

# THE *Toastmaster*

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

March, 1947

Vol. 13—No. 3



## THE CYNOSURE FOR TOASTMASTERS

This is downtown St. Paul, which city joins with Minneapolis in welcoming all Toastmasters for August 11 to 14, 1947. Only a river separates the two cities.





TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL, Incorporated in 1932, is an organization of more than 445 active clubs, located in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland, devoted to the work of helping men to become better speakers.

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Chairmanship—Listening  
(For information, address Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, California)

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NOTE: NEW LOCATION OF THE HOME OFFICE—In the Santa Ana Community Center, 1104 West Eighth Street.

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Opinions expressed in the articles in this magazine reflect the views of the writers and do not necessarily indicate the attitude of the organization, Toastmasters International.

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# Speech of the Month

## How To Accept A Charter . . . .

At the charter meeting of the "C. P. A." Toastmasters Club of Phoenix, Directors George Reed and A. K. Chamberlain were present. The charter was presented by Director Chamberlain, in behalf of Toastmasters International, and Club President R. F. Haddox accepted it. His speech of acceptance was such an example of how it should be done that it is presented here for the benefit of others who may have to perform in similar circumstances.

Mr. Chamberlain:

On behalf of the Certified Public Accountants Toastmasters Club of Phoenix, I have great pleasure in accepting our club's charter from Toastmasters International, as represented by you.

We feel that it is a great honor for our club to become officially a member of the family of Toastmasters. We keenly appreciate the opportunity to associate ourselves with such groups as the Maricopa Club and the Ocotillo Club, of Phoenix, and with all the other fine men in Toastmasters Clubs everywhere.

Our club, composed as it is of a group of men belonging to one profession—a profession, by the way, which inherently deals with the public, as the name of the profession connotes—has a thorough understanding and appreciation of the importance of the spoken, as well as written, word.

Many people, when they think of accountants, think of figures only; and it is true that we do toss a few figures about. But, without words, these figures are nothing

but figures. *Words give them meaning!*

Then too, we are called upon to speak of subjects other than figures; called upon more frequently than you might expect. And so the members of our Club are happy to be able to profit by the years of experience of Toastmasters in learning how to speak.

And we are going to learn to speak!

Never in my life have I belonged to a more cooperative, enthusiastic, and at the same time serious group than we have in the men who are banded together in this great work of Toastmasters. Now that we have been taken under the wing of Toastmasters International, nothing can stop us.

Yes, this is a momentous occasion for us. We shall be proud of our Charter, and shall cherish it and preserve it through the years ahead.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Certified Public Accountants' Toastmasters Club sincerely thanks you for the gracious presentation of our Charter, for your timely advice, and for your good wishes.



## The Record Of Growth . . . .

*New Charters issued since July 24, 1946*

CLUB No.	CLUB NAME	CITY AND STATE	DISTRICT
417	Altadena Toastmasters Club—Altadena, California.....		F
418	Evandin Toastmasters Club—Evansville, Indiana.....		11
419	Co-Op Toastmasters Club—Winnipeg, Manitoba.....		20
420	Tillamook Toastmasters Club—Tillamook, Oregon.....		7
421	Woodbury College T. M. Club—Los Angeles, California.....		1
422	Milton Hoastmasters Club—Milton, Washington.....		2
423	Lynwood Toastmasters Club—Lynwood, California.....		1
424	Oregon Toastmasters Club—Portland, Oregon.....		7
425	Ashland Toastmasters Club—Ashland, Oregon.....		7
426	Norwalk Toastmasters Club—Norwalk, California.....		F
427	Kalispell Toastmasters Club—Kalispell, Montana.....		17
428	Hi-Cobbers Toastmasters Club—Pasadena, California.....		F
429	Boot Hill Toastmasters Club—Billings, Montana.....		17
430	Jaycee Toastmasters Club—Sioux Falls, South Dakota.....		19
431	Y. M. C. A. Toastmasters Club—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		19
432	Roseland Toastmasters Club—Chicago, Illinois.....		8
433	Top-Notch Toastmasters Club—Ehhrata, Washington.....		9
434	Verdugo Hills Toastmasters Club—Montrose, California.....		1
435	Wenell Toastmasters Club—Minneapolis, Minnesota.....		6
436	Asheville Toastmasters Club—Asheville, North Carolina.....		U
437	Michigan City Toastmasters Club—Michigan City, Indiana.....		11
438	Bellevue Toastmasters Club—Bellevue, Washington.....		2
439	Greensboro Toastmasters Club—Greensboro, North Carolina.....		U
440	Officers Toastmasters Club—Richland, Washington.....		9
441	Downtown Toastmasters Club—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....		16
442	San Mateo Toastmasters Club—San Mateo, California.....		4
443	Canton Jaycee Toastmasters Club—Canton, Ohio.....		10
444	Black Hawk Toastmasters Club—Waterloo, Iowa.....		19
445	Gist-Boone Toastmasters Club—Jefferson, Pennsylvania.....		13
446	Ellensburg Toastmasters Club—Ellensburg, Washington.....		2
447	Knights of Columbus Toastmasters Club—St. Paul, Minnesota.....		6
448	Flagstaff Toastmasters Club—Flagstaff, Arizona.....		3
449	Hillyard Toastmasters Club—Spokane, Washington.....		9
450	Safeway Toastmasters Club—Winnipeg, Manitoba.....		20
451	Des Moines Toastmasters Club—Des Moines, Iowa.....		19
452	San Leandro Toastmasters Club—San Leandro, California.....		4
453	Pioneer Toastmasters Club—Greater Cincinnati, Ohio.....		10
454	Conoma Toastmasters Club—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....		16
455	Hi-Noon Toastmasters Club—San Diego, California.....		5
456	Rose Bowl Toastmasters Club, Pasadena, California.....		F
457	Linda Vista Toastmasters Club—San Diego, California.....		5

## Facts About The Twin Cities Convention . . . .

By JOSEPH P. RINNERT, President of Toastmasters International.

Arguments and slogans are not needed to convince experienced



Toastmasters that a vacation in Minnesota is in order for August 1947. Those Toastmasters have fond recollections of the spirited bids submitted by Seattle and by Minneapolis and St. Paul at the 1941 convention in Santa Cruz. The Twin-Cities finally yielded to Seattle for 1942 upon the condition that the 1943 convention would be in Minnesota.

World War II postponed but did not destroy the convention schedule. Seattle and District 2 were hosts in 1946 to the best and the best attended Toastmasters Convention ever held. Minneapolis, St. Paul and District 6 will be hosts August 11-14, 1947 at a Convention which should and which will surpass all previous conventions.

Here are some facts to prove that we are not making an idle prediction.

