



University of Kansas

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Purpose

The Virtual Presentation Assistant is an online tutorial for improving your public speaking skills. This site is designed to help you target your specific needs as a speaker by allowing you to access any or all of the contents listed below.

Determining Your Purpose

Welcome to the "Determining Your Purpose" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. There are many types of speeches depending upon the speaker's intention, and a clear purpose statement will lead to a clear thesis statement. Reports are often given for the purpose of providing bases for action. Fact-finding boards, investigating committees, and boards of inquiry all serve as means of obtaining information to be transmitted to an action agency. This site offers guidelines and related links concerning the purpose of your public speech.

Contents

- Use the SPAM Model
 - **Situation:** consider the time and place of where you are giving the speech.
 - **Purpose:** this refers to the goal the speaker hopes to achieve with his or her speech.
 - **Audience:** consider the people to whom the speech is directed.
 - **Method:** which methods will best accomplish the purpose.
- Three Types of Speeches
 - **Informative:** In an informative speech, the audience learns about a new subject or learns new information about a familiar subject. An informative purpose statement will generally be worded to stress audience knowledge or ability. There are three ways to categorize informative speeches; by format, by content, and by purpose.



Informative speeches can be divided into two formats; briefings, and reports. Informative speeches can also be categorized according to their content. There are speeches about objects, processes, events, and

concepts. One can also distinguish among types of informative speeches depending upon the speaker's intention, these include; descriptions, explanations, and instructions. Whatever you present should be new to your audience.

- **Persuasive:** A persuasive speech is intended to change the audience's attitudes or behaviors. All persuasive topics fall into one of three categories, depending upon the type of proposition, or claim, that you are advancing. The three categories are propositions of fact, propositions of value, and propositions of policy. Propositions of facts are issues in which there are two or more sides with conflicting evidence, where listeners are required to choose the truth for themselves.

Propositions of value go beyond issues of truth or falsity and explore the worth of some idea, person, or object. Propositions of policy go one step beyond questions of fact or value; they recommend a specific course of action. This type of speech is probably the most challenging kind of speech because it is often about controversial subjects that are important to both speaker and audience.

- **Entertaining:** A speech that simply tries to gain and keep the audience's attention. The speaker wants the listeners to have a good time and to be amused or interested by the speech.

For another valuable site on effective presentations see [Effective presentations - KU Med Online tutorial series](#)

Selecting Your Topic

Welcome to the "Selecting Your Topic" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. Ideas seem to come automatically to speakers who have a topic in mind; things they read or observe or talk about that might have otherwise been meaningless suddenly relate to their topic, providing material or inspiration for sources of material. The earlier you decide on a topic, the more of these happy coincidences you can take advantage of. This site offers guidelines and related links to help you determine the subject of your speech.

Contents

- Draw from personal interests as well as those of your audience members. Your topic must be interesting to your audience, and the best way to accomplish that is to find a topic that is interesting to you. Your interest in a topic will also improve your ability to create the speech, and it will increase your confidence when it comes time to present it. It also helps to choose a topic you know something about. Some topics include:

- [Arts](#)
- [Computers](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Government](#)
- [Health](#)
- [News/Current Events](#)
- [Recreation](#)
- [Regional](#)
- [Science](#)
- [Communication and Technology](#)
- Draw from the popular media:
 - [The Economist](#)
 - [New York Times](#)
 - [Business Week](#)
 - [Infoworld](#)
 - [Time Magazine](#)
 - [USA Today](#)
 - [U.S. News & World Report](#)
 - [Wall Street Journal](#)
 - [Washington Technology Online](#)
 - [Yahoo's List of Online Newspapers](#)
- Ask yourself the following questions.
 - Are you interested in the topic?
 - Will you enjoy talking about this topic?
 - Do you want to entertain, inform, or persuade?
 - Will the audience be interested in your topic?
 - Will the topic offend some members of your audience?
 - Does the occasion of the speech have a special purpose?
 - Do you know anything about this topic?
 - Do you have any interest in learning about this topic?

Contents

- Draw from the popular media.

