sights into colonial bird biology, nor exemplary methodology to serve as a model for future studies.

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The Beaches are Moving, VCR tape available from Environmental Media, P.O. Box 1016 Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (Copyright NCPTV 1990). 60 min.

This videotape, prepared by Orrin H. Pilkey in conjunction with NCPTV in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, presents an interesting overview of man's attempt to live with beaches, particularly those associated with barrier islands. Pilkey focuses on natural environments and processes that are associated with these unique islands in the Carolinas and elsewhere along the northeastern coast of North America. From the prologue, it immediately becomes clear that barrier islands are dynamic shoreline features that respond in rather specific ways to storms, sea-level rise, longshore sediment supply, inlet formation and migration, as well as to human activity. Because these islands respond to a variety of factors, both natural and human induced, that can affect their dynamic stability, it is emphasized that great care and forethought is required to make effective human use of these habitats. Pilkey goes to great lengths to emphasize that early settlers in the Carolinas appreciated the fragile nature of these littoral barriers, especially their dynamic response to hurricanes and northeasters. Early inhabitants of these barrier islands, for example, learned to live on the backside (bay, lagoon or marsh side) of the islands, to build structures on stilts above flood or surge levels, or to construct dwellings in such a manner that they could easily be moved farther inland as conditions warranted.

This early appreciation and respect for barrier island "rollover" was gradually replaced by wanton disregard for 'lessons learned from the past' when developers and homeowners began to build on coastal dunes fronting the open sea. Instead of retreating landward as the barrier island moved toward the coast, the new breed of islanders chose to fight the natural processes associated with shoreward island migration by constructing shore stabilization features, *e.g.* seawalls, revetments, groins, jetties, etc. The result of much of this coastal armoring was aesthetically displeasing when beaches and dunes eroded away and the protective structures themselves were degraded by wave activity. The process of creating fortified coasts composed of massive hard structures is sometimes referred to as "New Jerseyisation," named after sections of New Jersey's stabilized barrier island shoreline. Pilkey strives to emphasize the disadvantages of hard stabilization on barrier islands and actively encourages a shoreline management policy that features retreat, the landward removal of dwellings to barrier backsides as the seashore erodes (transgresses shoreward).

The presentation of these points of view is entirely one-sided, in favor of a "do nothing" approach or construction of temporary dwellings that can be easily moved inland. The video is expertly prepared and masterfully executed by the star, Dr. O. H. Pilkey, James B. Duke Professor of Geology at Duke University in Durham. It is difficult to fault the videotape and unlikely, even unfair, that Pilkey should be chastised for honestly presenting his own views. As an instructional warning to the general public and a directed study for students (both undergraduate and graduate), this videotape merits attention. Pilkey is to be congratulated for a superb, first-class effort that will, no doubt, attract the attention of other researchers who deal with barrier-island processes, management, and policy. Can we look forward to a response which features alternative points of view? Representation of the other side of the coin would balance Pilkey's position.

In sum, Pilkey's tape is a masterful production that will be appreciated by a wide audience. As a teaching tool, it is heartily endorsed as thought-provoking, constructive, interesting, and entertaining.

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