

Jökulsárlón, here is fed by subglacial meltwater. The icebergs that are calved in this small tidal lake provide a scenic backdrop to this morainic coast (Figure 6). Although many small proglacial streams also drain the glacial front, they disappear behind frontal moraines never reaching the sea as surface flow. Along the shoreline coarse-grained glacial sediments are being continually infilled by fines that are transported into the area by longshore currents and then moved onto the cobble beach by wave action (Figure 7). Beaches developed in these coarse tills are thus "softened" by the introduction of fine-grained sediments. These and other coarse-grained beaches, for example those immediately west of Dyrhólaey (Figure 8), contrast strongly with the eolian drifts found along the sandur shorelines.

The return trip to Reykjavik followed river valleys into the volcanic interior of the island. Visits to medial rift valleys, water falls, crater lakes, snow fields, high deserts, and hydroelectric schemes rounded out the field trip and provided many interesting examples of fluvial geomorphology in this intriguing land of ice and fire. For many of us experiencing Icelandic conditions for the first time, the field trip was the highlight of the Coastal and River Symposium. It is hoped that this meeting and field trip was but a forerunner of others to come in the future.

Charles W. Finkl, Jr.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA



NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR REEF STUDIES

The International Society for Reef Studies was founded at a meeting in Churchill College, England on Tuesday 9th December 1980. Under the Constitution adopted since the Society's formation the aims are: To promote for the benefit of the public the production and dissemination of scientific knowledge and understanding concerning coral reefs, both living and fossil. In furtherance of the above object but not further the Society shall have the following powers:

(1) To hold meetings, symposia, conferences or other gatherings to disseminate this scientific knowledge and understanding of coral reefs, both living and fossil.

(2) To print, publish and sell, lend and distribute any papers, treatise or communication relating to coral reefs, living and fossil and any Reports of the Proceedings or the Accounts of the Society.

(3) To raise funds and invite and receive contributions from any persons whatsoever by way of sub-

scription, donation or otherwise providing that the Society shall not undertake any permanent trading activities in raising funds for its primary objects.

The Society collaborates with Springer-Verlag in producing the quarterly journal *Coral Reefs*. This large-format journal is issued free of charge to all members of the Society, and concentrates on quantitative and theoretical reef studies, including experimental and laboratory work and modeling.

The annual subscription for membership of the International Society for Reef Studies is £30 sterling or \$US40. Under the constitution subscriptions are due by 31st January each year. Student rates, which include receiving the news letter *Reef Encounters*, Abstracts of the Annual Meetings and the Great Barrier Reef current awareness bulletin *Reef*, is £6 sterling or \$US8. We welcome your support in making these exciting advances in reef science a success.

Professor D.H. Montgomery
Cal Poly State University
San Luis Obispo, California 93407

NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL REEF PLAN

Copies of the draft National Artificial Reef Plan are available. The National Fishing Enhancement Act of 1984 requires that a National Artificial Reef Plan be developed to guide artificial reef builders and managers. Copies of the plan are available from Richard B. Stone, National Marine Fisheries Service, Room 420, Page Building 2, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235. Please mark your envelope 'National Artificial Reef Plan.'

OCEANOLOGY INTERNATIONAL 86 XIth WORLD DREDGING CONGRESS

The simultaneous staging 4-7 March in Brighton, UK of Oceanology International 86, Europe's foremost underwater marine sciences and technology event and the XIth World Dredging Congress, the meeting place for the dredging industry worldwide will bring together an international audience of key specialists from these separate yet overlapping disciplines.

Over 300 exhibitors from fourteen countries will exhibit at the two events. Major group exhibits will come from Canada, Denmark, France and the Netherlands — other countries represented are Belgium, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA.

Admission to the OI conference and exhibition and WODCON exhibition (all organized by Spearhead Exhibitions) is on a one ticket basis. A day ticket costs £12.00 including VAT and a season ticket £20.00 including VAT. OI '86 conference papers will be on sale during the event at £60.00 and afterwards via the Society for Underwater Technology. Opening hours are 0900-1800 March 4-6 and 0900-1600 March 7.

