For non-specialist readers this book assumes some knowledge of the spectral description of random wind-generated waves. It assumes familiarity with the physics of wave generation by the wind and the role of resonant wave-wave interactions in the growth of the wave spectrum. Readers will need to be familiar with the accepted spectral forms and have some knowledge of the numerical solution of differential equations over a 2-dimensional surface. The book is clearly written and concepts are lucidly explained with frequent reference to the original works. It will be essential reading for wave modellers and rewarding reading for oceanographers wanting to know the present state of the art in numerical wave modelling.

B.R. Stanton
New Zealand Oceanographical Institute
Wellington, New Zealand

Managing the Ocean: Resources, Research, Law, by J.G. Richardson (Editor), 1985, Lomond Publications, Mt. Airy, Maryland, 407p. US$ 28.95, ISBN 0-912338-49-0.

The third volume in a series initiated by the publisher with UNESCO in 1979, this book deals with ocean resources and policy. In this book thirty-six distinguished specialists representing highly diverse domains of ocean knowledge were invited to present a cogent review and prospectus. The purpose of this collective statement was to remind the specialist and enlighten the layman in possible trends of ocean exploitation in the next generation.

"Managing" the sea represents a major challenge, one that involves aspects of science, law, economics, and engineering as applied to the ocean and coastal environments. Politics is an additional factor that in practice often becomes the salient guiding principle when it comes to man's abuse of the oceans. Alas! This book attempts to surmount such barriers, showing ways that man can profit from the ocean and yet protect valuable biophysical resources bases.

The book is organized into four main parts: resources, research, management and governance, and the future. The thirty-five contributed chapters range widely in content, style and length. Even though some chapters are short, a few pages, they collectively impart an appreciation for the scope of management problems and give an inkling to possible solutions. The ocean resource topics in Part II, for example, range from minerals of the sea, medicine from the sea, birds, aquaculture and energy, to glaciers and climate. Although the section dealing with ocean research includes twelve chapters, topics are necessarily limited by space constraints in a book of this length. Still, the breadth of coverage is representative of present initiatives, making for interesting and informative reading. The management roles considered in Part IV focus on institutional arrangements of the new ocean regime, partnership in intergovernmental cooperation, the international area of the sea-bed, conventions and new concepts on the Law of the Sea, and management of marine ecosystems. Perhaps some of the most interesting commentaries are found in Part V, the future. Here the contributors discuss potential uses of the sea into the next century, *viz.* military use of the oceans, exploiting ocean energy, and developing mineral-biological resources.

The book is handsomely produced, referenced and indexed. As a general introduction to managing the ocean, it will provide some insight into the nature and scope of the problem. Those interested in detailed treatment of selected topics, however, will have to turn to other works. For an overview, this book is recommended to all those interested in the content and procedures of ocean management, now and especially in the future.

Charles W. Finkl, Jnr.
Charlottesville, Virginia