

# THE *Toastmaster*

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

JUNE 1952

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TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is a non-profit educational organization of 1133 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, South Africa, and the Hawaiian Islands, devoted to the work of helping men to become better speakers.

JUNE 1952

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BUSINESS IN CONFERENCE

Conferences are the order of the day. People get together in groups to talk things over. That is a privilege to be cherished by every free individual — something which has been won at great cost, and which is worth all that it cost.

Most conferences are “problem-solving” activities. In the business corporation, the service club committee, the Chamber of Commerce or the Ladies’ Aid Society, problems are studied and policies are decided. The fundamental principles are almost universal.

Here are the standard procedures which should be followed, but which frequently are not:

**First, exactly what is the problem to be solved?**

**Second, what are the possible solutions—all of them?**

**Third, which of the solutions offered are not practical or acceptable?**

**Fourth, what is the best possible solution?**

**Fifth, how can this conclusion be made effective?**

Preparing for the Conference

Both the leader and the participants should make preparation in

advance. This preparation consists in gaining information about the subject to be discussed, and developing one’s ideas about how the solution may be found.

It does not imply that any participant is to make up his mind in advance so that he will be resistant to the suggestions of others. The open-minded approach is an essential, but the vacant-minded approach, based on ignorance, is most undesirable.

The Chairman

Much of the success of any conference depends on the tact, energy, resourcefulness and fair-mindedness of the leader.

He studies the problem from all angles, and fixes his eye upon the fact that the test of the discussion lies in the arrival at a definite decision or conclusion.

He studies so as to prepare a brief opening statement by which the problem will be introduced and outlined. He does not attempt to solve it in this opening, but fairly presents the general situation. He may offer two or three leading

questions to start discussion. He explains time limits, and encourages all members of the group to express themselves.

The chairman does not enter into the discussion after his opening statement, but he may ask questions for clarification, and he certainly must call down the member who wanders from the point, or who takes too much time.

### The Participants

All members of the group should have been informed about the subject of the discussion, so that all may have ideas.

Each member observes the courtesies, limiting himself as to time, and always seeking to offer an idea which will lead to the solution. The same person does not speak twice in succession, except to reply to a direct question, and he should not claim the floor a second time until all the others have had a chance to be heard.

### The Procedure

If possible, a blackboard should be available, on which suggestions may be written in condensed form. This aids in comparison, and prevents misunderstanding. Each suggestion should be considered as to its value. Those not acceptable may be erased.

As the discussion continues, the number of possible solutions will be reduced to three or four. Discussion will then be centered on these, as the "best" one is sought. Comparison will result in revisions and combinations, leading at last to an acceptable course of action.

While it is not necessary to en-

force strict parliamentary rules, unless a proposition is brought to a vote, it is incumbent on the chairman to maintain order, to restrain the loquacious member, and to keep the talk from wandering afield.

### The Practical Application

This technique is valuable as a program feature in your club's regular meeting, but it has applications far beyond use in speech practice.

Can you, as the head of a business or of a department of some business, use this plan to secure deeper thinking and closer study of problems on the part of your employees or associates?

As the principal of a school or the president of a club, can you call together those who should be interested in a problem, and lay before them the matter of sales or service or discipline or efficient operation which concerns your establishment? Can you, through group thinking and discussion, solve the problem and decide on the right course to follow?

Yes, you can do just that, if you have learned how, and you can thus render great service to your organization or your business.

Use the method in your Toastmasters Club, and then project its use into the various activities where it can be employed.

Group thinking, free discussion, well-considered action—these are basic elements of the life of free and independent people who have learned to live together and to cooperate in building a better world.

## June Days of



**NOTE**

Build one or more programs around historic anniversaries in June.

Father's Day, June 15, offers rare opportunities for program arrangers. Give Dad a break this time. Talk about him.

### The States

A Toast to the States of the Month Program would be excellent. The following states were admitted to the Union as shown: Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Arkansas, June 15, 1836; West Virginia, June 20, 1863. Hawaii was organized as a territory June 14, 1900. New Hampshire ratified the Constitution on June 21, 1788, being the ninth state to do so. This put the Constitution into effect. Virginia, the tenth, took similar action on June 25, 1788.

There is the foundation for a great program.

### Birthdays

Consider the possibilities in this list:

King George III, born June 4, 1738  
King Henry VIII, born June 28, 1491.  
Edward, Duke of Windsor, born June 23, 1894  
Anthony Eden, born June 12, 1897  
Jefferson Davis, born June 3, 1808  
Elbert Hubbard, born June 19, 1856

### Historic Events

First stone of St. Paul's Cathedral laid June 21, 1675  
Magna Carta signed by King John, June 15, 1215  
U. S. Army born June 14, 1775  
American Flag adopted June 14, 1777  
John Cabot planted English Flag on Cape Breton Island, June 24, 1497  
First Balloon Ascension, June 5, 1783  
Philadelphia Spelling Book, first book entered for U.S. copyright, June 9, 1790  
United Nations Charter signed at San Francisco, June 26, 1945

### Great Names

Other names of note which fall into the June category include: John Masfield, Brigham Young, John Randolph, Sir Edward Elgar, Adam Smith, Nathan Hale, Robert F. Scott, Thomas Mann, Robert Stevenson, Robert Schumann, Commander David Porter, John Howard Payne, Sir Henry M. Stanley. And we have not gone halfway through the month. Can you identify all these names, and what made them great?

# THE Toastmaster

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## GET MAD!

By Frank Mahon, South Hills Toastmasters Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., in THE GAVEL.

We once knew a fellow who never failed to hold the interest of his audience. Many times they did not agree with what he said; sometimes his English wasn't the best; but he always got attention.

There was no dozing while he was on the platform — no yawning, no bored expressions. His secret? He picked subjects in which he had a personal interest. It might be anything from his mother-in-law to politics, but he had strong feelings and convictions. When he got warmed up there was no "hemming or hawing." He kept going on all four cylinders.

Try it sometime. Having a real interest in the subject, plus a knowledge of it, will go a long way in overcoming fears of the audience. It takes on the aspect of an animated conversation. The speech will be much more natural and convincing. Pound the table and

drive home the points, and you will make the sale.

Get mad! Be in earnest. Speak with conviction. But let us hope that not everyone on the program tries it at the same meeting.

That is good advice. Let every Toastmaster — every speaker — heed it. If you do that, your speech will not lack enthusiasm. It will carry an impression of sincerity and earnestness which will command attention. You will speak with a purpose.

There is at least one subject on which any good citizen can speak with deep feeling. It is the matter of accident prevention.

Figures released by the National Council of Safety show that one out of every 17 Americans met injury in an accident in 1951. No doubt British figures will show comparable totals. The toll taken by accidents is appalling, and at least 80 per cent of these accidents resulted from carelessness and discourtesy. They could have been prevented by ordinary intelligence.

Consider the fact that more than 52 million motor vehicles traveled 465 million miles last year in the United States. No doubt that figure will be exceeded in 1952.

Vigilance and courtesy are the price of safety. You can practice and preach safety through courtesy and care.

If you need facts, write to Public Information Department, The Travelers, Hartford, Conn., for their booklet entitled "Lucky You." Then make yourself an evangelist for safety through accident prevention.



MOSES SAID...

## I Can't Make a Speech

By Ralph C. Smedley

A clergyman goes to the Bible for his sermon text. Then he builds his discourse upon it, drawing still further on the Scriptures for illustrations and supporting materials. He finds an inexhaustible supply of speech material in the one book.

Should not the speaker who operates outside the pulpit take advantage of this same source?

Many of the greatest speakers of all time have found the Bible a fruitful source from which to draw facts and stories. Many a speaker today may well follow their example. The Bible stories are pointed. They deal with human beings and their experiences.

For example, there is the story of Moses, when he was given a speaking assignment. You can read about it in the fourth chapter of the book of Exodus.

