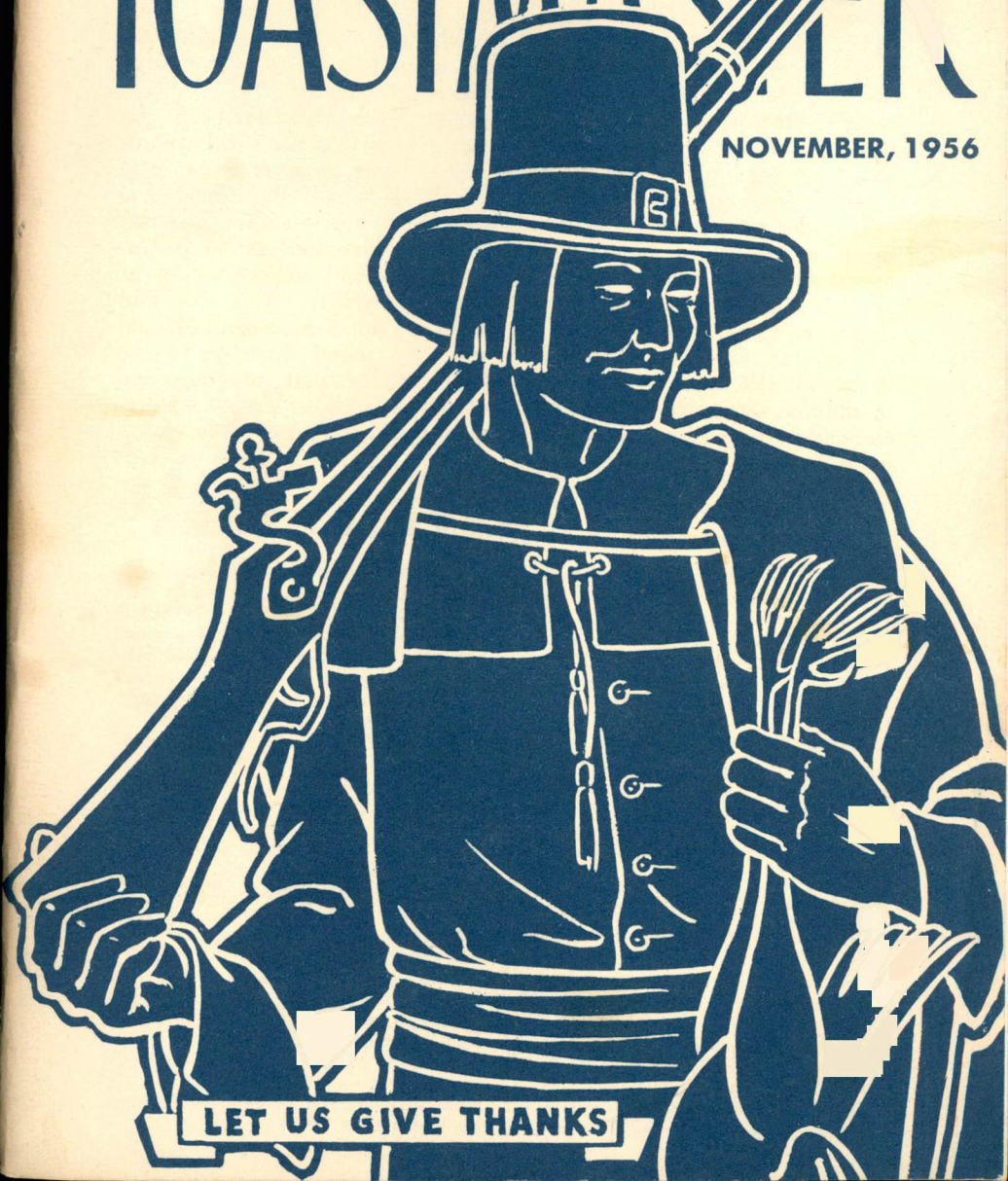


The
TOASTMASTER

NOVEMBER, 1956



LET US GIVE THANKS

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Because club officers have expressed a desire to have some standard of measurement by which to appraise their administrative performance, the *Club Achievement Manual* has been developed. Originally this was known as the "Club of the Year Contest." The work of several committees in the study of the project has shown that there is a prevalent desire to play down the idea of the contest in favor of measuring achievement.

In order to emphasize achievement, certain adjustments of past operation were necessary to allow all clubs, regardless of mode of operation, to participate. The new manual can now be used by all clubs for self measurement, and in addition serves club officers and committees as a functional administrative tool. The President can

assign the proper sections of the manual to officers and committee chairmen to aid them in carrying out the objectives of the club and of its current administration. He can set forth clear goals for his term of office, and can measure accomplishment at each executive committee meeting.

Since each President as he assumes leadership of his club desires to give every member a chance to benefit in sound educational procedure, we highly recommend this administrative tool as an instrument to sound self-evaluation of executive ability. You will find that the Club Achievement Manual will give sound direction to the club's educational program and encourage a higher level of achievement by the President of the club.

MEET OUR CONTRIBUTORS

IRVIN R. WEIR (*Man Approaches the Heavens*) is Past Educational Vice-President of the Electronics Toastmasters Club No. 1427 of Syracuse, N. Y. A radio engineer with the General Electric Co., he would naturally be interested in the guiding of an earth satellite vehicle by radio communication . . . **ROBERT B. NEWELL** (*Toastmasters Comes to Town*) is Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Board for Vocational Education of the State of Illinois. A long-time Toastmaster, he has served as President of the Clay-Webster Club No. 1366, Governor of Area 1, Dist. 8, and is now Educational Chairman of that district . . . **PAUL RICHARD** (*My Worthy Opponents*) is Past President of State Farm Toastmasters, No. 995, of Bloomington, Ill. He is now Educational Vice-President and Governor of Area No. 14, District 30 . . . **DR. LUCIUS W. JOHNSON** (*Language is a Living Thing*) of San Diego, Calif., is a retired Navy doctor. In his 75th year, he is looking forward to 20 more years of Toastmasters and other delightful activities.

He believes that people should save their best years for the things they have always wanted to do . . . **JOSEPH WYTHE** (*Kickoff*) is one of a small but growing number of architects dedicated to the principles of a truly American architecture, indigenous and organic. He is Educational Vice-President of Carmel (Calif.) Toastmasters No. 1957 . . . **BEN M. YATES** (*Now Hear This*) lives in Berkeley, Calif., where he is personnel representative for the California Research Corporation at Richmond. Ben was Governor of District 4 during 1954-55 and is now a member of the Club Operations Committee for Toastmasters International . . . Shortly after the article, *That Good Old Hash*, was set up for publication, **THE TOASTMASTER** learned with deep regret that the author, **DAVID BERNHARDT, SR.**, had passed away at his home in New Orleans. An enthusiastic Toastmaster, his contributions to the organization went beyond the limits of his club, as evidenced by this article, and his loss will be felt by many.

The TOASTMASTER

For Better Thinking—Speaking—Listening

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IN THIS ISSUE

LET US GIVE THANKS.....	2
NOW HEAR THIS—By Ben M. Yates.....	4
THAT GOOD OLD HASH—By David Bernhardt.....	6
IT PAYS TO PLAN—By Ralph C. Smedley.....	7
MAN APPROACHES THE HEAVENS—By Irvin R. Weir.....	9
WHEN TOASTMASTERS COME TO TOWN—By Robert B. Newell.....	12
LANGUAGE IS A LIVING THING—By Lucius W. Johnson.....	14
KICKOFF!—By Joseph Wythe.....	18
"MY WORTHY OPPONENTS STATE"—By Paul Richard.....	22
HOW TO SAVE TIME IN TRANSACTING BUSINESS.....	26



Address all Communications

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TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL is a non-profit educational organization of 2242 active clubs, located in the United States, Alaska, Australia, Canada, Canal Zone, Channel Islands, Cuba, England, France, French Morocco, Germany, Greenland, Guam, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Scotland, South Africa, South Pacific Islands, Thailand and Venezuela. Organized October 4, 1930. Incorporated December 19, 1932. First Toastmasters Club established October 22, 1924.

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NOVEMBER, 1956



Let us

“LET US give thanks!” The first reaction of the hearer may be, “Thanks for what?” Petty annoyances, real or fancied grievances, the pressing routine of depressing details spring much more quickly to the mind than do the fundamental rights, privileges and freedoms under which we work and live. Only when faced with the loss of these rights, or in the revealing vision of less fortunate people to whom they are denied, do we obtain a glimpse of their worth and their meaning.

