, Ishi, was not a casualty of interaction between the white settlers and the displaced Indians. The interaction frequently brought the white man's diseases which exacted as high as 60 per cent of a tribe's population. The interaction occasionally took the form of forced migrations. And violence was not unknown. Why

did "forced migration account for some hundreds of Yana deaths"? Why "death by shooting and particularly mass-murder shooting interspersed with hangings . . . the usual and popular techniques of extermination" of northern California Indians? Mrs. Kroeber provides an objective, detailed, and accurate explanation of these happenings.

If fortuitous, certainly it was good fortune that Ishi wasn't shot as a wild man when he was finally forced by hunger to make his presence known to the white man on August 29, 1911 at Oroville, California. Good fortune, too, it was that a University of California anthropologist immediately contacted the sheriff of Butte County and very soon thereafter moved this representative of the Stone Age to the Museum in San Francisco where he resided for the rest of his days as a "living exhibit." Waterman wrote, "This man is undoubtedly wild. He has pieces of deer thong in place of ornaments in the lobes of his ears and a wooden plug in the septum of his nose. He recognizes most of my Yana words and a fair proportion of his own seem

to be identical (with mine) . . . He will be a splendid informant, especially for phonetics, for he speaks clearly."

A California Indian almost never spoke his own name. It was bad manners to speak one's own name, and Ishi never did reveal his own private Yahi name. One of his closest friends, anthropologist Alfred Louis Kroeber (husband of the author) in response to pressure from newspaper reporters announced that the Indian would be called "Ishi," the word for "man" in his language. Ishi was a man, a person. Ishi spoke clearly and forcefully of the ways of a people swallowed by advancing civilization. *Ishi in Two Worlds* speaks with clarity, imagination and wisdom to the reader interested in such qualities as historical insight, courage and the design for living which belonged to a people of 3,000 years ago. It is difficult to imagine any Toastmaster who would find this book other than stimulating, stirring, informative, and a contribution to his understanding. In addition, it is first-rate entertainment and may well become a classic. ♦

"It is not that all gadgets and other marvels of our age are bad, or that we should not have those things which are necessary for reasonable comfort and well being. It is the undue emphasis that we place on these things as ends in themselves which seems to be so false. We allow our sense of values to be governed by them, and, in the battle to secure them, the more enduring things, the true wealth of soul and spirit, lie dormant, are unrecognized.

—Helen V. Zahara, "New Outlook," February, 1961



JUST IN JEST

Wife to sick, bed-ridden husband: "Here's a sympathy card from your secretary. It's addressed to me."

♦♦♦
We spared the rod for lo these many years, and look what we wound up with—the beat generation!

♦♦♦
Then there was this hillbilly singer who had to retire at the peak of his career. Seems his adenoids healed.

♦♦♦
The old inmate greeted his new cell partner with the question: "How long you in for?"

"Twenty-five years," the new prisoner replied.

"Then you take the bed nearest the door," said the old timer. "You'll be getting out first."

♦♦♦
Psychiatrist to male patient: "Did this feeling of being an insignificant pipsqueak come on suddenly or did it develop normally with marriage and parenthood?"

♦♦♦
Money may not help you make friends, but it will get you a higher grade of enemies.

♦♦♦
Daughter: "What is alimony, mother?"

Mother: "It's a married man's cash-surrender value, dear."

♦♦♦
Experience: Something that when you finally have it you're too old for the job.

♦♦♦
Reassuring theatre attendant to late-comer arriving in the intermission: "You're all right, you've missed the worst of it."

♦♦♦
Go to a class reunion and you'll be amazed how much older the other fellows look.

♦♦♦
The 8-year old wanted to send a valentine to the girl next door. His family selected one for him. It was highly ornamental and the wording quite slushy. Before he entrusted it to the mail, he wrote at the bottom of it in pencil: "I really don't care this much about you."

♦♦♦
A gentleman is a man who can read a woman like a book—to himself.

Quote

♦♦♦
Another optimist was the fellow who first called it free love.

♦♦♦
A woman in Maine decided to mail some snow to an old friend in Florida. "But the snow will be gone long before the package gets to Florida," her husband pointed out.

"Nonsense," she said. "Who'd steal a little bit of snow?"