This man, destined to be a great leader, was out in the country tending the sheep, when the Lord spoke to him and told him that he was to carry a message to Pharaoh, down in Egypt.

The reaction of Moses was much like that of any man suddenly given a difficult assignment, such as making a speech. You may have had the same feeling yourself. He begged to be excused. "Unaccus-

tomed as I am to speaking in public," was what he had in mind.

The words as related in the sacred text are: "Oh, Lord, I am not eloquent, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken to thy servant; for I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue."

He underrated himself, even as you and I have often done. He was afraid to face an audience. The thought of having to stand before a crowd and tell them something turned him into a coward.

He had plenty to talk about. The years he had spent in the wilderness with the flocks of Jethro had given him time to reflect, and to consider the problems of his people, who were held in bondage. He was full of good ideas, but they were doing no good for anybody so long as he kept them concealed in his own mind.

The Lord offered him several proofs of his own ability. One of the most striking ones was done with the staff which Moses carried in his hand.

God said to him, "What is that in thy hand?"

Moses replied, "It is my shepherd's staff with which I guide the sheep."

God said, "Throw it on the ground."

Moses did so, and that dead stick came to life. It was suddenly turned into a serpent, living and moving. Moses was afraid of it, although he had been carrying it in his hand for a long time, dead and harmless so long as he held on to it. As soon as he let go of it, there was life and power in it.

Then God ordered him to pick it up again, and it became a dry stick in his hand.

What a parable there is in that story for every one of us!

What do you have in *your* hand? What powers are there waiting to be released for service? Turn them loose, and be amazed at what you have.

There is the theme and the inspiration for a stimulating speech, a sermon, a commencement address. "What is that in thy hand?"

Well, if you read on through the story of the work of Moses, you will find that he had a variety of experiences, and that he actually became a powerful speaker who could face Pharaoh or any other audience without fear. Once he made the start and found out what he could do, it ceased to be impossible, or even difficult.

You can get a remarkable lesson on criticism, or evaluation, if you will read on to the eighteenth chapter of Exodus, where Moses is taken to task by Jethro, his father-in-law. Jethro was a priest from the backwoods. He came to visit Moses, who was organizing the Israelites into a nation. Moses was the great man. Jethro was the obscure visitor. But as Jethro observed the work being done by his son-in-law, he saw mistakes. He

discerned opportunities for improvement, and he ventured to tell Moses so.

He said, "Moses, the thing that thou doest is not good," and Moses was man enough to listen to him. The old priest gave him a lesson in how to be an executive, and Moses put the suggestions into effect.

Unquestionably, Moses won a considerable part of his success because he was willing to listen to the advice and criticisms of another man who was not nearly so wise as he was. He displayed the ability to take criticism gracefully and gratefully, and to use it wisely.

He realized, without putting it into words, that the honest critic is our best friend; that no man is so great and wise that he cannot learn; and that no man is so insignificant that he cannot help by a timely suggestion. The man who thinks that he knows it all—that he has a corner on the truth—has not learned the first principle of truth.

Moses proved his greatness by his ability to accept and profit by constructive criticism. He gave the right answer to that eternal question: "Can you take it?"

And so here we are, with themes for at least three or four speeches, taken from one small segment of the life of Moses, the lawgiver.

Let us not leave the Scripture stories to be used exclusively by the preachers. We can use them to give us themes, to point out our speeches, and to provide illustrative materials in limitless supply. In doing this, we shall align ourselves with the great orators of the ages.

## IMPROVING THE IMPROMPTU

By Ernest S. Wooster

Many an impromptu talk has won first place in a Toastmasters Club.

It has been a matter of astonishment to the winner, of envy to others, of mystery and general bewilderment to men who had labored long in preparation.

How can an impromptu talk win over a carefully prepared one? Why can a Toastmaster sometimes do better without conscious preparation than he can do with the most careful planning, forethought and study?

How can a Toastmaster become such a gifted extemporaneous speaker? What are the ingredients, what the formula, the circumstances? Is there a mystery about it? Is it a secret?

Also, are all "impromptu" talks really unprepared or are they merely unrehearsed?

Let us consider some of the questions raised here.

Any well-conducted Toastmasters Club furnishes the training for impromptu speaking. This comes in the Table Topics. Usually there is little time for organization, certainly none whatsoever for study or the gathering of facts for Table Topic presentation. The speaker has to start right off, and do most of his thinking on his feet.

The man who can summon for immediate use what he already

knows, who can quickly marshal his facts into good organization, and who can deliver them forcefully and convincingly in a one-minute "trigger talk" is well on his way to becoming an effective and always-ready impromptu speaker.

The Table Topic is the training school.

The "impromptu" part of any talk is the rapid organization of facts already known to the speaker, adding such speculation on them as becomes a logical part of the subject, and then making such comment as seems to be pertinent. It means accomplishing almost instantly the same procedure that is spread over a much longer period when a formal talk is prepared.

This calls for self-reliance, which is gained through constant club practice—the practice of the Table Topic opportunities.

There is no formula for the impromptu talk. The "secret" has been disclosed in the preceding paragraph.

Now for the more difficult question: "Why is an impromptu speech frequently better than a prepared one?"

In a prepared talk given for the first time, part of the speaker's energy and attention is diverted to remembering what he intended to say. This subtracts a percentage of attention from enthusiasm. He

is probably giving more conscious attention to attitude, effectiveness, gestures, trying to remember what has been learned about speech-making, attempting to overcome faults previously brought to his attention. To an extent he is looking backward. He is conducting a study of speech-making while making a talk. It becomes a recitation of Basic Training lessons.

But in the impromptu, he is looking ahead. He has to. He must concentrate on bringing up material from his memory and on clothing his ideas with words. Gestures are subconscious, growing logically out of his concentration and enthusiasm. He becomes, for six minutes, kindred with those who rise to emergencies when an unseen and unknown power seems to grip and direct.

The person who without thinking plunges into a stream to make a rescue, does not prepare for this particular rescue. He has schooled himself in the past, and acts almost involuntarily.

But he who would continue as a successful impromptu speaker

should not rely too long on this unseen force, nor expect to make drafts on it too frequently. It is reserved for emergencies only, not for daily use. It is a bank account to be drawn on occasionally, but it requires the deposits of accumulated study and preparation.

Participation in table discussions, vocabulary-building, study, planning, organization—these are the deposits which must be made.

The highway to successful impromptu speaking lies through the forest of planned and prepared talks, consistent use of Table Topic opportunities, and a careful study of what constitutes good public speaking. It is an accomplishment so valuable and so constantly useful that every speaker is justified in exerting himself at every opportunity to gain proficiency in the art of quickly organizing his thoughts, and of putting them into words on the spur of the moment.

You will use impromptu speech dozens of times where you use the prepared speech once. It will pay you well to exert yourself to make every impromptu talk a winner.



## In Selling

Your first ten words are more important than your next ten thousand, your first two minutes are more important than the next hour. God gave you hands — use them for gestures; but make gestures that help to make sales, not to distract. Say what you have to say with a smile, but let it be a sincere smile, not an unnatural grimace. Remember, a wooden Indian never made a sale.

—Leonard W. Fish, of New Haven, Connecticut

# This Is How I USE MY TRAINING

By Glen E. Welsh

In our business, that of land title insurance, I have many conferences with clients as well as with associates in our firm. The application of what I have learned in the Toastmasters Club has brought pleasing and profitable results on many occasions.

For me, a business conference with one person or a group is much like a speech. It must have a purpose. It must be logically organized and carried through to a definite conclusion. Otherwise, why hold it?

It is still further like a speech in that it must be timed. Even a conference has its limits.

