

JUNE, 1959



THE TOASTMASTER

FOR BETTER LISTENING, THINKING, SPEAKING



HANNIBAL—TOASTMASTER TOWN OF THE MONTH

IN THIS ISSUE:
THE NEGLECTED FRONTIER
•
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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."—Publius Syrus, 43 B.C.

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The TOASTMASTER

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

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The Neglected Frontier

By DR. FRANK STANTON
President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

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Dr. Stanton is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Psychological Association, a trustee of the American Heritage Foundation and The Rand Corporation, vice president of the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce and a member of its Committee on World Economic Practice.

Editor's Note: Toastmasters will find food for thought in this provocative article by Dr. Frank Stanton who believes that democracy can only communicate the image of greatness by acting greatly.

THE VAST PROBLEM of improving human relations, of enabling a better understanding among hundreds of millions of people of widely divergent heritage, religious beliefs and customs, is perhaps the most important and the most difficult subject that faces us today.

Man's relations with his fellows cannot today be considered a sectional problem, or even a national one. It involves mankind all over the world, and in our time looms as the great frontier in the forward advance of the human race. And timidity in entering this frontier can result in retrogression.

We know, for example, that there is anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia today. Every Jew in Russia must have his passport—a necessary internal identification in the Soviet—stamped YEVREI, Jew. We know that the great subcontinent of India, with all its massive problems, is still saddled with the hatred of Hindu for Moslem and Moslem for Hindu. We know that North Africa has been torn between French and Algerian, South Africa between white and black, Ceylon between Singhalese and Tamil, the Middle East between Jew and Arab.

Human relations neglected

The fact that many of these continuing feuds are as old as the ages only emphasizes our tragic lack of

progress in human relations. The great improvements in material civilization have penetrated to the remotest wildernesses and deserts of the world. The complex machinery of modern war is becoming the property of virtually every nation on the face of the earth. But there has been disgracefully little improvement in the emotional and unreasoned rifts between men. Indeed, it can be argued that they have become wider and deeper.

Meanwhile, we have devised both governmental and private corporate structures to develop even further the material resources of the world. We have established elaborate international mechanisms to control warfare among the nations and—hopefully—ultimately to eliminate it. But we have left human relations to the slow drifts of history, and we find ourselves now caught in the backwash.

This is a world problem. But we in the United States need to face one question—perhaps a determining question—with all the candor and forthrightness that we can discipline ourselves into commanding.

That question is this: How much are we in this country—by our own behavior—contributing to this epidemic of suspicion, hatred and intolerance that afflicts the world? Must we not admit that here in America we are fanning a fire capable, in the end, of consuming all

men everywhere? The long slow progress we have made in trying to elevate the living conditions of people in the less developed countries is today in jeopardy. The painfully difficult efforts we have made to point to democracy as the road to the liberation of human beings from all forms of oppressions have come under suspicion.

We seem to have worked ourselves into a corner where, very clearly, we must put up or shut up.

Where do we stand?

I am not suggesting here that we can control the conduct of the world's people solely by the force of example. But it does seem to me quite apparent that there is honest confusion about what we as a nation—and therefore the democratic experiment—really stand for, what we really mean by such phrases as "equality," "freedom," "opportunity."

At the same time, we have had—and still have—a far better chance to make realities of these phrases than any other people—and the world knows it. We are the only wholly heterogeneous nation in the world. We have lived in a self-starting democracy for nearly two centuries. We have been blessed with material resources that have made it unnecessary for us to prey on or envy or fear our neighbors. And, from our beginning, we have been blessed with the vision of liberty. If we in this country cannot make more significant progress on this troubled front of enlightened and constructive human relations, can we expect the rest of the world to show us the way?

The cause of world unrest

What is really behind the restlessness that besets the world today? Essentially, men everywhere are in quest of freer, fuller lives—not in terms only of material comforts, but more importantly in terms of the right to be unencumbered by old prejudices built upon the wreckage of the concept of the "white man's burden." This is the great, irrepressible compulsion behind the uprisings against colonialism, the surges of new nationalism, the bitter second looks at old relationships that are going on all over the world today.

Now one of the questions we face is this: Are we, the American people, on the side of this historic drive—or are we against it? Our philosophy, our traditions and our public utterances proclaim equality of opportunity for all men. The whole trend of our national legal history has been towards the breaking down of barriers. We became, long since, ideologically the "last best hope" of a world whose peoples—in Wilson's words—"saw this star in the west rising" for two turbulent centuries. This, more than anything else, gave America its leadership. This is the face of America that—from colonial times through the Revolution and the establishment of the Republic and the slow progress of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—has been a focus of hope and aspiration for other peoples.

But there is a second, and contradictory, face we Americans present to the world today. It is a mosaic of prejudice, hatred and intolerance—even at times of vio-

lence and anarchy. It does not do much good to point out that episodes of bombings and school closings and harassments here in this country are isolated and apart from the main convictions and behavior of America. In themselves they shriek denial in other lands of everything we say we stand for, and add up to an ugly picture of intolerance and hatred.

How can we hope to enlist the peoples of the world on the side of democracy if such evils are paraded before them? It seems to me to follow logically that if we fail to recognize the international dimensions of this problem, we may face isolation from the understanding and confidence of whole nations of people whose confidence and understanding we want, and need to have.

What can we do about conditions here at home that give rise to these attitudes around the world?

The role of mass media

Mass media are basically instruments of communication. In a democracy the powers of mass media in the fields of social ideas and political attitudes are not persuasive, but stimulative. They nourish the opinion-forming process. They do not dictate public opinion; and if they were to try to do so they would soon cease to be mass media.

Within the practical limits of journalistic choice, mass media can, to some extent, help condition the atmosphere in which events take place, leadership arises or trends begin, but no mass media can, of itself, control events or establish leaders or induce trends.

Mass media can, however, do something about the twin negations of democracy: indifference and ignorance. Violence is done to the objectives of a democratic society only when its people do not care or do not know what is going on. Mass media can reduce indifference by calling attention to consequences. They can reduce ignorance by a conscientious job of ascertaining and reporting the facts. Once this is done, if you believe in a democracy at all, you must have confidence in the will and the power of the people to stamp out evil.

I am sure that no section of our mass media would claim a direct causal relationship here. We would agree that no mass medium has of itself been able to convert people to a cause, although it can provide the rationale for actions that people themselves are prone to take. A citizenry so flaccid and passive as to be subject to molding by mass media is a concept repugnant to the American people and to the whole idea of American democracy. On the other hand, every American expects the mass media that serve modern society to be constantly and responsibly alert in giving the people the information they need to arrive at the verdicts from which actions spring. To have validity, such verdicts must represent the felt conclusions of the people—not merely the parroting of slogans repeated often enough by some mythical omnipotent mass medium. I think it fair to say that mass media in general constitute a great link between the judgment of the people and action by their leaders—

both government leaders and leaders of private institutions. It is probably true that there can never be workable government action on a moral front unless there is first a popular moral judgment.

This is the real danger—that we may fail to cope adequately with the present problem by default, by not enabling enough people to become sufficiently knowledgeable, sufficiently determined to act. Mass media know that they cannot directly induce action, but they can contribute importantly to a climate in which wise action is more likely to occur. They can and should, perform to the limit their duty to inform the people, to bring about wider and fuller recognition of the problem, and to stimulate public discussion of its nature and possible cures. This is a job for all communications media.

Democracy and progress

In the end, despite all the initial advantages of dictatorship, democracies are the most powerful social entities on earth. But, like great turbines, they are slow to start. The mass media cannot run them. The power they generate must come from the people. But the mass media can provide the fuel—even, at times, the spark of

ignition. This is the responsibility and opportunity we in mass media constantly face.

But I must emphasize again that the mass media in themselves cannot do what must be done, and it is folly for American leadership to assume that they can. In its Fortieth Anniversary Statement on realities facing the United States, the Foreign Policy Association best summarized the crux of the matter in these words:

“Americans often ask themselves: Why is it that, with all our communication facilities—newspapers, radio, TV, movies—we seem unable to convey to other people a true image of the great qualities and achievements of the United States? But the most skillful advertising cannot create the product it promotes; the product must already be in existence before it goes into the hands of advertisers. If we are to convey the image of greatness, we must determine to act greatly—not only on occasions of crisis, such as Pearl Harbor or Korea, but day in, day out; not only in Washington, but from Maine to California, from Texas to New York.” ❖

(Condensed from an address given at the Anti-Defamation League Freedom Forum, New York, December 6, 1958.)

A person remains immature, whatever his age, as long as he thinks of himself as an exception to the human race.

—Harry A. Overstreet

THE CARDINAL and TOASTMASTERS

By C. G. EDGE

JOHN HENRY CARDINAL NEWMAN'S views on an educated man are expressed in his beautifully written book “The Idea of a University.” He described a liberal education as:

“...the education which gives a man a clear, conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. It shows him how to accommodate himself to others, how to throw himself into their state of mind, how to bring them his own, how to influence them, how to bear with them. . . .”

Few people would dissent from these views, and almost all would agree they express a goal worthy of attainment. Most of us feel an urge for self-improvement, a striving to develop character, a need to prepare for greater responsibilities, and a desire to acquire the qualities of leadership.

These attributes of an educated man are needed in all walks of life. Examples can easily be found in family, social or business environments. In the family sphere, and

in a somewhat lighter vein, there is the perennial problem of the shy young man's inability to propose marriage. In a recent television show, the son of a ventriloquist was obliged to persuade his father to make the sounds while he made the motions with his lips. I believe the girl detected the ruse and promptly rejected her suitor. Or again, there are the difficult problems which many families meet with teenagers. Many of these youngsters would listen to reason, and less friction would occur if we were sufficiently articulate to explain cogently why we believe a certain course of action to be right, rather than just telling our children what to do.

