

ing research on the Scandinavian countries, the authors describe the discovery and extent of chemical and biological changes resulting from lowered pH in various forms of atmospheric deposition.

Obviously designed for the general public, the text is complemented with outstanding color illustrations of such acid-damaged features as architectural ornamentation, agricultural lands, and the liming of lakes. Of special interest for students of science is the clear portrayal of data in a variety of graphs, drawings, and maps. Maps include the distribution of sulfur deposition across Sweden, the sulfur interchange among European countries, and susceptibility of Swedish forestland to acidification. Drawings feature clear explanations of techniques like fluidized bed combustion and turnover of aluminum in soils of varying acid loads. Several graphs show the distribution of heavy metals in soil profiles and lake sediments.

Noteworthy for the combining of a visually appealing text, clear graphics and scientifically current information, *Acidification Today and Tomorrow* concludes with an assessment of the need and opportunities for change. Texts of comparable quality should be published by governments of other nations threatened by acid precipitation and included in school curricula. Lacking such specific publications, students worldwide can benefit from the Swedish Environment '82 Committee's example.

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#### STILL WATERS: THE CHILLING REALITY OF ACID RAIN

by Sub-committee on Acid Rain of the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry. 1981. Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) 150 p. Free upon request.

*Still Waters* is a report written for the Canadian House of Commons. The charge to the committee was to study

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all aspects of acid rain. The committee spent a year reviewing information and hearing testimony on all aspects of acid rain.

If you think this is "just another report" you are wrong. *Still Waters* is not a typical report. It is well written and well illustrated. The report was designed for the public, not to be buried in governmental archives. Color photographs, tables, and graphs are used throughout the report. The quality of the report demonstrates the seriousness with which Canada views the acid rain problem.

All of the basic information such as pH, buffering, liming, sources, effects, and remedies are discussed. *Still Waters* has a distinct policy orientation. The reader first encounters 38 recommendations to reduce acid rain. Recommendations range from installation of the best available emission control technology to public awareness. Recommendations are directed toward the governmental agencies, utilities, industries, and legislative bodies in the provinces. There is a refreshing "tell it like it is" approach to the problem.

The emphasis on Canada may be distracting for some readers. Personally, I did not find this to be the case. I found the Canadian view to be a nice comparison and contrast to past and present policies in the United States. On balance, I would say there is a good, and much-needed, international discussion that may challenge some readers. If one has a basic understanding of the acid rain problem then *Still Waters* provides a good overview of national and international policies directed toward ameliorating the problem.

I found sections on the legal context, acid rain in the U.S. and economic aspects of acid rain to be the most informative.

Acid rain is an international problem—it respects no national boundaries. The Canadians are more recipient than donor to the Canadian-United States acid rain problem. They have produced a very readable and balanced discussion of a common problem. Considering the cost, the book is a must for biology teachers.

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