The American custom of setting aside one day a year in the latter part of November as a designated day of Thanksgiving, has sometimes been questioned as to its value. Some people say, “Only one day a year? We should be thankful on every day.”

The pessimists mutter, “What is there to give thanks for? We live in an age of uncertainty, of stress

and pressure. We work ourselves to death trying to make a living. And if the Communists don’t get us, the atom bomb will.”

Still others complain that Thanksgiving Day has degenerated into the oversized and stupefying meal which has become traditional. Or perhaps it is merely a calendar notation that one had better start the annual Christmas shopping.

It is noteworthy that the original Thanksgiving was held in a time of stress and hardship. The story is familiar to every school child. It is also worth remembering that when the custom was revived by President Abraham Lincoln and made a national observance rather than one optional to States, the country was in a condition that was not exactly conducive to general optimism. The words, “Let us give thanks,” fell on hearts that were troubled, grieved and apprehensive. The future seemed dark.

GIVE THANKS

As Toastmasters, what do we have to be thankful for?

It is very probable that this question will be used in table topics in hundreds of clubs as they meet in the last week of November. There will be hundreds of different answers, all of them valid and thoughtful.

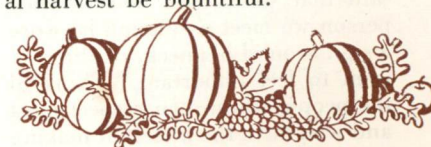
But let us consider only one here, one which underlies all the others. Let us be thankful for *the right to be a Toastmaster*.

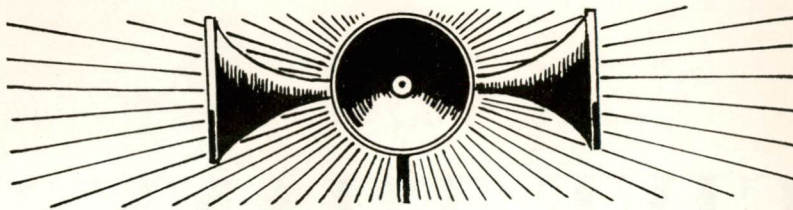
The right to speak your thought, even if it should differ from the prevailing opinion, the right to assemble peaceably for purposes of discussion, are both guaranteed in the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, more popularly known as the Bill of Rights. It is hard to believe that there was a time, (and not too long ago, historically speaking) when such rights could be withdrawn at the whim of an autocratic ruler. It is hard to realize that there are people today, in this year of scientific progress 1956, who do not have these rights. It is not easy for members of a free world to comprehend the difficul-

ties of living under a police state, where a word that slips out in an unguarded moment can result in an ominous knock on the door in the dead of night.

Perhaps it is not a bad idea, here in November, the traditional month of giving thanks, to consider for a time the right that we enjoy in being Toastmasters. For true progress can come to an individual or a group only when the lines of communication are open, where ideas can be exchanged and adopted or discarded as necessary. True leadership can not be developed where communication is stifled. Only in the development of communication can there be progress.

November is known throughout the world as the month of “harvest home.” As we exercise our right to be Toastmasters, to grow in stature as we increase our ability to communicate, so will our personal harvest be bountiful.





NOW HEAR THIS

***Intelligent listening
is an important factor in life***

By Ben M. Yates

DO YOU want to gain knowledge? Do you want to make friends? Do you want to influence people? Do you want to help people feel important?

In our secret hearts, most of us desire some of these. It isn't easy, but it can be done. How? By *listening to people*.

It takes a great man to be a good listener—to listen with his ears, his mind and his heart. How many times have we all been guilty of listening with half-parted lips, ready to break in with our own opinions, prejudices and prides?

A well-known psychologist has said that we should look at each person we meet as though he wore a sign around his neck, reading, "I want to feel important." Think of the people whom you respect most and who have the knack of making

you feel important. The chances are that in every instance, they are good listeners.

Many books on business today stress the importance of human relations. Some go so far as to state that the importance of understanding people exceeds the potentialities of new discoveries, better manufacturing methods and improved sales techniques. The secret of good human relations is to listen; listening leads to good supervision; and good supervision is where real progress lies.

Most of us join a Toastmasters club to improve our speaking ability. But let us be frank with each other. Let's admit that very few of us, if any, will sway and influence people as did Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. How many of us can expect to have

Mark Anthony's ability to swerve a hostile mob with one speech? You recall in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" that the associates of Brutus in the murder of Caesar, feared what Mark Anthony would say to the people. Brutus quelled their fears by saying that he would talk to the people first. At the end of his speech, the mob was shouting that Caesar was a tyrant. They were ready to drag the lifeless body through the streets of Rome. But Brutus left, and Mark Anthony started his famous speech—"Friends, Romans, countrymen—lend me your ears. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." In one short speech Anthony had the mob weeping for Caesar and shouting for Brutus' blood.

We can make remarkable progress in our ability to speak to an audience. Nevertheless, we are more apt to make friends, influence people and make them feel important by listening to them rather than by speaking to them.

"Were we eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men and women much more by listening than by talking," said Colton.

Intelligent listening can enhance every phase of our lives. It can be one of the most important secrets of success in business and in social and family relationships. Let's try it at home on the wife and children, and on all of the people with whom we work and associate daily.

To reap the full benefits of listening we must have sincerity, patience, planning and perseverance. Our attitude must change from a pretense of listening to a sincere listening.

Listen while a man pours out his heart about his weaknesses and failures. Then help him to help himself back to the power he must find within, if he is to conquer his weakness. In Toastmasters we have a workshop which is ideally suited to practice the art of true listening—with our ears, our minds, and our hearts.



One of the hardest secrets for a man to keep is his opinion of himself.

They say you can't take it with you, but have you ever tried to travel very far without it?

The realization that there are other points of view is the beginning of wisdom. Understanding what they are is a great step. The final test is understanding why they are held.

—Charles M. Campbell.

Don't be too worried about these mechanical brains making men obsolete. Like all other great inventions, from the cigarette machine to TV, they still need somebody standing by to kick them when they refuse to work.

THAT GOOD OLD

HASH

**It's quick and easy,
but do you like it?**

By David Bernhardt

HERE'S a good recipe for hash—quick, easy, economical.

In order to make hash, you get together any old material, it doesn't matter what. Mix it all up and make a mess of it. Chop it up in fine pieces and add something spicy—anything, whether the flavor suits or not. Don't lose any time—this must be made in a hurry. Now muddle it and jumble it all up together, stick it in a cool oven, and take it out while it is still half-baked. Then let 'em have it.

What is a recipe like this doing in *THE TOASTMASTER*, you ask? Stop a minute. How closely does this hash mixture resemble your last speech? Mm-m-m—I smell something burning. Is it the hash—or maybe your ears?

Why not make your next speech a formal dinner?

Remember, when you're the speaker, you are the host. Be sure you look your best. Wear a trim suit and tie and don't forget the handkerchief in your top pocket. Wear your best manners, too.

Now for the dinner itself. First, serve your guests a cocktail. Make it any kind you please, but be sure

it is seasoned properly and served appropriately. This should whet the appetite of your guests and get them in the proper state of readiness for the meal.

Now serve the entree, a little delicacy with a mysterious, tantalizing taste, spicy and tempting. The diners clamor for more!

There is a slight pause, while the dishes are removed. Remember—if you mix the entree and the main course, what do you get? You've guessed it—our old friend hash.

Here comes the main course. All eyes are upon you as the chef sets the big silver tray in front of you and you start to serve. The roast must be well cooked, tender, properly seasoned, and above all, not too dry. As you carve the succulent morsels, you use finesse, poise, alertness. You give consideration and attention to the needs and preferences of the guests.

Now serve a salad on the side, for color and contrast. Don't forget the pepper, salt and vinegar, and a little oil to make it smooth.

When the main course is finished and the plates are cleared away, you are ready for dessert. Don't bring it on too suddenly, for you must give your guests time to digest a little. Now it can come, sweet and delicate and pleasant, not too heavy. Add black coffee to clear the taste buds and let your guests depart, not surfeited, but completely satisfied.

This, my friends, is a formal dinner—a Thanksgiving dinner, even.

This, my friends, is a speech.

ALL TALKING
IS PUBLIC SPEAKING,
SO . . .

it pays to plan

MOST of our talking is public speaking.

Whether we address one person or one hundred, our words become public when we utter them.