In social affairs, I wonder how many people have said about a deserving organization “What a worthy cause!—I wish I could do more to help.” But time is sometimes as valuable as money. We can often help by talking to other groups about our favorite charity, by serving as part of the organization and expressing our views on committees.

In the business world too, no matter how proficient we are in technical ability, as we progress in the organization the need to communicate our ideas to others becomes greater. People become more important than things.

In business, social and family fields, the old forms of authoritarian leadership, based on the giving of orders, are disappearing. The trend is towards democratic leadership which relies on persuasion, motivation, and the ability to inspire. This is far more difficult than the old-fashioned dictatorship. It requires a high degree of understanding of people and a knowledge of how to communicate with them.

Cardinal Newman's views of an educated man and the problems of leadership today are linked with the philosophy of Toastmasters.

To the uninitiated, superficial observer, Toastmasters may appear to be just another speech club. Undoubtedly, in the early days of membership, members are concerned primarily with the techniques of speechcraft. Experience is gained in preparing speeches, delivering them and in practicing with different types of talks. Toastmasters training develops our ability to think on our feet, to build confidence and to evaluate.

As we progress, however, the value of parliamentary procedure and the principles of organization and chairmanship become more

evident, as well as their relationship to our needs in our social and business environments.

Other benefits also become apparent. It is helpful, for example, to give before the club a speech being prepared for an important occasion. In the friendly atmosphere of the club, mistakes, at this stage, are less important and constructive criticism can often add immeasurably to the final presentation. We also begin to place more emphasis on the reaction of people to our speeches. We learn how to take friendly criticism without resentment, and how to influence and be influenced by others. All these help the growth of our character.

Cardinal Newman has shown us that education requires a fully-rounded character. This includes articulateness, eloquence, ability to think logically and clearly and to communicate ideas to others. All these things are needed if we are to play a full part in family life, and in the social and business spheres. Toastmasters is a valuable medium for developing these attributes. It is more than speechcraft, it is an education. If Cardinal Newman were alive, he would be proud of Toastmasters. ❖

C. G. Edge was born and educated in England spending several years after the war in the British Civil Service.

Seven years in the artillery in the Middle East and Germany made him restless and in 1951, he emigrated with his family to Montreal. He is presently Manager of the Financial Analysis Department of Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Company Ltd.

"Four enjoyable years have been spent with the Laurentian Toastmasters Club No. 866," he writes.



I like to hear

a speech end with

"Thank You!"

By WILLIAM J. TULLY

TOMORROW when I give my speech before my Toastmasters club, I am going to end with the words, "Thank you."

I realize that this is in direct contradiction with the teachings of Toastmasters. We are told that it is the audience which should thank us for speaking. Why, then, am I going to close with the forbidden expression?

The answer is simple. It's because I like to hear a speech end with "Thank you."

Over the last three years, I've been analyzing those two little words very carefully. I have decided that if it comes naturally to a speaker to use them, he should do it. If it doesn't, he shouldn't. But he should not refrain from using them merely because it is a rule.

The old saying, "Rules were

made to be broken," should probably not be taken too literally. There is usually a good reason for rules—in grammar, speaking, and social behavior. Yet I doubt if there is anyone who has not, some time in his life, split an infinitive, used a preposition to conclude a sentence, or spooned his soup from the wrong direction.

Of course we should first try to abide by the rules. We should at least listen to the reasons why they exist, or were made in the first place. Yet I feel that if a rule calls for a course of action which is unnatural to us, which imposes forced, strained or uncomfortable behavior, then, if it is not illegal, immoral or harmful to others, we should find some other way.

If a person feels natural or at ease in saying "thank you" at the

end of his talk, let him continue to do so. Evaluators should let their personal opinions be their guide in appraising him, just as members do in balloting for the best speaker of the evening. If the evaluator happens to like hands placed on the lectern, or a certain apology a speaker used or the simple two-word ending "thank you" in a speech, he should say so. He is expressing his own opinion, which is the best indication of audience reaction. Of course he is not following the set of rules sent out by Toastmasters International, which we have all read.

We are repeatedly told not to apologize. I once heard former Governor Harriman of New York apologize beautifully. It was in a talk at Binghamton, New York, last spring. The Governor was 15 minutes late for the luncheon, as he had been detained by reporters at the airport.

In his apology, the Governor stated that he was an old railroad man, who always prided himself on being on time. I admired Governor Harriman for making that apology, and so did the audience. He also got across the point that he was usually very punctual. It was a bit difficult to imagine Gov-

ernor Harriman as the typical railroad worker—a point which made the little apology more amusing and even more acceptable.

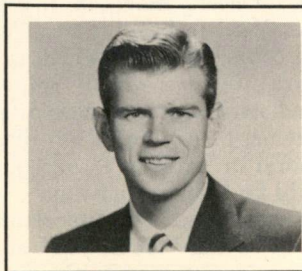
As I listened and observed, the old "no apology" rule went right down the drain.

Let's take an example from my favorite sport—tennis. In tennis you're supposed to hit your strokes with one hand. It's more fluent, more accurate, and you can hit harder. Everybody does it that way! Then along comes a little half-pint from South America who grips the racquet with two hands and develops the best forehand stroke in the entire world—Pancho Segura! You see, it's the *naturalness* that counts.

For the past three years I've watched the way noted speakers conclude their talks. To list a few:

Senator Jack Javits ended his speech at Ed Sullivan's Friars Dinner with, "Thank you and God bless you." Now, Javits isn't a minister, but the words ended his talk in a smooth manner, with just a slight touch of the religious. Very effective!

President Eisenhower, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Governor Pat Brown of California, New York Lieutenant Governor



In addition to his activities in the Hi-Noon Toastmasters Club 1200 of New York City, William J. Tully leads a triple life. In Yonkers, N. Y., he is Councilman William Tully of the Eighth Ward. In New York City, he is Mr. William Tully, vice president and sales manager of the Volume Library Encyclopedia. To New York State at large, he is Bill Tully, State men's tennis champion.

Malcolm Wilson all end their speeches with a quiet "thank you." Winston Churchill, who certainly deserves his rating as one of the foremost speakers of the world uses "thank you" as his ending.

Many radio and TV speakers, news commentators or reporters develop a special ending of some sort. Father Keller of the Christopher movement, and Bishop Sheen end with "Good night and God bless you," or "Thank you and God bless you," both very effective endings. Ed Murrow invariably says, "Good night and good luck." These are *signature endings*, personal to the user, pleasant to the audience, and they make a graceful conclusion. They signify to the listener that the talk is over.

That is another reason for the "thank you" ending. It provides a graceful way for the speaker to retire from the lectern, and indicates to the audience and to the chairman that his talk is over. It should follow his concluding sentence after a slight pause. When this is done, the chairman is alerted to rise and resume his responsibilities. How many times have you seen a chairman or a master of ceremonies jump from his chair with a sort of "double take" as the speaker abruptly turns away from the platform and resumes his seat? He simply didn't realize that the speaker had concluded. Neither did the audience. No matter how fine and ringing the concluding sentence of the talk, audience and emcee were caught unaware. They could hardly help but feel that a trick of some sort had been played on them. They were a bit resentful.

Didn't this spoil just a little the effect of that ringing conclusion? Would a quiet, graceful, "thank you" have detracted from that effect?

What does "thank you" mean? It means that you thank the audience for listening to you. I think that's the humble way an excellent and well-prepared speaker (a typical Toastmaster) should finish his speech. He is confident that everyone in the audience has focused complete attention on his words, for he has spoken about something on which he is an authority, and has given them something to think about. In thanking them for their attention, for their responsive and courteous reception of his ideas, he shows that he is modest and unassuming in his personality. He is not trying to ram something down the throats of his listeners. He is not displaying his own erudition.

There's nothing I like or appreciate more than a person who has a great deal of which to be proud, or even brag about, but who is modest and humble about it. I suspect that most audiences feel the way I do. It is possible, of course, that a poor speaker might need to conclude with a strong sentence. He has not had complete control of his audience and his subject matter, so dares not take the chance of a "thank you."

When I make my next speech, I am going to pretend that I am a typical Toastmaster—an excellent speaker, well-prepared, confident of my audience's attention, yet humble withall. I'm going to end my talk the way Winston Churchill ends his, with "thank you." ♦

Elections are a Barometer

By WARREN KELVIE

IS YOUR CLUB'S vitality showing?
Are its future prospects good?

To visit a Toastmasters meeting when the club is in the process of nominating and electing officers is, in my opinion, a windfall of fortune. This is an event which accurately measures a club's organization, vigor and progress.

In the past few years, I have witnessed many such sessions and have observed two distinct types. One is a cold, humdrum, routine affair. The other is a sizzling, friendly, exciting meeting which invariably points to an alert, live-wire club.

In the first type, the nominating committees have obvious difficulty in presenting a full slate of candidates. Competition is almost nonexistent. Members seem to be unwilling or unable to handle the responsibilities of the elected offices. The nominating and electing process is a tired and listless affair that becomes a dull, almost disagreeable interlude. This type of club is in for serious trouble.

In type two, the offices are a symbol of achievement and status. Twenty to 40 percent of the club's membership join in a keen but friendly rivalry for them. The nominating and electing process becomes an opportunity to learn and apply imaginative programming as well as a means of electing leaders. This club has a bright future, full of promise.

To illustrate the difference, I recently observed the nomination and election meetings of two clubs having approximately the same membership and general appearance. In the first club (which, of necessity, shall remain anonymous) the nominating committee reported only four names for five offices. There were no two nominees for the same office. Three out of four nominees were repeats. In fact, the previous club president was being nominated for the office of treasurer. When nominations were called for from the floor, several were forthcoming but only two nominees accepted. Nominating speeches were listless. The voting appeared to be a "cut and dried" proposition and the general attitude of the meeting was one of apathy.

