The Last and the Next Annual Meeting

To me, the program presented by some 45 speakers at the recent meeting in Rapid City was highly satisfactory—better than average I'd say—except for a couple of items that many people noticed. There was a definite tendency for speakers to exceed their allotted time and some of the slides used were simply atrocious. Two by two slides of tabular data gave the most trouble. There are specific well accepted guides to the use of visual aids and to the acceptable presentation of scientific papers. Anyone beyond college age has, at least, been exposed to these. As a matter of fact some of the youngsters on the program made a better showing in these departments than did some of the older, more experienced speakers.

To say the least it is discourteous to the others on a program to exceed allotted time. Such discourtesy also places the chairman in an embarrassing position. He must remind the speakers of time limitations or subject himself to the criticism of the listeners. And on the subject of unsatisfactory slides it is completely unreasonable to expect an audience to remain seated through the showing much less to show any interest in visual aids which provide no aid whatever.

Now, perhaps it is in order for one not on the program to say these things. It so happens that I was a listener throughout more than half the papers presented. That is a pretty good sample. Also, maybe I'm the logical one to point out such things. At least for nearly four years I have called attention to excessively long manuscripts and poor illustrations submitted for possible publication in The Journal of Range Management. Whether this has helped is debatable, I suppose. And, of course, the effect of this discussion will never be known but it may relieve the 1964 program chairman's anxiety.

However, it is not my intention here to tear down or worsen the situation. I would like to be helpful, so here are some of those guides previously mentioned. They are from a 1937 Agronomy Journal article plus other published references and recent observations by several people who attended some of the big association meetings the past few months. I hope they may be helpful to participants in future A.S.R.M. programs.

Slide Copy

Frequently a prospective speaker will start his preparation with a manuscript typed for publication. Data summaries in such a manuscript may contain several columns and lines set at page width minus reasonable margins. Without further consideration the author may submit such a table to a photographer for slide preparation. The said slide is projected before an audience.

Consider the probability of anyone in the meeting room being able to read the projected summary. Viewing distance of the slide is eight times the long dimension. If that dimension is eight inches, usual page width, the viewing distance is 64 inches. Give it a try—see if the typed table is clearly visible to you at 64 inches. This is just how it looks on the screen from the middle of the room, eight times the screen width or about 48 feet from the screen. Beyond this point it is completely illegible.

Now, if that table had been redone to a width of 4.5 inches, about four columns and five or six lines, viewing distance would have been 36 inches and visi-
bility entirely acceptable. A still better job could be done by hand lettering and the best by graphing very simply the material to be presented.

Let's face it—manuscript copy simply isn't good slide copy. If you must use tabular manuscript copy consider these suggestions:

1. Delete the table number and title or at least reduce the title to a few key words.
2. Eliminate columns that will not be cited and simplify all headings.
3. Retype the table to attain a height/width ratio of 0.7:1.0. Using typed capital letters 0.1 inch high, preferred table dimensions are 2.8 x 4.0 inches. If your table will not fit that space, revise it, but do not enlarge the space.
4. Use good quality paper and a non-smearing ribbon.

Should you decide to graph your data, consider these points:

1. Use the 0.7:1.0 height/width ratio.
2. Use simple labels and eliminate vertical ones.
3. Show only those points essential to the discussion.
4. Keep symbols and legends simple and clearly identify curves and bars.
5. Eliminate grid patterns if possible and make final copy with ink on tracing paper.
6. Copy width, using ink and mechanical lettering, should be 40 times letter height. With typed capital letters copy dimensions should not exceed 2.8 x 4.0 inches.

Kinds of Slides

Direct positives from color film are becoming standard even though good visibility in projection is somewhat more difficult to obtain than with black and white positives. The latter are preferable with low-powered projectors and in poorly darkened rooms but require more time and skill for preparation. Slightly overexposed color slides have equal visibility and do not produce a glare on a beaded screen. These two kinds of slides should not be alternated or mixed in any presentation.

A third kind, the negative slide, is often used by the amateur or when time is not adequate to obtain professional help. A low contrast negative is best. With proper projection it will give results comparable to the black and white positive but must be mounted in glass to prevent curling.

All slides for any presentation should be mounted uniformly to minimize necessary projector adjustments and to facilitate smooth operation.

