"The Cod", by Albert C. Jensen, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 666 Fifth Avenue, NYC 10019 $7.95

This is more than a treatise on the Common Cod. It is a unique look into our history through the economic and social thrust of cod fishing. It is a book written in a manner that will keep you reading to the end.

Albert Jensen, the author, is Regional Supervisor of Marine and Coastal Resources for New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. From the way he tells his narrative one can imagine him spinning fishing stories with the best of them.

Early in the book he sets the tone with banter about New England and the "Sacred Cod". He relates such amusing stories as the solemn procession that moved the carved wooden cod from the old to the new Chamber of the Massachusetts State House. He notes how 'cod' appears in literature and song. A sample from a scholarly work regarding the biology of the cod:

The codfish lays a million eggs,
The homely hen lays one,
But the codfish never cackles
To tell you what she has done.
And so we scorn the codfish,
While the humble hen we prize.
Which only goes to show that
It pays to advertise.

But this book is not just good humor. It is an informative discussion of the codfishing industry, how it developed, and where it is today. Mr. Jensen gives an interesting account of the cod itself, its prolific spawning, life expectancy, habitat, and some bizarre eating habits.

Studying ancient accounts, he speculates the Vikings were among the first to fish cod from our waters. He traces the evolution of the codfishing industry from the earliest New England settlers to today. The not-so-pure Puritans' Golden Triangle trade route is detailed: cod fish to Europe, slaves to the West Indies, and return with West Indian sugar and molasses for New England rum distilleries. The codfishing industry's part in the Revolution and later American history is narrated.

You glimpse the origin of Yankee stoicism as you read of life and fishing procedures aboard these boats—the long hours and tedious processes. It is a life style that changed greatly as the last American dory schooner gave way to the New England cruise ship.

Mr. Jensen includes information on the improvement of fishing methods over the years—from the introduction in 1878 of Norwegian gill nets to the floating factory trawlers being built today.

Statistics on yearly catches in commercial cod fishing and estimated catches in sport fishing are included. Many interesting pictures, diagrams, and maps are used.

Though he starts on a light note, Mr. Jensen ends with a very serious chapter on what is being done in conservation and management. He warns that much more needs to be done lest the historic cod disappear from the ocean.

AMERICAN RESOURCES


A hopeful voice is heard in the pages of Professor Parson's 3rd edition on American resources. He says at the outset: "Conservation is an old theme that has been played many times before, but usually in a somber and depressing key. The present discussion is an optimistic variation on this theme...we predict that the American environment will be notably repaired and much improved during the useful life of this book".

Four groups of resources are discussed in this non-technical book: Perpetual—such
as air and water; Renewable—plants and animals; Nonrenewable—minerals; and Amenity—desirable attributes of our cultural environment.

He deals in great detail with population and resources; resource management of land, water and minerals; our forests and wildlife; resources for inspiration and recreation. The book includes many pictures and statistical illustrations.

Probably of greatest interest to readers of Marine Fisheries Review is the chapter, "Our Marine Resource Frontier". It is an appraisal of the vast marine resources, the threats to their well being, and how they should best be exploited and conserved. He discusses deep-sea mining, the fishing industry, and marine nonfood products. Bilateral agreements, the Geneva Conventions, and offshore territorial claims, are all reviewed. He indicates the great need for research and a new concern for these marine resources. He also tells what the National Marine Fisheries Service now is doing to protect and promote this aquatic wealth.

Parson makes a plea for the correlation of natural with cultural conservation. He believes that if we resolve to conserve our natural wealth with the same determination that has preserved our constitutional liberties we can be better off, despite a larger population by the year 2000.

FISH POPULATIONS


The author believes that growth in fish—and the ecological implications of this growth—has not received as much attention as other problems associated with fish population dynamics. "Yet growth is a major connecting link to all these problems."

He sets for himself two main tasks: to present valuable background information to the ecology of fish populations; to add to the growth biology of animals. He seeks to perform these tasks by providing a detailed understanding of growth in fish, their sensitive response to temperature changes, habitat, food supply, and other factors.

His book suggests simple models and schemes to dissect growth processes—production, the relation between growth rate of individual fish and age-specific fecundity, and predator/prey situations. Also, he outlines possible applications of systems analysis to successfully attack growth problems in the framework of populations.

Mr. Weatherley treats fish populations from the various standpoints of the ecologist—rather than the fishery biologist's more specialized ones.

SOVIET & CUBAN FISHERIES


All aspects of Soviet seapower in the Caribbean are presented in 10 chapters that range across naval penetration, maritime activities, oceanography, and fisheries.

For Marine Fisheries Review readers, the final chapter, by Milan Kravanja, "Soviet and Cuban Fisheries in the Caribbean," is of particular interest. Kravanja is a Foreign Affairs Officer, NMFS, and was a member of a U.S. fishery delegation to Moscow. He is a specialist in the expansion of Soviet fisheries.

In this essay, he details the rise and fall of Soviet fishery production over the last decade. He relates it directly to the expanding Cuban fishing industry.

Soviet-Cuban Relationship

According to Kravanja, the Soviets began their Caribbean operations in the early 1960s with just a few research and exploratory vessels. To fish commercially on a large scale, they needed a convenient 'home port'. The Cubans had needs too. They had nationalized their fishing industry. For economic and political reasons, they wanted to initiate distant-water fishing. They were more than willing to enter into an agreement by which the Soviet Union would supply money and know-how—and they would provide labor and a location for a suitable fishing port. Most of the fish caught by the Soviets were sold to Cuba, which resold them through its
nationalized marketing system to earn the money needed to pay local costs of building the port.

When the port was completed, Cuba began high-seas fishing and thereby reduced its need for Soviet-caught fish.