In our speaking, we may be brilliant, entertaining, enlightening or dull, prosy, uninteresting and boring, no matter how many hearers we have.

Whether we are speaking to individuals or to groups, the same fundamental rules apply. This is fortunate for the public speaker, for it enables him to practice public speaking in every conversation.

Good speech is planned, whether it be for the large audience or the small one. A good talker does not sound off indiscriminately. In discussion he has to think quickly, but even so he does not talk without thinking. If he does, he may have cause later to regret his haste.

In most of our talking, it is possible to plan quickly what we are about to say, and to give some

thought as to how we shall say it. Such planning helps us to avoid the poor enunciation, construction and choice of words which may otherwise mar our conversation. We would hardly be likely to say, "I'm jst gunnergo crost uh street" if we had given a moment's thought to it.

We would avoid embarrassing remarks, such as mentioning a projected trip to Reno when talking to a recently divorced friend, if we had given a moment's consideration to what it implied.

Planning, or thinking ahead, helps us to eliminate the grunts and extra syllables which so many of us use, especially in getting started. Note how many times you start a sentence with "Well-uh," or "Uh-now" and similar exordial words.

Watch telephone talking, either your own or that of other people. Do you know of anyone who habitually begins with "Ah-h-is this uh-

(Continued next page)

the Smith-Jones-uh office-uh?" Perhaps he carries on with "Well-uh, I wanted to talk-uh to ah-h-Mr. Smith-uh. Is he-uh around the office-uh?"

It might have been better if he had used the time wasted in hesitation, in thinking ahead so that when the clerk said, "This is the Smith-Jones Company," he would have replied immediately, "May I speak to Mr. Smith, please?"

Again, good speech involves having something to say. If we applied that rule to our daily talking, it would eliminate at least thirty per cent of it. When applied to public speech, it might exclude from ten to twenty per cent, for many speakers introduce so much extraneous matter into their speeches that they run short of time in which to say something that really matters.

Once again, if we have something worth saying, that something deserves to be well spoken. When we say "well spoken," we include choice and arrangement of words, pronunciation, enunciation, voice quality and other elements of good speech. All these matters can be practiced in conversation.

There is one more element in talking which is too frequently overlooked. That is the matter of listening.

An excellent rule is to devote at least as much time to listening as to speaking. This is especially desirable in conversation. It is only

fair to give the others a chance to say something.

Many of us resemble the lady who was calling on a friend. Her little daughter accompanied her. The child wished to say something, but the ladies were busy talking. Finally the child broke in on the conversation. Her mother rebuked her. "You must never interrupt when others are talking," she said. "You must wait till we get through."

"But mother," the child wailed, "you never get through!"

One of the difficulties in improving our conversational habits is that we must, as a rule, be our own critics. It is a delicate matter for another person to give us an honest criticism of our talking. We can secure competent evaluation for our public speaking, but even our best friend hesitates to tell us just how boring and useless our "small talk" becomes.

Our way to improvement in conversation is through honest self-evaluation. We need to watch ourselves, as objectively as possible, and find out how we can do better.

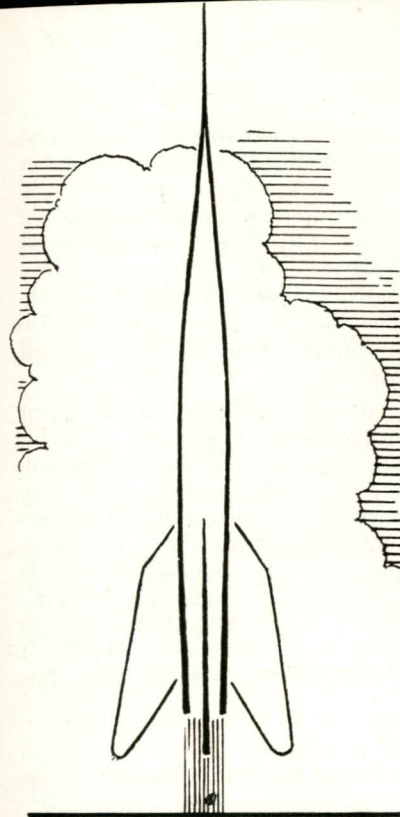
Constant watchfulness will enable any talker to improve his talking, whether to individuals or from the platform, for a good conversational style is reflected in better platform speaking.

Watch yourself when you talk, and both you and your listeners will recognize your improvement as you practice better speaking.



A good story teller is a person who has a good memory and hopes that other people haven't.

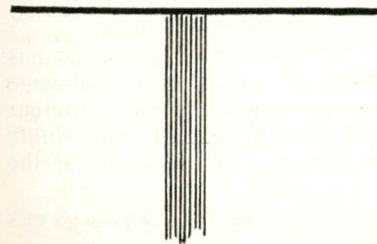
—Irvin S. Cobb.



MAN APPROACHES THE HEAVENS

as the E.S.V. nears its
launching into outer space

By Irvin R. Weir



SOME day within the next twelve months, you will pick up your daily newspaper to find that the United States has fired an E.S.V. into the sky. It will pass over your head at a certain hour, minute and second.

You will look towards the horizon at dusk or just before dawn and see a faint spot of light moving across the sky. As you gaze, you will be witnessing one of the greatest experiments that has ever been attempted by the mind of man—the first step in the conquest of space—the Earth Satellite Vehicle.

Practical Difficulties

The launching will not be easy. The finless, three-stage rocket which will thrust the satellite into its orbit must reach a velocity of 18,000 miles per hour. This is nearly three times the greatest flight speed yet attained. In addition, the rocket must be designed to withstand terrific heat. The temperature at the rocket nose, where the satellite is encased, will reach an estimated 100 degrees Fahrenheit or more.

The instruments by which the satellite will record conditions hitherto unknown—the necessary prelude to the conquest of space—must be packed into a 22½ inch sphere. This sphere must be capable of resisting vibration far beyond anything ever recorded in power flight.

(Continued next page)

All these things must be provided for in the process of designing, building and launching.

What It Is

The proposed E.S.V., like our natural satellite the moon, will revolve around our planet in its own particular orbit. It will be held in place by the interplay of centrifugal force and gravitation.

At a height of 200 miles, and traveling at 18,000 miles per hour, a twenty-two and one-half inch satellite has an estimated life of fifteen days. If it can be projected as far as 300 miles, its life may be lengthened to almost a year. This is because of lowered air resistance. If thrown for more than 300 miles, the small object could not be seen from the earth.

Launching the Satellite

The launching rocket will be finless, made of magnesium or aluminum. It will be about 75 feet long and 45 inches in diameter at its widest point.

The first stage rocket will serve primarily as a booster. It will get the satellite about 36 miles into the air. It will take off vertically from a conventional landing platform.

At the burnout of the first stage fuel (seven tons of liquid oxygen, ethyl alcohol, gasoline and silicone oil) the rocket will be headed vertically. The burnout will occur 140 seconds after the take-off.

At this point, the second stage fuel will ignite. The first stage will separate and fall off at an estimated spot about 230 miles from the launching point in Florida.

The second stage rocket, carrying the third stage fuel chamber and the satellite in its nose, will zoom upward to an altitude of about 140 miles. Its trajectory, however, will be progressively more inclined toward the earth. The fuel for this rocket will also be liquid, about one and one-half tons.

At a precisely determined point in the second stage powered flight, the nose cone will drop off, revealing the satellite and the third stage rocket. No separation of the second stage rocket is necessary at the burnout, because the vehicle will have a vertical velocity sufficient to carry it to a zenith of 300 miles and a horizontal velocity of about half that required for orbiting.

Crucial Coasting Period

According to scientific calculations, the second stage rocket will be counted on to coast with the satellite to almost one-half of the desired altitude without powered propulsion.

By the end of the coasting period, the vehicle will be brought into position for the projection of the third stage. The separation of the third stage fuel load must be triggered and timed to occur at the precise moment of the second stage burnout. Unless this is exact, heat will soak through the satellite, upsetting sensitive instruments.

Once the third stage rocket has been ejected from the second stage housing, the scientists no longer have control. So all last minute commands must be given in the

few seconds before the satellite is divorced from the second stage rocket.

Final Push

The final push which the satellite gets from the third stage rocket will give it the velocity in excess of 18,000 miles per hour which is needed to take it around the earth in its orbit.

If the resulting orbit, which should be attained about 100 minutes from the time the rocket is fired, is no closer than 200 miles from the earth at its nearest point and no farther than 1400 miles at its most distant one, the launching will have been a success.

