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deux derniers chapitres portant sur les régimes juridiques réciproques des ressources vivantes et de la recherche scientifiques montrent que ces deux formes d'exploitation de la mer soulèvent le même type de problèmes que les précédentes et requièrent en conséquence le même choix entre les solutions individuelles et collectives.

Cet ouvrage constitue donc une bonne introduction en ce qu'il définit les principaux problèmes juridiques soulevés par l'exploitation récente du fond des mers, qui seront d'ailleurs à l'étude de la Conférence sur le droit de la mer convoquée par les Nations Unies pour 1973. Si quelques possibilités de solutions y sont envisagées, nous pouvons cependant regretter que l'apport des océanographes soit si mince. Peut-être n'est-ce que le début d'une collaboration plus fructueuse. Une abondante bibliographie technique et juridique permettra cependant au lecteur curieux de pousser des recherches plus avant.

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LERAT, Serge (1971) **Géographie des mines**. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France. 200 p., 4 cartes, 16 tableaux, 14 F. Collection SUP-« LE GÉOGRAPHE », no 6.

The geography of world mining is by no means a new subject. Professor Lerat's recent work is therefore a synthesis of past and present research on this often-neglected topic in economic geography. This being presumably the case, the author of this review wonders why this book, although it is 200 pages long, does not include a single footnote or bibliographic reference to the subject at hand! Also missing are references to the sources of the 16 statistical tables and of the 4 maps present in the text. Even in shorter summaries of this type elsewhere (such as in the volumes of the *Que sais-je?* series) do we find at least a skeletal bibliography which might help the student to pursue further reading in the same field. We might add that the number of maps is small, even when one considers the limited format of the SUP series, and one wonders on what basis these maps were chosen, especially figure 3 (p. 133), which depicts the Katanga-Zambia copper belt in a study which is world-wide rather than regional: we would have preferred to see more world distributions of mineral production and reserves instead.

Be as it may, Lerat's concise statement of the geography of world mining is by no means an uninteresting book. We also realize that the standard, 200 page format of the series imposed upon the author both quantitative and qualitative limitations in the presentation of his material. Therefore, the remarks above have been made in a constructive way, so that the author may improve any further edition of his work; we hope that such will be the case upon his reading this short review.

The book is divided into four parts. A short introduction (pp. 5-19) deals with the historical significance of world mining, a short survey of present-day mineral production in the world, and the different landscape types in mining operations (open-pit mines, underground mines, and the extraction of liquid or gaseous products). Part I, entitled « Les mines » (pp. 23-94), is made up of two chapters: the first one deals with the world's mining regions, the second one with the availability and exploitation of mineral resources. In dealing with the later theme, the author emphasizes the importance of political considerations and technological factors. Part II, entitled « Les mineurs » (pp. 97-143), deals with the human element in the mining industry. Its first chapter emphasizes the decrease in the number of mine workers and describes the numbers and make-up of the mining labour force; it also points out the fact that mining areas in many instances are foci of major immigration movements. The second chapter in this part deals with the morphology