

About Your Club

Your club is the center of the Toastmasters learning experience. If you want to learn more about your club and how it works, the following information about the club meeting itself, meeting participants' roles and responsibilities and club leadership will help you.

The Club Meeting

A Toastmaster club meeting consists of three basic parts:

Prepared speeches. During this portion of the meeting, several members present speeches based on projects in the *Communication and Leadership Program* and *Advanced Communication and Leadership Program* manuals. Usually at least three speakers are scheduled; however, this may vary depending on the meeting program and length of the meeting.

Evaluations. Each prepared speech is orally evaluated by a fellow member in a helpful, constructive manner using given evaluation criteria. In addition, the evaluator prepares a written evaluation for the speaker, and all members are invited to submit written comments to the speaker, too.

Table Topics. In this segment, members not otherwise scheduled as program participants have an opportunity to present one- to two-minute impromptu talks.

Some clubs also conduct a business meeting at least once each month to handle club affairs. The business meeting provides an opportunity for members to practice parliamentary procedure and leadership skills. The order in which these segments are conducted many vary. Length of each portion may vary, too, depending on meeting length. Some clubs meet for one hour or less, while some clubs meet for 90 minutes or more. Following is a sample agenda for a club that meets for one hour.

00:05	TOASTMASTER Introduce ah-counter, grammarian, general evaluator, timer, etc.
00:10	TOASTMASTER Introduce speaker #1 Manual speech Introduce speaker #2 Manual speech Introduce Table Topics Master
00:26	TABLE TOPICS MASTER Explain Table Topics and theme Conduct Table Topics session Return control to Toastmaster
00:43	TOASTMASTER Introduce general evaluator
00:45	GENERAL EVALUATOR Call for reports: Speech evaluators Timer Grammarian Ah-counter Make general comments on meeting Return control to Toastmaster
00:55	TOASTMASTER Present awards Return control to president
00:57	PRESIDENT Thank guests for attending and allow them to comment if they wish Closing remarks
01:00	ADJOURN

SAMPLE MEETING AGENDA

TIME

00:00	PRESIDENT Call meeting to order Invocation (optional) Introduce guests Introduce Toastmaster
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Meeting Roles and Responsibilities

In Toastmasters, you learn by participating. During club meetings you will participate in many roles, and each one is a learning experience. Following are the roles you will be called upon to fulfill and tips for doing a good job. Roles and responsibilities

may vary from club to club, so check with your vice president education or mentor when you are assigned a role.

SPEAKER

A major portion of each meeting is centered around three or more speakers. Their speeches are prepared based on assignments in the *Communication and Leadership Program* or *Advanced Communication and Leadership Program* manuals.

Preparation is essential to success when you are the speaker.

Prior to the meeting – Check the meeting schedule to find out when you are to speak. In order to get the most benefits from the program, prepare a speech based on a manual project. Present the speeches in numerical order because each project builds on the skills learned in previous projects.

Before your meeting ask the general evaluator for your evaluator's name. Speak to your evaluator and talk about the manual speech you'll be giving. Discuss with the evaluator your speech goals and personal concerns. Emphasize where you feel your speech ability needs strengthening. Remember to bring your manual to the meeting.

When you enter the room – Arrive early. Check the microphone, lighting, etc. before everyone arrives. Protect yourself from all of the problems that can ruin your talk.

Sit near the front of the room for quick and easy access to the lectern.

Carefully plan your approach to the lectern and speech opening.

Be sure that you give your manual to your evaluator before the meeting starts.

If you don't write your own speech introduction, make certain that the Toastmaster of the meeting has prepared a good one for you.

During the meeting – Give your full attention to the speakers at the lectern. Avoid studying your speech notes while someone else is talking.

When introduced, smoothly leave your chair and walk to the lectern as planned.

As you begin your speech, acknowledge the Toastmaster and the audience (Toastmasters and guests).

When finishing your speech, wait for the Toastmaster to return to the lectern, then return to your seat.

