



THE TOASTMASTER

FOR BETTER LISTENING, THINKING, SPEAKING

The Spoken Word

By Roderick MacLean

Visual Aids

By John B. McMaster

Meeting—Handle With Care

By Fred DeArmond

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... a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian educational organization which has helped more than half a million men through its program of self-expression and self-improvement. There are now more than 2,900 clubs which are located in every state of the Union, every province of Canada and in 28 other countries.

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

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

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

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The TOASTMASTER

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

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A Broadcaster
Speaks
on the
Spoken
Word



*The Talks Producer
for BBC Scotland
gives four points
on speaking*

By RODERICK MacLEAN

EVERY MAN IN THE BACK SEAT of every bus knows more about broadcasting than the men who do it, just as every parent knows more about teaching than a teacher and every man in the street knows more about psychology than a professional psychologist. Having been all three, I sometimes wonder if I can speak with real authority about anything.

However, I was calculating the other evening that since I first became involved in broadcasting some four years ago, I've been responsible at a conservative estimate for something like two million words that have gone out over the Scottish air. In all modesty, I do feel that I can speak with some experience of the spoken word, particularly in Scotland. And my remarks may hold true for other places as well.

Since I am addressing my remarks to Toastmaster readers, I need not apologize for the fact that most of what I am going to say about public speaking is critical. We understand that criticism needn't be merely destructive.

THE TOASTMASTER

I think it is fair to say that in public speaking we find four main faults. Let's take them one at a time.

Speaking spontaneously

First is the matter of spontaneous expression. We're all acquainted of course with the well-prepared type of spontaneity. I remember a most distinguished Scottish speaker admitting that the *ex tempore* speeches for which he was so rightly admired were, in fact, the very speeches which cost him the most effort to prepare. There's nothing wrong with preparation like that, if you have the time and opportunity for it. But how often do you come across the man who can quite genuinely get to his feet when asked, and make a speech that is genuinely spontaneous? Pretty seldom, let's face it.

Why should this be the case? In Scotland it's partly, no doubt, a national characteristic. We're dour, we're canny, we're reserved—or so they're always telling us. Personally I think that it's far more likely that we've been *told* all this so often we suspect we're letting the side down if we don't live up to our reputation.

However, I've noticed something else about this lack of spontaneity that may give us a clue. It's this: the lack of spontaneity increases as you move up the intellectual scale. Your professional man tends to be less spontaneous than your working man. Certainly the professional man is often the very worst chap to deal with if you're trying to extract an informal, off-the-cuff interview.

One explanation, of course, is that the professional man is inclined to make more reservations; it's often his job to do just that. Your ordinary chap will tell you that this is white and that is black. Your professional man feels obliged to warn that in certain lights it may well be grey.

But even when you've allowed for this professional attitude, there's still some explaining to be done. For myself, I feel that some part of the fault lies in our educational system. For too long we've been laying too much stress on deadly accuracy as a virtue in itself, at the expense of other virtues.

Am I exaggerating? Well, a little, perhaps, but not all that much. I do hope that before too long we may begin to appreciate that accuracy isn't everything; that there's a place for teaching kids to reach decisions, to formulate them and express them with confidence. Then maybe we'll have more adults who are capable of saying what they want to say and saying it spontaneously, without hesitantly weighing every word and embarrassing their audience while they do so.

Written versus spoken

Fault number two? Now this is one that I come across a great deal in my own work. It's this: in a prepared speech, one we know we're going to give and have spent a good deal of time over, we have a tendency to slip into the *written style*. We prepare our speeches not in the words and phrases we speak, but in the words and phrases it would be correct to use in writing.

MARCH, 1959

After all, you don't speak across the fireside to someone as if you were writing an essay. If you do it in a speech that you're going to deliver publicly, the result may be that your speech will sound grandiloquent; it will certainly mean that you're much less intelligible.

Why *do* speakers do it? Sometimes, no doubt, it's because they're writing their speech with one eye on the possibility that it will be published. But though that may be an explanation of sorts, it's still a remarkably poor policy. It overlooks the whole purpose of the spoken word—the direct impact that I can make to you, that any speaker can make to any audience, by speaking man to man and using the most natural and unaffected means of communication there is.

There's another reason which goes a lot deeper: many folk—and here again perhaps the "professional" type is the worst offender—consider the spoken style rather "cheap." I remember once offering a broadcasting contract to an eminent Scottish professor. After some persuasion he accepted, but with a good deal of hesitation, because (he explained in his letter) he suspected that in doing so he was guilty of a sort of prostitution of his talents. In a postscript he added that after a second look at the contract he didn't really feel that the wages of sin were sufficient to wipe out the stain of his prostitution.

I think that the professor was expressing in his own way what many people feel—that there's something not quite nice, not altogether worthy, about anything prepared in a style in which you and

I and the other ordinary people usually speak.

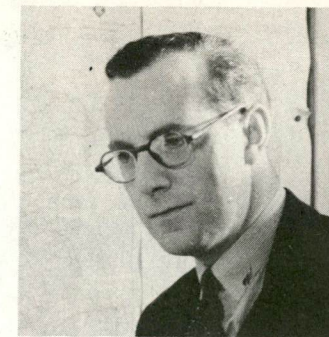
Another reason may be that most people simply don't *know* how they normally speak; they're doing it all the time, but they've never stopped to analyze how they do it. And again I suggest that some of the blame must be laid at the door of our schools. Think back to your own schooldays. Isn't it true that the emphasis was always on the written word? You wrote essays, did "dictation." You had reading—silent reading or reading round the class. But what were you reading? You were reading the *written* word, or rather material cast in the written style.

So it's inevitable that when we come to compose our thoughts, as we do when preparing a speech, we fall back on what we've been brought up to recognize as the "proper" thing, and when we do that, we're falling back on a written style.

The differences between written and spoken are numerous, but I have no intention of going into detail about them here, although it's a temptation. Let's pick out just one or two examples. The adverbial clause—that comes in quite different places in a sentence, according to whether you're writing or speaking. Actually in speech you often dispense with adverbial clauses altogether, and use a number of short sentences strung together instead. There's the participial phrase—in writing you'll often begin a sentence with it, but you don't speak that way. People would look at you twice if you did. Then in writing you often fall back

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on abstract words and passive verbs, whereas when you're speaking you express the same meaning by using concrete words and the active form of the verb.

However, that's a whole subject in itself, and I'm not going to embark on it here. It all adds up to fault number two: that when we're preparing speeches we fall back too readily on the written style.

About your accent

Fault number three? In Scotland it is our attitude to the whole business of dialect and accent. On the one hand we constantly complain about *affected* accents. How often do you hear and see complaints about our BBC announcers and their affectation? We beat our breasts and tell ourselves what grand sturdy dialects we have in Scotland, how characteristic they are of our hardy race, and so on.

But on the other hand we're always ashamed of our *own* accent when we're faced with it. I'm not theorizing about this; I know.

Time and again I've recorded people in Scotland, played back the recording and said, "Well, that wasn't too bad, was it?" And what kind of answer do I get? It varies with age and social scale, but it ranges from "Goad, Ah've a helluva Glasgow accent" to "I don't think that's quite me, old man." Either way of it, we're ashamed of the real thing when we face up to it.

Why? I believe the reason is that we have a national inferiority complex about dialect which leads to one or the other of two results, both unhappy. One is that folk may cultivate an affected accent within the Scottish bracket. The other alternative is that you cultivate the rabid Scots accent, roll your r's, and if you get it really badly you write Lallans poetry that nobody really understands except your own small circle of friends in a back-street pub somewhere in Edinburgh.

The pity of it all is that there's no need for the complex. Many of our accents are eminently pleasant

to listen to when they're in their natural state. In any case, they're *real*; that in itself is a recommendation in a day when so many things are phoney.

While I have been addressing these last few paragraphs especially to my Scottish readers, it may well be that the same fault applies outside Scotland as well. My fourth fault certainly does so.

What do you say?

The fourth fault is simply this: far too many people nowadays aim to say precisely nothing. Think of some of the speeches you've heard lately, or, if you like, think of some of the broadcast discussions you've heard lately. How many of them stand up to the acid test of the simple question "So what?" How often when you've listened to a speech can you think it over and say to yourself, "Yes, he said this—and this—and this?" Honestly? It's not very often, is it?

Politicians are the worst offenders, of course. But it's too easy to blame them; we're all in the racket—business men, professional men, and the representatives of any number of large organizations. We're all busy trying to give the impression of making speeches and actually saying as little as we can get away with. And there are any number of excuses; there's a committee considering the matter, or a Com-

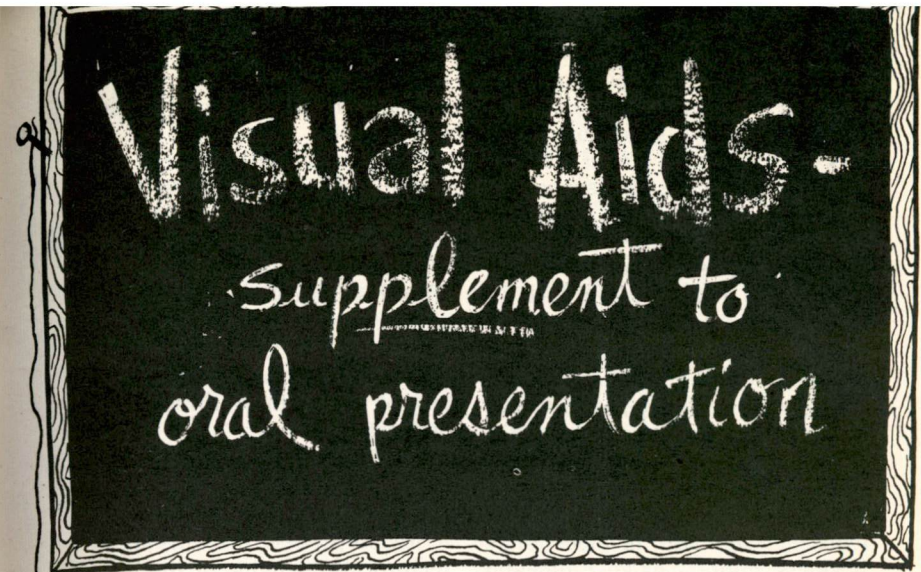
mission has been appointed to look into it, so we really shouldn't comment, or the Town Council's going to vote on it next week. But the effect of all this is, quite simply, that fewer and fewer people are prepared to get on to their feet and express an opinion publicly about anything that matters at all.