Significance

This is the way the E.S.V. will be put into the sky. But what is its true significance?

Dr. Homer E. Newell, one of the

world's greatest physicists, has termed the E.S.V. "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, philosophical and scientific achievements of mankind."

The E.S.V. will represent the awesome achievement of science in projecting man's brain into outer space. It opens the door to a future unimaginable and almost undreamed of, in the wildest reaches of science fiction. It is not impossible to conceive that at some future date, Toastmasters may be journeying to Mars to charter the first Toastmasters club on that planet.

As an American, you will be able to look at that dim spot of light moving swiftly across the sky and say, "I know what that is. I helped with it. It is the key to the future."

The foregoing article is adapted for publication from a speech given before the G. E. Electronics Toastmasters Club of Syracuse, New York.



WHEN B.T. GOES TV

Toastmasters training in effective speech is designed to help us to rise to every occasion when we are asked to give our opinions and ideas. As exponents of effective speech, we may expect these challenges to arise at any time, and in many different forms. More and more frequently the challenge must be answered through our newest communications medium—television.

A TV studio, with its honeycomb of lights, myriads of cables, wires and Cyclopean cameras, is an atmosphere far removed from the standard speaker's dais. True, you do not see the throng of upturned faces, but somewhere, back in the recesses of your conscious mind, you are aware of the fact that you are showing yourself to the largest audience you will probably ever reach. The pressure is on; for men who hope to be effective speakers, it is imperative that they put their best foot forward.

We must range far afield to put the things we learn into use. Practice must be constant. Standing before our club every week is not enough. It is only the first step forward in the mastering of a fine but difficult art.

—Vic Reynolds in "The Broadview Toastmaster," *Bulletin of Broadview (Toronto) Toastmasters No. 1568.*

When TOASTMASTERS Comes to Town . . .

*things can happen, including
an uplift for the community*

By Robert B. Newell



ON A cold night of snow and sleet in February, 1956, a Toastmasters club was chartered in Riverton, Illinois.

What's so unusual about that, you may ask. After all, Toastmasters clubs are chartered almost every day in the week. What's so different about Riverton?

Well, there's nothing different about Riverton. It's a small town, population 1500, about ten miles east of Springfield, Illinois, and not far from Waverly, the birthplace of Dr. Smedley. We believe that our club, the Clear Lake Toastmasters No. 1995, has the distinction of being the only Toastmasters club in a town of 1500 or less.

Riverton is a progressive community, but it has no facilities conducive to successful dinner meetings, with programs to follow. This might have daunted an ordinary group, but Toastmasters are no ordinary group, as you will see.

To return to that cold February night, we held our charter party in the First Methodist Church. Despite the heavy snow and icy streets, the meeting was well attended by Toastmasters of Area 1, District 8.

But immediately following the charter party, trouble appeared on the horizon. Where were we going to hold our next meeting? President Bernard Carver appointed a committee to study the problem. The village Town Hall was selected for the next few meetings.

Here again we ran into problems. The meals had to be brought in from the outside and served from the basement. Complaints from the caterers were so loud that they almost drowned out the speeches. Clearly, this could only be a stop-gap, not a permanent home.

Almost any other group would have become discouraged, but not the Clear Lake Toastmasters. Every member did what he could to help the club and to get as much out of Toastmasters training as possible.

And the ice was breaking in the near-by streams just as it was in the speeches of the members. Spring was approaching, buds were beginning to swell on the trees, and the committee in charge of finding a home had a happy idea. What was the matter with Wheeland Memorial Park?

The answer to that one was—

just about everything. The park was central and it had a pavilion. But the pavilion had been neglected for years. The building was almost falling to pieces. The stove was rusty and decrepit. The place needed paint, patches and scrubbing.

The Village Board of Riverton agreed that we could use the park and its facilities. But any repairs and renovating of the pavilion were strictly up to us.

It was a bleak outlook. The committee laid the matter squarely before the membership. Getting the building into shape for meetings would take either a lot of money or a lot of hard work.

Toastmasters emphasizes learning by doing. It also emphasizes that the solution to every problem lies in tackling it with intelligence and enthusiasm, and working it through. No Toastmaster is afraid of hard work—if he were, he wouldn't have joined in the first place. Every member volunteered with eagerness to do whatever was

necessary to get the pavilion in order.

Plans were discussed and tasks assigned. The next week end found the Clear Lake Toastmasters out at the park, equipped with brooms, mops, hammers, saws, paint brushes and scrub brushes. We painted walls, washed windows, scrubbed and sanded floors. We cleaned and repaired the stove.

It all took time and work, but we learned a lot and had a lot of fun and good fellowship in doing it. You should see that pavilion now!

The project is finished, and the Clear Lake Toastmasters now have a home in which to meet. More than that, we feel that we have benefited the community in which we live by renovating a run-down building which was almost in ruins.

Self-improvement can begin in very practical ways. We ask you—has the Clear Lake Club taken Toastmasters training to heart? What do you think?

Hard at work are Riverton Toastmasters Oliver Schuppel, Henry Fanale, George Fetter, Bernard Carver (President), Richard Weise (Secretary), Edward Knox and Leroy Richardson.



Language

IS A LIVING THING

Let's not be slaves to musty rules

By Lucius W. Johnson

SEVERAL African tribes believe that monkeys can talk just as well as humans, but are too smart to do it. These people say that the monkeys know that if they talked, they would be classed as humans and made to pay taxes.

Just suppose monkeys did talk. Could they conjure up rules of grammar as crazy as some of ours? I doubt it.

If you have 30 or more candles on your birthday cake, you were taught two iron-clad rules of grammar. They were as rigid and absolute as if they had been lifted right out of the Bible. One was that you must never—no never, end a sentence with a preposition.

That ancient rule no longer holds. It has been shot to pieces by the only group that has any power to change our language—the peo-

ple, people like you and me. Some folks say that there never was such a rule, and they quote many leading writers through the centuries who ignored it. One was named Shakespeare, and his writings have hundreds of sentences ending in prepositions. You all remember the one about “the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to.” And a little further on Hamlet says that cowardice “. . . makes us rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.”

If you try to follow the rule it will often lead you into an awkward, flat-footed style. The modern rule is to put prepositions where they will not attract any particular attention. The natural English order of words will sometimes bring them to the end of the sentence. Try not to be shocked when you meet one there.

The head of the National Council of Teachers of English said, “A preposition is a good word to end a sentence with.” The other teachers agreed that he knew what he was talking about.

A poet with a light touch, Ber-ton Braley, wrote:

*“The grammar has a rule absurd, which
I would call an outgrown myth;*

*A preposition is a word you mustn't
end a sentence with.”*

That great master of English prose, Sir Winston Churchill, coined a fitting epitaph for the gravestone of this dead-and-gone rule when he said, “This alleged rule is nonsense up with which I will not put.”

The other iron-clad rule was that one banning the split infinitive. I discussed it with a teacher of long experience and she said, “We fought for generations to enforce the rule, but the people wouldn't have it. Now it's a lost cause.”

You mustn't put anything between the word ‘to’ and the in-

finitive forms of the verb. That was the rule, but good writers have been ignoring it for years. They didn't hesitate to split an infinitive wide open if it would improve the beauty and clarity of their writing.

Even the orthodox *Atlantic Monthly* has allowed a split infinitive, and Shakespeare made no bones about it. For example, in Henry V,

“My learned Lord, we pray you to proceed
And justly and religiously unfold . . .”

Mr. Fowler, in his *Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, says, “A split infinitive, though not desirable in itself, is preferable to ambiguity and to patent artificiality.” Also, “We will split infinitives sooner than be ambiguous or artificial.”

So, if you feel that what you have to say or to write can be best expressed by a split infinitive, or with a preposition at the end of a sentence, go ahead and do it that way. You will be in most respectable company.



FREEDOM

Absolute freedom is not possible, and we only frustrate ourselves if we yearn earnestly for it. It can never be allowed, in business or in the professions or in any other aspect of life, that members of society should do as they please. We have the right to speak freely, to worship freely, to choose our work freely, to select our political leaders freely; but these rights carry with them the obligation to speak, to worship, to choose and to select wisely.

—The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter.

What's going on

... a few Toastmasters "firsts"



Sales Executives receive charter.

Executive Toastmasters club received its charter. This is the first Toastmasters club to be formed within the fast-growing organization of Sales Executives Clubs throughout the country. Several others are in process of formation.