When a client arranges for an appointment, the first thing to do is to obtain from him the subject he wishes to discuss, and the purpose of the conference. Next, we must gather all the available facts relating to his particular problem, organize them in proper sequence, and make sure of the answers to his questions *before* the customer arrives. Then we are prepared to *conduct* the conference.

Recently an appointment was arranged to discuss a matter which involved many troublesome problems. The arrangement was made several days in advance, so that there was time to make proper preparation for it.

Two attorneys, three engineers

and several land owners were the participants. At their suggestion, we convened at nine o'clock in the morning, "in order that all the problems might be discussed, and a definite decision reached the same day." But by following the procedure which I have learned, the conference was outlined so that the discussion, which they expected to last for the entire day, was concluded within two hours.

On the other hand, many conferences must be held without previous knowledge of the subject to be discussed. In such a case we can apply the same technique by tactfully gathering and organizing the facts as they are disclosed, and then conducting the discussion along properly related lines. Otherwise, valuable time is wasted by straying from the subject, and misunderstanding and failure may result.

The man-hours saved by this adaptation of Toastmasters training may amount to many days in the course of a year. The saving helps our clients and our company alike.

I am often asked why I continue my activity in Toastmasters. My answer is simply, "No day passes but that I have either consciously or through habit made use of the training in my work." I need it and use it in many ways besides the conference technique.

# Grammar is Easy

## No. III of a Series

We put words together in order to communicate.

A single word has a certain meaning, but others are needed to make the meaning clear and definite. Our trouble starts when we bring the words together. When they stand separately, no inflectional changes are needed, but as soon as they are related to each other, changes are necessary, and confusion arises.

## Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are classified according to their use.

There is the simple statement, known as the *Declarative* sentence.

**Example: Men speak.**

There is the question, known as the *Interrogative* sentence.

**Example: Why do men speak?**

There is the commanding, or *Imperative* sentence.

**Example: Speak, men.**

There is the *Exclamatory* sentence, spoken under emotional stress.

It is not always a complete sentence.

**Example: "My horse! My horse! My kingdom for a horse!"**

You will observe the final punctuation mark used for each of these. For the declarative and imperative sentences, use the period. For the interrogative, end it with a question mark, or interrogation point (?). For the exclamatory, use the exclamation point (!).

## Analyze the Sentence

*Men speak.*

That is a simple statement, containing a subject and a predicate, which is a verb standing alone, in this case. The simpler the sentence, the more easily it is understood.

Let us make this simple sentence complex.

*Intelligent men, ambitious to push ahead, speak freely and fearlessly, conscious of their responsibility as citizens.*

This second rendering says the same as the first, but with many modifying additions. Note that the verb *speak* is directly modified only by *freely and fearlessly*. All the other modifiers apply to the subject, *men*.

Remind yourself that the modifier of a noun is an adjective, whether it be a word, a phrase or a clause. Likewise, the modifier of a verb is an adverb.

In this sentence we can have an adjective clause modifying the noun, if we make it read: *Intelligent men, who are ambitious to push ahead, speak freely.*

## Vary the Sentence

In speaking or writing, it is well to vary the length and complexity of your sentences. A succession of short ones will give a choppy, disconnected effect. Too many long, complex sentences will cause confusion in thinking and will be hard to understand. You need variety in length and style to give an impression of smoothness and fluency.

## Learn the Cases

The *case* of a noun is determined by its use in a sentence.

Nouns have three cases in English: the nominative, or subject use; the possessive use; and the objective use.

*Declension* is the name applied to the process of arranging the cases of nouns and pronouns. Both the singular and plural forms are used. Here is an example of how it is done:

|       | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural  |
|-------|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| Nom.  | man      | men    | lady     | ladies  |
| Poss. | man's    | men's  | lady's   | ladies' |
| Obj.  | man      | men    | lady     | ladies  |

A noun or pronoun may be used in the nominative case in the following ways:

1. *As the subject of a verb.*  
**The lady is beautiful.**  
**Here are two ladies.**  
**Where is the lady?**
2. *As the subjective complement (also called predicate nominative).* It completes the meaning of such verbs as *be, seem, become*, or it may complete the meaning of a passive verb.  
**William is my brother.**  
**He hopes to become a lawyer.**  
**He was made leader.**
3. *In an exclamation.*  
**Fire! The building is burning.**
4. *In apposition with a noun.*  
**William, my brother, is unable to come today.**

That ought to be enough technicalities for this time. These points are not given to confuse you, but to make clear the reasons why certain speech forms are counted correct, while others are wrong.

# The Elections Committee Reports

A major responsibility of the Elections Committee of Toastmasters International is to study the field, secure suggestions, and then recommend a slate of officers and directors to be voted on at the annual convention.

The committee this year consists of

- Raymond J. Huff, Seattle, Washington
- Olin H. Price, Huntington Park, California
- Jean Bordeaux, Los Angeles, California
- Martin F. X. Ivers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Charles A. Nye, Omaha, Nebraska
- Lieut. Herman Hoche, Great Lakes, Illinois
- Gale B. Braithwaite, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Their report, as submitted by Chairman Huff, is as follows:

|   | District  |
|---|-----------|
| <b>President, Nick Jorgensen, of Seattle</b> . . . . .            | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Vice President, Russell V Puzey, of Chicago</b> . . . . .      | <b>30</b> |
| <b>Secretary, Charles H. Griffith, of Tacoma, Wash.</b> . . . . . | <b>32</b> |
| <b>Treasurer, Bertram H. Mann, Jr., of St. Louis</b> . . . . .    | <b>8</b>  |

For directors (four to be elected)

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Leonard W. Fish, New Haven, Connecticut</b> . . . . .   | <b>31</b> |
| <b>Gordon R. Merrick, Fort Collins, Colorado</b> . . . . . | <b>26</b> |
| <b>C. Lee Smallwood, Mobile, Alabama</b> . . . . .         | <b>29</b> |
| <b>George Emerson, Los Angeles, California</b> . . . . .   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>D. Joe Hendrickson, Indianapolis, Indiana</b> . . . . . | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Don B. Mattocks, Tulsa, Oklahoma</b> . . . . .          | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Aubrey B. Hamilton, St. Louis</b> . . . . .             | <b>8</b>  |

These men will be presented as nominees by the Elections Committee at the Chicago convention, August 14. Additional nominations from the floor will be in order at that time. Each Toastmasters Club in good standing is entitled to two votes, to be cast by its official delegates, or by its legally appointed proxies.

The four officers and the four directors to be elected, together with four directors whose terms carry over for another year, will direct the business affairs of the organization for 1952-53.

The four directors who continue on the Board are

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Paul W. Haerberlin, Windsor, Ontario</b> . . . . .  | <b>28</b> |
| <b>T. Vincent McIntire, Zanesville, Ohio</b> . . . . . | <b>10</b> |
| <b>George W. McKim, Albuquerque, N. M.</b> . . . . .   | <b>23</b> |
| <b>Irv. L. Saucerman, Portland, Oregon</b> . . . . .   | <b>7</b>  |

*Further details, together with pictures, will appear in the July issue.*

# THE MARK OF ACHIEVEMENT

By C. A. Hawley, E-Quip-Sha Toastmasters, Ephrata, Washington

Every man must at last accept himself for his portion, and learn to do his work with the tools and talents with which he has been endowed. That some are more richly endowed than others should cause no concern, for in the final analysis it may appear that the mighty oak is of less importance than the tiny violet which blooms in humble obscurity at its feet.

The Basic Training in the Toastmasters Club recognizes and respects the natural differences and limitations in men, and makes no attempt to reduce all men to a standard pattern. It is variety, not uniformity, that lends interest and richness to life.

Keeping these simple truths in mind, I shall point out what I conceive to be the four cardinal rules which every speaker and writer should observe.