Without being unduly pompous, I hope, I'm bound to say that all this strikes me as a serious development. In the kind of democracy we keep telling ourselves we have, it just *does* matter that people should be prepared first of all to think for themselves, and then to say openly what it is that they think. If Toastmasters can encourage people not only to say things well but to *have something to say*, they're doing a good job.

Let me sum up briefly. From my knowledge of Toastmasters publications, I know that they have a way of putting things very crisply and lucidly. I can't hope to emulate their crispness or their lucidity, but if I were asked, in a few short headings, to offer some advice to Scottish or other Toastmasters, it would go something like this: First, have something to say; then, within reasonable limits of decency and discretion, say it; speak, without shame or affectation, in your own accent, style and manner; then—and this is often the most important point of the lot—do what I'm about to do, and *stop*.

Speech is civilization itself. The word, even the most contradictory word, preserves contact—it is silence which isolates.

Thomas Mann



By JOHN B. McMASTER

ARE VISUAL AIDS studiously avoided or merely overlooked by many speakers?

This, of course, is a question for debate. The answer is not really important. What is important is that we are missing a sure fire bet for improving communication when we cater only to the ears of an audience. There are many times when a visual gimmick can be stimulating and helpful to understanding, when properly used.

The point remains, however, that many speakers make too little appeal to the visual senses of an audience.

When graphic presentations are used, it sometimes appears that many otherwise forceful and eloquent speakers act like grade school boys trying to recite after having slighted their homework the night before. They will hold

up an object much too small to be seen past the fifth row, they will interpose their bodies between the chart or blackboard and the audience, and in many ways reduce the effectiveness of the graphic aids they have prepared.

It may be that an underlying sense of inadequacy relative to visual aids causes many speakers to slight their use. It may be that a speaker feels that a well prepared speech and a good command of vocabulary is all he needs.

For many types of speeches this is true. The old saying about "One picture is worth ten thousand words" does not always apply. We all recognize that there are times when only the right combination of words, voice and gestures can flash the intended image upon the minds of the audience and thus gain the hoped-for response.

As Toastmasters, however, we are devoted to developing our talents for communication of ideas with a minimum of distortion or loss of meaning. It would behoove us to remember the old psychological truth, namely, that an appeal to two or more of the senses, particularly the visual and audio combination, is invaluable—in fact, almost indispensable—when a high rate of comprehension and retention is desired.

Perhaps we shun the pictorial because of our concept of what a superb speaker should be. Visions of Churchill, Peale or Sheen cause us to lose sight of our roles as teacher, salesman, member of a business, military or governmental staff. The stirring, exciting, inspirational speeches made by these men should surely remain as one of our goals. On the other hand, it is well to strive for balance in any endeavor. So it should be in the field of personal communication.

Few of us will have the occasion to emulate a high dignitary or employ the forensic fireworks of a trial lawyer. Most of us, however, will at one time or another be called upon to give others the benefit of our knowledge or to sell something. This something may be goods, services, or an idea—and most frequently the best presentation is one which combines the oral with the graphic.

In short, let us round out our abilities as communicators by developing the practice of supplementing our talks with visual aids. Charts and effective line drawings can easily be made, even by people with little or no talent for drawing.

The aid can be used in a professional manner by learning a few simple principles and putting them into practice.

Most important of these principles is: *Do not use visual aids as a device or crutch to focus attention away from yourself as a speaker.* If the speaker does not know his subject, there is no visual aid on earth which will screen his ignorance.

Visual aids should be used for any or all of these three definite purposes:

1. *To increase visualization of the abstract and unfamiliar.* If you are attempting to explain the atomic fission process, the working of a reciprocating engine or the formal lines of communication of an organization to a group which has no foundation or background for the subject, graphic aids should be used. Without them, the time of both speaker and audience is wasted.

2. *To make comparisons more vivid.* It is well to remember that graphic comparisons are far more vivid than quoted figures. If, for instance, you are comparing the various aspects of economic, military or population growth of two or more countries, or showing the proportional destructive power of a World War II B-17 as compared to a present-day B-52 bomber, you will find a chart to be a meaningful aid.

3. *To emphasize the gist of each main topic or to summarize the entire presentation.*

Having decided that we can profitably use visual aids according to the aforementioned criteria,

we should familiarize ourselves with a few do's and don'ts relating to their use.

Don't:

1. . . hold up a small, difficult-to-see object. For example, don't say, "Here is a snapshot taken on my hunting trip," and hold it up to the view of the audience. It will be difficult for the closest and impossible for the most distant person to see.

2. . . leave your graphic aid displayed before or after the discussion of what it depicts. Such exposure naturally detracts from the subject at hand.

3. . . use maps or charts with variegated or mottled colors unless areas or routes being discussed are brought into focus by heavy lines, wide enough to stand out from the background. Better still, trace the main features on plain paper.

4. . . pass an object around the room if you can avoid it. Audience attention should be focussed at one point only—the speaker's platform.

Do:

1. . . have the plane of your chart or blackboard turned 90 degrees to the center of your audience so everyone can see.

2. . . face the audience instead of the aid as much as possible.

3. . . use a pointer to avoid blocking audience view.

4. . . test how well your aid can be seen from the most distant or most difficult spot in the audience. If it cannot be seen from all parts of the audience, discard it.

5. . . use an easel to hold your chart, have it high enough to be seen, steady enough not to wobble.

Finally, remember that you do not have to be an artist to make a simple chart. Charts may be made effectively with ball point or felt pen, water color brush and varicolored India inks or tempera. Wrapping paper may be used. Layouts can be made by tracing from an enlarged photograph or map, by using a pantograph (for enlarging), or by using the enlarged square method. This is a simple process of overlaying a small picture with squares, then laying out the same number of larger squares on your wrapping paper. It is easy to sketch in a line drawing in proportion.

Visual aids can be invaluable supplements to your oral presentation. Give them the care and attention they deserve. ♦

John B. McMaster of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was formerly Chief of Training Division, Air Force Special Weapons Center, and is now Chief, Procedures and Reports Section of the Atomic Energy's Albuquerque Operations Office and President of Toastmasters Club 2524, the Beta Aloosters.



Speech Organization



... it's as easy as ABC

By WILLIAM STEINHARDT

IF YOU HAVE LEARNED YOUR ABC's, you can learn how to organize your speeches. That's how easy speech planning can be.

The word "easy," is used with reservations. Complete preparation often is difficult; preparation or organization requires incubation and execution. You need time to think your thoughts through, and you need time to execute those thoughts by gathering material and shaping them into usable form.

Such tasks, nevertheless, can be made easier if there is direction or a framework around which you can piece together your talk so that it breathes with logic and life, form and vitality, cohesiveness and entertainment.

You can choose your direction and build a framework. Then the other difficult phases of speech construction will become easier to

hammer into shape, although let it be emphasized again that you will still have to flex your mental muscles and frequently wipe the sweat from your brow. The comforting factor is that *you will know where you are going.*

The ABC's can be applied usefully to four kinds of speaking situations. They are the speeches 1) to inform, 2) to persuade a friendly audience, 3) to persuade a hostile audience, and 4) to introduce.

The steps in the speech to inform take the following alphabetical structure:

- A—attention
- B—benefit to audience
- C—central theme
- D—divisions
- E—enumerate or review points in divisions
- F—final remarks

In each of the divisions you should include the following alphabetical ingredients:

- A—analogy or comparison
- B—bright illustration
- C—citation or quotation from literature, history, or philosophy
- D—description of actual incident
- E—expert opinion
- F—figures or statistics
- G—goal, or fact or idea, of division

The speech to persuade a friendly audience takes this outline:

- A—attention
- B—benefit to audience
- C—central proposition
- D—deduction or reason
- E—example or incident
- F—frequent summaries
- G—goal or request for action

When you face a hostile audience, the outline below may be more effective:

- A—attention
- B—benefit to audience
- C—cases or examples
- D—define or interpret the cases or examples
- E—expound with bold answer
- F—feat to be desired

The speech to introduce contains a simple four-step structure:

- A—argument or speech subject to be covered
- B—benefit to audience
- C—chronicle or biography of speaker
- D—deliverer's name

In the introduction speech you can unscramble the letters and use different ones. For example, here are some TIPS the next time you are introducing a speaker:

- T—topic
- I—interest to audience
- P—particulars in speaker's background
- S—speaker's name

If you use this approach or the other one, and if you keep your comments down to two minutes or less, you will have an introduction that will make your audience want to hear the speaker.

The letters in the other outlines can be similarly scrambled around so as to coin words. See if you can develop any. Remember, they are good mnemonic devices. They are lots of fun, too. They also will help you organize quickly a lot of material and plenty of thoughts. Best of all, they will help in giving you extra confidence. ♦

William Steinhart is director of public relations and assistant professor of English at Nasson College, Springvale, Maine. He is a past president of the Sanford-Springvale Toastmasters No. 1640, is a member of the American College Public Relations Association, the staff of International Press Associates, the PR committee of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges, and the publicity and educational committees of the Sanford-Springvale Chamber of Commerce.



Operation

PATRICK HENRY

By WILLIAM E. SPICER

ANOTHER PRACTICAL USE for Toastmasters training in community service was found by Toastmasters of District 36 (Washington D.C. and Virginia), when the third annual "Operation Patrick Henry" was launched in the Nation's Capital.

Operation Patrick Henry is a project of the more than 40,000 Boy Scouts of the Washington area. Its objective is two-fold: first, to provide an opportunity for Boy Scouts to learn the principles and techniques of public speaking, and second, to utilize their newly-acquired skill to increase public knowledge of the wide range of activities and the community value of the Boy Scout movement.