And moving west to the Pacific, Hawaii celebrates the ending of its year as a provisional district, and the beginning of its first year as **District 49**. Gene Stober (right) turns over the controls to Syd Smith, new District Governor. The picture was taken aboard PAA clipper United States.

Pilot to Co-pilot—Over!



In Indiana, **District 11** presented its first annual Public Relations Award to Fred Garvin, member of the Scottish Rite No. 1 Toastmasters of South Bend. Fred's letter to "Changing Times," the Kiplinger magazine, resulted in an excellent article giving Toastmasters some nation-wide publicity. The award was presented by John M. Lamparter, District Chairman of Public Relations and immediate past Director of Toastmasters International.

Texas handles its "firsts" in a big way, as the newly-chartered **Village Toastmasters** of Dallas proved in its first "Western Pub-



For a job well done.

licity Night." Western shirts, cowboy boots and ten gallon hats were much in evidence and enthusiasm rode high.

And here's another Toastmasters "first"—an extremely historic first. Executive Secretary Ted Blanding presents the first **Certificate of Merit** for completion of Basic Training to Reuben Levitan of the San Francisco Mission Toastmasters. The catch, of course, is that the picture was taken ten years ago,



We're going thataway, Podners.

in 1946. Since that time there have been 12,682 certificates issued—a record of growth and progress of which all Toastmasters are proud. This healthy growth continues. Each day at the Home Office sees more and more Toastmasters reaching this first milestone in their Toastmasters training.

In addition to Secretary Blanding and Toastmaster Levitan, the photo shows Toastmasters Herbert Hilker, James A. Clark, Carlos Merrick, Robert Jennings and Franklin Taylor.

Here was the First.



The olive groves of Tuscany resound to Toastmasters.

The first Toastmasters club in Italy makes its bow as the **Tuscany Toastmasters** of the SETAF Support Command, located at Camp Darby, Leghorn, Italy, present their newly-elected officers. Left to right, they are: W/O Arthur R. Van Wye, Secretary; Vincent J. Mahler, 1st Vice-President; Capt. E. J. Reynolds, President; Capt. Guido P. Torsani, 2nd Vice-President; Capt. Leo J. Lynch, Treasurer and Capt. Robert C. Robar, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Tuscany club was organized by officers and Dept. of Army civilians with equivalent rank of officers.

Across the ocean from Italy, another "first" was celebrated in New York City, when the **Sales**

KICK-OFF

... for a stimulating and timely
table topic session

By Joseph Wythe



Ed. Note: This script was prepared and used at a meeting of the Carmel Toastmasters Club No. 1374, of Carmel, California.

TONIGHT I want every Toastmaster to stand up and express himself, for this evening we find ourselves in the college town of Podunk. It is an exciting time. The Podunk University Polecats are preparing for their annual grid-iron clash with their old rivals, the Poison Ivy Creepers.

Neither team has fared too well this season, each having won four games and lost three. Podunk has had the slightly stronger team, but has been plagued with injuries; therefore Poison Ivy is slightly favored, though not locally.

Podunk still thinks of itself as the team that went to the Rose Bowl five years ago. They lost, but we don't mention that. Ever since that time, football has been on the decline. The Alumni are complaining; the Athletic Board is putting pressure on the Coach.

Although 90% of the Polecats are from out of state, rumors that players are being subsidized are consistently disregarded in the

town, although they are current elsewhere. Podunk believes its Polecats are pure as lilies, but tough.

1., you are pinch hitting for Riceland Harmon, sports commentator, on his regular TV program. Announce the coming game, with proper predictions.

2. We are now at a meeting of the Podunk University Athletic Board., you are good old Dr. Chips, President of the University. You feel that there is a definite relationship between poor endowments and poor teams.

3., you are Chairman of the Athletic Board. You are passing along the sentiments just expressed to the coach, and adding a few of your own.

4., you are Coach Pappy. You have just had your meeting with the Chairman of the Athletic Board, and are now in the squad room giving the boys a pep talk—including a few remarks about breaking training.

5. You are the star quarterback and are a guest of Riceland Har-

mon on his regular sports program. Quarterback, how do you feel about the outcome of Saturday's game with Poison Ivy? Step right up to the microphone, Son.

6., you are head cheer leader and you are in the process of getting things stirred up at the annual bonfire rally.

7., you are the radio announcer of Station KANT. It is half an hour before game time, and you are on the air.

8., you are Coach Pappy. It is half time, and the team is in the locker room. Early in the game your boys got within kicking distance of the enemy's goal and your trained toe man placed a wobbly one between the uprights. Poison Ivy came back with a touchdown and conversion. The game has been played on home soil ever since.

9. You are the star halfback who played for good old Podunk in that Bowl game five years ago, the one which was lost. You are invited into the broadcasting booth at half time., how do the boys out there this afternoon look to you? Is the team as good now as

it was in the good old days?

10., you are Stern Smith, ace sportscaster. There are 30 seconds left in the fourth quarter. The score is 40-10 in favor of Poison Ivy. The Polecats have started a drive from their own goal line and are now within 20 yards of pay dirt. But the Creepers' line has stiffened. It is 3rd down and 15 to go.

11., you are Chief of the Podunk Police Department. The Sergeant has just herded in a battered assortment of youths. It seems that some Poison Ivy boys were celebrating their victory with a bonfire at the intersection of College Avenue and Faculty Way. Some Podunk boys objected.

12., you are Chairman of the Athletic Board. The Alumni Association is clamoring for a scalp. Before you is Coach Pappy.

13., you are good old Coach Pappy. The Alumni Association and the team have prepared a big farewell banquet for you. The Toastmaster has just concluded a major address and is now requesting a few words from you.

Many a man's idea of charity is to give unto others the advice he can't use himself.

—Hugh Murr.

If criticism had any real power to harm, the skunk would be extinct by now.

—Fred Allen.

The main reason we never enjoy small talk is that it invariably comes in large doses.

What is your choice for . . .

The Greatest Speech Ever Made

What do you consider the greatest speech ever made, as measured by its impact on the human mind, or by its effects on human history? Why do you consider it great?

Perhaps you do not care to select just one as the greatest of all. In that case, mention two or three which you would list among the most effective ones.

For still another choice, try your hand and your memory at making a list of the ten greatest speeches or speakers. Be sure to have a reason in your own mind for each choice.

For Your Table Topic

Try this for a table topic in your club. Take the first paragraph given above, and pass it on for individual expressions.

In doing this, please keep a record of the speeches or speakers mentioned, and let us have a brief report. We are trying out a sort of popularity poll, to discover which great speakers have made the greatest impression, or the strongest appeal.

If a considerable number of clubs give us this report, we shall share the findings with you.

The question was used as a topic for table discussion in one of our clubs, recently, with surprising results. The first speaker started with Sir Winston Churchill's great speech at the start of the war. Others suggested the Gettysburg Address, the Sermon on the Mount, Cicero's attack on Catiline, and Patrick Henry's "give me liberty or give me death" appeal. One man recalled a commencement address which had most profoundly affected him. He had forgotten the name of the speaker, but he remembered the speech.

It will be interesting to discover which notable speech or speaker will win the greatest number of votes. Your help will be appreciated.

In case your club does not use this for a table topic, perhaps you will be willing to send your personal response, on a postcard.

Address your contribution to *The Toastmaster*, Santa Ana, California.

HOW WE TALK

Final *e* may be silent when we speak, but it makes a great difference when we write.

For example, almost everyone knows what a blond is, but do you know the difference between a blond and a blonde? You should know it, for your own good.

Here is a case of the carry-over of an inflectional form, quite unusual in English. *Blond* is the masculine, and *blonde* is the feminine form. The same situation is true in the case of the blond's opposite. *Brunet* is the masculine form, and *brunette* is feminine.

The words sound alike when you speak them, but you need to be careful when writing.

A similar situation occurs in the

VERBAL VAGARIES

words *caste* and *cast*. When should you spell it with the final *e*?

Cast is from an Old English word meaning to throw or fling. From this idea of throwing have come numerous meanings, some of them figurative, but all deriving from the thought of impelling or placing. Thus, you can cast your eye on another, or cast up a column of figures, or cast molten metal into a form, or cast the parts of a play, or cast about in seeking a lost clue, or you can be cast down, or you may cast for trout.