Every previous Toastmasters Convention has been held west of the Rocky Mountains. This year we shall meet near the center of population. A journey of one or two days can bring together thousands of Toastmasters. The

Program and Local Activities Committeemen understand their obligation to their guests. For many men and their wives this will be the first Toastmasters Convention. Literally hundreds of hours of planning have already been poured into the convention program; and the membership is now being searched in order that we may select the most able men to contribute to the various sessions. There will be open house and receptions at the Radisson Hotel; two training sessions for District Officers; a dinner in honor of District Officers; four educational sessions for the general membership; two meetings of the Board of Directors; the annual convention business meeting; election of officers and directors; action on proposed By-Law changes; reports of all committees; the international speech contest finals; a luncheon honoring Founder and Mrs. Ralph C. Smedley; trips for Toastmasters and their wives through the Twin-Cities; addresses by men of national prestige; a side-splitting Hi-Jinx Luncheon; a model club meeting, including ceremonies illustrating the induction of a new member and the installation of officers; the world-famous St. Paul "pop-concert" and ice show; panels for club officers; special breakfasts and luncheons; a speech clinic; selection of the 1948 Convention city; presentation of awards; and the president's dinner and ball.



## A Corner For Critics . . . .

The speech evaluator holds up a mirror to the speaker.

Frequently the speaker does not like what he sees in the mirror, but his dislike does not change the picture. The only way it can be changed is by a change in the man himself.

The evaluator simply tells what he saw and heard. If he is honest and thorough, he gives help of inestimable value, for he tells his speaker of the things which can and should be changed for the better, and suggests how the improvements can be made.

Perhaps the speaker would like to be his own critic. Possibly he thinks the evaluator is too hard on him, or is unfair, or prejudiced. The speaker *can* be his own critic if he will take the trouble.

### Make a Record

He can make a voice recording. The best way is to have it made while he is speaking in his usual manner, so as to get a fair picture.

He can get a motion picture of himself as he delivers the speech. Home movies are once more with-

in reach.

With a voice recording and a motion picture of himself, he has the best chance in the world to evaluate himself honestly, if he can be honest about his own weaknesses.

Such an experience usually leads the honest speaker to wonder that his evaluators were so easy on him. "Does my voice sound like that?" he cries. "Do I look like that when I am speaking? How can anyone stand it to listen to me? Here is where I get to work on myself."

Too many speakers ask for criticism when they really want compliments.

Too many evaluators sheer off from honest criticism by saying, "All in all, I thought it was a pretty good speech," or, "Aside from that I thought it was all right." (If there is any valid reason for shooting a critic on sight, it is when he uses either of these wornout bromides.)

Honest criticism, honestly given, is like a mirror held up to the speaker. It may not be flattering, but it should be true to the facts.

### Criticizing "Know-How"

Good criticizing isn't "bearing down" on the speaker—the kind of pressure which becomes a contest between speaker and critic. Good criticism makes the speaker think that he is favored with special advice and attention. The critic concentrates on the speech, and how it appealed to him, not on the speaker, to the point of embarrassment. Expert criticism takes for granted that the speaker is doing his best. Even if the speech shows lack of preparation or other weakness, the expert critic encourages the speaker to want to live up to the reputation the critic has made for him; which all boils down to the fact that criticizing done with skill doesn't feel like criticism at all.

John McCleery, in *The Analyzer*, Jeannette Toastmasters Club.



### GAVELS AND GRANITE

Almost in the center of the State of Washington is the little town of Ephrata, where our charter No. 433 has just been bestowed. Ephrata is just about 35 miles east of Wenatchee, if you want to locate it on the map, and its Toastmasters Club, headed by President A. R. Chase, is a genuinely live-wire organization. The charter was presented on January 22, by District Governor J. M. Rosauer, in the presence of a capacity crowd of Toastmasters and wives. The sponsoring club, Grand Coulee Chapter No. 350, presented a unique gavel, made of apricot wood from an orchard cleared from the reservoir (Lake Roosevelt). Embedded in the gavel is a core of granite, taken from the foundation on which Coulee Dam rests. In addition there was presented a block of concrete from the Dam. Shown in the picture are Wilbur Roush, of Coulee Chapter, who presented the block of concrete; Arthur R. Chase, Ephrata President; Carl Shaw, of Coulee; District Governor Rosauer, and Carl Cramer, of Coulee.



### WELCOME, EVANDIN!

Curtis E. Huber, President of Evandin Toastmasters Club No. 418, of Evansville, Indiana, received the club's charter from District Governor D. Joe Hendrickson, thus formally introducing Evansville's second chapter of Toastmasters. In the picture are shown Harris O. Johnson, of Indianapolis; Henry Mediatore, of Terre Haute; Deputy Governor Reginald Dryer, President Curtis Huber and District Governor Joe Hendrickson; W. T. Owen, of Louisville; Logan McKasson, Vice-President, Treasurer Connes Northern and Sergeant-at-Arms Alex W. Monahan, of the new club.



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## Leadership . . . .

Purposes, plans and programs are ineffective unless competent leaders put them into practice.

Leaders are chosen in the Toastmasters Clubs to be the activating force in carrying the program of training to men who need it. These leaders must be trained before they can lead others.

That is the reason why the standard policy in Toastmasters Clubs is to elect officers at the beginning of March, and then install them in office at the first meeting of the club in April. The interval has been provided, deliberately and with forethought, to give the new officers a chance to learn their duties and lay their plans before being thrust into office.

At the Home Office in Santa

Ana, there is a package ready, under the designation of "President's Kit", waiting to be mailed to the new President of each Toastmasters Club. Just as soon as the new President's name is reported—on the very same day, in fact—this package goes into the mail for him.

Receiving the "Kit", the President first of all goes through it in detailed inspection, so that the knows the whole procedure, his own duties and those of all the officers and committees. Then he calls together his associates in office and spends an unhurried conference period with them, sharing with them the general information, telling them of his own hopes and ambitions for the club, and giving to each officer his own, personal, definitely stated charge of responsibility.

Out of such a conference will come plans for a long-range, progressive, coordinated work in the club. Each officer will know what he is to do. Each will have some understanding of the duties of the others. The group will have been welded into a team, by wise leadership of the new President, and this team will go out to score new successes in the project of educating and developing its members.

To be an officer in a Toastmasters Club is a high privilege. It is an extra dividend on his investment of time and work in his club. It gives him the chance not only to serve the club as such, but to gain invaluable experience in chairmanship, in planning, in program building, in leadership.

## What's Going On

News of Toastmasters Clubs, gathered from all quarters. Has your Club made a discovery, invented a procedure, performed a notable service? Write in and tell about it. Let us know "What's Going On."