**Soviets Gain Prestige and Foothold**

The book explains how these developments affect the U.S. and the world, how the USSR uses its fishing fleet and port privileges in the Caribbean.

The author states that even though the Soviet fishing fleet in the Caribbean is by itself of no strategic -- and of only minor political--importance, the Soviet Union did gain both political prestige and a strategic foothold in this fishery cooperation with Cuba.

The book includes statistics on port facilities, by-product industries, the Radio Communications Center, and charts on yearly fish catches.

**NEW FISHERY TRANSLATIONS**


Mr. Parres is Secretary of the Federal Union of Fishing Vessel Owners of France. He based his report on a 10-day tour of Soviet fishery installations in October 1969 as a member of a delegation of French fishery officials.

The report details the economics, administration, and management of Soviet fisheries; disposition and location of fishing fleets and harbors; design, construction, maintenance, and operation of fishing vessels. Aspects of fishery technology, marine biology, and resources also are covered.

The 105-page report is sold for $7.50 per copy by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Va. 22151, as COM 72 10488 (use this number when ordering).

"Crayfish", by Josef Kossakowski, was published in Warsaw in 1966. It was translated recently for NMFS. The 163-page book provides data on crayfish biology, including their internal and external appearance, environment, behavior, reproduction, food and feeding habits, development, diseases and natural enemies, and coexistence problem of different species. Also discussed are types of crayfish; catching gear and techniques; processing at time of catch; storage and transportation; management principles; role of crayfish in fishery production of inland waters; and outlook for crayfish production in Poland.

The translation is sold for $3 each by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Springfield, Va. 22151, as TT70-55114 (include this number when ordering). A limited number of copies is available free from NMFS. Write to: Translation Unit, International Activities Staff, NMFS, 3300 Whitehaven Street, Washington, D.C. 20007.

**PAPERBACKS**

New paperbacks on the market that may be of interest to commercial and sport fishermen alike are "Salt Water Fishing from Boats," "Advanced First Aid Afloat," and "Navigating and Finding Fish with Electronics."

"Salt Water Fishing from Boats" is a complete, illustrated, guide to the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. It includes Bermuda and Bahama waters. The author, Milt Rosko, has written more than 400 articles on fishing and a book on bass fishing. He calls this new book a primer to help the fisherman know the proper equipment, the best locations, and the most appetizing bait. In unliterary but informative style, he covers everything from basic tackle to trolling, chumming, bottom fishing, casting, and landing your catch. There is a section giving thumbnail sketches of 50 favorite fish species, a very helpful glossary of fishing and ocean-related terms, and many pictures and illustrations. Collier Books, 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y., 10022. $2.45.

"Advanced First Aid Aboard" could be very valuable gear to have aboard. Dr. Peter E. Eastman is uniquely qualified to be the author.
He has drawn on his experience as a surgeon and doctor aboard an attack transport during World War II and as a volunteer consulting surgeon and physician for Care/Medico hospitals in developing countries. There he increased his knowledge of improvising surgical and medical care under limited conditions. He also has been an avid yachtsman for more than half a century.

With marked practicality, he gives immediate help inside the front and back covers with anatomical diagrams that he calls "Rapid Reference to recipes for Injury or Illness". In concise terms, and with explicit pictures and illustrations, Dr. Eastman makes it possible for the boatman to deal with a first-aid problem quickly and without panic. Symptoms and treatment are listed for such possibilities as fractures, sprains, burns, heat exhaustion, wounds and bleeding, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, ulcers, gall bladder, the unconscious patient, dental emergencies, need for antibiotics and, of course, seasickness. Ten chapters cover more conceivable emergencies than could befall even the crew of the Flying Dutchman. Cornell Maritime Press, Inc., Cambridge, Md. $3.75

"Navigating and Finding Fish with Electronics" is a book that will be most helpful to the commercial fisherman, but holds much good information for the part-time or sport fisherman who would like the advantages of electronic aids while at sea. Diagrams explain ground and sky waves, line-of-sight transmission and directions finders and there is a great deal about equipment and systems.

There is OMNI, the standard radio navigation aid used by the aircraft of the United States; DECCA, the British-developed system; LORAN A, principal system operated by the U.S. Government for long-range navigation at sea; and the new OMEGA being implemented by the Navy for producing worldwide all-weather positions for ships. CONSOLAN is the limited system with one great advantage for the average fisherman: it needs no special receiving equipment. Any receiver that can be tuned to the proper frequency, and that contains a beat frequency oscillator, can use CONSOLAN.

You can also read about RADAR newly developed in smaller units that, in terms of cost and space occupied, are quite suitable for fishing vessels and larger yachts.

A chapter is devoted to SONAR as a dual-purpose instrument for navigation and finding fish. Although not widely used in U.S. fisheries, SONAR is sure to be employed more as its use is understood. To this purpose, Mr. Dunlap tells about SONAR depth finding for ocean bottom fish, and SONAR horizontal scanning to locate schools of fish. He cites the National Marine Fisheries Service vessel, Oregon II, as one doing exploratory work in the Gulf of Mexico checking effectiveness of SONAR techniques for ocean fishing.

An important advantage of this book is that it lays out before the fisherman the many electronic choices with detailed information as to which system is most viable for his needs, what is necessary for greater yield, and how each system might help him in his pursuit of saltwater fish. It makes the point that even without vast electronic background these navigation aids can be used easily by ocean fishermen. This book is good reading for anyone interested in modern marine navigation, and particularly for those looking for a safer, more productive way to fish the oceans. International Marine Publishing Co., 21 Elm St., Camden, Maine 04843. $4.95.

--Laura Burchard