During the evaluation of your speech, listen

intently for helpful hints that will assist in building better future talks. Pay attention to suggestions from other members.

After the meeting – Get your manual from your evaluator. At this time discuss any questions you may have concerning your evaluation to clarify any misinterpretations.

Have the vice president education (or other current club officer if you are the vice president education) initial the Project Completion Record in the back of your manual.

Resources –

Communication and Leadership Program (Catalog No. 225), included in your New Member Kit

Your Speaking Voice (Catalog No. 199), included in your New Member Kit

Gestures: Your Body Speaks (Catalog No. 201), included in your New Member Kit

They're All Around Us (Catalog No. 1616)

EVALUATOR

After every prepared speech, the speaker receives an evaluation. After you have presented a few speeches, you will be asked to serve as an evaluator and will evaluate one of the prepared speakers for the meeting. In addition to your oral evaluation, you will give the speaker a written evaluation using the guide in the manual. The evaluation you present can make the difference between a worthwhile or a wasted speech for your speaker. The purpose of the evaluation is to help the speaker become less self-conscious and a better speaker. This requires that you be fully aware of the speaker's skill level, habits, and mannerisms as well as his or her progress to date. If the speaker uses a technique or some gesture that receives a good response from the audience, tell the speaker so he or she will be encouraged to use it again.

Prior to the meeting – Review carefully the *Effective Speech Evaluation* manual which you received in your New Member Kit.

Talk with the speaker to find out the manual project he or she will be presenting. Review the goals of the speech and what the speaker hopes to achieve. Find out exactly which skills or techniques the speaker hopes to strengthen through the speech.

Evaluation requires careful preparation if the speaker is to benefit. Study the project objectives as well as the evaluation guide in the manual. Remember, the purpose of evaluation is to help people develop their speaking skills in various situations, including platform presentations, discussions, and meetings. Achievement equals the sum of ability and motivation. By actively listening and gently offering useful advice, you motivate members to work hard and improve.

When you enter the meeting room – Look for the speaker and get his or her manual.

Meet briefly with the general evaluator to confirm the evaluation session format. Then confer with the speaker one last time to see if he or she has any specific things for you to watch for during the talk.

During the meeting – Record your impressions of the speech in the manual along with your answers to the evaluation questions. Be as objective as possible. Remember that good evaluations may give new life to discouraged members and poor evaluations may dishearten members who tried their best. Remember, always leave the speaker with specific methods for improving.

When introduced, stand and give your verbal evaluation. Begin and end your evaluation with a note of encouragement or praise. Though you may have written lengthy responses to manual evaluation questions, don't read the questions or your responses. Your oral evaluation time is limited. Don't try to cover too much in your talk – possibly one point on organization, one on delivery and one on attainment of purpose with a statement about the greatest asset and a suggestion for future improvement.

Praise a successful speech and specifically tell why it was successful. Don't allow the speaker to remain unaware of a valuable asset such as a smile, a sense of humor or a good voice. Don't allow the speaker to remain ignorant of a serious fault or mannerism; if it is personal, write it but don't mention it aloud. Give the speaker the deserved praise and tactful suggestions in the manner you would like to receive them when you are the speaker.

After the meeting – Return the manual to the speaker. Add a verbal word of encouragement to the speaker, something that wasn't mentioned in the oral evaluation.

Resource –

Effective Speech Evaluation (Catalog No. 202), included in your New Member Kit

TIMER

The Toastmaster of the meeting will call on you to explain the timing rules. One of the lessons to be practiced in speech training is that of expressing a thought within a specific time. The timer is the member responsible for keeping track of time.

Each segment of the meeting is timed. You should explain your duties and report to the club clearly and precisely. This exercise is an excellent opportunity in practicing communicating instructions – something that we do every day.

Prior to the meeting – Confirm scheduled program participants with the Toastmaster and general evaluator.

Confirm time required for each prepared speech with the speakers.

Write out your explanation in the clearest possible language and rehearse it. For the benefit of guests, be sure to emphasize timing rules and how timing signals will be given.