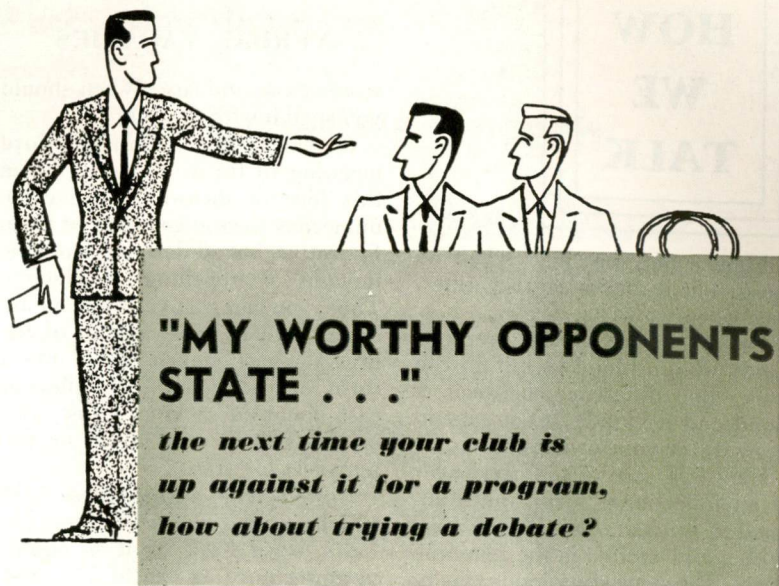
Caste is from a Portuguese word which means race or lineage. The Latin word back of it is *castus*, meaning pure or chaste. In modern usage it refers to the hereditary class system which prevails in some parts of the world.

The pronunciation of the two words is the same, but the addition or omission of the final *e* makes a difference when one is writing.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

The following Committee Chairmen have been appointed by President McIntire. Each chairman is an International officer or director with the exception of J. Clark Chamberlain of the Elections Committee. International Bylaws require that the chairman of this committee be a past International President.

Executive	T. Vincent McIntire
Elections	J. Clark Chamberlain
Bylaws and Policy	Glenn H. Holsinger
Educational	Aubrey B. Hamilton
Editorial	George J. Mucey
Club Operations	Odell F. Hartz
District Operations	Clifford E. Smith
Speech Contest	Fred H. Garlock
Public Relations	Robert A. Moore
Convention and Conference Programs	William C. Patten
Local Activities	J. O. Grantham
Advisory Group Past Officers	John W. Haynes
Zone Conferences	Alex P. Smetka
Credentials	Gordon G. Armstrong



By Paul Richard

DEBATING was once a very important part of a liberal education. Of recent years, the art has almost become forgotten. It could well be resurrected, and a good place for such resurrection is a Toastmasters club.

Debates offer a chance for prepared talks and extemporaneous discussion as well. In our own club we have found them to be both excellent training and entertaining programming.

The important thing in setting up a debate is to make sure that the topic for discussion is worded so that both the pro and con sides carry approximately the same weight. This takes a little time to

arrange, and some thought. But the results are worth the effort, because this is the key to a good debate.

The proper way to present the question is in the form of a resolution. For example, here is one subject which our club used, after some re-wording, and the results were very worth while.

The subject was: **RESOLVED:** That the American Father has lost his position of authority in the home.

We programmed six debaters, three on the affirmative and three on the negative side. Each person was allowed three minutes in which to present his argument, or brief. We discovered that it is a good

idea to designate one member as team captain, so that each team can get together before the debate and build an integrated program for their side. Each contestant was allowed a minute and a half for rebuttal and counter-rebuttal, in the same order in which they spoke originally.

The other members of the club were to act as judges. Surprisingly, there was considerable debate among the judges as to the winner—an interesting and useful discussion which was a by-product of the program, and a very valuable one.

Each contestant advanced his proposition in a well prepared speech, logically arranged and convincingly presented. The rebuttals and counter-rebuttals were, of course, extemporaneous speeches presented directly to the "worthy opponent."

Each side worked up a program, tying in the three different speeches to form a convincing case for their own particular thesis. Thus, each speech was merely one part of the over-all picture, and as such, had to be prepared to fit the presentation. This, we discovered, was extremely valuable experience, both in the planning of the individual

speeches and the development of the presentation.

Rebuttals and counter-rebuttals were designed to find faults in the logic of the opposition and to contest their expressed ideas. Thus each of the rebuttal speeches was in reality a critic's report, an evaluation of logic and ideas. Wit, humor and critical thinking were employed here to good advantage by both sides.

We found, too, that a good timer was important. We needed someone who would stand up at the end of the three minutes, and force the speaker to conclude his presentation. It was not always easy to do! The Toastmaster (christened "Debatemaster" for the evening) was busy introducing each contestant and keeping things moving along. He also had to keep track of the lines of argument presented.

A debate, we feel, is an excellent answer to clubs searching for program variety. In fact, we enjoy ours so much that we are even planning to include a monthly debate in our club programs. Participants and judges enjoy them equally, and they furnish wonderful training in "better speaking, thinking, listening."



You and Your Club

By Ralph C. Smedley

The Point of Emphasis

Why a "point of emphasis"?

It is quite obviously impossible to cover the entire range of speaking in one speech or in one program. To attempt this would lead to confusion.

The better plan is to concentrate attention periodically on some one phase, giving special emphasis to this until the members appreciate its importance, and gain experience in dealing with it. That is why we have the monthly "point of emphasis."

For best results, the Educational Vice-President and his committee build their program plans around this monthly theme. Thus, in September they gave primary attention to improvement of evaluation. In October, purposeful speaking was the focus of attention. During those two months, each member should have gained enlightenment on these two important elements of speech training.

For November, the emphasis is placed on what should be a very simple problem: *what to talk about.*

In a time when the world is full of interesting subjects for study, when the daily news brings us a bewildering plenitude of matters for discussion, it seems strange

that any thinking person should lack speech material, but it is a fact that many men are at a loss, groping around for a good subject, asking "What shall I talk about?"

Your club should present the answers to this question.

You can very well devote an entire program, or at least a major portion of it, to such subjects as:

"What Constitutes Speech Material?"

"Speech Material in the News and in the Magazines"

"Speech Material in Personal Experience"

"Speech Material in My Own Occupation"

Review History

The student of history can discover vast stores of interesting material in Novembers of the past.

Nov. 5 brings Guy Fawkes Day in Great Britain. Who was this Guy?

The Republic of Panama dates from Nov. 6, 1903.

When we observe Nov. 11 as Armistice Day, remember that there was a "False Armistice" celebrated on Nov. 7, 1918.

Nov. 9 is Lord Mayor's Day in London.

Nov. 9, 1918, Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated and fled to Holland.

Nov. 10 is the birthday of Martin Luther.

Nov. 13, 1833, the "shower of

(Continued next page)

WORD



CLINIC

LET'S PRONOUNCE THEM PROPERLY

Popular error often changes the pronunciation of a word, and makes the wrong way become the right, or accepted one. A good example is the common word *route*. This is the French word for road, or way to be traveled. A completely different word is *rout*, which means disorder, total defeat and flight. Many people mistakenly pronounce the words alike, but this is wrong. *Route* is properly pronounced *root*, with the long double o, while *rout* is pronounced as it is spelled, "rowt." Don't confuse them. It costs no more to speak them correctly.

advertisement *ad vur tiz ment*
(frequently the accent is placed on the third syllable, but best practice accents the second.)
anesthesia *an es the si a*
bestial *bes chal*
(not *beast i al*)
bronchial *brong ki al*
(not *bron i cal*)
bronchitis *brong ky tis*
(not *bron ke tus*)
buoyant *boo yant*
canine *ka nine*
chastisement *chas tiz ment*
(not *chas tize ment*)
chateau *sha toe*



stars," remarkable astronomical phenomenon.

Nov. 14, 1913, American College of Surgeons established.

Nov. 15, 1708, birth of William Pitt.

Nov. 18, 1883, Standard Time went into effect in the U.S.

Nov. 21, 1783, first aerial flight made by Montgolfier brothers in hydrogen filled balloon.

Nov. 28, 1783, first U. S. post office opened in New York.

These are but a few of the historical items which may tempt speakers.

Let's not ask where we can find speech material. The better question is: "When can I ever get a chance to talk about the many subjects which I find so interesting?"

How to Save Time in



TRANSACTING BUSINESS

Since most of our meetings are crowded full, making economy of time a desideratum, the presiding officer and the members should understand the methods by which business can be expedited.

