

catch; a method of dealing with multispecies fisheries; an understanding of the role of predation; and, of course, further insight of recruitment. While few would dispute that these are key areas for further research, there is no mention of the profound understanding which the new theoretical framework of evolutionary ecology can bring to fisheries.

The book belongs to a series which aims to bring "harmony to the relationship between nature and man . . . and nurture an environment that is both stable and productive." Laudable aims indeed! I could not help feeling, however, that a few of the contributors were not, like the rest of us, on the side of the angels. L.G. Anderson, an American economist, in a chapter which should be required reading for all fishery students, advances the view that pure economics should decide fishery policy. Fisheries should be left entirely to market forces and financial interest rates while the biology, Anderson avers, is almost irrelevant for management. This strategy ignores the value of employment, the delicate social and political problems of artisanal fisheries, and exposes the biology of the fish stocks to the whims of both the international money markets and capricious changes in domestic politics.

Other chapters discuss problems of managing the highly-migratory tuna (Joseph), New England fisheries (McHugh), African fisheries (Trodec), Mexican fisheries (Szekely), the law of the sea (Burke) and general management advice (Gulland).

The book appears well edited, free from errors and has a good index. It is, unfortunately, too expensive for most students to purchase, but I have no hesitation in recommending it for the library of any institution concerned with research or teaching in resource management.

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Les Littoraux: Impact des Aménagements sur leur Évolution, by Roland Paskoff, 1985, Masson (Collection Géographie), Paris, 189p. FF125.00, ISBN 2-225-80462-1.

Since 1976, first the International Geographical Union (IGU) Working Party on Shoreline Dynamics and subsequently its successor, the Commission on Coastal Environment (CCE) have brought together scientists from all continents with a common interest in coastal changes and their management.

Initially concerned with the geomorphology of coastal change, the Corresponding Members of the Commission have developed a common interest in the human processes of coastal modification under the growing pressures of industrial development, urbanization and increased leisure. This book by the current Chairman of the CCE is a product of this international cooperation.

The aim of the book is said by the author to be description of specific coastal systems, analysis of the natural processes bringing about their development and a demonstration of the ways in which Man (sic) has become both deliberately and accidentally an important agent of coastal modification. Approaches to "a more rational management of coasts will be formulated." The text is divided into eight chapters, mainly distinguishing major coastal forms, namely, beaches, coastal dunes, marshes and lagoons, estuaries, deltas and cliffs, and is introduced by a discussion of variations in sea level and their relationships to changes in shorelines. The chapters describe the main features of each coastal type, discuss particular issues and gaps in existing knowledge and use more detailed examples to emphasize or elucidate specific problems. References follow each chapter and are predominantly from French and English-language sources.

There are a small number of typographical errors, e.g. 'biodépositon' for 'biodéposition,' 'notablent' for 'notablement,' and 'Hamsphire' for 'Hampshire.' More troublesome are the substantial number of authors who are cited (especially in association with diagrams) but for which bibliographic references are absent. Some of the diagrams are oversimple, for example, in Figure 64, p. 124, is the stippling necessary? It is more likely to distract than to aid the reader.

Not as rigorous in its approach to processes as many recent English-speaking texts, *Les Littoraux* provides a global review which is not widely available in French. Its easy style will make it accessible to non-specialists and especially to managers and planners concerned with coastal problems. For them it demonstrates the universal nature of these problems and in enlightening them should reduce the sometimes excessively parochial viewpoint which has been adopted. For many potential readers in then English-speaking world, its language will, perhaps provide an unwarranted excuse for not adding this book to their libraries. Its use of non-English sources makes it a valuable addition to a growing coastal literature, and Paskoff serves his

French-speaking colleagues well by introducing them to much recent work in English-language sources.

In his conclusion, Paskoff calls for greater cooperation between naturalists, engineers, planners and users in order to manage more rationally complex and sensitive coastal systems. If the resources they offer are to be conserved, this is essential, but a conclusion which is only fourteen sentences in length serves this objective ill. An opportunity has been missed to suggest ways in which this can be done. There is no description of examples where this objective has already been sought or indeed met. This is a surprising omission because the French themselves have attempted to develop comprehensive plans for coastal management, and there are

many examples in the English 'Heritage Coasts' and the plans drawn up under the terms of the United States of America's Coastal Zone Management Act. In concentrating upon the impact of human activity upon the coastal system, this book has overlooked the reciprocal effects upon coastal management processes and decision-making, and the impact of comprehensive coastal planning. *Les Littoraux* thus complements other recent coastal texts, despite its incomplete view of the processes of coastal management and their impact on physical modification of the coastline.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

An Investigation of Hurricane-Induced Fore-runner Surge in the Gulf of Mexico, by Mahunnop Bunpapong, Robert O. Reid, and Robert E. Whitaker, 1985. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, 201p.

Coastal and Inlet Processes Numerical Modeling System for Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, by S. Rao Vemulakonda, Abhimanyu Swain, James R. Houston, Paul D. Farrar, Lucia W. Chou, and Bruce A. Ebersole, 1985. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, 93p.

Oceanographic and Meteorological Conditions During a Ship Mooring Force Study, by Curtis Mason, William E. Grogg, Jr., and

Eugene W. Bichner, 1985. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, 87p.

Transplanting of the Seagrasses *Zostera marina* and *Halodule wrightii* for Sediment Stabilization and Habitat Development on the East Coast of the United States, by M.S. Fonseca, W.J. Kenworthy, G.W. Thayer, D.Y. Heller, and K.M. Cheap, 1985. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, 49p.

Strength Testing of Marine Sediments: Laboratory and In-Situ Measurements, edited by Ronald C. Chaney and Kenneth R. Demars, 1985. ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 557p.