Judith Patten, Public Relations
Spearhead Exhibitions Ltd.
34 Ellerker Gardens
Richmond, Surrey, TW10 6AA, UK

SYMPOSIUM ON SEA-LEVEL CHANGES AND COASTAL EVOLUTION, MAR DEL PLATA: PUBLICATIONS

From September 30 to October 3, 1984, an international symposium on "Late-Quaternary Sea-Level Changes and Coastal Evolution" was held in Mar

del Plata (Argentina), organized by the Centro de Geologia de Costas of the National University of Mar del Plata. The symposium was sponsored by the Project No. 200 ("Sea-Level Correlation and Applications") of the International Geological Correlation Programme (Unesco-IUGS), by "Unesco through INQUA" (Commissions on Quaternary Shorelines and on Neotectonics), the Argentine Committee for IGCP, the Research Commission of the Province of Buenos Aires, and the National University of Mar del Plata. A total of 30 papers were presented at the Symposium. The book of detailed abstracts can be obtained by the interested reader from E.J. Schnack (Centro de Geologia de Costas, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina).

Several papers that dealt specifically with South America will be published in Volume 3 of the *Quaternary of South America and Antarctic Peninsula*, edited in Argentina and published by Balkema, in the Netherlands. However it was also believed that it would be significant to collect those papers dealing with general aspects of sea-level change or with examples from various areas around the world for a special issue of the *Journal of Coastal Research* to be published in 1986. Ten papers were submitted and edited within rather stringent deadlines. The special issue containing these papers [*Journal of Coastal Research* SI(1)] is available directly from the Coastal Education and Research Foundation, P.O. Box 2473, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33303, USA. The cost is \$US22.50 including surface postage.

Paolo A. Pirazzoli
Paris, France

COASTAL SEDIMENTS '87

COASTAL SEDIMENTS: '87, a Symposium on Advancements in Understanding of Coastal Sediment Processes, will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 12-14, 1987. Sponsored by the Waterway, Port, Coastal and Ocean Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, COASTAL SEDIMENTS '87 will be a multidisciplinary technical conference for coastal engineers, geologists, oceanographers, and other coastal scientists to present recent results on the engineering and physical aspects of coastal and related shallow marine sediment processes. Ten years will have passed since the previous specialty conference in the series, COASTAL SEDIMENTS '77. Considerable progress has been

made in fundamental research and engineering practice concerning sediment processes in the coastal environment. The objective of COASTAL SEDIMENTS '87 is to bring together professionals in the coastal sediment field to report and exchange views on advances made during the decade 1977-1987.

Dr. Nicholas C. Kraus
Chariman, COASTAL SEDIMENTS '87
P.O. Box 631, ATTN: WESCR-P
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180, USA

TERREBONNE PARISH, LOUISIANA, BECOMES FIRST LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS GREENHOUSE EFFECT, RISING SEAS

Parish Requests Additional Federal Research

On June 13, 1984, Terrebonne Parish Council became the first legislative body in the USA to officially acknowledge the risks from the rise in sea level expected from the greenhouse effect. The Council endorsed efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Academy of Sciences Polar Research Board to provide better forecasts of future sea level rise. Council Chariman J.D. Boudreaux stated: "Current erosion trends in Terrebonne will leave all of our erodible land underwater in 100 years. In formulating our shore protection strategies, it is absolutely essential that we know whether and when the sea will rise a few feet. Undertaking this basic research is the proper role of the federal government."

Last fall, the EPA and NAS released reports predicting that increasing concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide, methane, and fluorocarbons would warm the earth 3-8°F in the next century. At a presentation in the parish council room last month James Titus of EPA explained that this warming could cause ocean water to expand and mountain and polar glaciers to melt, thereby raising sea level. Noting that Terrebonne is already losing 6,000 acres per year from current sea level trends, Titus said "You would like to know how much the sea will rise . . . unfortunately, we don't know yet."

A SETBACK FOR COASTAL SEDI- MENTOLOGICAL STUDIES IN BRITAIN

As a consequence of general economies in Britain resulting in reduction of government-supported research, news has been received that the Sedimentation Group (some 25 scientists) of the Institute of Ocean-

ographic Sciences located at Taunton, Somerset, has been disbanded. They had been carrying out fundamental research on the effects of waves and currents on coastal and shelf erosion and sedimentation. The former director, K.R. Dyer, has been transferred to the new centralized I.O.S. at Bidston near Liverpool, but most of the other scientists will be let go.