Upon arrival at the meeting – Get timing equipment from the sergeant at arms. Be sure you understand how to operate the stopwatch and signal device and make certain the timing equipment works.

Sit where the signal device can be seen easily by all.

During the meeting – When introduced, explain the timing rules and demonstrate the signal device.

Throughout the meeting, signal each program participant as indicated below. In addition, signal the chairman, Toastmaster and Table Topics Master with red when they have reached their allotted or agreed upon time.

Record each participant's name and time used.

When called to report by the Table Topics Master, Toastmaster and/or general evaluator, stand by your chair, announce the speaker's name and the time taken. State those eligible for awards if your club issues awards. Generally topic speakers should be +/- 15 seconds of allowed time; prepared speakers must be +/- 30 seconds. However, these times may vary from club to club.

After the meeting – Return the stopwatch and timing signal device to the sergeant at arms.

Give the completed timer's report to the secretary for recording speech times in the minutes if this is done in your club.

TABLE TOPICS MASTER

The Toastmasters program has a tradition – every member speaks at a meeting. The Table Topics session is that portion of the meeting which insures this tradition. The purpose of this period is to have members “think on their feet” and speak for a minute or so. The Table Topics Master prepares and issues the topics; originality is desirable as much as possible. Each speaker may be given an individual subject or a choice of subjects may be presented from which the members can draw at random.

Prior to the meeting – Check with the Toastmaster to find out if a theme meeting is scheduled. If so, prepare topics to carry out that theme. If no theme is scheduled, choose a wide selection of topics. Review *The Toastmaster* magazine and other publications for ideas. Do not repeat the previous week's Table Topics ideas or items.

Find out who the prepared speakers, evaluators, general evaluator and Toastmaster are so you can call on the other members first. Only if time permits at the end of the topics session should you call on program participants (speakers last).

When choosing your specific questions: Select ones that will inspire the speakers to expound on them, give their opinions, etc. Don't make the questions too long or complicated. Phrase them in such a way that the speaker clearly will know what you want them to talk about.

Keep your comments short. Your job is to give others a chance to speak, not to give a series of mini-talks yourself.

Remember, Table Topics has a twofold purpose: First, to give everyone in the room an opportunity to speak – especially those who are not on the program – and, second, to get people to learn to “think and speak on their feet.”

During the meeting – When introduced, briefly state the purpose of the topics session.

Set the stage for your topics program. Keep your remarks brief but enthusiastic. If the club has a “Word of the Day,” encourage speakers to use the word in their response.

Be certain everyone understands the maximum time they have for their response and how the timing lights/device works (if the timer hasn't already done so).

State the question briefly, then call on a respondent. This serves two purposes: First, it holds everyone's attention – each one is thinking of a response should he or she be called on to speak; and second, it adds to the value of the impromptu element by giving everyone an opportunity to improve his or her “better listening and thinking” skills.

Call on speakers at random. Avoid going around the room in the order in which people are sitting. Give each participant a different question. Don't ask two people the same thing unless you ask each specifically to give the “pro” or “con” side.

Watch your total time! Check the printed agenda for the total time allotted to Table Topics and adjust the number of questions to end your segment on time. Even if your portion started late, try to end on time to avoid the total meeting running overtime.

If your club presents a “Best Table Topics Speaker” award, at the end of the Table Topics session ask the timer to report those eligible for the award. Then ask members to vote for “Best Table Topics Speaker” and pass their votes to the sergeant at arms or vote counter. If the club has a Table Topics evaluator, ask for his or her report and then return control of the meeting to the Toastmaster.

Resources –

Patterns in Programming (Catalog No. 1314)

Think Fast (Catalog No. 1315), a manual on Table Topics

Stand Up and Speak! Table Topics Game (Catalog No. 1316)

Tabletalk (Catalog No. 1318)

GENERAL EVALUATOR

The general evaluator is just what the name implies – an evaluator of anything and everything that takes place throughout the meeting. The responsibilities are large, but so are the rewards. The general evaluator is responsible to the Toastmaster who will introduce you; at the conclusion of the evaluation segment of the meeting, you will return control to him or her. You are responsible for the evaluation team, which consists of the timer, grammarian, ah-counter and Table Topics evaluator if your club has one.