[The Internet Public Library](#) - Online Newspapers

- Visit your local/campus library or one online. There are a few resources that are common to most library catalogs, reference works, periodicals, and nonprint materials. If you have explored all the sources and still can't find exactly what you need, seek out a librarian. Here are some links to library pages:
 - [Library of Congress \(USA\)](#)
 - [The Canadian Library Index](#)
- An index of Canadian Library Home Pages and connections to telnet/web based OPACS
 - [Digital Librarian](#)

- [Electronic Reserves Clearinghouse](#) Links and Materials on the Web.
- [British Library Catalogues](#)
- [World Wide Web Library Directory](#) - directory of libraries, library organizations and services, and library related companies on the Web.
- [American Communication Association's Reference Resources](#)
- Visit local/state/federal agencies online -
 - [FedWorld \(USA\)](#)
 - [Federal Organizations \(Canada\)](#) - federal organizations listed alphabetically.
- Personal interviews can be helpful if they are easily obtainable. The information-gathering interview is a valuable form of research. The interview allows you to view your topic from an expert's perspective and that expert's years of experience, research and thought. You can use an interview to collect facts and ideas and thinking. Often the interview will save you hours of library research and allow you to present ideas uncovered any other way. And because the interview is a face-to-face interaction with an expert, many things that would be unclear can become more understandable.
- Research is used to increase speech effectiveness as well as enhance your credibility - you will want to gather information. Knowing about any new controversies and the latest information will help you understand audience attitudes and will assist you in developing strategies for how to best approach communicative situations.



Analyzing Your Audience

Welcome to the "Analyzing Your Audience" site of the Virtual Presentation Academy. This site offers guidelines to help you analyze the audience to which you will be speaking.

Contents

Goal: To be perceived by the audience as credible and qualified to speak about your topic, while addressing their needs and conditions.

- **Questions to Consider Regarding Your 'Target Audience'**
 - What is the appropriate channel and medium geared to the size of the particular audience?
 - Does the speech appeal to the audience's common interests?
 - What particular aspects of the topic will be most relevant?
 - How can I best gain and hold their interest and attention?
 - Did you identify 'key' members of the audience?
 - What do I share with my listeners?
 - How can I build on any common grounds of identification?
 - Have you anticipated audience reaction?

- What will listeners already know about my topic?
- What will they want to know, and what do they need to know?
- Is the information geared towards the audiences level of language?
 - Is the language appropriate for the audience, is it technical?
 - Explain the language if you use unfamiliar terms, or a particular term in an unfamiliar context.
 - You must explain 'acronyms.'
- What is the occasion of the speech?
- Where is the speech taking place?
 - Are the room arrangements adequate?
 - Will you have all of the equipment that you need at your disposal
- How long should the speech be? Time constraints are a great consideration.
 - Speech in the morning?
 - Listeners may be fatigued and need some lively or startling examples to awaken them.
 - Speech on Monday?
 - People need more light to focus on the new week.
 - Speech on Friday?
 - Be more direct and to the point to keep listeners' minds from drifting to the weekend.
- **Demographics:** statistical information about groups of people. This data tells you about group characteristics and individual personality characteristics with demographics. The resulting "psychographics" are heavily used in marketing. Their measurement and validity may be questioned on a variety of fronts.
 - age
 - occupation
 - religion
 - ethnic or cultural background
 - social - economic status
 - gender
 - educational background
 - political background
- **Motivation:** Audience needs, wants, and wishes constitute motivation, the force that impels them to engage in certain behavior

toward specific goals.

- *Consider the following:*

- Comfort
- Safety
- Friendship
- Recognition
- Variety
- Control
- Independence
- Curiosity
- Tradition
- Success
- Nurturance
- Enjoyment

- **Composing Messages Suited for the Audience:**

- Short sentences 15-20 words to achieve your complete thought.
- Have background in current events:
 - Buy a newspaper or magazine in the region that you are speaking in.
 - Watch the local news for current or upcoming events.
 - Research the group in which you plan to speak.
- For a receptive audience:
 - Focus on conclusions and recommendations.
- For skeptical audience: Focus on logical arguments.

1. **2+2=4 approach:**

- Introduction
- Reason #1 (for support)
- Reason #2 (for support)
- Recommendations, and how it will be implemented
- Summary

2. **Scientific Method:** A logical step by step set of procedures.