### He "Made" the Post

Paul C. Law, of Spokane "Tuesday" Toastmasters, whose clever speech on "Soap in Your Ears" was featured in our January issue, broke into the Saturday Evening Post with a parody on detective stories which appeared in the Post of January 25. It was in the "Postscripts" section, in case you missed it. Clever!

### Vision

"Men of Vision" Toastmasters Club, of Los Angeles, our only club made up of men who have suffered the loss of sight, is doing an excellent work in spite of handicaps. One of the greatest problems is for the members to get to the meetings. Once there, they carry on in approved style. Their Table Topics discussion is one of the liveliest parts of the program. Timing is a problem which they met with characteristic ingenuity. They use a small bell as a signal, with one stroke for first warning, two for the one minute signal, and three strokes when time has expired.

### Credit

When Jean Hansen, of the Lockheed Toastmasters Club of Burbank, received his certificate for completion of Basic Training, he also received credit in his company personnel record, on the

same basis as for completion of a course in a recognized scholastic subject. It is a company rule that any member receiving the certificate is given similar recognition.

### Testimonials

At East Liverpool, Ohio, the Topic Master submitted this question for discussion by his fellow members of Club No. 227: "Have you ever had occasion to realize that you are a Toastmaster?" The question elicited a series of "testimonials" worthy of a revival meeting. Man after man related experiences in which his training had saved his face or his nerves or his standing. Unexpected calls to make speeches, preside over meetings, conduct discussions, and just talk to strangers were cited as examples of how the work in the club had been reflected in performance. It is an enlightening topic for any club to consider.

### Stunts

Athenian Toastmasters of Jacksonville, Illinois, went in for program variety in a big way at their recent "Stunt Night." Some of their original conceptions are worth borrowing. Here are the features:

Dr. Victor Shepard delivered a "soap box" oration on the Truman administration. Louis Katz spoke in rebuttal, delivering his speech



while standing on a chair and speaking into a microphone.

George Woodward spoke on "The Meaning of the Name, Athenian," presenting his address before a full length mirror, with his back to the audience.

Frank Smith stood in a spotlight, with all other lights off, to speak on "Most Interesting Experience in Dating a Girl."

Walter Hoyt demonstrated use of gestures in a talk on "Description of an Automobile Accident." William Zopf read excerpts from the club's by-laws, using a match flame as his only source of light. Gerald Cassens, who furnished sound effects for the entire program, gave a special demonstration in his "Vocal Expression of a Cat and Dog Fight."

#### News Item

Vigo Toastmasters of Terre Haute have started organizing a new group within the club to be known as the "I Will Club". All that is necessary to become a member is to raise the right hand and solemnly swear "I will be in Minneapolis August 11 to 14." Permission is hereby granted to every Toastmasters Club to establish such a club within its own membership. (In case you did not know it, August 11 to 14 is the time, and Minneapolis—including St. Paul—is the place for the 16th Annual Convention of Toastmasters International.)

This Vigo Club is the one which furnished the excellent "Basic Training" form which was sent to all clubs with Ralph Smedley's

"Personal Interview" on Feb. 1.

#### Recognition

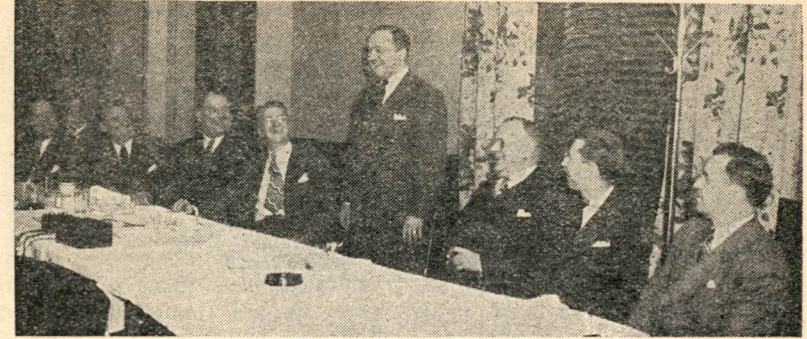
"Bob" Fuller, veteran member of Mt. Helix Toastmasters Club of La Mesa, California, and Lieut. Governor of Area 3 of District 5, was recently chosen chairman of the associated service clubs of San Diego County.

#### We Are Educators

Minneapolis Toastmasters Club No. 75 put its members to work in a practical way by sponsoring a speech class at Jordan Junior High School as part of the adult education program of the Minneapolis Board of Education. Members of the club took their turns, two each session, as instructors of the class for a twelve-week period. The results were thoroughly satisfactory. Rudy Jacobson, Secretary of the club, reports receipt of special commendation on the work from Dr. Hilda Taba, Consultant for the American Council on Education, who visited the class, and pronounced it "by far the most interesting group in the community center."

#### Program Assignments

Hospitality House Toastmasters Club No. 379 uses the regular "diagonal" chart plan for making program assignments, but does not stop with that. Attached to this sheet is another, indicating the program for each date, and giving directions for arranging the meeting. March programs as outlined include a panel discussion, a debate, parliamentary practice, a contest, and a ladies' night.



IN THE WINDY CITY

Toastmasters of Chicago and vicinity had their first intimate contact with the business side of Toastmasters International when the Board of Directors met in that city on January 18. Taking advantage of this opportunity the clubs of the Chicago Area held an area meeting, and the Eighth District got together for a District Council session. Both meetings produced results in plans for expansion and improvement.

In the picture are shown the speakers who presented the program for the area meeting. Emmet Holmes, Lieutenant Governor of North Chicago Area, is shown speaking. At the extreme left is Maurice Marshall, Lieutenant Governor of the Chicago Area. The picture was snapped by Cliff Massoth, of the Central Toastmasters Club.

## And Was He Surprised! . . . .

Ed W. Alexander, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, a member of the Board of Directors, went to the Board Meeting in Chicago on Jan. 18. His impressions are reflected in the following paragraphs from a letter which he wrote after returning home.

To say that I enjoyed my trip to Chicago, and the meeting with you men, is putting it to mildly. It gave me a new understanding of our great organization, and its meaning and background.

Perhaps I should tell you what I expected to find in the Chicago meeting. I suppose I thought there would be a group of men going off more or less "half-cocked," with some authority and enthusiasm for Toastmasters. I rather expected to meet a bunch with plenty of ego as to their responsibilities, and perhaps with some personal ambitions, setting up a more or less

haphazard session.

How was I to know that Joe Rinnert is a real leader of men, one who could command and handle such a meeting as that of our directors? I did not realize that we had in Toastmasters men of the caliber of Vice-President George Benson, and that the Board was made up of such men as we saw in Chicago, every man living "Toastmasters" at every step.