The usual procedure is to have one evaluator for each major speaker, but this is not necessary.

You are free to set up any procedure you wish, but each evaluation should be brief, yet complete. Methods for conducting the evaluation sessions are limitless. Review *Effective Speech Evaluation* (Catalog No. 202) for ideas.

Prior to the meeting – Check with the Toastmaster to find out how the program will be conducted and if there are any planned deviations from the usual meeting format. Remember, always be ready when the meeting starts.

Call all of the evaluators to brief them on their job and to tell them whom they're evaluating and what evaluation format you will be using. Suggest each evaluator call his or her speaker to talk over any special evaluation requirements suggested in the manual for the speech.

During the briefing, emphasize that evaluation is a positive, helping act. As conscientious Toastmasters, their goal must be to help fellow Toastmasters develop their skills. Emphasize that evaluations should preserve or at least enhance the self-esteem of the speaker.

Call the remaining members of the evaluation team to remind them of their assignments.

Prepare a brief but thorough talk on the purpose, techniques and benefits of evaluation (for the benefit of the guests). Evaluation is a positive experience designed to help people overcome weak habits and add power to good ones.

Upon arrival at the meeting – Insure the individual evaluators have the speakers' manuals and understand the project objectives and how to evaluate the speeches.

Greet all evaluators who are present. If an evaluator is not present, consult with the vice president education and arrange for a substitute.

Verify each speaker's time and notify the timer.

Sit near the back of the room to allow yourself full view of the meeting and its participants.

During the meeting – Take notes on everything that happens (or doesn't but should). For example: Is the club's property (trophies, banner, educational material, etc.) properly displayed? If not, why? Were there unnecessary distractions that could have been avoided? Create a checklist from which you can follow the meeting. Did the meeting, and each segment of it, begin and end on time?

Cover each participant on the program. Look for good and less than desirable examples of preparation, organization, delivery, enthusiasm,

observation and general performance of duties. Remember, you are not to reevaluate the speakers, though you may wish to add something that the evaluator may have missed.

Before Table Topics, you will be asked to stand and brief the audience on your team's means and methods of evaluation. Describe what way and how your team will handle evaluations.

Identify the grammarian, ah-counter and timer. Have these members briefly state the purpose of their jobs.

Request the "Word of the Day," if your club has one, from the grammarian.

When introduced to conduct the evaluation phase of the meeting, go to the lectern and introduce each evaluator. After each recitation, thank the evaluator for his or her efforts.

If the Toastmaster neglected to call for the timer's report and vote for "Best Speaker" (if your club has this award), do it before individual evaluations are given.

Wrap up by giving your general evaluation of the meeting, using the notes you took as suggested above. You may wish to comment on the quality of evaluations. Were they positive, upbeat, helpful? Did they point the way to improvement?

TOASTMASTER

The main duty of the Toastmaster is to act as a genial host and conduct the entire program, including introducing participants. If the Toastmaster does not perform the duties well, an entire meeting can end in failure. For obvious reasons this task is not usually assigned to a member until he or she is familiar with the club and its procedures. Program participants should be introduced in a way that excites the audience and motivates each member to listen. The Toastmaster creates an atmosphere of interest, expectation and receptivity.

Prior to the meeting – Check with the vice president education to find out if a special theme has been set for the meeting and if there are any program changes.

Call the Table Topics Master to discuss his or her duties. Also provide the Table Topics Master with a list of program participants to insure these people will not be called on for responses.

Call all speakers in advance to remind them that they are speaking. Interview them to find out their speech title, manual project number, purpose

to be achieved, time requested and something interesting which you can use when introducing them (job, family, hobbies, education, why this topic for this audience, etc.).

Call the general evaluator to confirm the assignment. Ask the general evaluator to call the other members of the evaluation team (speech evaluators, Table Topics Master, timer, grammarian, ah-counter, etc.) and remind them of their responsibilities.

