

researchers and librarians but when you consider the alternative of compiling such vast information between four covers, the price really isn't outrageous. The set is in line with today's prices, which are high everywhere. As a complete reference, this revised edition will be hard to beat. Occupying almost 13 cm of shelf space, you may have to remove some other out-of-date editions to accommodate this latest round of encyclopedic information in port engineering. It seems quite clear from my perusal of the set (I did not read each each volume cover to cover) that it will remain an essential reference for not only engineers but all those who have ancillary interests in ports. *Port Engineering* is thus recommended without reservation as an important reference source that should be acquired for the first time or to replace earlier editions.

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**Ocean Change in Global Change: Introductory Geographical Analysis**, Adalberto Vallega, 1990. Universit Degli Studi di Genova, Istituto di Scienze Geografiche, Pubblicazione 44 (IGU Commission on Marine Geography), 136pp. No price given. No ISBN.

This book is a contribution to the IGU Commission on Marine Geography, Regional Conference on Asian Pacific Countries held in August 13-20 (1990), Beijing, China. The topics covered in this book are far ranging and deal with a variety of interesting issues that center around the changing themes of ocean management. There is a useful review of jurisdictional belts and ocean management, particularly as they pertain to spatial patterns and use/environment interactions. Perhaps of most interest to coastal researchers is the discussion that focuses on issues and actions in the coastal zone: management, legal framework, urbanization, industrialization, and offshore activities. Each of these major categories is broken down into salient issues that are followed by recommendations for future research. The book should be of interest to those interested in various aspects of coastal ocean policy/management.

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**Recreational Uses of Coastal Areas**, P. Fabbri (ed.). Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 1990, 285p., Dfl., 190.00 (US\$ 99.00). ISBN 0-7923-0279-6 (US).

The growth in leisure time during the past century is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the development of resorts, harbors for pleasure boats and sport fishermen, and vacation spots along coastal areas. The population explosion around the world has seen increased development of coastal regions for industrial and urban purposes. This "drang" to the coast with inevitable clashes over use of environmental and human resources has posed a number of problems for planners, environmentalists, demographers, and others. This book, comprised by illustrative case studies from a number of cultural and environmental situations, is an outgrowth of studies by the commission on the coastal Environment of the International Geographical Union. The editor, Paolo Fabbri, has ably assembled aspects of the investigation of the interaction between the coastal dweller and the coastal recreational visitor. The 23 contributions are grouped into four main sections. The introducing section includes eight regionally-based studies that discuss recreation in such coastal areas such as Florida, South-Wales, Port Phillip Bay (Australia), Singapore, the Azov Sea coast, Guyana, central Chile, and Québec. Contributions grouped in the second section show that man's recreational impact in the coastal zone is not necessarily conditioned by mild climate, sunny conditions, or the presence of beaches. Seven case studies make up section III, which is based on coastal planning in general. The last section contains two essays. The first provides an overview of marine recreation in North America while the second deals with morphological and functional models of beach resorts.

References are included with each chapter or essay but there is no author or subject index. Indices would have been useful in a work of this sort. Alas! Living in a time when there is great pressure on the use (or misuse) of coastal resources, it is painfully obvious that coastal