1. First of all, *be yourself*. Envy no man, imitate no man, grovel before no man. Be natural, be human, be yourself. Every heart responds to what is true and genuine, and abhors what is false and artificial. Avoid unnatural and borrowed mannerisms, expressions and gestures. Stand on your own feet. Express your own thoughts in your own way. Be not ashamed. You, too, are a child of God. Then be yourself.

2. *Be charitable*. Attack no man, no sect, no party, no race, no nationality. Avoid personalities. Discuss the issues. Give the reasons. State the facts. Assert the truth as you understand it. Deliver your message. If perchance you have no message, it is better to remain silent.

3. *Be constructive*, not destructive. Point the way to a brighter day, a better order of things. Bring a message of hope and helpfulness into the lives of others. Every great speech was made in defense of some cause, calculated to benefit and bless mankind. If in doubt about this, read and ponder what have been adjudged the three greatest orations ever delivered, namely, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, Paul's Oration on Mars Hill and Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

4. Finally, *be generous* to the adversary. To respect and honor those with whom we disagree should be characteristic of Toastmasters everywhere. Indeed, the mark of high achievement is reached only by that speaker or writer who, out of the sincerity and liberality of his own heart and the magnanimity of his own soul, pays a just and generous tribute to his adversary.

An incident in the life of Henry



Clay is illustrative of such achievement. He and John Randolph of Roanoke were bitter political enemies, and for thirty years fought each other in the halls of Congress. Failing health at last forced Randolph to retire from the Senate. He was bedfast and helpless when informed that on a certain day and hour Clay would deliver his farewell address to Congress. In order that he might once more hear the voice and be inspired by the eloquence and commanding presence of his former adversary, Randolph asked to be carried into the Senate chamber on a stretcher

at the appointed hour. His request was granted. Randolph said not a word, but his presence there under such pathetic circumstances, spoke louder than words; and the tribute he thus paid to Henry Clay was one of the most noble and generous deeds ever recorded in the annals of mankind.

Review those four cardinal rules. By observing them, every man can make some approach to the high mark of achievement in that art, the elementary and basic training which today is provided by Toastmasters International.

## A Tree To Climb

By Carlton Selph, in DIXIE DICTION, published by Henry W. Grady Toastmasters Club of Atlanta, Georgia

My mental picture of Toastmasters training is in the form of a tree, whose branches are laden with a most delicious and rewarding fruit. And there's a strange thing about this tree—there seems never to be a top to it. No matter how high you climb, the fruit just above always seems to be a little bigger, a little juicier, a little more tempting.

In the time I have been in the club, I have seen men climb to heights that you wouldn't believe to be possible when you first saw them lay faltering hands on the rough bark of that tree-trunk, where there seemed to be no handhold. But I have seen others become satisfied with the fruit at some lower level, so that they remained there, sipping nectar which they had never dreamed that they

would be allowed to taste, but still too much occupied to lift their eyes and glimpse the promise above.

By our first halting steps into a Toastmasters meeting we admitted a need for the offered training. When we first reached up and grasped that unfriendly-looking trunk to pull ourselves upward, we made a pact with ourselves. Perhaps at the time we did not recognize it as a pact, but it was there, a promise to ourselves to rise above our acknowledged shortcomings, to grow, to learn.

In order to be true to the club which furnished these opportunities, we must help those coming up behind us to gain a sight of the heights yet to be attained. Can you see the top? Are you climbing?

# YOUR CLUB'S BULLETIN

By D. Joe Hendrickson, Past Governor of Indiana District 11

A good bulletin is an excellent piece of advertising for any club.

To be "good" it must be attractive in appearance, well arranged, informative, and published regularly. Some of those which come to me are lacking in some of those respects.

They range from just a simple program sheet to elaborately designed leaflets containing much information relative to the club and its members. Some are issued weekly, some monthly, and some once or twice a year, whenever the club secretary gets around to it.

In looking over these, one asks the question: "Just what is a good club bulletin?" Should it be altogether informative, giving the coming program assignments, together with brief items of interest to the members on club, area and district activities? Should it carry a rehash of the previous meeting, telling what speakers and critics said? Should it list such matters as names of absentees and names of those in arrears with their dues? Should it include jokes and wisecracks — good, bad and indifferent?

Should the bulletin be elaborately printed, or so poorly mimeographed that reading causes eyestrain? Should it be issued regularly, or just when convenient? In a word, should it be a bulletin

worthy of the club and of Toastmasters International?

Most of these questions can be answered by the average reader. If they are studied and answered carefully, better results will be seen in many instances.

Many clubs publish the bulletin every week, while others are on the two-weekly schedule. They contain the program assignments (some of them listing subjects and purposes of speakers), the monthly Point of Emphasis, and educational notes.

Bulletins usually are mailed, but a supply is on hand at each meeting so that visitors may be informed about what goes on, and members may be refreshed as to the program.

In some instances, an attractive printed head is used, with the body of material mimeographed or dittoed. The head helps. It should show the name, number, and location of the club, and the editor's name should always appear.

An attractive, informative bulletin is an asset to any Toastmasters Club. Let it be made worthy to bear the name of the organization.

If you need help, the Home Office will gladly send you samples of well-designed bulletins, together with suggestions to help your club produce a publication of which you may be proud.

# What's Going On

## TOASTMASTERS AT WORK

District Conferences have been held — 34 of them. Three new districts are in process of organization. Speech contests have been held in Area and District, and the Zone Contests are upon us.

New club charters are being presented in many localities. Other clubs are in formation. Even to mention all these events by name would exceed the capacity of this magazine.

And what is the purpose of all this activity? It is to help thousands of men to improve themselves in speaking, thinking and listening, that they may be better citizens in a better world which they are helping to build.

## They Help the Red Cross



For the past five years, Toastmasters of Seattle have been training members of the Junior Red Cross in public speaking. Two students are selected from each of the public and parochial schools, and these are given four weeks of training in preparing the talk, displaying showmanship, and making the sale. Not only have these students given substantial aid to Red Cross campaigns, but some of them have gone on to win speech contests on a state and even a national level. District Governor Bert A. Johnson, who appears in the picture, has served as chairman of the project.

## "Choc" Talks



H. E. "Choc" Wilkes, of Oklahoma City, uses Indian signs as he instructs a class of girls in an orphanage in the art of gestures and poise. You will remember his Indian Version of the 23rd Psalm, in the February issue of *THE TOASTMASTER*. He is also conducting a class in public speaking at the Oklahoma City Y.M.C.A.

## In New Jersey



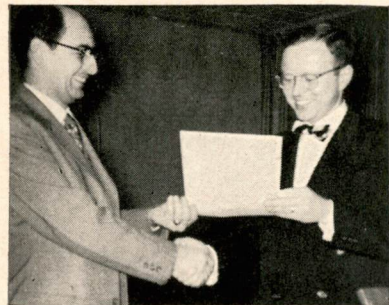
When the Garden State Toastmasters of Trenton, New Jersey, assembled for their charter party at Hotel Robert Treat, they observed among other things, the acceptance of their charter by President David T. Barry, with Area Governor Harry J. Towers making the presentation.

## In Arkansas



The newly organized Saline Toastmasters Club of Benton, Arkansas, was chartered at an interesting meeting held in the Bauxite Community House, owned by Alco Mining Co. D. E. Sibbles, a veteran member of Mobile Toastmasters, now a resident of Benton, is seen presenting the official gavel to President Nelson Rainey.

## At Columbus, Ohio



Don Ramseyer, Secretary of District 10, presents the charter to President John Elam, as the Columbus Jay-Cee Toastmasters Club is welcomed into the fellowship of better speakers.

## The Forty-Niners



The Forty-Niners Toastmasters Club of Minneapolis recently held a mass induction of 13 new members, with District Governor Emil Nelson, and International Treasurer Tracy Jeffers assisting.

This club has acquired a recording machine, with which all speeches are placed on record so that the individual speaker has the opportunity to evaluate himself.