By way of contrast, my own club (Bluestem 1433 of Bartlesville, Oklahoma) held its nominations and elections within two weeks of the example cited above. The nominating committee reported a slate of two nominees for each office in the club. From their report, it was obvious that they had held several meetings, reviewed a group of available and willing candidates and had narrowed their selection list to ten. This list was submitted to the club and the chairman ordered the regular meeting the following week to be "convention time."

The club membership, with the exception of the candidates for office, was distributed into two groups or "parties" to provide equal numerical strength and experience in each party. It was or-

dered that the "parties" should have equal convention time at the following meeting in which to present nominating speeches for their candidates, put forth a platform and generally convince the club that their slate of officers was superior. Each party's candidates (one for each office) were selected by lot. A temporary chairman for each party was appointed by the club president. One group called themselves the "Wise Owl Party," and the other chose the name "Bluestem Party." Each party caucused during the week prior to "convention time" to plan convention and campaign tactics on behalf of their candidates.

It was interesting to watch the development of the parties' convention and campaign strategy. The chairman agreed to have one party represent the "ins" and one the "outs." A toss of a coin determined which was which. The Bluestem Party won the role of "party in power" and their campaign was based on the premise "You never had it so good."

The Wise Owl Party became the "outs" or "turn the rascals out" party. The Bluestemers in their convention, campaign strategy, and platform "pointed with pride" while the Wise Owl party "viewed with alarm."

A keynote speaker was selected for each party and the platform "planks" for the upcoming term were presented by speakers of that party.

The Bluestem Party stole a march on the Wise Owl Party by making arrangements with the restaurant manager to have the meal served by



*two elections—
one a hit,
one an error*

Bluestem candidates. They based their campaign on, and adopted the slogan of, "Service is Our Motto." The evening of the convention meeting, Bluestem party candidates were reinforced with banners, aprons, special hats, free root beer and cigars, convention phonograph music, and other devices of political "ballyhoo" campaigns. They served the club royally both during the meal and for the rest of the meeting, in keeping with their slogan. The keynote and platform speakers hammered away at the theme "You never had it so good."

The Wise Owl Party, by inserting a secret agent into the caucus of the opposition, had obtained almost all data on the "Bluestem" plans. They planned their strategy for the convention accordingly. Rather than attempting to "top" the opposition party, (which would have created bedlam in the meeting) the Wise Owl Party chose to campaign by a forceful appeal to the intelligence and maturity of the voters. They regarded with dignified disdain the "infantile" exhibitions of the opposition, and stated that their candidates would remove this sort of childish exhibition from the smooth and efficient functioning of the club. Their slogan was "Service is Fine but it's Performance that Counts."

The final half hour of the meeting was devoted to formal nominating speeches for the candidates. Again, in order to eliminate any possible discrimination against individual candidates, the party chairmen had agreed that each candidate for an office would nominate his opposition. Thus, for example, the Bluestem Party's candidate for treasurer nominated his opponent, and vice versa. This plan was carried out for all the nominating speeches. The entire plan of the meeting was to provide entertainment and experience for the members.

The following week elections were held, and some of the candidates from each party were elected. At least two of the members elected were the result of nominations from the floor. Members made formal nominating or seconding speeches in behalf of the candidates of their choice.

Two clubs handled the same club routine—the nomination and election of officers. Yet how very different the manner in which they went about it! As you compare the two situations, I believe you will agree with my opening contention—the nominating and electing process is an excellent barometer of a club's present—and of its future. ♦

Speakers should practice . . .



By PAUL L. SHARP

Four Steps to a Good Start

THE PROBLEM when one is called on to speak is not one of choosing a topic. The topic can usually be found in the occasion, the surroundings, or the people in attendance at the gathering. The actual problem is the matter of making an effective start. Once the speaker gets started, his ideas will flow as easily as they do in everyday conversation.

It helps, of course, to have in mind some of the formulas used in organizing speeches. These range from the simple four-step suggestions of Richard Borden to the complicated page-on-page outlines given by advanced speech texts. Most speeches made by the non-professional speaker, however, can be organized on the basis of one of the following plans: (1) the past, present, future plan, (2), the good-bad plan, (3) the who-what-why-when-where plan, and (4), the cause-effect plan.

Knowing key words such as these for planning his speech gives the novice speaker confidence. He knows that he will be able to speak

more than just a sentence or two. Once he gains this confidence, he usually finds that the problem lies in selecting what he wishes to say, not in thinking what to say. The laboratory-like situation that a Toastmasters Club provides is an ideal place in which to demonstrate this fact.

The laboratory of your Toastmasters club is also an ideal place in which to overcome the difficulties of getting started on your speech. There are several exercises for acquiring starting ease which may be practiced during a regular club meeting. They may be used instead of table topics, or be made a part of a special educational program. It is desirable that every member present participate in one or more of the exercises, but if time does not permit this, there is still much benefit to be obtained through close observation of those who do participate. The topicmaster or the chairman of the meeting should explain each exercise carefully before it is attempted.



Warren J. Kelvie is Chief, Division of Administration of the Bureau of Mines Region IV headquarters office in Bartlesville, Okla. He is a member of the Bluestem Toastmasters 1433, where he was formerly Sergeant-at-Arms. A native Minnesotan and graduate of Univ. of Minnesota, he now takes pride in being a firmly established resident of Oklahoma.

Exercise #1: The first exercise is based on the idea that *speeches begin before the speaker says his first word.* Audiences judge speakers as soon as they get up from their chairs. How the speaker rises, walks to the lectern, looks his audience over, and pauses to get his thoughts in order, not only give the audience concrete clues as to the speaker's competence, but at least partially determine his talk's effectiveness.

When called on by the Chairman, each member rises and approaches the lectern, recognizes the chair, takes a deep breath, and then faces the audience as if he were going to speak. Without actually saying anything except "Mr. Chairman," the would-be speaker looks at his entire audience, then returns to his seat and another member is called upon for a similar performance.

If the speaker doesn't stand straight, meet his audience's gaze directly, get his breathing under control as soon as possible, and think his first idea through before he starts talking, he speaks with less than total effectiveness. It is not enough for the speaker to be told about these things. He must experience them.

Exercise #2: The challenge in the second assignment is to repeat the first exercise and then speak only *one sentence.* This one sentence should be an "attention getter" and it is preferable that it refer to the audience. "Are you getting your money's worth from Toastmasters?" would be acceptable. Each participant should be encouraged to use his own "atten-

tion-getter" sentence. Does this sound too simple? Perhaps, but the success of these training exercises depends on practicing well all preceding exercises as the new ones are introduced.

Exercise #3: One reason people dislike, even hate, speaking in public is that they are overcome with excess physical energy for which they are unable to find meaningful outlets. The accomplished speaker knows how to release his tensions; the novice speaker must learn. Hence, throughout any speech training program, bodily action—meaningful physical activity—must be stressed, practiced and even overpracticed. Trainees need the experience of getting physically active early in a talk and thus relieving pent-up tensions.

In Exercise #3 each member is called upon to repeat Exercises #1 and #2, but this time he is asked to put his hands and body into action near the beginning of the talk in order to relieve his pent-up tensions. The Chairman takes a piece of chalk and draws on the blackboard the four sides of a house. Then called on, the participant will approach the lectern, address the chair, make his introduction, then say one sentence, "Your home needs one more thing." Then taking the chalk, he will sketch on the blackboard something that he feels is important to a home. He will return to the lectern, look over the entire audience as if he were to continue his talk, and then return to his seat. Each member as called upon will follow the above pattern but add something new to the house drawing. When everyone has done

the exercise, the depicted home will have many varied essentials and the members' tensions will be released through the action of going to the board and sketching an addition to the house.

Exercise #4: If you need more help in starting to talk—and most of us do—this final exercise should fit your need. The Chairman tells the members to choose any subject, follow instructions in Exercises #1 and #2, and then speak only four sentences. In each sentence the speaker must mention his audience through the use of the pronoun "you." This is one way to teach the principle that the effective speaker must speak from his audience's point of view. After delivering his four sentences he pauses, looks over the entire audience, and then returns to his seat.

All four exercises may be used effectively in one training session or may be divided for use in two sessions. If the Topicmaster or Chairman keeps the members moving, i.e., calls on the next speaker while the retiring speaker is returning to his seat, the entire series will consume little more time than a regular table topic session. Participants may draw numbers and be called on as "Speaker Number 1" or "Speaker Number 2."

It is helpful if the Chairman makes brief comments as each participant completes his exercise. He may discuss strong and weak points and may occasionally ask the speaker to repeat any exercise not done satisfactorily. The Chairman should retain strict control over the proceedings at all times and should be thoroughly familiar with each exercise before it is assigned.

The goal of any public speaking training is to think as rationally and fluently before an audience and to talk as effectively as one does in everyday situations where one is completely at ease. What are the obstacles to be overcome? Two things: the fear of speaking to many people rather than one or two, and the difficulty of getting started.

Toastmasters will find many speech-making benefits in the practice of these exercises. Naturally, they should not be overdone, but one or two such sessions in a year can accomplish a great deal. They help to keep members alert to the necessity of a good start.

Try these four simple exercises in your club. Observe how tensions fade away. Toastmasters will approach the lectern with greater confidence once they master these four steps to an effective beginning. ❖

Paul L. Sharp, a charter member and past president of the Port Neches (Texas) Toastmasters, was a public school principal in West Virginia for ten years. For the past 17 years he has held industrial positions as safety engineer, employment supervisor and training director. He is now with the Industrial Relations Department at Texas-U. S. Chemical Company at Port Neches.



Notes from the Home Office

"The Story of Toastmasters," by the founder, Dr. Ralph C. Smedley, will be available for purchase this month from the Home Office. The book details the progress of the organization from the first club organized by Dr. Smedley in the Bloomington, Illinois, YMCA in 1905, through the early days in Santa Ana where the world-wide movement started, up to the present.