Prepare introductions for each speaker. A proper introduction is important to the success of the speaker's presentation. (See page 73 to learn how to prepare an introduction.)

Prepare remarks which can be used to bridge the gaps between program segments. You may never use them, but you should be prepared to avoid possibly awkward periods of silence.

Remember that performing as Toastmaster is one of the most valuable experiences in your club work. The assignment requires careful preparation in order to have a smoothly run meeting.

At the meeting – Arrive early in order to finish any last-minute details.

Check with the speakers for any last-minute changes.

Sit near the front of the room and have your speakers do likewise for quick and easy access to the lectern.

During the meeting – Preside with sincerity, energy and decisiveness. Take your audience on a pleasant journey and make them feel that all is going well.

Always lead the applause before and after the Table Topics session, each prepared speaker, and the general evaluator.

Remain standing near the lectern after your introduction until the speaker has acknowledged you and assumed control of the meeting; then be seated.

Introduce the general evaluator as you would any speaker; the general evaluator will then introduce the other members of the evaluation team.

Introduce the Table Topics Master as you would any speaker. If the Table Topics Master forgets to call for the timer's report and vote for "Best Table Topics Speaker," you do it.

Introduce each speaker in turn.

At the conclusion of the speaking program, request the timer's report and vote for "Best Speaker."

Briefly reintroduce the general evaluator. If the general evaluator forgets to call for the timer's report and vote for "Best Evaluator," you do it.

While votes are being tallied, invite comments from guests and announcements (such as verification of next week's program).

Award trophies if your club does so.

Request the "Thought for the Day" if your club has one.

Adjourn the meeting, or if appropriate, reintroduce the chairman.

Resources –

Introducing the Speaker (Catalog No. 111)

Chairman (Catalog No. 200)

Patterns in Programming (Catalog No. 1314)

GRAMMARIAN

Being grammarian is truly an exercise in expanding your listening skills. You have two basic responsibilities: First, to introduce new words to members, and second, to comment on the use of English during the course of the meeting.

Prior to the meeting – Select a "Word of the Day" if this is done in your club. It should be a word that will help members increase their vocabulary – a word that can be incorporated easily into everyday conversation but is different from the way people usually express themselves. An adjective or adverb is suggested since each is more adaptable than a noun or verb, but feel free to select your own special word.

In letters large enough to be seen from the back of the room, print your word, its part of speech (adjective, adverb, noun, etc.), and a brief definition. Prepare a sentence showing how the word is used.

Prepare a brief explanation of the duties of the grammarian for the benefit of the guests.

Upon arrival at the meeting – Place your visual aid at the front of the room where it can be seen by all.

Get a blank piece of paper and pen ready on which to make notes, or get a copy of the grammarian's log, if your club has one, from the sergeant at arms.

During the meeting – When introduced prior to Table Topics, announce the "Word of the Day," state its part of speech, define it, use it in a sentence, and ask that anyone speaking during any part of the meeting use it.

Briefly explain the role of the grammarian.

Throughout the meeting, listen to everyone's word usage. Write down any awkward use or

misuse of the language (incomplete sentences, sentences that change direction in midstream, incorrect grammar, malapropisms, etc.) with a note of who erred. Write down who used the "Word of the Day" (or a derivative of it) and note those who used it correctly or incorrectly.

When called on by the general evaluator during the evaluation segment, stand by your chair and give your report. Try to offer the correct usage in every instance where there was misuse instead of only explaining what was wrong. Report on creative language usage and announce who used the "Word of the Day" (or a derivative of it) correctly or incorrectly.

After the meeting – Give your completed report to the treasurer for collection of fines if your club does this.

Resources –

Word of the Day (Catalog No. 1415)

Word of the Day II (Catalog No. 1416)

AH-COUNTER

The purpose of the ah-counter is to note words and sounds used as a "crutch" or "pause filler" by anyone who speaks during the meeting. Words may be inappropriate interjections such as *and, well, but, so, you know*. Sounds may be *ah, um, er*. You should also note when a speaker repeats a word or phrase such as "I, I" or "This means, this means."