3. **Yardstick approach:** Based on criteria

Supporting Your Points

Welcome to the "Supporting Your Points" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. This site offers help you create a credible and well-supported speech.

Contents

- You will be a more credible speaker if you use these tools to support your claim/s. Always remember NOT types of supporting material:
 - **facts and figures:** these are statements and verifiable units of information.
 - **descriptive statistics:** these explain things in terms of size or distribution. These are powerful impressions that they are the result of a thorough scientific study. When evaluating statistics of source, seek multiple sources, cite the statistic completely, and use current and relevant statistics.
 - [Uncle Sam's Reference Shelf](#)
 - [Stat USA](#)
 - **statements by authority:** this lets you "borrow" the credibility of the expert
 - [Quotations on Yahoo](#)
 - [Familiar Quotations](#)
 - **narratives:** this is an example in the form of a story. Audiences will often listen to this when anything else. Be sure that the audience sees the relationship between the story and the point. Narratives should always have a beginning, middle, and end, and should be interesting while avoiding details and excessive length.
 - **definitions** - The two types of definitions are logical which is a dictionary definition. Second is the etymology definition which describes how a word derives from the root word of its culture. Last, is the functional definition which tells how the object relates to how it works or operates.
 - **humor:** if you are trying to build credibility, humor can be effective because people like to hear it. They are likely to remember it and associate it with serious ideas. Remember only to use humor at the beginning or end of the speech. There are clearly some speeches where the use of humor would not be appropriate.
 - [The Funny Firm](#)
 - [rec.humor.funny](#) - said to be the net's oldest comedy publication and newsgroup.
 - [Yahoo's Humor section](#)
 - **Logic, testimony, statistics, and facts** are the only support that can prove. Without their support, the points you make in a speech will be less persuasive. The types of testimony are expert, prestige, and lay.
 - **Four purposes of supporting material**
 - clarify
 - make interesting
 - make memorable
 - prove

Examples - These speeches contain good examples of support. (Want Audio? See "Presenting your

- [I have a Dream - Martin Luther King](#)
- [Great American Speeches](#)

Outlining Your Points

Welcome to the "Outlining Your Points" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. This site offers guidelines to help you plan and organize an effective speech.

Contents

- Outlining your points will help you see key words easier, it will also let you add to your notes at the time of the speech and it will allow your speech to flow naturally. You can write an outline in words and phrases or complete sentences but, it is best to use as few complete sentences as possible.
 - Topic Cohesion: When outlining main and supporting points, make sure that all of them support the main point of the speech .
 - Organizational Patterns:
 - **Topical**- this is when you have several ideas to present and one idea seems naturally to be the most important. This is one of the most common types of patterns, and it is especially useful for informative speeches.
 - **Chronological**- this uses time sequence for a framework. This pattern is useful in informative speeches, both of which require background information.
 - **Spatial**- this organizes material according to physical space. You may use spatial order in informative and entertaining speeches involving physical space.
 - **Classification**- puts things into categories. You can use this pattern for all three types of speeches.
 - **Problem/Solution**- this is used mostly for persuasive speeches. The first part of a speech presents a problem and the second part presents a solution.
 - **Cause/Effect**-can be used for persuasive speeches. The first part describes the cause and the second describes its effect.
 - Introductions and Conclusions- reasons to use an introduction
 - gets the audience's attention
 - introduces the topic
 - shows the topic's importance
 - presents the thesis
 - forecasts the major ideas
 - What a conclusion should do:
 - inform the audience that you are about to close
 - summarize the major ideas
 - leave the audience with an idea to remember

Using Visual Aids

Welcome to the "Using Visual Aids" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. This site offers guidelines and links to help you utilize visual aids to create an effective speech.

Contents

Goal: To give your audience direct sensory contact with your speech using visual aid.

Why use Visual Aids?

- Visual Aids enhance understanding of the topic.
- Visual Aids add authenticity.
- Visual Aids add variety.
- Visual Aids help your speech have lasting impact.
- Visual Aids can help the speaker build *ethos* (speaker character credibility).