In addition to its value in acquainting members with the history of their organization, the book can also serve as a source of publicity for clubs. It is suggested that clubs purchase a copy of the book for presentation to their local library. A picture and story of a club officer presenting the book to the local librarian should make good copy for the press.

"The Story of Toastmasters" may be purchased from the Home Office for \$1.25, including packing and shipping charges and tax.

* * *

When Secretary E. K. Gay of Club 53, La Verne, Calif., co-sponsored a guest at one of his club meetings, he assumed the other sponsor would introduce the guest. To provide a little diversion, he planned to introduce a hand puppet as a guest. He built up a tremendous introduction. Then, before he could bring on the puppet, his live guest, thinking he had been talking about him, stood up to ac-

knowledge Gay's flowery words of welcome. Toastmaster Gay was awarded the bone for the "boner of the evening." But the story ended happily; guest joined the club.

* * *

POSTSCRIPTS: Warren Toastmasters 1476, Warren, Ohio, reports that club president Wesley C. Dreschler wears a hearing aid which he turns off when he is subjected to unwanted or undesirable debate. The club wants to know if this is acceptable parliamentary procedure. . . . A member of Toastmasters for 13 years, George Carlson of Seattle, has put his training to good use by opening the first professional lecture bureau in the Pacific Northwest. . . . Toastmaster L. Stanley Schoelerman of Everly, Iowa, has been named "Outstanding Young Farmer of Iowa" by the Iowa Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . "Ladies and Gentlemen . . ." was the heading on a full-page picture story on the New Bedford, Mass., Moby Dick Club 854 which appeared in the Sunday rotogravure section of the New Bedford *Standard-Times*. The story showed Toastmaster Joseph E. MacFarlane studying his Basic Training Manual, researching his speech, practicing before his family, meeting for dinner with his club, presenting his speech, receiving his evaluation and finally receiving the trophy for the best speaker of the evening.

special convention section

SAN FRANCISCO AUG. 27-29, 1959



program

hotels

reservations

pre-registration

1959 CONVENTION PROGRAM

Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 24-29

Monday, Aug. 24	9:00- 4:30 p.m.	Board and Committee meetings
Tuesday, Aug. 25	9:00- 4:30 p.m.	Board meeting
Wednesday, Aug. 26	9:00- 5:00 p.m.	Registration, Exhibits, Ladies Hospitality Room open
	2:00- 5:00 p.m.	District Officers Orientation Session
Thursday, Aug. 27	1:30- 5:00 p.m.	Business meeting
	8:00-10:00 p.m.	International Night — Dr. Wm. Pemberton , psychologist, speaker
Friday, Aug. 28	9:00-11:00 a.m.	1st Educational Session: How to Use Educational Materials— Seth Fessenden , chairman
	12:00- 1:30 p.m.	Fellowship Luncheon
	1:45- 3:45 p.m.	2nd Educational Session: Speech Presentation and Evaluation — Dr. Ralph C. Smedley , chairman
	4:00- 5:00 p.m.	Regional Speech Contests (4)
	4:00- 5:30 p.m.	Board Meeting
	7:30-10:30 p.m.	President's Banquet— Charles W. Ferguson , Senior Editor of <i>The Reader's Digest</i> and noted author, speaker
	10:30-11:30 p.m.	President's Reception
Saturday, Aug. 29	7:30 a.m.	Breakfast with the Founder
	9:30-11:30 a.m.	3rd Educational Session: Public Relations for Clubs and Districts— Don Perkins , chairman
	2:00- 3:00 p.m.	International Speech Contest
	3:00 p.m.	Closing ceremonies

MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NOW!

To make sure that you receive desirable accommodations during your convention visit to San Francisco, it is important that you make your reservations early. **Complete the form on the next page and mail it to the hotel of your choice.** Reservations must be accompanied by a deposit of \$10.00. This deposit will be returned in the event of cancellation of the reservations, if the request for return is made to the hotel within 10 days of cancellation.

Requests for reservations should reach the hotel at least 10 days before convention date.

All hotels listed are within walking distance of the Sheraton-Palace, the official convention headquarters. All are close to adequate parking facilities.

HOTEL	Rates per day;		
	Single	Double	Twin
SHERATON-PALACE Market-New Mtgy. Sts. (Official Convention Hotel)	\$11.00-21.00	\$15.00-25.00	\$15.00-25.00
	Suites—\$28.00-75.00		
BEVERLY-PLAZA 342 Grant St.	\$ 7.00- 9.00	\$ 9.00-12.00	\$10.00-14.00
CALIFORNIAN 405 Taylor St.	8.00	10.00	12.00
CANTERBURY 75 Sutter St.	9.00-17.00	10.50-19.00	12.50-20.00
EL CORTEZ 550 Geary St.	8.00- 9.00	9.00-12.00	10.00-14.00
GAYLORD 620 Jones St.	7.50	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00
PLAZA Post-Stockton Sts.	7.00-10.50	10.50-13.50	10.50-13.50
ST. FRANCIS Powell-Geary Sts.	11.00-22.00	13.00-20.00	16.00-25.00
WHITCOMB 1231 Market St.	7.00-12.00	9.00-16.00	10.00-16.00
SUTTER 191 Sutter St.	5.00- 7.00	7.00- 9.00	8.00-10.00
MOTELS:	Single	Double	Twin
AUDITORIUM TRAVELODGE 790 Ellis St.	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$14.50
CARAVAN LODGE 601 Eddy St.	12.00-18.00		16.00-22.00
MARKET ST. TRAVELODGE 177 Market St.	8.00-10.00	9.00-12.00	11.00-14.00

FILL IN

CLIP

MAIL

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

28th Annual Convention
Toastmasters International
San Francisco, California
August 27-29, 1959

TO: Reservation Clerk

_____ Hotel _____
 _____ Address _____
 San Francisco, Calif.

Please make the following reservations:

- () Single: rate \$ _____
- () Double: _____ persons—rate \$ _____
- () Twin beds: _____ persons—rate \$ _____

I will arrive approximately _____ a.m.—p.m. on _____ (date)

I plan to leave _____ a.m.—p.m. on _____

Room will be occupied by:

Name	Address	Club
_____	_____	_____
Name	Address	Club
_____	_____	_____

I am enclosing my check for \$10.00 as deposit on these reservations. It is understood that in the event of cancellation, this deposit will be refunded to me if I so request the hotel within 10 days of the cancellation.

Signed _____
Address _____

IMPORTANT! This application must be sent **directly to the hotel (Reservation Clerk)** of your choice at San Francisco. Fill in the hotel name in upper left corner, clip and mail. Don't forget to include check for deposit!

Reservations should reach hotel at least 10 days before convention.

Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope for confirmation.

SPECIAL CONVENTION REGISTRATION

If this registration form is completed, mailed and post-marked to Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, California (or if you live in districts adjacent to San Francisco and register through your local organization) prior to **midnight, July 1, 1959**, your registration fee is \$4.00 instead of \$5.00 and your wife's is \$1.00 instead of \$1.50.

TO: Toastmasters International
Santa Ana, California

Please reserve registration and event tickets for me as follows:

_____ Membership registration—@ \$5.00 \$ _____

_____ Ladies registration—@ \$1.50 \$ _____

_____ Ticket(s) Fellowship Luncheon @ \$3.75 \$ _____

_____ Ticket(s) President's Banquet @ \$6.50 \$ _____

_____ Ticket(s) Breakfast with the Founder @ \$3.15 .. \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Less pre-registration credit (\$1.00 man, 50¢ lady) .. \$ _____

Total \$ _____

I enclose **my check** (make checks payable to Toastmasters International) for \$ _____. It is understood that my badge and the tickets designated will be waiting for me at the PRE-REGISTRATION DESK at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Signed: _____

(Please print)
Name _____ Club No. _____ District _____

Wife's first name _____

Mailing address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Fill out, detach and mail with check to:
Toastmasters International
Santa Ana, California



District 6 TM's check TV before program. (L-R) Ed. Dir. Ed. Thielen, D. G. Alton Clark, Pub. Rel. Chmn. Bjarne Amundsen and Int. Vice Pres. Emil Nelson contemplate camera. (Story on page 26.)

TOASTMASTERS IN THE NEWS



New Officers of Allis Chalmers Club 189 (West Allis, Wisc.), hold first executive meeting to plan membership drive. (L-R) Ed V-P Malone, Sgt-at-Arms Beson, Sec. Mickler, Past Pres. Marciniak, Pres. Black, Treas. Rupp, Ad. V-P Kenny



Oregon Governor Mark Hatfield (seated) discusses Centennial Celebration Speakers Bureau with Woodburn Toastmasters Stephenson, Smith, Sandvig and Koski. (Story on page 27.)



1st Scout to participate in joint program, Eagle Explorer John Argo (Overland, Mo.) is congratulated by Pres. Aubrey Hamilton of TI (rt) and James Hess of National Council, BSA



Accepting charter and official recognition as new chapter of TI, Major Oscar Emery, President of Westover Officers Club 2779 (Chicopee, Mass.) takes document from District 31 Governor Ken Archibald



Spokane Valley Toastmasters 308 (Dishman, Wash.) receive emblem of Order of Burnt Toast, awarded to volunteers promoting civic causes by speaking outside club. (L-R) Harry Chambers, Duane Shaw, Area Gov. Clinton Raymond, Vernon Krebs, Club Pres. Dana Maryott



CLUB TO CLUB

Best-Remembered Speeches

We've made two recent innovations in programming which might interest other clubs.

Program for officer installation night is composed of four "best-remembered talks" given by members during previous six months, voted by club as most worthy of repetition. With four speeches a week over a six-month period, we have 104 to choose from. Evaluation of talks is eliminated for this evening.