The meeting was a marvel of preparation. Every man was ready, to the least detail. No one was unprepared. No one had any "axe to grind." The only purpose in evi-



dence was an unselfish desire to create a better and stronger work in Toastmasters.

I have sat in many Board meetings, but never before in my entire career have I seen such an example of efficiency in business.

When I arrived, it was midnight of Friday. I had figured on a good night's rest, but I was mistaken. The Board had convened in Joe Rinnert's room, and most of us were there until 2:30 A. M. And that was not enough. We had to be back in that same room at 9 the next morning to review the business on hand. This conference closed barely in time for us to have lunch and rush to another room for the formal session at one o'clock.

The meeting was so well planned and handled that every man had opportunity to express his views, every committee was able to report, and every problem confronting Toastmasters International was given ample consideration. Much action was taken, and ground work laid for future action on things impossible to complete at the time.

The session was exemplary as to

timing and management. The group is composed of executives, salesmen, professional men and others with heavy business responsibilities—able men—responsible men—Christian men, living well organized and useful lives in their own communities. They know the value of time and of planning.

I know of no other organization which can boast this type of guidance, trained for efficiency, and reflecting in all points the training received in the local Toastmasters Clubs.

The entire program, including the informal sessions and the district meeting, showed the effects of our training most convincingly. There was too much going on for any one man to grasp it all, but every man was doing his best, and there was no laxity or carelessness at any point.

To us of the East, the keynote was sounded by our President in his address at the closing meeting when he said: "Toastmasters is not located in Santa Ana, California, but is all over the United States—and beyond our borders. It does not just come from California; it is international."

#### BOOK NEWS

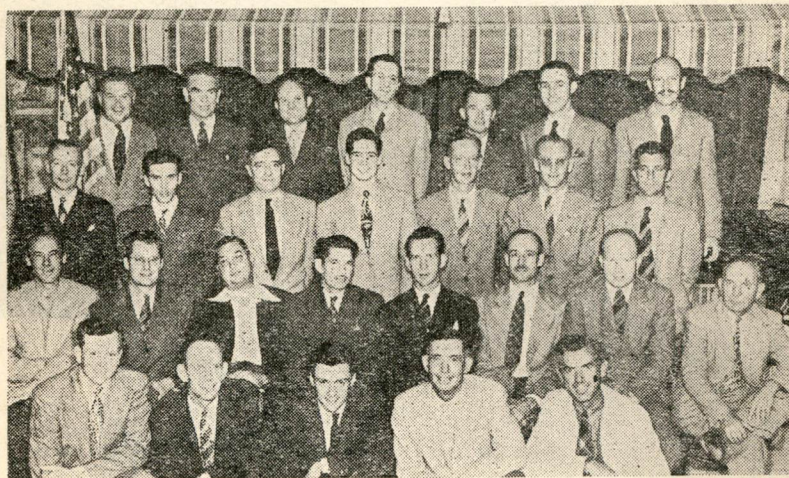
**How to Talk Effectively**, by Lawrence W. Rogers. (Published by Joseph F. Wagner, Inc., New York. Price \$2.05.)

Just off the press is this new production on speech. The author is an experienced teacher of the subject, and he has condensed in this volume the results of his years of work. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the book is the condensation of material, by which it has been possible to include within 200 pages so wide a range of material and so many practical suggestions. Among the items treated may be mentioned vocabulary building, voice improvement, personality development, conversation and memory training. For the beginner in speech, the book holds much useful information, while for the more advanced speaker, its suggestions, used as a review, will aid in acquiring polish and style. The book can be ordered through your local dealer.



DEMONSTRATORS

These are members of Midtown Toastmasters Club No. 283, of St. Louis, who participated in a demonstration before a group of prospective Junior Toastmasters at Central High School. They are Henry Bahnsen, John Cyrus, Secretary R. L. Meyer, Jr., District Governor Bert Mann, Past President Hubert Moresberg, Gene Bube, President George Boardman Perry, Bob Mensing, of Tyro Toastmasters, Past President Ernest Clarke. Perry presided; Bahnsen acted as Toastmaster; Mann was dictionmaster; Mensing was general critic. Cyrus, Clarke, Moresberg and Meyer spoke, and served as critics for each other.



FROM THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

Pictured are the members of Cactus Gavel Toastmasters Club, No. 120, the first chapter established in California's Imperial Valley. Now there are three more, constituting an Area of District 5. In the front row are the officers: Secretary Ralph Powell, Sergeant-at-Arms Tweed Jolly, President George Liddell, Vice-President William Measures, and Treasurer Herbert Tietjens.



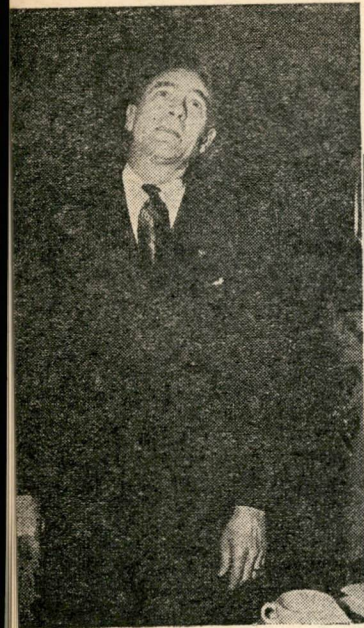
# A TOASTMASTER IN ACTION

*Harry Wheeler, Past Governor of Dist. 11, Demonstrates Some of the Faulty Stances Used by Careless Speakers.*

*He holds that Toastmasters who do such things as are shown in the pictures can't get by for long, even if they have a good stock of someone else's jokes.*

## *Welcome, Brother!*

Nothing up my sleeve. Everything on the up and up. Come right in and help yourself. Honestly, this isn't such a bad gesture, after all.



### *Ceiling Inspector*

This speaker loses eye contact while he gazes at the chandelier as though hoping to find his thoughts up there. Better make conservative use of notes than resort to this "uplifted" look.



### *The Chair Grab*

Perhaps the speaker is tired—or lazy—or just doesn't care. If he is trying to be nonchalant, maybe he should light an O. G., but if he just isn't interested, he can be sure that his audience is not, either. He should remember: "Stand Up, Speak Up, Shut Up."



### *The Stabber*

Sure, the finger is good in gestures, but too much of it is not good. He has nine other fingers to use. Why overwork this one?



### *The Beard Mumbler*

He hasn't any beard, but his chin is well buried where his beard would be. You can't be heard if you hide your mouth in your necktie.



*The manner of speaking is full as important as the matter, as more people have ears to be tickled than understanding to judge. --Chesterfield.*



## How Long is a Speech? . . . .

By RALPH C. SMEDLEY

How long is a speech?

That is like asking "How big is a suit of clothes?"

