POSITIONS

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OPEN

7605 ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY LABORATORY SCHOOL BIOLOGY TEACHER.
Masters or bachelors plus special training or experience, biology major with teaching field in physical science - other minors might be considered - to teach secondary biology in large laboratory high school.

WANTED

7601 GENERAL BIOLOGIST Master's degree, 7 yrs teaching experience, sec., coll., and continuing ed. Interested in: biology for the nonmajor, science and human values, interdisciplinary science, methods, anatomy and physiology. Presently on temp. appt.

7602 SUMMER 1976, GENERAL BIOLOGIST Doctorate equivalent, 20+ years coll. teaching. Interested in biology for the non-major, science and society, methods, physiology. Experience includes industrial research, development of teaching materials, workshop direction.


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Other writers had a much more optimistic opinion, and the viewpoint of the earlier settlers was greatly different from that of Madison. In his introduction to From Prairie To Corn Belt, Bogue has summarized the thoughts of the early inhabitants. When the pioneer farmers came, much of the modern cornland empire was part of a grassland peninsula, a lazy V or triangle of tall grass prairie, that projected eastward into the wooded ramparts of the Lake Plains and the drainage basin of the Ohio River. Grasses, sedges, and forbs contested for most of the land here, although trees often grew along the watercourses or stood in isolated groves on the prairie, and hazel "bushes" were common. Ignorant of the fascinating story of the Pleistocene, which later scientists found written in the prairie landscape, early geologists of the Midwest doubtless longed for bolder profiles and more complex rock strata. Less sophisticated folk merely complained of the monotony of the grasslands.

On close inspection the prairie scene was far from monotonous. Iowa's first state geologist, James Hall, distinguished between the flat prairies like the Grand Prairie of Illinois and the rolling prairies which predominated in Iowa and other parts of the midwestern grassland. The geographer Leslie Hewes has emphasized that there was "wet prairie" and "well drained prairie." In places the rolling prairie was rolling indeed, and the bluffs of both the Mississippi and the Missouri have their own grandeur. Even in the so-called flat prairie regions the glacial moraines shaped the skyline, and if Mahomet, Illinois, does not today have its mountain, at least it has its "Blue Ridge." When the eye of the traveler turned from the horizon and focused on the plant life of the prairies, there was diversity indeed. The distinguished student of the prairies, Bohumil Shimek, named 271 species in a list of the "typical prairie plants" of Iowa. In the prairie groves, the oak, hickory, and walnut were only the most obvious of a considerable number of species of trees.