In the picture are seen some of the men listening to one of the speeches. They are: William Brooks, H. O. Ness, W. F. Meinardus and A. H. Eggert. The speech being reproduced is one

made by Eggert, to which he listens critically.

## Albert Lea Delivers

Toastmasters Club No. 91, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, is to be represented at the Chicago Convention by 100 per cent of its members. This remarkable showing was brought about by working on the wives of members. A letter was mailed to the wives, pointing out the attractiveness of the trip to Chicago and participation in the convention by all Toastmasters families. The result, says President G. H. Emmons, is registration of the entire membership. He adds the suggestion that the wives really do have the "last word" in family arrangements.

## Even In Alaska

Speech contests flourish even in the wintry climate of Alaska. At Anchorage, William S. Cruthers placed first in the club's contest, using "Self Confidence" as his theme. Distance may make attendance impossible at the higher organizational levels in the contest program, but the preliminaries were properly observed. Some day we shall have a fully organized district in this great Northwest region.

## Presidential Aspirations

"Dan's the Man" is the campaign slogan of N. D. Allender, a member of the Toastmasters Club of Dalhart, Texas, who has tossed his ten-gallon hat into the ring as a "Real Deal Democrat" candidate for the presidency of the United States.

## Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

That is not a college yell, but the name of the location of one of the newest Toastmasters Clubs. It is a long way from Winnipeg, but District Governor Arthur Burstow made the trip to present the charter to Club President David Dion. Area Governor Hope Moffatt, also of Winnipeg, had a part in the program, and several visiting Toastmasters from Regina were present. That club is nearest neighbor, being less than 200 miles distant.

Saskatoon is a flourishing city of about 50,000 people, the center of a great wheat growing country. Its new Toastmasters Club should be a welcome addition to its cultural agencies.

## District of Carolinas

Good progress has been made toward formation of a new district to include North and South Carolina. An invitational speech contest was held this spring at High Point, N. C., with 11 clubs participating. Felix Neri, of Asheville, was awarded first place.

In connection with the contest there was a conference on district formation, and steps were taken which will lead to the permanent organization as soon as formalities can be completed and official approval received from the Board of Directors.



In the picture, High Point President John H. Tobin is seen preparing to lift the world's largest gavel (that is what they claim, for it) in order to open the speech contest. The gavel was made in High Point, and it was presented by the High Point Toastmasters as a trophy to be carried home annually by the club whose speaker wins in the competition. Those shown lifting the heavy hammer are: Arnold Culler, High Point contestant; Don Brinton, Chairman of Contest Arrangements; President Tobin; and Arch K. Schoch, "Toastmaster of the Year" and Past President of the High Point Club.

## In Our Convention City



District Governor Walter Voss took time out for his work on convention plans to present the charter to the "Clearing" Toastmasters Club. The charter was accepted by Club President Maurice E. Kennedy. The name of the new chapter is derived from the fact that it is located in the Clearing Industrial District on the southwest side of Chicago.

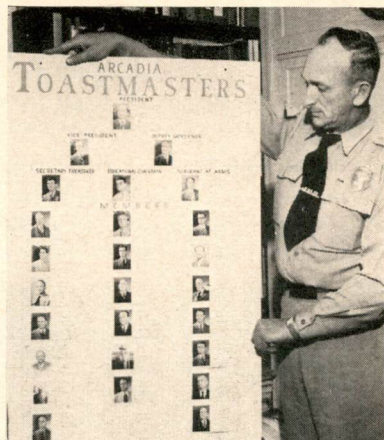
## In the Northwest



Dawn Toastmasters Club of Wenatchee, Washington, officially became a member of Toastmasters International when Ed Strecker, Governor of District 9, (second from right) presented the charter

to Jim Kane (second from left), who is President of the new chapter. Area Governor Mel King (left) installed the officers. Jon Phelps, President of the original Wenatchee Toastmasters Club (right) presented a trophy to be used in the club's speech contests. The new club was sponsored by Wenatchee Toastmasters Club, No. 176.

## For Better Acquaintance



The Toastmasters Club of Arcadia, California, acted as hosts to 10 visiting clubs of Area 3, District 1, when the large attendance made it difficult for all to get acquainted. A chart was prepared, showing a photograph of each member, with a few words about his occupation and interests. The plan could well be used in any club where the members are not well acquainted with each other. The plan, as reported by Frank Dean, chairman of the Outside Affairs Committee, is offered for the general welfare.

# Do They Savvy You?

By Walter Widmayer, El Monte, California

Me and ma was taken a bite of breakfast and I said — what happened on the Radio while I was boy scouting last nite?

Ma says there was a man from the infernal revenue dept telling how to make out income taxes. I asked her if she knew all about it now. She said heck, no — the guy used such big words that he got me all messed up. She said she couldn't make heads or tails about what he was saying.

That started me thinking. Lots of times people talk and don't say what they are talking about.

That reminds me of the old gal that came to see us. She come from K.C. on the train. She walked in the door and the first thing she said was — the velocity of machinery by whose locomotive power I was transported to your metropolis quite overcome the sensitiveness which I had the misfortune to possess. Wasn't that a mouthful?

I said if you'll write that down I'll get me some forriner to tell me what you said. So I asked the Greek at the cafe. He said the old lady musta been sick on the train.

The Greek fella is smart. He says that in the old days the Greeks thought they had the center of their thought in their hearts — not in their mind. That makes sense to me.

I read somewhere that onct when they was having a doings at Gettysburg they told an orator two months ahead of time to get going on a speech. I think the fellow's name was Mr. Everett. And then a while before the thing came off they asked Mr. Lincoln if he wanted to come. So Mr. Everett talks for two hours and Mr. Lincoln for two minutes. I know what Mr. L— said, but I don't even know Mr. Everett's first name or what he talked about.

I guess that must be because Lincoln said it so that people could understand him.

Then you take Paul Rever. All that guy said was The Red Coats is Coming, but he said it good and loud and often. More people know Paul's first name than they do Mr. Everett's. Paul didn't mess around. He just told them and got it over with.

Getting back to this talking from the heart business — I asked pa to explain it to me. He says — if a friend asks me to loan him ten bucks, if I say yes, I'm talking from my mind. When the guy pays me back, if I say thanks I'm talking from my heart.

What I'm getting at is this — if I was gonna make a speech I'd try to sound like it was coming from my heart. If I didn't, I might

sound like the ball players on television who are not actors. Those fellas try to learn what somebody tells them to say. They walk in the cigar store and ask for some kind of ciggerets. Then they say how many home runs they knock on account of they changed brands. You know they are nuts. Nobody ever knocked a ball over the fence with a ciggeret. Those fellas aint talking from either their heart or brain. They are talking for their pocketbook.

Anyway, when I get to be a toastmaster I sure hope that when I make a talk the folks will know what I'm talking about. Not much use talking if they don't. You're

### For Successful Speaking

By Past President Lewis C. Turner

The first essential for success in public speaking, as I see it, is to *have a desire* to speak in public or to prepare for some occasion not now known.

The next item of importance is to *know* your subject matter.

The third essential is to act with confidence, speak with confidence.

Finally, one should *practice, practice, practice.*

Please note that when this order of preparation is followed, one can read it backward and it makes sense. Act, speak with confidence because you know your subject matter and have a real desire to speak in public.

It should also be added that practice means to think through your speech many times. This will give it meaning. You cannot make items clear to an audience unless they are clear to you.

The above is basic in my philosophy of speech.

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Success lies not in achieving what you aim at, but in aiming at what you ought to achieve, and pressing forward, sure of achievement here, or if not here, hereafter.

—R. F. Horton

wasting your time and all the other peoples time if they don't understand you.

You know — they are doing you a favor by listening to you. They coulda stayed at home and watched the wresslers. If they are polite enough to lissen, you oughta give them something worth hearing.