Sometimes a two-hour speech seems too short and then again, a five-minute speech can bore us to tears.

I don't know who originated the saying, but dozens of would-be humorists claim credit for "A speech, like a woman's dress, should be long enough to cover the subject, but short enough to be interesting."

### *This is the Record*

The longest speech of modern times, so far as I am able to ascertain, was made by Kemal Attaturk, President of Turkey, before the National Assembly in 1927. It took him forty-two hours.

Perhaps this record could well be compared with some of the filibustering efforts in the American Congress, except for the fact that the filibusters are hardly to be rated as connected, purposeful speeches. As a rule, they are just time-killers. Even so, that need not totally disqualify them as speeches. There is no small amount of time-killing which masquerades as speeches.

Demosthenes was a great speaker on all counts, but if you measure his forensic efforts by quantitative standards, he was superlative. He was a grand example of the long-winded orator.

As nearly as I can get at it, his oration on "The Crown" required

nearly six hours for its delivery. The oration on "The Embassy" was still longer, running rather more than seven hours, in addition to the reading of numerous items of evidence, decrees, treaties, depositions and curses. At a guess, I would say that the silver-tongued Athenian must have used at least ten hours, possibly twelve, before he wound up with "The Embassy."

### *Here Was a Preacher*

St. Paul holds a preaching record which is unique. You can read the entire story in the twentieth chapter of the Book of Acts. Paul came to Troas and found the people needing so much instruction that he must have talked himself hoarse. When he came to the end of his stay, he was still full of talk. The Scripture tells the story:

"And upon the first day of the week, when we were gathered together to break bread, Paul discoursed with them, intending to depart on the morrow; and prolonged his speech until midnight. And there were many lights in the upper chamber where we were gathered together. And there sat in the window a certain young man named Eutychus, borne down with deep sleep; and as Paul discoursed yet longer, being borne down by his sleep, he fell from the third story and was taken up dead.

"And Paul went down and fell on him and embracing him said, 'Make ye no ado, for his life is in him.' And when he was gone up

and had broken bread, and eaten, and had talked with them a long while, even until break of day, he departed. And they brought the lad alive, and were not a little comforted."

Talking a man to death and then restoring him to life again so he could hear the rest of the sermon seems a little extreme. We may be glad that modern preachers are less strenuous.

Still, preachers used to be addicted to long sermons, long after Paul's day. Back in mediaeval times there seems to have been no limit. Even in early colonial days in America, the preacher was expected to carry on for three or four hours. If he fell short, his piety was called in question.

There was no relief in sleep for the tired congregation. If anyone nodded, there was a church official ready to snap him back to attention with vigorous measures. They had to listen, or at least give a reasonable appearance of listening.

### *Shorter Speeches*

Fortunately for us, most preachers of today have a keener sense of the value of time. They appear to have heard and heeded the saying of some wise man (it has been attributed to preachers and teachers from Dwight L. Moody and Charles H. Spurgeon right down to the present day) to the effect that "very few souls are saved after the first twenty minutes."

### *Famous Lecturers*

The lecture was a favorite intellectual pursuit of earlier generations. Able speakers traveled

around the country delivering scholarly or amusing or instructive or inspirational disquisitions for the edification of the multitudes. Every city had its "lyceum course" or something of the sort in winter time, and the Chautauqua held forth in the summer, keeping the popular lecturers well employed. Then the radio and the motion picture came along and spoiled this interesting institution.

To qualify as a "lecture" the speech had to last for at least an hour. The established length ranged up to an hour and a half, and even to two hours, in the case of some of the best ones.

That allowed our grandfathers and grandmothers time to get through with supper and the evening chores and reach the church or lecture hall by 7:30 or eight o'clock, listen to a couple of hours of intellectual stimulation, and then get home to bed in good time.

To give a general idea of their timing, let's look at a few famous examples. There was Edward W. Bok, for 30 years the editor of the Ladies Home Journal. He had one popular lecture on "The Keys to Success," which took just a trifle over an hour and a half, and which he gave many times.

William Jennings Bryan presented his lecture on "The Prince of Peace" hundreds of times, to his own financial profit as well as to the spiritual and mental uplift of the audience. He used between 10,000 and 11,000 words, which means that it took him, speaking in his deliberate and impressive



manner, something more than an hour and a half. As a rule, his eloquence compelled the audience to forget about the time element. They just listened.

Robert J. Burdette, editor and humorous philosopher, had a lecture on "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache," which was very popular. After years spent as an editor, he became a minister of the Baptist Church, but he kept on with his lecturing and his humor. The "Mustache" lecture ran nearly two hours, the exact length depending on how many extra stories and quips he introduced on the spur of the moment.

Another Baptist clergyman, Russell H. Conwell, delivered his lecture on "Acres of Diamonds" thousands of times, and practically built Temple College with the fees received. This probably is the best known and most widely remembered of all lecture titles, and the lecture itself set a high standard for other speakers to imitate. It took Dr. Conwell just two hours to get the diamonds located and gathered in, and very few people ever tired of listening to him.

#### *Political Orators*

Political speakers have been notoriously long-winded.

The limitations on radio time have been a blessing in recent years, putting a stop to the tiresome tirades of men who "pointed with pride" and "viewed with alarm."

Webster's reply to Hayne required several hours in the delivery. It almost rivals Demosthenes on "The Crown" for length.

When Congress held a memorial service for President Garfield, on February 28, 1882, the address was delivered by James G. Blaine, and it took him a good ninety minutes to speak his piece.

In the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787, Alexander Hamilton spoke for five hours on his ideas of the philosophy of government, and Luther Martin, of Maryland, talked for two days in opposition to the details of the proposed Constitution, greatly annoying his associates by his volubility. A contemporary characterized Martin as "a great though voluble orator."

By contrast, we remind ourselves of Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, which holds its place as one of the shortest of all great speeches, and one of the greatest of all speeches, short or long.

How long is a speech?

That all depends upon the speaker, the subject, the audience and the occasion. The only comprehensive answer is that a speech should be long enough to say what must be said—and no longer. If we applied that rule impartially, many speeches would never be made at all, and many of those which are made would be cut down to three or four hundred words, which would be a very good thing for all of us, including the speakers.

## *It's a Good Idea*

Under this heading are offered suggestions from the clubs which may help others. Readers are invited to contribute their "good ideas" for the benefit of all.

#### *Master Critics*

In Van Nuys, California, Toastmasters Club No. 172 has hit upon a plan which solved the problem of speech evaluation for its members. At each semi-annual election of officers, the club elects a Board of Evaluators, made up of six of the older, more experienced members, and these men are made responsible for the program of criticism for the period of six months. They serve in turn as Master Evaluators or General Critics of the meetings, each one selecting the individual critics to work with him, and all planning together to provide a progressive, balanced and complete program of evaluation. This eliminates the selection of an inexperienced member to act as General Critic, and yet gives each man his chance to gain experience in speech appraisal.