♦♦♦
We think we've finally figured out why Robin Hood only robbed the rich. The poor had no money.

Letters to the Editor

(Because of obvious space limitations we often print only pertinent portions of letters received. While only signed letters will be considered for publication, names of writers will be withheld on request.—Editor)

Our good friend John Strothers sent me a copy of his letter to you. I dare you not to print it.

Joseph A. Shirley

Please accept my compliments on the current (November) issue of *The Toastmaster* which was most enjoyable, with one exception.

Reference is made to the article "Mind Your Minutes," by one Joseph A. Shirley. The context of Mr. Shirley's article was excellent, but *The Toastmaster* should report facts as they are, not as they once were.

If you have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Shirley, as I have, you would wonder where his picture came from. Did it come from the files of "Wanted, Dead or Alive," "Have Gun, Will Travel," or from some police bulletin?

I suggest, sir, that this is not Mr. Shirley's photo, or at least one taken within the last thirty years. If it is a current photo, please accept my apology and advise the name of the plastic surgeon who did such a wonderful job on Mr. Shirley—no wrinkles, no gray hair, no gravy on the necktie.

John S. Strothers, Sr.
Past Lt. Gov. Dist. 25
Texas

(You must be describing Mr. Shirley before he joined Toastmasters.—Ed.)

Many thanks for your frequent and kind instruction to me. I was again back to one of the Sanno Toastmasters Club officers, as

the administrative vice president. As you know, I was the president of the club, in the term October, 1960, through March, 1961 . . . I wrote this letter, to thank you for your sending of "Convention Minutes" and speech manuscripts by Founder Dr. Smedley and Mr. Forley. They are very helpful to me, especially in that they referred to the difficulty the TM International experienced in early days. Now we are at the stage of a "baby" and we will have to encounter much more difficulties to be a "boy." . . .

We have much problems, but happily other clubs (American) are kindly assisting us, by sending their members to our club meetings. I hope our club will, step by step, keep up with other American-composed ordinal clubs.

Last month, all Kanto area (Tokyo City and its suburbs) TM Clubs educational vice presidents met in a joint committee meeting, sponsored by Tachikawa TM Club 1333, at Tachikawa Air Base. As the result, the publicity campaign in conjunction with a "Toastmasters Week" was set forth, beginning 8 November. On 18 November, a joint social meeting of all the Kanto Plain's Toastmasters clubs will be held at Sanno Hotel, Tokyo. From our club, six or seven members are to attend. Such activities on the part of the American clubs encourage us very much.

Toru Miyaki
Admin. Vice Pres.
Club 2803-U
Tokyo, Japan

We request permission to reprint the article, "French Poodles at the Intercom" by Lenore Weed, which appeared in *The Toastmaster*, December, 1961.

Maj. James L. Stewart
Staff Information Officer
HQ 3575th Pilot Training Wing USAF
Vance Air Force Base, Okla.

(Sorry, it's classified.—Ed.)

We are certainly pleased and delighted with the excellent story about Canton which you printed in the November, 1961, issue of *The Toastmaster* magazine.

Featuring Canton with a picture of our new City Hall on the cover is greatly appreciated. Thanks again for publicizing Canton in your magazine.

Canton Chamber of Commerce
N. P. Faulkner
Executive Assistant

Many thanks for sending along the copies of *The Toastmaster*. You have done beautifully by me! I particularly like the illustration and typography of the first page. I cannot imagine anybody seeing this who would not be led to go on with the rest of the article.

The whole (November) issue seems to me on the side of the gods. I wish you all good luck on this highly civilized and important campaign. I have a feeling that you are contributing to our national health and strength.

Frank C. Baxter
University of Southern
California
Los Angeles, Calif.

Enclosed is a copy of our "new" Area #2 newspaper which is an extension of the "Club Bulletin" idea. We hope you like it.

"The Gavel" is designed to provide a means for unity of clubs within our area.

It is edited and published monthly by members of the Joseph M. Budde Club 2365. Here is how we do it:

Each club within the area prints a weekly club bulletin. A copy is forwarded to the Joseph M. Budde Club (with any added articles and pictures to be published). We screen and edit the articles, put them in printable format, and deliver the draft to the *Avalanche Journal*, a local newspaper. Cost to each club is \$3.50 per month for 50 copies. They print it and we mail it. . . . Total cost to print 500 copies is \$18, in case any other clubs are interested.