Varieties of visual aids:

- People: body, clothes, grooming, actions, gestures, voice, facial expressions, and demeanor
- Sketches
- Maps
- Graphs:
 - Pie
 - Bar
 - Line
- Charts:
 - Flow
 - Tree
 - Stream
 - Sequence
 - Pictographs
 - Flip
- Photographs and Pictures
- Chalkboard: Textual Graphics
- Posters
- Objects or Models
- Audio-Visual equipment
 - Overhead Projectors
 - Slides and Transparencies
- Handouts
- Films, Videotapes, audio tapes, cd-rom

Pointers for constructing effective visual aids:

- Make sure the visual aid supplements the speech rather than becoming the speech itself.

- **Visibility:** Font Size

For Flip Charts:

Title: 3 in. high
 Subtitles: 2 in. high
 Other text: 1.5 in. high

Standard Computer Print Sizes:

Transparencies	Slides	Handouts
Title:		36
pt	24 pt	18 pt
Subtitles:		24
pt	18 pt	14 pt
Other text:		18
pt	14 pt	12 pt

- **Emphasis:** Visual Aid should emphasize what the speech emphasizes.

- Relevance
- Simplicity

- **Balance:** Should be balanced and pleasing to the eye.
- **Color:** Color adds impact to meaning of speech.

Using your Visual Aid *successfully*:

- Practice. Make sure Visual Aid is integrated into your speech.
- Plan placement of Visual Aid prior to the speech
- Check to see that your electronic equipment is running, and that you know how to properly operate it.
- Do not display it until you are ready to use it. When finished with it remove, or cover it.
- Do not stand directly in front of it, stand to the side and face the audience as much as possible.
- When referring to the Visual Aid, point, don't leave your audience searching.
- Do not distribute materials during your speech. If you have prepared

handouts, distribute them before or after you speak.

Visual Aid sites to check out



- [Designing Effective visuals - KU Medical Center](#)
- [Designing Effective Posters - KU Medical Center](#)
- [Designing Effective Visuals for Lectures - KU Medical Center](#)
- [Designing Effective Presentations](#) - for a variety of general presentation information.

Presenting Your Speech

Welcome to the "Presenting Your Speech" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. This site offers guidelines and links to help you present your speech effectively.

Contents

- Guidelines for Effective Delivery
 - be natural
 - be lively
 - be appropriate
 - pair delivery and message
- Seven guidelines for ethical speech and delivery in communication

1. Understand the power of the lectern. Being in front of people gives you a certain amount of credibility.
2. Speak truthfully and be sure of your facts.
3. Be willing to rock the boat. Stand for what you believe, but do not alarm your audience.
4. Do not lie.
5. Avoid excess and inappropriate emotional appeals.
6. Use credible and current sources.
7. Avoid ambiguity. Be concrete in your statements.

- Formats of Delivery
 - impromptu
 - extemporaneous
 - manuscript
 - memorized
- How to Control Nervousness
 - be familiar with your topic

- practice your speech until you feel comfortable with it
- practice your speech in front of others

We cannot overemphasize the importance of practice. We recommend you consider one or more of the following:

- [Toastmasters](#)
- [National Speakers Association](#) (United States)
- [National Speakers Association of Australia](#)
- [Speakers Platform](#)
- Register for a public speaking course at a local university or community college.
- Importance of Nonverbal Communication
 - it reinforces verbal communication
 - making eye contact will make you appear more credible
 - erect posture leads to easier breathing and better voice projection
 - use movement appropriately when emphasizing points or moving closer to the audience
 - use gesture appropriately when expressing emotions - too much gesturing can make you appear nervous

More Sample Speeches (Audio and Video Archives)

- [The Nation's Forum Sound Recordings \(1918-1920\)](#)
- [Audio Recordings of Speeches by Harry Truman](#)
- [The History Channel - Great Speeches Archive](#)

Public Speaking Links

Welcome to the "Public Speaking Links" site of the Virtual Presentation Assistant project. This site offers connections other public speaking sites and articles or reviews which will be of use to you.

Contents

Helpful Sites to Consider:

- [Presenting Solutions - The art of communicating effectively](#) - Good advice on presentations and tips for speaking effectively.
- [Before You Have that Talk..](#) **FAST COMPANY** June/July 1997, issue 9, page 168.
- [When Your Presentation Crashes... Who You Gonna Call?](#) **FAST COMPANY** Feb/March 1997, issue 7, page 130.
- [The Basic Communication Course Homepage](#) - a site for public speaking instructors with many links and tips.