One of the most useful methods for expediting is "general consent" or "common consent" as it is frequently called. This is called into use when matters requiring a vote or expression of approval or disapproval are obviously acceptable to all or most of those in the meeting.

We must remember that the rules on voting are made for the protection of the minority. When sentiment is unanimous, there is no minority to protect, and action can be taken informally, unless such action would infringe on the rights of absent members.

Suppose that some question is under discussion which affects the present meeting only. This might be a motion to adjourn at 8:30. The president calls for discussion, and there appears to be none, or all the comments are favorable. Instead of calling for the vote, he may say, "Is there any objection to this time

for adjournment? If not, the motion is adopted by general consent."

Even a single objection would prevent this procedure and make a vote necessary, but it appears that a vote is superfluous when sentiment is unanimous.

Suppose that a speaker's time limit has expired, but that his remarks are so interesting that the members wish to hear more. Someone may move that the time be extended, or the president may say, on his own initiative, "If there is no objection, the speaker's time will be extended by five minutes. There being no objection, it is so ordered." A formal vote is not necessary.

There are many occasions when minutes can be saved in this simple manner, but care must always be exercised to see that discussion is not suppressed, and that any minority gets a chance to be heard.

The approval of the minutes is a typical example. When the minutes have been read, and the president has called for corrections, if none are offered, it is his privilege to say, "There being no corrections, the minutes stand approved as read." It is not necessary to take a formal vote unless there have been questions as to correctness.

The president, without assuming undue authority, or becoming dictatorial, may properly use time-saving methods so long as he does not infringe on the rights of the members who wish to be heard. By doing this, he may keep the business sessions from becoming tiresome and boring, and may increase the amount of business which can be transacted.

HAVE YOU READ?



Conference Leaders Guide, by **Waldo E. Fisher**, Professor of Industrial Relations, University of Pennsylvania. Published by the Industrial Relations Section of California Institute of Technology, and reprinted by permission by Toastmasters International. Price: 50c to Toastmasters, \$1.00 to non-Toastmasters.

Suggestions for Sales Training Meetings, compiled and published by the Organization and Personnel Division, United States Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price: \$2.00

Here are two small, compact, "How to Do It" books, packed with helpful suggestions and practical techniques for anyone who finds himself in charge of a meeting, large or small.

The *Conference Leader's Guide* is a pocket-sized handbook, setting forth the necessary steps in preparing a conference and guiding it to a productive conclusion. In concise outline form it sets forth the job of the conference leader, steps to be taken in getting ready for the conference, steps to be taken in running the conference and steps to be taken in following up and checking results. It provides a sound basis on which to develop key and lead questions, prepare an agenda, and present necessary material so that the conference may be made into an effective instrument for problem solving. It also gives help-

ful hints on methods to prevent the conference from degenerating into a time-consuming and unproductive device.

Not only the conference leader, but everyone who participates in conferences of any sort will find this handbook of value.

Suggestions for Sales Training Meetings, while dealing primarily with larger, training-type group meetings, also presents suggestions that are worth the while of anyone interested in conducting or attending any type of directed meeting. Toastmasters will find of especial interest the chapters on the use of visual aids in the meeting.

The chapters on planning the meeting and preparing the meeting—one deals with the mental, the other with the physical aspects involved—will help you avoid many of the pitfalls which lie in wait for the inexperienced. An exhaustive check list provides insurance against memory lapses.

The unforeseen exigencies which every meeting may encounter can be minimized by careful planning and preparation. These books will help you with that planning.

Both books may be ordered directly from Toastmasters International. Add 10% shipping charge, and California Toastmasters add the customary 4% sales tax.

It's a GOOD IDEA!

They're Cliche-Conscious Now!

Toastmasters of the Patrick Air Force Base (Florida) were slightly red-faced recently, but were good enough sports to write us about the evening.

It seems that John Reber, a charter member, was filling the Toastmaster post for the first time. His performance was adequate, although some of the members felt a vague uneasiness about it that they were unable to define.

After the evaluation, Toastmaster Reber again addressed the group. He chided them for not having noticed a glaring example of poor speech technique which he had purposely used throughout the evening. He then produced the August issue of *The Toastmaster* and read from the "Word Clinic" the thirty cliches members had been counseled to avoid. He had not only used every cliche mentioned, but had used them in order!



No Laughing Matter

Just why is a joke funny? Members of the Pacific Beach (San Diego, Calif.) Toastmasters found that it's not so easy to explain when guest Topicmaster Fred Berg, from the neighboring Ocean Beach Club, asked them to read a joke and then tell exactly why it was funny. The treatment was new, even if the jokes were not.

Striking Speeches

The Topicmaster at a recent meeting of the Pomona (Calif.) Toastmasters introduced a striking idea. He brought with him a box of old-fashioned kitchen matches. As the participating speaker rose, the Topicmaster gave him a word on which to base his remarks. He also presented him with a match, which the speaker struck and held in his hand. As long as the match burned, the speaker could continue talking. The moment the flame went out, he had to stop.

Members found the experience of formulating ideas while performing the act of striking the match and attempting to make it burn slowly was not exactly easy, but valuable training.



Old and New

When the Dearborn Dynamic Toastmasters held a Past Presidents' Night, they lined up an unusual program. Six of the very newest members spoke for two minutes each on the topic, "What I Want From Toastmasters." In return, six of the fifteen past presidents who attended, spoke for five minutes each on "What Toastmasters Has Done for Me."

So impressive was the program that all of the guests attending expressed their desire to join the club. The *Dearborn Press* gave some excellent publicity to the meeting.

Swap Pastures

Using the theme "New Frontiers," the Lynwood (Calif.) Toastmasters selected four outstanding speakers to compete against each other. Only there was one slightly different angle—the minister was assigned "Economics," the investment counselor was given "Citizenship," the school principal, a non-family man, was told to discuss "Family Life," and the attorney, a grandfather, to speak on "Moral and Spiritual Values."

All speakers agree on the educational value of the assignment, but state that it is a lot easier to talk on matters within one's own field.



How's Business?

The High Ridge Toastmasters (Chicago, Ill.) held a meeting which was designed as a simulated session of the top executives of an old established, medium-sized Chicago manufacturer of nothing but radios.

"Business has been bad, sales are off, the company is losing money. The company President calls on each member to give his opinions concerning new products, improved advertising, diversification, merger, cutting of costs or what have you, with each man allowed five minutes in which to do so."

Toastmasters responding assumed the roles of Vice-President in charge of sales, Vice-President in charge of advertising, Vice-President in charge of product design, and Purchasing Agent. Three out of the four speeches were Basic Training numbered talks.

Award Benefits All

The Tyro (St. Louis, Mo.) Toastmasters have instituted an award designed to help the members and stimulate attendance at the same time.

Here's how it works. A book on some phase of public speaking, approximately \$5.00 in value, will be presented once a month. The winner is chosen in the following manner:

1. The names of those members having perfect attendance for the previous month will be placed in a hat. The winner's name will be drawn.
2. An absence may be made up by attendance at another Toastmasters club in accordance with Toastmasters rules.
3. No one may win the award more than once in any six-month period.



Drifting Along

The Silver Springs (Md.) Toastmasters combined an outdoor meeting, a regular program and a Ladies' Night, all in one unusual meeting. The meeting was held on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal barge. The canal is a historic part of Washington, D. C., and Maryland, and the barge trip is conducted for those who are still interested in taking a leisurely trip up the canal. The wives prepared individual picnic suppers, and the program was carried through in true Toastmasters fashion. It might be said that old and new times were drawn closer together as Toastmasters savored the relaxed tempo of a past era.

Alphabet Soup

Topiemastr Gene Owen dished out alphabetical topics in quick succession to the Northshore Toastmasters of San Diego, Calif. Each speaker had the added task of introducing the next in line. Sample topics were: Alert, Brain, Conference, etc.



"One for the Road"

The Farmers Insurance Group Toastmasters and the Merced Toastmasters, both of Merced, California, held a joint meeting that was novel and different. The occasion was a simulated convention for nominating a Grand Exalted Ruler of the Royal Order of the Knights of the Road.

In order to give verisimilitude to this hobo convention, members appeared in typical hobo and tramp

garb, and a prize was presented for the best costume. Members gave their speeches in favor of the various candidates with all the enthusiasm and excitement of a national convention of one of the major political parties.



Speed Essential

More and more clubs are coming to realize the advantage of speed in reporting the changes in officer structure to the Home Office, and are sending the information by wire immediately after elections. This greatly facilitates the work of the Home Office and enables the staff to begin cooperation with the new officers immediately. If you don't care to use Western Union, do try airmail at least, remembering always that speed in reporting means a quicker get-away for the new administration.