We also have a special set of table topics for the last meeting of the old six-month term. Each newly-elected officer summarizes the responsibilities of his office in one and a half minutes, and each outgoing officer evaluates the talk of his incoming successor as to content. This keeps club and officers alert to duties and responsibilities of office.

San Fernando Toastmasters 292
San Fernando, California

* * *

Anniversary Celebration

Our club, Jewel City Toastmasters 29, recently celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary. Charter member Robert Sturm made first cut in the big cake baked for the occasion.

Our club is proud to review its 24-year record, and even more proud that we are still an extremely active group with a full roster of members.

Jewel City Toastmasters 29
Glendale, California

New Ideas for TV Program

Several unusual features marked District 6's TV debut over the Educational TV station in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., area. Participants for the hour-long show were nominated by the nine area governors of the Twin Cities, chosen by drawing names from a hat. Assignments were also drawn from hat, and program was planned so each participant had opportunity to perform before cameras.

A flyer describing Toastmasters and calling attention to the program was mailed to all personnel directors of the larger firms in the area. Many requests for additional copies were received after the program. During program, telephone numbers were flashed on the screen for interested viewers to use in requesting additional information.

The program, a typical club meeting, was opened by District 6 Governor Alton C. Clark and closed by International 1st Vice President Emil H. Nelson, who briefly described the International organization and offered to answer any questions on Toastmasters.

"We feel that, while there is a lot of work involved, there is a lot of fun and knowledge to be gained from a venture of this sort," says Bjarne Amundsen, District Public Relations Chairman, who recommends that all districts try it.

District 6, Minnesota

To Speak for Centennial

Woodburn Toastmasters aren't worrying about speech topics this year. The celebration of Oregon's 100th birthday is a year-long affair, and in addition to growing beards for proper frontier atmosphere, we've formed a Centennial Speakers Bureau to tell the story of our state. Bureau Chairman Ed Koski says that club's intention is to keep local citizens informed about Oregon—history, advantages, prospects—and to help them prepare for the millions of expected visitors. Hub of the state's celebration will be the Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair in Portland, opening June 10.

Club members have been busy in local libraries and newspaper offices, collecting material for speeches. By the time the project is finished, we expect to know a great deal more about our own state than we ever knew before.

Woodburn Toastmasters 567
Woodburn, Oregon

* * *

Speechcraft Successful

Thunderbird Club 396 just completed a successful modified version of Speechcraft, advertised in the local papers as "Speech Clinic" and well attended. A number of applications for club membership were received through this project.

At present all speaking clubs in Victoria are busy preparing for the "Golden Gavel" contest—sponsored by all TM clubs of the area and open to all speaking clubs of the vicinity. Contestants must be over 18 years of age and have less than 15 months public speaking experience. So far we have 34 applicants. Contest is held in the Council Chambers of the City Hall of Victoria.

Thunderbird Toastmasters 396
Victoria, British Columbia

Scare Head Starts Table Topics

"Fortune Cookie Manufacturers Under Investigation," was the startling headline splashed across the front page of a newspaper distributed to members at dinner. Article stated that fortune cookie manufacturers were being accused by the fortune tellers of unfair competition and attempting to put them out of business.

Topic speakers were told to take sides in a mock trial, as prosecutor, defense lawyer, or judge. Newspaper was a mock front page conceived and prepared by Topicmaster Len Jorjorian.

Evanston Toastmasters 928
Evanston, Illinois

* * *

Sparks in Action

Sparks 1449 tried "Toastmasters in Action" successfully at the town's Rotary Club on March 4th. All we used was the October article in THE TOASTMASTER, by Walter Holland. Program took 35 minutes, was unrehearsed, and used five members with more than a year's club experience, one with five months and one with three. Short timers were used for realistic demonstration of speech plus evaluation.

We opened with brief talk on need for better communications and closed with "Tomorrow's Executive" by Wallace Jamie.

We held audience attention for entire program—rather unusual, since many members of Rotary habitually leave early for appointments. Reno Rotary has asked for program in the near future, also Sparks Lions. Participants Gerald McBride, Albert DeMers, Lester Mylan, J. Sloan Olin, Howard McMullen, Glen Johnson and Alex Coon are preparing for a busy schedule.

Sparks Toastmasters 1449
Sparks, Nevada

PERSONALLY SPEAKING

By RALPH C. SMEDLEY, Founder

THE PROGRAM presented at the regular club meeting is the key, the touchstone, the mainspring, of the club's progress and success.

The program is the laboratory process, the educational method, the training school, the stock in trade of the Toastmasters Club. Since it is so important, it should be given primary attention.

Every program must be planned. That has a familiar sound, does it not? Good programs result from study and conference and serious preparation. But the work pays off.

Every program must have a purpose. It is more than just giving a few members a chance to sound off. As a speech must be directed to the accomplishment of a definite purpose, so the entire program must lead to something specific, so that the member leaving the meeting can carry away with him the sense of something learned, something accomplished in this program.

In the packet of materials which was sent to the incoming President and incoming Educational Vice President of each club during April, there were included program suggestions to help any alert officer and committee to plan programs that will stimulate the club to maximum activity and interest

during the summer months. If these suggestions are studied and applied, the club will show the results in increased interest and attendance.

When I say that these materials were sent to all the clubs, I must qualify that statement by saying that the mailing went to all officers *who had been reported*. We can't very well send them to unidentified officers whom the club secretary has not reported. If any such officer has not received his materials from the Home Office, he should notify us at once, and at the same time get after the club secretary who failed to report the election results.

In the Program Suggestions, you will notice that the Point of Emphasis for June is "Speech Occasions."

Here you have the opportunity to plan programs which will be of immediate value to your members. You will find suggestions for 14 different speech occasions which any Toastmaster may encounter. Make sure that some, if not all of these, are brought before your members.

Since June is the month of school commencements, assign one or two men to give short "commencement" addresses, which would be appropriate at the local high school. July

brings patriotic occasions, from the Fourth of July to the Fall of the Bastille. Let the men give speeches suitable for such occasions. The experience will be useful. The speech prepared for the club might some day be a life saver when one is called upon to perform.

It is not intended that all the programs during these months shall be limited to these special occasions, but it is strongly advised that some attention be paid to preparation for such occasions.

If special help is needed, write the Home Office for "The Occasional Speech." This pamphlet gives many useful suggestions.

Some Good Programs

Some of our clubs—many of them, in fact—do plan excellent programs. For example, a club in Texas recently announced a program full of interesting subjects on the general theme of "How To." Here are the titles: *How to Take Good Pictures; How to Prepare Your Car for Vacation; How to Have a Beautiful Yard; How to Plan Your Vacation; How to Live Comfortably in a Texas Summer.*

A club in California devotes an evening to its own city. There are talks on: *Our Parks; Our Fire Department; Our City Hall; Our Traffic Problems; Our Tourist Attractions.* You can add almost indefinitely to that list and be sure of a program of interest to every member. It might even lead to a newspaper story.

There is hardly any limit to the number of theme programs you can devise with a little use of the brain cells. Here is another list of

subjects built around an imaginary tour of London and other parts of England:

The Tower of London; Hyde Park; The Houses of Parliament; London Bridge; Big Ben; Stratford on Avon; Westminster Abbey.

Use the Table Topics

Table Topics cooked up on the spur of the moment can be largely a waste of time. When carefully planned, it becomes one of the most valuable parts of the training.

Returning to the April officers' mailing, there was included some excellent material on Table Topics. Look it up, Mr. Educational V-P, and use some of the ideas. You may think up even better ones as you study the suggestions.

The training in impromptu speaking is valuable beyond our imagination, provided we use it right. Try making the club into a "town meeting" during the Topics period some evening. Propose some questions of local interest, and let the members engage in controversy to their hearts' content.

Never let it be forgotten that the Table Topics Master gets a wonderful chance for experience in presiding. His is a high privilege.

In the Good Old Summertime

The meetings during the summer season need present no problem of attendance if your club puts on the right kind of programs. Make these programs so attractive and so full of interest that no man will miss one if he can help it. Good programs will help maintain good attendance and good interest. Let's try it this summer. ♦

Presenting:

YOUR CANDIDATES FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICE

The Nominating Committee presents the following candidates to be placed in nomination for offices in Toastmasters International at the business meeting to be held during the 28th Annual Convention, August 27th, 1959, at San Francisco, California.

For President: Emil H. Nelson
For First Vice President: Donald Ramseyer
For Second Vice President: Frank I. Spangler
Herman E. Hoche
(signed) John W. Haynes, Chairman

It is the duty of all clubs to vote either by proxy or through their representatives at the International Convention. Because the officers elected will direct the activities of Toastmasters International for the coming year, members should give careful consideration to the qualifications of each candidate.



EMIL H. NELSON, nominated for President of Toastmasters International, is presently 1st Vice President, has been successively Treasurer, Secretary, 2nd Vice President. As an International officer and as a member of the Board of Directors, has been Chairman of committees on: Public Relations; Organization, Planning and Administration; Education. Has been an active Toastmaster for 18 years, member of Victory Toastmasters 221, St. Paul, Minn. Profession—realtor and appraiser, heads his own company, Emil H. Nelson, Inc.

In his community, he has been President, St. Paul Board of Realtors; Vice Pres. Minnesota Ass'n of Realtors; President, Society of Residential Appraisers; Vice Pres., St. Paul YMCA; Vice Chairman, St. Paul Citizens School Committee.