A plan instituted by the critics to give the members wider reaction is worth borrowing. A brief form for evaluation has been printed on slips of paper 4x5 inches, and at the start of each meeting, these are distributed to all members, as many blanks in a bunch as there are speakers assigned. Each member is asked to note his criticisms of each speaker on the proper sheet. At the close of the speech program the

sheets are collected, along with the ballot which indicates the rating of speakers, both on the formal program and in the Table Topics, and the individual critique forms are assembled and handed to the respective speakers. Thus each speaker may receive twenty or more evaluations, giving him a good cross-section of opinion.

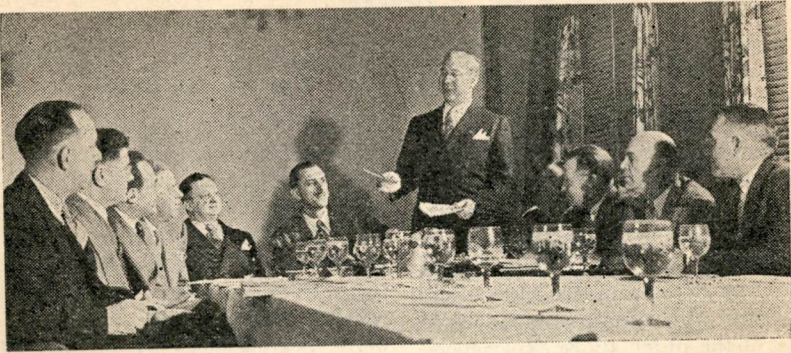
The idea is so good that it is suggested that clubs needing help on evaluation look into it. Write for a sample of the forms (enclosing stamps, of course) to Bert O. Sanford, 4215 Babcock, North Hollywood, California. He is Chairman of the Educational Committee, and is responsible for various good ideas.

#### *The Ah-Meter*

One of our newest clubs, Ephrata, Washington, No. 433, has a resourceful member who works on the boys who "grunt." He has a tin can into which he drops a bean (not quietly) every time a speaker hesitates with 'a-a-ah' or "and-uh" and the like. Each speaker is handed a bag containing the beans he earned, after the speech. Some of the worst offenders may soon have enough beans to bake. There is a chance that constant rattling of the falling beans will tend to make speakers conscious of their "ah-h-h" habit, which is the end to be desired.



## Planning A Convention . . . .



These are some of the men who are preparing for the invasion of the Twin Cities by Toastmasters, August 11 to 14. When President Rinnert and Executive Secretary Blanding went to the Board Meeting at Chicago in January, they spent a day in Minneapolis to see how things are going. They found out. In the picture you see "Ike" Benson, Fred Lengfeldt, Harry Mattison, Tracy Jeffers, Watt Welker, George Benson, Joe Rinnert, Ted Blanding, Emil Nelson, George Conrad and Ralph Lowe. You will see much more of these men and will come to know them better when you go to the convention. They are getting ready for you.

### THE PROGRAM PLANS

A glance at the program as outlined gives us such items as these:

- Monday, August 11:** Breakfast for all who have arrived, followed by a solid day of training for district officers; an afternoon period to welcome new arrivals; a dinner in honor of district officers; and an evening of social enjoyment.
- Tuesday, August 12:** Group breakfasts; formal opening of convention; educational sessions; Hi-Jinx Luncheon at noon, and a special luncheon for the ladies; Board of Directors Meeting; sight-seeing trip; dinner and speech contest.
- Wednesday, August 13:** Group breakfasts; Educational Session; special luncheon program; afternoon business session, with election of officers; dinner in arena of St. Paul Auditorium, followed by pop-concert and ice show.
- Thursday, August 14:** Group breakfasts; President's Breakfast; educational sessions; special luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Smedley; meeting of Board of Directors; President's Dinner and Ball.

There is a schedule to whet the appetite of any Toastmaster. Details will come later, but this outline covers 30 hours of study, discussion, instruction and inspiration, with many more hours of fellowship and fun. You will get full details later, but in the meantime you can trust the men pictured above, with the scores of others who are working on committees, to give you the best and the most of it.

## Mr. Chairman! . . . .

*Mr. Parliamentarian:*

A fellow in our Club insists that nominations need not be seconded. Is he right?

**Reply:**

Robert's Rules of Order (Revised) states that nominations do not require a second. Refer to list on page 37 of motions which are of this class. Also refer to page 263, under **Nominations and Elections**, paragraph 66.

*Mr. Parliamentarian:*

A member in a church business meeting made what he called a "privileged" motion. Do some people in some groups have special privileges, or just what is a "privileged" motion?

**Reply:**

No, it was not the man, but the motion, which was privileged. Robert says, "Privileged Motions are such as, while not relating to the pending question, are of so great importance as to require them to take precedence of all other questions and, on account of this high privilege, they are undebatable."

Such motions are the motion to adjourn; to fix the time to which to adjourn; to take a recess; to raise a question of privilege; and to call for the orders of the day.

Refer to your "Amateur Chairman" page 17 for information on "Motions Classified."

*Mr. Parliamentarian:*

We had a problem in our organization which involved action not authorized in the By-Laws. Action had to be taken then and there. It was moved and voted that the By-Laws be suspended for the time. Was this legal?

**Reply:**

Many organizations carry a clause in the By-Laws providing that these

By-Laws may be suspended if necessary. The standard By-Laws of the Toastmasters Club do not have such a provision, but refer to Robert's Rules of Order as the final authority. For a complete discussion of the subject, refer to Robert's Rules, page 267. In ordinary practice, a provision of the By-Laws may be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

Constitutional provisions are not subject to suspension.

*Mr. Parliamentarian:*

Our nominating Committee reported its selections and we adopted the report. Does that automatically elect the nominees? If not, what is the correct procedure?

**Reply:**

This question deals with an error in procedure which is all too common. In Robert's Rules, page 227, you may read the following about committee reports: "If the report is of a nomination committee, no vote should be taken, **any more than if a member had made the nominations.**" And on page 229: "While the motions to adopt, to accept, etc., are often used indiscriminately, and the adoption of one of them has the effect of endorsing or adopting the recommendations submitted by the committee, yet it is better to use them as heretofore stated."

The report of the nominating committee merely places certain names before the organization, and these names must be voted on in the regular manner to complete the election. The motion to "adopt" the committee's report is not the right motion to use. Following presentation of the report, the chairman asks if there are other nominations to be made from the floor. If no other nominations are forthcoming, it is proper to move that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the club for those named by the committee.