Speeches are prepared by the boys, who then undergo an intensive coaching period in which Toastmasters participate. Scouts who are judged proficient during the training session then give their speeches before various adult organizations throughout the area. They address such groups as service clubs, veterans and fraternal organizations, businessmen, social and civic associations, P.T.A. and church groups.

Operation Patrick Henry was conceived by Hal Rush, Scout Executive of the National Capital Area, in 1956. A committee of 16

prominent civic leaders was chosen to serve under the general chairmanship of Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, an Eagle Scout who has retained an active interest in Scouting throughout his career.

The project proved so successful in its first year of operation that it was made an annual affair, with Justice Clark continuing as General Chairman.

The Third Annual Operation Patrick Henry began its first or training phase the latter part of September, 1958. Fifteen Toastmasters of the area were asked to join other civic leaders in coaching the more than 200 Scouts who had been chosen for participation. Among these Toastmasters were International Director Herman E. Hoche, Past District Governor Donald C. Lueck and Lieutenant Governor William E. Spicer. Two training sessions were planned.

The kickoff for the first Saturday morning session was a "Dutch Treat" breakfast indoctrination meeting of all coaches, with Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., presiding. Following the meeting, the coaches and Scouts assembled in the auditorium of the MacFarland Junior High School in Washington, for their final instructions from Justice Brennan. Each boy had prepared an original

five-minute speech on "What Scouting Means to Me."

The participants were next divided into 25 groups, each consisting of from eight to ten Scouts and two coaches. The groups then adjourned to their assigned rooms for a two-hour period of intensive speech training.

The second Saturday session followed the same pattern: The assembled coaches and Scouts were addressed by Justice Clark and General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System. At the conclusion of this session, the boys were graded by their coaches. They then had six weeks in which to polish, practice and improve their speeches along the lines suggested in the coaching periods, before making their public appearances.

The coaches gave the boys suggestions on speech techniques, listened as each one delivered his prepared talk, and then evaluated each speaker. The Toastmaster coaches also employed the technique of having the boys evaluate each other. This method, whose effectiveness has long been demonstrated in Toastmasters, proved to be extremely valuable in developing in the boys the ability to recognize their own correctable weak spots and to see themselves as others see them. It also provided the Toastmasters with an excellent practical application of Toastmasters training in evaluation.

February 1959 brought the celebration of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scout movement in America. During this month, the newly-created Pat-

rick Henrys entered upon the second phase of their operation—that of making their speeches to adult audiences. The general subject discussed was the same—"What Scouting Means to Me."

The speeches, coming as they did straight from the heart of the boys, and from a boy's viewpoint, brought to the audiences the story of Scouting, and impressed upon them the value of Scouting experiences in building the character of the men of tomorrow. The receptive audiences were impressed by the uniformly high content of the speeches and the excellent delivery of the Patrick Henrys of the future.

As an additional recognition of their achievement, the 12 best speakers had the honor of being presented to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and to the other Supreme Court Justices at a meeting arranged by Justice Clark.

Operation Patrick Henry is another example of the many opportunities available to Toastmasters for community service. They can derive a great deal of personal satisfaction from helping others through the unselfish use of their Toastmasters training. The exhilarating experience of teaching others the basic fundamentals of speech which they have learned in their Toastmasters Clubs is one which should be shared by every Toastmaster. It provides a personal satisfaction separate and apart from the self-interest material benefits which accrue to the man who takes advantage of the opportunities to improve himself through his training in Toastmasters. ❖

Meeting

**HANDLE
WITH CARE**

By FRED DeARMOND

NO ONE IS MORE to be admired than the assured and breezy chairman at a meeting. Full of quips and wise saws and modern instances, quick on the draw with his gavel, running the meeting as a captain on the bridge runs his ship, the good chairman is a joy to watch.

Probably the two most famous chairmen in the United States are Sam Rayburn, present Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Joe Martin, only living former Speaker. Those who have watched on TV these two men run the great Democratic and Republican national conventions in recent years can hardly have withheld their admiration. But they are not after all good models for an ordinary chairman to follow, because a House Speaker or a party chairman is an autocrat. If he doesn't like a proposed motion he simply ignores the mover. And "All in favor say Aye the Ayes have it!" is a common resort to freeze out dissenters. Most of us have to be more subtle in our role of "the chair."

Veterans of the art will tell you that presiding at a meeting has to be learned by experience. But some limited experience and a lot of observation suggest to me that the art isn't quite as esoteric as that. There are a few rules that will help a club president or a temporary chairman over the hump, if he will diligently observe them.

1. *Have a written agenda and follow it.*

In the stress of running a meeting even the most alert of memory experts is likely to be distracted unless he has a program before him as a guide. If a member asks you in advance for one minute to make an announcement, write it down. Even then, it's a good thing to end every meeting by asking, "Is there any other business?"

An important part of the agenda is fitting the program to the time available. Many a chairman has sat on pins and needles while an overly loquacious speaker wrecked his schedule. Even with a big-name speaker, have an understanding about his time limit.

Just as important as holding a speaker to his time allotment is to see that he gets all the time he has been promised. Recently I talked to an executive who had spent days preparing a good 30-minute speech, and then was told at the last minute by the chairman: "I'm sorry, but we're running over. Could you hold your talk to 20 minutes in order that we can adjourn on time?"

Such a request is unfair and unreasonable, as any speaker knows who has tried at the 59th minute to cut down a prepared address by one-third.

2. *Shun the limelight.*

A chairman should never forget that he is only a secondary attraction. Rather, he is not an attraction at all, but only the operator who stands in the shadows and throws the switches.

Whenever an announcement or an introduction can be made by someone else, the chairman should delegate the task. This avoids any imputation of a one-man show. Remember that, as the famous sales training leader, Edward Hegarty, has remarked, "Everybody wants to get into the act." You can't fully satisfy that urge, but you'll make friends by trying. In one instance a panel moderator was introduced by the chairman who concluded by asking the audience to turn their chairs and face the opposite side of the room where the panel were to be seated. With notes for his opening remarks spread on the lectern, the moderator was thus forced to speak to the backs of his audience. To him should have been left the signal to face about.

3. *Don't be all serious or all flip.*

A good chairman, like a good speaker, mixes up the sublime and the ridiculous, the tragedy and the comedy, with appropriate transitions. Be sure to smile, but don't freeze a grin on your face. If you wax jocular, make yourself the butt of the quip. If you indulge in facetious raillery with a member, don't repeat with the same member too often. Find reasons to mention the quiet fellows who usually remain anonymous. Throw in now and then an idea for the conduct of life.

4. *Watch your cliches.*

No one is quite so prone to fall into language ruts as the chairman. He easily becomes too formal, uses too many threadbare phrases.

"Now" is still an excellent synonym for "At this time."

"Without more ado" was a well-turned expression the first few hundred thousand times it was used, but it begins to exhale a musty aroma.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the Honorable Ichabod Whoozis, who is well qualified to speak on his subject, 'What's Ahead for Mankind.'" Whoozis may not wish to be given away so fully. As for his qualifications, why not content yourself by stating one or two brief facts that help to qualify him for such a weighty discourse?

5. *Review previously anything you expect to read aloud.*

Recently I heard a chairman read a paragraph from a magazine clipping in which he mispronounced three names and two rather unusual words. At one point

he stumbled over the phraseology, halted and held the clipping under his lectern light while he puzzled over it. If he had reviewed the selection at least once, and maybe asked a question or two of the member who handed it to him, these fumbles could have been avoided.

6. *Ring in some variations.*

It is not inconsistent with Rule 2 for the chairman to spice his meeting with a certain amount of planned variety. The best chairman I ever knew—he was president of a civic club—expended some effort in this direction for every meeting.

For example, he would recall that “Just 100 years ago today Charles Sumner delivered his famous speech in the Senate, ‘The Crime Against Kansas.’ And in a few minutes we are going to hear Bert Hyde deliver a speech about a very different kind of crime.” Once a month his club has a special table and a birthday cake for all its members with birthdays during that month. On one of these occasions the president mentioned several great men born in that month, and make jocular comparisons with some of the club members.

7. *Don't overdo your introductions.*

The first mistake in making an introduction is to praise the speaker so highly that he is robbed of any chance to give his listeners an agreeable surprise. The second is to talk about what the speaker is going to discuss—in short, to make part of his speech for him. The chances are he would much prefer to make his own speech without assistance.

Not long ago a South American diplomat was introduced to a Midwest audience by a master of ceremonies who proceeded to talk for exactly 12 minutes on the customs and ideals of the Andean peoples. When the guest speaker rose, he said in impeccable English, “I had intended to talk about my country, as your program has me billed. But after the eloquent and exhaustive remarks of the gentleman who introduced me, I can see that would be superfluous. So I've decided to change my subject and talk about the United States in the time that remains to me. It is a subject on which I at least possess the advantage of ignorance and spontaneity.”

8. *Give your program enough room.*

One of the commonest weaknesses in programs for meetings is trying to crowd too much into the available time. The symposium type of program usually works on radio or TV because of the rigid discipline of the clock. But without that discipline of the clock, it is likely to get out of hand and run overtime or else some participants are robbed of their allotment of minutes by others who talk too much.

Particularly unmanageable is the testimonial affair in which a number of persons are put down for “a few remarks.” If every water boy who has participated in a worthy civic movement is to be recognized, do it through a bare mention. Use the gavel freely on those who are given the floor.

9. *Look and listen for the timid questioner.*

When a question and discussion period follows a formal presentation, it seems that a majority of speakers, chairmen, and emcees suffer acute astigmatism. They fail to see listeners who hold up their hand or address the chair. Those signifying a desire to ask or say something should be recognized in order. Unless this is done, the courteous fellows will be elbowed aside by aggressive or querulous extroverts.

In any group larger than 25 to 50, it is usually best for the chairman or speaker or discussion leader to repeat through the microphone questions asked from the audience. Otherwise the answers will be no more than person-to-person communications because most auditors won't know what the exchange is about.