Next time you talk, try to make it sound likes its coming from your heart and not your gizzard. And try to say it in words they can understand. Somebody's bound to notice the difference.

(I never did find out just what ailed the old lady from K.C.)

## Some 'ABU.'E.' OF Some

By Russell H. Scott, Richland, Washington, Toastmasters Club No. 406

*Some* is a much used and frequently abused word. When we say, "That was *some* speech the President made," we use *some* as an adjective meaning *worthy of note* or *laudable*. By a change of voice inflection, we can make it mean *unworthy* or *inept*. Webster's dictionary and H. L. Mencken ("The American Language") label such usage as American slang; H. W. Fowler ("The King's English") agrees.

*Some* is most properly used as a pronoun or an adjective to denote an indefinite quantity or degree, as in: *Some* of us need to make *some* effort to improve our diction. Accepting that we properly use *some* as an indefinite pronoun or an indefinite adjective, we face a paradox when we use this same word adverbially to modify definite numbers, as we now read so often in the newspaper and hear so commonly in everyday speech. Examples are:

**A shipwreck *some* 250 miles off the coast,**

**A deficit of *some* \$2,000,000,**

**A village of *some* 80 houses, and**

***Some* two or three persons.**

The last unfortunate example appeared in the 1939 edition of the Merriam Webster Unabridged Dictionary. It is unfortunate because the readers' or the listeners' clear choice between two definite numbers is clouded by the insertion of an indefinite modifier. Signifi-

cantly, this example does not appear in later editions.

Such usage as is cited in the first three expressions is defended by those who regard *some* as the ideal synonym for the lengthy and awkward adverb, *approximately*. Synonyms equally expressive and often more accurate are not wanting, however, and the following possibilities are suggested: *about, nearly, almost, approaching, less than, more than, and over.*

Synonyms aside, further consideration will reveal that the use of *some* in the first three examples above is redundant and meaningless. The very use of a round number - 250 miles, or \$2,000,000, or 80 houses - is ample to advise the listeners or the readers that the number is only a rough approximation of the true quantity.

What should we do? The decision is one of personal choice because:

(A) **There are established precedents - including those in the dictionary and in Shakespeare's works — to justify the use of *some* as an adverb to modify numerals.**

(B) **Many grammarians brand such usage as colloquial, or illiterate. There are many adequate synonyms and there is some sound logic that *some*, as an adverb modifying a number, is vague and unnecessary.**

In other words, we should use *some* discretion.

## HOW WE TALK

### Action Words

Reciprocate, together with its forms reciprocal and reciprocity, is a very good word and one much in use, especially in international affairs. It comes from a Latin verb which indicates lively action. The Latin is *reciprocare*, which means flowing back and forth, or alternating in motion backward and forward, or ebbing and flowing, as in the case of the tides. We can easily see how our modern meaning of exchanging or repaying or responding has been planted on the word.

Recalcitrant means stubborn or rebellious or refractory in our ordinary usage. The Latin verb *recalcitrare* literally means to kick back. It is an interesting compound, being made up of *re*, again, plus *calcitrare*, to kick, which in turn comes from *calx*, the heel. Thus, if we go to the roots of the word, we find it suggesting a kick back with the heel.

Desultory is another word with

picturesque background. In the Latin, *desultor* was an equestrian performer whose stunt was to leap from one horse to another, as in the Circensian games. It meant a leaper, or one who jumped down, for it was compounded of *de*, down, plus *salire*, to leap. Thus, desultory originally meant skipping about, wavering, unsteady. Today we think of it as meaning unsettled, rambling, aimless, not connected with the subject.

A word of similar sense is cursory, by which we mean superficial hasty, unmethodical, disconnected, not well considered. Back of this is the Latin *cursor*, a runner, a racer, a courier. The verb related to it is *cursoritare*, meaning to run to and fro.

Eliminate is a word whose meaning has been softened in usage until it now means a much less violent performance than formerly. It is a Latin derivative. The Latin verb was *eliminare*, which is made up by combining *e* or *ex*, the prefix meaning out, with *limen*, the threshold of the door. Thus, *eliminare* may have been the Latin equivalent of our forcible expression, "to kick out" or "to throw out." It meant to put out of doors or thrust out. We have softened it to mean to set aside or ignore or exclude.

### REMEMBER TO REGISTER FOR CHICAGO

Use the registration form on page 15 of the May issue of THE TOASTMASTER to register for the Convention. Your application for hotel accommodations may be made on the form on page 18 of the same issue. Register early.

## Recommended Reading

By R. C. S.



"Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh." So spoke The Preacher, and truer words were never spoken.

If he could stand by in the current year and observe the way the printing presses work overtime to pour out the flood of books now being issued, he would speak with still greater enthusiasm. You simply cannot keep up with the new books. Even to read the reviews takes more time than most of us can give to that task.

We can go along with Emerson, who said, "Never read any book that is not a year old," or with Ruskin, who remarked that when a new book was published, he always read an old one. At least, we may read selectively.

Communism is a popular subject this season. You may have followed Whittaker Chambers in the *Satevepost*. If not, you can get his revelations in the book. It is one of several on the subject. Another which presents a comparatively brief but comprehensive view is *The Rise of Modern Communism*, by Massimo Salvadori. (Henry Holt, \$2.00). This has been characterized as an excellent introduction to the study of the Communist problem.

No doubt you will want a talking acquaintance with *Mr. Pres-*

*ident*, the intimate story of Mr. Truman. Before you spend five dollars for it, read the condensation published in the April issue of *Reader's Digest*. Then you will know whether you want it or not.

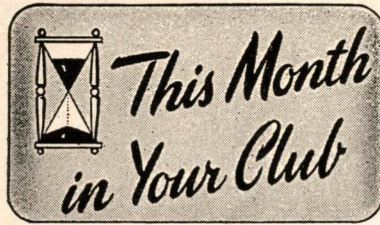
### In the Magazines

Interesting sidelights on the life and personality of Winston Churchill are found in the series of articles running in the *Saturday Evening Post*. The articles may be read separately or in series, for there is good information in each.

*Time Magazine* for April 14, 1952, carries on page 96 a remarkable article on the subject of Human Relations. If you missed it, be sure to look up the issue, or borrow it at the public library, so that you may read this.

The writer describes the new interest in human relations as "the finest hope and promise of the Capitalist Revolution." He rates it with the historic Industrial Revolution in its importance to industrial and social progress. The subject is of special interest to Toastmasters because of our training in understanding through communication. We have an important contribution to make in helping employer and employee to understand how to communicate with each other so that mutual understanding may result in better business — better production.

# PROGRESSIVE



## Special Speech Occasions

Your training as a speaker is definitely deficient unless it includes practice in the "special occasions" kind of speech. You may be all right for the customary style of after-dinner talking, but what are you to do when something different confronts you?

Quite often we receive appeals for help from worried speakers, called upon to face a strange situation.

"I am to install officers for my service club," writes one troubled talker. "Can you send me some samples of that kind of speech?"

Another reports: "I have to make the presentation of a medal to a chap who has performed a great service. Please send me a speech which would help me."

## No Canned Speeches

Our response is always: "We do not have any canned speeches. Make your own. Of course, we are glad to give you a few suggestions on how to plan your speech, but it is your business to prepare it."

This is what we are after in the

June program emphasis: *Meeting the Situation*, or *Speech Occasions*.

Every program in your club this month should offer experience in certain speech occasions to every member. These occasions range from introducing a speaker (see Walter Steigleman's article on page 5 of *The Toastmaster* for May) to commencement addresses, words of welcome to a convention, and pep talks to a football team.

## Simulate the Occasion

The best way to gain the experience is to simulate the occasion. Plan programs to create the appropriate atmosphere. You may stage a convention or a meeting of the City Council, or the meeting of the board of directors of a business corporation.