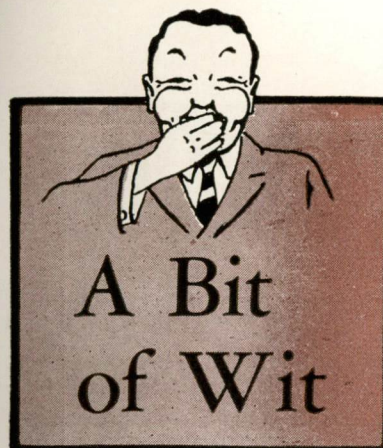
INTERNATIONAL SPEECH CONTEST RECORDINGS

Toastmasters desiring recordings of the International Speech Contest held at Detroit can obtain recordings on either tape or disc by writing to Joe E. Dalton, 477½ Dawson Avenue, Long Beach 14, Calif.

Tape recordings will be duplicated at either 3¾" or 7½" speed, dual track, for \$7.75.

Disc recordings will be duplicated on high fidelity 12" discs, one speech to each disc, for \$2.75, or all six speeches can be obtained on discs for \$12.85. Discs will be cut at 78 RPM.

The above prices include mailing charges to any point in the U.S.A. Those interested in obtaining recordings of previous contests held in San Diego, Chicago, Denver, Washington D.C., or Los Angeles, can obtain information by writing to Joe Dalton.



The battered motorist slowly came to. "Where am I?" he asked.

"Take it easy, sir," said the nurse. "You're in 114."

Still doubtful, the motorist asked, "Room or cell?"

Doctor: "There's really no reason to worry about that habit of talking to yourself."

Patient: "But doctor, I'm running out of things to say!"

Little Diane's mother had been advised to try a special brand of oatmeal supplied by a firm in Scotland. Diane, aged six, watched her mother untie the parcel, and spelled out from the canvas bag the words: The Backbone of a Scot.

"What is a Scot?" she asked.

Her mother explained.

After a pause: "And do they kill one especially?" she inquired.

Consolation

If you make a right turn from a left hand lane, you are probably just careless and reckless—and not what the driver behind called you!

Experience is what you get when you are expecting something else.

A female battle-axe said to her lawyer, "And you might warn my husband that if he misses a single alimony payment, I'll repossess him!"

Another reason you can't take it with you is that it goes before you do.

An old railroad engineer had just pulled his locomotive up to the water tank. The fireman mounted the tank and brought down the spout. His foot got tangled and he stepped right into the tank.

"Son," laconically said the engineer, "just fill the tank with water. You don't have to stomp it down."

Definition

Stalemate—a husband with one joke.

1st Toastmaster: "How's the wife, George?"

2nd Toastmaster: "Not well, old boy. She just had quinsy."

1st Toastmaster: "Gosh! How many is that you've got now?"

In the language of flowers, the yellow rose means friendship and the red rose means love—but the orchid usually means business.

In this complicated world, horse sense is hardly enough, even for horses.

The person who doesn't go to church because so many hypocrites attend does not hesitate to go to other places where there are just as many hypocrites.

When P. T. Barnum was trying to enlist Indians for his "Wild West" show, he took his circus out into the Wild West.

For one of the first acts staged to show the Indians his amazing entourage, Barnum used his fine, imported European knife-thrower. A little lady stood up against a backboard, the knife-thrower took careful aim and plunked the big knife right next to her pink ear-lobe.

Instantly, all the Indians got up and left the tent. Desperately, Barnum ran after a chief to ask why.

"Bah," said the chief. "Him miss target."



New Clubs

- 1259 LOS ANGELES, California, (D-52), "Flying A." 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:15 p. m., Smalley's Restaurant.
- 1884 SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, (D-U), 2nd & 4th Tues., 8:30 p. m., Reserve Officers Beach Club.
- 2117 NILES, California, (D-4), Fremont, Wed., 7:00 p. m., McIntyre's Restaurant.
- 2123 MARACAIBO, Venezuela, (D-U), Maracaibo, 1st Tues., 7:00 p. m.
- 2126 INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, (D-11), Chrysler, 2nd & 4th Wed., 4:30 p. m., Chrysler Corporation Executive Dining Room.
- 2131 WAUKEGAN, Illinois, (D-30), Wireco, 1st & 3rd Wed., 6:00 p. m., American Steel & Wire.
- 2133 FRANKFURT, Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, (D-U), Zeremonie-meisters, Mon., 7:00 p. m., Bamboo Room, Gateway Service Club, Rhein-Main Air Base.
- 2138 INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, (D-11), Pennsylvania Railroad, 2nd & 4th Mon., 6:00 p. m., Severin Hotel.
- 2139 GUAM, Mariana Islands, (D-U), Territorial, alt. Thurs., 7:00 p. m., Pan-citeria Far East, Tamuning.
- 2140 SELAH, Washington, (D-33), Selah, 1st & 3rd Tues., 8:00 p. m., Selah High School.
- 2144 PARIS, Texas, (D-25), Paris, Tues., 6:15 p. m., Nicholson House.
- 2145 HOUSTON, Ellington Air Force Base, Texas, (D-25), Ellington Air Force Base Chapter, each 2nd Tues., 7:00 p. m., Officers' Mess.
- 2151 JOHNSTOWN, New York, (D-34), Fulton County, 2nd & 4th Mon., 6:00 p. m., Union Hall.
- 2157 WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, (D-36), Auteriors, Thurs., 12:00 noon, All States Dining Room, 19th and E Streets, N.W.
- 2164 LA HABRA, California, (D-F), La Habra, 2nd & 4th Thurs., Pierce Cafe.
- 2172 WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania, (D-38), Jewish Community Center, Mon., 8:00 p. m., Jewish Community Center, 60 South River Street.
- 2177 LITTLETON, Colorado, (D-26), Littleton, 1st & 3rd Wed., 11:45 a. m., Silver Wing Cafe.
- 2185 CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, (D-37), Bell-Tel, Thurs., 5:45 p. m., Oriental Restaurant.
- 2186 HUNTSVILLE, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, (D-48), Mason Dixon, Mon., 6:00 p. m., Hotel Yarbrough.
- 2191 MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, (D-35), Northwestern Mutual, 2nd & 4th Wed., 5:45 p. m., Holloway House.
- 2103 BURBANK, California, (D-52), Pacific Airmotive, 2nd & 4th Tues., 5:00 p. m., PAC Executive Dining Room, 2940 North Hollywood Way.
- 2197 GLENDALE, Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, (D-3), Luke Air Force Base, NCO (PSI), alt. Mon., 6:00 p. m., NCO Club.
- 2200 RENTON, Washington, (D-2), Top of the Morning, Tues., 7:00 a. m., The Oaks.
- 2205 TACOMA, Washington, (D-32), Sun-risers, Tues., 7:00 a. m., New Yorker Restaurant.
- 2208 LONGVIEW, Texas, (D-25), Longview, Mon., 6:00 p. m., Hotel Longview.
- 2210 LIMA, Ohio, (D-40), Lima Esoteric, Tues., 6:00 p. m., Equity Dairy Cafeteria.
- 2213 CARMICHAEL, California, (D-39), Carmichael, Mon., 6:45 a. m., The Oaks.
- 2216 SOUTH MIAMI, Florida, (D-47), Ponce de Leon, Mon., 6:30 p. m., Merry-Go-Round Restaurant.
- 2217 MEMPHIS, Tennessee, (D-43), Volunteer, 1st & 3rd Mon., 6:00 p. m., Gayoso Hotel.
- 2218 FAIRFIELD, Alabama, (D-48), Town Talkers, Wed., 5:30 p. m., Fairfield City Hall.
- 2220 LAKEWOOD, California, (D-F), Squire's, 1st & 3rd Tues., 5:30 p. m., Cody's, 5242 Lakewood Boulevard.
- 2221 XENIA, Ohio, (D-40), Xenia, 1st & 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Xenia National Bank.
- 2223 NIAGARA FALLS, Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, N. Y., (D-34), Niagara Falls Air Force Base, 1st & 3rd Mon., 5:15 p. m., Niagara Falls Air Force Base.
- 2226 YOKOTA AIR BASE, Japan, (D-U), Atokoy, 2nd & 4th Fri., 6:00 p. m., Dining Hall No. 3, Yokota Air Base.

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