10. *Guide but don't boss the deliberations.*

Speaking in parliamentary terms, a presiding officer may rule a member out of order, or direct him to take his seat at the chairman's discretion. If an appeal is made against such a ruling the chairman must put the question to a vote, in which case his decision may be overruled by a majority. Without this qualified authority, any assembly could easily degenerate into anarchy. When controversial questions are under consideration any minority of hecklers may resort to obstructive tactics; means have to be provided to see that the majority prevails. A chairman should not hesitate to invoke

the authority implied in his position to assure the orderly operation of the machinery for majority rule.

But it is no part of a chairman's function to take sides on a controversial question. He should be impartial at all times. If the issue is one in which he is particularly interested and wishes to have his say, he should relinquish the gavel to someone else and take his place in the ranks during the deliberations.

Yea and Nay votes are likely to be loaded, owing to the general spirit of conformity that causes many persons to dread being in a minority as they fear the seven-year itch. The body is trying to reach a decision, let's say, on whether to hold a picnic at Roaring River or go in a body to see a Cardinal ball game in St. Louis. If the chairman calls for a preference vote and asks first, “All those in favor of Roaring River hold up their right hands,” he is loading the question in favor of the picnic, simply because the indifferent or doubtful are likely to vote for the first alternative offered. A paper ballot is the fairest way to settle a moot question.

It is now pretty generally agreed that no action requiring deliberation should be taken in open meeting of a whole organization, except to ratify the recommendations of deliberative groups. Committee procedure is often slow and cumbersome, but it does avoid impulsive and ill-considered action such as may be expected from a body of persons merely going through the motions of group thinking. ♦

Notes from the Home Office

Collecting dues is not a pleasant task. But they must be collected if Toastmasters International is to maintain service to its several thousand clubs throughout the world.

Semi-annual per capita dues payments are due in the Home Office on April 1 and October 1. Report forms are sent to each club secretary 15 days ahead of the due date. If the dues have not been paid within 15 days after the due date, letters are then sent to the club secretary and club president. If there is still no response, the area and District governors are asked to check on the delinquent club. Finally, when there has been no word from the club, area or District officers, letters are sent to members of the delinquent club to let them know that their club charter is in jeopardy and also in the hope that the members will tell the Home Office what has happened. The letter to the members is sent two-and-a-half months after the payment due date. When all of these steps fail to produce any action, the club charter is terminated under provisions of the bylaws of Toastmasters International.

Now, the Home Office recognizes that there are on occasion legitimate reasons why payment of dues must be delayed. When the Home Office is notified of extenu-

ating circumstances, every effort is made to cooperate. Frequently clubs fail to provide the Home Office with a current list of officers, which causes correspondence to go to the wrong person.

Collecting delinquent dues is an expensive procedure. Clubs should make every effort to submit semi-annual reports by April 1 and October 1. Good club management includes meeting financial obligations on time.

Looking for a new program idea? Then why not have an Alaska night? As the result of President Aubrey Hamilton's trip to Alaska last year, the Home Office has a variety of material on America's newest state. Acquaint your own members with Alaska and then offer to present the information to other groups in your community.

Fire prevention and Toastmasters were allied in an excellent article in the January newsletter published by the Ohio State Fire Marshal. To be more effective in their fire prevention activities, the article urged firemen to improve their speaking abilities through membership in Toastmasters. L. E. Shingledecker, a member of Nationwide Insurance Toastmasters Club 753, was the

author of the story which has been circulated to fire marshals in the 49 states, Venezuela, Uruguay, British Guiana and Puerto Rico.

We're proud, but not surprised to learn that Glenn E. Johnson has been named one of the five "Outstanding Citizens" of Clay County, Minn. Johnson is an active member of the Pioneer Toastmasters Club of Moorhead, Minn., and a former director of Toastmasters International. His latest recognition came as the result of an outstanding job of promotion for Clay County during the Minnesota State Centennial celebration.

Membership cards for 1959 were distributed last month to all club secretaries. Each club has received 40 of the attractive wallet-size cards which are to be distributed to members in accordance with individual club policy. Additional cards may be obtained without charge from the Home Office.

Ethan A. H. Shepley, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Toastmasters International Foundation.

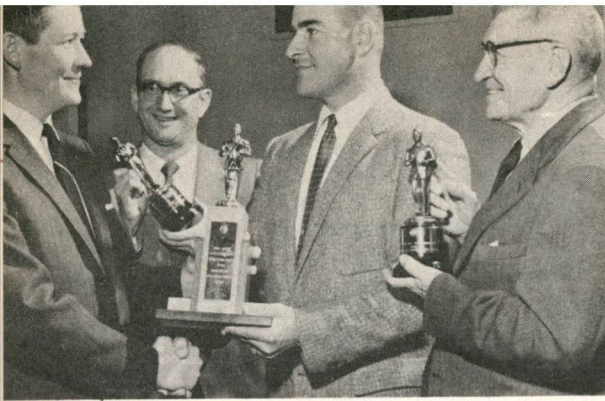
The newly-established foundation has been created by Toastmasters International to study and encourage effective communication. Office of the foundation will be in St. Louis.

Other elected officers of the foundation, who also serve as trustees, are:

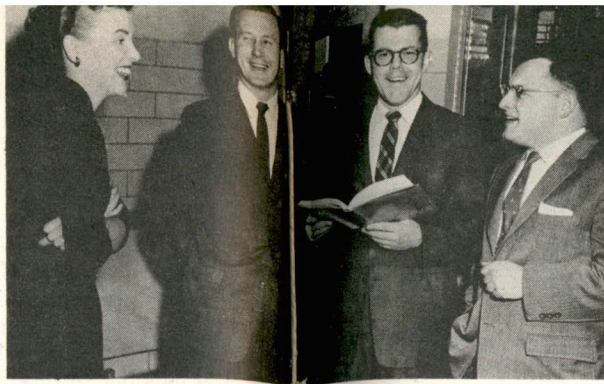
Vice president and vice chairman of the Board, J. Arthur Taylor, vice chairman of the Board, First Western Bank and Trust Co., Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, O. J. Phillips, director of international sales, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., New York City; assistant secretary-treasurer, Maurice Forley, executive director, Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, Calif.; general counsel, Aubrey B. Hamilton, president, Toastmasters International, St. Louis.

Foundation officers: left to right, Maurice Forley, assistant secretary-treasurer; J. Arthur Taylor, vice-president; O. J. Phillips, secretary-treasurer; Ethan A. H. Shepley, president and chairman of the Board; Aubrey B. Hamilton, general counsel.





CONGRATULATIONS! From Area Governor Chuck Fenwick to winners of Franklin Club 524 (Columbus, Ohio) annual speech contest: Harmon Merwin, most improved speaker; Roy Bahls, winner; Bill Frank, runner-up . . .



. . . to Ashtabula (Ohio) Club 1115 for promoting "Career Day" at St. John's High School: from Miss Simmons, airline hostess, to TM's Richard F. Ulbrich of Retail Credit Co., James Boyd, Underwriters Adjusting Co. and Thomas Lambors, Attorney . . .



. . . to TM Robert L. Fodrey (rt) of Naval Supply Center Club 2541 (Norfolk, Va.) on being chosen Norfolk's first Federal Civil Service Employee of the Year. Award presented by Henry C. Hojheimer II, President, Norfolk Chamber of Commerce . . .

CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER . . .



. . . to Area 7, Dist. 51 (Long Beach, Calif.) for successful humorous speech contest with rootin'-tootin' western theme . . .

. . . to John Van Duyn of Normans Club 1209 (Evreux, France) as custodian of new "Ah" meter about to be formally presented to club . . .



. . . from Donald Ramseyer (left) Vice-President, Toastmasters International, to Herbert B. Lammers, President, Engineering Society of Cincinnati (Ohio) on formation of new Engineering Society Toastmasters Club 2783 . . .

. . . to Flight-Lieutenant J. G. Despault (left) of Royal Canadian Air Force, secretary of Fontainebleau (France) Club 2199 for outstanding executive and administrative ability and service to club, on the occasion of his departure from Communications Division, Hqs. Allied Air Forces, Central Europe



CLUB TO CLUB

Milwaukee Toastmasters Club 466 Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Our club, the oldest in the city of Milwaukee, recently completed a most successful Speechcraft session.

One result of the Speechcraft project was some excellent Toastmasters publicity. H. E. Jamison, who writes a daily column in *The Milwaukee Sentinel* under the heading "Jaunts with Jamie" was invited by President John L. Cocking to attend one of the meetings. The following Sunday he devoted his entire column to a description of the session and of Toastmasters.

In his article, "Jamie" stated Toastmasters' philosophy: "Every man owes it to himself to learn to speak well, not as an orator, but in conversation, discussion and in the informal presentation of his thoughts. Every man has thoughts and ideas worth expressing. The successful speaker is the logical leader in any group in which he finds himself."

* * *

Essayons Toastmasters Club 2553 Seattle, Washington:

Our club has a small wooden statue carved by our charter President, Al Cary, which is given to a member each meeting for an outstanding performance or for making the greatest improvement. The award is not limited to five minute speakers but may be presented to anyone on the program. It is the privilege of the

winner to select a new winner at the next meeting and to make the presentation.

The statue is named—with a nod to old Izaak Walton—"The Compleat Toastmaster." With it goes a little black notebook which holds the name of each winner.

* * *

River Raisin Toastmasters 1551 Adrian, Michigan:

The Toastmaster's wife can be the cause of her husband's dropped membership or his spotty attendance. We of the River Raisin Club are trying to promote a better club-wife relationship.

We think one way to do this is to get wife participation in our Ladies' Night programs. Women are not by nature listeners. I must admit that most of our past Ladies' Nights were staged merely to get a larger audience for club speakers.

Our last Ladies' Night meeting was therefore a potluck dinner. All the wives brought dishes of food. The club furnished the meat, rolls and coffee. Since it was a Christmas meeting, we all sang carols. Then bingo was played. Finally we had a 25-cents gift exchange, and after the presents were unwrapped, each person stood and told what gift he had received.

A nominal charge of 50-cents each offset the entire cost of the affair, including bingo prizes. We believe this Ladies' Night party was an investment in the future of our club.