It is good fun, and such good experience for the members!

This is a month when the Educational Committee can use their creative talents to make each program a surprise and an inspiration.

## Evaluation

Evaluators will not waste time on "You put your hand in your pocket," or "You seemed to be just a little bit nervous." They will appraise the speech as to its appropriateness to the special occasion and its success in accomplishing whatever was intended, and they will suggest how to do it better.

# PROGRAMING

## Good Citizenship

Program emphasis for July is on speeches devoted to patriotic and civic themes. This offers a rare opportunity for program planning with imagination.

The problems of the citizen are urgent, whether on the national or local level. In free nations, discussion of such problems is a privilege and a duty of intelligent people.

## A Great Month

July is a good month for patriotic studies. It derives its name from the name of Julius Caesar, whose birthday is listed as July 12, B.C. 102 and whose life was devoted to conquest and colonization.

In addition to the American observance of the Fourth of July, it brings also Bastille Day (July 14) for our French friends. Cecil Rhodes, South African financier, statesman, and founder of the Rhodes Scholarships, was born July 5, 1853. Simon Bolivar, South American liberator, was born July 24, 1783.

The Atlantic Cable was completed on July 27, 1866, bringing Britain and America into close communication.

Speakers have a wealth of material to choose from in preparing speeches of the patriotic type, but far more than that, the problems of today present challenging



themes for speech and discussion.

A certain amount of flag-waving will be good practice, but we need to go beyond that. Every speech should be definite in purpose, and every discussion should tend toward the solution of a problem.

## Test the Speeches

As you listen to the speeches and discussions in your club, ask yourself these questions:

If I were listening to this program in some location outside my Toastmasters Club, would I think it worth my time? Why?

If this were a program on radio or T-V, would I stay with it, or turn it off?

With speeches of this kind being presented, there is a fine opportunity to practice use of notes, or to try reading a speech. There ought to be one or two meetings in the out-of-doors. Your club can make July one of the best months of the year for practical training in speech.

# It's a Good Idea

## Listen Critically

Practice the art of evaluation not only in your club meetings, but whenever you listen to a speaker. Use evaluation on radio speakers.

For an interesting and useful discussion topic, ask every member to select some radio commentator, reporter, announcer or other performer for careful evaluation. For the Table Topic, let each member give a quick report on his observations of the speaker selected. Take such news commentators as Gabriel Heatter, Fleetwood Lawton, Robert Montgomery, Sam Hayes, Fulton Lewis, and many others. Study the speech of any one of them and report on it.

Apply the same treatment to political speakers, keynoters, presidential candidates, and others. Listen to the material as well as to the manner of speaking. It will add zest to your Table discussions.

## Good Subjects

For a thoughtful program on the educational theme, consider these speech subjects used recently by the Anthony Wayne Toastmasters, of Fort Wayne, Indiana:

"What is Education?"

"What Business Expects of the College Graduate"

"What the Community Expects of the College Graduate"

"There's More in You"

## For Evaluation

This suggestion has been given many times. It must need repeating, to judge by the results.

Turn to page 2 of your *Speech Evaluation* book. Observe that this page is filled with leading questions, and that page references are shown after each question.

Ask an experienced, thoughtful member to take the first three questions on the page and make them the basis for a speech on how to evaluate. For another occasion, assign questions 4 and 5 to another speaker. Continue this process for a period of weeks, and your members will know more about the why and how of speech evaluation.

They could get the same information by reading the book themselves. Maybe they will do that after hearing the speeches.

## Guest Evaluator

Once in a while—not very often—invite some person who is known as an able speaker to be a guest at your club. Let him sit through the session as an impartial observer, and then give him ten minutes at the close to appraise the meeting and the speeches. He may be a minister, a lawyer, a public official accustomed to speaking, or any other citizen whose judgment you respect. His frank expression of opinion, given as an outsider, may be very helpful to your club's work.

# HOW TO

## CONDUCT A MEETING

### Getting Started

In the Toastmasters Club we have no formal opening ritual or ceremony.

Each club determines its own method of starting, but since we wish to operate in good form, we may well follow the most acceptable practice. The following procedure is a standard form, used by a majority of Toastmasters Clubs.

#### 1. *The Call to Order*

The President raps with his gavel, one or two vigorous, decisive strokes. He does not play a tattoo on the table. To use more than three gavel taps reflects nervousness or indecision.

#### 2. *The Pledge of Allegiance*

Please do not call it "the salute to the flag." It is not that. It is the citizen's pledge of allegiance, and it should be announced by that title. (Clubs outside the U.S.A. should make use of whatever ritual of this sort is acceptable and appropriate in their location.)

#### 3. *The Prayer of Thanks*

Like most organizations in a Christian civilization, the Toastmasters club begins with a formal word of thanks to the Creator. This is variously named. Ordinarily, it is called "Saying grace," or "Returning thanks." Some people like to call it an "invoca-

tion." This is not incorrect, but an invocation really is a more formal and ceremonious prayer than we are accustomed to use in our meetings.

The saying of grace is a function which any person may be called upon to perform at any meal time. Training in that skill is a part of training in speech. The assignment should be given to different members, but always with the knowledge and consent of the one to be called upon. In many cases the one who leads in the Pledge of Allegiance carries on with the returning of thanks.

The set of "Saying Grace" cards published by Toastmasters International and available from the Home Office will be a great help to any embarrassed Toastmaster when called upon for this service.

### Carrying On

Once the opening ceremonies are completed, the President sets a good example by enjoying his dinner. He has the entire session carefully timed, so that he knows just when each activity must start and stop.

During dinner he will call for matters of business which can be quickly handled, as a rule. At the appointed moment, he introduces the Topicmaster, who operates for



his allotted time. Then the Toastmaster is presented, to take over the formal program.

The President and all others in positions of chairmanship will carefully avoid the tiresome, worn-out bromides and clichés. He never says, "At this time," nor "The next speaker of the evening." Never does he "turn over the meeting" unless it is wrong side up and needs turning.

When the program has been completed, he brings the meeting to a graceful close with a very few appropriate remarks. He does not inquire, "Is there anything further to come before the meeting?"

Being a good President, he knows in advance what is to come up and he sees that it is cared for at the right time. He does not even say, "There being no further business, we stand adjourned," although that is not quite so objectionable as the other course.

No, he has arranged previously for a fitting conclusion and has asked some able member to present an appropriate quotation or statement as the final act, the high

point of the evening. After this has been delivered, he taps the gavel and says, "The meeting is adjourned."

### "Before We Adjourn"

You may have observed the final paragraph in each issue of this magazine, entitled "Before We Adjourn." Each month we bring you an inspirational thought as a conclusion, and as a suggestion of how you may put a workmanlike finish on your club meeting. Try the idea.

Name a member for each meeting to bring in the final "Before We Adjourn" thought. It may be original with him, or it may be quoted from some great thinker. It may well be the evening's "high point," sending the members away with a sense of uplift. It will give a fitting close to a good evening's work.

Operate your club on a definite plan with a reasonably formal opening, carefully timed proceedings, and an inspiring conclusion, and you will add to the interest and the inspiration for all who are present.

### Inducements for the Evaluator

What future has an evaluator? How does he measure his progress?

A speaker has 12 basic lessons to work on, with a purpose. At their successful completion he receives a Certificate of Merit. He has a definite goal to reach.

Should we offer similar encouragement to the evaluator?

It can be decided in your club that before a speaker can receive his Certificate of Merit, he must have made satisfactory evaluations to cover all the 12 *Basic Training* talks.

This would stimulate better efforts in evaluation, and might help your club in many respects.

