rising number of industry-related oil spills and so on. At first I was somewhat off-put by this journalistic picking and choosing to highlight the sensational. However, a glance at the bibliography (uncited in the text) was very reassuring, as the author seems to know the professional literature well. The factual material is nicely incorporated into the beautifully written text, sprinkled with anecdote and intelligent comment.

The second part of the book adopts a far more hard-hitting approach. Ms Simon is obviously aggrieved over the failure of the US to embrace the recent Law of the Sea proposals, putting political expediency in front of environmental well-being. This failure appears, to me at least, to be the main motivation behind the writing of the book, and although other international dilemmas are mentioned, the author is not able to summmon up quite the same enthusiasm for them.

All in all a worthwhile read, although the market is perhaps somewhat saturated with this type of book. The main value of the volume may be to catch the attention of students and channel their thoughts into devising and implementing the coast and ocean management practices of the next generation. Unless they are successful, we will exact Neptune's Revenge upon ourselves.

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Wandering Continents and Spreading Sea Floors on an Expanding Earth, by Lester C. King, 1983, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 232p. ISBN 0-471-90156-3.

Written by a distinguished geomorphologist, this is an excellent introduction to plate tectonics and sea floor spreading. His earth expansion hypothesis is controversial but only a secondary question. Of particular value is his dynamic-historic explanation of coast types, coastal plains and continental shelves.

Rhodes W. Fairbridge
New York, New York

Ice Sheets and Climate, by J. Oerlemans and C.J. van der Veen, 1983, D. Reidel, Dordrecht, Boston, 217p. ISBN 90-277-1709-5.

For coastal specialists there are many urgent and unanswerable questions about the hazards of future sea-level fluctuations, specifically any sudden rise that may be linked through melting or surging glaciers to an observed rise of sea level. This timely volume may help the trained scientist to evaluate some of the data. It treats basic climatic relations, energy and modeling (in some detail), so it is suitable for an advanced level textbook.

Rhodes W. Fairbridge
New York, New York

Commission on the Coastal Environment: Bibliography, compiled by R.P. Paskoff, 1984, International Geophysical Union, 203p. $16.00, available from the author, 10 Square Saint-Florentin, 78150 Le Chesnay, France.

International Bibliography on Regional and Local Coastal Morphology, compiled by D. Kelletat, 1983, Verlag Ferdinand Schoningh, Paderborn, FRG, 218p. DM26.50, ISBN 3-506-72307-3.

These two bibliographies, appearing within a year of each other offer a considerable body of citations for coastal workers. The Paskoff volume is one of the regular (?) quadannual productions by the IGU Commission on Coastal Environments. It is basically a compilation of correspondents' reference lists, country by country. These have not been edited and one must assume there are gaps and omissions, certainly this is true of the British, Irish, American, and Australian lists with which I am most familiar. Some correspondents have stuck to physical geography, others have included ecology, geology, and so on. The range of subjects tends to be inversely proportional to the size of the country. This volume has no index, and it can only be useful for browsing.

The Kelletat volume, on the other hand, is a far more substantial piece of work, over a much longer period (20-22 years). The text is bilingual German/English. It contains 6428 citations arranged alphabetically by first author, but also useful tables allowing cross-referencing by country, and by coastal form and process. Some of these latter categories are a bit bland; for example "Barrier Islands and Mud Flats" are lumped together. Despite such limitations this is a much more impressive piece of work, and if my calculations are correct about twice the value of the IGU volume. Certainly students