New Baguio (P.I.) group installs first officer slate

Baguio Toastmasters Club Baguio, Philippine Islands:

Our club is still so new that we have not as yet received our charter, but that did not prevent a most enthusiastic inauguration meeting and installation for our first group of officers.

As shown in the picture, Area Governor Angel Limjoco, Jr., (right) administers oath of office to Pres. Bert Floresca, Ed. V-P Jose Limlengco, Ad. V-P Jaime Bugnosen, Sec. Johnnie Dimalanta, Treas. Romeo S. Florendo, Sgt-at-Arms Lucien Pan. Seated at the head table are Brig. Gen. Oscar Rialp, Superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy and guest speaker for the occasion, and Mrs. Rialp.

* * *

El Camino Toastmasters 1559 Sunnyvale, California:

El Camino Toastmasters are displaying great pride in the exploits of our Immediate Past President Clifford A. Russell, who recently won a statewide speech contest.

The occasion was the "Home Town Speech Contest" conducted by the California Real Estate Association of 27,442 members, held during the recent annual convention of the organization in San Francisco.

Toastmaster Russell walked away with top honors with his stirring speech on "Los Gatos—My Home Town."

* * *

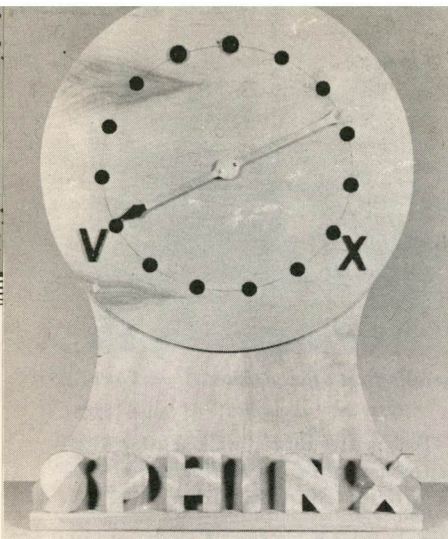
Cavalier Toastmasters Club 2765 Arlington, Virginia:

Our club, The Cavalier Toastmasters, recently put Toastmasters into television. Art Lamb's color program, "In Our Town", over WRC NBC in Washington, D.C., introduced a complete club program to video viewers of the area.

Host Art Lamb, an enthusiastic Toastmaster, interviewed Col. Jim Adduci, President; Frank Gravett, Educational Vice-President; Phil Stauffer, Administrative Vice-President; Al Coppage, Treasurer, and Lt. Col. John F. O'Connell, Past President and Founding member, to supply prologue and descriptive content of Toastmasters movement.

Toastmaster George Jones presided over an abbreviated program on half-minute table topics while Col. Hal Pike and Ed Helvenston gave prepared speeches of a minute and a half each. LaRue Van Meter was evaluator and Tommy Woods "fall guy."

Training and experience paid good dividends—not a single Toastmaster was stricken by mike fright.



Visual timer aids Sphinx Club

**Sphinx Toastmasters Club 2215
Winnipeg, Manitoba:**

For many months we at Sphinx Toastmasters Club have been concerned with the timing devices used in connection with our programs. We found that we wanted to believe that we were not concerned about time except to see that speeches were completed within the allowable number of minutes. Actually, however, we discovered that timing all the way through the speech and knowledge of the amount of time already used at any given moment in the talk, was important, to avoid undue compression of the last part of a speech.

Club President J. Munroe Dale and Toastmaster Harry Verrall undertook to provide a visual timer for the club and produced the device as pictured. The unit consists of a Dirigo timer with an extended spindle to hold the aluminum pointer and to project the arm so that it can be read on the dial. The two lights were taken from the timer and placed as

two of the fifteen-minute markers near the edge of the dial. Red light is on top and green slightly to the left. The buzzer works as usual, approximately 30 seconds after the red light goes on. Radius of the dial is 7¼ inches. If a speaker goes through the buzzer, his overtime is easily read.

We have used the device for a couple of months and feel that it has done more that we had ever anticipated in improving the pacing of talks given by our members.

* * *

**Zenith Toastmasters Club 2734
Chicago, Illinois:**

At a recent Ladies' Night, wives of Zenith Toastmasters were treated to a prime rib of beef dinner by the club, then observed an actual Toastmasters meeting in operation.

An unusual table topic session was held, in which two topicmasters were selected. Each topicmaster gave his views on the following questions: "Whom do women dress to please?" and "Should Bingo be legalized in churches?" After presenting his views, the topicmaster called upon individuals in the group to substantiate those views, regardless of how they really felt. A third topicmaster then called upon members to determine which of the previous two had presented the best argument.

Our club is composed of employees of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago.

* * *

**Civilian Toastmasters 2366,
NAS Jacksonville, Florida:**

If your club is looking for a table topic which is interesting, amusing and educational all in one, we suggest our recent success. An envelope containing type-written subjects was started around the

table as usual, except that the speaker would rise, then the man to his right would draw a subject, address the speaker and read him his subject.

The subjects were to be explained without the use of hand or body gestures. They included the following: Tell how to: tie your shoes with one hand; shine a pair of black shoes; placekick a football; serve a tennis ball; skin a squirrel; milk a cow; fry an egg; open a stuck window; parallel park a car in a restricted space; remove a catfish from the hook, and others equally amusing. It was hard work, but fun.

* * *

**Santa Ana Toastmasters Club 15
Santa Ana, California:**

Toastmasters can find speech subjects in many places, even their own back yards—or kitchens. When our club was informed by the management of Gracey's Dinette, our regular meeting place, that new equipment had been installed which could prepare succulent fried chicken in seven minutes, the club voted to adjourn to the kitchen to study the process with the idea of increasing information which in turn increases speech prowess.

Naturally the occasion was caught in pictures for posterity. Picture shows Toastmasters Art Shores, Jim Wright, Ernest Wooster, Austin Hicks, James Coulson, Bert Muller and Charles Poore, with Ed Lynch and Mrs. Gracey, co-owner and manager of the restaurant, in the foreground.

* * *

**District 4,
California:**

If there had been a doctor in the house at the Hawaiian Gardens Restaurant in San Jose, California, at the recent "Harvest of Humor" speech contest of District 4, he'd have had his hands full. No less



Santa Ana Toastmasters inspect new cooking equipment

than 169—count 'em, one hundred and sixty-nine—funnybones were fractured in the space of three hours.

It was a hilarious evening from start to finish, thanks not only to some of the best laughter-provoking speeches ever perpetrated from a podium, but also to the thorough behind-the-scenes organizational work done by the staff of District Governor John Mackesy. The groundwork was laid six months before the contest-banquet, under the direction of District Educational Chairman Jack Miller, and carried forward to its highly successful conclusion by his successor, Commander G. P. Chase of the Jetstream Club 2624 of Moffet Field.

Voted the District's funniest speaker was Ed Brooks of Los Oradores Club 1881, San Carlos. Second and third places went to Roy Dunton (Sequoia Club 1689, Palo Alto) and Don Warburton (Visitacion Valley Club 2038, San Francisco) respectively.

Members present voted unanimously that "Harvest of Humor" should become an annual event in District 4.

PERSONALLY SPEAKING

By RALPH C. SMEDLEY

Tools of the Speaker

The month of March, traditionally, is the time when Toastmasters pay especial attention to "The Tools of the Speaker." These tools are words and ideas, both essential to good speech.

This is a good time to emphasize the importance of a good vocabulary, well used, as to choice of the right word, right pronunciation, and right combination of words in sentences.

Without words, there is no communication. The worth of your vocabulary does not depend on the vast number of words at your command, nor on their polysyllabic quality, but on their fitness and adequacy for the use you make of them. Frequently, the most profound thoughts can be expressed in the simplest words; and conversely, big high-sounding words are useful to conceal poverty of thought.

In the well-ordered Toastmasters Club, attention will be given this month and in all other months to helping the members to improve their ability as communicators, by learning how to make better use of the indispensable tools, words and ideas. This is done by simple word drills, emphasizing meaning, pronunciation, and spelling of words that may be a bit out of the

ordinary usage of most members. The words should be selected with careful thought as to their practical usefulness, and the members should be encouraged to introduce these words into their daily talk.

Writing a Letter

Letter-writing is, next to talking, our commonest form of communication. In business, in social and in family life, and in every phase of living with people, we write letters. A great many of us do not write well, nor do we seem to realize what an impression our sloppy, unreadable, ungrammatical, misspelled letters may make on those who receive them.

Take the matter of spelling, for instance. Do you realize that to misspell a word in writing is tantamount to mispronouncing a word in speaking? In a way, it is even worse, for the mispronunciation may not be as badly evident as the permanent record in writing.

The same is true of errors in grammar. The mistake stands permanently in the written form, and is inevitably marked against the wrong-doer as evidence of carelessness or ignorance.

There are some very common mistakes in handling letters, beyond the use of language. One is the omission of a legible signature, or a return address! Hours of

time are wasted in the Home Office in the effort to figure out the source of some letter ordering supplies or asking questions. The letter may be signed "Bob" or "Jim" or "Gus," making it evident that the writer is someone we should know, but the only clue as to which one of dozens of "Bobs" he may be is in the postmark on the envelope.

Never mail a letter without making sure that your name and address are shown clearly on the letterhead. You should include the name and number of your Toastmasters Club, as an additional help.

Do you know how to fold a letter for insertion in the envelope? Many people do not. The result is likely to be a messy, unattractive piece of paper coming out of the envelope when it is opened, and an impression in the mind of the recipient that this correspondent is either careless or ignorant.

Sometimes we hear it said that in a speech, "How you say it is as important as what you say." We might apply that to the form and appearance of a letter, remembering that such impressions can do much either to help or harm us in our approach to others.

Review History

In seeking speech ideas, keep it in mind that history has a way of repeating itself, and that the past foreshadows the future. Turn back to the history of a century ago, and see how the years 1858 and 1859 compare with the present. In those days, the people of the United States were more or less unconsciously being prepared for the war between the states. John

Brown's body was "marching on" in literal fact—marching on to Harper's Ferry and the gallows. Kansas and Nebraska were in a turmoil. Russia was making trouble for Europe. The Atlantic cable had just been laid. In Washington, Congress was arguing about the filibuster question. Oregon was admitted to the Union. The race problem was just as keen then as now—perhaps more so. A Supreme Court decision was causing national controversy. China was fighting over internal troubles. There was a crime wave. The Capitol at Washington was being remodeled and enlarged. Public spending was a problem.