## Quotes . . . .

It is a natural reaction for the new speaker to say: "What do I know that everyone else doesn't know as well or better?" The answer is: More than we realize. Each one of us does a daily task that is strange to most other persons. Each one of us has hobbies and interests that are different. Each has a personal philosophy and a point of view that varies from the next fellow's. Choose subjects that reflect your background, your interests, your reading, enthusiasms, natural likes, and even your dislikes.

—From an address before the Traffic Study Class in Chicago, by C. G. Massoth, of the Illinois Central Railroad, member of the Central Toastmasters of Chicago.

The subject of criticism as used in Toastmasters Clubs is ever debatable. Each member attacks its vagaries from a different viewpoint, which is as it should be. As each Toastmaster rotates in the office of general critic, speakers get the highly personalized, individual reaction of their audience. If you "suffer" under an aggressive general critic when you speak, you will benefit. If you strike too lenient a critic for your speech, you may feel better, but you won't know for sure just what your bad points are. But over the whole year you will, in this manner, get a well-balanced evaluation of your audience. Could you get such an effective evaluation from a **single professional critic?**

—From The Centennial News, bulletin of the Winnipeg Centennial Toastmasters Club.

There is no mystery about proper voice production which cannot be cleared away by the application of a little effort and common sense. True, we all have our own difficulties to overcome, such as monotones, inflexible jaws, nasal, pinched or breathy effects, jerkiness, harshness, and so on. Some may even have impediments or physical deformities to overcome, but it can be done. Others have vastly improved their speaking voices—why not ourselves?

—From a talk on "Improvement in Voice Production" by Maurice H. Head, President of Winnipeg Toastmasters Club, No. 250.

You have all heard of Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned. But probably you have never heard of the fellow who burned while Nero fiddled. Nero, so the story goes, liked to have a snack while he fiddled, and he had a slave to prepare toast for him to crunch as he played. On the night when Rome burned, the unfortunate slave became so engrossed in the disturbance created by the flaming city, and by the surpassing beauty of Nero's music, that he burned the toast. Nero, enraged, had the slave thrown to the lions, and in order to avoid recurrence of such an incident, he dignified the position. He made the slave's job one of eminence, with an honorable title, to make sure that it would receive proper respect. Since then we have had—**TOASTMASTERS.**

—From a talk by Orval H. Austin, of the Vigo Toastmasters Club, of Terre Haute.

## Quizzers . . . .

Do you like this sort of thing? Want more of it? Let the Editor know, for he has plenty of quiz material if you want it. Your ability to score 100 percent has very little to do with you I. Q. or your M. A. or even your Ph. D. It depends mostly on how wide is the range of your reading and thinking, and how quickly your mind reacts.

1. When and where was Lincoln's best known speech delivered?
2. What play was performed in Ford's Theater the night President Lincoln was shot?
3. What was the first state to accept the Constitution of the U. S. A.?
4. What Greek maiden lost a race by stopping to pick apples?
5. What President first occupied the White House?
6. Complete these names of famous orators: Henry Ward ....., Albert J. ...., John Caldwell ....., Stephen Arnold ....., Henry Cabot .....
7. Which ones of these words are misspelled? Magnanimity. Discriminatory. Imagenative. Imponderibility. Amature.
8. When you say "8 A. M." what does the A. M. stand for?
9. Pronounce the word "titular". Did you say TIGHT-u-lar, or TITT-uler, or ti-TU-lar?
10. If the doctor were examining you with an ophthalmoscope, what part of your body would he be looking at?

### THE ANSWERS

1. At Gettysburg, Pa., November 19, 1863.
2. "Our American Cousin," by Tom Taylor
3. Delaware, December 7, 1787.
4. Atlanta.
5. John Adams, in 1800.
6. Beecher, Beveridge, Calhoun, Douglas, Lodge.
7. Imaginative; Imponderability; Amateur.
8. Ante Meridem.
9. Correct way is TITT-u-ler.
10. Interior of the eye.

### ANAGRAMS

Here are 10 words, all of them pertaining to speech, but with the letters scrambled, as though the printer had dropped a stick of type. Unscramble them, and when restored to normal order, they will give you familiar, frequently used words.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. On a riot      | 6. Ima Ranch      |
| 2. Spend rite     | 7. Bad tree       |
| 3. Run to diction | 8. Queen Lot      |
| 4. Grunt, Ema     | 9. O, a live tuna |
| 5. At Mat's store | 10. Glue a nag    |

### THE ANSWERS

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Oration        | 5. Toastmaster |
| 2. President      | 4. Argument    |
| 3. Introduction   | 3. Eloquent    |
| 4. Grunt, Ema     | 2. Debate      |
| 5. At Mat's store | 1. Chairman    |
|                   | 10. Language   |
|                   | 9. Evaluation  |



## Picturesque Words . . . .

### Ordeal

That is what you go through the first time you make a speech. An ordeal is a trial—as if you needed to be told. It is reminiscent of ancient history. It comes from a peculiar custom among the Saxons of trying people accused of crime. The trial, or *ordoel*, to which accused persons were subjected to test their guilt or innocence, was of two kinds—by hot water and by hot iron. The suspected one was compelled to plunge his hand, as far as the wrist, or his arm, as far as the elbow, according to the magnitude of the crime, into a vessel of boiling water; pick up from it a piece of iron of specified weight, and carry this for a certain distance, when he could drop it. After three days the hand or arm was inspected to see whether the flesh was “foul” or “clean”, and judgment was pronounced accordingly. So your ordeal, unpleasant though it may be, is less permanently painful than that of your Saxon forebear.

According to Webster, the word is best pronounced with accent on the second syllable, “de”, although the common practice appears to be to put it on the first syllable.

### Trial

This is another old Saxon word. It is from the verb *trier*, to select or pick out by testing. Since the process of selection often led to

painful experiences, it is easy to see how our common meaning of a burden, or something unpleasant, became associated with it.

### Surprise

But would it *surprise* you if you enjoyed the ordeal, or would you be *astonished*? There is a difference. Surprise is literally *superprise*, which means, in Latin, overtaken. (*Super*, above, plus *prendre*, to catch, or take.) Your enemy might jump up in front of you, or jump off a cliff and land on you, and you would be surprised. But to be astonished is to be thunderstruck. (Latin *ex*, plus *tonare*, to thunder.)

### Umpire

In days of football and baseball, we are reminded that the umpire is a very important person. But did you know that the word “umpire” really means uneven, or unequal? It has even meant peerless? The umpire has not always been so abused as he is today. Far back in the past, someone combined the Latin *non*, not, with *par*, equal, making a Latin word *nonpar*, which might have meant the odd man. It went into French as *nomper*, peerless, or unequaled. Then the English took it over, in the early days, and made it *nompere*. In the course of time, changes in pronunciation made it “umpire,” with its present meaning. So don't be too hard on the umpire, remembering the honorable past from which he came.