- [The Executive Speaker Company](#) - An especially good site for speech writers, with an archive of speeches to order and a list of quotations.
- [How to Give a Talk: Changing the Culture of Academic Public Speaking](#)- Goes beyond the title... from the folks at Stanford.
- [Lenny's Speaking Tips of the Month](#) - An updated list of tips for speakers.


Corporate/Government Speech Archive Sites and Speeches

[Historic Audio \(Speech\) Archives](#)

[Andrew Grove Speeches \(Intel\)](#)

[Corporation for Public Broadcasting - The Speech Archive](#)

[The History Channel - Great Speeches Archive](#)A must see...or listen since

you will need  audio

This archive includes the following audio recordings:

Mahatma Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi arrives in London for talks with Government

Cuban Ambassador, Bay of Pigs Invasion - as announced to the UN

Barbara Jordan, Keynote address to Democratic convention

Defence Secretary **John Knott**, Discloses British Invasion of Falkland Islands

Jimmy Hoffa, Pardoned by Nixon, is released from prison

Douglas MacArthur, Officiates Surrender of Japan

Hale Boggs, Disclosed Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia

Pres. of Pakistan, Ali Bhutto, denounces UN during India-Pakistan War

LBJ, delivers State Of The Union address

Pres. Truman, sends troops to Korea

U.S. Ambassador **Henry Cabot Lodge**, discloses Soviet takeover of Hungary

Sec. of State **George Schultz**, reads account of Soviet shooting down of Korean Airlines flight 007

UN Sec. General **Kurt Waldheim**, congratulates U.S. and Soviet Union on Apollo-Soyuz linkup in Space

LBJ, proposes sea-level canal for Panama

Svetlana Stalin, defects to U.S. - holds first press conference

Prince Charles, Investiture of Prince Charles

Queen Elizabeth, Coronation of Queen Elizabeth

Herbert Hoover, accepts Republican Nomination for President Apollo 13, trouble

Edward Heath, wins election as prime Minister of Great Britain Eyewitness, to Kent State Shooting

George Bernard Shaw, Born July 26, 1856

Albert Einstein, Born March 14, 1879

Apollo 17, lifts off from moon - Longest stay on Lunar surface

Anwar Sadat, addresses Israeli Parliament

Sec. of State Baker, announces U.S. invasion of Panama

Pierre Salinger, discloses death of Poet Robert Frost

Barry Goldwater, declares his candidacy for President
Deputy Sec. of State **Warren Christopher**, briefs press on Iran's Release of American hostages
Pres. Bush, addresses troops in Somalia
British Pop Stars, boycott South African over apartheid policies
Pres. Reagan, observes 10th anniversary of Roe V. Wade decision
Pres. Eisenhower, addresses nation over Mid-East crisis
Sen. Hugh Scott, U.S. mines Hai-Phong Harbor in North Vietnam
Pierre Salinger, Presidents Commission On Physical Fitness
FDR, Boys Scouts of America Founded (on 31st anniversary)
Pres. Carter, imposes oil embargo on Iran
FDR, dedicates Will Rogers memorial
Pres. Reagan, Iran-Contra disclosure
Gen. Colin Powell, declines presidential bid
Pres. Reagan, addresses nation on situation in Poland
Queen Elizabeth, delivers annual Christmas Message
Robert F. Kennedy, announces his candidacy for President
Gary Francis Powers, shot down over Russia for spying - traded by Soviets for Russian spy held in U.S. - gives first press conference upon release
New York **Mayor Lindsay**, announces settlement of 13 day Transit Strike
Sandra Day O'Connor, first woman appointed to Supreme Court
Paul McCartney, dispels rumors of his death
Sec. Cranston, Watergate: Saturday Night Massacre
Hank Aaron, "...I've been aiming at the flag in more ways than one."
Vice President Spiro Agnew, "I believe America has always thrived on adversity."
Vice President Spiro Agnew, "...these effete snobs..."
Astronaut Neil Armstrong, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."
Astronaut Frank Borman, "God bless all of you; all of you on the good Earth."
Williams Jennings Bryan, "Behold a republic."
President George Bush, "The world could wait no longer."
Governor Jimmy Carter, "1976 will not be politics as usual. It can be a year of inspiration and hope."
Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, "...never to go to war with one another again."
Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, "England is at war with Germany."
Prime Minister Winston Churchill, "...this was their finest hour."
Prime Minister Winston Churchill, "...the long night of barbarism will end...unless we conquer, as conquer we must-as conquer we shall."
President Calvin Coolidge & Charles Lindbergh, Lindbergh: "I landed with the expectancy and hope of being able to see Europe..."
Governor Mario Cuomo, "This is how we were warned it would be."
Mayor Richard Daley, "The policeman isn't here to create disorder..."
Governor Thomas E. Dewey, "We stand today on one of the strange promontories of human history."