Robert A. King
Past Pres., Club 2365-44
Reese AFB, Lubbock, Texas

Tinker Air Force Base Club 1692-16 completed its second Speechcraft course on 30 October, and gained 12 new members plus one for Hourglass Club 2257-16.

Farris C. Purviance, Jr.
Ed. Chairman, Dist. 16
Midwest City, Okla.

I am extremely pleased with the response we are receiving from the Speakers Bureau article printed in the November issue of *The Toastmaster*. Letters have been received from Toastmasters clubs in California, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, North Carolina, New Mexico and several other states. . . . We will certainly strive to do our best to support any Toastmasters group interested in promoting such a wonderful community service as a Speakers Bureau.

Philip D. Bosarge
President, Speakers Bureau
Mobile, Alabama

Please notify TMI Headquarters immediately of any change of address, giving old address, new address, club and district numbers.

New Clubs

(As of December 15, 1961)

- 407-32 BUCKLEY, Washington, *Buckley*, Wed., 7 p.m., National Bank of Washington.
 760-33 PASCO, Washington, *Pasco*, Tues., 7 p.m., Smitty's Pancake House.
 1707-10 YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, *Blue Tiger*, twice monthly, 8 p.m., Youngstown Air Reserve Base.
 1877-37 CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, *Early Risers*, Mon., Biweekly, 7 a.m., Anchor Inn.
 1894-10 AKRON, Ohio, *Downtown*, Fri., 11:45 a.m., Kaase's Restaurant, 53 East Mill Street.
 1895-37 RAEFORD, North Carolina, *Early Bird*, Mon., 6:45 a.m., Elk Restaurant.
 2512-6 MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, *Realtors*, Thurs., 8 a.m., Rainbow Cafe, Hennepin at Lake Street.
 2519-57 LAKEPORT, California, *Lake County*, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m. Terrace School.
 2666-17 BILLINGS, Montana, *Yellowstone*, Thurs., 6:15 p.m., Belnap Broiler.
 2745-30 CHICAGO, Illinois, *Amphenol-Borg Electronic Corporation*, 2nd & 4th Tues., 5:45 p.m., The Steak House.
 2859-12 NELLIS AFB, Las Vegas, Nevada, *Gaff-Gabbers*, Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bldg. T-2, Wing Conference Room.
 2955-13 PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, *Pittsburgh Jr. Chamber of Commerce*, 1st & 3rd Wed., 6:30 p.m., Chamber of Commerce Board Room, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
 3093-42 MEDICINE HAT, Alberta, Canada, *Medicine Hat*, Thurs., 6:30 p.m., YM-YWCA Bldg.
 3379-14 ALBANY, Georgia, *Marine Corps Supply Center*, Tues., 7:30 p.m., I R O Bldg., aboard the Marine Corps Supply Center.
 3392-36 WASHINGTON, D. C., *VOXORD*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 12 noon, The Pentagon Bldg.
 3394-27 LOS BANOS, California, *Los Banos-Westside*, Mon., 6:15 a.m., Hub Hotel Dining Room.
 3395-U NARACOORTE, South Australia, *Naracoorte*, alt. Fri., 6:15 p.m., Kincaig Hotel.
 3396-21 TERRACE, B. C., Canada, *Terrace*, Wed., 6:30 p.m., Blue Gables Hotel.
 3397-29 PENSACOLA, Florida, *Gaveliers*, Tues., 7 p.m., Washington Vocational School.
 3399-11 INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, *Eastside YMCA*, 2nd & 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m., Eastside Family YMCA, 601 N. Shortridge Road.
 3400-4 SUNNYVALE, California, *Los Gallos Del Bahia*, Fri., 6:30 a.m., Lockheed Cafeteria, Bldg. 104.
 3402-2 SEATTLE, Washington, *Lake City Republican*, 1st & 3rd Wed., 6:30 p.m., 12351 Nothell Way NE.
 3403-38 PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, *Military Clothiers*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 1 p.m., Philadelphia Quartermaster Center Officers Open Mess.
 3404-36 WASHINGTON, D. C., *Giant*, alt. Tues., 7 p.m., Giant Food General Offices, Landover, Maryland.
 3405-U CHAUMONT AB, France, *Chaumont*, 1st Wed., 7 p.m., Chaumont Open Mess.
 3406-35 WHITE PINE, Michigan, *Lake Copper*, Thurs., 6 p.m., White Pine Inn.
 3407-56 AUSTIN, Texas, *Balcones*, Mon., noon, Allandale Cafeteria.
 3408-14 ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Georgia, *Tongue-Tied*, 1st & 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., 621 Ocean Blvd.
 3409-21 VANCOUVER, B. C., Canada, *Broadway*, Fri., 7:30 a.m., Pancho's Restaurant.
 3410-14 SAVANNAH, Georgia, *J.E.A.*, Mon., 7:30 p.m., Jewish Educational Alliance.
 3411-2 SEATTLE, Washington, *WIIS*, Thurs., 5:30 p.m., Hennings Restaurant, 9724 Aurora Avenue.
 3414-18 SHEPESHED, Leicestershire, England, *LIND LEYS*, Wed., 7:30 p.m., The Hind Leys Community College.
 3426-29 MOBILE, Alabama, *Al Hassan*, Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Al Hassan Grotto Hall, 2058 Halls Mill Road.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