## Noodle Stories . . . .

Our indispensable Webster defines “noodle” as slang for “the head,” and refers us to “noddle,” which is defined as English dialect for the back of the head. But a further definition of “noodle” is “a simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a ninny.”

“Noodle” jokes are popular today, and they were equally popular in Greece 25 centuries ago. All nations and races have enjoyed the sayings and doing of the witless or silly. The reason we like that sort of humor is that we can feel superior to the moron who was seeking a place to prepare a tomb for himself, and who rejected a likely spot because, as he said, “It is a very unhealthy climate.”

### The Stupid Man

One of the characters described by Theophrastus died 287 B. C.) in his work, “The Characters” is “The Stupid Man,” of whom he says: “The stupid man is one who, after doing a sum and setting down the total, will ask the person next to him, ‘What does it come to?’”

### SCHOLASTICUS

Hierocles, the Greek Joe Miller, an Alexandrian philosopher of B. C. date, foreshadowed our “absent-minded professor” in his “Scholasticus,” who was full of dumb doings and sayings.

Scholasticus, meeting a physician, said, “I beg your pardon for never being sick, though you are one of my best friends.”

Dreaming that he hit his foot on a nail, Scholasticus felt the pain when he waked, and bound it up. Another scholar coming in to see him and hearing of the “accident,” inquired, “But why did you go to bed without your shoes?”

Scholasticus, hearing that crows lived two hundred years, bought one, saying “I wish to make the experiment and find out for myself.”

Meeting an acquaintance, Scholasticus said, “I heard you were dead.” The other replied, “You can see that I am alive.” Scholasticus replied, “Perhaps so, but the one who told me the contrary was a man of much more credit than you.”

Going to the town of Myndus, and seeing the gates very large and the town very small, he called out, “Men of Myndus! Shut your gates lest the town should escape!”

### THE MODERN MORON

Turn now to the modern “noodle” story. It is not limited to the “absent-minded professor,” but reaches into all classes.

**Yard Foreman:** Hey, you! How come you're carrying only one sack? All the others are carrying two.

**Yardman:** Well, boss, I guess the other guys are just too lazy to make two trips like I do.

\* \* \* \*

**Bill:** What's the matter, Jim?

**Jim:** “It's about my girl. I sent her two letters a day for two years, and now she's married the postman.”

\* \* \* \*

**Clerk:** May I have next Tuesday off?

**Boss:** And why so, if I may ask?

**Clerk:** It's my 25th wedding anniversary.

**Boss:** What! Are we going to have to put up with this every 25 years?

\* \* \* \*

**Customer:** I would like to buy a book, please.

**Salesman:** Something light?

**Customer:** That doesn't matter. I have my car with me.

\* \* \* \*

**John:** What's the date today?

**Jack:** Let's look at the newspaper you have in your pocket.

**John:** No use, that is yesterday's paper.



## The Voice of the Speaker . . . .

No. III—*Exhale! Inhale!*

### VOICE IS BREATH

Correct breathing is the foundation of good voice.

Because so many adults breathe improperly, many voices are unsatisfactory. If you want your voice to be as good as it can be, learn how to breathe.

### BREATHE NATURALLY

*Natural breathing is right breathing.*

When you were a baby, you breathed right. As you grew up, you forgot how. If you are now a shallow breather, it is because you unconsciously changed from deep to shallow breathing. So far as breathing is concerned, you should return to infancy.

Watch the baby as he lies asleep, flat on his back. Observe how his abdominal muscles come into play as he breathes. If he starts crying, you get an extra exhibition of abdominal or "belly" breathing.

If you haven't a baby at hand, watch the family dog or cat, lying before the fire. Here is a picture of relaxation for you to copy. See how completely the entire body is relaxed, and how the abdominal muscles work at every breath.

*You, sir, should try to breathe like a dog!*

### EXERCISES

Make deep, natural breathing a habit, so that it takes no conscious effort. To accomplish this, practice daily for one month the following exercises. By that time you will either have fixed the deep breathing habit, or you will have decided that it is not worth while, and that it is easier to keep on croaking than to build a good voice.

**First:** Lie flat on your back, preferably on the floor. Clasp hands under your head. Relax. Now, force out all the air you can exhale. Imagine that you are a rubber ball, and try to collapse the ball. Then inhale. Nature will compel you to take a deep breath to fill the vacuum. See how high you can lift the abdomen with your breath. Repeat the complete exhalation and the full inhalation several times, keeping the body relaxed, but lifting those abdominal muscles as you inhale, and depressing them as you exhale.

**Second:** Still on your back, open your mouth, drop the jaw loosely, and pant like a dog. You can't pant freely without the aid of those abdominal muscles. Keep panting until you are tired.

**Third:** Still on your back, place a weight on your abdomen. An unabridged dictionary will do nicely. Breathe against this weight. Lift it high at each inhalation, and lower it as you exhale.

**Fourth:** Stand up, place hands on hips or clasp them behind you, and repeat exercises one and two. Stretch your belt with your breath.

**Fifth:** As you walk, exhale slowly while counting six steps. Then inhale to the same number. When this becomes easy, increase the count to eight, and then to ten steps, or even more. Learn to exhale and inhale gradually, evenly, fully, always using the abdominal muscles.

That is all for this month. If you are in earnest, work on these five exercises, not once—not twice—but every day for a month. By that time you will have formed the habit of abdominal or diaphragmatic breathing.

Refer to last month's lesson on "Loosen Up!" and connect the breathing with relaxation. Next month will bring more about breathing. If you need special help, write your questions to the Editor.

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## *Why Learn to Speak in Public?*

### BECAUSE IT WILL—

- Increase your power to serve.
- Improve your chances to succeed.
- Train you to drive straight at the heart of issues.
- Stimulate clear and constructive thinking.
- Develop your character.
- Teach you to state your case without waste of words.
- Develop self mastery.
- Make you a more useful citizen.
- Help you to train your mind for listening.
- Supply you with qualities of leadership.
- Enlarge your sphere of opportunities.
- Help you achieve recognition and prestige.
- Enable you to omit irrelevant and subordinate minor thoughts.
- Make you more self reliant.
- Build your confidence and aggressiveness.
- Serve as an antidote for an inferiority complex.
- Give you pleasure and a new taste of happiness in life.

Maybe you have no ambition to become a platform speaker, but if you are active in affairs of your community, club, lodge or veterans' organization you wish to be able to present your views before their meetings. A talk made before any such forum, no matter how short or informal, is in reality a public speech.

—From *The Analyzer*, Toastmasters Club of Jeannette, Pa.