Madame Adelina Patti was making her debut in New York, singing "Lucia." Noah Webster's "American Dictionary of the English Language," revised and enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor at Yale College, was being published by George and Charles Merriam, of Springfield, Mass.

There was excitement about what was going on in the sky. It was not flying saucers nor guided missiles nor shots at the moon which caused trouble, but the appearance of Donati's comet, which approached the earth in October, 1858. It was hailed as a wonderful phenomenon, and some people thought it portended the end of the world.

To put on a historical program, comparing events of 100 years ago with those of today, would be a challenging project for any club, involving much study and research, but it would repay all the efforts required. ♦



The Lost Art of Declamation

By PAGE SMITH

INHALED DEEPLY and began:

*Breathes there a man with soul
so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native
land . . .*

Accompanying the words with suitable gestures, I came at length to the finale: "If such there be," the unpatriotic wretch, "living shall forfeit fair renown, and doubly dying (whatever kind of dying that is) shall go down to the foul dust from whence he sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung."

I finished, somewhat flushed and breathless, but pleased with the

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effect of the florid words on my classmates.

In Miss Van Vlack's fourth-grade class at the Gilman Country School some 30 years ago we learned such sonorous verses by the yard.

If you mention memorizing to a present-day pedagogue, he turns pale. When he has recovered his equilibrium, he explains patiently, as to a retarded child, that memorizing is an obsolete, outmoded way of learning. We "learn in context," we "learn by doing," we "learn by observing how things

work, not by sterile definitions," etc. Memory work, it seems, damages youthful noggins and warps immature personalities.

Fortunately Miss Van Vlack and her colleagues were unaware of such doctrines, so we all recited away quite happily, and much acquired then and in subsequent years remains a pleasant resource. Indeed, I never see a bleak winter sky that I do not recall the lines from "Snowbound":

*The sun that brief December day
Rose cheerless over hills of gray
And, darkly circled, gave at noon
A sadder light than waning moon,
Slow tracing down the thickening
sky
A mute and ominous prophecy.*

We especially liked, as I recall, the more morbid poems dealing with death and untimely demise. We were prepared to go with Bryant:

*. . . not like the galley slave,
Scourged to his dungeon, but
sustained and soothed, . . .
Like one that wraps the
drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to
pleasant dreams.*

In addition to memorizing a sizeable number of poems and a good deal of Shakespeare, we learned much prose. In doing so we partook of an older tradition represented by the McGuffey Readers. These noble books contained dozens of great set pieces from America's past—such things as the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell Address, Patrick

Henry's "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," the Gettysburg Address, and, one of the most famous, Chief Logan's Speech to Lord Dunmore after his family had been murdered by renegade whites. That eloquent redskin is reported to have expressed himself thus:

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not."

This friendship had been rewarded by perfidy, and Logan, in turn, had "killed many" and "fully glutted" his vengeance. He now accepted his fate without fear.

"Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

The speech expressed much of the tragedy of the American savage, and many schoolboys as they recited the classic lines doubtless felt its stoic dignity and resignation.

Such exercises gave the pupil contact with the great figures and the great epochs of the past. Reciting before the class, he experienced vicariously the heroic episodes, became himself Horatius at the Bridge, Mark Anthony orating over the bier of his fallen chief, Henry V at Agincourt, Patrick Henry defying tyranny. Words, thus committed to memory, echoed in the inner consciousness. They constituted dramatic embodiment of those old-fashioned oddities—moral values.

Beyond such classic utterances of the human spirit in prose and poetry in the classroom, we engaged also, in those distant years, in declamations. These were contests in

which, (in opposition to modern educational theory) some lost and some won. Here pint-sized declaimers strove earnestly to outdo each other. And here, it may be said, Kipling was a godsend: "Recessional," "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" ("with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air"), and, best of all, "Gunga Din."

Why, I can still hold a dinner party spellbound with my dramatic rendition of the Kipling epic delivered in a kind of throttled pseudo-cockney, and ending:

*So I'll meet 'im later on,
In the place where 'e 'as gone,
Where it's always double drill
and no canteen.
He'll be sittin' on the coals
Giving drinks to poor damned
souls,
And I'll get a swig in 'ell from
Gunga Din.*

Surely, a grand vision!

"The Charge of the Light Brigade" was another favorite in declamations, and of course Robert Burns whose democratic rural sentiments ("a man's a man for 'a that") endeared him to countless youths. The actor, Dean Jagger, recalls how as a farm boy, he plowed with a copy of Burns' poems in his hand, memorizing them as he tramped the new-turned furrows.

We are too enlightened today to bother with such dusty customs of the past as memorization. We pride ourselves on having freed the child's mind from tedious learning by rote. We follow the pragmatic dogma—learning by doing. And so we deprive our children of one of the purest pleasures of learning.

What the educational psychologists have overlooked, of course, in their progressive wisdom is that children enjoy memorizing. Memorizing something of eloquence or beauty not infrequently gives a child a deep sense of accomplishment. Moreover, it provides a most desirable training in diction and enunciation, develops a sense of style and encourages a feeling for the nuances of words—in all of which contemporary education is conspicuously weak.

I am bone-tired of the modern cant about learning skills, reading skills, language skills. A bleak world, this world of skills. We need to revitalize our education with some of the classics of our literary and political—or, in the larger sense, our spiritual and moral heritage, and I suggest that a good place to start would be with memorization.

By restoring memory work to an honored place in our curriculum we will take a necessary step in recovering a genuine insight into our past, we will repair those "mystic cords of memory" of which Lincoln spoke. Enriching our individual memories, we will strengthen that collective memory which knits us together in our common humanity. Thus we will have a truly "enriched" curriculum.

To the outmoded champions of pragmatic education we may answer quite simply in the words of Peter Viereck, "Pragmatism is unpragmatic; it won't work." Education without the spiritual component is a dead thing that has about it no savor of educational salvation.



More than
2,200
HOSTS...

*are waiting to greet delegates
at the 28th Annual
Convention*

Toastmasters in 87 clubs are already making plans to welcome delegates to the 28th Annual Toastmasters International Convention in San Francisco, August 27-29.

The more than 2,200 Toastmasters in the 87 clubs comprising host Districts 4 and 57 are represented by a 14-man Convention Committee.

Because of the abundance of tourist attractions in and around San Francisco, there will be no Local Activities Committee for the 1959 Convention. Instead, delegates will be invited to arrange their own sight-seeing trips before and after Convention sessions. The Convention is the responsibility of the Home Office which delegates certain responsibilities to the host District.

District 4 Governor John Mackesy heads the Convention Committee with District 57 Governor Conrad T. Wingefeld as co-chairman. Lothar Salin, Immediate Past Governor of District 57, is coordinator, and District 4 Lieutenant Governor Roger L. Sherman is secretary.

Subcommittee chairmen are:

Arrangements, Dale E. Callis, District 4, chairman, Gordon Dickie, District 57, co-chairman; Registration, Stan Hulse, Lieutenant Governor District 4, chairman, Walter Rubin, District 57, co-chairman; Publicity, Hal T. Lawrence, District 4, chairman, Roger Jernigan, District 57, co-chairman; Hospitality, Abe S. Miller, District 4, chairman, George Melchonian, District 57, co-chairman; Transportation, Roy Kahn, Lieutenant Governor District 57, chairman, L. C. Peterson, Area 5 Governor, District 4, co-chairman.

The 28th Annual Convention will include a District Officers session, a business meeting, educational sessions, speech contest, Hospitality Buffet, Fellowship Luncheon, President's Banquet and Founder's Breakfast.

Committee Chairman Mackesy said the Convention Committee is meeting monthly to plan Convention details. Convention headquarters will be at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

EXHIBIT FOR

INTEREST

By LEO ANDERSON
Lt. Governor, District 24

An unusual contest was sponsored by TM District 24, Nebraska, at the 1958 Fall District Conference in Lincoln. Clubs of the District were invited to develop exhibits on some phase of Toastmasters training. Ten clubs responded, and the exhibits judged to rate highest in interest and effectiveness are invited to a repeat performance at the Zone Conference in June. A similar exhibit contest will be held at the April 26 spring District meeting in Omaha.

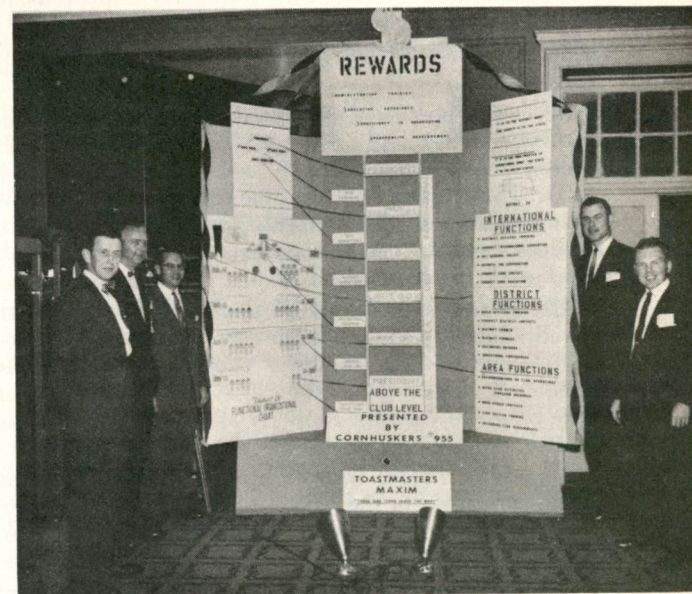


Pres. Roy Johnson and Club Achievement Director B. R. Newcomer alternated with other members of York Club 1865 in providing advice on club bulletins



As a result of this popular exhibit by Hastings Club 1617, many other clubs in the District are now holding courses in Speechcraft

Cornhusker Club 955 pointed out opportunities "above the club level." Viewing their handiwork are J. C. Broderick, Paul Lycan, Robert Eller, Richard Higgs and Phil Negley



"Masterclub" trophy will go to the club contributing the most to District meetings during a three year period



MARCH, 1959

SPECIAL SERVICES

THE COMPLETE PRACTICAL VOCABULARY IMPROVEMENT SERIES, by Dr. Bergen Evans. Narrated by Robert S. Breen. Vocab Records, Chicago. Regular price, \$4.98 per record. Special price to Toastmasters, \$3.50. Calif clubs add 4% sales tax. Include club and district numbers when ordering.