Prior to the meeting – Prepare a brief explanation of the duties of the ah-counter for the benefit of guests.

Upon arrival at the meeting – Get a pen and blank piece of paper on which to make notes, or get a blank copy of the ah-counter's log, if your club has one, from the sergeant at arms.

During the meeting – When introduced prior to Table Topics, explain the role of the ah-counter. In some clubs, small fines are levied on members who do or do not do certain things. (For example, members are fined who use "crutch" words, are not wearing their Toastmasters pin to the meeting, etc.) If your club levies fines, explain the fine schedule.

Throughout the meeting, listen to everyone for "crutch" sounds and long pauses used as fillers and not as a necessary part of sentence structure. Write down how many "crutch" sounds or words each person used during all portions of the meeting.

When called on by the general evaluator during the evaluation segment, stand by your chair and give your report.

After the meeting – Give your completed report to the treasurer for collection of fines if your club does this.

OPTIONAL MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Your club may have other meeting participants, such as joke master, parliamentarian, and word master. Check with your club officers for guidelines for any additional positions the club may have.

Your Club's Leadership

Meeting participants play an important role in making the club educational and enjoyable. But another group of people has even more responsibility for meeting quality and the long-term success of the club. This group is called the club executive committee. Following are the titles and standards of each executive committee member.

President. The president serves as the club's chief executive officer, responsible for general supervision and operation of the club.

Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Ensure club officers meet club officer and club meeting standards; oversee plan to achieve Distinguished Club Program goals and ensure the club is a Distinguished Club; encourage communication and leadership development through promoting CTM, ATM, CL and AL awards; ensure the club has an ongoing membership building program; attend and vote the club's proxy at district council meetings or ensure a club member attends and votes; attend regional conference and International Convention and vote the club's proxy or send the proxy to the district governor; oversee administrative operation of the club in compliance with the Club Constitution and Bylaws; maintain relationship with the district and with Toastmasters International; schedule and chair monthly executive committee meeting; arrange for a replacement if unable to attend a club or executive committee meeting; search for leaders, ensure all club offices are filled for the succeeding term, and ensure that timely elections are conducted; prepare successor for office; attend district-sponsored club officer training.

Standards at the club meeting are to: Ensure meetings start and end on time; make sure guests are warmly and enthusiastically introduced; allow time before and after the meeting to speak with guests; read and/or display the club mission statement at every meeting; discuss the Distinguished Club Program and the club's progress in it; recognize member achievements in Toastmasters and in their personal lives; report on which "Moments of Truth" the club is achieving.

Immediate Past President. The immediate past president provides guidance and serves as a resource to club officers and members. The immediate past president chairs the nominating committee, assists in the preparation of the Club Success Plan and promotes the club's efforts to become a Distinguished Club.

Vice President Education. The vice president education is responsible for planning successful club meetings so that each member has the opportunity to achieve his or her educational goals. He or she is the second-highest ranking club officer, presiding at club and executive committee meetings in the absence of the president.

Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Plan club meetings, completing schedules and assignments at least three weeks in advance and confirming each schedule five to seven days before the meeting; promote participation in the educational program. Get commitment from new members to achieve the CTM award within one year or less and schedule them to speak accordingly. Get commitment from CTMs to earn ATM-B awards within one year, and get commitment from ATM-B and ATM-S recipients to earn the next award within one year. Get commitment from members to earn the Competent Leader award. Track all members' progress toward these awards; orient new members to the Toastmasters program within two meetings after they join; assign every new member a mentor; attend club executive committee meetings and preside when the president is absent; attend district council meetings and vote the club's proxy vote at regional and International business meetings; attend district-sponsored club officer training; arrange for a replacement if unable to attend club meeting; prepare successor for office.