—Lieut. Governor Harry C. Snider, in bulletin of Pennsylvania District 13

## THIS IS MY PROBLEM

*QUESTION: In saying grace at the opening of the meeting, should the one called upon be warned in advance? Our president holds that it should be said impromptu, and that no warning should be given.*

*ANSWER: In general, it is wiser and safer to inform the member ahead of time. Saying grace may easily become a matter of form, and even turned into something of a joke. It ought to be handled with reverence.*

While an experienced man is able to collect his thoughts quickly and to speak in this prayer of thanksgiving on the spur of the moment, it is a fact that even the most thoughtful and experienced person may be the better for having a few minutes to prepare his own mind before presuming to address the Creator. The giving of thanks is a serious, even a solemn procedure. Certainly there is as much reason for preparation when one is to speak to God in behalf of his fellows as there is for preparing when one is to speak to the men about him.

It is proper and wise to notify in advance the man who is to be called upon to return thanks. If he finds help in writing out his own form of thanksgiving, certain-

ly there should be no objection to this. Unless the prayer of thanks is sincerely and reverently spoken, it would better be omitted.

*QUESTION: For judging in our speech contests, would it not be better to use "professionals" — that is, speech teachers, or men trained in speech? In that way we could get the judgment of men who understand how speaking should be done, rather than the reaction of men who depend on their own feelings about it.*

*ANSWER: Since we are not "professional" speakers ourselves, and since our speaking is done to audiences of people untrained in speech technicalities, we believe that the popular method is preferable. In the Toastmasters plan, the important point is to "make the sale." If a speaker has a message and delivers it so as to convince his audience, he has done well, even though he may not have complied with all the technical requirements.*

Let us never forget that we, as Toastmasters, are not seeking to become orators. Our emphasis is on simple, direct talking to people, not on making the welkin ring with our well-rounded periods.

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*If a sparrow cannot fall without God's knowledge, how can an empire rise without His aid?*

—Benjamin Franklin

# THE QUIZZER

## What Is It?

Here is a list of words not very commonly used in ordinary talk, but frequently encountered in reading. You may like to try yourself to see how many of them have any meaning for you when you find them in a book or newspaper. If you can pronounce and use in a sentence as many as twenty of these, you may mark yourself down for first grade.

- |              |                   |                |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Praline   | 9. Criterion      | 18. Moratorium |
| 2. Habitat   | 10. Curriculum    | 19. Nocturnal  |
| 3. Polygon   | 11. Exordium      | 20. Podium     |
| 4. Pachyderm | 12. Decade        | 21. Pibroch    |
| 5. Kumquat   | 13. Hiatus        | 22. Pellagra   |
| 6. Etiology  | 14. Homonym       | 23. Synopsis   |
| 7. Epilogue  | 15. Dipsomaniac   | 24. Synthesis  |
| 8. Epitome   | 16. Gourmet       | 25. Horology   |
|              | 17. Lexicographer |                |

## THE KEY

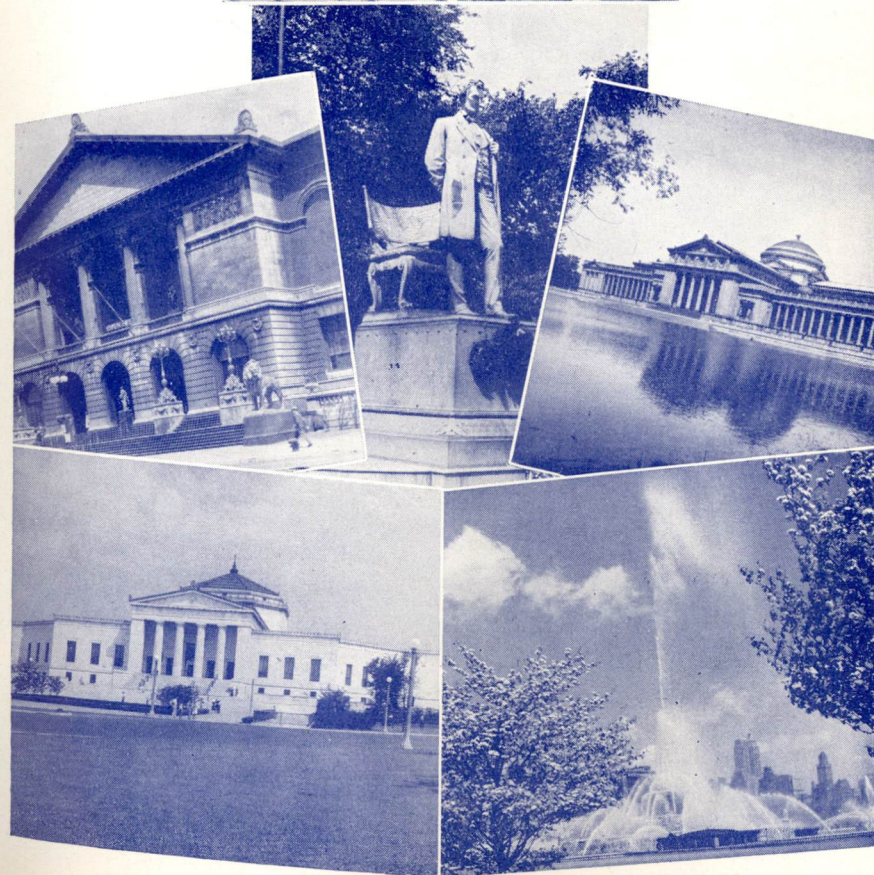
1. prah LEEN, a cake made of sugar and nuts, popular in New Orleans.
2. HAB i tat, natural place of abode.
3. POL i gon, many-sided figure.
4. PAK i durm, elephant, or other thick-skinned animal.
5. KUM kwat, a small citrus fruit.
6. ee ti OL o ji, science of causes, as of disease.
7. EP i log, a poem or speech at the end of a play; conclusion of a literary work.
8. e PIT o me, a summary or analysis; a brief statement.
9. kry TE ri un, a standard or measure.
10. ku RIK u lum, a regular course of study.
11. eg ZOR di um, the opening part of a speech.
12. DEK ade, a period of ten years.
13. high AY tus, a break in a series.
14. HOM o nim, any of two or more words, pronounced alike but differing in spelling and meaning, as PAIR, PEAR, PARE.
15. dip so MAY ni ak, one who suffers from a desire for strong drink.
16. GOOR may, an epicure; one of refined taste in foods.
17. lek si KOG ra fer, one who compiles a dictionary.
18. mor uh TO ri um, a suspension of payments.
19. noc TUR nal, pertaining to night.
20. PO di um, a low wall or platform.
21. PE brokh, martial music on the bagpipes.
22. pel LAY gra, a skin disease supposed to result from faulty diet.
23. sin OP sis, a condensed statement or general view.
24. SIN the sis, combination of parts to form a whole.
25. ho ROL o ji, science of measuring time, or making timepieces.

## BEFORE WE ADJOURN

The test of courage comes when we are in the minority; of tolerance, when in the majority.

# Come To Chicago

AUGUST 14-16



SOME OF THE SCENIC ATTRACTIONS OF THE CONVENTION CITY

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TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

21st Annual  
*Convention*



PALMER HOUSE - CHICAGO

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL  
Home Office  
Santa Ana, California

Fellow Toastmasters,

This is Chicago's challenge to Toastmasters!

You gave us a challenge when you accepted our invitation  
to hold the 21st Convention in our city.

We told you that we would give you a good time. You  
have challenged us to do it. The only way to prove that we have made  
good is for you to COME TO CHICAGO in August.

The program is of top quality!

The hospitality is most cordial! The arrangements for  
your comfort and convenience are engaging our best efforts.

If you will accept our challenge to come and see, we  
believe that you will find here a real CHALLENGE TO ACHIEVEMENT.

We are expecting you,

*Russell Carey*  
Convention Coordinator

*Emmit Holmes*  
Local Chairman

*Walter Voss*  
Governor District 30



YOUR CHALLENGE FOR ACHIEVEMENT

AUGUST 14 - 16 1952