THE TOASTMASTER

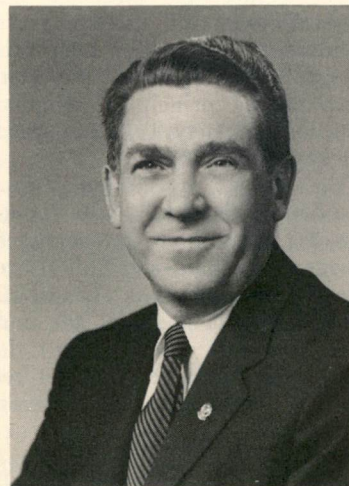


DONALD RAMSEYER, nominee for 1st Vice President, was elected 2nd Vice President at 1958 convention, has served two-year-term as member of TI Board of Directors. He is a 13-year member of Queen City Founders Toastmasters Club 1619, Cincinnati, Ohio.

V-P Ramseyer is Vice President and Business Manager, Applied Radiation Corp., electronics manufacturing concern; was formerly Vice President of The Drackett Co., Cincinnati; has served as Vice Pres. of Plastics, Inc., and Vice Pres. and Director of Marmac, Inc. both of San Juan, P.R.; and Vice Pres. and Director of the Maclin Co., Los Angeles.

HERMAN E. HOCHÉ, candidate for 2nd Vice President, holds title of Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy; is executive assistant to the Chief, Naval Medical Service Corps, U. S. Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. LCDR Hoche lives in Silver Spring, Maryland; has been member of Silver Spring Toastmasters 1314 for 11 years.

He has just completed a two-year term as member of TI Board of Directors; was Chairman of District and Club Operations Committee; was coordinator of TM International Convention in Detroit, 1956.



FRANK I. SPANGLER, candidate for 2nd Vice President of Toastmasters International, is completing his 2nd year as member of TI Board of Directors. He is Manager of Electronic Data Processing, A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, Wisc.; has been a member for 11 years of Milwaukee Toastmasters Club 466 and has assisted in formation of over 14 clubs in District 35.

Other activities include membership on Board of Directors, A. O. Smith Credit Union, 2nd largest credit union in Wisconsin.

Nominations of candidates for directors of TMI will be made at the 16 Zone Conferences; election will be held at the International Convention.

JUNE, 1959

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A TALL tale wins this trophy

By C. W. BLACK, JR.



MOST ORGANIZATIONS plan a contest, then purchase a suitable trophy for the winner. Our club, the Tuesday "Y" Toastmasters 394 of South Bend, Ind., did it in reverse. We made the event fit the trophy—and that's how the Annual Bull Throwing Contest began.

Nine years ago, the president of our club stopped to chat with a friend, a local merchant, who was unpacking a carton of miscellaneous items. Among them was a trophy—of sorts.

It had started life as a golfing trophy. The player's upraised club had been broken off, and some wag had welded to the stub the figure of a bull. Result—a man tossing a bull over his shoulder.

"Here," said the merchant, "Toastmasters are expert at tossing the bull, so I'll give this to you."

At the next meeting, club members pondered over the figure. It was, they agreed, unusual, and almost artistic. It called for a contest, and the theme was obvious.

The Bull Throwing Contest was patterned after the Burlington, Wisc., Liars Club event. It was an evening of tall tales, humorous speeches and exaggerations. Invitations to participate were sent out to Toastmasters clubs in South

Bend, Mishawaka, Goshen, Elkhart, and Niles, Mich. Each club sent a speaker and a judge.

The affair so whimsically begun has become an annual event, the fall high point of Toastmasters activities in the area. Our club is always the host.

The contest is conducted according to strict Toastmasters standards. No off-color humor is tolerated, and speeches must conform to the principles of good taste and propriety. Talks are timed to a six minute limit.

The judges' evaluation sheets also follow the Toastmasters pattern, but with two deviations. Since exaggeration and originality are essential, the former is allowed 30 points out of a possible 100, and the latter, 25.

Toastmasters agree that the recent Ninth Annual Bull Throwing Contest was one of the most successful ever. Over 75 Toastmasters and guests assembled for the tall tales of the representatives of seven

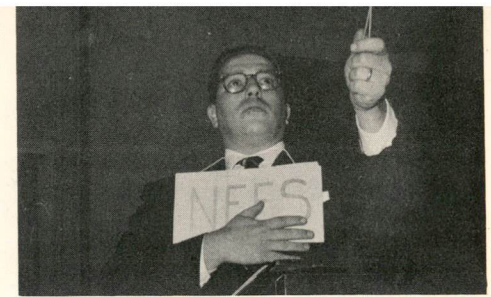
clubs. District 11 Governor Leslie Tompsett and other district and area officers were present.

Befuddled psychiatrist Bob Goshert of the Friday "Y" Club 578 left the audience wondering just who was the proper candidate for a mental hospital. Third place winner Pete Grande of the Mishawaka Club 346 of Mishawaka, demonstrated with deadpan earnestness the proper technique of swatting the fly in "Musa Domestica." Fred Kraft of the Tuesday "Y" club took second place with "Bubbling Water," a travelogue of adventure on the island of Tizzyloloo.

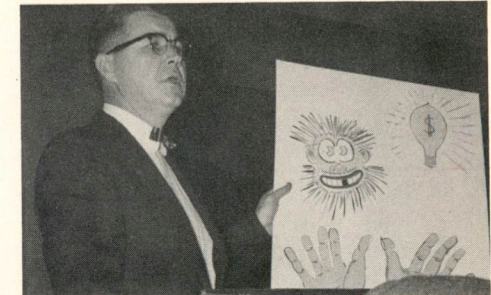
Winner of the trophy, Forrest Eckert of the Wednesday "Y" club 462, appealed to the self-interest of the audience in "Nerf and Toof." By charts and graphs he proved that this modern world needs a new, space-age method of numbering which would add two digits—nerf and toof—to our present ten. This would give everyone 12 dollars for each 10 dollar bill, or \$120 for each \$100. "Adopt my system, he concluded, "and everyone will become rich."

Although exaggeration is the featured element of the contest, it is no exaggeration when we say that our venture has been successful, far beyond the dreams of those first club members who planned it. It has been a means for getting together all the local Toastmasters clubs for an evening of fun and fellowship, for new friendships and exchange of ideas.

It's only fair, though, to warn clubs which might be interested in a similar project that there are certain dangers. One of our members



Pete Grande solemnly swats swishing fly in approved manner



"Nine, ten, nerf, toof—we're rich!" says Forrest Eckert



Bob Goshert as confused psychiatrist befuddles audience

won the trophy a few years ago. He carried it proudly home to his wife, who was entertaining a group of friends at bridge. The ladies admired the trophy, and asked how he had won it.

"I am the best bull-thrower in the area," he said modestly. His embarrassed wife refused to speak to him for a week. ♦

To Be a Toastmaster

By HAYWOOD LONG

I MET THE REMARKABLE Jim Murphy in the pages of my Sunday paper.

The story said that he had been a machinist at the Aeronic Corporation of Middletown, Ohio. Completely independent, he had crossed the country several times, read a book a week, enjoyed television, attended church regularly and liked going to dances. His latest ambition, the story said, was to be a Toastmaster.

Jim Murphy's story was that of an average, well-adjusted man, except for one thing—Jim Murphy was blind!

The newspaper story was headed, "Dark Days Behind for Blind Man," and it told of Jim's despair and hopelessness when he became totally blind at the age of 39. It described the ordeals he had undergone and the long period of adjustment before he was able to accept his life of darkness. Now, two years later, he could look back at the bleak, discouraging days with detachment and wonder. He was grateful for the patience and understanding of friends who had helped him shape a new and productive life. He expressed particular appreciation for the kindness he had received from a former landlady and her son.

"His latest ambition is to join a Toastmasters club."

It was that last sentence that caught my eye. I am administrative vice president of the Kittyhawk Toastmasters Club 1108, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton. Jim Murphy wanted to become a Toastmaster. I could do something about this.

At the next meeting of our club, I told of Jim Murphy's desire to become a Toastmaster. Since he lived in Middletown, it was hardly practical for him to become a member of our club in Dayton. Yet, we wanted to do something for him. It was unanimously agreed that we would invite him to be a guest at one of our meetings. In fact, we would plan a special meeting and call it "Jim Murphy Night." We would explain Toastmasters, show him how the meetings are conducted and let him know how welcome he would be in whatever club he might choose to join.

Since I had called the club's attention to Jim Murphy, I was elected to go to Middletown to talk with him on behalf of the Kittyhawk Toastmasters.

The newspaper had given the Middletown YMCA as Jim's address. But when I asked for him at the desk, the clerk informed me

that he was in the hospital, a victim of diabetes.

I met this remarkable blind man in the hospital. Jim Murphy was a modest man, but as I told him of our plans for "Jim Murphy Night," his face betrayed the excitement he was attempting to control.

Jim had very strong reasons for wanting to become a Toastmaster. He wanted to be able to talk to people so that in his humble way he might help those who were even more handicapped than he was. His own ordeal, he said, had given him strength; because he had learned to have greater sympathy for people, he also had a desire to help them. He said he couldn't forget what people had done for him. As a result of their efforts, he felt he was a better person, and he was sure he was a happier one. Now, his great ambition was to pass on to others the kind of help he had received.

As I got up to leave, Jim reached out to shake my hand. "How can I ever thank you and your club for this wonderful thing you are planning for me?" he asked. I told him our thanks would be in knowing that we had provided an evening of enjoyment for him. We would have the meeting, I added, whenever he was able to come.

We said goodbye, and as I started for the door, he said in a cheery voice, "Now, I'll have something to look forward to when I get out of here."

His former landlady and his clergyman, who had been in the room during our visit, followed me into the hall. They promised

to let me know when Jim would be able to leave the hospital and attend the meeting.

My report at our next club meeting caused the members to take an even greater interest in Jim Murphy and we enlarged our plans to entertain him. As we discussed the program, it was obvious that "Jim Murphy Night" was doing as much for our club as it was for Jim.

Two weeks after my visit to Middletown, I received a phone call. It was Jim Murphy's former landlady. Jim was dead. He had died, she told me, of uremic poisoning.