1961-1962

- F Richard S. Titera
 2. Robert Murray
 3. James H. McBain
 4. Robert L. Knotts
 5. Donald Contois
 6. Edward M. Thielen
 7. Richard Eastman
 8. Earl M. Potter
 9. Bliss O. Bignall, Jr.
 10. H. R. Baumgardner
 11. Russell Carey
 12. John Bozoky
 13. Alexander W. Brown
 14. Richard Piazza
 15. C. S. (Pete) Bosquet
 16. Rex Davenport
 17. Dr. Howard E. Hultgren
 18. John Blaney
 19. Jerry Bertramson
 20. Harry M. Pippin
 21. Lionel Mercier
 22. Paul E. Kunze
 23. Roger H. Johnson
 24. John Nixon, Jr.
 25. Fred Beisecker
 26. Raymond McGavin
 27. David R. Crow
 28. Judson Fisher
 29. Edgar Pfeiffer
 30. Kenneth Magnuson
 31. John P. Gallant
 32. Paul C. Webb
 33. Charles Lovelass
 34. Raymond G. Castle
 35. Gordon Groseth
 36. Van Holmgren Tanner
 37. Perry M. Weaver
 38. William M. Musser, Jr.
 39. Arley Howsden
 40. Otto H. Althoff
 41. R. James Brennan
 42. Cece Primeau
 43. James A. Brewer
 44. B. R. Griffin
 45. William Steinhardt
 46. William J. Costello
 47. Dean Risher
 48. Major Francis M. Grove
 49. Edward M. Hudak (Lt. Col.)
 50. Arthur Lester
 51. George F. Kaufman
 52. Robert C. Emrey
 53. James E. Thomas
 54. M. J. Roy Wolf
 55. Harold Fallbeck
 56. R. H. (Bud) Lambert, Jr.
 57. Bruno Franceschi
 58. Luther R. Gower
 59. Artie Valentine
 60. Tom Ryan
 61. John Korez
 62. Leo Barnes
 63. Hilton M. Austin (acting)
 64. S. M. (Sid) McMurray
 65-P B. Robert Bird
 66-P John B. Tallent
- 1133 Sunset Drive, Whittier, California
 22525 Ninth Avenue, Bothell, Washington
 53 W. Suffolk Drive, Tucson, Arizona
 1204 Nilda Avenue, Mountain View, California
 1361 Rock Springs Road, Escondido, California
 1806 Vincent Avenue No., Minneapolis 11, Minnesota
 P. O. Box 532, The Dalles, Oregon
 7009 W. Main Street, Belleville, Illinois
 Elder Building, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 150 Brouse Drive, Wadsworth, Ohio
 1603 Cass Street, Niles, Michigan
 631 California Avenue, Bakersfield, California
 3115 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
 P. O. Box 3207, Savannah, Georgia
 253 No. Main Street, Pocatello, Idaho
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