In conjunction with the I.O.S. Instrument and Engineering Group at Taunton, a series of sophisticated sediment-transport sensing instruments had been developed and deployed at various places in the field. These included ingenious devices for measuring bedload by acoustic noise and impact sensors placed on the sea floor. Modeling of sand and gravel dynamics had been successful in predicting ripple and wave forms. The economic aspects of such research for offshore and nearshore engineering are appreciable. Field deployment of sensors has also led to a growing recognition of the role of internal waves across the shelf; they are observed to generate pulses of 30-40 cm/sec, that may be superimposed on tidal currents of 60-70 cm/sec at perigee spring tides. Some of the sand waves on the shelf are up to 15 m high with wavelengths of around 1000 m.

The Editors

ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICE AVAILABLE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

For those contributors who wish to avail themselves of electronic mail service, we offer you the opportunity to send us letters and manuscripts via *The Source* (Source Telecomputing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reader's Digest Association, Inc.). Please send to our electronic mail box by accessing our call letters **TCW370**. The box is cleared daily and we will acknowledge receipt of your message or manuscript. For those reports that contain tables, halftone figures or line drawings, please send the artwork to the Editorial Office (P.O. Box 2473, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303, USA) under separate cover but make sure that the packet is clearly identified by author names, affiliation address, and title of the contribution.

Telex messages and manuscripts also may be sent through the ITT network to our number **4944447**. This electronic mailbox is cleared daily, Monday thru Friday.

JCR ACCEPTS MANUSCRIPTS ON COMPUTER FLOPPY DISKS

In addition to the submission of traditional typed manuscripts (hard copy), the Editorial Office of the journal will also accept soft copy on 5.25 inch computer floppy diskettes (soft-sectored/double-sided/double density) provided that the disks are formatted for use by MicroPro's WordStar 2000 (MicroPro International Corporation, San Rafael, CA 94903, USA), and related versions, on IBMPC/XT/AT and compatibles. We prefer disks formatted for 320/360 K byte drives but we can also use disks that will run on 1.2 M drives. Floppy diskettes containing manuscripts and other relevant information should be sent to the Editorial Office, P.O. Box 2473, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303, USA.

CALL FOR COASTAL PHOTOGRAPHS

We would like to publish interesting and informative coastal photographs. Our particular needs focus

on black and white glossy prints suitable for reproduction in the "Coastal Photograph by" department. Photos should be accompanied by extended captions that identify the subject and provide informative commentary. Each photograph is clearly credited to a source and will be returned to the photographer after publication. Because it is our intention to establish a library of coastal photographs from around the world, each photo will be numbered for reference purposes. If black and white copies are made from 35 mm slides, please forward prints that measure approximately 10 by 13 cm. Dramatic color slides will be considered for publication on an exceptional basis because we are in greater need of black and white photographs.

Please forward prints for consideration to the Editorial Office, P.O. Box 2473, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303, USA.

The Editors



BOOK REVIEWS

The journal and CERF board members may not necessarily agree with all of the statements contained in the following book reviews. These boards can not assume responsibility for the reviewer's assessments of the books that they evaluate.

Coastal Geomorphology in Australia, edited by B.G. Thom, 1985, Academic Press, Sydney, Australia, xv + 349p. £34.00, ISBN 0-12-687880.

This book is a collection of fourteen papers on coastal geomorphology in Australia, written by geographers and geologists who are currently active in coastal research in Australia. The papers are generally summaries and reviews of work already published, at least in part, elsewhere. The emphasis is on providing examples of the scope of current coastal research in Australia, rather than a description of aspects of the Australian coast.

There is a short foreword by J.L. Davies, followed by an introductory chapter by the editor. Thom provides a brief examination of the Australian coast-

line and attempts at coastal classification, which serves to emphasize both the range of morphologies and processes found there and the need for more research. He then identifies six themes in coastal research in Australia over the last fifty years, the last two of which are process studies and morphostratigraphic research. The aim of the book is then described as being to provide readers with examples of coastal research representing these two "modern" themes. In fact, only two of the papers fall clearly into the process theme, and the others, which presumably represent the morphostratigraphic theme, include considerable work related to sea-level change and the Holocene evolution of large depositional features.

The second chapter by J.J. Jenkin on the evolu-