"Please tell everyone in the Kittyhawk Toastmasters Club," she said, "how grateful we all are for what they planned to do for Jim Murphy. He was so pleased and excited. Even during his worst nights, when he was suffering great pain, he would ask me what I thought 'Jim Murphy Night' would be like. I feel sure that any group which goes so far out of its way to help a stranger is bound to achieve every success in the world."

That's the story of Jim Murphy and the efforts of the Kittyhawk Toastmasters Club to make a blind man's dream come true. I was the only person in our club who ever saw Jim Murphy, but he was no stranger to our members, for he touched the hearts of all of us. In his great determination to speak for the service of others, this blind man opened our eyes. We now see more clearly the good that can result from the proper application of our speech training.

Jim Murphy would have made a great Toastmaster. ❖



... HANNIBAL

Toastmaster Town of the Month

An old house, a board fence, a cave, a river—these are things which have endeared Hannibal, Missouri, to generations of Americans. The old house is a white, two-story building at 208 Hill Street, the boyhood home of Samuel L. Clemens. It was also the home of Tom Sawyer, for Sam Clemens was Tom Sawyer. The board fence at the front of the property is the fence Tom Sawyer tricked his friends into painting. Looking at it, you can almost hear the voices:

"Say, Tom, let me whitewash a little."

"No—no—I reckon it wouldn't hardly do, Ben. You see, Aunt Polly's awful particular about this fence . . . I reckon there ain't one boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand, that can do it the way it's got to be done."

The cave, two miles south of town, is where Tom and Huckleberry Finn found buried treasure; where Indian Joe died; where Tom and Becky Thatcher were lost. The river, of course, is the Mississippi.

As Mark Twain, Sam Clemens used his magic pen to tell the world about Hannibal, Missouri. Writing of his boyhood there, he described the town as a place "where everybody was poor but didn't know it, and everybody was comfortable, and did know it."

Hannibal has carefully preserved the reminders of its gentle past. There's the Mark Twain museum, Becky Thatcher's house, the famous Tom and Huck statue, a statue of Mark Twain, Memorial Lighthouse on Cardiff Hill, Lover's Leap where Twain played as a boy, and Jackson's Island where Huck caught "as big a fish as was ever caught in the Mississippi, I reckon."

Hannibal treats its past with pride, but its 20,000 citizens are more concerned with its present position as the metropolis of northeast Missouri. The city is supported by rich farm lands, modern commercial establishments and light manufacturing.

Helping to make Hannibal a better city is Hannibal Toastmasters Club 1903. Members of the club have served as judges for local speech contests and have spoken outside their club for local bond issues and for flood control. Member George Deason teaches a speech class at the YMCA night school. Member Kenneth Abrams is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce. Member Vick Taft is the area governor for Toastmasters. Members Jack Gillespie and Walter Hagan drive 40 miles to each meeting.

The Hannibal Toastmasters Club was organized in 1955. Seven charter members are still active. Meetings are held every Tuesday night. Where? At the Mark Twain Hotel, of course.



JUST IN JEST

You've got to make allowances for children. After all, they make deductions for you.

"Sam," called his wife, "I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about."

"Fine," replied her husband. "Usually you want to talk about a lot of things you haven't got."

If you want to make a splash, you can always try going off the deep end.

It's middle age when after you go all out you end up all in.

The worried leopard was consulting his psychiatrist. "I don't know what's the matter with me, doc," he said. "Every time I look at my wife I see spots before my eyes."

"That's only natural," answered the medic.

"But doctor," explained the leopard, "she's a zebra!"

An optimist is a man who thinks that vacant space along the curb won't have a fire hydrant right beside it!

Many a man's wallet would be flatter if it weren't so full of credit cards.

"If you're looking for the manager's office," said the helpful girl at the reception desk, "just follow the passage until you come to a sign reading 'No Admittance.' Then go upstairs until you see the sign, 'Keep Out.' Follow the corridor until you see the sign 'Silence,' then just yell."

Senator Karl Mundt (R-S.D.) passes on to younger politicians one of his own experiences. "In a meeting where others were to speak," he recalls, "I was told I had been allotted five minutes. I began by saying, 'If I speak more than five minutes, I hope you will vote for my opponent, and that he will be elected.' I did—and they did—and he was!"

"I'd move heaven and earth to be able to break 100," sighed the new golfer.

"Try heaven," advised his caddy. "You've already moved all the earth."

Once the world was slated to be destroyed by wrathful gods. Now it's turned into a do-it-yourself project.

A bore is a person who knows the same stories you do—and insists on telling them first.

Then there were the two little ghosts who drifted into a tavern and asked the bartender, "Do you serve spirits?"

Grandfather had just invested in one of those almost-invisible hearing aids. He paid a return visit to the salesman to express his satisfaction.

"I imagine your family like it too," said the salesman.

"Oh, they don't know I've got it," chortled grandpa. "And am I ever having fun! In the past two days I've changed my will twice!"

If you can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time—just don't try to push your luck.

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)

On page 18 of the April, 1959, issue of *The Toastmaster*, there appears an article on the rapid formation of the Dallas East Toastmasters Club.

The article indicates that I was the principal organizer of the club (although my name was incorrectly spelled), and that I was working on new clubs for Irving, Grand Prairie and Richardson, Texas.

I am Governor of Area Five, and before the clubs in my Area run me out of Texas, could we clarify certain facts:

. . . Area Five comprises clubs in Dallas, Irving, Richardson and Grand Prairie.

Granted, I was instrumental in organizing Dallas East, I had nothing to do with the organizing of Temco, Grand Prairie, 2914. I did attend two of their meetings. The club was sponsored by David H. Estes, Past President of the Grand Prairie Club.

There is no doubt but what some sort of record was made in forming the Dallas East Club, but I am not organizing clubs in the other places mentioned. Rather, I am visiting all of our clubs and assisting where needed.

John S. Strothers, Sr.
Governor, Area 5, District 24
Texas

Editor's Note: Thanks to Area Governor Strothers for setting the record straight and for generously giving credit where credit is due.

In reference to the article "Word of the Week" by John Kern in the February, 1959, *Toastmaster*, the comments on page 8 do not make a new idea for our club.

Our club has made a new word a part of the program for some time. Normally a different man is given the job at each meeting and he is known as the "New

Word Master." This has proved very effective and a real help to the men in the club.

Robert F. Van Ness
Past President
Fireside Club 2281
Rochester, New York

I could hardly believe my eyes when I ran across the below bit of advice on page 39 of the March issue of *The Toastmaster*. "One way to stop people from jumping down your throat is to keep your mouth shut."

Following that advice would result in our whole Toastmasters organization going out of business.

R. L. Thiens
Club 2034
San Diego, Calif.

I believe John M. Kyle, who writes so belittlingly of Henry M. Robert and his Rules of Order in the April *Toastmaster* letters, owes the sainted General a deep apology. Mr. Kyle writes with superficial authority but he has obviously not even read General Robert's own introduction to his Rules of Order. A more definitive, yet concise, statement of the differences between the old English Parliamentary Law and the American usage would be hard to write and no one has done it better than Robert.

Mr. Kyle states that original English Parliamentary Law has "always been the law" of the United States Congress. Why, any American high school boy knows that the rules for procedure in the House and Senate have differed widely, not only from the English procedure, but from one another. Witness the recent Senate change in its unlimited debate rule as an example that changes are still going on.

Robert's Rules of Order, in countless instances, explains many of these differences and gives logical reasons why these changes have come about. Besides being a comprehensive guide in setting up deliberative, and even simple social organizations, Robert is flexible and democratic. He offers alternate choices in deviating from his model Rules of Order. The fact that so few organizations find it necessary to amend his Rules is all the more tribute to his greatness. The comparatively few groups who do vary from Robert have his complete blessing. I quote the General: "Fundamentally under rules of American Parliamentary Law, a deliberative body is a free agent—free to do what it wants to do with the greatest measure of protection to itself and of consideration for the rights of its members."

Robert no parliamentarian? Robert not learned in Parliamentary Law? Thomas Jefferson, probably the greatest other American authority, is pointing a wraithlike finger of shame at you, Mr. Kyle.

General Robert certainly was a parliamentarian—the greatest! . . .

Hal Nelsen
Past President, Past
Parliamentarian
Roseland Club 432
Chicago, Ill.

On page 22 of the April, 1959 issue of *The Toastmaster* there is an article relating to Engineering Society Toastmasters 2783, Cincinnati, Ohio. In this article the statement is made that this club is believed to be the first club sponsored completely by an engineering or technical organization.

In order to set the record straight, the Engineers Toastmasters Club of Dallas, No. 2305, is composed entirely of Registered Professional Engineers, and was started with the support and encouragement of the

Dallas Chapter, Texas Society of Professional Engineers. This club was organized in the fall of 1956 and was granted its charter in April of 1957.

C. L. Shimek
Club No. 2305
Dallas, Texas

I wish to compliment your organization upon performing a real service to those in need of Basic Training in learning to speak in public.

I have had courses in both high school and college but find your training very rewarding.

I like your slogan "Stand up, speak up, shut up."

Stanley B. Keim
Club 324
Nampa, Idaho

Editor's Note: Our slogan is "Better Listening, Thinking, Speaking," but "Stand Up, Speak Up, Shut Up" is a good philosophy.

We get excellent press coverage here. Actually, it's better than any club in town. That's because I am a former reporter, etc., and I go from the meeting to my radio station office, type out the story, and deposit it at both papers before I go home (thru slot in door, they find it there in the morning). Press appreciates this kind of devotion because most organizations hand in stories two or three days later (I believe) and then it's often in longhand and not legible or only semi-legible.