Standards at the club meeting are to: Assign each new member to be a Table Topics participant at the first meeting after joining, to a meeting role at the third meeting or earlier, and to give the Ice Breaker manual project at the fourth meeting or sooner; ensure that a club member conducts The Successful Club Series programs "Evaluate to Motivate," "Moments of Truth," "Mentoring," and "Finding New Members for Your Club" at least once per year; monitor club performance quarterly in cooperation with the club president; initial speakers' Records of Assignments and ensure eligible members fill out their award applications; preside over the meeting when the President is absent.

Vice President Membership. The vice president membership is the third-ranking club officer.

Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Conduct ongoing membership building programs and efforts. Promote the membership goal of one new member per month and, if the club has fewer than 20 members, achieving 20 members by year-end or sooner. Promote club and Toastmasters International membership building programs and conduct a minimum of two formal club membership programs annually; follow-up on and keep track of guests, new members joining, and members not attending meetings. Send follow-up note to guests; explain the educational program to all prospective members, get their commitment to join and collect membership applications. Bring the applications to the club for voting and, if the members are accepted, collect dues and fees and give them to the treasurer with the applications; attend club executive committee meetings; attend and vote at area council meetings; attend district-sponsored club officer training; arrange for a replacement if unable to attend club meeting; prepare successor for office.

Standards at a club meeting are to: Greet guests and have each complete a guest card; report on current membership, promote membership campaigns and welcome new members; work with the president and vice president education to ensure each new member is formally inducted at the first meeting after being voted in by the club; help guests wishing to join complete the Application for Membership form; regularly speak with fellow members to determine if their needs are being met.

Vice President Public Relations. The vice president public relations is the fourth-ranking club officer.

Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Promote the club to local media; produce and distribute a club newsletter at least monthly; promote membership programs; attend club executive committee meetings; attend other Toastmasters events; attend district-sponsored club officer training; arrange for a replacement if unable to attend a club meeting; prepare successor for office.

Standards at the club meeting are to: Announce upcoming events and programs; ask for contributions to the newsletter; greet members and guests.

Secretary. The secretary is the fifth-ranking club officer.

Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Maintain an accurate membership roster and give it to the treasurer to submit with dues; mail club officer list to World Headquarters within 10 days after elections; handle general club correspondence; keep club files, including the club charter, Constitution and Bylaws, minutes, resolutions and correspondence; attend club executive committee meetings; attend district-sponsored club officer training; arrange for a replacement if unable to attend meetings; prepare successor for office.

Standards at a club meeting are to: Record and read meeting minutes; greet members and guests.

Treasurer. The treasurer is the sixth-ranking club officer.

Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Prepare a budget to be approved by the executive committee and membership within one month of taking office; provide the bank with a new signature card by July 1/January 1; prepare and send dues statements by August 15/February 15; collect and send dues to World Headquarters by October

1 and April 1, and work with the vice president membership to contact members who have not paid dues; submit new member applications and dues to World Headquarters within 48 hours after receipt; pay bills as due; keep records of all financial transactions; present verbal and written financial reports quarterly (October 15, January 15, April 15, and July 15); submit club accounts for audit; attend club executive committee meetings; attend district-sponsored club officer training; arrange for a replacement if unable to attend meeting; prepare successor for office.

Standards at the club meeting are to: Receive completed new member applications and dues; announce when dues are due and explain dues structure; greet members and guests.

Sergeant at Arms. The sergeant at arms is the seventh-ranking club officer. Standards outside of the club meeting are to: Schedule meeting location; maintain club equipment in working order and check after every meeting to ensure adequate supplies are available; attend club executive committee meetings; attend district-sponsored club officer training; arrange for a replacement and for assistance if necessary; prepare successor for office.

Standards at a club meeting are to: Arrange the room at least 10 minutes before the meeting begins; make sure the lectern is in place, the banner displayed, evaluation forms and ballots distributed, awards, supply catalog, progress chart, and educational material displayed, place cards arranged and name badges available; greet members and guests and arrange for guests to sit with members; greet the area governor and other visiting officers and escort them to the club president; arrange for food service at meal meetings; ensure the meeting starts on time; collect ballots and tally votes for awards.

