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How Many Wish a Soft and Gentle Voice?

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Since a student must have opportunity to study the field, make plans and have some responsibility in supervision, an apprenticeship training for institution management majors is advised.

An apprenticeship period of from 6 months to 1 year under the supervision of an experienced manager should be completed before the graduate accepts a position requiring managerial responsibility. Such training gives students opportunity to develop ability to work with others and to manage employees. Graduates from last year have accepted appointments at Michigan State College, Mills College in California, University of Nebraska, and University of Chicago.

It is also suggested that institution majors spend the summer vacation following the junior year working in either the food or housing department of an institution.

It takes skill and careful planning to serve in hotels, cafeterias, tearooms and restaurants. What goes on behind those swinging doors into the kitchen is, among other things, a difficult problem.

Shifted away from a college campus and translated into commercial terms, the problem includes the fact that restaurants and hotels consume one-fourth of the food used in the United States. There are about 200,000 restaurant and hotel dining rooms. In a recent year they sold one-half billion dollars' worth of food and served about 6 billion meals. Another kind of dining room serving food in quantity is the school dormitory.

State institutions are also a group of organizations needing efficient management applied to their food departments.

Institution management is concerned with obtaining dignified living in the physical aspects of group life. Attention is also paid to the managing of a food serving organization at a financial profit, otherwise there would be no organization to manage.

Iowa State College is one of the very few colleges and universities to offer complete work in the field of institution management training. Its graduates fill positions as managers of food and housing departments of clubs, hotels and college dormitories, and direct the food service in tearooms, restaurants, cafeterias, school lunch rooms and college dining halls.

How Many Wish a Soft and Gentle Voice?

by Ida Ruth Younkin

NO, not all of us can have Franklin D. Roosevelt voices, but we can avoid the Casper Milquetoast type!

Is your voice pure, melodious, warm, alive? Or is it high pitched, shrill, harsh, or whiny? Does your voice say, "I'm afraid I can't succeed in this?"

As Miss Home Economics Graduate is called on to give radio talks and demonstrations, and to make consumer contacts she feels the importance of this tool—speech. To make her speech an effective tool she must cultivate and improve her voice. Just as she wishes her hair and dress neat and attractive so she wants her voice to be pleasing.

How many of us know just how our voices sound. And here the Iowa State student is fortunate, since she may have an electric recording made. The electric recording will soon reveal to her why people always ask her to repeat what she says over the telephone and why she feels the importance of this electric recording made. The electric recording will show her what she sounds like to those who are calling on her to give recitations. The surest means to improve a voice is to listen to it.

Indistinct, poorly enunciated speech is associated with a person who is rather lazy, and too uninterested to make the necessary effort; or with one whose thinking is rather slipshod or confused. One may be quite unconscious of the defect, since it has become a habit. A common cause of indistinctness is the failure to open the mouth wide enough. A lazy tongue and lazy lips produce a mumbling speech.

A good voice doesn't call attention to itself. It is merely the instrument by which the thoughts are expressed. Just as the paints in a paint box are not beautiful as they stand, the wading of the artist's brush makes them a lovely, colorful landscape or a life-like portrait.

Improvement in voice must be approached from two angles: the mental and the physical. Good health and plenty of rest are prerequisite to vital, alive, animated speech. A lack of mental and emotional control shows itself immediately in the voice. There are "discouraged" voices and "cold" voices. The surest means to good speaking are relaxation and a sense of inner harmony. Let your voice express that which is deep and genuine in yourself. Be sincere. Artificiality seldom escapes your audience!

Walk, sit and stand "tall." Good posture allows for good speech mechanics. Slumped down in your chair, you can't work up more than lukewarm interest in your recitation on the effect of over-stirring a waffle batter!

Loosen up your tongue and relax the throat. Use your lips to form the words. Don't slight the "t" on kept or the "d" on found. A study of the speech of others will be a great help in analyzing and improving your own.

Does your voice transmit your personality to others?