Toastmasters interested in vocabulary improvement will find records in Dr. Bergen Evans' "Complete Practical Vocabulary Improvement Series" particularly helpful in increasing their knowledge and usage of words.

Each of the five LP records contains 100 frequently misunderstood words accurately and clearly pronounced, explained as parts of speech, defined and used in a sentence.

Dr. Evans points out that the series is not a substitute for a dictionary. Nor does it offer the only way to increase one's vocabulary. But he does believe that the records provide one of the best ways for vocabulary improvement.

Dr. Evans is professor of English at Northwestern University. He is well known as the moderator of the popular TV program, "The Last Word," and as the man who chose the questions for "The \$64,000 Question." He is the author of "The Natural History of Nonsense," "The Spoor of Spooks," and "A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage."

Robert S. Breen, who narrates the series, is an associate professor of Interpretation in the School of Speech, Northwestern University. He has been an actor on television and on Broadway. He has also narrated and acted in several films for Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc.

"The Complete Practical Vocabulary Improvement Series" may be ordered at the special price of \$3.50 per record from Toastmasters International, Santa Ana, California.

* * *

VOICE AND INTERPRETATION ANALYSIS, by Oliver Hinsdell Studio of Speech, P. O. Box 753, Palos Verdes Estates, California. Regular price, \$7.50. Special price to Toastmasters, \$5.00.

Oliver Hinsdell has an outstanding reputation as a speech instructor. For many years he was Voice and Interpretation director for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios. Now, through his own studio, he offers a personalized speech analysis service.

Toastmasters interested in a professional evaluation of their speech techniques should make a five-minute tape recording of a speech or a reading, leaving at least five minutes of unused space on the end of the tape for the analysis. The tape should be mailed to Mr. Hinsdell who will analyze it for voice quality, diction and manner of speaking or reading. The analysis and recommendations for improvement will be recorded on the unused portion of the tape and returned to the sender. Payment should accompany the tape.

BOOK REVIEW

PRAYER IN THE MARKET PLACE, by John W. Harms. The Bethany Press, St. Louis, Missouri. 94 pages, \$1.75.

For many a person, embarrassed by being called upon to offer an invocation or to say grace at the opening of a meeting, conference, dinner or convention, this book offers needed help.

We have a commendable custom of starting many of our assemblies with an appeal for the Divine blessing. For the more important occasion, arrangements usually are made in advance, but frequently the request for someone to lead in the prayer is made at the last minute, and this "someone" finds himself rather at a loss, because of the suddenness of the call.

Mr. Harms, as the Executive Vice President of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, has observed the embarrassment arising from such situations, and has seen the need for a means to care for it. This book, "Prayer in the Market Place," is the result of his observations and of his listening to a great many such prayers.

He has compiled a collection of prayers used in a variety of situations which he offers as samples, or guides, and which may be helpful to others in their times of need. The list of types of prayer suggests the wide range of applications, and the very practical suggestions to help the speaker.

First we find twenty pages of "Invocations and Benedictions," covering almost every imaginable occasion. Then we have "Prayers in the City Council," followed by "Prayers and Meditations Used on Radio and Television." Another score of pages is allotted to "Prayers for Miscellaneous Occasions."

There is a chapter of helpful suggestions as to how one may prepare to serve in the capacity of "chaplain," with nine basic principles by which the person who is to function may be guided. These include such points as: "Relate the specific occasion to the ultimate values of God's love, mercy and judgment," "Learn the pertinent facts about the occasion," "Use the common language of everyday experience," "Be brief," "Show respect for people of other faiths," "Create a mood of reverence," and other good ideas.

Since "prayer in the market place" is the custom of our times, and since public prayer is properly one phase of public speaking, it is worth while for all of us to be prepared to apply our experience in speaking to this use. In such prayers, the one who leads is addressing God in behalf of those around him. His address to God should be thoughtful, reverent, intelligent, leading the thoughts of those for whom he speaks so that they may actually participate in the prayer.

Mr. Harms has pointed the way to this accomplishment. His book may be read and his recommendations followed by every earnest student of speech.

—By Ralph C. Smedley

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)

The array of pertinent, meaningful adjectives that J. Gustav White uses in "The Toastmaster's Looking Glass" (December, 1958 *Toastmaster*) deserves the most careful scrutiny and the most serious consideration of anyone who would be an evaluator. In my time I have never heard a critic in Toastmasters employ such picturesque expressions as "well-groomed . . . animated . . . authoritative . . . judicial . . . repetitive . . . bashful eyes . . . explosive . . . sequential . . . cataloguish."

It would be fitting indeed for every club to have a blown-up edition of Mr. White's chart of more than 100 descriptive words standing on an easel before the membership to serve as a constant reminder to the would-be evaluator that language is the passport of communication. Each new word, like another visa, takes us to new places.

H. R. Novros
Club 1033
Atlantic City, N. J.

Gavel Club No. 2, "The Second Gavel Club in the World," has scored a victory. John Sari, Treasurer of our club, ran for President of Port Huron High School Student Council, and Dennis Parker, Chairman of the Awards Committee, ran for Vice President of that same organization on the MOVE party ticket.

Although the election was close, these two Gavel Club members did win and it was partially due to their strong campaign and most of all to their speeches at the Candidates Assembly which were conceded to be the best on the program by students and faculty alike. It enhances the prestige

of our club very much since the past Student Council President is also the Past President of Gavel Club No. 2, Gerald Edson. We are sponsored by Toastmasters Club No. 806.

Russ Chambers
Ed. Vice-President
Gavel Club No. 2
Publicity Director of
MOVE Party
Port Huron, Mich.

I suppose the average member of Toastmasters International found Mr. Wooster's article a few months ago to be a useful brush-up on parliamentary procedure, but to the uninitiate, Mr. Wooster's blueprint for handling a complicated situation can be welcome indeed. That is why I felt our readers would appreciate seeing it.

"Gosh, I've Gotta Preside!" appears on page eight of the enclosed copies of the *Advertiser's Digest* for December, 1958.

I would appreciate your passing on a couple of the enclosed to Mr. Wooster together with a pat on the back for turning out such a lucid description of a complicated procedure.

Publishers Digest, Inc.
Ed Brenner, Editor,
Chicago, Ill.

If available I would very much appreciate an extra copy of the October, 1958 issue of *The Toastmaster*. I am anxious to own "Gosh—I've Gotta Preside" which appeared in that issue.

Captain R. C. Benitez, USN
Arlington, Va.

In the December issue of *Advertiser's Digest* I read, with great interest, a condensed version of "Gosh, I've Gotta Preside!" by Ernest S. Wooster.

Is it possible to secure a copy of the full article? The material was presented in such a practical, appealing manner, I would be grateful for the opportunity to read it.

Perhaps my reaction to the article will carry a little more weight with you when you see our letterhead and look over some of the enclosed data. I can assure you that the only way to make parliamentary procedure "catch on" with our students is to make our explanations as simple and normal as possible. The basic principles are not sacrificed, but the approach must be uncomplicated and appealing.

Kathryn Bowers,
Parliamentary Associates
Washington, D. C.

You have an excellent idea in republishing the outstanding articles from the previous year in the Review issue. It gives the new members an opportunity to read them and the old members the opportunity to have them impressed.

I particularly enjoyed rereading the article by Ralph Smedley, "The Toastmasters Club . . . Its Meaning and Values." I am convinced that this should be published in pamphlet form. It could be distributed to the various clubs in generous quantities. They would find it useful as a sales aid to obtain new members. It should definitely be given to each new member to show him the objectives and values of the organization. I know that it would be of real value.

Arthur O. Armstrong
Seattle, Wash.

(Reprints of Dr. Smedley's article are available from the Home Office for two-cents each, no charge for 25 or less.)

Within the Headquarters of the Ordnance Weapons Command, a great demand is placed on personnel of managerial and technical positions to make oral reports. Men of our organization need to improve the quality of their oral presentations. They need experience in speaking situations where they can evaluate and criticize their speaking, and receive the benefits of audience reaction.

The course of study and practice in speech preparation and delivery contained in your publication entitled "Basic Training for Toastmasters," by Ralph C. Smedley, LHD, seems to be just what is needed for this phase of our proposed training program. Certainly, the "Toastmaster" type of situation is what we want to establish.

Jack Levenhagen
Chief, Training Branch
Headquarters Ordnance
Weapons Command
Rock Island, Ill.

In the December issue of *The Toastmaster* are two exceptionally fine articles.

One by St. Johns College President Richard D. Weigle on "Continuing Liberal Education" is peerless in its field and the author merits a vote of thanks from all readers.

Then J. Gustav White gave us a learned document on evaluation. His "Toastmaster's Looking Glass" literally reflects his vast knowledge on the subject of evaluation and makes his article a treasured contribution to Toastmastering.

These two distinguished authors are to be congratulated and encouraged to submit more of the same to *The Toastmaster*.

It was a real intellectual treat to read both of these splendid articles.

J. J. Tynan
Club 1078
Atlantic City, N. J.

MOMENT of DECISION

By E. M. WILLIAMSON, JR.

THE WORD "CRISIS" is a fear-inspiring one, used to describe a fearful or desperate situation. A crisis is a moment of decision, the turning point in which a patient may live or die.

I have passed through a crisis in Toastmasters in the last few months. It is one which each Toastmaster will face at some time or other in his career, though he may not realize it. It is the danger of *achievement*—that calm feeling of self-satisfaction when, at last, we attain some measure of ease and ability in public speaking.

