with students of a varied background from geology grads to teachers to students in other science or engineering disciplines. Professional approaches will be expected of all participants, with grading related to student background, effort, and quality of production of field-laboratory exercises.

For further information please contact: Mrs. Jeanne Garner, Department of Geology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. Telephone: 302/451-2569.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

The Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology will hold the 7th in its series of special summer courses in marine science; this summer's course will address the topic of marine shrimp biology and culture. We hope to achieve a blend of basic research and practical, applied aquaculture in this year's course by allocating positions to both graduate students and to persons involved in some aspect of the marine shrimp farming.

Course activities will involve lectures, seminars and either research projects (for graduate students) or practical shrimp production training (for industry participants) in broodstock, hatchery, nursery and pond management. Much of the experimental and practical training will take place at the University's Marine Research and Training Center, a fully operational shrimp farm. An international team of specialists in shrimp biology and culture will review current knowledge and technical capabilities. Lectures will be organized around phases of the shrimp life cycle as well as specific technical topics. What is hoped to be a major review volume on the status of marine shrimp culture will be published as a result of this summer's course work.

Students desiring graduate credit should send a letter of application, a brief research proposal and their resume to the address below. A research proposal outline is provided to achieve a standard format. Selection of students will be based upon academic record, and area of research interest.

Students interested in training rather than graduate credit should include in their letter of application, evidence of their need for the training and anticipated benefits of the training. A resume should be included with the letter of application.

The course duration is 15 June to 14 August, 1988. Additional time may be made available to complete research projects or training activities. Financial assistance may be available in cases of extreme need or proven academic excellence. Limited housing is available at the HIMB Coconut Island Laboratory.

Past summer courses at HIMB have provided the catalyst for important developments in marine science and have formed the basis of many life-long professional collaborative relationships between students and teachers.

For further information, please contact: Robert Bourke, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, P.O. Box 1346, Kaneohe, HI 96744. Telex: 7430050.

BOOK REVIEWS


In recent years the geopolitics of the High Seas have been front page news on many occasions. Examples include the 'Cod War' between Britain and Iceland, the hijacking of the Aqilli
Laro in the Mediterranean, the appearance of Russian submarines in Swedish inshore waters, the wreck and subsequent oil spill from the Amoco Cadiz, and the continuing turmoil in the Iranian Gulf. It is clear that politicians are concerned with the increasing threats on both ocean resources and security, and the international impacts of ocean waste disposal. There is thus a need to define and enforce ownership. But there are many fundamental, and as yet unanswered questions, for example, should ocean resources be declared 'commons' (i.e. available to all, but in effect available only to those with the appropriate technology), or should they fall under the jurisdiction of coastal states?

This and other questions are answered at length by Professor Prescott in this excellent commentary on maritime boundaries. The book is both a major rewrite and a complementary volume to the author's "The Political Geography of the Oceans" published in 1975. Since the first book, the international community has suffered a prolonged and unsatisfactory debate over the provisions of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, resulting in an LOS Treaty that remains unratified by several major seafaring nations. Also in the last 10 years there have been widespread developments in Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing, designation of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and Exclusive Fishing Zones (EFZs).

Maritime Political Boundaries details the bewildering variety of methods by which the seas are divided. The guiding principle seems to be to use the method that is the most advantageous to the designator. Often, even the simplest lines can be drawn according to several criteria, so that squabbles between nations are commonplace. The United Kingdom alone has 'disputes' with Ireland, France, Denmark and Iceland.

The book divides into two. The first section deals with the theory and practise of defining all territorial waters, from the 3-mile limit to the 200-mile zone, backed by all manner of example coastlines, from reefs and barrier islands to islands and fiords. The section is a mixture of legal uncertainties and geographical fact, leading to a multiplicity of formal and informal definitions for the delimitation of maritime zones. It also deals with international rights, such as navigation, over-flying, scientific research, plus a discussion of resource sharing and exploitation. The first part of the book concludes (Chapter 5) with a consideration of the international responsibilities on the high seas, including a brief, but fascinating dip into 'gun boat diplomacy' - essential reading for all would-be pirates.

The second part of the book (Chapters 6 to 13) covers various geographical areas, which range in size from the Indian Ocean to the North Sea. These chapters bear witness to the difficulties discussed in the first part and they are a tribute to the skill of the author in exploring and explaining the intricacies of national and international decision-making.

In some respects the book is hard to read. One needs the vocabulary of a lawyer, coupled to an extensive geographical knowledge-base, in order to maximise understanding. Despite this, one cannot fault the author's detailed and up-to-date research, which alone will make the book an indispensible volume in all oceanographic and coastal libraries. The book is let down slightly by one thing, the maps. Many of these would have benefitted from shading, and in the case of the larger scale plans, from inset location maps. Despite this shortcoming, this is an important and well-produced book, which highlights a now often neglected area of geographical studies the study of boundaries and frontiers.

Bill Carter
University of Ulster
Coleraine, Northern Ireland


This book focuses on the Alaskan Beaufort Sea shelf and coastal environment. It is a product of the late 1970's surge in field research, i.e. Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program (OCSEAP), conducted in response to petroleum industry activities in northern Alaska. Written primarily for the scientific community, this selected collection of biological and physical environmental papers on the Alaskan Beaufort Sea shelf provides an excellent regional sequel to the earlier symposium on the Canadian and Alaskan Beaufort Sea (Reed and Sater, 1974).

The book is organized into four sections: Introduction, The Environment, Biological Interactions and Man's Interaction. The intro-