Also, recently, on looking at the hotel bulletin board, I noticed the various service clubs were listed haphazardly. I approached the hotel to list them according to the day the meeting is held. As a result, TOASTMASTERS is at the top of the list, leading the way on Mondays.

Ed Boyd
Club 2796
Kelowna, B. C., Canada

New Clubs

(As of April 15, 1959)

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

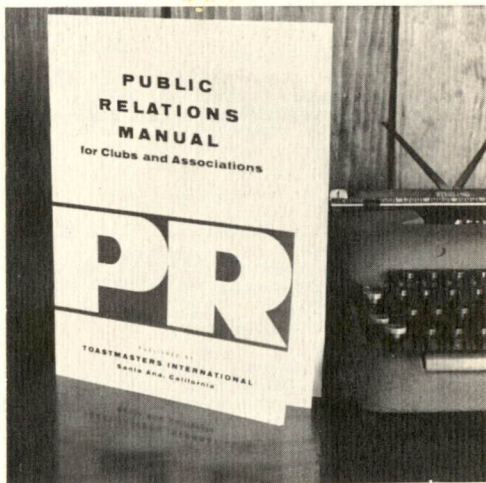
1958-1959

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 528 MOSES LAKE, Washington, (D-9), <i>Evening</i> , Thurs., 6:30 p.m., Del's. | 2926 SPRINGFIELD, Pennsylvania, (D-38), <i>State Farm Mid-Atlantic</i> , 2nd & 4th Mon., 4:45 p.m., State Farm Insurance Company and Wunder's Stoney Creek Tavern. | Founder's Dist.—John Zimmerman
14018 Clarkdale, Norwalk, California |
| 571 HARDIN, Montana, (D-17), <i>Battlefield</i> , Mon., 6:15 p.m., Four Aces Club Rooms. | 2929 COCOA, Florida, (D-47), <i>Cocoa</i> , Mon., 7 p.m., Cadow's Restaurant. | 2. W. N. Grabill
8024 Fairway Drive, Seattle 15, Washington |
| 967 LOUISA, Kentucky, (D-U), <i>Louisa's</i> , 1st & 3rd Fri., 8 p.m., ABC Clubroom. | 2932 LAKEWOOD, Colorado, (D-26), <i>Pioneer</i> , Wed., 6:15 p.m., Dinelle House Basque Village. | 3. Dr. Roy C. Rice
1433 Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona |
| 1094 PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire, (D-45), <i>Portsmouth</i> , Thurs., 6:45 p.m., Rockingham Hotel. | 2942 PANAMA, R. P., (D-U), <i>Panama</i> , 1st & 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Hotel El Panama Hilton. | 4. John Mackesy
1535 Columbus Avenue, Burlingame, California |
| 1725 CRETE, Nebraska, (D-24), <i>Crete</i> , Sat., 7 a.m., Crete Hotel. | 2949 BENWOOD, West Virginia, (D-13), <i>Benwood</i> , Tues., 7:30 p.m., Meeting Room of Benwood Plant of Wheeling Steel Corp. | 5. Grant Christensen
6352 Avenida Cresta, La Jolla, California |
| 1953 BUFFALO, New York, (D-34), <i>Financiers</i> , alt. Mon., 6 p.m., Hotel Buffalo, Washington & Swan Streets. | 2951 GRANTS, New Mexico, (D-23), <i>Uranium City</i> , Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Methodist Fellowship Hall. | 6. Alton C. Clark
4553 E. Lake Harriet Blvd., Minneapolis, Minnesota |
| 1988 SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas, (D-25), <i>Sulphur Springs</i> , 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:30 p.m., The Long Horn Room (Attaways Cafe). | 2952 BETHESDA, Maryland, (D-36), <i>Tower</i> , Tues., 12 noon, Boardroom of the National Naval Medical Center. | 7. Charles Ross
3230 Garfield St., Corvallis, Oregon |
| 2047 DENVER CITY, Texas, (D-44), <i>Denver City</i> , Mon. 6:30 p.m., Grill Cafe, 209 North Main Street. | 2953 MADISON, Wisconsin, (D-35), <i>Capital City</i> , 2nd & 4th Tues., 6:15 p.m., Thaller's Restaurant. | 8. George H. Brown
5105 Exeter Ave., St. Louis 19, Missouri |
| 2270 ATHENS, Greece, (D-U), <i>Athenai</i> , Wed., 12 noon, Athenai NCO Open Mess. | 2954 MONROEVILLE, Pennsylvania, (D-13), <i>Monroeville</i> , 1st & 3rd Wed., 6:30 p.m., Parkway Hotel. | 9. James E. Melville
P. O. Box 1478, Moses Lake, Washington |
| 2291 USS SARATOGA, (CVA-60), <i>Saratoga</i> , Tues., 4 p.m., The Television Studio of Station WCVA-60 aboard USS Saratoga. | 2955 PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, (D-13), <i>Saint-Regis</i> , Sun., 2 p.m., Knights of Columbus Council. | 10. John Puddington
4731 Fleetwood Drive, Canton, Ohio |
| 2375 WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Canada, (D-42), <i>Vital Words</i> , Wed., 6 p.m., Chick-N-Rib House. | 2956 PENSACOLA, Florida, (D-47), <i>Industrial</i> , 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:30 p.m., The Chuck Wagon Restaurant, Nine Miles Road and New Palafox Hwy. | 11. Leslie Tompsett
209 Sherland Bldg., South Bend, Indiana |
| 2379 ANCHORAGE, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, (D-U), <i>Elmendorf</i> , Thurs., 1200, Elmendorf Civilian Club. | 2957 MECHANICSBURG, Naval Supply Depot, Pennsylvania, (D-38), <i>ALMECH</i> , alt. Thurs., 1200 hrs., Commissioned Officers' Mess (Open). | 12. Elmer Brandt
41505 47th Street W., Quartz Hill, California |
| 2392 PENTICTON, B. C., Canada, (D-21), <i>Penticton</i> , Mon., 6:15 p.m., Prince Charles Hotel. | 2959 CORNWALL, Ontario, Canada, (D-61), <i>Seaway</i> , Mon., 6:30 p.m., Shirley's Restaurant (Regency Room). | 13. H. Leonard Harper
590 Crystal Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania |
| 2424 RIVERSIDE, March AFB, California, (D-F), <i>March Airmen</i> , Fri., 7 p.m., Airmen's Service Club. | 2960 TRENTON, McGuire AFB, New Jersey, (D-38), <i>McGuire Air Force Base</i> , 1st & 3rd Wed., 6 p.m., McGuire AFB Officers' Club. | 14. Jim Craig
643 Norfleet Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia |
| 2671 PIQUA, Ohio, (D-40), <i>Piqua Evening</i> , Wed., 6:30 p.m., Elks Club. | 2963 SELFRIDGE AFB, Michigan, (D-28), <i>COSOMOS</i> , Thurs., 1130 hrs., The Master Sergeants' Club. | 15. W. W. Lord
1995 South Blvd., Idaho Falls, Idaho |
| 2687 GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, South America, (D-U), <i>Georgetown</i> , Mon., 6:30 p.m., Tower Hotel. | 2964 BOULDER, Colorado, (D-26), <i>Centennial</i> , Mon., 6:15 p.m., Boulderado Hotel. | 16. Dr. R. M. Craton
520 S. W. 29th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma |
| 2711 NEW LONDON, U. S. Submarine Base, Connecticut, (D-53), <i>Dolphin</i> , 1st & 3rd Tues., 1130 hrs., Commissioned & Warrant Officers' Club (Open). | 2965 LODI, California, (D-39), <i>Tokay</i> , Tues., 6:15 p.m., Madison Hall at Tokay and Central. | 17. John Connors
3651 9th Avenue, S., Great Falls, Montana |
| 2881 MANASSAS, Virginia, (D-36), <i>Manassas</i> , 2nd & 4th Mon., 7 p.m., Lake Jackson Lodge. | 2968 EUCLID, Ohio, (D-10), <i>Tapco</i> , Tues., 4:45 p.m., Tapco Cafeteria "B," 23555 Euclid Avenue. | 18. Tom O'Beirne
55 Buchanan Drive, Burnside, Rutherfordgen, Scotland |
| 2888 LONGMONT, Colorado, (D-26), <i>Longmont</i> , Wed., 7 a.m., Howard's Grill. | 2970 BOISE, Idaho, (D-15), <i>Ada</i> , Mon., 7 p.m., 121 South 10th Street. | 19. John B. Miller
Box 205, Nevada, Iowa |
| 2921 CINCINNATI, Ohio, (D-40), <i>Herman Schneider</i> , 2nd & 4th Wed., 6:15 p.m., Engineering Society of Cincinnati. | 2971 CARTHAGE, Texas, (D-25), <i>Carthage</i> , 2nd & 4th Thurs., 7 p.m., Joe's Cafe. | 20. James H. Marsden
2218 7th Street N., Fargo, North Dakota |
| 2923 FESTUS, Missouri, (D-8), <i>Knights of Columbus</i> , 1st & 4th Thurs., 6 p.m., Crystal City Hotel. | 2972 FORT RICHARDSON, Alaska, (D-U), <i>KAHREEGEE</i> , Fri., 1200 hrs., Officers' Club. | 21. C. J. McNeely, Jr.
425 Howe Street, Vancouver 1, B. C., Canada |
| 2924 NORTH MIAMI, Florida, (D-47), <i>North Dade</i> , 1st & 3rd Tues., 6:45 p.m., Howard Johnson's, 163rd Street. | | 22. John Doak
P. O. Box 104, Springfield, Missouri |
| 2925 BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, (D-29), <i>Baton Rouge, Telco</i> , Tues., 7 p.m., Capitol House. | | 23. Robert C. Hoover
414 Wellesley Place N. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico |

Mr. J. J. Wittrig
2325 Midwickhill Dr
Alhambra Calif
34-F-57br

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