I joined Toastmasters, as every other member did, I think, to learn to speak without fear and with effectiveness. I have achieved that which I came for. I'm not afraid to speak to a group any more. I may not be the best speaker in my club, but I can get by. I have reached my destination.

And yet one thought, one realization commits me to Toastmasters for the rest of my life.

I have learned that I have a brain which I had never really exploited. This thought has appeared in my mind like a newspaper headline, bold and startling. I had never actually realized it before.

A crisis is a critical turning point, not always between physical life or death. It can be a turning point away from self-satisfaction and complacency. In speaking, it is easy to reach the point of being "good enough," yet sometimes difficult to recognize that this may

also be the point at which we should begin to sharpen our thinking as well as our speaking ability.

The danger lies here—that we fail to realize that accomplishment in speaking opens the realm of the mind. There is more to this speaking game than wind and motion. Ideas and thoughts exist, to be mined with a little digging. God gave us the power to reason. Reason must be the forerunner of expression. Expression is meaningless without reason, and reason is sterile without expression.

During my Toastmasters career, I have watched my fellow club members in order to learn how to speak. I found more than I looked for.

I listened to voice, and heard personal conviction.

I watched gestures, and saw heartfelt emphasis.

I looked for subject matter, and found ideas.

I watched for effect, and saw the force of personality.

I have come to understand that speech is the result of thinking. What we gain from Toastmasters is a prod for our minds, the discovery of our own mental depth. We find our greatest potential when we face our "moment of decision."

E. M. Williamson, Jr., is a Educational Vice-President of the Big "D" Toastmasters Club 713 of Dallas, Texas. He is District Manager of Industrial Sales for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. in Dallas.



A manufacturer of electric light bulbs was talking to the owner of a theater. "I'd like to supply you with bulbs for your marquee," the manufacturer said, "and it won't cost you a cent. It will enable me to realize a lifelong ambition."

"If I accept the free bulbs," the curious theater man asked, "will you tell me about this ambition of yours?"

"Sure," the man said, "It's just that I've always dreamed of seeing my lights up in names."

Tact is the ability to close your mouth before someone else wants to.

The busy executive asked his secretary where his pencil was.

"It's behind your ear," she answered. "Come, come!" he snapped. "I'm a busy man. Which ear?"

One way to stop people from jumping down your throat is to keep your mouth shut.

The football coach, dejected because his team was losing, looked down his bench of substitutes and yelled: "All right, Jones, go in there and get ferocious!"

Jones jumped up with a start and cried, "Sure, coach. What's his number?"

A first-grader drew a picture of a stagecoach, which was well done except that it lacked wheels.

"Oh, it's wonderful," said the teacher. "But I see no wheels. What holds it up?" Replied the little artist: "Bad men."

One reason for the teacher shortage arrived home breathlessly to announce she'd received the first of a new type of comprehensive report card in high school.

"It's got all kind of statistics and stuff on it," she informed her mother, as she fished through her books for the report card.

"Look at this!" she exclaimed, pointing to one of a mass of items. "They gave me an F in sex and I didn't even know I was taking it!"

When day is done, you frequently find out not much else is.

It's useless to put your best foot forward—and then drag the other.

Most of the trouble with the younger generation is that we don't belong to it any more.

Two cockroaches lunched in a dirty old sewer and excitedly discussed the spotless, glistening new restaurant in the neighborhood from which they had been barred.

"I hear," said one, "that the refrigerators shine like polished silver. The shelves are clean as a whistle. The floors sparkle like diamonds. It's so clean . . ."

"Please," said the second in disgust, nibbling on a mouldy roll. "Not while I'm eating."

The opening many a person needs most is one in his closed mind.

New Clubs

(As of January 15, 1959)

- 946 SISTER LAKES, Michigan, (D-62p), *Sister Lakes*, 2nd & 4th Wed., 6:30 p.m., Redwood Inn.
- 1129 LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, (D-11), *Communicators*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:00 p.m., So. Bell Tel. & Tel. Cafeteria (private dining room).
- 1276 CORDOVA, Alaska, (D-U), *Nirvana*, Thurs., 6:00 p.m., Moose Hall.
- 1387 ELDORA, Iowa, (D-19), *Eldora*, 2nd & 4th Fri., 6:30 p.m., Electra Room, Light Company Basement.
- 1423 MELBOURNE, Florida, (D-47), *Radiation, Inc.*, Mon., 12:05 p.m., Belcelona Hotel.
- 1448 CALGARY, Alberta, Canada, (D-42), *Chinook*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Empress Hotel.
- 1531 RUPERT, Idaho, (D-15), *Rupert*, Mon., 6:15 p.m., Cousin Roy's Cafe, Club Meeting Room.
- 1613 IWO JIMA, Central AB, (D-U), *Mt. Suribachi*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., USAF Officers' Club.
- 1763 MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, (D-6), *Newsmakers*, Wed., 5:15 p.m., Minneapolis Star and Tribune Cafeteria.
- 1885 ROTA, Spain, (D-U), *Rota Spain*, Mon., 7:00 p.m., Officers' Club, U.S. Naval Air Station.
- 1926 CURTIS BAY, BALTIMORE, Maryland, (D-36), *Coastmasters*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 4:15 p.m., BOQ U.S. Coast Guard Yard.
- 1940 PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia, Canada, (D-21), *Prince Rupert*, Sat., 12:30 p.m., Prince Rupert Hotel, Banquet Room.
- 1957 PIERRE, South Dakota, (D-41), *Oake*, 2nd & last Tues., 7:00 p.m., St. Charles Hotel, Jaycee Club Room.
- 2176 BOUNTIFUL, Utah, (D-U), *Bountiful*, Wed., 6:15 p.m., Servus Drug.
- 2180 NAPLES, Italy, (D-U), *Parlo Bene*, Tues., 7:30 p.m., Green Room, Flamingo Club, AFSOUTH Post.
- 2282 MACOMB, Illinois, (D-8), *Macomb*, Thurs., 6:15 p.m., Student Prince West.
- 2333 PORTLAND, Oregon, (D-7), *Alpine*, Wed., 6:30 p.m., St. Claire Restaurant, 122nd Avenue at N.E. Glisan.
- 2838 DAYTON, Ohio, (D-40), *East Dayton*, Tues., 7:00 p.m., Community Methodist Church Basement, 649 Meyer Avenue.
- 2856 ALBROOK AFB, Canal Zone, *Albrook AFB*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 11:00 a.m., Albrook NCO Club.
- 2868 DENVER, Colorado, (D-26), *Continental*, 2nd & 4th Thurs., 5:30 p.m., American Legion Post No. 1, 1370 Broadway.
- 2878 GERING, Nebraska, (D-26), *Hucksters*, Mon., 6:30 a.m., Dinner Bell Restaurant, Highway 26 & East Overland.
- 2879 FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina, (D-37), *Cape Fear*, Mon., 7:00 a.m., Prince Charles Hotel.
- 2880 CLOVIS, New Mexico, (D-23), *Clovis*, Mon., 6:30 p.m., Silver Grill, Sky Room.
- 2882 BRONX, New York, (D-46), *Bronx*, 1st & 3rd Wed., 6:00 p.m., Gun Hill Post No. 271, 720 Neried Ave.
- 2884 AURORA, Colorado, (D-26), *Gateway*, Mon., 6:00 p.m., Aurora Hotel Conference Room.
- 2885 CLARKSBURG, West Virginia, (D-13), *Central West Virginia*, Alt. Fri., 6:00 p.m., Waldo Hotel.
- 2890 SEMBACH AIR BASE, Germany, (D-U), *Sembach Officers'*, Wed., 11:30 a.m., Sembach Officers' Club.
- 2892 PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, (D-38), *Philadelphia*, 2nd & 4th Tues., 6:15 p.m., Alpha Club, 1911 Chestnut Street.
- 2893 SONDRESTROM, Greenland, (D-U), *Arctic Lite*, Fri., 6:30 p.m., Non-Commissioned Officers Club.
- 2895 VINTON, Iowa, (D-19), *Vinton*, Wed., 6:00 p.m., Steak House.
- 2896 NORFOLK, Virginia, (D-36), *Gosport*, Thurs., 11:40 a.m., Commissioned Officers Open Mess, Norfolk Naval Shipyard.
- 2897 VIRGINIA BEACH, NAS, Oceana, Virginia, (D-36), *Apollo Soucek*, 2nd & 4th Wed., 11:30 a.m., Commissioned Officers Mess (Closed) NAS Oceana.
- 2898 ROCKY MOUNT, North Carolina, (D-37), *Rocky Mount*, Tues., 7:00 p.m., YMCA, 444 Florida Ave.
- 2900 COLORADO SPRINGS, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado, (D-26), *ENT*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 7:00 p.m., NCO Club or location available.
- 2903 WASHINGTON, D. C., (D-36), *Federal Government Accountants Association*, 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:15 p.m., Executive Dining Room, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

1958-1959

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 53. John R. Rowland RFD No. 1, Stone St., Waterford, Connecticut
 54. Paul Dauten 1616 Normandy Dr., Champaign, Illinois
 55. Robert E. Reynolds 656 South Park Street, Casper, Wyoming
 56. Maxwell M. Herbert 719 W. French Place, San Antonio, Texas
 57. Conrad T. Wingefeld 1165 Ygnacio Valley Rd., Walnut Creek, California
 58. L. A. Taliaferro 19 E. Recess Rd., No. Charleston, South Carolina
 59. Roger Joseph, Sr. 373 Arroyo Street, Reno, Nevada
 - 60P J. Grant Hart 3 Webber St., Apt. 7, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
 - 61P John P. B. McCormick 161 Sunnyside Avenue, Lakeside, P. Q., Canada
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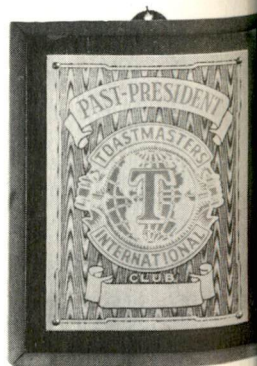
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