their EEZs. But scientific and bioprospecting activities are indistinguishable at the early sample-collecting stage. Only later, if research leads to discoveries such as drugs derived from marine genetic material, can a distinction be made. Unfortunately, this volume does not deal with these controversies in depth.

Looking to the future, *Troubled Waters* explains the high likelihood of continuing sea-level rise, increasing ocean acidification and warming oceans. This is coupled with increasing pollution and contamination of maritime spaces and the continuing collapse of marine biodiversity. Contributors suggest new strategies to deal with sea-level rise, including the creation of more habitable space through reclamation, artificial islands and even mobile human habitats.

"Exploitation of the oceans is likely to accelerate as new marine opportunities are realized."

The economic worth of oceans is clearly growing. For example, the combined value of Australia's marine industries was recently found to exceed the gross value of its agricultural production. The global economy is already reliant on sea-borne trade, with more than 80% of trade by volume being carried by sea. Traditional marine resources such as fisheries and sea-bed hydrocarbons remain vital — fisheries provide the primary protein needs of hundreds of millions of people, and around 60% of global oil supplies come from offshore sources.

Exploitation of the oceans is likely to accelerate as new marine opportunities are realized, such as genetic resources, sea-floor minerals and gas hydrates. Other growth areas include ecotourism, ocean energy production and initiatives to mitigate climate change, including sequestration of carbon dioxide. Consequently, the oceans are becoming more intensively used. Activities will compete with one another in the same marine spaces, requiring enhanced governance of the oceans.

This greater economic and social interest demands increased knowledge of the oceans. The quality and quantity of ocean observations, including of relatively unexplored deep areas, should rise as technology advances. But the key to managing the seas will be turning good information into meaningful policies. In that regard, *Troubled Waters* is an excellent resource. ■

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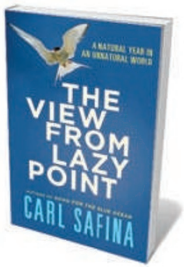
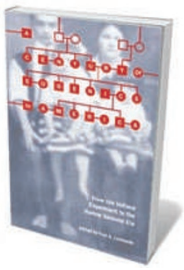
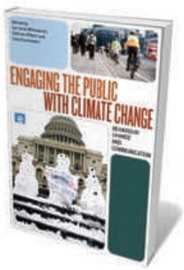
Books in brief



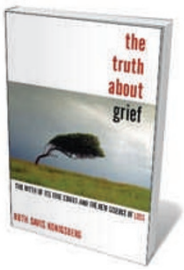
The View from Lazy Point: A Natural Year in an Unnatural World
Carl Safina HENRY HOLT *416 pp. $32 (2011)*
Beginning his journey in a kayak on the waters outside his Long Island beach house in New York, ocean conservationist Carl Safina witnesses the migrations of living things across the globe. Travelling from pole to pole and across the tropics during the four seasons, he brings back tales of environmental change in our seas. Although the news isn't good — reef ecosystems are being destroyed by fishing, and penguins and migrating shorebirds are starving as their food webs unravel — he remains struck by nature's beauty and versatility.



A Century of Eugenics in America: From the Indiana Experiment to the Human Genome Era (Bioethics and the Humanities)
Edited by Paul A. Lombardo INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS *268 pp. $24.95 (2011)*
As a nation with lofty ambitions, the United States has had a mixed relationship with eugenics. The first country to prohibit procreation by criminals and 'idiots' — in the state of Indiana in 1907 — today it embraces the Human Genome Project and the possibility of genetic enhancement. Law professor Paul Lombardo examines US legislation and attitudes to human selection in the past century, and the likelihood of such pressures arising again in modern genetics.



Engaging the Public with Climate Change: Behaviour Change and Communication
Edited by Lorraine Whitmarsh, Saffron O'Neill and Irene Lorenzoni EARTHSCAN *288 pp. $84.95 (2011)*
Communicating climate science is difficult and politically fraught. A volume edited by scientists from the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia, UK, examines what works, what doesn't and why. It highlights best practice from around the world using a collection of case studies from academics and practitioners, who share their advice on how to get the climate message to the public and how to promote behaviour change.



The Truth About Grief: The Myth of Its Five Stages and the New Science of Loss
Ruth Davis Konigsberg SIMON & SCHUSTER *272 pp. $26 (2011)*
Grief is often described, after psychiatrist Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, as following five stages: denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. Journalist Ruth Davis Konigsberg takes issue with this sequence and proposes a broader assessment. She points out that grieving includes positive emotions, and that we have a capacity for resilience to loss. Drawing on scientific research, she examines how people cope with grief, concluding that although psychotherapy offers support, it does not alleviate the distress experienced.

The Great White Bear: A Natural and Unnatural History of the Polar Bear
Kieran Mulvaney HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT *272 pp. $26 (2011)*
Polar bears are as fascinating as they are striking. Born in snowdrifts, they have white fur yet black skin; they struggle to keep cool in the Arctic climate; they are massive yet pad silently on the ice; and they can wander thousands of miles in a year. Through a blend of fact, cultural history and personal experience, writer Kieran Mulvaney celebrates the paradoxical charm of polar bears, and highlights their uncertain fate as a consequence of hunting and receding sea ice.