Secretary of State **John Foster Dulles**, "...free people will never remain free unless they are willing to fight for their vital interests."

Amelia Earhart, "The future of flying is filled with promise."

King Edward VIII, "I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love."

Dwight D. Eisenhower, "...the three imperatives of peace."

President **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, "...peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, to live together in mutual respect and love."

Alan Freed, "This isn't goodbye..."

Lou Gehrig, "...I'm the luckiest man in the world."

Lt. Col. John Glenn, "My flight was but one step."

Senator Barry Goldwater, "The election isn't one for the records; this election is one for the history books."

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, "We now have arms to such an extent as the world has never seen before."

Reverend Jesse Jackson, "God is not finished with me yet."

President Lyndon B. Johnson, "I shall not seek, and I will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your president."

President Lyndon B. Johnson, "We believe that all men are created equal, but many are denied equal treatment."

Senator Edward Kennedy, "Some men see things as they are and say 'why?' I dream things that never were and say 'why not?'"

President John F. Kennedy, "Our policy has been one of patience and restraint."

President John F. Kennedy, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

Senator John F. Kennedy & Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Kennedy: "I believe it incumbent upon the next president of the United States to get this country moving again." Nixon: "America is not standing still, but it cannot stand pat."

Senator Robert F. Kennedy, "What we need in the United States is not hatred."

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted."

Charles Lindbergh, "This is not our fight."

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, "I can truthfully say to you all that we children at home are full of cheerfulness and courage."

General Douglas MacArthur, "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away."

Senator Joseph McCarthy, "Traitors are not gentlemen, my good friends. They don't understand being treated like gentlemen!"

President Richard M. Nixon, "We have today concluded an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

President Richard M. Nixon, "...I am not a crook."

President Richard M. Nixon, "I have never been a quitter."

President Richard M. Nixon, "We find ourselves reaching for the moon but falling into raucous discourse on earth."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon & Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Khrushchev: "You don't know anything about Communism except fear of it."
Senator Richard M. Nixon, "I want to tell you my side of the case."
Richard M. Nixon, "You won't have Nixon to kick around anymore..."
General J.J. "Black Jack" Pershing, "Three thousand miles from home, an American army is fighting for you."
Radio Moscow, "The first artificial Earth Satellite in the world has now been created." Jimmy Hoffa, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down that wall."
President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "...a date which will live in infamy."
President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "I see a third of a nation, ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."
Former President Theodore Roosevelt, "A square Deal for every man and every women in the United States."
Jerry Rubin, "We're all one huge happy family with all new names."
Babe Ruth, "The only real game, I think, in the world..."
Len Spencer, "I am the Edison Phonograph."
Gloria Steinem, "...a new humanism."
Casey Stengel, "I'm in the baseball business."
U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations **Adlai Stevenson,** "Do you, Ambassador Zorin, deny that the USSR has placed and is placing medium and intermediate range missiles at sites in Cuba?"
Governor Adlai Stevenson, "Who shall say that the American dream is ended?"
William Howard Taft, "The welfare of the farmer is vital to the whole country."
President Harry S. Truman, "The world will note that the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a military base."
President Harry S. Truman, "...a just and lasting peace, freely arrived at by individuals."
Former U.S. Ambassador to Germany **James Gerard Watson,** "know it is hard to realize the magnitude of the war which we are involved."
President Woodrow Wilson, "Great White Father now calls you his brother."
Malcolm X, "The definition of Black Power."

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