Suggestions for Speakers

1. Prepare and carefully check your slide copy well ahead of schedule so corrections can be made before slide preparation.
2. Preview the slides before a small critical audience in a room comparable to the planned meeting place. Discard unsatisfactory slides.
3. Check the meeting room facilities yourself. This is really the program chairman's responsibility but it is your presentation that will suffer if something goes wrong. Use the projector and the microphone in advance of your performance.
4. If a microphone is available use it consistently—do not move away, back and forth, to the screen or elsewhere.
5. Look at your audience, preferably individual members—not the projection screen or the ceiling or anything else.
6. Use an electric pointer if one is available and, incidentally, have its light on only when you are pointing. If your pointer is the wand type do not touch the screen with it.
7. Turn off the projector light during non-illustrated portions of your talk. This can be done by inserting an opaque 2 x 2 inch card in the slide series at the right spot. Do not allow unrelated slides in your series.
8. If discussion follows your presentation use the microphone and restate each question before answering.
9. Speak from notes—read only if absolutely necessary.

Remember—if anything goes wrong it is probably your fault!

Suggestions for Chairmen

1. Hold your meeting in a suitable room—one that offers good viewing possibilities from all angles and which can be easily darkened. Arrange for the projectionist to control the room lighting if possible.
2. Secure good equipment—a powerful projector with a long focal length lens (So the projectionist will not be in the midst of the audience), a square screen with a width equal to one sixth the room length (a smooth, light colored wall will do as well), a tested PA system preferably with a lavaliere microphone for the speaker and two or more floor microphones for audience use.
3. Orient the rostrum so the speaker may point to the screen without changing his position. Encourage speakers to use the rostrum. Incidentally, it should be equipped with a small light adjusted to prevent reflections toward both the audience and the screen.
4. Develop a system of signals between the speaker and the projectionist. The best arrangement places a small light on the
projector and its switch on the rostrum. The speaker simply touches the switch when he wants the next slide. The poorest system which should never be permitted requires the speakers to say "Next slide, please," time after time throughout an entire program.

5. Control the speakers! This should be done in an unobtrusive but effective manner. It may be helpful to install a light bulb on the rostrum in plain view of the speaker and the audience with a switch available to the chairman. Light the bulb momentarily as a warning a few minutes before the speaker's time expires. The timing of this warning—two or five minutes before termination—should be made clear to each speaker in advance. When the allotted time expires light the bulb and leave it on. This should stop any speaker, especially if he has read this article, but if it doesn't, replace the ordinary light bulb with red one and equip it with a flasher attachment. If this doesn't stop even the most persistent speaker it ought to at least break up the meeting.

Editorial

Legal Aspects of Hunting on Public Lands

Management of game populations on our public lands is an integral part of the science of range management. Because these lands are held in public ownership in most instances priorities of use are not recognized and therefore the management problem becomes more complex from an administrative standpoint. The use of privately owned lands may be established by the owner and those lands may in fact be dedicated to a single selected use. Public lands however, must be administered with many uses, actual or potential, kept in mind.

If we can logically place any emphasis on game management as a tool of range management, then we must be concerned with the legal aspects of hunting on public lands.

What is involved is an analysis of the interrelationship between the citizen, The State Government and The Federal Government in the realm of game management on public lands? Unquestionably, controlled public hunting constitutes an effective means of game management. Public hunting controlled or otherwise, however, cannot contribute to game management, and therefore range management, without a right in the public to appropriate game species, have access to public lands for the purpose of the appropriation of game species and be subject to sensible and enforceable regulations concerning the taking of game species as promulgated and enforced by the agency of the political subdivision entrusted with ownership and custody of wildlife.

Therefore, let us proceed to look into our problems and attempt to determine some of the legal ramifications involved when hunting on public lands.

State and Federal Jurisdiction

General recognition is given to state ownership of wildlife. The State of Arizona, by legislation, has expressed this ownership in the following terms. "Wildlife, both resident and migratory, native or introduced, found in this state except fish and bullfrogs impounded in private ponds or tanks or wildlife and birds reared or held in captivity under permit from the Commission, are property of the State and may be taken at such times, in such places, in such manner and with such devices as provided by law or rule of the Commission, (ARS 17-102)." A literal interpretation of the statute or a similar statute enacted by any other state might in some instances, however, mislead as to the authority vested in the state agency. This is true because under our form of constitutional government we recognize not only state and federal ownership but also state and federal authority. The United States Government has retained in some instances and in some areas what has been defined as exclusive legislative jurisdiction. The Constitution of the United States gives express recognition to but one means of federal acquisition of legislative jurisdiction and that is by State consent under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17. However, in the case of Fort Leavenworth Railroad vs. Lowe, 114 U.S. 525 (1885), the United States Supreme Court sustained the validity of an Act of Kansas ceding to the United States legislative jurisdiction over the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, but reserving to itself the right to serve criminal and civil process in the Res-